

NEWSLETTER

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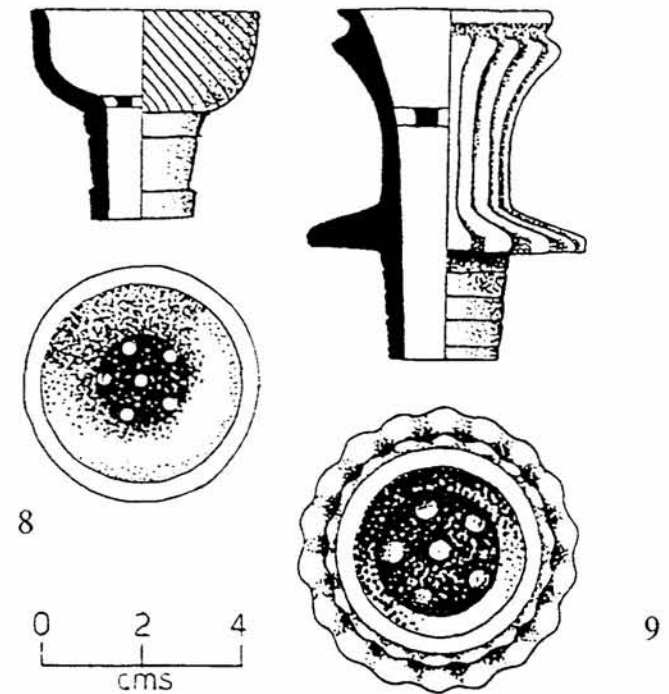
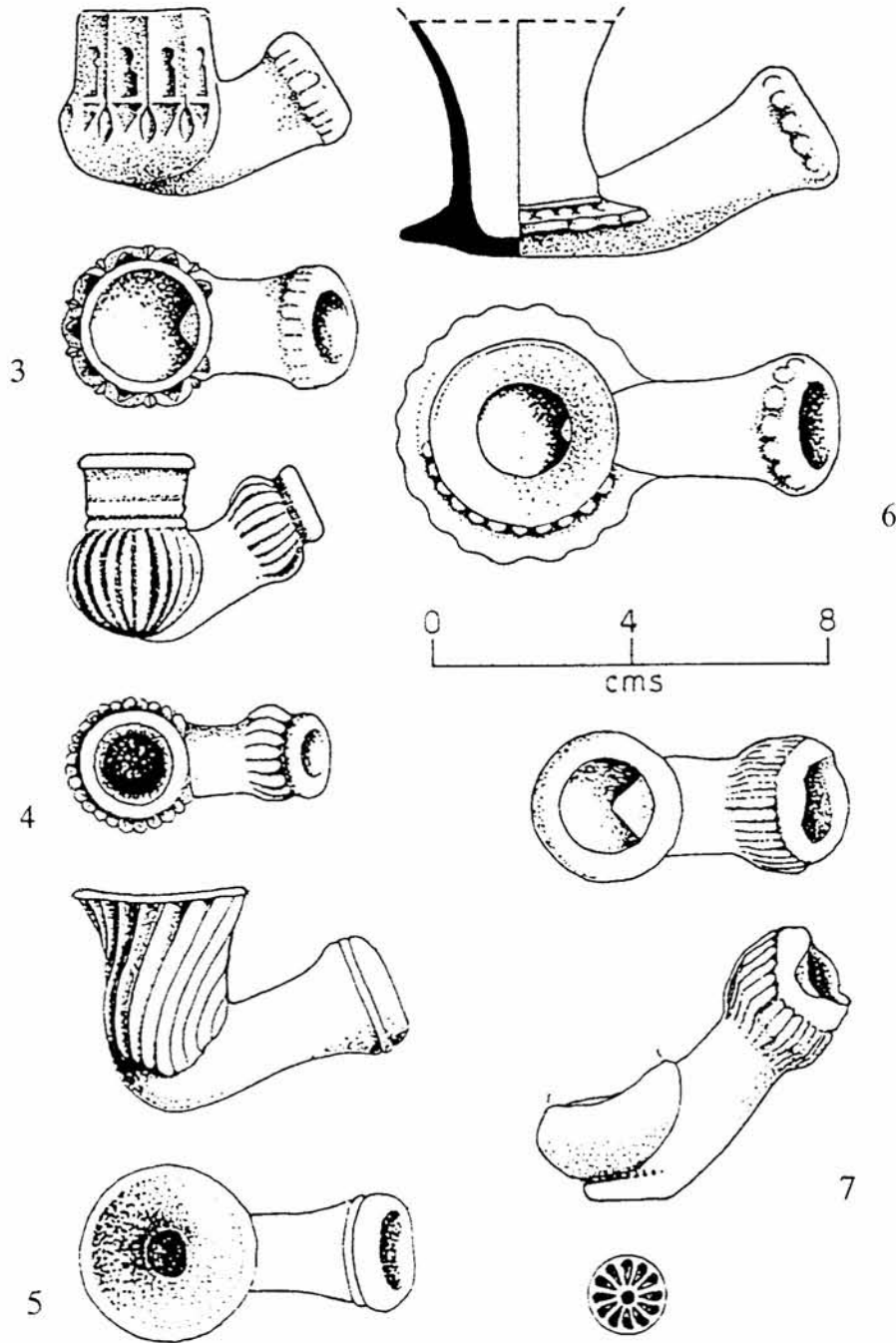
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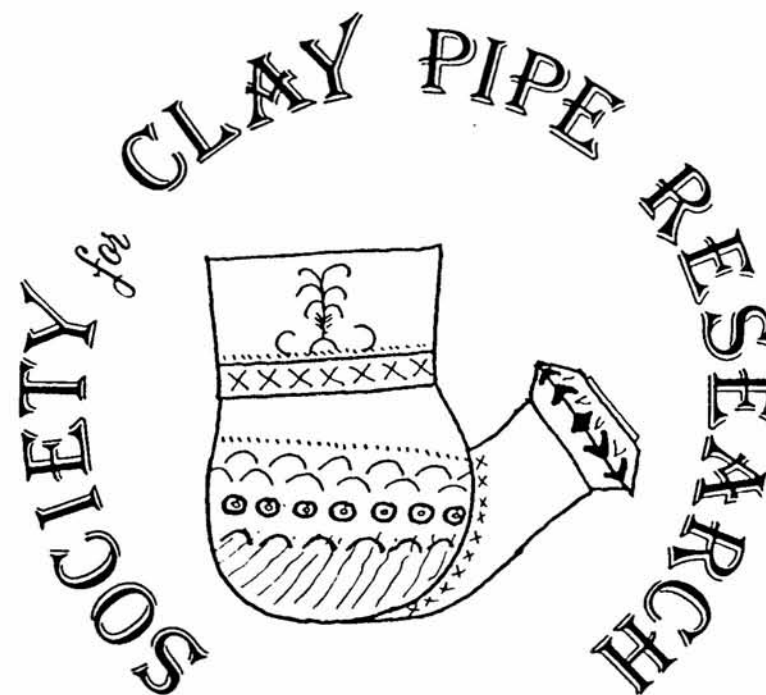
PIPES FROM THE ISLAND OF KASTELLORISO

The Dodecanese island of Kastelloriso, 125 km east of Rhodes and 1.5 km south of the Turkish coast of Lycia has been settled since antiquity. The castle hill was occupied from the mid 17th century until destruction in 1943, and the surrounding seabed is littered with consequential rubbish.

A variety of terracotta tobacco pipes (Figs. 3-7) and narghile (Figs. 8 & 9) were noticed in 1989 and I publish them for comparison with other similar pipes which were common in Europe and the Middle East. I hope that other members of SCPR will respond with similar finds.

John Wood





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April 1990

THE TURKISH CLAY SMOKING PIPES OF MYTILENE

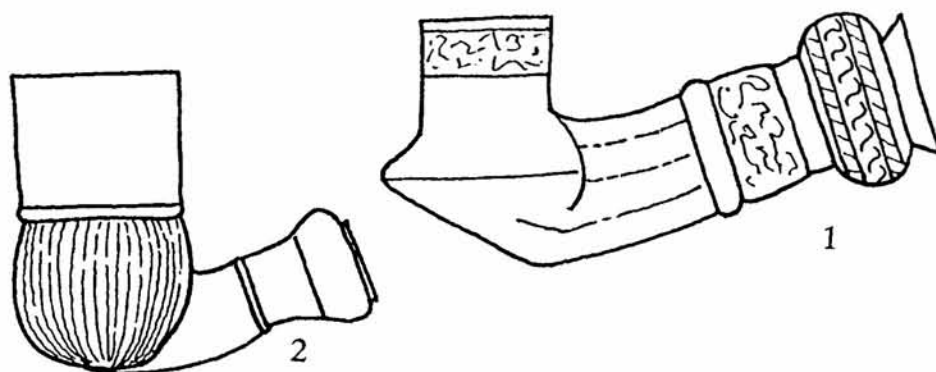
Tobacco-smoking was first introduced into the Ottoman Empire very early in the 17th century, some 150 years after the northeastern Aegean island of Lesbos and its capital, Mytilene, had passed under the control of the Turks. Unlike the western tobacco pipe that was fashioned from clay in a single piece, including bowl, stem, and mouthpiece, the *lüle* typical of the eastern Mediterranean was designed to receive a separate long, wooden stem fitted with an amber mouthpiece, an arrangement that made the pipe cooler to smoke. This ceramic bowl was composed itself of three basic parts: the vertical chimney and lower bowl, the angled shaft, and the socketed nozzle into which the hollow stem was inserted. The fabric, size, shape, and decoration of these three elements were frequently altered, creating combinations of surprising beauty and delicacy: the earliest varieties, of greyish-white clay and quite small (in keeping with the high price of imported tobacco early in its history), gradually evolved into the larger, more heavily decorated reddish-brown styles popular from the late 1700s until the early part of this century, when the *lüle* was finally replaced by the more practical western-European briar pipe.

