



NEWSLETTER

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Autumn/Winter 2019

SOCIETY FOR CLAY PIPE RESEARCH

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Cover image: TB pipe from Chatsworth House, drawn by Susie White (see pages 51-56).

Editorial

by Susie White

This latest issue of the Newsletter begins with a short summary of our very successful conference in Sheffield. We had a fascinating mix of papers and a good range of pipe displays to look at. The Society is most grateful to Courtenay-Elle Crichton-Turley for her help in making the conference such a great success.

As part of the conference we had our AGM. For the benefit of those members who were unable to attend, it was agreed that the current committee will continue to work on ensuring SCPR runs as smoothly as possible. The Society is still in a reasonable shape financially, although funds are down a little on this time last year. This is due in part to an increase in the cost of producing and mailing out the newsletter. In order to address this we have reluctantly agreed to a slight increase in subscriptions, which have not been increased for at least 4 years. The new rates will be as follows: UK £12; Europe £13 and World £15 and will come into effect from 1st January 2020.

For those of you who use PayPal for subscriptions, please note that we have now changed our linked email address and that payments should now be sent to SCPR@talktalk.net. If you use this method of payment please make sure that you include your SURNAME plus the word SUBS as a reference with the payment so that there is no doubt as to who the payment is from or what it is for. If we simply receive a payment without any reference, then it is not always possible for us to trace who it is from!

Next year there are not one but two conferences planned for you. In April there is to be a special conference which will see SCPR venturing across the Atlantic to Jamestown in Virginia, USA, from April 16th-19th. Thanks to some sterling work by friends and colleagues at the Jamestown Yorktown Foundation - Bly Straube, Luke Pecoraro and Kelly Ladd-Kostro - we have an amazing programme of lectures and events lined up. A booking form is included with the mailing of this issue of the Newsletter. Further details can be found on the website (<http://scpr.co/Conferences.html>), where you can also find a "Call for Papers" form if you would like to offer a paper.

Our second conference of the year will be our usual autumn gathering in the UK, which next year will take place on the 5th and 6th of September in Bristol. We plan to circulate more details about that conference with the next issue of the newsletter, but please do make a note of the dates in your diary. If you would like to present a paper, or if you have a group of pipes - no matter how small - that you would like to show us, then please do come along.

Finally, on behalf of the SCPR Committee, a thank you for your continued support of the Society and we wish you all the very best for the festive season.

Society for Clay Pipe Research Conference 2019 – Sheffield

by Susie White

Our 2019 conference took us to Sheffield, in south Yorkshire, where we were based at the Art House. **Courtenay-Elle Crichton-Turley**, fresh from being awarded her PhD, started off the day with an excellent presentation on the history and archaeology of Sheffield. Everything from the Iron Age through to the industrial revolution including the legend of the dragon of Wantley, slain by a knight on Wharnccliffe Crags (Fig. 1).



Figure 1: Slaying the dragon of Wantley, Sheffield Town Hall.

Having set the archaeological mood for the day, the morning session began with papers on pipes and pipemakers from in and around Yorkshire. First to speak was **Susie White** who presented an overview of Sheffield's pipes and pipemakers. This survey drew on the clay pipe fragments recovered from more than 57 city centre sites which produced 23,089 clay tobacco pipe fragments comprising 3,213 bowls, 19,306 stems and 570 mouthpieces. There is very little evidence of pipe production in Sheffield in the seventeenth century and even by the eighteenth century there only appears to have been one documented maker from the city itself - Thomas Crew. Most of the pipes consumed in Sheffield appear to have come from the makers in Rotherham, where there was a thriving industry. It is not until the nineteenth century, with the industrial boom in the city, and improved transport links, that Sheffield's pipemaking industry really took off, with an increase from one maker to over 97 documented makers.

This overview, which set the pipemaking scene in Sheffield, was followed by a paper from **Peter Hammond** who focussed on one specific Sheffield pipemaker, Thomas Crew, who began life in Nottingham. Thomas was baptised on 4 August 1696, the son of Thomas, who was also a pipemaker. Sadly his father died while he was very young and Thomas was bought up by his mother. He was apprenticed to William Sefton in 1710, for whom he would have been working when William produced the famous pipe clay gravestone, which is in St Mary's, Nottingham (Fig. 2). By 1720 Thomas Crew had moved from Nottingham to Sheffield where he continued to make pipes until at least 1754, some of which carried a very distinctive stem mark (Fig. 3).

Following a coffee break, and a chance to view the many pipe displays, the Yorkshire pipe theme continued with a second paper from **Susie White**, this time on the clay tobacco pipes recovered from Riverside Exchange in Sheffield. The excavation took place on a site formerly known as Millsands, which was right on the edge of the historic core of Sheffield on the west bank of the River Don. This provided a rare

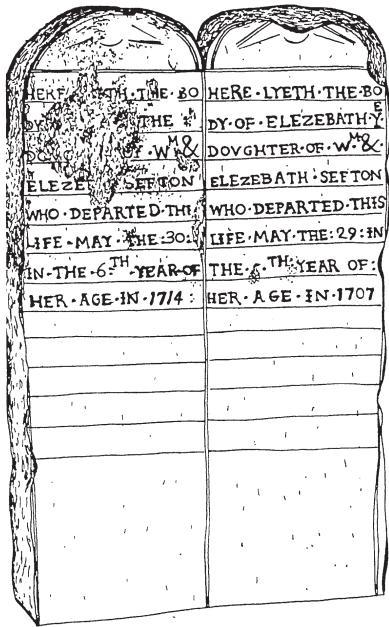


Figure 2: Pipe clay grave stone, St Mary's Church, Nottingham.
 Drawn by Peter Hammond.

