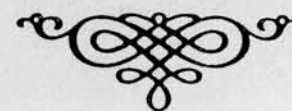


NEWSLETTER

21



January 1989

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SCPR Meeting - Norwich, 1989

The SCPR meeting this year will be held in Norwich, on Saturday 23 September, at the Castle Museum. The main theme will be clay pipes from the east coast, particularly from excavations, but private collectors will be welcome to bring their pipes or to give a talk. One of the topics will be the east coast trade with the continent, so I hope European members will be able to attend.

Displays of pipes from Norwich and Norfolk will include the splendid collection of 19th-century figurals etc from Strangers Hall museum.

The City of Norwich is rich historically and architecturally, with many interesting streets, buildings, churches and pubs. A guided tour is planned for the Sunday, which will include places of interest in connection with the 17th-century Low Countries immigrants in the city.

Susanne Atkin



Wiltshire References to Pipemakers in Other Counties

The following information was compiled from records held at the Wiltshire County Record Office, and is a list of references to pipemakers in other counties. It is designed to give the relevant details for anyone who may already be researching or intends to take up a study of those makers listed, as the details can then be condensed to solely name, place and date in the updated county lists planned for the BAR series.

The makers are given in alphabetical order of surname, followed by place, date, nature of document. The references given in brackets < > are all to documents in the Wiltshire C.R.O. unless otherwise stated. In some cases other references which do not state a trade are also listed, while in others brief details of my subsequent research are included.

Frederick Albert

A pipemaker resident in St. Marys, Southampton, on 23 November 1834, when his daughter Elizabeth Anne baptized at St. Edmunds, Salisbury. Frederick Albert is recorded in Salisbury from 24 December 1832, when he witnessed the marriage of John Skeaines of Salisbury, pipemaker, until 28 October 1833 when he is described as a pipemaker on his marriage to Sarah Bower at St. Edmund's church <all references 1901/18>.

Robert Ashford

A journeyman pipemaker aged 30, born in Southampton, Hampshire, living at 57 Green Croft Street, Salisbury on 30 March 1851 <Census> with his wife Mary (trade not stated, aged 26, born in Bristol) and children Elizabeth and Robert, aged 3 and 1 respectively, both born in Southsea, Hampshire <Microfilm reel 715>. He remained in Green Croft Street for several years during which time a daughter Amelia (born 16 January 1854) was baptized on 10 March 1854 and a son Charles (born 18 November 1851) two months later on 13 May 1854 at St. Edmund's church <1901/8>. Journeyman.

Robert Atkins¹

A pipemaker of Reading, Berkshire, he was granted a licence on 26 October 1697 to marry Esther Broadbridge, late of St. Giles, Reading; bondsman: Mathew Dell of Reading, cooper <Bishop's MLB, D1/62/1697>.

John Bath

A tobacco pipe maker aged 27, born in Worcester, living at 72 Green Croft Street, Salisbury, on 7 April 1861 <Census> with his wife Elizabeth (aged 28, born in Gloucester) and children William, aged 5, Eliza aged 4, Joseph aged 2 (all born in Gloucester), Sarah aged 1 and Henry aged 5 months (both born in Salisbury) <Microfilm reel 730>. Journeyman.

Peter Bishop

A pipemaker of Sherborne, Dorset, he was granted a licence on 19 May 1770 to marry Mary Gailord; bondsman: Thomas Webb of Sherborne, victualler <Dean's MLB/1770>.

John Brace

A tobacco pipe maker of Lockerly, Hampshire, 13 February 1672/3 on bond of £50 to save the parish of St. Thomas, Salisbury, from any costs arising from the settlement of his sister Jane in Salisbury <G23/1/62>. The burial of a John Brace is recorded in the Lockerly parish registers on 18 September 1692 <Hants CRO 127M83 PR2> and land called 'Braces Bargain' is listed in the will of Richard Rose of Lockerly, pipemaker (see later in this list).

William Buckner

A pipemaker of Abingdon, Berkshire, 15 September 1710 daughter Rosemund baptized at St. Helen's, Abingdon. His wife's name was Mary <Bishop's Transcripts/Berks/Abingdon St. Helens/Bundle 2>.

Thomas Burt

A pipemaker of Abingdon, Berkshire, 14 September 1710 daughter Susanna baptized at St. Helen's, Abingdon. His wife's name was Mary <Bishop's Transcripts/Berks/Abingdon St. Helens/Bundle 2>.

Richard Cowse

A tobacco pipe maker of Winchester, Hampshire, who, on 23 May 1641, charged Robert Maynard of East Grimstead, Wiltshire (near Salisbury) tobacco pipe maker with *'departinge awaie from his service of apprenticeship haveinge some yeares yet to serve'* <A1/110/1641T>. There is no further record of Robert Maynard at East Grimstead, so he presumably returned to serve out his indentures in Winchester unless he applied to the court of Quarter Sessions (where he was due to answer the charge) to be turned over to a Wiltshire maker. Richard Cowse of Winchester, gent, made his will on 18 January 1643/4 and it was proved on 12 March 1643/4 <Hants C.R.O.>; although described as a gent he was almost certainly the pipemaker as he does not list a son Richard in his will; all the early Wiltshire and Somerset pipemakers are only rarely referred to by trade, being relatively prosperous, but as 'gents' or 'yeomen'.

Daniel Daws

See Robert Lovell.

Hannah Ditcher

A pipemaker aged 52, born in Birmingham, he was living at 24 Green Croft Street, Salisbury on 30 March 1851 <Census> with her husband, William (see below) <Microfilm reel 715>.

William Ditcher

A pipemaker aged 47, born in Bromsgrove, Herefordshire, he was living at 24 Green Croft Street, Salisbury, on 30 March 1851 <Census> with his wife, Hannah (see above) <Microfilm reel 715>; Journeyman.

Edmund Edwards

Of Wickwar, Gloucestershire: see Robert Lovell.

Isaac Edwards

A 'Tobacco pipe makr', of Lyme Regis, Dorset, he signed his will on 15 February 1713/4. This names his wife Elizabeth as executrix, and records two sisters Ann and Mary; witnesses: Elizabeth Winter and Lat: Goodridge. Will proved 14 May 1716 <Dean Sarum/Isaac Edwards/1716/R1-3>. Elizabeth Edwards: see William Pardy below.

John Greenland

A pipemaker of Melcombe Regis, Dorset. On 22-23 October 1706 he sold the Three Mariners inn in Warminster, Wiltshire, to Joseph Strowd of Warminster for £156 5s <1399/10 & 11>. John Greenland is recorded at Warminster from 1683 to May 1698 as a pipemaker, and then at Melcombe Regis until his death in 1728; his will survives <Dorset CRO BC/W/John Greenland/1729/G121>. His son Edward, trade not stated, is recorded in the Melcombe Regis elections of 1710, 1711 and 1713 <865/477>, and was probably the pipemaker of that name who died at Bridport in February 1739/40; his will dated 7 February 1739/40 survives in the Dorset C.R.O. <DA/W/Edward Greenland/1740/9>.

John Harden

A pipemaker of Blentford, Hampshire (sic, altered from Blandford, Dorset), on 4 September 1718 he took as an apprentice William, the son of William Harden, pipemaker, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, for seven years with £5 consideration paid to him by the Duke of Somerset's Charity <G23/1/198, bundle 2>. John was the son of William Harden of Salisbury and was born in 1691; he was described as a pipemaker of Salisbury on 30 April 1715 when he was granted a licence to marry Anne Gilbert of St. Thomas, Salisbury; bondsman: William Harding (his father) of Salisbury, pipemaker <Bishop's MLB, D1/62>. However, the marriage is not recorded anywhere in the city.

