

NEWSLETTER

22



April 1989

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TW Pipes: Their Origins and Development

Most groups of nineteenth and twentieth century pipes excavated in Scotland include examples of TW pipes; these are normally spurred and have a mould-imparted incuse TW impressed, in serif lettering, within a simple frame on the rear of the bowl. The origin of this style of pipe has been the topic of much speculation. I would like to present evidence for their development derived from recent finds and documentary evidence in Scotland.

For some time it has been obvious that, whilst the initials TW may have once been used by a sole maker as a mark, by the later nineteenth century they appeared on pipes produced by many makers, both in Scotland, where they were very common, and elsewhere. Lawson,¹ in his discussion of the pipes from a site in Edinburgh suggested that TW pipes may be plagiarizing the work of Thomas White, the most prominent pipemaker of nineteenth century Edinburgh, who was active 1825-47, his business continuing until 1870.² Walker³ seems to have arrived at this conclusion independently at about the same time, pointing out that some pipes produced by Thomas White bear a TW & Co mark on their stems (Fig. 1). This maker was noted for the quality of his pipes⁴, and they stand out among nineteenth century Scottish products for the clarity of their maker's marks. The latter always have clearly defined serifs, a feature of all later TW pipes. Pipes produced by Thomas White are frequent finds throughout southern Scotland and there is some evidence for a limited export trade.⁵ Thomas White's reputation seems to have continued long past the demise of the company for Fleming, in 1923, states that "in the east of Scotland it is not unusual to hear a customer enter a tobacconists shop and demand a 'Tam White', meaning a clay pipe".⁶

Mould-imparted maker's initials on the backs of bowls are found occasionally on Scottish pipes of early nineteenth century date, before the placing of name and place of manufacture on the stem became the

norm. Examples recently excavated from a pre 1857 context in Glasgow include WW (William White of Glasgow?) and JB.⁷ Thomas White used a variety of marks on the bowls of his pipes and examples have been found that have WHITE & Co. EDINr, WHITE'S EDINr and simply TW. The latter initials appear on pipes along with a stem marking of THO.WHITE & (Co)/EDINBURGH so it could be argued that, as with many other TW pipes, it is imitating the style of another maker. These pipes (Figs. 2 and 3) are early nineteenth century forms and, whilst of a similar spurred shape, are much smaller and finer than examples recorded from other makers. The evidence is not conclusive, but it adds weight to the proposal that Thomas White was the originator of the TW design. White's adoption of the idea using his initials so placed to identify the model of the pipe rather than solely that of the maker may have been influenced by TD pipes, possibly with the export market in mind.

I have noted ten different makers of TW pipes in Scotland, but this number is likely to have been far greater for most examples found lack their stems, which bear the maker's mark, and who therefore cannot be identified. Evidence of the demand for TW pipes is to be found in the Scottish pipemakers' catalogues and lists of moulds that have survived. For example, Duncan McDougall of Glasgow produced an 'Irish list' of c1870-88⁸ which lists a TW as number 10. The 1900 mould list of the Pipe Maker's Society⁹ gives number 10 as a 'TW Cutty' but the range had been expanded to include a 'Carved TW'. Thomas Davidson Jun. illustrate only one TW pipe in their catalogue of c1880,¹⁰ among 231 other different pipes, although they may have produced others at this date as some mould numbers are omitted. This pipe is described as a 'TW Cutty' in the 1900 list which has expanded the range of TW pipes produced by this maker to include a 'Carved TW Cutty' (no 264), a 'Carved TW' (no 265) and two moulds called 'New TW' (nos 316 and 367). In the 1900 list William White has, as number 70, a 'TW' (Fig. 6), a 'TW Cutty' (no 71), a 'Large TW' (no 230),

a 'Unheeled TW' (no 235) and a 'New Unheeled TW' (no 446). It is apparent that during the late nineteenth century the TW pipe grew in popularity and the pipemakers produced varieties based on the basic spurred bowl form. Fig. 7 shows an example produced by T. McLachlan of Glasgow (active 1887-1938).

This elaboration of the TW form is further exemplified by the catalogue of William Christie of Leith.¹¹ This list is undated but must date from the early decades of this century, for although Christie was active from 1894 and the factory did not close until 1962, few pipes were produced in the latter half of this period. Two hundred different mould numbers are given and twenty-one of these forms are of the TW pipe. One hundred and forty-two of Christie's moulds survive in the collection of the Huntly House Museum, Edinburgh,¹² among which are sixteen varieties of the TW pipe. The demand for these pipes meant that several moulds of the same pipe form were held, sometimes with slight variations in the stem length, ranging from 95mm (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches) to 140mm (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches). The range includes 'Plain TW' (3 examples in the catalogue; possibly Fig. 8), 'TW Cutty Plain' (3 examples), 'TW Sprigged' (2 examples), 'TW Hand' (3 examples), 'TW Cutty Heart' (3 examples), and 'TW Heart' (1 example). In addition, a 'TW pipe with a diamond and TRUMP' exists among the surviving moulds, but its number is omitted in the catalogue. The sprigged pipe had a fern design on the seams of the bowl. Fig. 9 shows a 'TW Hand' from an unidentified maker.

During the 1914-18 war Christie's factory suffered a shortage of skilled pipemakers. A letter from William Christie, dated 22 March 1918 shows that, despite severely curtailed production, TW pipes were still a prominent part of their reduced range:

"My pipes can be done up in 3 or 6 gross boxes containing asst. 4 or 5 patterns. Cutties only or assorted Cutties & TW. We have just to do the best we can in these times as we cannot keep a stock of all our patterns".¹³

Another letter of Christie's, dated 26 February 1920, concerning the production of moulds for TW pipes, is addressed to Hugh Herriott, a prominent Glasgow mould maker:

*Dear Sir, Please find enclosed two pipes for which we would like new moulds at a very early date. The no 4 TW Cutty could do with being a little stouter in the shank. We have the dies and whenever you let us know you can get on with the moulds we will send them on.*¹⁴

Some bowls show evidence of moulds which have received wear that necessitated the recutting of the TW, resulting in a double impression on the back of the bowl.