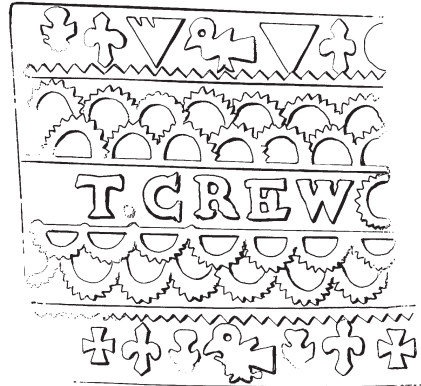


Figure 3: Roll-stamp mark of Thomas Crew, recovered from Tenter Street, Sheffield.
 Drawn by David Higgins.

opportunity to study material from a large area in the centre of the city with a recorded history for the site going back 800 years. The site produced 1,499 clay pipe fragments that exhibited a number of features that were unique to Sheffield. These include a distinctive form of internal bowl cross (Fig. 4); production flaws that point to some potentially 'sloppy' manufacturing techniques; and evidence for what would appear to be the first documented case of 'industrial doodling' in the form of stems held against a spinning grindstone. These sharply faceted fragments suggest that even in the most arduous of working conditions there were still occasional idle moments to fill.

The next paper, from **David Higgins**, took us from Sheffield to York and a group of tavern pipes from Swinegate, which had initially been dismissed as being unstratified and therefore of little interest. However, close examination of the pipes and associated pottery suggested that this particular group may have been a clearance group from a tavern. Two distinctive bowl forms were identified, some of which could be reconstructed to a complete length of 390-400mm (about 15 ¼" to 15 ¾"). By researching the makers marks on the associated stoneware bottles, it was possible to pin down the pipes to c1845-1860 (Fig. 5) and to show that these were 'common long' pipes, a class of pipe that can be traced from the seventeenth century onwards.

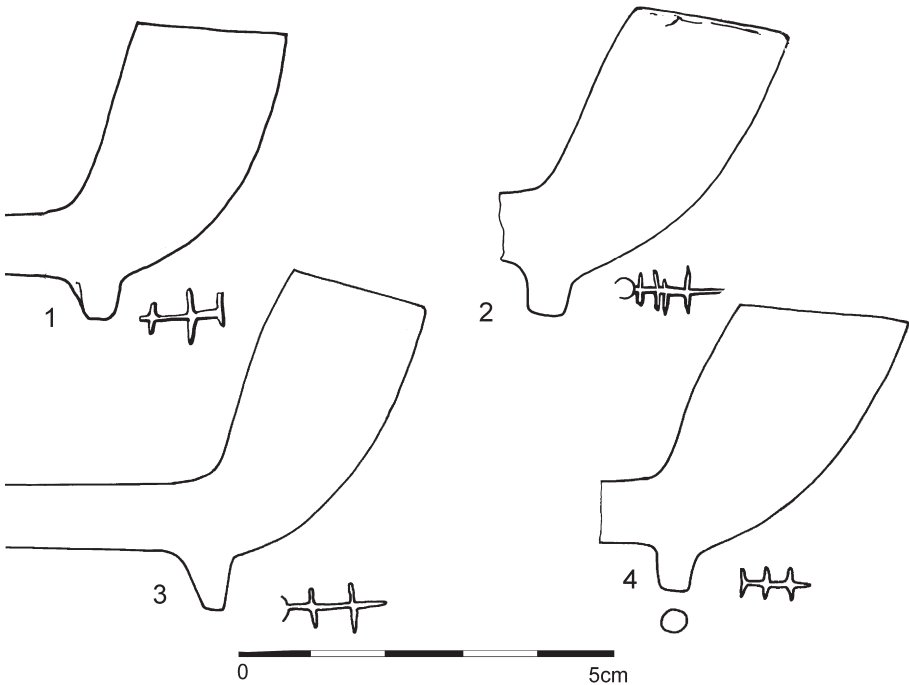
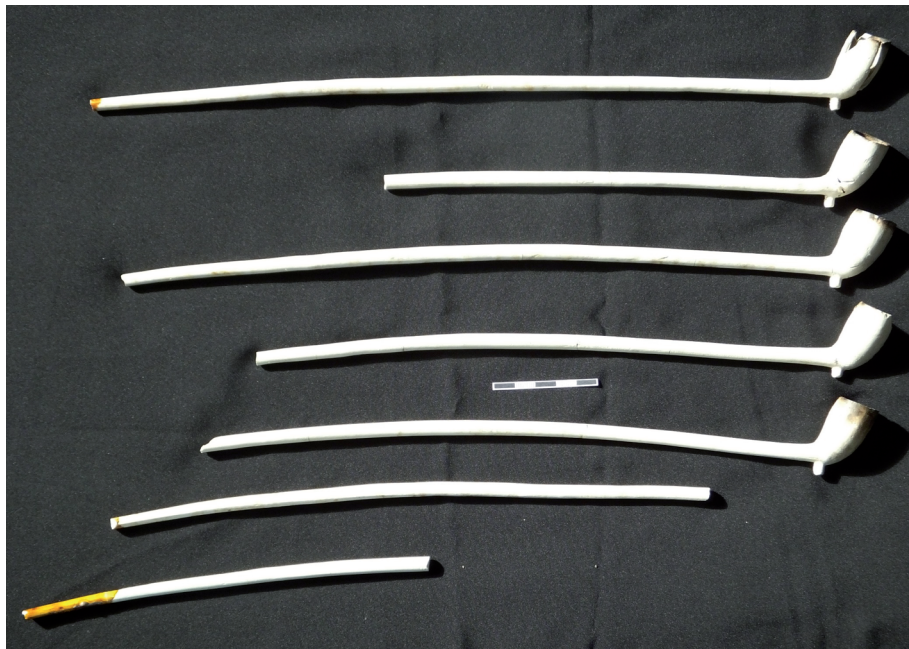