William Horsman

A pipemaker and batchelor of East Woodhay, Hampshire he was granted a licence on 4 October 1744 to marry Sarah Winbolt of Newbury, Berkshire, a spinster; bondsman: Thomas Horsman of East Woodhay, bricklayer; witness: Edward Winbolt <Bishop's MLB, D1/62/1744>. The marriage took place at Speen, Berkshire, on the same day <Bishop's Transcripts/Berks/Speen/bundle 2>. On 18 May 1740, signing with the same distinctive mark (a dot within the centre of a 1cm diameter circle), he was described as 'William Firebolt or Hoseman' of East Woodhay, pipemaker, when he was bondsman to the marriage licence granted to Joseph Barns of West Woodhay, Berkshire, a labourer, to marry Anne Dibly of East Woodhay, spinster <Bishop's MLB, D1/62/1740>. 'Firebolt' was presumably a clerk's error for Winbolt. Earlier on 27 May 1727 William Winbolt of East Woodhay, bachelor, was granted a licence to marry Joan Taylor of Hamstead Marshall, Berkshire, spinster; bondsmen: William Pond and Thomas Jones <Bishop's MLB, D1/62/1727>.

Robert Lovell

From Wickwar, Gloucestershire, he was living in Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, in 1750:

'The Examination of Robert Levell (sic) Pipe-maker taken upon Oath the 3rd Day of November 1750. This Examt. saith he was Born in the Parish of Wickwar in the County of Gloucester and that about the Ninth or Tenth Year of his Age he was put Apprentice by his Father Robert Levell of Wickwar aforesaid to one Edmund Edwards of the same place Pipe-maker for Seven Years; and when this Examt. had served upwards of Six Years and a half, his said Master and this Examt. parted by Consent of each other and that he hath gained no legal Settlement by Servitude or otherwise, since he left Wickwar aforesaid' <1430/29>.

Between 10 and 19 August 1750 Robert Lovel of Hawkesbury Upton (3½ miles from Wickwar), probably

the same man, married Elizabeth Dawes at Ashton Keynes <1430/3>. On 29 September 1773 Robert Lovell is described as a pipemaker of Wickwar, Gloucestershire, when he took as apprentice Daniel son of William Daws of Ashton Keynes with £10 consideration paid to him by the Charity of the late Sibylla Chapman <1430/20>. Daniel Daws was probably his nephew, and may be the Daniel Daws buried at Ashton Keynes on 26 June 1781 <1430/3>.

Robert Maynard

See Richard Cowse.

John Norris

A tobacco pipe maker of All Saints, Southampton, Hampshire, on 10 February 1806 he was granted a licence to marry Clare Love; bondsman: Thomas Round of St. Giles, Reading, Berkshire, coachman <Bishop's MLB, D1/62/1806>.

Richard Osgood

'Tobacko pipmaker' of Newbury, Berkshire, he signed his will on 29 May 1674. This mentions his son Richard and grandson Richard, and daughter Dorothy; his un-named wife was executrix. Witnesses: Timothy Barnard and Thomas Parsons. Includes inventory dated 26 June 1674 made by Thomas Osgood and Timothy Barnard, totalling £8 3s 10d; no mention of tools or shop goods. Will proved 31 August 1674 <Cons Sarum/Richard Osgood/1674>.

William Pardy

A tobacco pipemaker of Chidsich or Chidsinch (sic, both spellings on same document), Devon, he was granted a licence on 15 November 1715 to marry Elizabeth Edwards of Lyme Regis, Dorset; bondsman: Richard Brownsdon of Lyme Regis, tailor <Dean's MLB/1715>. + possibly widow of Isaac Edwards - but checked when he died.

John Pickman

A pipemaker of Wallingford, Berkshire, he was granted a licence on 8 September 1757 to marry Mary Winkworth of Wantage; bondsman: Evan Morgan of Wantage, tailor <Dean's MLB/1757>.

Robert Pottell

A pipemaker of Fareham, Hampshire, aged about 20, he was granted a licence on 28 December 1709 to marry Jane Morris a spinster, aged about 21, of St. Edmunds, Salisbury. Bondsman: John Warren of Lymington and John Morris of Salisbury, woolcomber <Bishop's MLB, D1/62/1709>. John Bottle (sic) married Jane Marvist (sic) on the same day at St. Thomas church, Salisbury <1900/6>.

Stephen Rand

A tobacco pipemaker aged 34, born in Colchester, Essex, he was living at 6 Salt Lane, Salisbury with his wife Jane (aged 25 born in Alton, Hampshire) on 7 April 1861 <Census, microfilm reel 730>. Journeyman.

Thomas Rose

A tobacco pipemaker of Houghton, Hampshire, on 30 October 1704 he was named to receive Gilbert, the son of Gilbert Rose of Salisbury, as an apprentice with £5 consideration to be paid by the Duke of Somerset's Charity. The indentures were either never made out or Gilbert Rose did not like the trade, as on 10 November 1704 he was apprenticed instead to Robert Lake of Salisbury, staymaker <G23/1/198>. Thomas Rose is recorded in the parish registers of Houghton from 8 March 1703/4 to 23 May 1705; his wife Deborah was buried on 20 January 1734/5 <Hants CRO, 19M82 PR1 & 2>.

In researching this family further, a Thomas Rose is recorded at Lockerly from 29 May 1643 (first child baptized) until his burial on 9 June 1683 <Hants CRO, 127M83 PR1 & 2>. His will survives dated 7 June

1683, and an inventory of his goods dated 25 August 1683 <Hants CRO 1683A92> lists:

'in the shoope one vice board & Mould'.

Also at Lockerly is recorded Richard Rose from 23 May 1659 (marriage) until his burial on 29 August 1711, and is described as a pipemaker in his will dated 20 October 1710 <Hants CRO, 1711A66>. On 28 December 1704 Jane Rose, relationship uncertain, married Joel Sanger, pipemaker, at St. Thomas, Salisbury <1900/6>.

Benjamin Thornton

A pipemaker of Abingdon, Berkshire, he was a bondsman to the licence granted on 1 October 1694 to William Miles of Abingdon, glover, to marry Mary Bettridge of the same place <Bishop's MLB, D1/62/1694>. On 15 June 1708 a Benjamin Thornton of 'Colebrook' (Colnbrook), Buckinghamshire, his trade not recorded but with an almost identical signature, was bondsman to the licence granted to John Fellows of New Windsor to marry Alice Clarke of Pepper (sic), Oxfordshire <Bishop's MLB, D1/62/1708>.

John Tuckwell

A pipemaker of Wallingford, Berkshire, was granted a licence on 19 May 1804 to marry Charlotte, daughter of Nathaniel Readings of St. Leonard's, Wallingford <Bishop's MLB, D1/62/1804>. Bondsman: Richard Roe of Wallingford, yeoman.

James Widdows

A pipemaker of Enborne, Berkshire, on 24 June 1744 he was bondsman to the marriage licence granted to John Widdows of Enborne, pipemaker, to marry Mary Perce of the same place <Bishop's MLB, D1/62/1744>. The marriage took place at Speen, Berkshire, on the same day <Bishop's Transcripts/Berks/Speen/bundle 2>. On 7 October 1753 James Widdows (same signature), described as a pipemaker of East Woodhay, Hampshire, was granted a licence to marry Judith Horsman (see also Winbolt family below) of Kintbury, Berkshire; bondsman: Thomas Horsman of Highclere, Berkshire,

bricklayer <Bishop's MLB, D1/62/1753>. The marriage took place at Newbury, Berkshire on 7 October 1753 <Bishop's Transcripts/Berks/Newbury/Bundle 2>. John and James were probably related to Thomas Widdows alias Shipway of East Woodhay, pipemaker, who made his will there on 24 February 1727/8 <Hants CRO 1729 B 61> and was buried on 13 August 1729 <Hants CRO 27M77 PR4>; he is recorded in the parish registers of East Woodhay from 26 January 1703/4 to 28 January 1706/7, then at Marlborough, Wiltshire, from 1718² to 2 May 1725 <1050/5>.