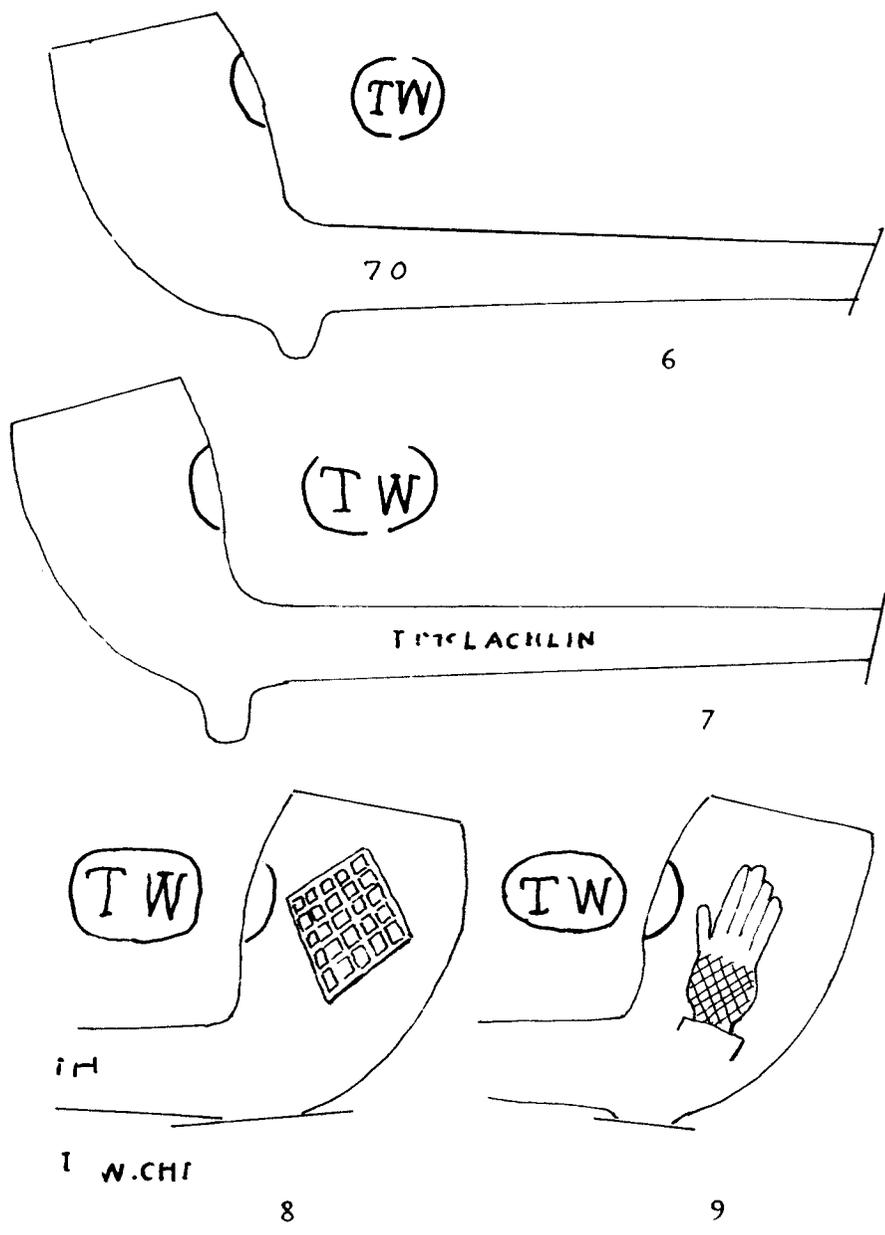
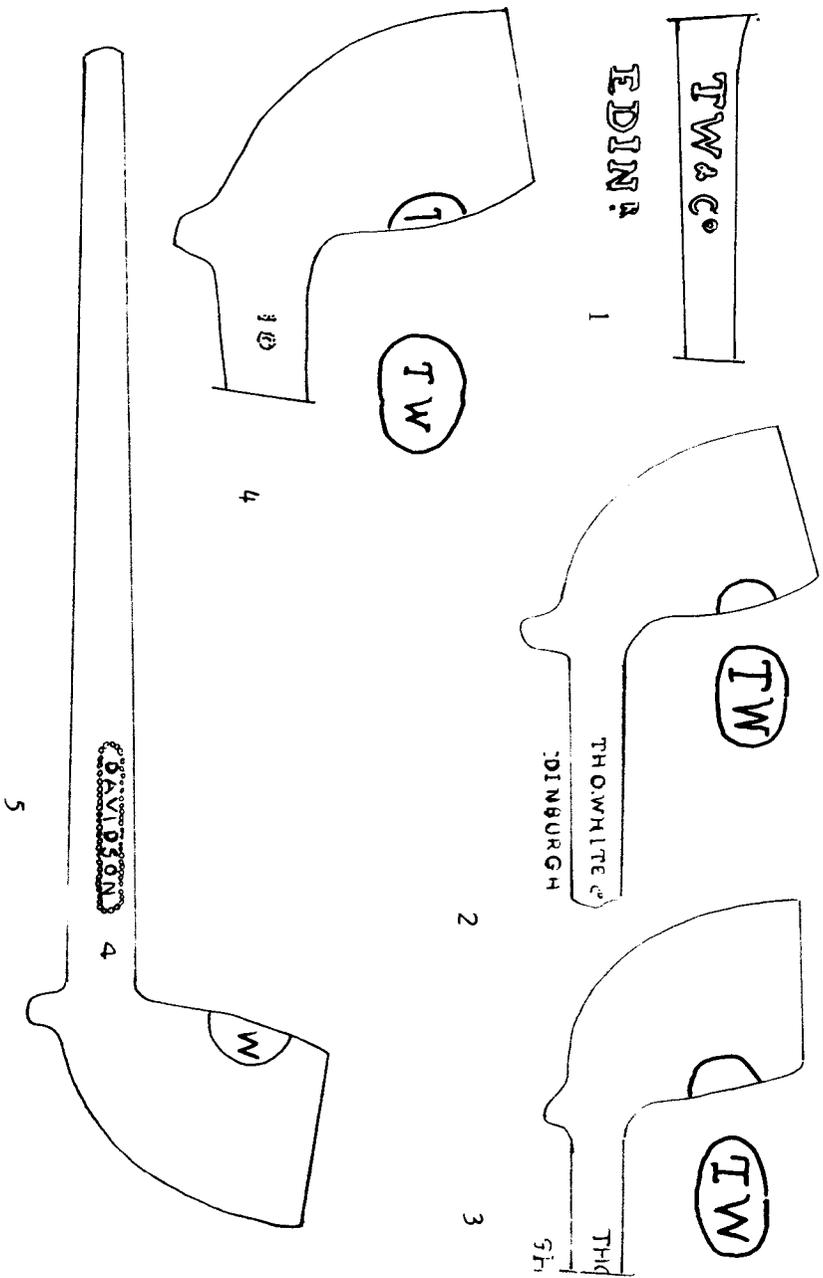
TW pipes were produced by some makers outside Scotland such as Swallow of Rainford¹⁵ and Brewster of Sunderland.¹⁶ Judging from reported finds, however, they were never as popular outside Scotland as they were with Scottish pipe smokers. Scottish TW pipes would seem to have been produced mainly for the home market - I would be interested to learn of exported examples.

References

1. Lawson, G. (1975) 'The clay tobacco-pipes' in Schofield, 'Excavations south of Edinburgh High Street, 1973-4', *Proc. Antiq. Scot.* 106 (1975-6), 225.
2. Gallagher, D.B. (1987) 'Thomas White, tobacco pipe manufacturer of Canongate, Edinburgh', BAR 178, 25-8.
3. Walker, I.C. (1977) *Clay tobacco-pipes, with special reference to the Bristol industry*, 165.

4. Fleming, J.A. (1923) *Scottish Pottery*, 244-5 quotes a letter of Thomas Carlyle in praise of White's products.
5. Walker, I.C. (1983) *Nineteenth century clay tobacco pipes in Canada*, BAR 175, 20.
6. Fleming, above, 243.
7. Gallagher, D.B. forthcoming *Clay pipes from the College Goods Yard, Glasgow*, BAR.
8. Gallagher, D.B. (1987) *The Irish Price List of D. McDougall*, BAR 178, 139-41.
9. Gallagher, D.B. (1987) *The 1900 List of the Pipe Makers' Society*, BAR 178, 142-63.
10. Gallagher, D.B. and Price, R. (1987) *Thomas Davidson & Co., Glasgow*, BAR 178, 110-38. Note that, for purposes of display the maker's name is shown on the opposite side of the stem from its normal position.
11. This catalogue is in Huntly House Museum, Edinburgh (HH 4283/447/80). I intend to publish it in full in the near future.
12. Gallagher, D.B. and Sharp (1986) *Edinburgh tobacco pipemakers and their pipes*.
13. Letter book of W. Christie of Leith for 1917-21, no 263 (Gallagher & Sharp, 44).
14. Letter book, as above, no 757.
15. SCPR 21, 30.
16. SCPR 20, 23. William Brewster was active 1938-53.

Dennis Gallagher



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More on TW Pipes

I would like to add to the comments on the enigmatic TW pipes in recent Newsletters. I doubt if the initials refer to any particular pipemaker (even though widely copied like the 'O'Brien - Mayo St. - Dublin' pipes) but instead most probably stand for 'The Workman' which is a common enough motif on pipes from Northern England and Scotland.¹ TW pipes were produced by many makers and are particularly prolific in the north-east. Known examples marked with makers' names along the stems include the following :-

North-east England: 'F.J.FINN' (Gateshead)
'G.STONEHOUSE - GATESHEAD'
'HAMILTON - GATEHEAD'
'W.BREWSTER - SUNDERLAND'
'J.BECKETT - SUNDERLAND'
'C.MITCHINSON - SUNDERLAND'
'TELFER & SONS - NEWCASTLE'
'WM.TENNANT - NEWCASTLE'
'TENNANT & SON - BERWICK'
'F.PRIOR - So STOCKTON'

Scotland: 'W.WHITE - GLASGOW'
'W.RICHMOND - DUNFERMLINE'
'W.CHRISTIE - EDINBURGH'
'W.CHRISTIE - LEITH'
'D.M.D.' (Duncan McDougall & Co., Glasgow)
'S.H. & Co. - EDIN' (Smith Henderson & Co.)