Figure 4: Selection of distinctive internal-bowl crosses on pipe bowls recovered from excavations in Sheffield. Drawn by Susie White.

Our final stop in our tour of Yorkshire was Doncaster, with a paper from **Peter Hammond** on the nineteenth-century pipes and pipemakers from that city, drawing on the work of the late John Andrews. Of the nine pipemakers recorded as working in Doncaster during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Peter focussed on three main families – the Hodgson family (Benjamin 1, 2 and 3 fl. 1834-1871 and William fl. 1837-1851); John Sharrott (fl. 1834-1851) and the Ward family (George fl. 1848 and William fl. 1908-1928).

To finish off the morning papers **Peter Taylor** took us right up to Scotland to consider the clay pipe monopoly of 1619-1640. This monopoly was granted to the illegitimate grandson of James V of Scotland – a man called John Stewart. He appears to have been quite a character and, amongst other things, had been tried for conspiring to murder his brother in 1597. The trial collapsed and he attended the coronation of James I in 1603 and was a favourite of both James I and Charles I. One of the makers producing pipes in Scotland under Stewart's monopoly was William Banks. Banks was one of the few makers to mark his pipe, thus allowing his products to be identified.



*Figure 5: Near complete pipes from Swinegate, York dating from c1845-1860.
Photograph by David Higgins.*

This final a paper of the morning session took us to a splendid vegetarian lunch served by the Art House and another chance to view the displays (Fig. 6).

The afternoon session began with a presentation by **Roger Moore** on the proposed excavation of a pipe kiln in Worcester that was run by John Russell between 1818 and 1868. Following a desk-based study of old maps of the centre of Worcester and a geophysical survey, an area was identified for further study by excavation. This



*Figure 6: Delegates viewing the displays.
Photograph by Susie White.*

excavation took place the week after the conference, from the 15th to 22nd September, and was carried out by volunteers. The project's blog site was updated daily and a

report on the findings is scheduled for completion by the Spring of 2020.

Chris Jarrett then had two papers back to back. His first paper looked at two groups of clay pipe wasters from Cambridge (Fig. 7). These were the results of excavations carried out approximately two years ago in the Bramwell area of the city. The first was 11 Sidney Street where the Pawson family worked. The other site was at 97 Newmarket Road, where the Cleaver family, among others, were working. After tea break, Chris moved on to his second paper when he spoke about clay tobacco



Figure 7: Kiln waste from excavations in Cambridge. Photograph by Strepthon Duckering, Pre-Construct Archaeology.

pipes from London inns and public houses. This was a fascinating paper looking at how the character of the material culture from a post-medieval period inn or tavern varied from a domestic assemblage of the same period. He posed the question of whether new social habits and fashions changed the material culture of such assemblages.



Figure 8: Two of the pipes from Copper Alley, Dublin with Irish motifs. Photographs by David Higgins.

Talk of taverns and inns lead nicely on to the next paper of the afternoon from **Victor Buckley** with an intriguingly titled paper “Barristers, Brothels and Breakages” referring to Copper Alley in Dublin, which was named after a lady who lived there producing copper coins. It was also the site of an excavation that produced a group of around 245 clay tobacco pipes (Fig. 8). Analysis of the pipes showed a huge dip in the number of pipes being consumed in the period 1640-1660,

which appeared to coincide with a dip in the population in the same period. One of the more notable features of this particular assemblage was a large group of unsmoked pipes clearly with very strongly nationalist motifs including shamrocks and Irish harps, which appear to have been a single batch of pipes that were broken before they could be smoked!

The final paper of the day set the scene and whetted the appetite for a special SCPR conference that is to take place in Jamestown, Virginia in the Spring of 2020 (see page 8 and the enclosed booking form for more details). **Paul Jung** spoke about a very special pipe that had been commissioned in 1907 for the Jamestown Exposition to commemorate 300 years of the Jamestown settlement. This pipe took the form of the old church tower at Jamestown and was a design patented by Charles Culpepper. A chance conversation between Paul and a stall holder at an antique fair in Richmond, Virginia, not only uncovered a number of these pipes and the original brass mould, but also a lot of documentation and correspondence (Fig. 9). This incredible archive of material documents Culpepper's correspondence with the pipemaker Charles Kurth and details the process by which the mould was made. All the brick detail on the mould was applied by hand and there is a trial area on the edge of the mould where Culpepper practised producing this brick effect before applying it to the whole mould.

