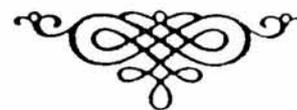


## NEWSLETTER

7



July 1985

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#### SCPR Meeting

We can now confirm the arrangements for the first SCPR meeting on Saturday 7th September, as given in the last newsletter. The Science Museum is open to the public at 10.00 am. You should go in by the main door in Exhibition Road and ask any of the uniformed warders to direct you to the Small Lecture Theatre, which is at the far end of the building.

We are pleased to say that a number of people have said that they will be coming along, although fewer have offered to speak! That being so, there seems no point in drawing up an order of proceedings until nearer the time.

The real purpose of the day is for people to get to know each other, so plenty of time will be allowed for informal discussion. If you wish to bring along any pipes or publications to show or to sell, please do so; but remember that while we are at lunch, schoolchildren will be shown a film in the theatre, so you would be well advised not to leave them there unattended.

Meanwhile, we do hope that a few more people will offer to give a short talk, if only for about 10 minutes, on their current work.

**Roger Price**

## London Pipe Mould Makers

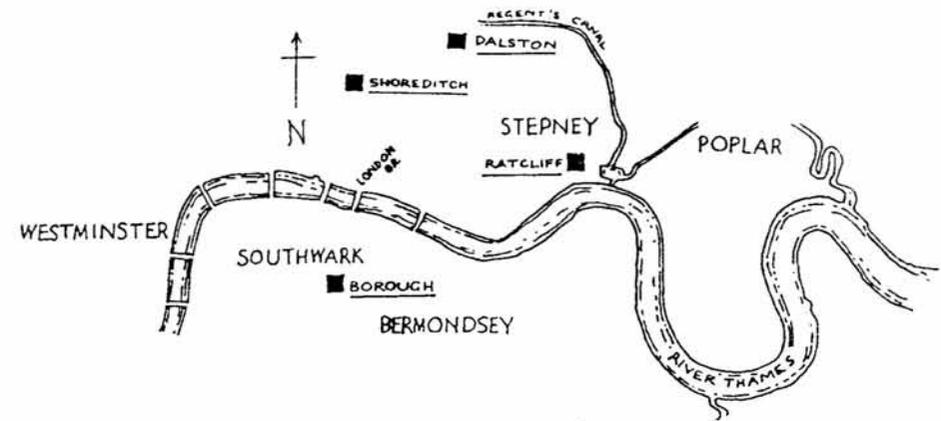
In SCPR 3 Adrian Oswald raised the interesting and important question of who made the moulds used by pipemakers. For 19th-century London, at least, a partial answer can be given. The following account is derived from the various editions of Kelly's *Post Office London Directory*. The dates given are those in which each directory was published and are not necessarily the same as the years in which the original information was collected.

### 1. John & Richard Jones

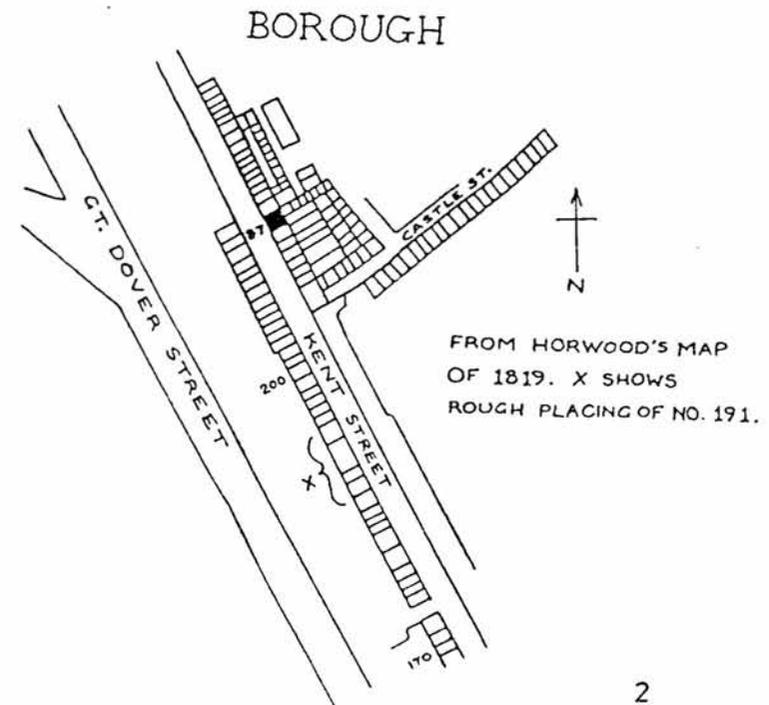
In 1843 John Jones was listed as a tobacco pipe mould maker working at 191 Kent St., Borough (i.e. Southwark on the south side of the Thames - see Figs. 1 & 2). Before that date the premises were not mentioned in the 'Streets' section of the directory, nor is there a record of a John Jones of any occupation working anywhere in the Borough. It seems likely that he moved there from outside; whether from elsewhere in London or from the provinces is unknown.

He was the only person stated to have been working in that trade and he does not seem to have found it necessary to supplement his income by any other occupation. At the time, at least 36 pipemaking businesses were operating in central London (according to the 'Trades' section in the directory) and it is likely that Jones supplied most, if not all, of them. He might also have supplied pipemakers outside London.

From 1844 until at least 1872 the business was run by Richard Jones, probably John's son. It seems that the latter had either retired or died. From 1845 until 1851 the firm traded as Richard Jones & Son, but thereafter the '& Son' was dropped. In that same year, 1852, Jones moved up the road to 87 Kent St. (see Fig. 2), a shop which had formerly belonged to a brushmaker. He remained there until 1865, after which date No. 87 was not listed in the directory and had probably been demolished.