Most TW pipes, as with the ones that Ron Dagnall illustrated,² had plain bowls or were decorated with latticed hands, stars, or hearts on one or both sides. Others were produced with Irish harps and shamrocks, and a few examples are also known of R.A.O.B.s, and one other showing a crossed pick and shovel - surely even more suggestive of 'The Workman'?

TW pipes are also illustrated in the catalogues of Manchester manufacturers Joseph Holland & Sons (Nos. 34/23 and 34/-) and Edward Pollock (46 and 132), along

with Glasgow manufacturers Thomas Davidson junr. & Co.³(No. 4) and D. McDougall & Co. (Nos. 9, 10 and 71). The price lists of McDougall's, White's, Davidson's, Christie's and Waldie's all mention other TW's - clearly indicating the popularity of this line.⁴

References

1. Norgate, M. (1980) *Richmond and others, Pipemakers Dunfermline*, BAR 78, 5. and Hammond, P. (1980) 'Trade Pipes', *Antique Bottle Collecting* Vol. 6, No. 11.
2. Dagnall, R. (1989) 'Points Arising ...', SCPR 21, 30-31.
3. Gallagher, D. & Price, R. (1987) *Thomas Davidson & Co., Glasgow*, BAR 178, 110-138.
4. Gallagher, D. (1987) *The 1900 List of the Pipe Makers' Society*, BAR 178, 142-163.

Peter Hammond

Membership List

I hope to publish a revised membership list with the July Newsletter. Please would you let me know as soon as possible any changes to your specialist interests or changes of address.

Reg Jackson

Pipemakers of Salisbury in the Eighteenth Century

Recently Marek Lewcun has drawn attention to various records of Wiltshire pipemakers from outside the county. His researches in the last few years have, however, uncovered far more information on West Country pipemakers from documentary sources than we have ever had before. As a result it is now possible to identify and date the pipes and marks of various Wiltshire makers much more closely.

In the 1960's - 70's I published several articles or papers on the pipemakers and marks of Salisbury, Wiltshire. The basis for these was a detailed study and drawing of the pipes in the Salisbury Museum (courtesy of the late Hugh Shortt, then curator), several private collections made locally together with an increasing amount of material which became evident from a close search of the shallow rivers running through the city. These papers may be seen in various editions of the Journal of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

No detailed study has yet been attempted, however, of any of the individual Sarum makers of the eighteenth century, who signed their pipes on the stem with their full name. These have been well known in Salisbury for years, and come to light wherever the streets of the old city are opened up. But when Edward T. Stevens FSA was writing his account of the 'Stonehenge Excursion' of the Wilts. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Soc. in August 1876, although he devotes 13 pages to clay tobacco pipes, with many illustrations, no 18th century stem-stamped pipes are mentioned - presumably because they were at that time considered too 'modern' by comparison with earlier 'heel' pipes to warrant inclusion. So the first of these I will discuss is:

William Harden (or Harding) I & II Known from 1691-1733

In 1691 a son, John, was born, later described as a pipemaker at his marriage in 1715, but marked pipes

are not known for him. William is next recorded as bondsman to a marriage licence in August 1695. In October of that year he took Joel Sanger, later to make pipes in the city for 40 years, apprentice (Fig. 10).

In 1698 he was again bondsman to a marriage licence. We then hear nothing of him until 1718 when his son, also named William, was apprenticed to John Harden of Blandford, Dorset, although the words on the indenture have been erased and altered making them unclear. However this man must surely have been a relative of William and in the same business. This William would have completed his apprenticeship by 1725. In 1733 William (I or II?) took Nathaniel Harding apprentice (Fig. 11), having also previously taken John Bacon in 1722 (Fig. 12).

In 1695 William signs the indenture 'Will' (Fig. 10), in 1722 'W' but in 1733 a complete signature appears, 'William Harden', though the indenture is made out in the name of 'William Harding Pipemaker'. If this is William Harden II it must be assumed that the first William was more or less illiterate so could only form a mark but that his son had learnt to write. It is known that apprentices besides learning the trade were also taught to read and write by their master, if he himself was literate; example Thomas Blunt of Marlborough who took George Mills apprentice for 7 years in 1689 and undertook to teach him '*to read and write the New Testament in English*'.

Will. Harden marked pipes are commonly found in the City of Salisbury and its immediate vicinity but seldom very far away, so he seems to have served the local shops and taverns for the most part (unlike some other local contemporary makers who appear to have relied more on the countryside and villages for their main markets).

The earliest, dating from the 1690's, are as Figures 13 and 14 both of which would be typical local late 17th century shapes if they had a flat heel in the place of

prentice good sufficient and wholesome Meats Drink, Washing, Lodging, Apparel & all other
 necessaries during the said Term & at the side of the said indenture to appear
 of all both both & in due & good order
 AND for the true Performance hereof, the said Parties bind themselves each unto the other jointly by these
 Presents. IN WITNESS whereof, the said Parties have hereunto set their Hands and Seals this Eighth
 day of July — in the Seventh — Year of the Reign of our Sovereign King GEORGE the Se-
 cond, over Great Britain, &c. ~~1733~~ And in the Year of Our Lord 1733.



Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in lawfull stamp'd
 Paper (the said Apprentices being bound out by
 the Charity of *St. Mary's* in the
 Presence of

William Harden

William Combs
William Boucher



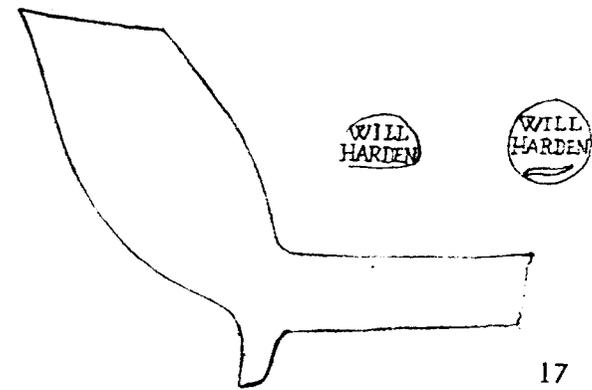
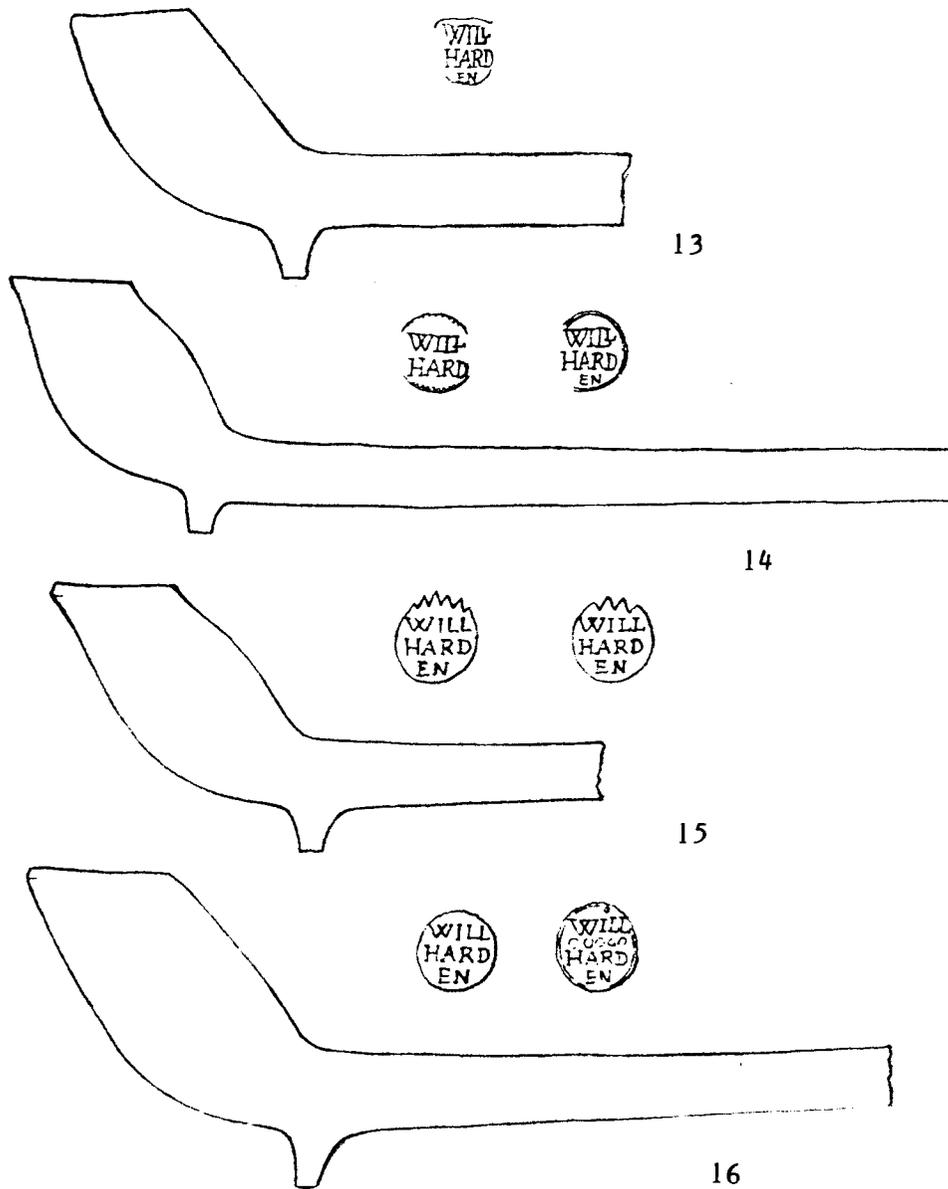
Figure 11 Indenture of Nathaniel Harding 1733