Edward Winbolt

A pipemaker of East Woodhay, Hampshire, on 28 June 1753 he was bondsman to a marriage licence granted to Robert Pill of East Woodhay, farmer, to marry Martha Elderfield of Donnington, Berkshire, spinster <Bishop's MLB, D1/62/1753>. On 4 October 1744 his signature appears as the witness to the marriage licence granted to William Horsman of East Woodhay, pipemaker (see William Horsman). On 27 April 1708 Edward Winboul of East Woodhay, yeoman, was bondsman to the administration of the estate of William Hayes of Hamstead Marshall, deceased <Cons Sarum/William Hayes/1708>. On 20 April 1720 Edward Wimboll (sic, but no signature) of Newbury, trade not stated, was bondsman to the licence granted to John Cornelius of Andover to marry Mary Turle of Bromham, Wiltshire <Bishop's MLB, D1/62/1720>.

William Winbolt

See William Horsman.

References

1. Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay pipes for the archaeologist* BAR 14.
2. Atkinson, D.R. (1965) 'Clay tobacco pipes and pipemakers of Marlborough' *Wiltshire Arch. & Nat. Hist. Magazine* Vol. 60.

If any members have come across similar references to pipemakers of Somerset or Wiltshire, even if only the place of baptism of a journeyman's child, I would appreciate hearing from them.

Marek Lewcun

Accounts Relating to The Tobacco Pipe Makers Company of London and Westminster

In the Guildhall Library, London, there is a box containing bills and receipts of the above Company (MS. 3601/2). Some of this material is in poor condition and difficult to decipher, but over a period of time I have transcribed some of the more interesting pieces and extracts of these are given below. Unfortunately, the Guildhall is reluctant to allow photocopying of original manuscripts, for conservation reasons. It is hoped that eventually much can be transcribed for the benefit of SCPR members.

The box contains a number of notes sent by pipemakers to the Company with excuses for not attending meetings, or 'courts'. These and other snippets give a vivid, human dimension to already well-known pipemaking names of the time. Other names are previously unrecorded. The sequence of the box is unordered.

MS. 3601/2. 30 September 1828

'Sir, I am sorry that I cannot attend the court this day having been taken with the gout which disables me from getting out of doors so that I cannot get on a coach or I would have come therefore. I hope your goodness will excuse my attendance this day by so doing you will ...'

(Bottom of paper missing)

MS 3601/2. 15 February 1825

(Addressed to the Master of the Worshipfull Co. of T.P.M. Guildhall).

'Sir, I write to apologise for my not attending at Hall this day thro an unforeseen occurence that has happened to me which is a very unpleasant one, therefore you must excuse my not attending though it was my wish to do so.

I remain yours

Wm (Fuller?)

Rosemary Lane'

A William Fuller is recorded working in Snows Field, Bermondsey in 1817.¹

MS 3601/2. 29 September 1818

(Addressed to 'Mr. Ford, Master').

'Sir this is to inform you that my husband is not able to attend the hall, from yours

H. Tester

Crown Crt. White Yard

Rosemary Lane'

This could be the wife of James Tester who was an Assistant of the Company in 1805. At a court on 8 January of that year he was present at the endorsement of the new Bye-Laws of the Company. He was previously one of the 'Stewards' elected for the year of 1802.

Or her husband could have been Joseph Tester who, on 29 March 1803:

'appeared and paid ... full in admission admitted by favour and not by claim of Right and sworn'.

The sum paid appeared to be thirty-six shillings and six pence. In 1804 (25 March) Joseph Tester was present at a court, his address given as (Pye?) Street, Westminster.

Women were also admitted, as in the case of Emma Cant:

'Received the 19th day of Aug. 1845 the T.P.M. co. the sum of nine shillings paid by me in account of admission'.

Other bundles in the box refer to apprenticeships. One of these is for:

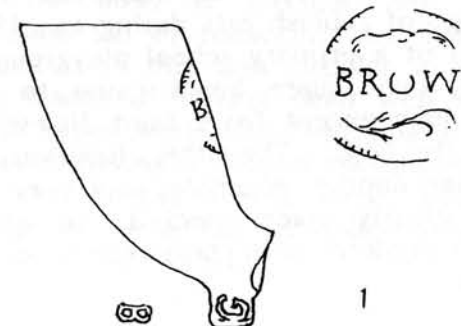
David Morton, son of John Morton of Steel Yard in the Parish of St. Thomas in Surrey. Apprenticed to William Reynolds of the Maze. 7 years. £5. (paid by Thomas Morton ... brother of David)'.
(December 1800)

The 1831 census for St. Mary, Newington, Southwark, notes the family of 'Morton', one being a pipemaker, living in North Street. The 1841 census lists David Morton, then aged 50 at the same address. Directories list him working from 1840 (16 North Street, Locksfields) up until 1865.

On 4 August 1803:

'Thomas Brown son of Thos. Brown of Hounslow Co. Middlesex, Butcher ... was apprenticed to George Brown by Indenture dated 23th July 1798 for 7 yrs. was this day turned over ... to ... Lawrence (James Lawrence, present at a meeting in 1805?) ... for the remainder of the term'.

Was Thomas related to George Brown? A pipe made by this maker is illustrated (Fig. 1).



Bills in the box show that meetings of the company also took place at the White Lion, Talbort Court, Gracechurch Street (running next to the Guildhall). A typical bill listed items such as paper, tobacco and porter. One bill shows the waiter was tipped one shilling. It would be fascinating to know if pipes bearing the Tobacco Company arms were smoked at such meetings!

References

(All documentary references taken from MS.3601/2)

1. Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A. (1969) 'London clay tobacco pipes', *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, Third Series, Vol. 32.

Colin Tatman

An Unusual Square Pipe From Bow, East London

Square, or more or less square, pipe bowls are occasionally found in this country in nineteenth century contexts. Those I have seen to date all appear to originate from the London area and were probably made there, c1850-1900.

The best known is the Dick Whittington pipe, described by Richard Le Cheminant.¹ This type of pipe occurs in the London rubbish deposits by the canal at Iver and Langley, Buckinghamshire, which date to c1890-1900.

During an excavation at Maverton Road, Bow, some years ago of rubbish pits dating to c1865-73, sealed by the wall of a primary school playground constructed in 1872-73, two square bowls came to light. One was almost plain except for a faint flower decoration each side of the bowl. The other, however, of which I have yet to see another example, is a very fine specimen of a pipe clearly made specially to advertise a public house, complete with proprietor's name and address (Fig. 2).



2

The bowl is not exactly square as the flat sides do taper towards the base. The front is bare except for the mould line, which has been trimmed. The base is also square and again shows the trimmed mould line. The back of the bowl has been similarly treated and is without decoration.

On the left hand side of the bowl (as held for smoking) is a lively representation of a horse, with long tail, in relief. Above it, in incuse sans-serif letters is F.BRIEN / WHITE and below HORSE. On the right hand side of the bowl comes the address, incuse, with another horse, facing the other way and with a clipped tail, also in relief. The address reads CORNER.OF / BETHNAL / GREEN RD above and SHORE / DITCH below.