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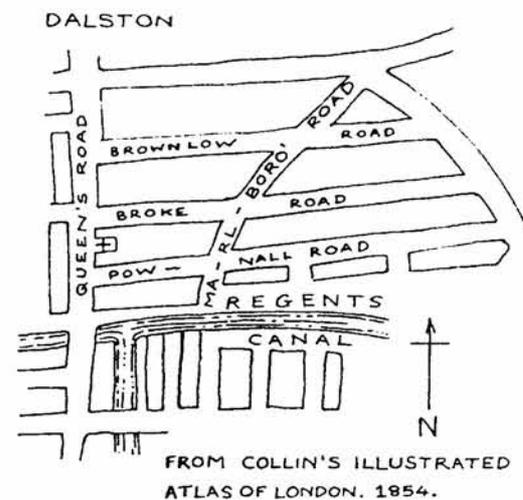
It is highly likely that in 1865/6 he moved directly to his new premises at 2 Cotton Row, Marlborough Rd., Dalston, in north London (see Figs. 1 & 3). The suburban directories for 1866-7 were not available for study by us, but he was certainly established there by 1868. Following the move, Jones traded as an ironmonger as well as a pipe mould maker. He remained in business until 1872, but what happened to him afterwards is unknown. It was presumably because of old age that he retired, as the directory lists at least 70 pipemaking businesses operating in central London in 1872, as well as 17 working in the suburbs, many of whom would require moulds if they were producing pipes of clay. This was more than twice the number which had existed when the Jones family took up mould making some 30 years earlier.

## 2. William Grout

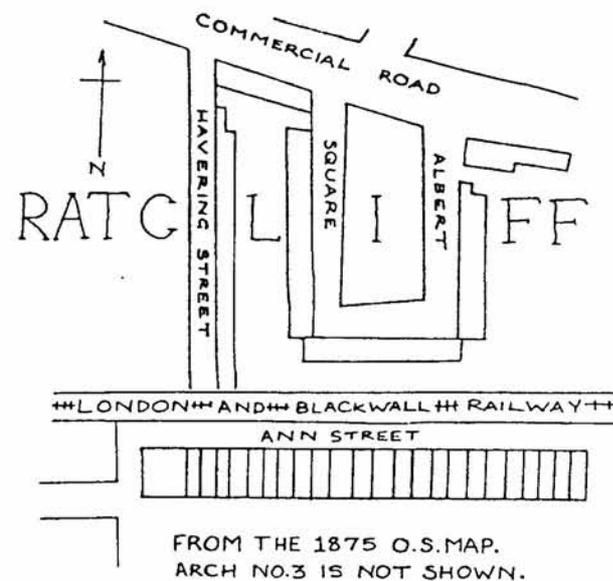
Since about 1849 the Grout family had been making pipes in Shadwell (see Fig. 1). In 1868 William Henry James Grout took up tobacco pipe mould making at the family's premises at 14 Love Lane, Shadwell. He remained there only about a year, and in 1869 left Love Lane (where other members of his family continued to make pipes) to take over two workshops - one at 3 Railway Arch, Ann St., Shadwell, the other at 19 Havering St., Ratcliffe (see Fig. 4).

In addition to mould making he operated as an engineer and a velocipede maker. It is noteworthy that both Grout and Richard Jones found it necessary to have additional occupations. Probably by then the increased popularity of pipes made in materials other than clay, and the mutual competition between the two firms, depressed their trade.

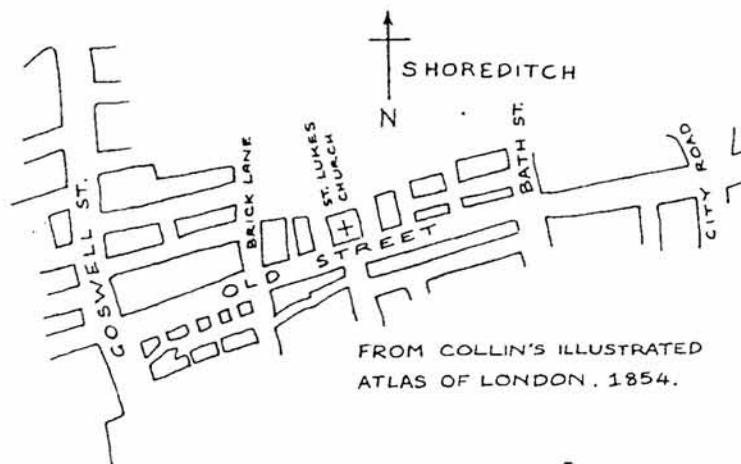
Grout remained at work until 1871, but is not mentioned after that year.



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FROM COLLIN'S ILLUSTRATED  
ATLAS OF LONDON, 1854.

5

### 3. William & George Bishop

In 1855 Bishop & Chisnell took over the pipemaking premises formerly occupied by the Puddifoot family at 106 Old St., St. Luke, near Shoreditch, (see Figs. 1 & 5). From 1856 William Bishop traded on his own account as a pipemaker, but for one year only (1861) he worked as both a pipemaker and a pipe mould maker. This may be related to the fact that just before then (by 1860) he had moved along the road, where he took over what had formerly been a surgeon's premises at 95 Old St.

His new venture seems to have failed, for no mention is made of him making moulds in any subsequent year. Nevertheless, he continued in the pipemaking trade at the same address for nearly another 40 years.

However, in 1877 he was joined by George Bishop, who worked with William as a pipe mould maker until 1882. Obviously, George was some relative of William's, but precisely what is unknown. After 1882 no reference is made to George, although William continued pipemaking until 1898. In 1899 the premises were occupied by William Bishop, milliner. This was probably William the pipemaker's son, and from then on the Bishop family seem to have given up pipemaking for good.

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In conclusion, with the possible exception of the years 1873-1876, the London pipemakers were continuously supplied by mould making firms from at least 1843 until 1882. Apart from William Bishop's abortive attempt in 1861, and the period 1868-71 when both Grout and Jones were in business, one firm at a time seems to have been sufficient to supply the needs of all the pipemakers in the city; but further research may change the picture. Who made the moulds before 1843 and after 1882 remains to be discovered.

Roger Price

Colin Tatman

### Canada Pipe Works

The 'Canada Pipe Works' was the business name of William Henry Dixon's pipe factory. Dixon bought the concern from James McKean Henderson jr. (formerly trading as Henderson & Son) in 1876 and operated until 1894. An advertisement for the company has been found and is republished here for the first time (Fig. 6).