the spur. They are marked on the stem near the bowl and the characteristic feature of these early ones is that the second 'L' in 'Will' is small and tucked inside the first. Also the 'EN' of 'Harden' are smaller than the rest of the letters. The marks on this type have an indistinct frame which in clearer examples looks almost shield-shaped, but in most strikes has only partially registered.

The circular examples have either a beaded frame or a double lined one. In some the small letters 'EN' of Harden are totally absent. This gave rise to a misreading of the mark many years ago of WILL.HART who was accordingly given status as a Sarum pipemaker, but close scrutiny of a number of examples indicates that these are merely worn or poorly struck Will. Harden dies. One example with 6 inches (150 mm) of stem surviving has the mark stamped inverted which is very rare on any Salisbury pipe.

After c1700 the bowls became larger, tobacco having become cheaper. Figs. 15 and 16 show this tendency clearly, and at the same time new stamping dies began to be used. There are variants of the die with the scallops at the top, but the arrangement of the lettering is the same, all letters now being of the same size. Those with the scallop, or with the plain circle, are the Will. Harden marks most commonly found, though usually they are poorly struck and incomplete. The second circular die, which is usually double-rimmed and has a row of decoration between the two words sometimes occurs in a more shield-shaped frame. This die is quite distinctive, however, for it is the only one in which the 'I' in 'WILL' is dotted.

Fig. 17 appears to be the last, and largest type produced by William Harden. The bowl is curvaceous but more upright than its predecessors while the stems are relatively thick but with a narrower bore than the earlier ones. The mark used on these stems has the word HARDEN in one line for the first time. There is a small leaf or something similar to fill the space below. Later the die was recut to exclude this, the frame coming straight across below the surname and closer around 'WILL'. These are the least common of



all the Will. Harden marks and probably represent the last pipes he made before finally ceasing production.

Some of this maker's pipes were polished overall, some had the bowl so treated but not the stem while others received no polishing at all. During the middle period, when the marks in Figs. 15-17 were in use, the marks are frequently found stamped at an angle to the stem and to the left of centre from which I suggest that the stamper at the time must have been left-handed.

At a rough estimate, during the working life of William Harden I (and possibly II) a period of approximately 40 years in all, about 10 different moulds were used and an equal number of stamping dies.

I have one example of a kiln waster found in the river near Fisherton Anger (on the edge of Sarum) of the type in Fig. 17 where the bowl has been pushed in at the outside of the lip and the stem bent into a semi-circular curve. It must have been standing in the kiln bowl down and sagged when still soft being baked hard in that position!

Note:

To save space in this small Newsletter I have not included what would be a fairly long list of detailed references, but can supply them on request.

My grateful thanks to Marek Lewcun for providing photocopies of documents which reveal so much that we didn't know before about these Salisbury makers.

A Pipe Made by Thomas Frost of Southampton

Some years ago John Lucas of Leicester kindly showed me a fine example of an early nineteenth century decorated pipe which he had found in Southampton (Fig. 19). The style of decoration is typical of the more elaborate pipes produced at this period in the south of England. There are a series of bowls with this form and type of leaf decoration on the seams but which show Britannia and an admiral, sometimes with the word 'Trafalgar'. These must have been made to celebrate the famous battle soon after 1805. This particular piece is marked TF on the heel and was almost certainly made by Thomas Frost of Southampton. The Frost family are a well known family of pipemakers and Arnold, in his study of Southampton pipemakers, records that Thomas was born in 1782, married in 1804, and worked until at least 1839.¹ Given the date of the Trafalgar pipes it is likely that this was one of the earlier products made by Frost, probably dating to the period c1800-20.

Reference

1. Arnold, C.J. (1977) 'The clay tobacco-pipe industry: an economic study' in D.P.S. Peacock (Ed), *Pottery and early commerce*, Academic Press, London, 313-336.

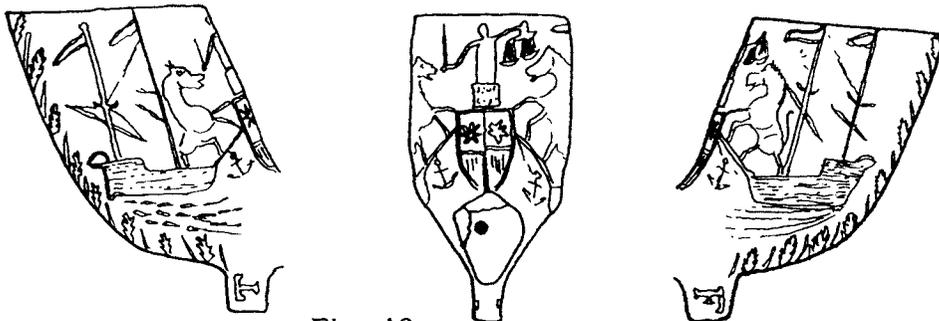


Fig. 19

David Higgins

SCPR 20 brought us the delightful and humorous deception of Lord Sanger's clay pipe smoking oyster.¹ This was immediately followed by the further treat furnished by David Higgins' revelation of a real clay pipe smoking primate - Jenny, a female 'Andaman' monkey.² Substantiated by a report and superb illustration from *The Illustrated London News Supplement* for the 18 September 1869, it was this article which immediately made me wonder whether a figural pipe bowl I found in a roadworks trench infill in Waterloo Terrace (off Upper Street), Islington, London N1, almost seven years ago was actually a representation of that same 'Jenny'!

Figs. 20 and 21 depict in some detail the head of a monkey bearing some resemblance to the illustration supplied by David Higgins. The bowl is 42mm high, 32mm wide (maximum) and 30mm long. The actual orifice of the bowl is circular and measures 19mm in diameter. There are traces of white enamel on the ears and eyes, dark enamel on the nostrils, and red and green touchings on the floral motifs at the junction of the bowl and decorative stem (the latter virtually all missing). In spite of the enamel finishing and the quantity of superficial detailing this 3-piece moulded figural is almost certainly English, probably of London origin, and dateable to about 1870. The overall impression of the moulded decoration is that it is not up to the standards of French or Belgian figurals.