The inside of the bowl is circular and spacious, allowing for a good fill of tobacco. An inch of the stem survives and it is thin and circular in section. The pipe shows traces of having been well smoked. Several complete pipes were found on this site, some of the smaller ones having a shaped mouthpiece and a stem length of 4-5 inches (10-12 cms), while those whose stems tapered to a normal thin unshaped end were of 6-9 inches (15-22 cms).

Doubtless one of our readers will know something of the history of this pub and whether or not it still exists. This is clearly a very good example of an innkeeper having pipes specially produced, perhaps by a local maker, to advertise his place of business. The engraving of the two different types of horse on the sides of the mould is of excellent quality and the incised lettering very clear, indicating a newly made mould. This must have involved considerable expense and one wonders whether the pipe was produced in quantity sufficient to justify this. Of the thousands of pipes which must have been dumped at the back of Maverton Road in household rubbish when waste ground was being levelled prior to housing development, c1865-73, this was the sole example of this locally produced novelty pipe found.

Reference

1. Le Cheminant, R. (1985) *The Dick Whittington Pipe*, BAR 146(ii), 401-404.

David Atkinson

Export Pipes From Alphen aan den Rijn, Holland

It is generally accepted that eighteenth century Dutch clay pipes found in excavations outside Holland were produced in the city of Gouda. The characteristic egg-shaped form, the marks and the arms of Gouda, used after 1739, seem to justify this conclusion.¹

Recently, however, it has been proved that Alphen aan den Rijn, lying about 20 kilometres (12 miles) north-west of Gouda on the river Rhine, also had an important clay pipe industry in the eighteenth century. In contrast to most other pipe-making centres they exported pipes to many countries and were able to produce high quality pipes in great quantities. In this period Alphen was Gouda's greatest competitor.

Several years ago I had the opportunity to excavate a rubbish-pit of a pipe-factory in Alphen. Most of the pipes had not been used and were found in great numbers. Investigation of the archives gave much information about the extent of the industry and the marks that were used. This article is a summary of my book published in 1986.²

The first pipemakers settled around 1700 and many of them came from Gouda where they were limited by the stringent guild rules and economic depression.

In 1721 Matelt Andriesse Hoogstraten founded a pipe factory which was extended by her foster-child Philip Jansz. Hoogenboom. In the middle of the eighteenth century he exported about 1000 gross of pipes monthly. The pipes were sent to merchants in Amsterdam and Rotterdam who shipped the pipes all over the world. This firm not only made pipes of the same quality as those from Gouda, but also imitated Gouda marks and arms. On the stems they put, with minor alterations, the names of Gouda pipemakers and GOUDA. These could easily be sold as Gouda pipes and were less expensive.

The Gouda marks were only protected within the city. Outside Gouda the guild had no authority to prevent imitations. However, by government law it was illegal to put the arms of Gouda on pipes. So Philip Hoogenboom added, hardly visible, one to three dots in the centre part (Fig. 3) of the arms of Gouda (Fig. 4). In this way he was not infringing the law. This small change is a good way to differentiate between pipes from Alphen aan den Rijn and Gouda.



3



4

The marks Philip Hoogenboom used were:

the snake (Figs. 5-8)

crowned 9 (Figs. 9-11)

crowned 16 (Fig. 12)

crowned 33 (Fig. 13)

crowned A (Fig. 14)

crowned B (Fig. 15)

crowned H, the windmill (Figs. 16-17)

little ship (Fig. 18)

BVB, PLK (Fig. 19)

clover-leaf (Fig. 20-21)

flounder

lion in the Dutch garden

seven arrows

sitting fox

jumping horse

swan

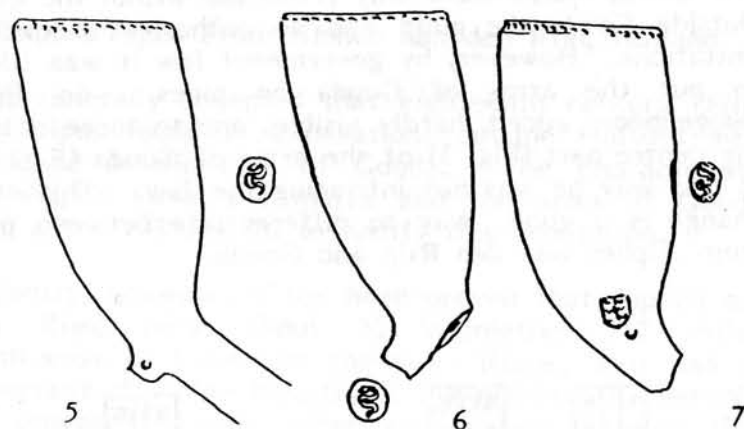
sun

milk-maid

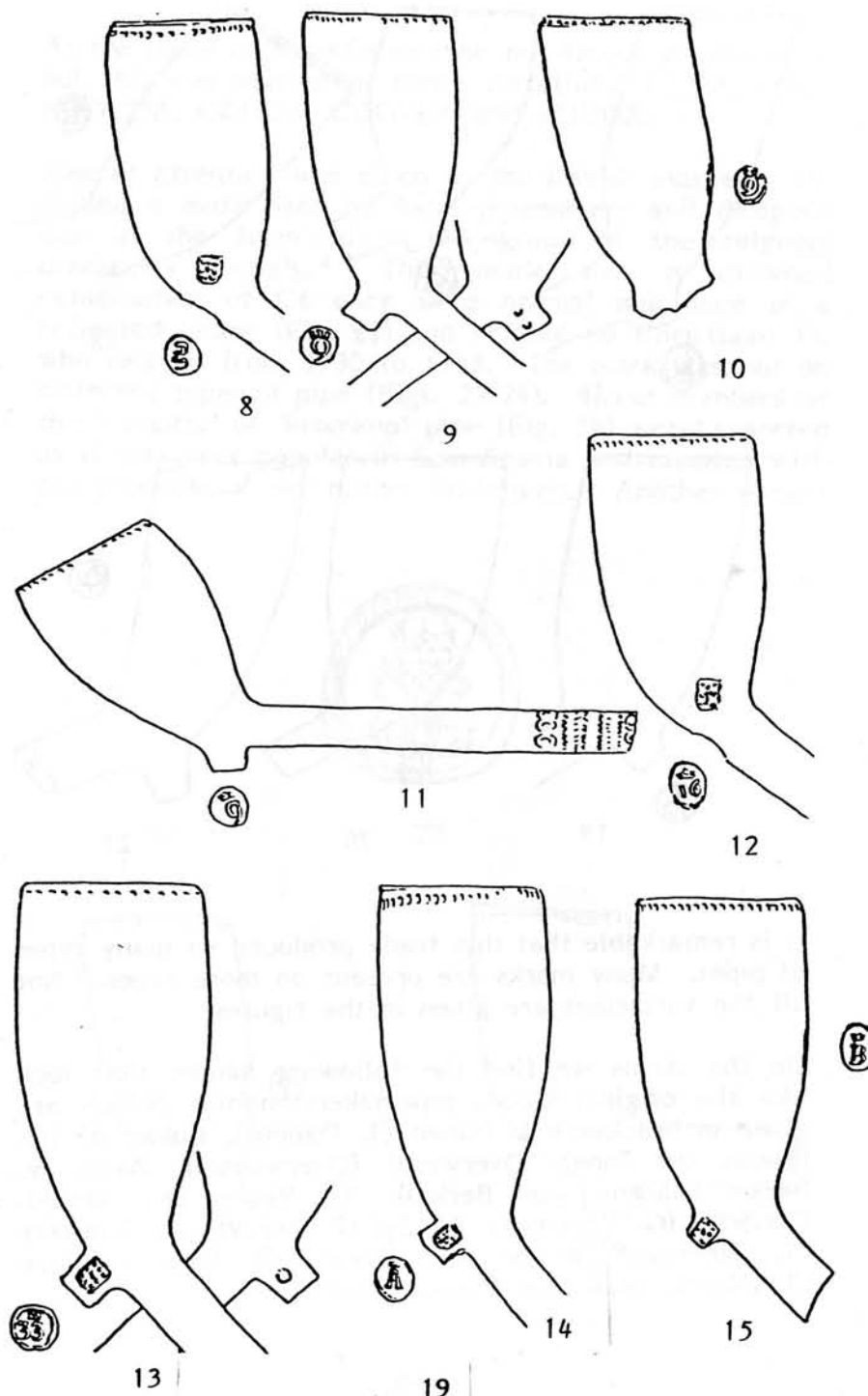
King David

cup and saucer

and the arms of Hamburg.