The premises were situated at 114 Colborne Avenue. In 1886 this street was renamed De Lorimier and the site now stands in the shadow of the Jacques Cartier Bridge in downtown Montreal, at the corner of St. Catherine East and De Lorimier (Fig. 7).

The products of the factory were marked either 'Dixon' or 'Dixon's'. It is not known if there is any chronological significance in the different marks.

The claim on the advert that the Canada Pipe Works was founded in 1847 undoubtedly refers to the beginning of the trade by the Hendersons. Although it is not known what William Henderson had called his company, there is evidence that he was producing pipes in Montreal before 1847. The *City Assessment Rolls* begin only in 1847, but as Henderson owed taxes in both 1845 and 1846 he must have been in Montreal by then. A difficult financial situation seems to have been a common plight among the Montreal pipemakers in the early years.

Robin H. Smith

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**ESTABLISHED 1847.**

**Canada Pipe Works.**

**W. H. DIXON & CO.,**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**English Pipe Clay,**

**T D and Fancy Pipes.**

**RECEIVED FIRST PRIZES in 1877, 1879 & 1881.**

**114 COLBORNE AVENUE,**

**MONTREAL.**

6

Note: Robin and his team are excavating the Henderson/Dixon kiln dump during July this year. Any members who are visiting Canada this summer are welcome to see the site.

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## American and Canadian Imports

Having read numerous articles in the past on the frequent occurrence of British pipes found in America and Canada (the latest being Robin Smith's article in SCPR 6) the following two references extracted from the *Tobacco Trade Review* seem to be of interest:-

1st February 1887

### DUTY ON CLAY PIPES

Mr. Masters of 638 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, U.S. (says the 'Eagle' of that city), secretary of the American Clay Pipe Manufacturers Association, with its Head Quarters in Brooklyn, has sent to the local congressman, through the Secretary of the Treasury, a lengthy appeal for a revision of the tariff on manufactured clay pipes brought into that country from Europe, and asking that the duty be changed from 'ad valorem' to specific. Many arguments are advanced to show why the American clay pipe manufacturers are entitled to increased protection, and the writer, in the name of his Association, asks that the duty be not less than 25 cents per gross, or that, if the duty be not changed, the 'ad valorem' duty be so increased as to place the American pipe industry on at least an equal footing with other pottery departments. The manufacturers claim that their employees are interested with them in pushing the appeal.

1st August 1890

### CLAY PIPES WANTED IN AMERICA

Probably there is no busier firm of pipe makers in Britain than Messrs. William White & Son, Gallowgate, Glasgow. Their manager informed our representative that they were overwhelmed with orders, and they are now half regretting that they were obliged to close for the Fair

holidays. Of course, the workers had to get their well-deserved recreation, or assuredly the factory would have been going day and night, as it is now. A big demand exists for pipes for America, the Yankees stating that they must have their stocks in before the import duty is imposed. Mounted clays are in special request, and Messrs. White & Son further state that this is a department which is increasing in importance every day. Common clays, notwithstanding the run on briars, are in as big demand as ever, but 'churchwardens' have fallen off. However, the better class of shops always take a regular supply of the long pipes ...

Although part of the latter paragraph relates to general pipe trends, it is clear that during the period America was importing great numbers of clays. As well as William White & Sons, the Glasgow firm of Duncan McDougall & Co. exported very large quantities to the USA, while Samuel McLardy of Manchester and Eliza Reynolds of London both exported large amounts to Africa. It is likely that other large Scottish firms (such as Peter McLean of Dundee and the Glasgow makers John Waldie & Co. and Thomas Davidson jun.) had a substantial trade too.

Peter Hammond

### Editor's note:

A list of all exports from Bristol in the 19th century has been assembled, which includes all shipments to N. America. It is hoped that a summary will be given in a future newsletter, but in the meanwhile anyone interested in the details should write to me.

## Some Further Information on Seldon's Pipe Factory, Barnstaple, Devon.

In SCPR 6 I gave details of documentary evidence concerning Seldon's Pipe Factory. Since then some further information has come to light. The *North Devon Journal* for 3 February 1859 contains the following notice:

*SELDON & Co.*  
*TOBACCO PIPE MANUFACTURERS*

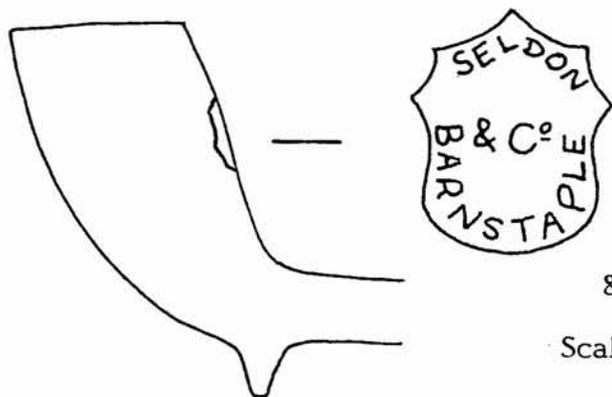
*Beg to inform the Trade that having completed their NEW and COMMODIOUS FACTORY, they will be now in a position to execute Orders with facility, on the best possible Terms.*

*They would further state, that having made satisfactory arrangements for the manufactory of CORKS, they will be able to supply every description, in price and quantity, equal to the best Houses in the Trade.*

*Ebberly, Barnstaple FEB 1st 1859*

A pipe made by Seldon's has also been found and is illustrated here (Fig. 8). The pipe is now in the North Devon Athenaeum, Barnstaple.

David Jemmett



Scale: Pipe 1:1  
Mark 2:1

## The Perspective of the 1851 Census

This note is prompted by the interest in data from census returns, suggested in SCPR 5. It is based on information extracted from the enumerators' books for the 1851 census of Bristol,<sup>1</sup> and is intended to illustrate how such data can be used to explore the social situation of the pipemakers. It also provides an opportunity of assessing the size of the 'rag-bag' element of the heading 'tobacco pipe makers and others' used in the summary tables of the census publications.