This final paper concluded a very full and very interesting programme of lectures. The pipe talk continued over a drink prior to our conference meal, which was at Ego



Figure 9: Bowl detail of the 1907 Jamestown Exposition pipe mould. Note the test of three brick shapes on the lower right hand corner of the pipe mould. Photograph by Paul Jung.

Mediterranean Restaurant and Bar, just five minutes' walk away from the conference venue (Fig. 10).



Figure 10: Conference delegates at the evening meal at Ego Mediterranean Restaurant and Bar. Photograph by Courtenay-Elle Crichton-Turley.

On the Sunday morning there was a very informative walking tour of the historic centre of Sheffield, starting at the cathedral and ending at the nearby Church House pub in time for the remaining hardy souls to have lunch together before heading home.

We are most grateful to SCPR member, Courtenay-Elle Crichton-Turley, and to the staff at the Art House, for helping to make this such a successful conference. But what about next year? Well, we have not one but two conferences happening in 2020. The first is a very special one for SCPR because we are heading to Jamestown in Virginia, USA. The conference will run from 16th to 19th April and will include an opportunity to view the internationally important early seventeenth-century archaeological collections of Jamestown Rediscovery as well as the impressive eighteenth-century collections at Colonial Williamsburg. There will also be a full day post-conference tour to Yorktown with a visit to the Poor Potter's Kiln. As if that is not enough, you will also get a chance to make and fire your own pipe at the conference barbeque! A booking form is included with this issue of the Newsletter.

We then have our usual UK based conference on 5th to 6th September at the Bristol Commonwealth Club, in Bristol. Our intention is to focus on pipes and pipemakers from the Bristol region in the morning, with more general papers on pipes from elsewhere in the afternoon. We are also planning a tour to explore the history and archaeology of the area on the Sunday. Further details will be circulated to members nearer the time, but do get the dates for both conferences in your diaries now!

A Scottish Pipe from Rotterdam

by Jan van Oostveen

In the seventeenth century Rotterdam and surrounding cities and villages had many contacts with trading places in (northern) France, but especially with Great Britain. Contacts between Rotterdam and the United Kingdom were so intense that Rotterdam was given the nickname 'Little London'. Many English traders had settled in Rotterdam and products such as woollen cloths were being transported to Rotterdam on a large scale where they were further processed, including dyeing, for subsequent trade. Given the number of English people living in this region, tobacco pipes from the United Kingdom would also be expected to occur. It would appear, however, that very few are found in Rotterdam, which suggests that there was no significant trade in tobacco pipes between the United Kingdom and Rotterdam at this time. When English pipes are found in Rotterdam, they are often those produced in eastern England, mostly from the London area. However, the impression has been created that traders from Great Britain had a preference for the Gouda 'kromkop' model, which is derived from the 'Churchwarden' model. A remarkable number of tobacco pipes from the factory of Frans Verzijl of the 'kromkop' type have been found in the Rotterdam but are rare in other regions of the Netherlands.



Figure 1: 'Kromkop' model made by Frans Verzijl in Gouda and excavated in Rotterdam. Collection 'Bureau Oudheidkundig Onderzoek van Gemeentewerken Rotterdam' (BOOR), excavation location 'Ichtius', 12-70 find number 653, dating from 1750-1775. Heel stamp not to scale. Photograph by the author.

Occasionally, pipes from other areas of Britain are also found in the Rotterdam area, for example, a seventeenth-century tobacco pipe stamped NW from Newcastle that has been excavated at Vlaardingen (Van Oostveen 2006). Figure 2 illustrates a pipe that was produced even further north, in Scotland. This Scottish tobacco pipe has the letters AA moulded onto the sides of the heel, together with an unclear mark which has been stamped onto the base. This unclear heel mark appears to be a castle which is an indication of the origin of this pipe.



Figure 2: The Scottish tobacco pipe of about 1680-1710 excavated in the Rotterdam region and possibly produced by Alexander Aiken. Photograph by the author.

Two pipemakers from Scotland are known with these initials and who could have produced this pipe. Alexander Aiken, who was working in Edinburgh from 1680-1690 and in Glasgow from 1695-1731, and Andrew Aiken who worked as a pipemaker in Glasgow from 1705 to 1714. On typological grounds, this tobacco pipe dates to the period 1680-1710 and was probably therefore made by Alexander Aiken. Gallagher (2011, 26) describes a similar find from the abandoned seventeenth-century settlement of Coom, Scotland. Contacts between traders from Rotterdam and Edinburgh were frequent and products such as coal, pipe clay, tobacco and soap were traded between these cities in the seventeenth century.

References

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Oostveen, J. van, 2006, 'Een Noord-Engelse kleipijp uit Vlaardingen' *Terra Nigra*, **166**, 19-21. Online at https://www.academia.edu/38113287/Een_Noord-Engelse_kleipijp_uit_Vlaardingen [accessed 29.11.2019]

Acknowledgement

The author is grateful for the help provided by David Higgins with the origin of the Scottish tobacco pipe.



Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations at New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, 2010

by Susie White and David Higgins

Introduction

This report deals with the clay tobacco pipes that were recovered by Birmingham Archaeology during excavations at New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, during 2010. The site code used for this work was SBT 2010-3 and the project reference BA 2014. The pipe finds were examined and this report prepared by the authors during February and March 2011. The site was the home of William Shakespeare until his death in 1616.

The Pipes Themselves

The material submitted for study consisted of 174 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, comprising 159 bowl, 11 stem and four mouthpiece fragments, as well as a single fragment of hair curler. These pieces were recovered from 27 different excavated contexts and four unstratified deposits. The very high proportion of bowl fragments is unusual since stems almost always dominate any assemblage with a ratio of approximately six stem fragments for every bowl fragment present. With this group, however, the ratio is completely different with approximately 14 bowl fragments for every stem. This clearly shows that the pipes submitted for study only comprise a selected sample from the context groups. Further analysis of any stems recovered may modify the date ranges given below and/or reveal more stem marks, which were quite common in this area.

The clay tobacco pipe fragments available have been individually examined and details of each logged onto an Excel spreadsheet. The layout of the spreadsheet has been based on the draft pipe recording system that has been developed at the University of Liverpool (Higgins and Davey, 2004). A context summary, giving the total count for each context and the overall date range, is given below (Table 1). Impressions of all the marked fragments have been made and details of them have been added to the as yet unpublished National Clay Tobacco Pipe Stamp Catalogue, which is currently being compiled by one of the authors (David Higgins). Any 'Die Numbers' given below relate to this catalogue.

Table 1: Details of the pipes by context (Cxt), showing small find numbers (SF); the numbers of bowl (B), stem (S) and mouthpiece (M) fragments from each context (but note that fragments with small find numbers are listed separately from the rest of the finds from that context). Two dates are given for each group - the overall date range of the fragments present and the most likely deposition date (Dep. Date) based on just the latest pieces present.

Cxt	SF	B	S	M	Tot	Decorat- tion	Marked	Date Range	Dep. Date	Comments
1000		4	1	1	5			1660- 1920	1850- 1920	Mixed group of fragments; earliest bowl fragment is part of a milled rim from the mid to late C17th; other bowl fragments appear to be late C18th to early C19th. The latest fragment is a nipple mouthpieces from a short-stemmed "cutty" pipe.
1002		9	1		10			1640- 1910	1850- 1910	Mixed group of fragments; earliest fragment is a C17th stem; the bowl fragments are mixed C17th, C18th and C19th. They include a bowl fragment with untrimmed seams (c1790-1830) and two spurless bowls (c1850-1910).
1005		1			1			1650- 1680	1650- 1680	Spur fragment most likely second half of C17th.
1010	54		1		1		JOHN / BOW / LDS * x 1	1720- 1750	1720- 1750	Stem with a JOHN BOWLDS stamp (Higgins Die 2191).
1010		17	1	3	21	Green glazed tip x1; red coated tip x2 / IONES heel stamp x1	1660- 1860	1820- 1860	Mixed group containing a lot of small bowl fragments from the C17th, C18th and C19th. Includes one tailed Broseley heel of c1680-1730 with a partial stamp reading .../IONES. One of the later C18th bowl fragments has part of an internal bowl cross. One fragment has untrimmed seams - possibly from the same mould as fragments from 1011, 2000, 2010 and U/S.

Cxt	SF	B	S	M	Tot	Decorat- tion	Marked	Date Range	Dep. Date	Comments
1011	57		1		1		J LANGFORD / WORCESTER stem x 1	1840- 1860	1848- 1855	Stem fragment with stamped mark and stem twist marked J LANGFORD WORCESTER (Higgins Die 1100). Langford was working c1848-1855.
1011		26	1		27		JL moulded spur x 1	1660- 1860	1840- 1860	Large group of fragments. Mainly C19th but with some residual C17th and C18th material. At least 4 fragments have untrimmed seams - possibly from the same mould as fragments from 1010, 2000, 2010 and U/S. At least one of the spur bowls has the moulded initials JL, most likely for John Langford of Worcester, with the initials in an upright position. The group includes a fragment of burnt bone and a heavily slagged stem fragment.
1014		1			1			1740- 1810	1740- 1810	Sliver of bowl possibly C18th or C19th.
1016		1			1			1700- 1900	1700- 1900	Sliver of bowl possibly C18th or C19th.
1017		2			2			1640- 1710	1680- 1710	Two small bowl fragments; one milled rim fragment likely to be mid C17th; the other a burnished fragment most likely late C17th or early C18th
1032	17	1			1			1660- 1680	1660- 1680	Burnished bowl with the heel damaged.
1035		7			7	Wide flutes x1		1680- 1840	1790- 1840	Mixed group of bowl fragments from C17th, C18th and C19th. Including two milled rims from the late C17th through to part of a mould-decorated rim with traces of wide flutes. Group includes a piece of ?plaster.