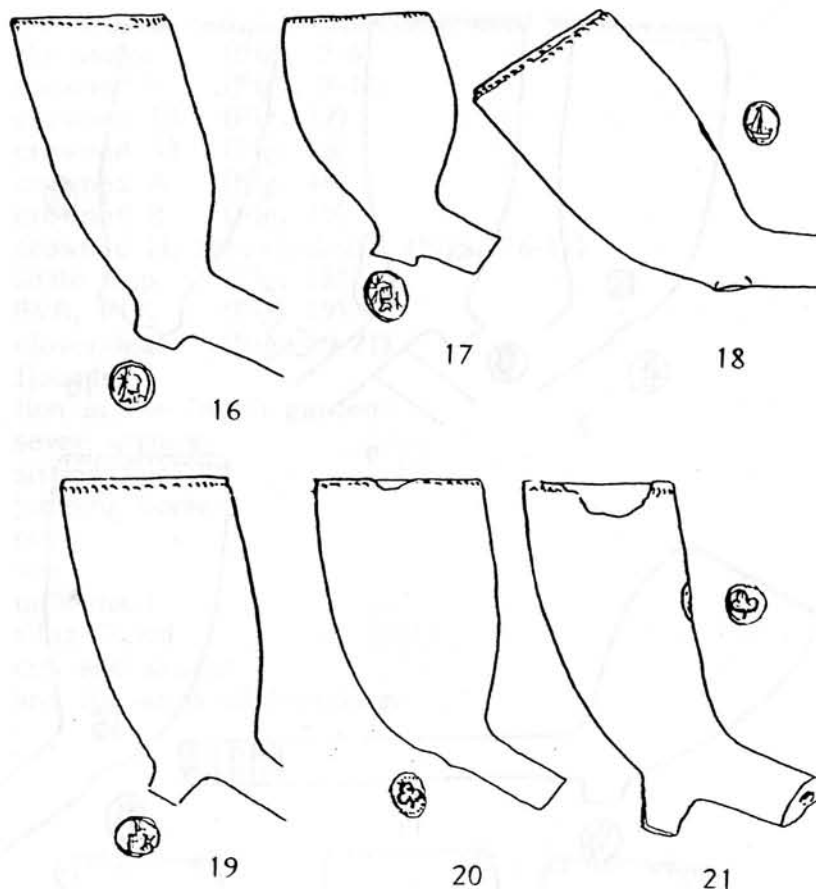


18



13

19

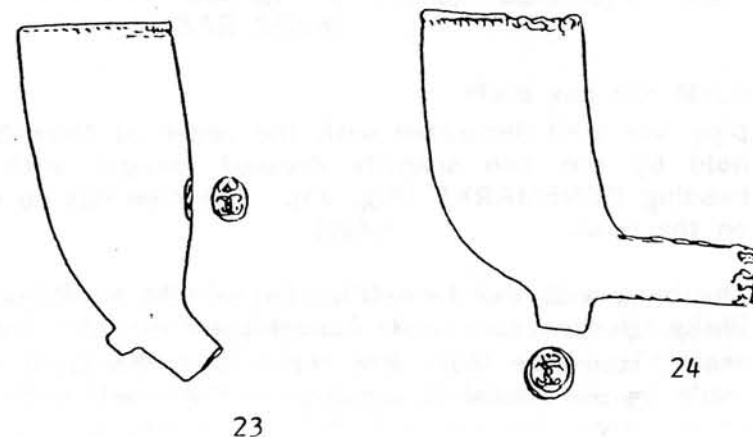


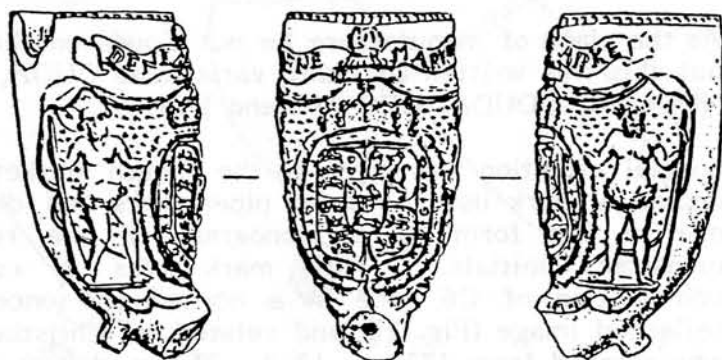
It is remarkable that this trade produced so many types of pipes. Many marks are present on more types.³ Not all the variations are given in the figures.

On the stems we find the following names that look like the original Gouda pipemakers' names (which are given in brackets): I. Danen (J. Danens), Lukac de Ion (Lucas de Jong), Overwasel (Overweesel), Barnt v. Berke (Barent van Berkel), K. Vebry (K. Verby), G.v.Schu (G. Verschut), F.v.Zyl (F. Verzyl), T. Timmers (J. Timmers), Ia de Vos (Jacob de Vos), I.v.Noee (J.v.Noot), Saak Blon (IJsack Blom).

As the place of manufacture he put Gouda on the stem but this was written in many variations: OUDA, OOU, NOOUDA, COUDA, COOVDA and ROUDA.

Special attention was given to the Danish market. He copied a mark used by local pipemakers and designed one in the form of a monogram of the reigning monarch's initials.⁴ This mark was a crowned combination of C6 once in a normal and once in a reflected image (Fig. 22) and related to Christiaan VI, who reigned from 1730 to 1748. The mark was put on different types of pipe (Figs. 23-24). Great numbers of the 'casjotte' or 'kromkop' pipe (Fig. 24) were exported as it was very popular in Scandinavia and mingled with the products of the native craftsmen. Another export





25



26

pipe was well decorated with the order of Dannebourg held by the two scantily dressed savages with the heading DENEMARKE (Fig. 25). The pipe has no mark on the bowl.

The bowl with the face (Fig. 26) is also a product of Philip Hoogenboom and was shipped to the Eastsea area. This pipe looks like the hussar ('hoessar') pipes made by the Danish pipemakers.⁴ The mark is ID and on the stem the name HENRICH DORN is printed.

This gives the impression that it was produced in the Westerwald area of Germany, but it is certain that Hoogenboom made the pipe.

In 1764 Philip Jansz. Hoogenboom died. Although other pipemakers continued the factory it is doubtful if they also exported pipes to the extent that Philip had done.

My thanks to J.P. Brinkerink for the drawings.

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Atkinson, D.R. (1972) 'A brief guide for the identification of Dutch clay tobacco pipes found in England'. *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 6.
2. Meulen, J. van der (1986) *De 'Gouwenaars' van Alphen aan den Rijn*. Repro-Holland bv, Alphen aan den Rijn.
3. Meulen, J. van der (1988) 'De kleipijp als bodemvondst'. *Pijpelogische Kring Nederland*, Leiden, p.4-15.
4. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, J. (1980) *Clay pipes from Denmark*. BAR S92.