Could this be a commemorative clay pipe of the clay pipe smoking monkey? Has any reader found or seen the same or a similar figural depicting a monkey's head?

References

1. Cannon, P. (1988) *The clay pipe smoking oyster*, SCPR 20, 16-17.
2. Higgins, D. (1988) *The clay pipe smoking monkey*, SCPR 20, 18-19.

David J. Woodcock

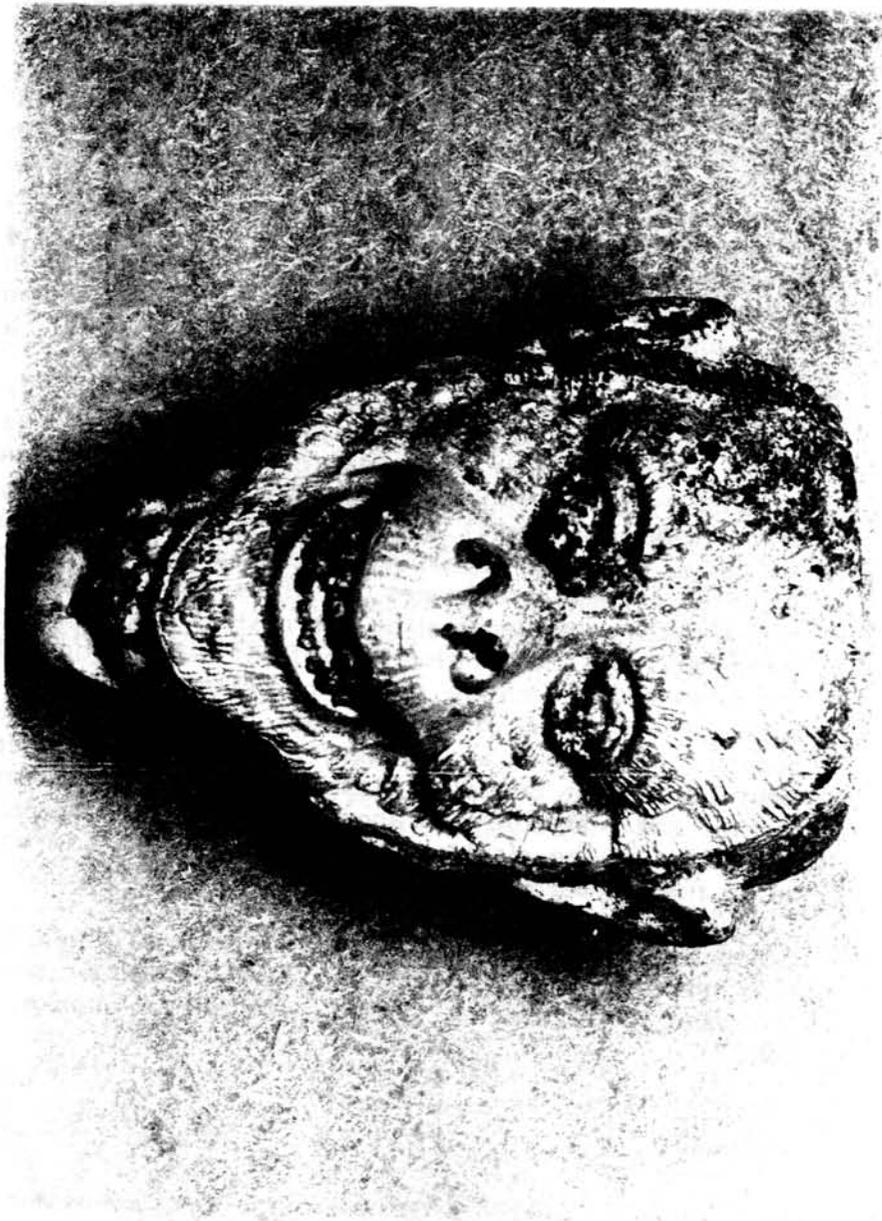


Fig. 20



Fig. 21

English Pipemakers Emigrating to America

The following two names were extracted from '*Passengers to America*' (Ed. Michael Tipper), published by the General Publishing Co. Inc., Baltimore 1978. The book comprises a consolidation of ship passenger lists from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, and the part from which the following were taken was originally transcribed at the Public Record Office:

Benjamin OGLE, aged 23, pipemaker of ^{Newcastle} ~~London~~. Sailed from London February 1774 on the ship 'Planter' to Virginia as an indented servant.

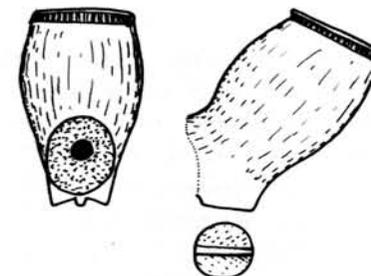
Samuel SMITH, aged 26, pipemaker of London. Sailed from London March 1774 on the ship 'Brilliant' to Virginia as an indented servant.

Peter Hammond

An Unusual 'Decorated' Heel From London

The Department of Urban Archaeology at the Museum of London has commissioned a series of specialist reports on the pipes from some of its excavations. One of the more unusual pieces which has come to light is an early bowl with a 'decorated' heel (Fig. 22). This was recovered from excavations in Cutler Street (CUT 78 879) and dates to c1610-40. It is a typical London style bowl with full milling, an average burnish and a stem bore diameter of 8/64 inch. The heel of the pipe has been carefully cut, prior to firing, to leave a little central 'spine' running the length of it. Has anyone else come across other examples of this unusual form of 'decoration'.

David Higgins



22

A Patented Wingender Pipe

Competition forced manufacturers of clay tobacco pipes to develop new shapes and decoration and introduce other innovations which are to be seen in their products. From the middle of the nineteenth century many of these inventions were patented, in France, Belgium and Germany, as well as in England. From the patent registers we can discover the name of the inventor or the manufacturer who was keen enough to patent a certain development.

The so called 'taxile' pipes were registered by Gambier of Givet, and they have a double smoke-tube from the bowl towards the central stem-tube which gives a more even burning of the tobacco. Duméril of Saint-Omer registered their invention called 'pipes a pompes respiratoires deversives'. This refers to a new technical innovation to give comfort to the smoker. Beneath the normal smoke-tube there is a second tube, which stops halfway along the stem and is closed with a little buttoned lid. During or after smoking the smoker could remove the lid and take out the moisture which had been produced.

Recently a new invention, patented in Belgium, has been discovered, the original designs and legal documentation of which have been added to the Pijpenkabinet collection. Again, this concerns a patent providing for more comfortable smoking. The invention

helped to prevent burning tobacco falling out of the pipe bowl. The original document comprises a cover, on which the permission is written, and inside is a coloured technical drawing (Fig. 23), together with a description of the invention. The permission was requested by Henry Wingender Knoedgen from Chokier, near Liege in Belgium. On 28 March 1858 he requested permission to patent the pipe illustrated and which was described in a letter. It concerned a reed-stem bowl which, after being filled with tobacco and lit, can be hermetically closed with a metal lid. Due to a smoke-tube, which runs from the bowl rim to an opening in the external decoration, the air may be inhaled, while, when the smoker is not inhaling, a cloud of smoke appears from the front of the bowl.

This innovation was placed on a decorated pipe, known as a Sapajou, which refers to a small monkey from the Brazils. This monkey is dressed in Arabic clothing and has two daggers in his belt. The design was made by the Gambier firm between 1851-1854 and is mentioned in their catalogue under mould number 814. Unfortunately no deeper political meaning is known for this form of decoration. Gambier's Sapajou is rather small, while the Wingender pipe is larger, but a pipe from an unknown Westerwald factory (Germany) is the largest and measures 7.8 cm in height. The design remained popular until about 1880.