A total of 269 persons were associated with pipemaking in the Bristol area. Twenty two were shown as masters or can be identified as pipemakers in *Mathews's Bristol Directory* for 1851 or 1852. Six of these listed a second occupation (one each as an undertaker, a chimney sweep, a china dealer and a horse-hair dealer, and two as potters). A further small group of 7 were shown as journeymen or can be found in the 1852 poll book but not in the directories. This leaves the main group of 165 females and 55 males described as pipemakers but identifiable only in the census returns. In addition 3 women were shown as pipe-trimmers, while 3 men and 2 women were listed as pipe-burners. The unskilled were represented by 4 labourers to pipemakers, one pipemaker's boy and one pipe-seller. In addition 6 widowed women were listed as paupers and pipemakers.

Combined numbers from the enumerators' books for Districts 329 & 330 (which were surveyed entire) can be used to check the figures in the published census tables. The latter show 189 'tobacco pipe makers and others' aged 20 and over. The enumerators' books show 183 pipemakers of this age, as well as 5 pipe-burners and 2 pipe-trimmers, giving 190 in all. So the summary table, at least for this active pipemaking area, gives a good estimate and does not inflate numbers by including the 4 labourers to pipemakers nor the 4 pauper pipemakers found in these districts. In addition, 57 pipemakers under

20 years of age were found but that number cannot be compared precisely with figures in summary tables as numbers for younger persons are not published by district. However, the total figure of 260 for pipemakers 'and others' published for the city of Bristol accords well with the 269 in the slightly different area surveyed in the enumerators' books, particularly when the unskilled are removed from the latter number. It seems reasonable, therefore, not to worry greatly about the 'and others' element in the published tables.

Even the leading 22 makers were not prosperous, except perhaps James and Joseph White who employed 95 persons but described themselves for the census as potters (not pipemakers). Not included in the group were William White who had retired, and the 76-year-old Richard F. Ring who was not in Bristol but at Brislington, where he described himself as a farmer. Apart from the Whites, none of the active 22 pipemakers had resident domestic servants and, in 12 instances, the pipemaker's household shared a house with at least one other household. Most lived in the poor outparish of St. Philip & Jacob and none in the richer north-west quadrant of the city (as defined elsewhere).<sup>2</sup> In these characteristics the master pipemakers compared very poorly with the 16 master potters (categorised on similar criteria), and unfavourably even with the 24 master brick and tile makers, many of whom kept servants and none of whom shared a house. Available data for occupations outside the clay industries are too specialised to be of great value for comparison, and the best that can be offered are for the 101 chemists and druggists found in the enumerators' books. Of the 80 who were heads of households, 73% had resident servants and 15% shared a house.

Comparison of census data for pipemakers and potters illustrates other features. The ratio of 7 journeymen to 22 master pipemakers contrasts with 38 to 16 in these categories among the potters. This presumably reflects the greater capital required to set up as a master potter as well as the greater complexity and perhaps better

prospects in the potting industry. Also 9 young potters, but no pipemakers, were still described as apprentices. Again, the 1-to-3 ratio of men to women in the 220 pipemakers found only in the enumerators' books contrasts sharply with the reversed preponderance of 4 to 1 in favour of males among the 216 potters found only in these returns.

Approximately half of both the males and females comprising the 220 pipemakers in the main group were aged between 21 and 40. Among the females only, there was a second peak at the older end of the distribution with 30 women over 50 years of age. Eighteen of these 30 were widows and, over the whole distribution, 26 of the 165 women were widowed and 66 were single. Partly because of the preponderance of females, less than a quarter of these 220 pipemakers were heads of households. None of these households had resident servants and 76% of them shared houses with other households.

The census returns illustrate the well-known tendency for pipemaking to be a family occupation. Of the 170 pipemakers who were not heads of households, 73 lived in the household of a pipemaker, 68 as his kin and 5 as lodgers. Certain names appeared frequently and the 18 surnames found among the master pipemakers were shared by a little over a quarter of the total 269 persons connected with pipemaking. The proportion of shared names was almost the same among the brick and tile makers, but less than a tenth of the 365 persons connected with the potting industry shared the 11 surnames found among the master potters. The figures also show the local origin of the main group of 220 pipemakers, 94% of whom had been born in Bristol or the counties immediately contiguous. This again contrasts with the equivalent group of 216 potters, only 67% of whom were locally born, nearly 15% originating in Staffordshire, mainly Stoke and Burslem.

These data from the census returns show a far from prosperous industry in poor social circumstances for most pipemakers. This accords with Walker's account of the Bristol industry<sup>3</sup> and with contemporary reports appearing in the *Examiner*.<sup>4</sup> The latter made their point by describing the impoverished circumstances of an individual widow who had taken to pipemaking on the death of her husband. The census returns demonstrate the general validity of such an individual account among a work-force containing so many single and widowed women. And the enumerators' books yield a wealth of information which can be used in many ways not mentioned here. Household size and type of family structure may be useful social indices, valid for general comparisons as long as they are expressed in precisely defined ways (for which, see Laslett).<sup>5</sup> And, if required, a detailed picture of the distribution of trades in families, among neighbours, along streets and within courtyards can be constructed.

#### References:

1. Census Districts 329 & 330 entire; District 328, sub-district 1 only.
2. Brown, P. S. (1980), The providers of medical treatment in mid-nineteenth-century Bristol, *Medical History* 24 : 297-314.
3. Walker, I. C. (1977), *Clay tobacco pipes, with particular reference to the Bristol industry* (Ottawa, Parks Canada), Vol. B, pp478-573, 695-759.
4. Anon (1850), Letters on the condition of the working classes of Bristol and its vicinity. Reprinted from the *Bristol Examiner*, 17 August and 24 August 1850 (pub. Examiner-Office, Bristol).
5. Laslett, P. (1972), The history of the family, in P. Laslett & R. Wall (editors) *Household and family in past time* (Cambridge, C.U.P.), pp.1-89.

Philip Brown

## Pipe Dreams Disturbed

The *North Devon Journal* for 21 May 1863 contains a report which puts into perspective current research into the social background of the pipemaking trade in the 19th century:

#### *Barnstaple Police Notice*

Tuesday May 19

(Before Mayor and Henry I. Gribble Esq., Justice).