Cxt	SF	B	S	M	Tot	Decora- tion	Marked	Date Range	Dep. Date	Comments
2000		2			2			1650- 1850	1790- 1830	Earlier of the bowls is a heel form c1680-1710; the second is a rim fragment only and appears to be late C18th or early C19th - the seam has not been trimmed; possibly from the same mould as fragments from 1010, 1011, 2010 and U/S.
2001		21	1		22	Leaf decorated seams x1		1650- 1880	1830- 1880	Mixed group of fragments covering C17th, C18th and C19th. There are 11 fragments of C17th date including a near complete bowl c1680-1710. A single possible C18th bowl fragment that is burnished. Other fragments are late C18th or C19th date and include a fragment with leaf decorated seams. Group includes a shell.
2002		1			1			1660- 1680	1660- 1680	Single bowl from C17th; burnished.
2004		4			4			1660- 1680	1660- 1680	C17th bowl forms; three of the four are burnished.
2006		1			1			1680- 1710	1680- 1710	Part of a heel bowl from end of C17th-early C18th.
2010		5			5			1740- 1840	1740- 1840	Five fragments of C18th or early C19th bowl; two of the fragments have untrimmed seams - at least two fragments of which are possibly from the same mould as fragments from 1010, 1011, 2000 and U/S. Group includes a piece of plaster.
2014		3	1		4			1660- 1740	1690- 1740	Three bowl fragments; one rim only which is internally trimmed and bottered; second is a heel form c1660-1680 and possibly milled; third is a spur form c1690-1740 with a trimmed spur. Also a single plain stem.

Cxt	SF	B	S	M	Tot	Decora- tion	Marked	Date Range	Dep. Date	Comments
2016		4			4		Wheel heel mark x 1	1650- 1800	1650- 1800	Small bowl fragments; two C17th and one C18th. Broseley style heel with part of a star or wheel mark of c1680-1730.
2018		2			2			1700- 1800	1700- 1800	Two small bowl fragments most likely C18th.
2035		3			3			1650- 1700	1650- 1700	Three small bowl fragments, one spur the other two from the body of the bowl. All likely to be second half of the C17th.
2049		2			2			1660- 1680	1660- 1680	C17th bowl forms; both appear to be bur- nished.
2050		1			1			1660- 1680	1660- 1680	C17th form; burnished
2056		3			3			1690- 1750	1690- 1750	Three bowl fragments; one is a spur form with a trimmed spur and likely to be the earlier of the three fragments (c1690-1740).
2066		4	1		5	Wide flutes x1; lion in a shield with a crown above x1		1690- 1910	1850- 1910	Four pipe fragments only comprising - C17th bowl fragment with traces of milling; spur bowl (spur missing) c1690-1720; spurless mould decorated bowl with wide flutes c1850-1910; bowl fragment decorated with a lion in a shield; burnt stem likely to be late C18th or early C19th.
2085		1			1			1650- 1780	1650- 1780	Small bowl fragment of C17th or C18th date; burnished.
3006		1			1			1820- 1920	1820- 1920	Broseley style bowl form with spur missing.
Area A - U/S		1	1		2			1660- 1850	1660- 1850	Near complete bowl c1660-1680, burnished. Also a very heavily slagged pipe stem of possible C18th or early C19th date.

Cxt	SF	B	S	M	Tot	Decorat- tion	Marked	Date Range	Dep. Date	Comments
Area B - Sieve		2			2			1680- 1780	1680- 1780	Two small bowl fragments; one is a rim frag- ment that is likely to be late C17th or early C18th; the other is burnished and could be C18th
Spoil Heap					1			1700- 1800	1700- 1800	Part of a hair curler.
U/S		28	2		30	Wide flutes x1; stem with green glaze x1	Spur with moulded initials JL x 2; W. SOUTHORN & CO / BROSLY 9 SALOP stem stamp x 1	1650- 1910	1850- 1920	Mixed group containing a lot of small bowl fragments from the C17th, C18th and C19th. At least 4 fragments have untrimmed seams - possibly from the same mould as fragments from 1010, 1011, 2000 and 2010. Includes two spur fragments with traces of moulded initials JL one of which appears to have been partially "scraped" off - both come from the same mould - probably used by John Langford of Worces- ter originally. Also a stem fragment stamped W.SOUTHORN & CO / BROSLY 9 SALOP. Group includes a mould-decorated bowl frag- ment and a stem fragment with some green glaze. Group includes two pieces of bone.
U/S - Sieve		1			1			1700- 1780	1700- 1780	Very small bowl fragment that is milled and appears to be burnished.
Totals:		159	11	4	175	(174 pipe fragments plus 1 hair curler fragment)				

Discussion

In the following discussion the bowl forms are considered first, chronologically, followed by the marked pipes, in alphabetical order by maker.

The Bowl Forms

The earliest bowl forms recovered from the site date from the middle of the seventeenth century and so represent occupation on the site following Shakespeare's death. There are four very fragmentary spur forms dating from c1650-1680, the most complete example of which is illustrated in Figure 1. These all appear to be made from a slightly creamy white fabric and are quite heavily built with chunky bowls.