The unusually large collection of pipes that we have found during our six years of excavations on the acropolis at Mytilene - more than 1800 fragments, of which almost 1300 are complete enough to have been inventoried - covers all of this period up to the middle of the 19th century, with remarkable numbers of early forms that have seldom if ever appeared elsewhere.¹ Indeed, of the sixty-four distinct types of our clay smoking pipes identified so far, fewer than half have parallels in the previously published collections from Turkey, Greece, and Bulgaria.² While it is unfortunate that our pipes were found in a much disturbed surface level with no obvious stratigraphy

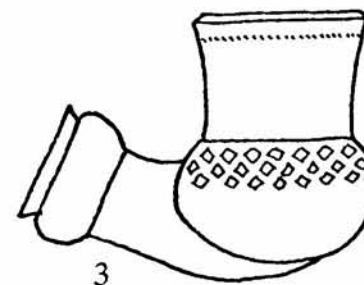
and in chronologically confused contexts³, the very size and diversity of the collection make it an important addition to the study of an artifact hitherto neglected for its lack of antiquity. What is more, we have a small and perhaps unique sample of hashish pipes, whose design is quite different from that of the tobacco pipe.

The oldest pipes from Mytilene, small and of greyish-white clay, belong to a series dating from the 17th to the early 18th century and, though they number over 350 in all, have surprisingly few parallels from other sites. Of these, the earliest style (Fig. 1) shows a thick, slightly flaring chimney above a compressed bowl that is joined by a sharply angled keel to a long, faceted shaft with a prominent, stepped nozzle; around the chimney or shaft many of the eleven pipes have a band of classical Turkish written in fine, slightly raised Arabic script.

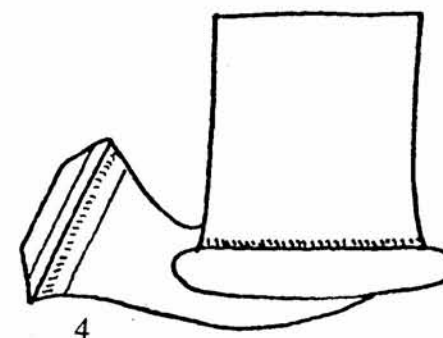
The most common pipe of this early series - in this case ninety-three examples from early in the 18th century (Fig. 2) - has a white or light-grey burnished surface (some few are dusky-red), a tall, vertical chimney that is generally undecorated, a sack-like bowl with simple combing or an impressed lattice decoration, a much shallower keel, and an undecorated oval nozzle. Another popular and fairly



uniform type from the late 17th to the 18th century - we have twenty-three almost identical examples of these (Fig. 3) - is an attractive small and heavy pipe with a light-grey finish, a short, slightly flared, undecorated chimney above a compressed bowl with an impressed lozenge decoration on its shoulder, and a short shank terminating in a rounded nozzle.

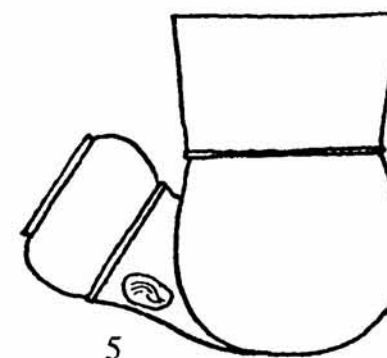


The 281 reddish-brown pipes fashioned from red clay that make up the second major series from Mytilene all come from the 18th century. Though often of similar design, they are usually larger than their predecessors and smaller than their later relatives in Series 3, in keeping with what we suppose to be the ever-decreasing cost of tobacco.⁴ It is within this varied group that that we find the first few examples of two trends that will later become common elements of *lüle* design: first, the development of small disc-based pipes (Fig. 4), with tall, vertical chimneys above extremely compressed bowls (indeed, in some examples the chimney actually serves as the bowl); and second, the use of a seal pressed into the clay to indicate the pipe's maker or place of origin.



From the late 1700s, and throughout the next century, we find the larger reddish-brown pipes of Series 3, their bowls (rounded or compressed to a disc) surmounted by plain chimneys that are either vertical or flared enough to make the pipe resemble a modern Turkish *çay* glass. The majority of our 400-odd examples are stamped, some with Arabic signs, others with stylized symbols.

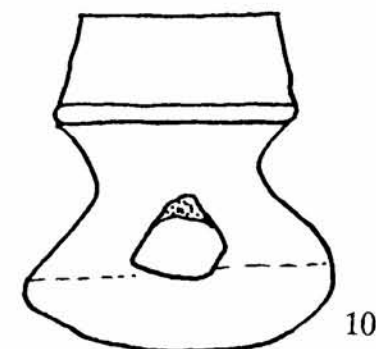
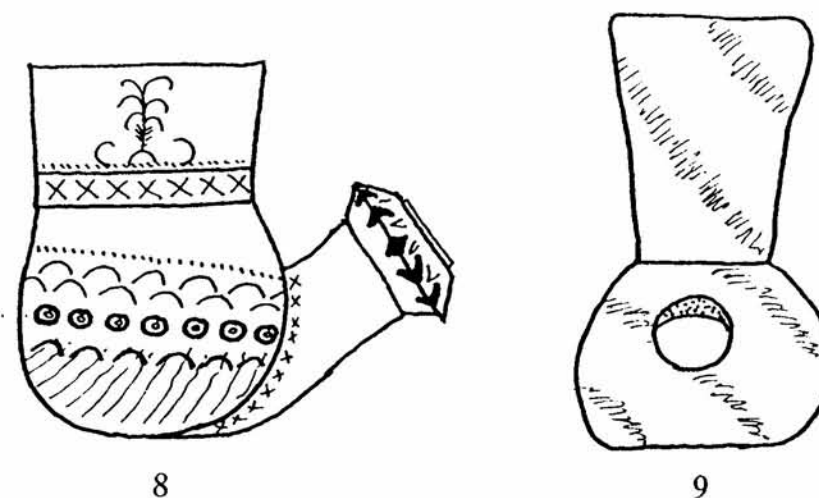
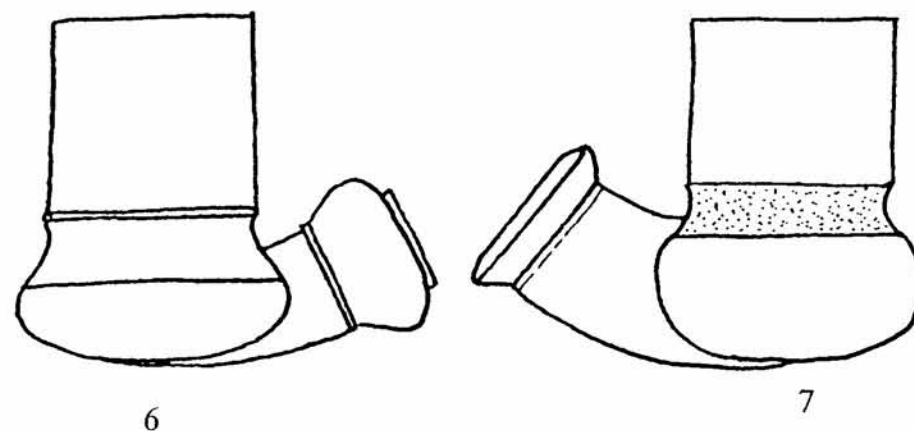
A single common and very uniform category of large bowls within this series (Fig. 5) accounts for almost 10% of all the pipes found so far at Mytilene. Its hourglass-shaped body is undecorated except for thin moulding or shallow indentation dividing the flaring chimney from a rounded bowl of roughly the same height; its slight keel is always highlighted by a series of rouletted lines forming a V-design on the bottom of the bowl; and its short shaft ends with a swelling oval nozzle. Of this type, about two-



thirds - 74 pipes in all - bear a stamp on the right side or bottom of the shaft: either an Arabic seal or a stylized bird, alone or in conjunction with a circle of raised dots. The fabric and colour, size, and seals of this style are duplicated in another set of pipes of different shape (Fig. 6): both sets date to the second half of the 18th century and undoubtedly come from the same workshop, until now traditionally located in the Bulgarian city of Varna where twenty-six examples have been found, a previously unparalleled quantity that suggested local workmanship. To date, the acropolis of Mytilene has given up five times this number.

Within this series of large pipes there are two other categories that deserve comment. Among the most delicately fashioned and highly burnished examples is a set of thirty red pipes that were probably imported from Istanbul in the 18th century (Fig. 7): their finely moulded vertical chimney is separated from the bowl by a concave waistband that, in three examples, is still filled with gold leaf. These are masterpieces of the pipemaker's art, and should be contrasted with a pair of very odd pipes (Fig. 8), clumsily formed and excessively decorated, quite clearly by the same maker - surely an apprentice - who covered his product from rim to nozzle with an overwhelming variety of awkwardly carved, impressed, and incised designs that must have given him practice with every tool in his kit: palm trees, crosses, crescents, wedges, circles, combing, and rouletting.

Even coarser are the hashish pipes, forty-four crudely formed bits of reddish clay that were only roughly finished (Figs. 9-10). A slightly flaring chimney is separated from the rounded bowl by a built-in grate of three holes on which the hashish was burned; the open stem-socket (not surprisingly of a diameter typical of early tobacco pipes) was simply poked through the shoulder of the bowl; and the flat base is often so uneven that the pipe cannot stand upright without support. Most examples are decorated,



but only with the simplest of elements, either painted diagonal bands or a lustrous sheen that was perhaps intended to resemble a metallic surface. Several of these hashish pipes were found in context with tobacco pipes provisionally dated to the late 17th century, but since most have come from mixed and historically inconclusive deposits it has been impossible for us to posit even the most tentatively chronological evolution of styles.