We have come across the Wingender firm before when discussing an 1878 pipe decorated with rats, their tails entwined.¹ The misleading text on that pipe proved their intention to copy marks of better known firms. The same applies to the patented pipe discussed here. In February 1856, some two years earlier, the firm of Crétal-Gallard of Rennes in Brittany had patented the same system in Paris - the technical drawing for that patent illustrated the same lid and the same smoke-tube. The patent of this important French factory had a more general description than the one

from Wingender. Permission was asked for a patent on pipes having all sorts of decoration, with smoke coming from their mouth, nose or eyes. However, only one such pipe is known to me, showing the mould number 462 and representing a male face encircled with twigs and roses. The stem is inscripted 'A. Crétal-Gallard, Rennes' and 'Brevetés s.g.d.g.'. The last abbreviation means 'sans garantie du gouvernement' ('patented, but without the guarantee of the government'). We do not know whether Wingender based his design on the pipes of Crétal-Gallard, or whether they were inspired by an invention of another firm since, besides clay pipes, the system was also applied by a factory producing fine stoneware who also made pipes in the same way. Unfortunately the history of this firm has not yet been traced.

However, Wingender never had any problems with their patent, since their rights were extended in 1887. Therefore, we may conclude that they must have profited from the registration of this amusing system.

Reference

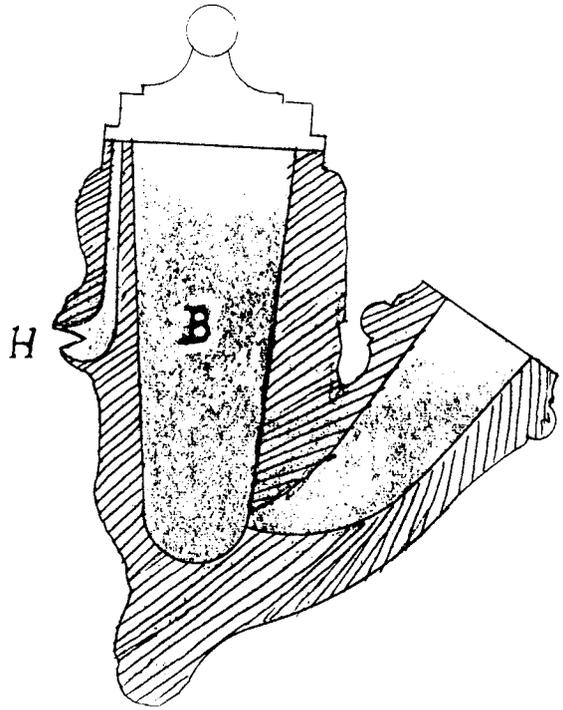
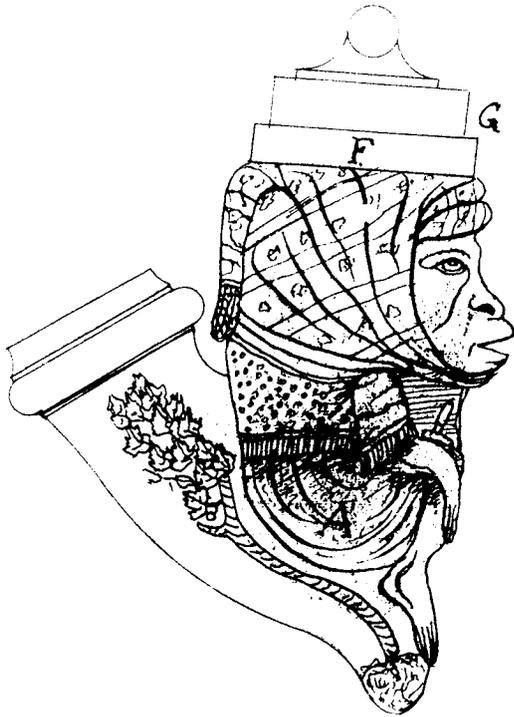
1. Duco, Don (1987) *A misleading text*, SCPR 14, 19-20.

Don Duco

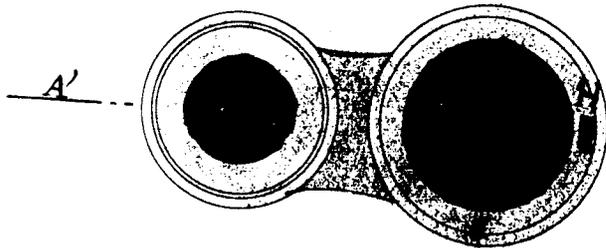
original.

Elevation

Coupe suivant AB.



Plan



Cette tête de pipe représentant
 une figure quelcon-
 que rendant la
 femme par la bouche
 bouche pendant
 qu'on en fait usage,
 inventée par Henry
 Windgendor Knodgen
 fabricant de pipes et
 de têtes de pipes, domicilié
 chez M. Desiré
 Cassin, son représentant
 directeur du bureau
 technique, place des
 Carmes 29 à Liège

Grandeur réelle.
 Liège le 28 mars 1858. P^r fon. D. Cassin

Figure 23

More Notes on Elizabeth Spaul

In SCPR 14 Colin Tatman outlined the history of the firm of Mrs. Elizabeth Spaul of Bermondsey, London, listed in Directories from 1880 to 1943.

I have since had the opportunity to examine the census returns for the Tabard Street area and these show that in 1871 (RG 10/599) Henry Spaul and his wife Elizabeth were living at 6 Clarence Place (near Westcott Street/Tabard Street) when Henry was described as a pipemaker aged 37, born Norwich, and Elizabeth also as a pipemaker, aged 36, born Thetford, Norfolk. Several other makers were living in the vicinity at the time, including Daniel Hall and family at 3 Clarence Place. Hall was a native of Bristol.

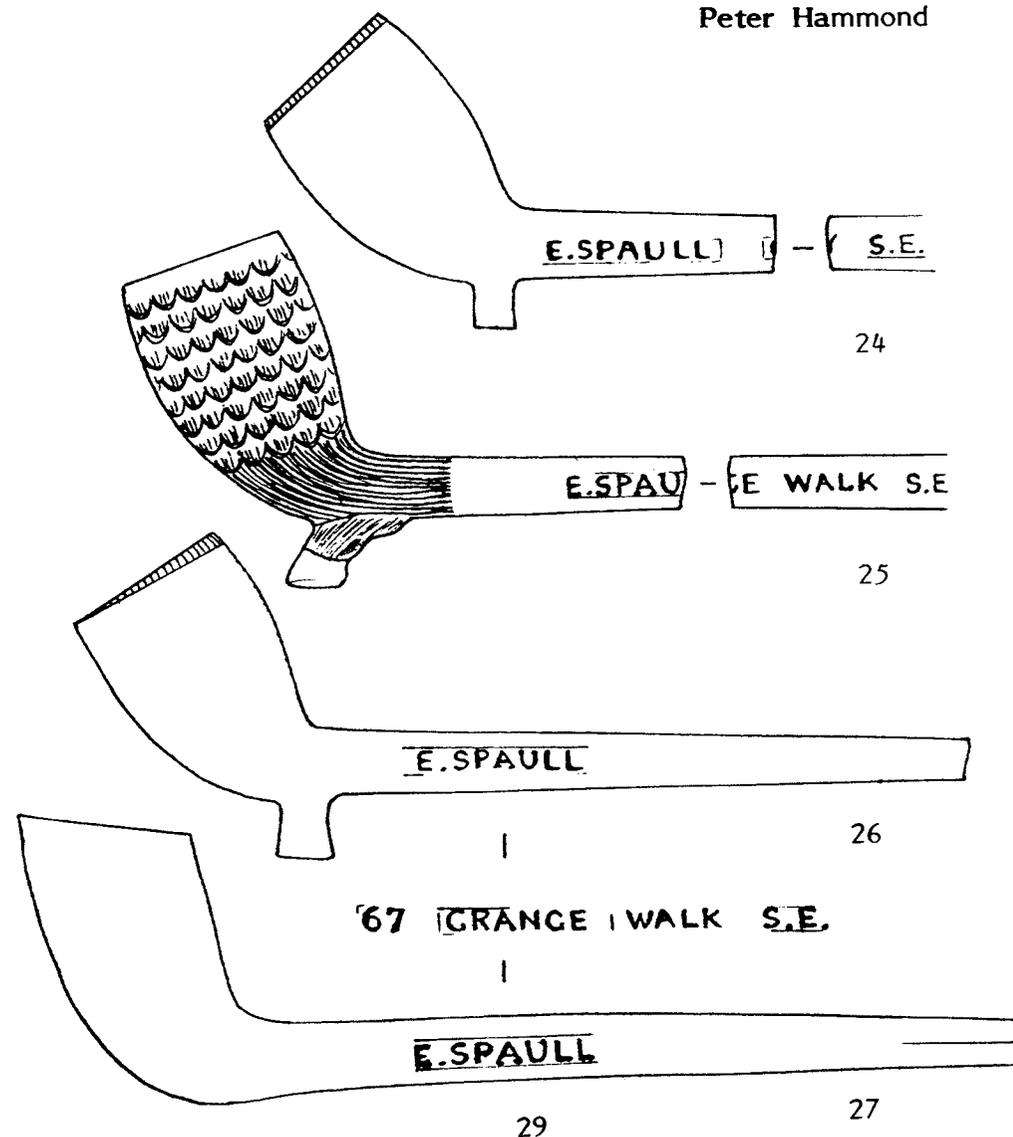
Henry Spaul obviously died during the 1870's for in 1881 Elizabeth Spaul is listed as a widow at 31 Westcott Street, aged 45, a tobacco pipe maker employing 5 men and 2 girls (RG 11/522). With her was an adopted 17 year old girl called Alice Booty, who was employed as an assistant, and next door at 29 Westcott Street was Alfred Sleep, aged 18, tobacco pipe maker. Colin Tatman states that Alfred Sleep is listed as part of the concern between 1920 and 1926, and may in fact have been a relation for the census shows that although Alfred was born in Kensington, his mother Sophia was a native of Thetford, Norfolk - the same as Elizabeth Spaul. Therefore Alfred may have been a nephew. In addition at nearby 17 Clarendon Street was a Walter Hollington, tobacco pipe maker, aged 28 and at 1 Lansdown Place (also in the same vicinity) was a William Hollington, pipemaker, aged 27 - both of whom were also natives of Thetford. Was Elizabeth Spaul's maiden name Hollington I wonder?