Contemporary with the spur forms, and rather more common, are a series of heel forms, represented by at least nine different examples. These are of a very distinctive type with a large bulbous upper part to the bowl and a distinctively pinched waist (e.g., Figs 2 and 3). This bowl form is not typical of pipes from surrounding areas and may well represent local manufacture in Stratford itself. The pipes also appear to be made from a particularly glossy fabric, which was probably obtained somewhere locally. Almost all of these bowls have a well burnished surface and are half-milled, so that the band of milling is facing the smoker. There are at least two different mould forms represented one of which (Fig. 3) has a clear mould flaw on the left hand side of the heel that can be identified on at least three other pipes from the site (one each from contexts 1010, 2004 and 2049).

Towards the end of the seventeenth-century fashions in bowl form changed and a slightly more cylindrical, forward leaning bowl with a heel rather than a spur became more common. Only two examples of this particular bowl form were recovered from the excavations; Figure 4 (Context 2001) and Figure 5 (Context 2014). Neither of these bowls is burnished, but both appear to have been half-milled so the milling is visible to the smoker.

The other notable influence at the end of the seventeenth century comes from the Broseley area of Shropshire, where a distinctive bowl form with a large tailed heel was developed. Two fragmentary examples of this type of heel were found on the site, both dating from c1680-1730, one of which is likely to be an actual Broseley area import while the other is probably a local copy. The local example has a 'wheel' or 'star' stamp on the heel and is not burnished (Fig. 6), while the Broseley area example has a good burnish and part of a mark from one of the Jones family of pipemakers (Fig. 7).

By the start of the eighteenth century the bowl forms are slightly larger with much thinner walls and spur forms have taken over from the primarily heel types of the seventeenth century; Figures 8 and 9 illustrate two such bowls. Both are spur forms that are well burnished and appear to be typical of the forms found in Warwickshire from c1680-1740 (Melton 1997, Fig. 26.42-43). Later eighteenth-century forms had

even thinner walls and are easily broken, making them less likely to survive intact in the archaeological record. Some fragments of this date are present amongst the assemblage, but not any recognisable bowl forms.

One of the later eighteenth-century pipes, of which only a very small fragment survives (Fig. 11), has traces of an internal bowl cross. Internal bowl crosses are formed by a design cut on the end of the stopper that was used to form the bowl cavity during the manufacturing process. In his study of bowl crosses found in pipes from London, Jarzembowski suggested that one of the purposes of these marks was to prevent the stopper from sticking when pressed into the bowl (Jarzembowski 1985, 394). In an account of the manufacturing process employed by the pipemaker Gordon Pollock of Manchester there is reference to ‘roughing up scars’ on the tip of the stopper which were produced by ‘firm taps of a crisp heavy steel file’ (Jung 2003, 11). The account goes on to explain that these ‘scars’ were to help prevent the walls of the pipe being sucked in when the stopper was removed, and the internal bowl crosses may well have served the same function.

The bulk of the remaining bowls are plain with large upright forms and quite thin walls. The majority of these date from c1820-1860 and are likely to have come from long-stemmed pipes (Figs 13-17). The forms represented are very similar to those being produced in Broseley, Shropshire. It is most likely that the three coated mouthpieces recovered from Context 1010 (one with green glaze the other two with a red coating, possibly wax), came from long stemmed pipes and are contemporary with these particular bowl forms.

At least 12 of the bowl fragments that fall into this c1820-1860 group do not appear to have had their seams trimmed prior to firing (e.g., Fig. 17). They also have quite distinctive mould flaws which link them to the same mould, and therefore to the same workshop. These fragments were recovered from Context 1010 (one example), 1011 (four examples), 2000 (one example), 2010 (two examples) and U/S (four fragments). The frequency with which these bowls occur on the site suggest that they were being made locally, perhaps in Stratford itself.

Around the middle of the nineteenth century short-stemmed “cutty” pipes came into fashion and went on to become the dominant form of pipe being used thereafter. Some of the patterns in production at this time were spurless forms, both plain and mould-decorated. The excavations at Stratford produced three such bowls (Figs 18 to 20) all of which fall within the period c1850-1910. A single nipple mouthpiece, also from a “cutty” type pipe was recovered from Context 1000.

Only five of the 159 bowl fragments recovered from the excavations were mould-decorated. Three of these bowls are decorated with wide flutes (Figs 19 and 20, plus one not illustrated). There was a single bowl fragment with leaf decorated seams

(not illustrated) and finally a bowl fragment with an elaborate design comprising a crowned shield bearing a rampant lion (Fig. 21).

In addition to the clay tobacco pipes, the excavations at Stratford also produced a single hair curler fragment, made of white pipe clay (from the spoil heap), which is most likely to be of eighteenth-century date. Although wigs were used in England from at least the sixteenth century, they only really became a fashion accessory during the reign of Charles II from c1660 and were widely used until around 1800 (Higgins 2006).

Curlers were used in the earlier stages of the lengthy process of wig making, when the hair was curled prior to the actual construction of the wig itself. Curlers of various sizes were required to produce curls that were needed for different parts of the wig. In Diderot's encyclopaedia of 1776 nine sizes of curler are listed and it states that curlers were made of wood, boxwood being considered the best material, wound cord or clay (quoted in Le Cheminant 1982, 346). According to the entry clay curlers had been abandoned in France by 1776 as they became too hot during the production phase of each individual curl, thus damaging the hair. Archaeologically, it is only the clay curlers that survive, usually as isolated examples.