A Precious Trio - Samuel Haines of Princess St. a pipe-maker, charged Richard Pugsley, a man who was described as living without work and having his dwelling among prostitutes, with having broken into his bedroom at four o'clock that morning and assaulted him. -

Haines and his wife appeared before the Bench in a very disgraceful state - the former under the influence of liquor and both with their eyes blackened and their faces disfigured. - The defence was that, hearing cries of "Murder!" Pugsley entered and found the complainant and his "old woman" drunk and fighting - tearing the hair from each other's. - The police stated that they saw Pugsley in Boutport St. at between 2 or 3 o'clock that morning; and at a later hour when information of the alleged outrage was given at the Station-House, Serjeant Longhurst apprehended him at a brothel in Boden's Row, where he was in company with a prostitute. Fined 10s and costs, in default, committed to the borough goal for 14 days.

Small wonder then, if this is anything to go by, that there are occasional discrepancies and contradictions in original source material!

David Jemmett

## Visit to Belgium

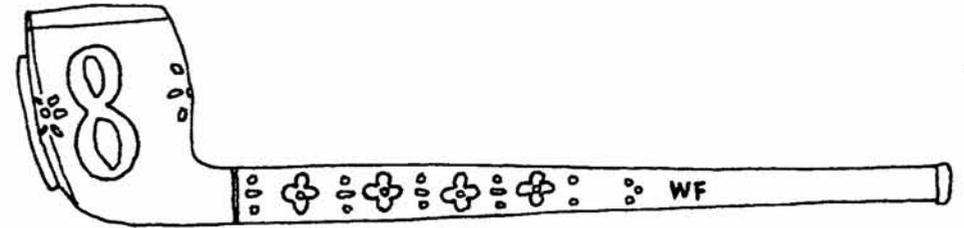
We had a most enjoyable visit to Belgium with members of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology for a conference (based at Liège) in May of this year. We would like to thank Frans Verhaeghe of the University of Liège (a member of SCPR) and his staff, who organised this conference.

Included in the varied itinerary on post-medieval archaeology was a visit to the Musée de la Vie Wallonne, Cours des Mineurs, Liège. Special thanks must go to René Leboutte (Curator of the Musée du Feu et du Charbon, Liège) who kindly showed us around, and we were delighted to find that this extensive folk-life museum had a permanent display on clay pipes which included a reconstruction of a pipemaker's workshop. Among the exhibits were pipemaking tools and a display of prize-winning pipes. There was an interesting short film made in about 1942 showing the skills of the pipemaker Emile Levêque of Andenne at work.

Of particular interest were pipes bearing the figure 8 three times in relief and highlighted in colour on the bowl. They were produced by Felix Wingender at Chokier in 1913 (Fig. 9) and symbolized the desire by employees for the day to be split into three eight-hour periods: eight hours each of work, leisure and sleep.

An unusual traditional use of clay pipes was as decoration, baked into cakes and loaves produced locally for religious festivals and which were shaped into male and female human forms. You could tell the difference because the male forms had clay pipes! Does anyone know of any similar traditions?

For those who may not be able to visit the exhibition, we would highly recommend a 62 page booklet published by the Museum in 1978 entitled *La Fabrication de la Pipe en Terre*, by Jean Fraikin (also a member of SCPR). Even for those who do not read French there are very informative photographs and diagrams showing the equipment, kilns and techniques used in Belgian pipe factories.



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Another highlight of our visit was to a special exhibition in the same museum called *Tabac miroir du Temps*. René kindly arranged a preview of this exhibition which contained a great variety of items connected with smoking. A lavish 104-page catalogue has been produced which includes many black-and-white and colour photographs of smoking ephemera. The exhibition will be at the museum until 15 September 1985.

Any of our members who have the opportunity to visit this museum are recommend to do so as it is most encouraging to see an appreciation of the skills of the local pipemakers.

Reg and Philomena Jackson

## Points Arising . . .

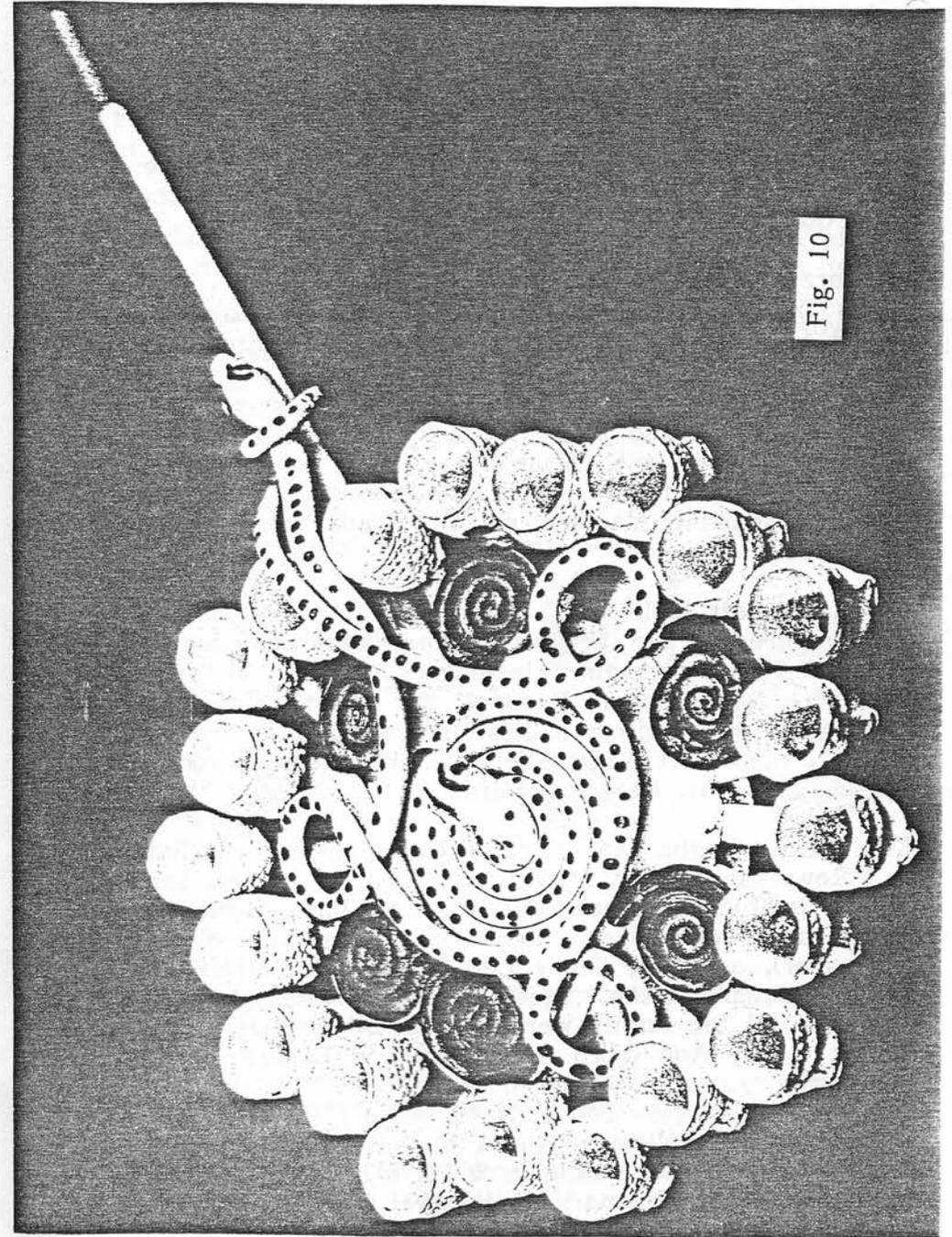
### Ron Dagnall replies:

Marek Lewcun asks if any other members have found examples of multi-bowled pipes (SCPR 6). I have not seen any such pipes as early as the fragments illustrated by Marek and by Richard Le Cheminant (SCPR 5), but it is known that the last two pipe shops to survive in Rainford did produce novelty pipes with upwards of 25 bowls.

Fig. 10 is a photograph of a 21-bowl pipe held by St. Helen's Museum and attributed by them as probably having been made at the works of D. Swallow & Co. at Hill Top, Rainford. All the bowls are of the negro's head design radiating from a central chamber. The scrolls and snake-like features are purely decorative coils of solid pipe clay embellished with red paint. This pipe was probably made early this century, long after the death of David Swallow in 1885 when the business was continued by James Fishwick and his descendants.

Similar pipes were made by John Winstanley (1856-1934) and an article in a local newspaper dated 27 December 1924 describing his works at Randle Brook Bridge, Rainford states that 'in spare time many curiosities were made such as the pipe illustrated with 25 separate bowls all of which could be smoked at once'. Unfortunately, the photograph accompanying the article is unsuitable for reproduction here and it is difficult to determine whether the bowls radiate from a central chamber, as in the previous example, or whether the stems are linked in a more intricate way.

In conversation with a daughter of John Winstanley I have been told that her elder sister was the one who made these specialities using previously fired pipes with broken or distorted stems (i.e. kiln wasters) arranged on a saucer or plate and linked together with lengths of new pipe clay.



These pipes were obviously made as novelty showpieces and not intended for serious smoking. Records of the Rainford Annual Horticultural Show reveal that there was usually a Class for the best clay pipe, and it was probably for such exhibitions that these pipes were made.

I am grateful to the St. Helen's Museum and Art Gallery for permission to publish the photograph from their collection.

**Ed. Jarzembowski replies:**

I was interested to read Peter Hammond's suggestion (SCPR 6) that the pipes with a thick, perforated, bowl base were a 'con' (i.e. a deliberate attempt to deceive the buyer). If there are sufficient examples in existence, this hypothesis could be tested by smoking one and an ordinary clay of the 'briar' type, and comparing the results. To avoid any health risk, perhaps a laboratory cigarette smoking machine could be adapted. Anyone interested?

**David Jemmett replies:**

With regard to the request from Marek Lewcun for information on certain pipemakers (SCPR 6), while checking the Census Returns for East Stonehouse, Plymouth, I came across a Bristolian working in Plymouth in 1851, namely William Allen who had been a tobacco pipe maker in St. Peter's, Bristol.

At the time of the 1851 Census, William Allen was living at 3 Rowe Court, East Stonehouse, with his family: Jenny [the Bristol census shows his wife as Fanny] his wife (listed as a pipemaker), aged 35; James (listed as a pipemaker), aged 14, Jenny Lee (listed as a pipemaker), aged 14; Mandy Ann, aged 12; and Robert, aged 2 months. All the family were born in St. Peter's, Bristol, except Mandy Ann (born in Exeter) and Robert (born in Plymouth).

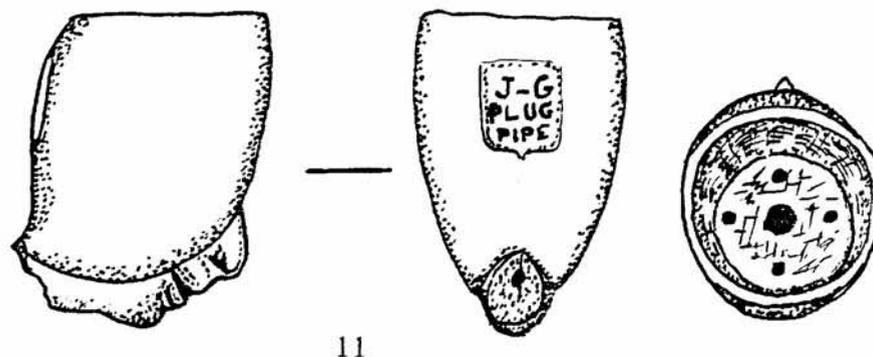
**Adrian Oswald replies:**

Since completing his article in SCPR 6 he has heard from H. Sarfarty that the mark on the WH pipe was in relief, but the specimen has now been lost.

**Pieter Smiesing replies:**

Further to recent comments on pipes with holes in the base of the bowl (SCPR 4 - 6), he has found four examples when excavating a kiln dump from the factory of Jean Gambier in Givet, France.