Hans van der Meulen

Stolen

Two decorated clay pipes, one basket and one Queen Victoria have been stolen from the Brixham Museum. For information contact Mrs. W.D. Slater, Curator, Brixham Museum, Bolton Cross, Brixham, Devon.

The Whitakers of Westminster

The Hand in Hand Insurance Policies in the Guildhall Library cover the first half of the eighteenth century. I have begun to go through them for pipemakers, a long task. First fruits give Stephen Whitaker:

Policy 4594 Aug. 7. 1703. Stephen Whitaker, St. James Westminster. Pipemaker. On a brickhouse with a stable and a workshop thereunto adjoining, situate on the South side of Tyborne Road in the parish aforesaid, abutting East on ground now lying waste and West on John James (property) now in possession of the said Stephen Whitaker, being his dwelling house for seven years. £150.

Stephen signed the oath of Allegiance in 1696 as a master.

Other London Whitakers are:

Samuel whose will is dated 1697 (P.C.C. Wills)

William married at St. Martins in the Fields 1682 (aet 22) (Vicar Gen Cant)

John of Wapping married 1689 (P.Regis, St. Dunstons, Stepney).

Of these three, pipes marked 'S.WHETICKER' and 'W.WHITACKER' have been illustrated and described by R. Le Cheminant¹ in BAR 97, page 137, Fig. 6, Nos. 59 and 60, where both pipes are of the 'chinned' Bristol/Wiltshire style with 'W.WHITACKER' clearly later both in mark and shape. Cheminant suggests he might have been a son of Samuel as indeed so Stephen may also have been although since he signed the oath of Allegiance as master in 1696, a brother to Samuel is perhaps more likely. Pipes of Stephen may be represented by those marked S/W crowned on London types 10 (Atkinson Collection and Port Royal) but there are other possible claimants, e.g. Samuel Weston, Sprices Island who baptised a son in 1731 (P.Regis, St. George in the East) and Samuel Wiggins of Fulham, witness to a will in 1728.

A possible connection of this family with the West Country may be the John Whiteacre of Chilcompton, Somerset who apprenticed his son John to Flower and Christian Hunt of Bristol in 1670. John of Wapping could well be this son. The only other Whitaker of which I have records was John of York 1677-82 (ob.) but the York style pipes are not reflected in the London pipes.

Reference

1. Le Cheminant, R. (1981) *Clay tobacco pipes from London and the South East*, BAR 97, 127-172.

Adrian Oswald

Poetry from the Murrell Arms, Barnham, Sussex

All ye that bring tobacco here,
Must pay for pipes as well as beer;
And you that stand before the fire
I pray sit down by good desire
That others as well as you
May see the fire, and feel it too.

Since man to man is so unjust
I cannot tell what man to trust.
My liquers good 'tis no more sorrow,
Pray today, I'll trust to-morrow.

Eric Ayto

A Catlinite Pipe Shape in Clay

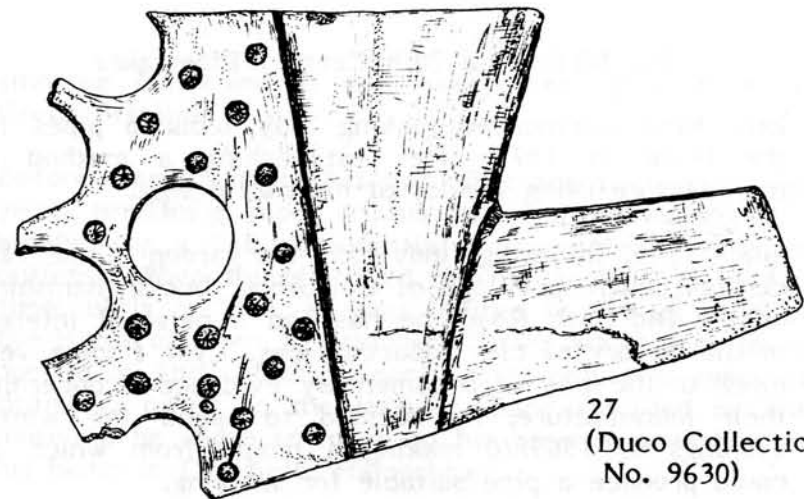
Numerous pipes must have been made in the North, Middle and South of the Americas during the long period in which the habit of smoking was practiced and their styles must have varied widely due to the large number of different groups of inhabitants. However, few of these clay smoking pipes occur in museum collections partly because they rarely survive and also because of the thin spread of the inhabitants. Collecting these pipes is now rather difficult, since the little material that is available is being actively collected by Americans.

However, occasionally products are offered for sale in antique shops, like the pipe illustrated here (Fig. 27), which was recently found among various Asiatic objects in the Portobello Road market in London.

The pipe is inspired by the catlinite pipes, which were made from stone by the American Indians. This can be deduced from the angular shape, which lacks all the aspects of clay modelling one would expect from a hand-made clay tobacco pipe. The shape, with a cylindrical bowl flattened on the bottom and a square stem, is most closely related to the elbow-pipe. This type of pipe, where the bowl and stem meet at a right angle, usually have a bowl and stem of the same shape - either round or square. The two shapes are rarely combined.

Perforated plates were extremely popular forms of decoration on stone pipes. When making the pipe it was the sport to try and keep the thin part intact, as the perforations gave an excessive fragility to the pipe. Our clay pipe resembles the stone one in appearance, but the craft of filing down the stone has vanished and therefore it does not have the extreme fragility.

Due to the lack of American literature on the local pipe styles, it is difficult to attribute this pipe to a certain tribe. The shape of the bowl with the flattened bottom can be seen in pipes from the Sioux, while the square stem is typical in Dakota or the Missouri river region. The Missouri calumet generally



27
(Duco Collection
No. 9630)

has the decoration on the stem, while on our pipe it is on the bowl. The shape of the bowl and the perforation also have close similarity to the Micma pipes, while in the Wisconsin calumet a comparable bowl sometimes shows a stem with flattened sides, and also the perforated decoration, although on the stem. The same can be seen on the Ioway Clan peace-pipe. There are many variations on the same decorative techniques.

All these pipes however, are made in stone, while the pipe discussed here is a ceramic one. In a private American collection the same kind of imitation of a stone pipe but in lead can be seen, from the same period as the stone pipes. Imitations in other materials than stone therefore do exist. The important question is why this pipe is the only known ceramic example of the popular American-Indian pipe? Is it a pipe for tourist purposes, or was it made because of a lack of the right stone being available?

However, this clay tobacco pipe, with its reddish-brown colour and porous fabric, would have given a much more comfortable smoke than the stone examples. The porous clay absorbs the moisture which is created during smoking, while the heat was taken up by the clay body better than with a stone pipe. The object is well smoked. The pipe may be dated between 1750 and 1900.

The Birth of a 20th Century Pipemaker

Eric Ayto commenced making clay tobacco pipes for the trade in 1972 after establishing a method of manufacture using moulds of his own design.

Since 1955, following finds from his garden in the 18th century coaching village of Colnbrook, Buckinghamshire, on the Old Bath Road, he has had a personal interest in the history of clay tobacco pipes. Not finding very much in the way of documentary evidence concerning their manufacture, he decided to spend the winter evenings of 1969/70 making a mould from which he could produce a pipe suitable for smoking.

Having had no previous practical experience in the use and handling of clay, he attended some evening classes on pottery and studied various pottery techniques in general. Then, based largely on scanty and often conflicting evidence from the one or two early writings on the methods of pipe manufacture, and from information held in museums, he started his experiments in earnest using different clay formulas with the aid of statistical procedures.