A full catalogue of the Turkish clay smoking pipes from Mytilene is in preparation, though the quantity of material - perhaps 1600 inventoried items before work on the acropolis comes to an end - will certainly delay publication for some time. In the meantime, I refer SCPR members interested in these artifacts to my more detailed analysis of the varied types in the Mytilene collection, in a forthcoming volume of *British Archaeological Reports* [International Series] devoted to Aegean archaeology.

Footnotes

1. Annual reports of our excavation - under the directorship of Dr. Hector Williams and the auspices of the Canadian Archaeological Institute at Athens, and financed largely by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada - can be found in *Classical Views/Echos du Monde Classique*, 29 (1985) and following.
2. See particularly the pipes from the Dumbarton Oaks excavation at Sarayane, Istanbul, in J.W. Hayes, "Turkish clay pipes: A provisional typology," in *BAR* (Int. Ser.) 92 (1980), 3-10; R. Robinson, "Clay tobacco pipes from the Kerameikos," *Ath. Mitt.* 98 (1983), 265-285, and plates 52-56; eadem, "Tobacco pipes of Corinth and of the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia* 54 (1985), 149-201, and plates 33-64. The accounts of the Bulgarian pipes from Sofia, Varna, and Veliko Tirnova are difficult of access and have only brief summaries in English, French, or German.

3. The acropolis was in constant and active use until well after the Turkish retreat from Mytilene in 1912. The dates of the various styles of pipe from Mytilene are tentative at best: they have been derived almost exclusively from a comparison with the previously published examples from Istanbul, Athens, and Corinth.
4. The socket diameters of pipes in Series 1 and 2, for example, average about 8mm while those of Series 3 are usually more than 11mm.

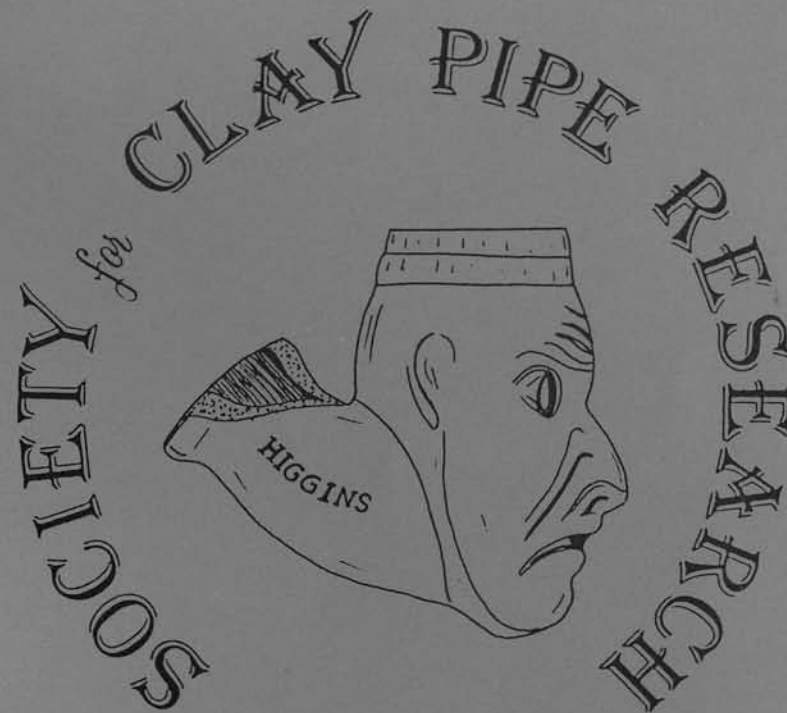
John W. Humphrey

JOHN WATTS OF LONDON - TOBACCO PIPEMAKER IN THE WEST COUNTRY

During recent years information has been coming to light regarding the activities of John Watts of London in the Bath area; details have now been found that throw much more light upon him and warrant this article.

The first reference to him is on 28 June 1736 when he is described as 'of the City of London Tobacco Pipe maker' when it was agreed that a lease was to be granted to him of a tenement in Bath¹; the lease itself was made on 30 June 1736:

*'Between the Mayor aldermen and Citizens of the City of Bath in the County of Somerset of the one part and John Watts of the Parish of St. Mary White Chappel in the County of Middx Tobacco pipe maker of other part'*².



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July 1990

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO OTTOMAN CLAY PIPES

In view of the recent notes in the SCPR Newsletter concerning Ottoman and Eastern Mediterranean clay pipe bowls found in Malta, Kastelloriso, and Mytilene on Lesbos (Wood, 1988, 1990; Humphrey, 1990), it is perhaps appropriate to describe and illustrate some of the salient features of these pipes on behalf of those readers who are not very familiar with this material.

They belong to a type of generally hand-held, multi-component, pipe that was primarily used for smoking tobacco - although the residue analysis of some otherwise unpublished pipes found in Jerusalem indicate the occasional use of these for the smoking of hashish (Robinson, 1985, 151, fn. 4). This type of pipe is typical of the eastern Mediterranean and Near East from the late seventeenth century until the widespread use of cigarettes before and after the Second World War.

Whereas the clay pipe bowls survive well because of their shape and thickness, they were originally the cheapest and most expendable parts of the pipe: generally for decorative effect they relied on relief moulding, then covered with a clay slip and re-cut, and sometimes subsequently burnished. Bowls were rarely decorated with gilding, gold or silver wire inlay or even inset gems, or were sometimes made of wood, stone, meerschaum, or metal. They were provided with specially cultivated cherry, jasmine, ebony, or reed stems and separate amber, stone, ceramic or wooden mouthpieces.

The stems varied in length according to fashion, and the status and occupation of the user, but ceremonial pipe stems could be up to four metres long and were carried by two special pipe-bearers. Shorter stems were obviously used in everyday use however. The stems were frequently decorated: for instance, the traveller James Silk

Buckingham described how the stems of pipes made in the town of Diyarbakir, in what is now south-east Turkey, were '*covered with muslin and embroidered with gold and silver thread*' (Buckingham, 1827, vol.1, 380). Amber and coral were particularly highly valued as materials for mouthpieces and hence were even carried by some European travellers as a means of ready bribe on caravan journeys (*ibid.*, 265). They were also occasionally decorated with gilt, enamel and precious stones. Not surprisingly, these mouthpieces are rare finds¹.

A number of different pipe manufacturing centres are known from written sources, but little work has yet been done on ascertaining the exact place of manufacture of any given type of pipe and no pipe factories have yet been archaeologically reported. However, the scale of the industry in Diyarbakir alone is again reflected in a passing comment made by Buckingham, who refers to '*a hundred and fifty makers of ornamented pipe stems only, besides those who make the clay balls [bowls], amber mouth-pieces ...*' (*ibid.*, 380).

Furthermore, while relatively few clay pipe bowls have yet been published from the Near East, there has nevertheless been a good deal of misunderstanding over their date - partly because very few examples have been found in securely dated or stratigraphically secure archaeological contexts. Clay pipe studies in this region therefore rely on the three major published typological studies based on over a thousand examples excavated at the site of the church of St. Polyeuktos at Sarachane in Istanbul (Hayes, 1980), 63 fragments from the Athenian Kerameikos (Robinson, 1983), another 44 from excavations in the Agora at Athens, and 137 from various findspots in Corinth (Robinson, 1985)².

The main typological developments of these pipes have been outlined in the SCPR Newsletter by John Humphrey (1990), so will not be reiterated here. The terminology

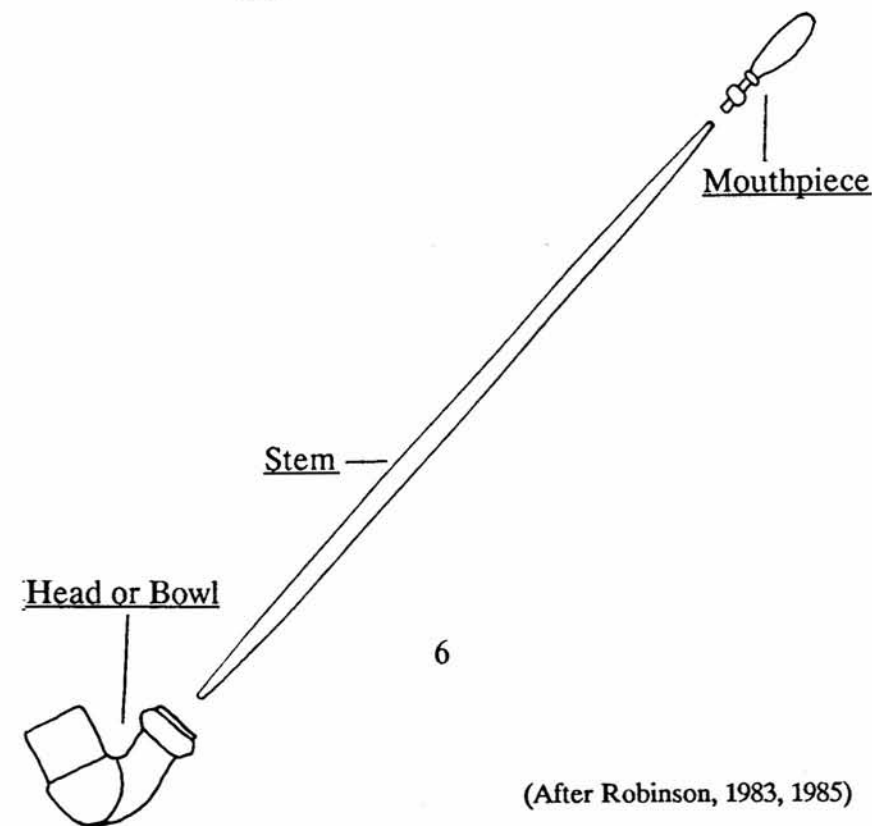
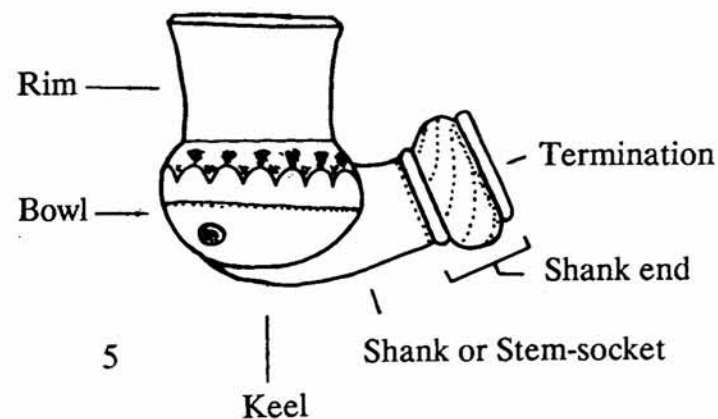
used in Robinson's (1983, 1985) very thorough treatment of the pipes from Athens and Corinth is illustrated here, however, in the interests of standardising descriptions by other researchers (Figs. 5 & 6).