Elizabeth could also have had connections with the London pipemaker William Boud who lived at 106 Brandon Street, Walworth. The 1881 census for Walworth (RG 11/549) states that William, then aged 42, and his wife Mary, then 40, were also natives of Thetford. Obviously more research is necessary to

substantiate any possible relationships but the concentration of pipemakers born in Thetford does seem to be more than a coincidence.

A selection of pipes made by E. Spaul are illustrated (Figs. 24-27). See also Rd. No. 552852 in BAR 146, 1985, p.99 and 103 which was registered by A. Spaul - either an error in the original register or perhaps Alfred using Elizabeth's surname?

Peter Hammond



The Crowned WM Mark

I was interested to see a bowl bearing a crowned WM featured by Don Duco in his recent study of a Gouda pipemaker's mark.¹ Duco notes that these initials were hired in 1757 for a period of three years by the celebrated Gouda pipemaker, Frans Verzijl, who mould-stamped the mark in relief on the back of the bowl, a position very unusual in Holland, and normally being used only for export goods. The two WM crowned bowls illustrated are stylistically very similar to the typical mid-eighteenth century London pipe, but unmistakably Dutch, with their ornate stems and the arms of Gouda moulded either side of the heel. The WM mark was first registered in Gouda in 1726 by William Meule, and was in existence until 1809.

Similar WM marks, though normally uncrowned and stamped incuse, occur on London pipes of the period. Several were illustrated some years ago by Adrian Oswald, including a crowned example; some of the heels are signed W/M, both crowned and uncrowned. London bowls bearing the crowned WM have been found also at Port Royal, Colonial Williamsburg and Louisburg. Oswald attributes the mark to William Manbey working c1740-c1770, from his kiln at Green Dragon Alley, Limehouse.² Manbey had children baptised at St. Anne's, Limehouse between 1734 and 1739, and took out a Sun Insurance policy in 1758. Other WM marks, stamped incuse on the back of the bowl within a broken rope circle, have been excavated from Venice; most have numbers between 2 and 25 below the initials.³ Oswald, in dating these to c1770-c1790, suggests the shape of the bowls as English rather than Dutch.

Plenty of clay pipes from both England and Holland carried identical sets of initials at the same or different periods, and were it not for the English style of the Verzijl-manufactured bowls, there would be no basis for suggesting a connection between the mid-eighteenth century WM marks from either side of the English Channel. But Verzijl's pipes have been

found in London (one in my possession from the Thames) and it is worth hypothesising that word of Manbey's popularity reached Verzijl in Gouda, and he decided to try and profit from it by exporting for a limited period a quantity of similarly moulded and marked pipes of superior quality. I am glad to know that Don Duco thinks this a possibility and am grateful to him for additional information about the history of the WM mark in Holland.

References

1. Duco, Don (1988) 'The crowned L: the history of a Gouda pipemaker's mark, *Clay Pipe Research* Vol. 1.
2. Oswald, A. (1978) 'New light on some Eighteenth Century pipemakers of London', *Collectanea Londiniensa*, London & Middlesex Arch. Soc.
3. Oswald, A. (1987) 'Points Arising ...' SCPR 14 and Oswald, A. (1987) 'Points Arising ...' SCPR 15.

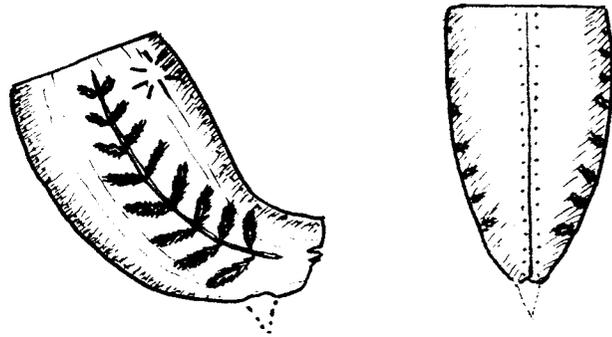
Richard Le Cheminant

Plastered!

The pipe illustrated (Fig. 28) was found embedded in wall plaster during alterations to The Cottage, 91 Heworth Village, York, by Mr. J. McCarthy late in 1988. The small bowl of white clay was minus its spur and there was no trace of the stem. The bowl decoration comprises a wheat ear with an eight pointed mullet (or star) to the rear of the bowl on either side. The seams had not been properly trimmed. Stem bore diameter 4/64 inch. I suggest a date of 1840 to 1860. The place of manufacturer is unknown but with at least four pipeworks in production in York at the time, a local manufacture seems likely.

How the pipe came to be embedded in the wall we will never know but since it contained tobacco when found it seems possible that the plasterer was smoking and caught the pipe with his arm while working and in disgust he pushed the smouldering bowl into the wall and with his trowel skimmed it over.

John Andrews



28

Points Arising . . .

Richard Le Cheminant writes:

Like Colin Tatman (SCPR 20), I viewed at Christies the pieces of clay pipe from the wreck of HMS Invincible. On close examination, the 5 inch 'complete' specimen was far from being in that happy state. I pointed out to a member of Christies' staff that the stem was clearly broken, and should be so described in their catalogue; my suggestion evidently wasn't taken up. It makes the sale price of £160 even more amazing.

Peter Hammond writes:

I was interested in the pipe described by Tom Beech in SCPR 21. I have a similar one which has the same dimensions and which also has a hole extending from the top of the front of the bowl to the mouth. Like Tom's it is made of a brown clay coated in a slightly darker paint. The hair has remains of black. It has been made in a conventional two piece mould. No marking is present and I don't have any idea of its origins - though I doubt if it is English. As my example is clearly from a different mould to Tom's I have illustrated it (Fig. 29).