After eventually finding the right formula for his purposes, he then set about establishing a method of producing workable moulds from his own designs as well as copies of originals. Eric admits that this latter stage of the proceedings came fairly easy to him, having always had an artistic bent as well as finding a latent talent in the art of engraving and sculpture. He has always maintained too that an intrinsic interest in a subject other than purely its pecuniary advantages is a great help. Even so he has since continuously endeavoured to improve on his techniques and the quality of his pipes.

Of the various incentives which spurred Eric to become a pipemaker, albeit self taught, was the need to demonstrate the method of clay pipe manufacture to fellow members of the Middle Thames Archaeological and Historical Society, and to supply pipes to the

smoking fraternity of the newly born Pipe Club of Great Britain.

Before starting up on his own, Eric spent at least two years producing pipes in his spare time and steadily building up a list of potential customers and possible outlets. When things looked ripe for making pipes full time, early in 1973, he was invited to set up shop at the House of Pipes in Bramber, Sussex which was to be opened in April of that year. After only two years at Bramber, owing to the lack of space afforded by the museum, he chose to move to his present workshop at his home in Clanfield, Hampshire.

Eric soon found that working on his own enabled him to avoid the need to mass-produce and to run a healthy business of small batch quantities only. He was also able to be selective with the type of customer and outlet - shunning 'Trash' style gift shops and the less scrupulous retailer with too high a profit mark-up; a practice which does little good to the customer, the retailer himself and the maker.

Eric's particular interest in the 17th century and English social history, has brought him in close contact with societies interested in his work and has always enjoyed the chance to study in depth the history of a subject before starting any special design. Good examples of these are the pipes he has made for the H.M.S. Victory and S.S. Great Britain enterprises, and the Exeter Maritime and Royal Marines museums. A spin-off of his work has been in the design and production of ceramic medallions for various projects of historical interest, including many of the Canals and Waterways Trusts up and down the country.

Eric is now retired from full time manufacture, but still produces pipes in small quantities to order only.

Points Arising . . .

Recent contributors to SCPR have illustrated 19th century pipes with the initials T W in an oblong or oval frame mould imparted on the back of the bowl (Edward Burns SCPR 19 and Philip Swales SCPR 20). Variations of the T W design include an otherwise plain bowl or with the initials in association with a hand, heart, star or diamond, generally cross-hatched, on the side of the bowl.

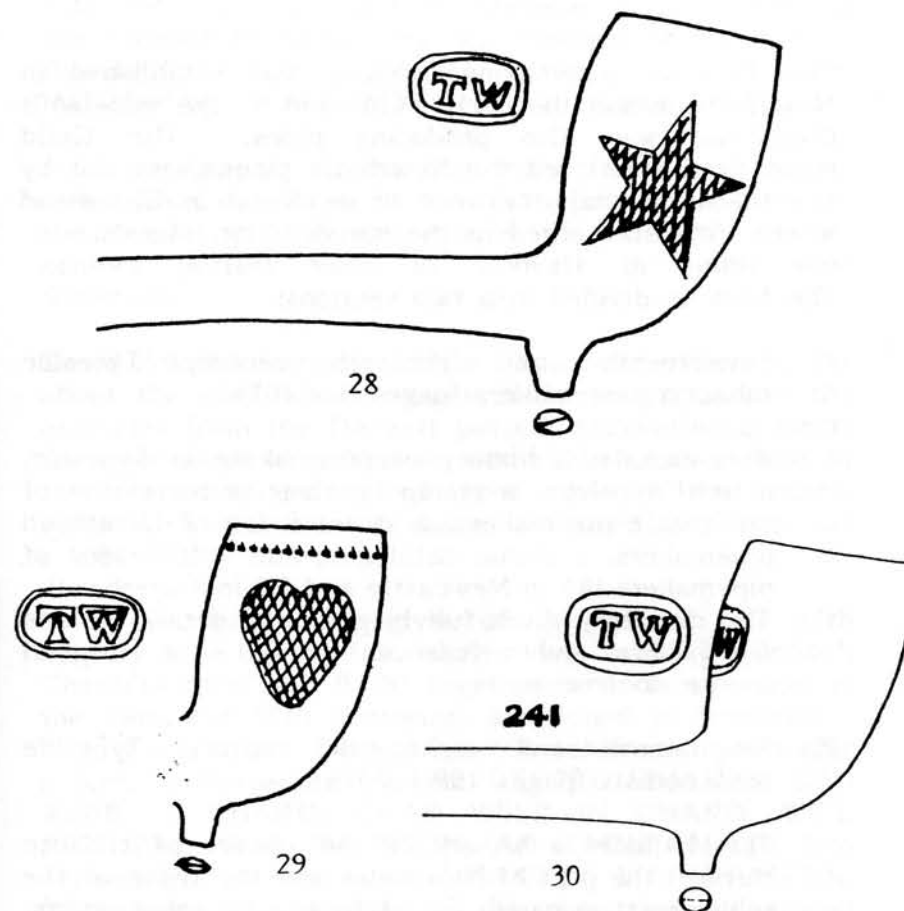
Although there is strong evidence that these designs were popular with Scottish manufacturers such as McDougals of Glasgow,¹ William Christie of Edinburgh² and Thomas White of Edinburgh³ I feel sure that, like many of the late 19th century designs, they were adopted by pipemakers throughout the country and that the initials T W have no reference to any particular maker. If this is not so then the original T W manufacturer must have disposed of his surplus moulds quite liberally.

Pipes recovered from a dump of kiln waste from D. Swallow & Co's works at Hill Top, Rainford (operative c1800 - 1956) include examples of three types of T W pipes (Figs. 28-30) and a left hand half mould from the same works has the letter T in an oval frame. No maker with the initials T W has ever occupied this site and I suspect that the meaning of this mark must, like the T D pipes, await some satisfactory explanation.

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1. Gallagher, D.B. (1987) *Tobacco pipemaking in Glasgow 1667-1967*, BAR 178.
2. Gallagher, D.B. & Sharp, A. (1986) *Edinburgh tobacco pipemakers and their pipes*.
3. Gallagher, D.B. (1987) *The 1900 Price List of the Pipe Makers Society*, BAR 178.

Ron Dagnall



Publications

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Tyneside tobacco pipe makers and tobacconists by Lloyd Edwards. BAR 192, 1988, 164 pages, many text figures, 3 plates. Available from British Archaeological Reports, 5 Centremead, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0DQ. Price £10 post free throughout the world.

This volume is the product of the important research work carried out by Lloyd Edwards for a Durham University M.A. and is the first BAR volume in 'The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe' series to consist solely of the work of one person.

The Tyneside pipemaking industry was established in Newcastle during the early 1630s and by the mid-1640s Gateshead was also producing pipes. The Guild regulations restricted the Newcastle pipemakers and by the 1660s the majority were to be found in Gateshead where they all worked in the parish of St. Mary's.

The book is divided into two sections:

1. Seventeenth and eighteenth century Tyneside tobacco pipe makers (pages 3 - 108).

This includes a history of pipemaking in Tyneside, a bowl typology, a stamp typology, a parish list of Newcastle pipemakers, a street index of Gateshead pipemakers, a stamp catalogue, and a directory of pipemakers (45 in Newcastle and 95 in Gateshead). The directory gives full biographical details of the pipemakers and references to all the original source documents.

2. Seventeenth and eighteenth century Tyneside tobacconists (pages 109 - 157).

This includes a history of the import of tobacco through the port of Newcastle and the trade of the tobacconist, a parish list of Newcastle tobacconists, a street index of Gateshead tobacconists, lists of tobacconists engaged in other trades and those having family connections with pipemakers, and a directory of tobacconists (93 in Newcastle and 8 in Gateshead).