Footnotes

1. A greenstone mouthpiece was found in the excavations at Korucutepe, in the Altinova portion of the Murat valley in south-east Turkey, now flooded as a result of the construction of the Keban dam on the Euphrates. There is some uncertainty over whether it was used for a tobacco pipe or a musical instrument however (Van Loon, 1980, 252; not illustrated).
2. The circa 1300 fragments registered so far from the excavations at Mytilene that have been very briefly described by John Humphrey (1990) will prove a major contribution to the subject when they are finally published. Ninety five further fragments have been recently published from the 1964-66 British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem rescue excavations at the Damascus Gate, Jerusalem (Wightman, 1989, 72-74, pl. 63). This report will be reviewed in the next issue of the SCPR Newsletter.

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Bakirer, O. (1980) 'The Medieval pottery and baked clay objects' In: van Loon, M.N., ed. 'Korucutepe. Final Report on the Excavations of the Universities of Chicago, California (Los Angeles) and Amsterdam in the Keban Reservoir, Eastern Anatolia 1968-1970' Volume 3, 189 - 249. (Amsterdam/New York/Oxford : North Holland Publishing Company).



(After Robinson, 1983, 1985)

THE USE OF PAPER IN PIPE KILN CONSTRUCTION

Buckingham, J.S. (1827) *'Travels in Mesopotamia. Including a Journey from Aleppo to Baghdad, By the Route of Beer, Orfa, Diarbekr, Mardin, and Mousul; With Researches on the Ruins of Nineveh, Babylon, and Other Ancient Cities'*. (London : Henry Colburn; two volumes).

Hayes, J.W. (1980) 'Turkish Clay Pipes; A Provisional Typology'. In: Davey, P., ed. *'The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe'* IV. Europe, 3 - 10. (Oxford : BAR International Series 92).

Humphrey, J.W. (1990) 'The Turkish clay smoking pipes of Mytilene'. *SCPR* 26, April, 2 - 9.

Robinson, R.C.W. (1983) 'Clay Tobacco Pipes from the Kerameikos'. *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts* (Athenische Abteilung), 98, 265 - 84, Taf. 52 - 56.

Robinson, R.C.W. (1985) 'Tobacco Pipes of Corinth and of the Athenian Agora', *Hesperia*, 54, 149 - 203, Pl. 33 - 64.

van Loon, M.N. (1980) 'The other Medieval objects' In: van Loon, M.N., ed. *'Korucutepe ...'* Volume 3, 251 - 67.

Wightman, G.J. (1989) *'The Damascus Gate, Jerusalem. Excavations by C.-M. Bennett and J.B. Hennessy at the Damascus Gate, Jerusalem, 1964 - 66'* (Oxford: BAR International Series 519).

Wood, J. (1988) '[A clay pipe bowl from Malta]'. *SCPR* 18, April, 34.

Wood, J. (1990) 'Pipes from the island of Kastelloriso'. *SCPR* 25, January, 8 - 9.

St. J. Simpson

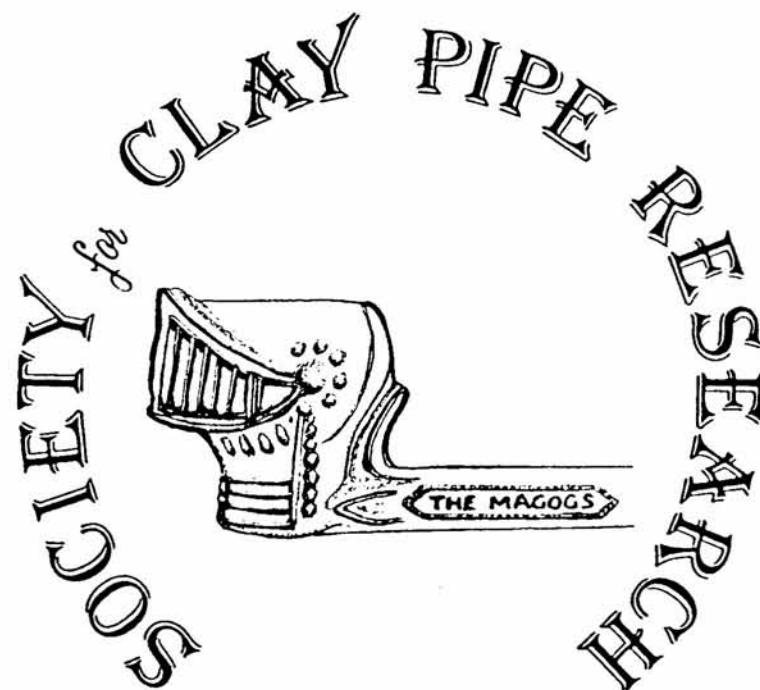
The contribution by Reg Jackson in *SCPR* 26 dealing with the Offer pipe factory and their 'paper' kilns was of considerable interest and reminiscent of a similar account from Leicester in the early sixties.

William Flanagan, a native of Broseley, moved to Leicester around 1885 and made pipes there until 1919. In 1959 his son T.H. Flanagan described the working practices employed by his father to J.A. Daniel who published this account in the *Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society Journal* for 1964-5.

Quoted below is only that part relative to the use of paper in kiln construction:

'The kiln was bee-hive shaped, built of brick and completely enclosed, apart from the draught holes. It was necessary to demolish one side of the kiln after each firing in order to remove the pipes and build up the brickwork again when the next batch was in position ready for firing. A batch consisted of about 40 gross of pipes.'

It was customary to build up a central column of fire-clay inside the kiln and to stack the pipes against this in order to form a pyramid with the bowls pointing outwards. When the pipes had been stacked in the kiln it was essential that they should remain in position and that the heat should be retained at a very high temperature. In order to achieve this the pipes were first covered with several thicknesses of old play-bills, specially obtained for this purpose from the Pavillion and Palace Theatres. The paper pyramid thus formed was covered completely by a thick paste made from a mixture of clay and horse manure. The fire was lit and the kiln was bricked up. Firing normally took



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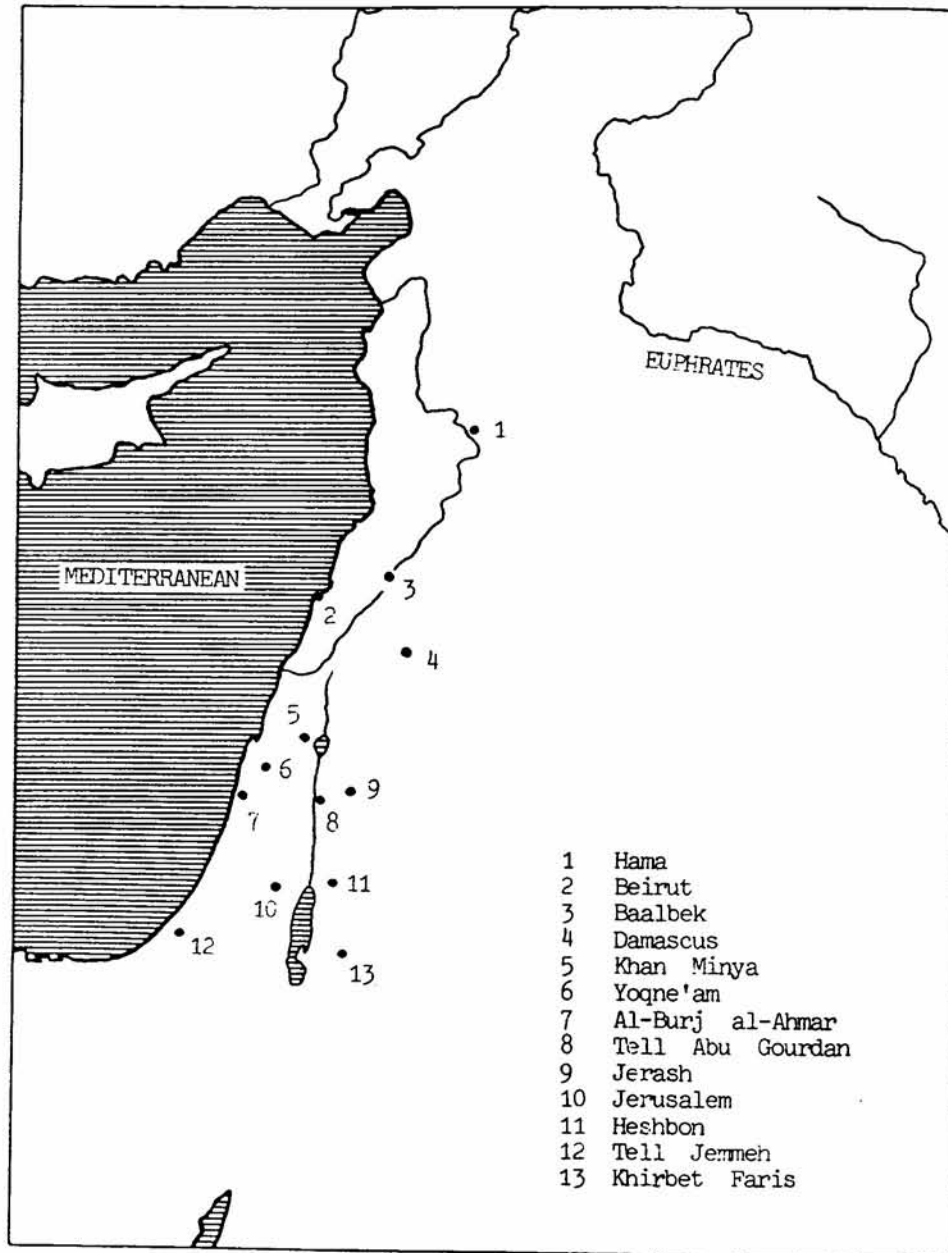
OTTOMAN CLAY PIPES FROM JERUSALEM AND THE LEVANT: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE PUBLISHED EVIDENCE