29

Philip Swales writes:

With reference to the query from Tom Beech (SCPR 21), I have a vaguely similar pipe (Fig. 30). It depicts a negro wearing a turban, again with sunken eyes and prominent cheek-bones. Like Tom Beech's figural, it has a hole leading from the rim of the pipe to the inside of the figure's mouth. I understand this allowed smoke to pass down the hole and emerge from the mouth, so that it appeared to be smoking. The pipe is made of tan-coloured clay and is heavily painted, with a dark green turban, white beard, eyebrows, teeth and areas of the eye, red lips, a black pupil, with the rest of the pipe being dark brown in colour.

Unfortunately, although complete (detachable stem missing), there is no maker's mark, but to judge from the paintwork and design it could well be European.



30

Publications

'The Story Behind a Unique Gravestone' by Peter Hammond.

The Nottinghamshire Historian No. 42, Spring/Summer 1989, pages 13-17. Details of cost not known but Peter Hammond (address inside front cover of this Newsletter) can supply information.

Members of the Society who attended the 1988 meeting in Nottingham will remember seeing the unusual clay gravestone in the churchyard of St. Mary's. The gravestone commemorates two daughters of the pipemaker William Sefton who died in 1707 and 1714 and was presumably made by Sefton himself. The article contains detailed biographies of William Sefton and his relatives, a drawing of the gravestone, and drawings of examples of William Sefton's pipes.

34

The Barnstaple Clay Tobacco Pipe Factory in the Nineteenth Century by Richard Terry.

North Devon District Council Rescue Archaeology Unit, 30 pages (A5), including 13 figs and a bibliography. Obtainable from The Rescue Archaeologist, Civic Centre, Barnstaple, EX31 1EA at £1.30 per copy (including postage and packing), cheques/PO's payable to North Devon District Council.

This booklet is designed for the general market and can be divided into two sections. The first 7 or 8 pages introduce the topic and provide a brief outline of the manufacturing process used for making pipes. The remainder of the book deals with John Seldon's pipeworks, waste from which was excavated by the Unit in 1986. The documentary references to Seldon as a pipemaker (1857-1865) are discussed followed by an account of the excavation and the pipes recovered. Unfortunately the actual discussion of the pipes is very brief and the majority of the 21 types recovered are only illustrated in a much reduced form. The kiln furniture and its implication for the firing method is not discussed at all. The paper does, however, show the marks used by Seldon (bowl and stem stamps and moulded spur marks) and some interesting stem stamps, reading 'Paris Depose', which appear to have been used by Seldon in imitation of better quality French imports. It is hoped that details of the excavation and pipes will be included in a forthcoming BAR volume.

David Higgins

35

Vve Hasslauer Successeeur de Gambier
A reproduction of the 1868 Gambier pipe catalogue.

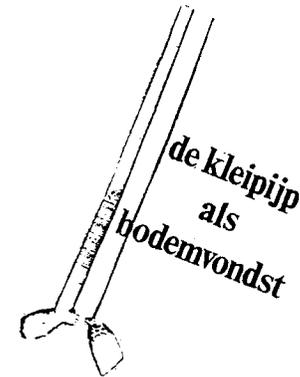
Published by Don Duco, Pijpenkabinet, Oude Vest 159a, 2312 XW, Leiden, Holland.
ISBN 90-70849-14-3. A4 size. Two versions have been published: one with the additional explanatory text in French and the other in Dutch. French version 30 guilders, Dutch version 25 guilders. Postage and packing extra - details from Don Duco at the above address.

The 1868 catalogue comprises 92 pages in which 1258 pipes are illustrated and named. In a further 24 pages of text Don Duco has provided a cross-reference system between the various model numbers of the pipes and the number of the page on which they appear in the catalogue. This makes looking up a particular pipe much easier. Many of the Gambier pipes represent famous people and biographical details of the particular personages are given in the text which also includes a short history of the Gambier factory.

Les Pipes En Terre De Givet
by Guy Declef.

Published in November 1987 in the series 'Terres Ardennaises'. ISBN 2-905339-08-X. A4 size. Text in French. 48 pages profusely illustrated with drawings and photographs (6 in colour). Price 32 francs. Postage and packing extra. Details from the author, 13 Place de la Republique, 08600 Givet, France.

This book includes a history of pipemaking in Givet, a history of the extraction of pipe clay, a detailed list of pipemakers in the Givet district, a chronological history of the Gambier firm, a list of Gambier marks, details of pipe production output (254.4 million in 1850), a table of pipe bowl shapes with their names, plans and photographs of pipe factories and kilns.



BEKNOPT OVERZICHT VAN TIEN JAAR
ONDERZOEK NAAR DE BELANGRIJKSTE
PIJPENMAKERSCENTRA IN DE 17e EN
18e EEUW;

JUBILEUMUITGAVE VAN DE
PIJPELOGISCHE KRING NEDERLAND

In de afgelopen 10 jaar zijn in het 3 maandelijks tijdschrift van de PIJPELOGISCHE KRING NEDERLAND veel artikelen verschenen over de plaatsen waar in de 17e en 18e eeuw in Nederland kleipijpen werden vervaardigd. Aanleiding tot dit boek is de behoefte geweest om deze artikelen te bundelen, aangevuld met de nieuwste gegevens. De belangstellende lezer is daardoor in staat de produkten van de diverse centra met elkaar te vergelijken.
Het boek telt 177 bladzijden, waarvan 77 bladzijden tekeningen, aangevuld met meerdere grafieken.
De oplage is slechts 300 exemplaren. De prijs bedraagt f27,50.
De uitgave is te bestellen bij de Pijpelogische Kring Nederland p/a Utrechtse Jaagpad 115, 2314 AT LEIDEN. Giro 3823478

Help!

Sheila Jelley of Oak House, 37 Copperkins Lane, Amersham, Buckinghamshire HP6 5QF has sent me a very interesting and detailed SWINYARD family tree which includes a number of pipemakers.

The earliest Swinyard that Sheila has traced is Thomas Swinyard who married Ann Powell at St. Leonards, Shoreditch, London on 17 October 1774. Thomas had at least 5 children, 2 of whom were pipemakers: James I baptized 21 February 1782 at Holborn (died 28 January 1852 Newington) and William I baptized 29 August 1790 at Lambeth (died 13 March 1864 Guildford).

James married Harriet Neels at Shoreditch on 25 July 1802 and one of his children, Mary Ann, married William Powell, a pipemaker.

William married Mary Elizabeth Amos at Dover on 18 June 1809 and they had 12 children, 4 of whom were pipemakers: William II baptized 9 April 1815 at Shalford, Surrey; George Joseph baptized 15 February 1817 at Shalford (died 29 September 1875 Haggerstone); James II baptized 3 March 1819 at Shalford (died 13 May 1858 Lambeth); and John baptized 14 July 1823 at Guildford.

Sheila is related to the Swinyard family through the pipemaker James II and his wife Jane who are her great great grandparents.

A branch of the Swinyard family not yet tied in to the family tree is George Swinyard, a pipemaker, who married Mary Watts in 1811 at St. Saviour, Southwark.

Sheila Jelley would be pleased to receive any information on Swinyard pipemakers or their pipes anywhere in the country. She is particularly anxious to locate the earliest Thomas Swinyard who she feels must also have been a pipemaker.

Gerald Quinn, the District Manager of the Bureau of Land Management, Burley District Office, Rt. 3, Box 1, Burley, ID 83318, USA, would like any information on a clay pipe found by their District Archaeologist on the Oregon Trail, 2 miles west of the Raft River, in southcentral Idaho. This portion of the trail was first opened by fur trappers in the 1820s and saw heavy immigrant traffic to Oregon up to about 1870.

The pipe (Fig. 31) was broken into 7 pieces with part of one side, including the stem attachment, missing. The pipe measures 35.9 mm high, and 27.9 mm wide at the bowl. The decoration consists of a circle with a

dot in the centre located at four equidistant points around the circumference of the pipe 8.80 mm below the rim. There appears to be at least one similar decoration further down the rim.



31

New Member

Mr. A. Cooke, Well Cottage, 40 Gloucester Road,
Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

Change of Address

Michael Pfeiffer, P.O. Box 1099, Eureka, Montana
59917, USA.