Each pipe has five holes in the base of the bowl (Fig. 11). The bowls are glazed and stamped on the back of each is the mark 'J-G PLUG PIPE'. One bowl is in the form of a face without eyes, the style being known as a *néogène bonnet du nuit* (night cap). It is noteworthy that no mention is made of these plug pipes in Gambier's catalogue. It seems that only a small number of these pipes, perhaps 0.04% of the total production, were ever made.



**Robin Smith replies:**

He has heard from David Atkinson about the pipes found in Toronto (SCPR 5).

1. David suggests that, as late-19th century pipes with plain raised letters only on the bowl very seldom occur in Britain, the HB pipe is probably of American/Canadian origin. However, there remains the possibility that it is a European product especially designed for the New World market.

2. David has a similar J. Hyde pipe in his collection, but J.HYDE is in serif letters whereas GUILDFORD is in sans serif. It was found on a late-19th century rubbish dump on the outskirts of London. He also has a fragment from the bowl of a much earlier pipe bearing the same mark, which was found in a garden at Godalming in Surrey.

John Hyde bought William Swinyard's business at Guildford in 1858 and in the following year moved to a new site. However, in 1893 it was sold back to the Swinyard family, another William Swinyard having taken over. He in turn transferred the business to Aldershot, probably to supply the military there, and remained in operation until about 1926.

**Colin Tatman replies:**

Further references have come to light concerning William III's tobacco pipe taxes (see Ron Dagnell's article in SCPR 5).

In 1695 and 1696, William's Government passed acts to perpetuate duties on:

*Salt, Glass Wares, Stone and Earthen Wares and for granting several Duties upon Tobacco Pipes ... for carrying on the Warr against France and for establishing a National Land Bank.<sup>1</sup>*

These levies proved to be both unpopular and unsuccessful. On 3 November 1696 the Treasury was ordered to account *how the £2,564,000 to be raised by (the duties) came to fail*, even though *all manner of Expedients had been proposed ... to render their Project palatable to the Public.<sup>2</sup>*

It is plain that the resentful 'public' were too poor to pay. In 1697 the glassmakers presented several petitions to Parliament and a Committee resolution was delivered to the Clerk's Table:

*That the Duties upon Glass, Stone Earthen Wares and Tobacco-pipes, have lessened the Consumption of their Manufacture, to the Ruin of many Hundreds of Families; That by reason of accidental Hazards and Losses, these Manufactures are not capable of bearing such Duties; and that the Use of the greatest Part of them depends upon Fancy than Necessity; That by reason of the Duties, these Manufactures are at a Stand; and a very great Numbers of People, formerly employed therein, reduced to extreme Poverty; That the Decay of these Manufactures prevents the Consuming of many Commodities that are the Product of this Kingdom.<sup>3</sup>*

Finally, they were deemed of *little Advantage to the King* and if the duties were continued, the *Manufactures will be in danger of being lost to this Kingdom*.

In 1698 the French war came to an end, allowing half the taxes to be lifted,<sup>4</sup> completely so in 1699.<sup>5</sup> In lieu of this, *new Duties were put upon Whale Fins and Scotch Linen<sup>6</sup>*. One 'humble' proposal, put forward by the glassmakers but evidently not taken up at that time, was for transferring the duty of *Glass ... and Tobacco pipes to Publick Houses: There is in England and Wales by a Modest Computation Sixty Thousand Public Houses, of all sorts ...<sup>7</sup>*

The above evidence well illustrates the unfairness of a tax system which allowed other, long-established industries like the wool trade to be passed over. It was particularly hard on those industries like glass and pipe making that relied on coal<sup>8</sup>(which also bore taxes), these only getting some respite during the period of the pipe taxes.

**References:**

Quotes concerning the taxes have been taken throughout from two works by Francis Buckley published in 1914: *The Glass Trade in England in the Seventeenth Century* and *The Taxation of English Glass in the Seventeenth Century*.

1. 7 & 8 William III. c.31.
2. *Chandler's Commons Debates*. Vol. III. p.53.
3. *Journals of the House of Commons*, XI. 707-10.
4. 9 William III. c.45.
5. 10 William III. c.24.
6. *ibid.* no. 4.
7. *Tracts Relating to Trade, &c.* Vols. X & XII. (Brit. Mus. 816. M. 12. 139.)
8. The Tobacco Pipemakers' Charter of 1664 bade the sole use of coal for firing pipes. (I. C. Walker (1971) 'Some Notes on the Westminster and London Tobacco-Pipe Makers Guild'. *Trans. of the London & Middlesex Arch. Soc.* Vol. 23 p.82).

**Harry Tupan replies:**

Further to the articles on multi-bowled pipes (SCPR 5 & 6), these are known in Holland as 'presentation pipes'. It is probable that they were not intended to be used for smoking but served as demonstration pieces whereby pipemakers could show off their skill.

An example was found in Haarlem (Holland) in 1977. Originally it had nine bowls, but three were missing. At the junction of the branches of the stem the maker had stamped his 'posthorn' mark, but unfortunately his identity is not yet known. Its style suggests that the pipe was made c1675-80. It is the only example of such a multi-bowled pipe from Holland.

For an illustration of this example and further information on Dutch presentation pipes, see his article (written in Dutch) in *Wolken van Genot, een cultuurhistorisch overzicht van het tabaksgebruik in Nederland*, pp 37-39 (published in Assen, Holland, 1983).

**Iain Walker's Papers**

In SCPR 3 the sad and untimely death of Iain Walker was announced. During his life Iain had amassed a vast collection of papers related to the clay pipe industry. Happily, these have now been deposited in two libraries and may be consulted.

His journals, papers and library are now with the Library of the National Museum of Man, in Ottawa. Information can be obtained from:

Ms Christine Midwinter,  
Library, National Museum of Man,  
Asticou Centre,  
OTTAWA,  
ONTARIO,  
K1A 0M8 CANADA.