Introduction

The meagre published corpus of Ottoman and post-Ottoman clay pipes from the eastern Mediterranean and Near East has been recently supplemented by the description of ninety-three fragments recovered from the 1964-66 British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem rescue excavations at the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem (Wightman, 1989: 73-74, Pl. 63: 3-21). This group is currently therefore the largest body of pipes published from the region outside Turkey (Hayes, 1980) and Greece (Robinson, 1983, 1985), even though only nineteen are actually illustrated by Wightman.

Review of the Levantine Evidence

The recognition of the Ottoman date of these clay pipes from Jerusalem remedies the dating errors seen in other recently published archaeological excavation and survey reports from the Levant (Ben-Tor & Rosenthal, 1978: 70, Fig. 6: 1-2; Bernus Taylor, 1981: 484, 487, fn. 39; Turquety-Pariset, 1982: 37-38, Figs. 4: 25, 26-27; Pringle *et al.*, 1986: 142, Fig. 43: 11-12). The latter have mistakenly attributed them to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries A.D. (Ayyūbid - Mamlūk periods in historical terms) on the basis of poorly stratified fragments excavated earlier at Baalbek in Lebanon and the citadel at Hama in Syria (Sarre, 1925: 132; Poulsen, 1957: 280-81). Undue reliance has been placed on the known destruction of the Hama citadel by the Mongols in A.D. 1401 as a means of assigning an earlier date to all artifacts found in the uppermost levels at this site. This remains to be proven, however, given the presence of later coins and tokens which prove the existence of at least some later material (see below), and the fact that the relevant stratigraphic details and architectural remains are as yet still unpublished. Closer examination also reveals that pipes



Map Showing the Findspots of Clay Pipes in the Levant

published from the other above-mentioned sites either derive from near the present ground surface or from post-thirteenth/fourteenth century A.D. rubble/fill deposits, and are hence not reliably stratified. Outside Jerusalem this has only been acknowledged from Jerash in Jordan (Clark, Bowsher, Stewart *et al.*, 1986: Pl. XXVII.2, left) and Khan Minya (Hanot Minnim) in Palestine (Stepanski, 1988/89). Conversely, it is significant that pipes have not been reported from more reliably excavated Ayyūbid-Mamlūk sites, such as Tell Abu Gourdan, Heshbon, and Tell Jemmeh (Franken & Kalsbeek, 1975; Sauer, 1973; Schaefer, 1989).

More conclusively still, no reliable written or pictorial evidence has been advanced to suggest that any substances were being smoked in this region prior to the introduction of tobacco from the New World, via Europe, into the Ottoman empire in the opening decade of the seventeenth century¹. Indeed, the strong opposition raised during this time by Muslim religious leaders to Sultan Ahmed I's (1603-1617) official introduction of tobacco and the practice of smoking, on the alleged - but later recanted - grounds that it was un-Islamic, suggests a fundamentalist response to what was perceived as a new threat to the established social order (Barber, 1989: 83)². The subsequent adoption of smoking, and the typological development of clay pipes in Greece from types that may be related to Western European clays to the more familiar multi-component pipes, has been thoroughly discussed by Robinson (1983, 1985). Smoking did not become popular in this region until almost the end of the seventeenth century, but its increase is clearly allied to the growing importance of the burgeoning local tobacco industry which became an important source of revenue to the Ottoman government (Weulersse, 1946: 150-51; Wilson, 1906: 215-17). Prior to this date narcotics were chewed or taken orally in food or drink. However, the subsequent use of some clay pipes for the smoking of hashish is indicated by the residue analysis of some otherwise unpublished pipes in a private collection in Jerusalem (Robinson, 1985: 151, fn. 4)³, while the design of certain forms of clay pipe found

in Mytilene on Lesbos (Humphrey, 1990: 6-8, Figs. 9-10) and sites in northern Iraq and eastern Turkey⁴ may have been inspired by the shape of opium poppy heads (Tim Matney, pers. comm.).

The incorrect earlier attribution of clay pipes to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries A.D. in the Levant suggests that some of the associated finds (e.g. ceramics, glass, metalwork) at these sites may also be re-dated to the Ottoman period. At the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem, for instance, approximately 60% of the excavated ceramics derived from poorly stratified post-thirteenth century contexts marked by a series of levellings, large pits, and stone-robbing trenches (Wightman, 1989: 61, 104). It is unclear if this material is therefore re-deposited from earlier levels or whether it is indeed later than implied in the published report. Unfortunately, as the contexts of this "post-Crusader" material were not published it is not possible to suggest an alternative refined dating of the ceramics and small finds on the basis of a revised chronology for the clay pipes (see below). Furthermore, the reported discovery of Ottoman and post-medieval European coins and tokens (let alone items such as eighteenth century Turkish polychrome glazed ceramics) in the excavated areas at the citadel at Hama, the Red Tower, and the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem should be further cause for concern (Hammershaimb, 1969: 164; Thomsen, 1969: 167-68; Meshorer, 1986: 176; Wightman, 1989: 96, Pl. 239: 3-4; cf. also Pringle *et al.*, 1986: 157-58, Fig. 51: 88-90). Thus these frequently cited "Ayyūbid-Mamlūk" assemblages may in reality contain material of mixed date. This is particularly clear in the case of Khan Minya, where Iron Age ceramics, musket balls and an eighteenth century coin were found in addition to the clay pipes and Ayyūbid-Mamlūk-Ottoman ceramics (Stepanski, 1988/89). The continuing problem of differentiation of Ayyūbid-Mamlūk-Ottoman ceramic coarse wares (let alone glass or metal utility objects) on archaeological excavations and surveys in this region (Falkner, 1989: 89; Schefer, 1989: 46), may therefore be partly due to the fact

that some of the best-known and widely-used comparative assemblages are themselves of mixed date. Clearly, therefore, closer study of the clay pipes may in turn help to resolve the archaeological problems of chronological definition of results from excavation and surface survey which remain a fundamental aid to understanding the socio-economy of the Near East from the seventeenth century onwards.

Pipes from the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem

The place or places of manufacture of the recently published pipes from the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem is or are unknown. The different clay fabrics that are mentioned (Wightman, 1989: 73-74) may reflect different production centres however. The existence or scale of these have as yet received virtually no attention in the literature. Stamped monograms, usually described as "maker's marks", are largely only found on the bowls of nineteenth century Ottoman pipes published from Istanbul, Athens and Corinth (Hayes, 1980; Robinson, 1983, 1985), although they are said to be frequent on eighteenth century pipes from Mytilene (Humphrey, 1990: 4-6). Considerable diversity in these marks is illustrated by finds from the above sites: in addition to the names of certain individuals or places, other marks consist of brief religious exhortations or cryptic references to smoking, and others merely contain figural or geometric emblems (Hayes, 1980: 8; Humphrey, 1990: 6; Robinson, 1983: 268, 1985: 166). In contrast, simple monograms were identified on only two of the pipes from the Damascus Gate, which may point to most being eighteenth rather than nineteenth century in date (but see below). However, the significance of these marks is unclear in terms of their use in dating, and it is uncertain whether they were favoured by all regional producers.

In terms of comparanda to the Damascus Gate pipes, which Wightman does not cite, the following tentative comments may be of some use although very close comparisons are generally lacking in the available literature.