Extracts from Probate Documents relating to tobacconists are given in an appendix. Finally there is a full bibliography of primary and secondary sources.

'Clay tobacco pipes' by D.R. Atkinson in *Excavations in the Donyatt Potteries* by R. Coleman-Smith and T. Pearson.

Published by Phillimore & Co. Ltd., Sussex, 1988.

An 8 page report on the clay pipes forms part of the small finds catalogue in this most important book on the results of the excavations of the 17th - 19th century pottery kilns at Donyatt in south west Somerset.

David Atkinson writes: 'Little has been written so far about the clay tobacco pipes of Somerset ... and the examples from the Donyatt pottery excavation presents an opportunity to publish an admirable cross-section of the interesting and varied types made in the county, particularly the unusual shapes produced in the period c.1680-1730'.

Brief descriptions are given of the typical late 17th century pipe forms (i.e. the styles made in Bristol, Chard/Taunton and Bath) together with those made in the 18th and 19th centuries, and found in Somerset. The pipes from Donyatt attributable to particular makers or towns are marked: GEO?RG.AD/AMES, GEO WEBB IN CHARD, CHAR WEBB IN CHARD, WILL PITCHER, PRAT TAUNTON, AH TAUNTON (all late 17th-early 18th century) and HAWLEY & SON BRISTOL (19th century). A total of 55 pipes are illustrated (unfortunately at half size) all from archaeologically excavated contexts.

'Clay tobacco pipes in Gloucester' by Susanne Atkin in 'Glevensis', *The Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group Review*, No. 22, 1988, pages 42-46. Available from Celia Bennetts, 43 Cotswold Gardens, Tewkesbury, Glos GL20 5DW. Price £2.00.

Susanne Atkin writes: 'This article uses finds from recent excavations in the city to show what can be learnt from clay pipes, and to illustrate some of the current themes of research in clay pipe studies'.

The points discussed in the report include the trading position of Gloucester in relation to pipes being made in Bristol and Broseley, the effect that the Civil War had on the trade of Bristol pipes to Gloucester, the use of clay pipes as an advertising medium and the use of locally grown tobacco in the 17th century.

The report has been prompted by new pipe material excavated in Gloucester since 1983. In particular the excavation in Southgate Street was important for providing the best stratified groups of early to mid-17th century pipes in the city from the fills of the Civil War ditch, many of the bowls being unparalleled in the Gloucester typology published by Allan Peacey in 1979.

'Tonpfeifenfunde aus der Grabung Kapuzinergasse in Breisach am Rhein' by Don Duco and Michael Schmaedecke.

Published in *Fundberichte aus Baden-Wurtemberg*, No. 13, 1988, pages 777-795.

This is a catalogue of 287 clay pipes. There is an introduction to the collection and a report on the pipes, their dating and their place of manufacture. The catalogue is divided into those pipes made in Holland (30 examples) and those made elsewhere, generally in West Germany. The catalogue contains detailed descriptions of the pipes supported by 116 illustrations.

Your editor's knowledge of German is not sufficient to do justice to this publication. Further details and price can be obtained from Michael Schmaedecke, Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Wurtemberg, Sternwaldstrasse 14, 7800 Freiburg, West Germany.



ISBN 906011.618.6

Stichtse Historische Reeks deel 14

ONDER DE ROOK VAN UTRECHT

Twee eeuwen tabakspijpenmakerij in Lauwerecht (1600-1800)

door P.K. Smiesing en J.P. Brinkerink

176 pagina's

geïllustreerd

formaat 17 x 24 cm

gebonden

prijs f 35,-

Oude geschriften, kunstwerken, architectuur en wapenfeiten vormen de uitgangspunten waarop menig boek over de geschiedenis van de stad Utrecht wordt gebaseerd. *Onder de rook van Utrecht* geeft via de produkten van Utrechtse pijpenmakers een beeld van het leven en streven van eenvoudige ambachtslieden in de zeventiende en achttiende eeuw. Het tabaksroken werd in ons land in een gunstige periode, de 'Gouden Eeuw', geïntroduceerd. Om aan de groeiende vraag naar tabakspijpen te kunnen voldoen, vestigden pijpenmakers zich in de grote steden. De pottenbakkerijen in Lauwerecht, een buitengerecht aan de Vecht ten noorden van de stad Utrecht, boden bakgelegenheid aan de pijpenmakers. Zo ontstond hier door de nauwe samenwerking met de pottenbakkers een unieke bedrijfstak. De tabakspijp is door haar vormontwikkeling en de aangebrachte merken bij uitstek geschikt als 'gidsfossiel' voor de moderne archeologie. Het boek geeft aan de hand van tekeningen en beschrijvingen van de produkten van de Utrechtse pijpenmakers de mogelijkheid tot het determineren van bodenvondsten.

Available from De Walburg Pers, postbus 222, 7200 AE Zutphen, Holland.

Help!

Tom Beech of 311 Greenwood Drive, Panama City, Florida 32407, USA would like information on the pipe illustrated here (Fig. 31). The pipe measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches (6 cms) from the tip of the nose to the end of the stem. It is made of light tan coloured clay and is covered with a thin brown paint-like material that has now been worn away from over half the surface. A hole goes from the top front crown to the inside of the inner lip although it does not penetrate into the inside of the bowl itself. The face has deep sunken eyes, raised cheekbones and sunken cheeks. Does any member know who made the pipe and when?

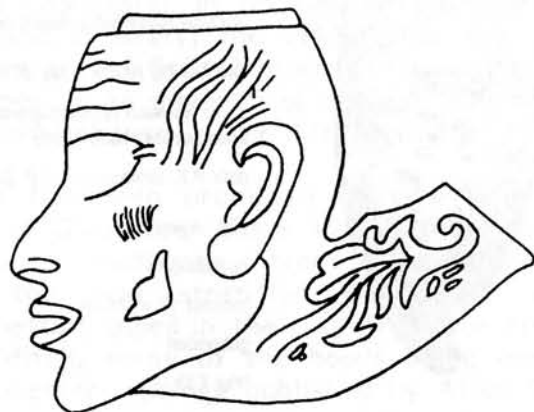


Fig. 31 (Not to scale)

Marek Lewcun of 13 Canterbury Road, Bath would like information on the Green family of pipemakers.

On 13 August 1849, George Green, a widower and pipemaker, and the son of George Green pipemaker, was resident in Green Croft Street, Salisbury, when he married Rosanna Grove a widow of Salt Lane, Salisbury, the daughter of William Rawlins, a labourer, at St. Edmund's, Salisbury, Wiltshire (Wiltshire Record Office 1901/19). However, there are no other references to George Green in Salisbury. Does anybody know of his previous marriage and/or whereabouts? The senior pipemaker may have been the one recorded in Brighton, Sussex, from 1817-19, 1832-34 and 1845-46 (Atkinson, D.R. (1977) Sussex clay tobacco pipes and their pipemakers) or could one of them have been the son of the Brighton maker?

New Members

Geoffrey H. Cole, Field Director, Surrey Heath Archaeological & Heritage Trust, The Archaeology Centre, 63 High Street, Bagshot, Surrey GU19 5AH.

Pipes in Southern England.

Mr. P. Walton, Twin Oaks, Rabley Heath, Welwyn, Hertfordshire.

Changes of Address

David Jemmett, 10 Whitehill Close, Monmouth, Gwent.

Mr. S. Nelson, Ballards Green, 4 Church Street, Ewell, Surrey KT17 2AS.

Tim Pettitt, 1 Warwick Road, Reading, Berkshire.

Michael Pfeiffer, P.O. Box 290, Libby, Montana 59923, USA.