Iain's personal papers were donated to the Public Archives of Canada, file number MG 31 J 23. Information from:

Mr. Larry McNally,  
Acting Science & Engineering Archivist,  
Economic/Scientific Archives, Manuscript Division,  
395 Wellington Street,  
OTTAWA,  
ONTARIO,  
K1A 0N3 CANADA.

Robin H. Smith

## Bibliography

Robin Smith has brought to our attention the following articles published in issues 2 & 3 of the 1985 *Newsletter of the Ontario Archaeological Society* (Canada):

### No. 2 (March/April):

pp.5-7 Anderson, C. J. 'J. W. Scales & Andrew Wilson, Toronto: two promotional clay pipe markings'. Two types of late-19th or early-20th century pipes, made to order for the Toronto tobacconists Scales & Wilson, are described and discussed.

pp.9-12 Smith, R. H. 'Andrew Wilson & J. W. Scales: two Toronto tobacconists'. Three pipes bearing the names Andrew Wilson and J. W. Scales, both of Toronto, are described. It is speculated that they were made either in Glasgow or Montreal.

pp.13-17 Steckley, J. 'An ethnolinguistic analysis of tobacco among the Huron'. The place of tobacco in Huron culture is discussed.

### No. 3 (May/June):

pp.21-25 Smith, R. H. 'The Toronto tobacco-pipe industry: an examination'. The current state of research into the Toronto pipemaking industry is reported, and a list of makers between 1904 and 1930 given.

Copies of these two newsletters have been kindly presented by Robin to SCPR - contact Reg Jackson.

Hans van der Meulen has brought to our attention the contents of issues 28 and 29 of *Pijpelogische Kring Nederland* (all in Dutch):

### No. 28:

pp.74-96 *A provisional inventory of names and other inscriptions on stems.* L. van Duuren.

### No. 29:

pp.2-11 *Pipes, saggars and clay rings; a pipeological find in Zwolle.* A. Carmiggelt.

pp.14-24 *Eighteenth-century Westerwald (Germany) tobacco clay-pipes found in Grenzhausen.* M. Kugler.

These are available from L.v.d. Berg, Bloemstede 22, 3608 TK Maarssenbroek, Holland.

## For Sale

A new *Tobacco and the Collector* catalogue is to be issued in September 1985. This illustrated sales catalogue will offer to the collector some 500 items: books in English, French, German and Dutch; pamphlets, manuscripts and etchings; genuine clay pipes from France, Belgium, Great Britain and Holland; and a variety of other smoking items.

Catalogue No. 57 may be obtained from Jean-Leo, Le Grenier du Collectionneur, 238 Avenue Orban, 1150 Brussels, Belgium. Please enclose 3 International Postal Coupons to cover the cost of postage.

## Help!

Marek Lewcun (13 Cedric Road, Bath, Avon) would like to hear from anyone who has found a pipe with the incuse heel mark 'JOHN/PAIN/TER'. The mark is decorated with what appears to be a wheatsheaf above the name. The date of the pipe is c1650-70.

Robin Smith is examining the relationship between Montreal and Glasgow pipemakers. He asks if anyone can supply information on any of the following makers:

C. Bannerman at 57 Callowgate, c1842

Carrick Bannerman at 27 Main Street, Calton, c1862-5

John Bannerman at 374 Callowgate, c1856-60

Michael McAvoy at 22 St. Mungo Street and 61 Duke Street, c1856-62

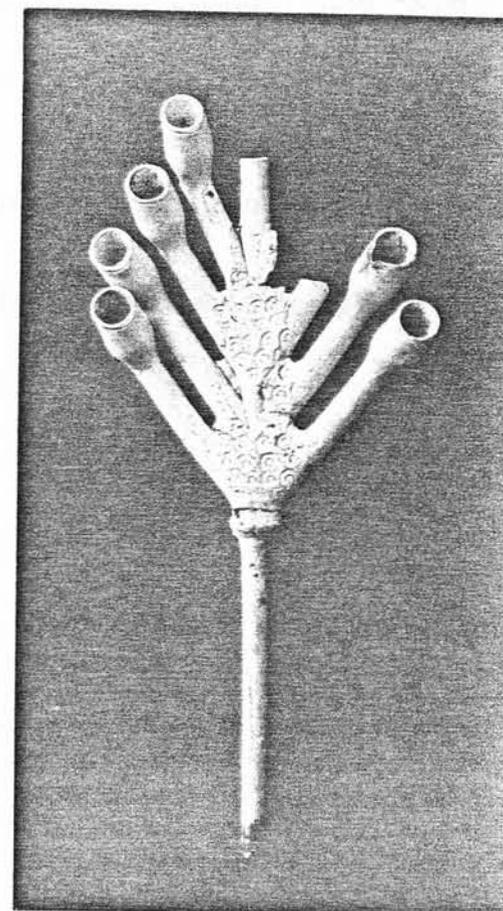
Patrick McAvoy at 22 South Street, Mungo Street, c1852

Robin's address is given inside the front cover.

## Stop Press

Pieter Smiesing has also sent a note about multi-bowled pipes (SCPR 6). The example referred to by Harry Tupan on page 26 of this newsletter is owned by Fred Tymstra, Zilvermeeuwplantsoen 21, 1131 MG Volendam, Netherlands.

Anyone interested in any more details could write to Mr. Tymstra; a photograph of the pipe is shown here (Fig. 12).



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### New Members

Académie Internationale de la Pipe, Musée de la Pipe,  
Via del Chiostro 1/3, 21026 Gavirate, Italy.

Arne Akerhagen, Lorensbergsvägen 74, S136 69 Handen,  
Sweden.

Marine archaeology and pipes made in Sweden.

Mrs. Dorothy Brown, 65 Northover Road,  
Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol BS9 3LQ.

Documentary research on pipe-making communities.

Martin Clare, Park View, Shirwell, Barnstaple, Devon  
EX31 4JU.

Claes Lagerström, Grevgatan 38, 114 53 Stockholm,  
Sweden.

John Saysell, 20 Darnley Avenue, Horfield, Bristol  
BS7 0BS.

Mark Surr ridge, 13 Telegraph Lane East, Norwich, Norfolk  
NR1 4AN.