1. (Wightman, 1989: Pl. 63: 22; second example not illustrated). These are not parts of hand-held pipes but are the filter mouthpieces of water-pipes or "hubble-bubbles" (Arabic *narghile*); examples have been published from archaeological contexts at Beirut (Turquety-Pariset, 1982: 38, Fig. 5: 28) and Hama (Poulsen, 1957: 280-81, Fig. 1070), as well as Kastelloriso (Wood, 1990: Figs. 8-9). The smoking of these by men and women alike in the Levant at the beginning of this century has been described by Wilson (1906: 127), who also observed that they were particularly used on ceremonial occasions. They were (and still are) also characteristic of public coffee (now tea) houses. It is interesting to note that some examples found at Athens were marked in Greek with the maker's name and the place of manufacture - Constantinople (Robinson, 1983: 265, fn. 4, 1985: 201).
2. (Wightman, 1989: Pl. 63: 6). The decoration on the bowl is similar to one published from Corinth (Robinson, 1985: 177, Pl. 50 - C31), dated to the second half of the eighteenth century.
3. (Wightman, 1989: Pl. 63: 10). This is wrongly orientated and described: it is a pipe shank or stem-socket (complete with shank-end) rather than a bowl. Similar examples have been seen by the writer from archaeological sites in northern Iraq (cf. Ajaj, 1987: 300, 313 - No. 30), and have been published from the Agora at Athens, where it was commented that gadrooned shank-ends such as these seem to date to the end of the nineteenth century or even early twentieth century (Robinson, 1983: 281, Taf. 56 - No. 52, 1985: 198, Pl. 63 - A26).
4. (Wightman, 1989: Pl. 63: 19). A similar shank-end is on a nineteenth century pipe published from Corinth (Robinson, 1985: 187, Pl. 56 - C95).

Further detailed comparisons are hampered by the lack of larger and clearer drawings, individual catalogue descriptions, or quantification of pieces not illustrated by

Wightman (1989). In terms of the overall assemblage, at least regarding the proportion that is illustrated, the majority of the pipe bowls are either rounded or lily-shaped, including some rather squat lily-shaped examples. No true disc-based bowls seem to have been found, or pipes that can be reliably dated as early as the seventeenth century. Judging by comparisons with pipes published from Athens and Istanbul the red-slipped, burnished, lily-shaped bowls from the Damascus Gate probably belong to the late nineteenth century. However, the more fragmentary pieces of "greenish-grey" pipes (Wightman, 1989: Pl. 63: 13, 15-16, 19-21) exhibit a wider variety of decorative motifs and shank-end styles and possess small bore diameters, suggesting that they may represent a wider date-range perhaps extending into the eighteenth century.

Conclusion

It is unfortunate that a closer dating than this for the pipes from the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem is not possible on stratigraphic grounds and that the few comparative examples are themselves generally poorly stratified. Further published corpora are therefore needed, particularly from short-lived and/or well stratified and dated archaeological contexts within Syro-Palestine, to clarify the dating of Ottoman and post-Ottoman pipes from this region. In view of Wightman's (1989) welcome publication, it would now be especially important to see a final publication of the contents of the rock-cut tomb excavated at Rās ed-Dabōus (Ketef Hinnom), immediately west of Old Jerusalem. When this tomb was excavated it was found to have been re-used in the nineteenth century as an Ottoman arms and ammunition store and still contained a number of clay pipes along with potentially datable Ottoman army insignia, buttons, livery beads, and firearms (Barkay, 1986). Similarly, profitable attention could be focussed in future on the stratigraphic excavation of historically dated Ottoman forts, for instance on the Darb al-Hajj between Damascus and Mecca (Petersen, 1989), which could yield potentially important associations of clay pipes with local utilitarian

objects and datable Ottoman militaria.

Footnotes

1. Written stories such as 'The Broken Pipe of Saladin' are apocryphal and reflect later embroidery of traditional tales (Robinson, 1985: 153, fn. 15).
2. I would like to express my thanks here to Susan Gill for pointing this reference out to me.
3. Normally the remaining residue in clay pipes seems to be too carbonised to allow analytical differentiation between tobacco and other substances.
4. The final report is in preparation by Mr. Tim Matney on one group of these pipes, excavated at Khirbet Deir Situn in the Saddam Dam Salvage Project and near the Tigris north of Mosul, in Iraq, by a British Museum expedition directed by Dr. John Curtis.

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St. John Simpson

ERRATUM

In St. John Simpson's article in *SCPR* 27, *A Brief Introduction to Ottoman Clay Pipes*, Footnote 1 should conclude with the line: 'Two ceramic pipe mouthpieces were also found at this site (Bakirer, 1980, 197; not illustrated)'.

BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION PIPES

Recent work on pipes from the Birmingham area has brought together a distinctive series of decorated bowls bearing the political slogans 'UNION' and 'REFORM' and dating to the 1830s.

This series of pipes can be associated with the Birmingham Political Union of 1830-1839 and form a local group that correspond to the 'slavery' pipes produced in Lincolnshire in the nineteenth century in illustrating popular support for a political movement.

The Birmingham Political Union was formed at a public meeting held at Beardsworth's Horse and Carriage Repository on 25 January 1830, its aims being currency and political reform. The founding members were mainly High Tories but within the society political backgrounds ranged from Whigs to Radical Tories. The society was to play a prominent part in the national processes culminating in the Great Reform Bill of 1832 and the growth of the Chartist Movement.

With the Radicals speaking on behalf of the shopkeepers and labouring classes the society grew in number, largely due to an active involvement in local issues, and by the following January enrolment had increased to 9000.

Following the passing of the Great Reform Bill in 1832 the society waned, folding in 1834. It was revived in 1837

household accounts, but the most interesting and important item found in the Wiltshire inventories was one which not only gives the value of pipes but goes even further and states who made them.

The inventory concerned¹ is that of Elizabeth Read of Salisbury, grocer, dated 4 February 1676/7 and it states:

4 grose of Gauntlute pips	1-12-0
Marsh pips 1 grose ½	0- 3-6
2 Grose pips	0- 1-6

These prices impressively corroborate the contemporary description by John Aubrey of the Gauntlett family's products being '*the best tobacco pipes in England*' (in *Natural History of Wiltshire ... Arts: Liberall and Mechanik*). The Gauntlett pipes work out at eight shillings per gross, nearly three and a half times as much as the two shillings and four pence per gross for those of their apparent rivals, the Marsh family of Lockerly, Hampshire. The will of William Marsh of Lockerly, pipemaker², dated 1689 was exhibited by Karen Parker at the Hampshire County Record Office during the 1987 SCPR conference, along with the inventory of an earlier maker of the same name³ and location dated 1674. The third category of pipes in the inventory were probably lower quality unburnished examples, which work out at only a tenth of the price of the Gauntlett pipes.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Ken Rogers, Wiltshire County Archivist, for the loan of the many microfilms of Wiltshire wills and inventories, and the staff of the Bath Reference Library for their many trips up and down the stairs in order that I could use the only microfilm reader in Bath capable of taking up the reels. Without their combined assistance my task would have taken many years longer than the eventual period of eighteen months.

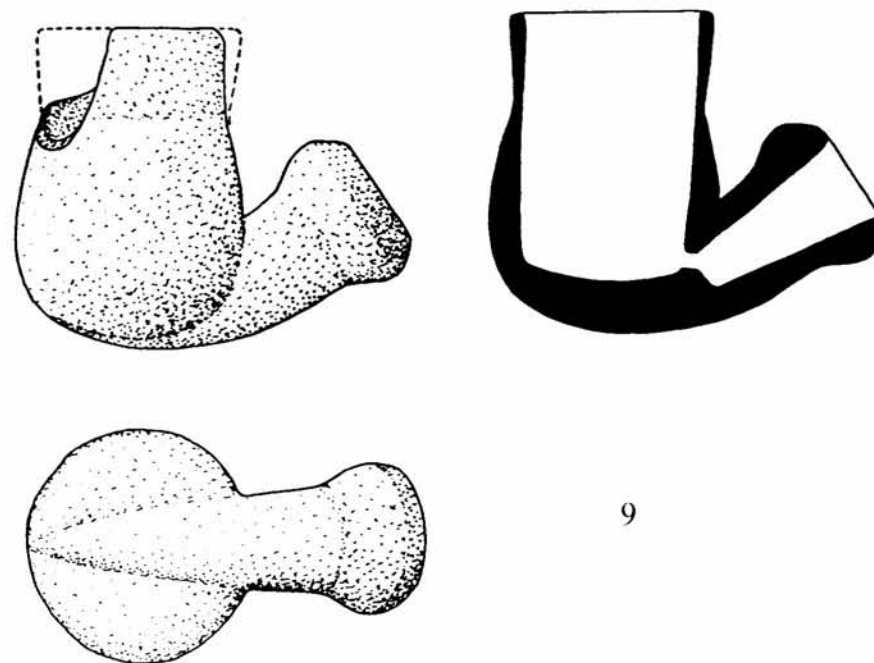
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1. Will/Sub Dean Sarum/Elizabeth Read/1676/14.
2. 1689 A 085/1-2.
3. 1674 A 079/1-2.

Marek Lewcun

AN EARTHENWARE PIPE FROM THE AEGEAN

This pipe was found lying in the shallow water of a reef just off Alonnisos in the Aegean (Fig. 9). Its surface is very abraded and extensively covered with marine growths and deposits. This makes it impossible to determine the original surface finish although it was almost certainly of a plain, smooth nature. There is no trace of any decoration or maker's mark. The fabric is a light pinkish colour, typical of many types of ceramics found in the Mediterranean. Erosion of the surface has exposed some reddish inclusions, generally no more than 0.5 mm across, and fine black and white grits. The body is well fired giving a hard fabric suitable for the thin bowl walls.



9

The pipe was presumably mould made although no trace of any seams survive. The bowl and stem cavities appear to have been made in the usual manner using two stoppers with a pierced connection between them (see reconstructed section). This supports the idea that the pipe was of a 'mass produced' type rather than being a 'one off' when the use of special tools would not be expected. The bowl cavity is, by northern European standards, particularly large with the result that the upper walls become very thin, especially where the carination occurs. At some points they are less than 1 mm thick.

So far as the author is aware very little has been written on the pipes from this part of the world. Somewhat surprisingly the published type series of Ottoman pipes from Istanbul¹ does not include any very close parallels for this form. The nearest type is XXII which is dated to post 1850. The early pipes in this type series, seventeenth to early eighteenth century in date, are noted as being of a different fabric, light grey in colour. Likewise, the Kastelloriso² finds are all decorated in some way and do not include any close parallels for this form. However, Walker³ illustrates a similar example from a wreck at Bay Bulls in Newfoundland. The wreck is thought to be that of HMS Sapphire which sank in 1696. Finds from the ship included Spanish and Mediterranean ceramics and part of another pipe which could well be Ottoman. The best parallels appear to be in Humphrey's recent note on pipes from Mytilene⁴. He also notes a change from the use of greyish-white clay in the seventeenth century to reddish-brown clay in the eighteenth century. His form 5, although always decorated underneath at Mytilene, is quite close in general proportions to the example from Alonnisos.

Given the very limited range of parallels it would be unwise to reach any firm conclusions about this pipe. However, the general form suggests a Mediterranean origin and there is no reason why it should not be an Ottoman pipe either produced locally or imported from the mainland. There would, presumably, have been many

production centres for these everyday objects. Given the different forms and fabrics noted for the seventeenth century pipes by Hayes and Humphrey it is unlikely to be particularly early in date although, judging by the example published by Walker, the form was certainly current by 1696. It is considered that this example is most likely to be of eighteenth century date.

I am most grateful to Denis Moore of York for bringing this pipe to my attention.

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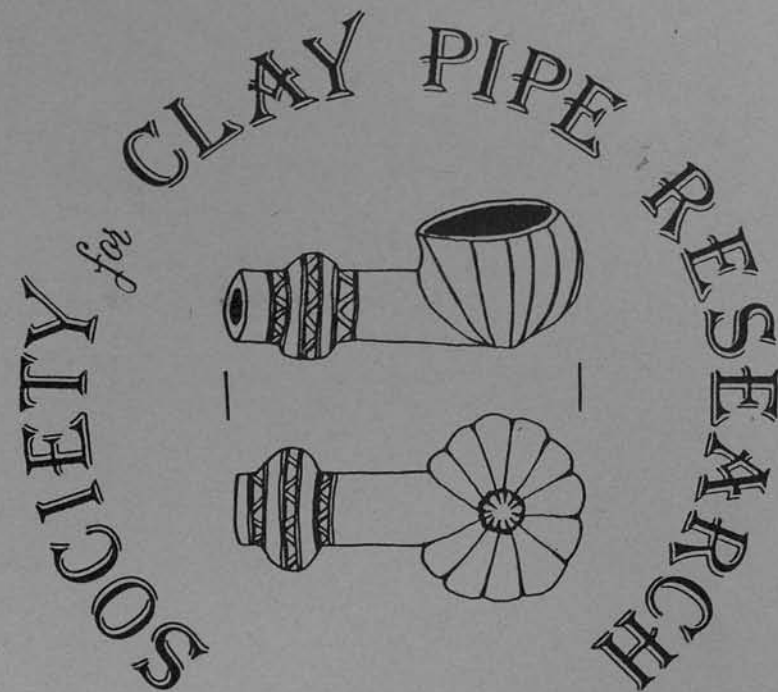
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David Higgins

THE 'CONFERENCE FOR RESEARCH INTO CLAY PIPES' HELD AT HÖHR-GRENZHAUSEN, GERMANY

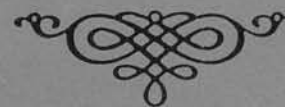
Thirty seven delegates from Sweden, Holland and the two Germanies attended the conference at Höhr-Grenzhausen on 28 and 29 April 1990.

The meeting began on Saturday with a welcome from Martin Kügler and a representative of the town who had helped to organise the event. The party then travelled to



NEWSLETTER

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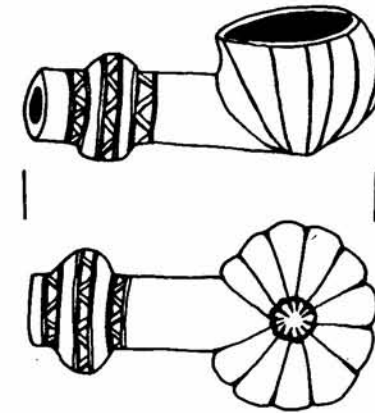
April 1991

A PIPE-BOWL FROM SIWA OASIS (EGYPT) AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR OTTOMAN PIPE STUDIES

The pipe-bowl illustrated here (Fig. 3) is a type that is represented in the Near East by a single example published from the citadel at Hama in Syria (Poulsen, 1957: 280-81, Fig. 1072). Its date and origins are uncertain. However, another example is said to have been found in Siwa oasis, in what is now the Egyptian Western Desert (Cline, 1929: see below). The circumstances of its discovery are rather interesting, hence the original note is quoted here in full:

"on the last evening of my last visit to Siwa oasis, in the Libyan Desert Captain G.M. Hillier showed me a small clay pipe-bowl (Fig. 1) which had been sold to him by a Siwan. The Siwan claimed to have found it on the borders of the Oasis, near the ancient tombs, and regarded it as a common type of the "antika". Captain Hillier has often seen such pipe-bowls used by the local Bedawin, who say that they never make them themselves, but find them in the Siwa depression. When we questioned two Siwans who happened to be with us, they independently gave us the same account of these pipe-bowls; recognizing the clay as similar to a Siwan variety, but admitting that the workmanship far excelled that of any modern Siwan potter.

"The paste is an even dark brown, very hard and smooth. The bowl and adjacent clay portion of the stem are about 1½ inches in length. The bowl is ¼ inch high; flat on the bottom of the interior; and decorated on the sides and bottom of the exterior with heavy vertical corrugations, and in the centre of the outside bottom, to which these corrugations lead, by a small rosette, reminiscent of the rosette



3

stamped on modern Moroccan leather and Tripoli silverware. A swelling about 1/3 inch broad surrounds the stem at 3/4 inch from the bowl; its summit and borders decorated with bands of geometric ornament, as shown in the figure. These designs may have been stamped rather than incised.

"Anyone who can identify this type of pipe-bowl would greatly oblige me by writing."

Over sixty years later, a few comments are now possible on this pipe-bowl. Firstly, although it is similar to one bowl from Hama (see above), the distinctive overall profile and bowl shape are not otherwise paralleled by published examples from the Near East and an origin elsewhere is possible¹. Secondly, the decoration on the shank-end also appears to be unusual: it was presumably executed using a pattern-wheel roulette - rather than a true stamp; incidentally, the former tool was also used to decorate certain 'Late Islamic' (i.e. probably Ottoman) pottery in northern Iraq. However, the vertical ribbing

(gadrooning) on the bowl is a feature found on Ottoman pipes (references given in **SCPR** 29, p.33). Furthermore, the single stamped rosette on the bottom (exterior) of the bowl is a type of mark also found on Ottoman pipes, for instance from Athens (Robinson, 1985: 199, Pl.63 - A 29). Cline's (1929) comparison of this feature with certain North African leatherwork and silverware is interesting in that it hints at the possible inter-relationships between craftsmen working with different materials, which have also been commented on by Robinson (1983: 266)².

It is the manner of discovery of this pipe-bowl from the Siwa oasis that is its most interesting feature, however. If the report is accurate, it implies that the final findspots of certain pipe-bowls may be of little relevance to their places of origin or primary use, thus complicating their use as chronological tools and distorting distribution maps based on findspots. This is obviously a problem that essentially reflects the general robusticity of this sort of pipe-bowl originally equipped with detachable wooden stems³.

However, this may prove to be a problem that is only really significant in the cases of sites or regions that are relatively distant from pipe-producing centres. It may be argued that as pipe-bowls were more readily available - hence presumably cheaper - in the latter, they may have been more indiscriminately discarded here than in, for instance, rural areas such as the Siwa oasis. If this hypothesis is correct, then one would expect Ottoman pipe-bowls to be both potentially most abundant and most closely datable at (or near) their places of manufacture; conversely, rural or nomadic sites may produce sparser and less reliable assemblages⁴. Clearly, therefore, not only is there a need for more published groups of Ottoman pipes but there needs to be careful discrimination between different categories of Ottoman-period sites which may in turn be subject to different

patterns of artifact use and discard. Finally, closer study of the documentary - as well as archaeological - evidence for the Ottoman pipe-producing centres themselves is now overdue⁵.

Footnotes

1. The original published drawing - from which Fig. 1 is re-drawn - clearly indicates a levelled off bowl rim: published Ottoman examples, however, usually have a more rounded bowl topped with a roughly cylindrical upper portion (or 'chimney') (e.g. cf. Robinson, 1983: 274, Taf. 52 - No. 7). The possibility that this upper part broke off the Siwa pipe and the remaining portion of the bowl was re-chipped and ground down when the bowl was re-used cannot be excluded.
2. A note explaining the relationship between Ottoman potters, pipemakers and other craftsmen will appear in a future **SCPR**.
3. An unusual reference to the actual breakage of this sort of pipe-bowl is given by Lady Drower (1941: 123): they were probably usually discarded for other reasons, i.e. when slightly chipped or cracked, or when they had become particularly stained through heavy use.
4. Fragmentary pipe-bowls occasionally reported as stray finds on archaeological surface surveys in the Near East probably largely derive from transient occupation, shepherds or farmers, etc. (e.g. cf. Wilkinson *et al.*, 1990: 133, 245-47, Fig. B.16: 52). In the case of Wadi Qash, running from the Nile valley to the Red Sea, they provide archaeological evidence for the use of this ancient caravan routeway within the last three hundred years (Bell, Johnson & Whitcomb, 1984: 44-45, Fig. 17. j-k). (I am very grateful to Mr. Tony Wilkinson and Dr. Donald Whitcomb for these respective references).

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St. J. Simpson

TRADE WAR!

The following story comes from *The Free Press* of
Wexford, Ireland, dated 16 December 1966:

In the middle of the eighteenth century a pipe factory was
established in Flanders and a high tariff was imposed on
imports to protect the home trade. The Dutch found it
impossible to compete as the duties on pipes going into
Belgium when added to the cost of their manufacture in
Holland, plus the cost of transport, forced the price
beyond the price at which the Flander's pipes could be
sold in Belgium.

The Dutchmen adopted an extraordinary plan to defeat
the Flander's opposition. They loaded a large ship with
tobacco-pipes, made up in the usual big crates for export,
and set sail to Ostend. At that port they purposely
wrecked the ship. In accordance with the Maritime Laws
of Ostend, the pipes were landed from the wreck and sold
at very cheap prices. This cheap supply flooded the
Belgian markets, and the pipes in the Flanders factory
were left on its hands so long that it was forced to close
down, and it was never re-opened. It was surely an odd
incident in the history of international trade rivalry.

Can anyone in Holland or Belgium verify the truth of this
story?

Joe Norton

Sheffield

Barrick, George, 167 Portobello Street
Crake, Thomas, 9 Smithfield
Dee, Joseph, Little Pond Street
Eratt, William, 11 Smithfield
Heath, Joseph, 3 Court, Bailey Street
Spurr, Charles, Granville Street, Park
Trueman, William, 11 Lambert Street
Vaughan, John, Grimesthorpe

Wakefield

Walter, James, Alverthorpe

Whitby

Hilton, Frederick, Marine Promenade
Hilton, Richard, Baxter Gate

Yarm

Kitching, James
Marshall, William
Row, Harrison

York

Lazenby, John, 37 Gilly Gate
Mason, George, 19 Monk Gate
Oldridge, William, Barker Hill
Shaftoe, Hy, Moon's Yard, Walmgate

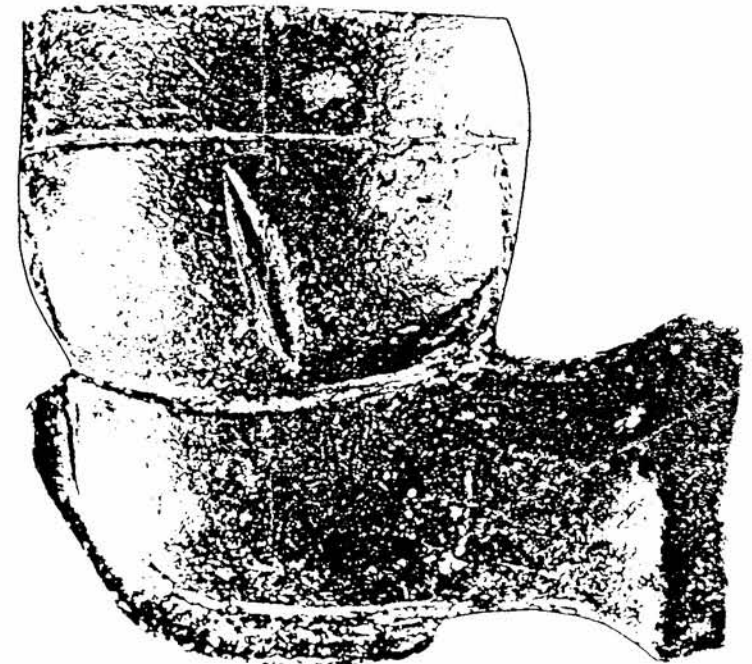
I am indebted to Heil Hudson for providing this extract from the original in his possession.

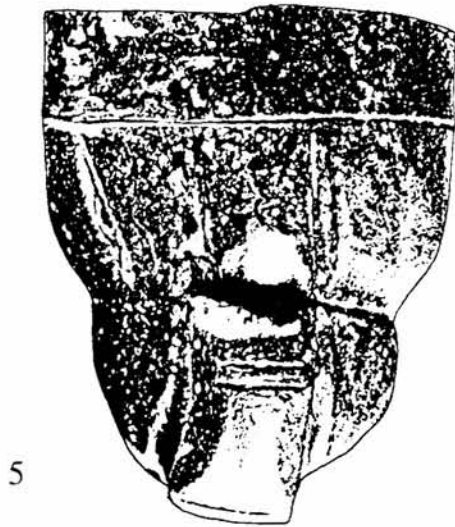
Ron Dagnall

**A STONE PIPE FROM THE WRECK
OF H.M.S. PANDORA**

H.M.S. Pandora was wrecked off the coast of Australia in 1791. Among the finds recovered by Dr. R. Coleman of the Queensland Cultural Centre is a stone pipe of "stub-stemmed" type apparently made from a volcanic stone. The pipe is 40mm long and 33mm high (Figs. 4 & 5). The vessel called at Tenerife and Rio on her last journey to the Pacific. Any suggestions as to the source of this pipe?

Peter Davey

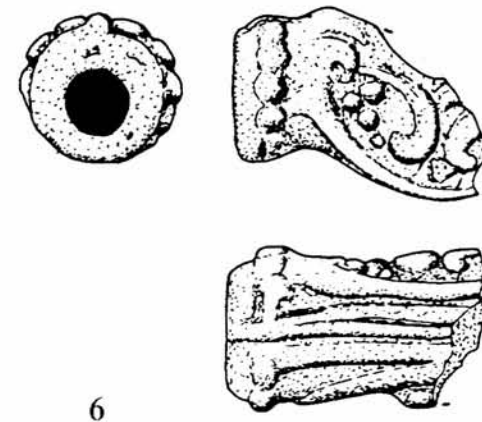




**A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY IMPORTED PIPE
FROM SANDWELL PRIORY**

The recent excavations at Sandwell Priory in the West Midlands have produced an imported clay tobacco pipe fragment of unusual form (Fig. 6). The pipe, SV2/11 2319, came from a floor or yard surface which was sealed by a new hall complex, completed in 1710. The only other pipe from the context was a plain seventeenth century stem fragment of typical local form. These fragments are most likely to date from the second half of the seventeenth century, when the site was owned by the Whorwood family.

The pipe is made from a hard fired, fine clay, with a slightly abrasive feel. Under a lens only very fine grits and sparse scatter of mica fragments are visible. The core of the pipe, perhaps partly discoloured by smoking, is a greyish brown while the surface is a light buff brown. The pipe has been formed in a two piece mould with bold relief decoration. This is fairly crudely executed, the features having poorly defined edges. The surviving portion of the pipe suggests that the decoration would have been the same on both sides. The mould seams have been trimmed and the end, where a detachable stem would have been fitted, smoothed.



So far as is known this is a unique find from this country. There are no seventeenth century parallels for this particular form, decoration or fabric. The most similar examples so far noted have been excavated at Breisach in the south-west of Germany. The excavations there have produced two examples which are of a similar general form (Duco & Schmaedecke, 1988, figs. 3.6 & 3.8). These are both bowls with detachable stems, although not quite of the same form as the Sandwell example. They have stylized flower and foliage designs on the bowl and are both dated to the second half of the seventeenth century. Both are listed as German although the majority of the other pipes, which also appear to be of local manufacture, are of the more usual northern European type.

In general, bowls with detachable stems were used south of the Alps and it seems likely that the German examples were either influenced by or imported from that direction. Until better parallels are found the Sandwell pipe can only be described as an imported pipe, possibly of German or southern European origin.

Any information regarding parallels for this piece, or any comments on it, would be most welcome. My thanks to Mike Hodder, the Sandwell Borough Archaeologist, for permission to publish this piece.

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David Higgins

POINTS ARISING ...

John Andrews writes:

In answer to Joe Norton's enquiry regarding the clay tobacco pipe 'murder' in **SCPR 29** I have looked up the case in the York newspapers and found the following information:

SINGULAR CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER

Richard Gawkrodger (31) miller's carrier, was indicted for the manslaughter of his wife at Leeds on December 9th 1879. Mr Ellis prosecuted; Mr Lockwood defended the prisoner. The facts of the case were peculiar. The prisoner lived at Temple Court, Leeds, and it was alleged that on the night in question he went home drunk about eleven o'clock. He had a quarrel with the deceased woman concerning a female, for whom he expressed his attachment in unmeasured terms, and said that unless she allowed him to live with her he would call in a broker and sell the furniture.

Upon that the wife took up a poker, which she held up in a defiant manner and threatened to use it if the prisoner interfered with the house. He attempted to get the poker from her and rushed towards her, having at the time, a clay pipe in his hand. It was alleged that he pushed the stem of the pipe up the deceased woman's nose, causing it to bleed profusely and produced internal injuries of the brain, which resulted in death. For the defence it was submitted that the occurrence was an accident the pipe having entered the woman's nostrils whilst the prisoner was grabbing at the poker. Guilty. Sentence deferred.

The York Herald, Tuesday 3rd February 1880

MANSLAUGHTER AT LEEDS

Richard Gawkrodger (31) millers carman, having been found guilty of the manslaughter of Harriet, his wife, in Leeds on December 9th 1879 under circumstances already reported. His Lordship said he acquitted the prisoner of intent to cause the death of the woman, or to permanently injure her. He had, however, been guilty of a brutal, cruel and cowardly assault and would be sentenced to 21 months imprisonment to hard labour.

The York Herald, Thursday, 5th February 1880

On the theme of death by clay pipe, **Peter Tegnagel** has sent the following illustration. No further comment is needed!