The earlier hair curlers are rather roughly made and have the appearance of being rolled by hand into to a simple dumb-bell shape. By the eighteenth century the curlers were of a much more uniform shape and more neatly finished. Although there is no evidence as to how these curlers were made, one of the authors (Higgins) suggests that they were rolled using specially shaped boards. This would allow a number of curlers to be made to a uniform size and shape very quickly. The ends could then be trimmed and a maker's mark applied, if required. The hair curler recovered from the excavations at Stratford is unmarked and broken, with only one half of the curler surviving.

The Marked Pipes

A total of eight marked fragments were recovered from the excavations and these are described below, in alphabetical order by surname: -

JOHN BOWLDS A single stamped stem mark of c1720-1760 reading IOHN / BOW / LDS* (Higgins Die 2191) was recovered from Context 1010 (SF. 54; Fig. 10). The style of this mark is particularly distinctive and it is directly copying the form that was being used in the Broseley area of Shropshire at this date (Higgins 1987). In his 1997 thesis, Melton records a small number of similar John Bowlds marks from Oldbury, Bishopston and Coventry. The Oldbury example is interesting in that the mark is associated with a decorative stem border as well (Melton 1997, 343, Fig. 33). There are also four examples of this mark recorded from Coventry (Muldoon 1979), with at least three different die types being recorded, the largest of which has a star at the end, like the Stratford example. One of the Coventry examples is particularly important

since the bowl form survives, showing that, at least in this instance, the mark was associated with a spur bowl of c1720-60. Despite the mark having been previously recorded, the maker does not appear to have been identified from documentary sources.

A national search of the IGI (accessed 1.3.11) for the period 1680-1760 produced only one family with members named John Bowlds (or Bowles) and this family was living in Coventry, which would fit perfectly with the known distribution of Bowlds stem marks. There appears to have been at least three generations of this one family with individuals named John, all living in St Michael's parish. The earliest is John Bowlds (I), who was born c1667. He and his wife Mary had eight children, all of whom were baptised at St Michaels, Coventry. These were Elizabeth (30 May 1697), Alice (3 July 1699), John (21 Aug 1700), Anne (1 July 1703), Edward (20 Jun 1705, dead by 1708), Edward (11 Jan 1708, dead by 1712), Joseph (8 November 1708) and Edward (5 June 1712).

Their son John (II), who was born in 1700, married Mary Smith at St Michaels, Coventry, in 1729. They went on to have at least one child, John (III) who was born on 15 November 1731. John (III) married Christian [*sic*] Haines on 30 August 1763, again at St Michaels, Coventry. They also had at least eight children – Sarah (5 May 1766), John (1 April 1768, dead by 1773), Elizabeth (20 August 1770), Christian (10 February 1772), John (6 Jun 1773, died 15 June 1773), Joseph (5 July 1774, died 7 October 1774), Joseph (18 Jan 1780) and Caleb (3 December 1781).

Given the distribution of the known marks and the evidence from the IGI it is almost certain that one or more members of this family were pipemakers in Coventry. Unfortunately, there were family members named John living in Coventry for well over a century, but the dating of the marked pipes suggest that it was most likely John Bowlds (II), who would have been working c1720-60, who produced the marked stem found at Stratford.

...IONES There is a partial stamped mark on a tailed Broseley style heel of c1680-1730 reading .../IONES from Context 1010 (Fig. 7). There are two pipemakers with the surname Jones recorded in the Broseley area spanning the period c1670-1730; Thomas Jones c1670-1700 and John Jones c1690-1730. Both pipemakers are known only from examples of their marks. Just the very base of the first line of lettering on this mark survives, but it appears most likely to be part of a John Jones mark.

JL Three examples of spur pipes dating from c1820-1860 with small initials moulded in an unusual upright position were recovered from the excavations. The most complete example comes from 1010 and would originally have comprised a large bowl with a rather fine spur to it (Fig. 15). The small letters are hard to make out, since the first one is rather sharply angled so that it could be either a J or a retrograde L. The second letter is likewise rather ambiguous, in this case being rather rounded, making it look like either an L or a retrograde J. On balance, the initials JL seem

most likely, particularly since these could well stand for John Langford of Worcester (see below), whose stem mark was also found in 1010. The other two examples that appear to read JL are both unstratified and are of a very similar form to Figure 15 and with initials of a similar appearance, even though they come from a different mould, which is characterised by a distinctive mould flaw in the form of a long curving line to the right of the initial on the right hand side of the spur. Both of the unstratified examples are from the same mould with this flaw but, in one instance (Fig. 16) the initials have been lightly trimmed in an attempt to remove them prior to firing. It seems possible that this example was made after the mould had changed hands and was being reused by another maker.

Both the size and orientation of these initials are unusual, but it is worth noting that similar small initials, placed upright on the heel, have been recorded from Polesworth in northern Warwickshire (Melton 1997, 286, Fig. 49). In this instance the initials read RJ, suggesting that this style of marking was not confined to Langford alone.

J LANGFORD / WORCESTER A single stamped stem with a partial mark reading J.LANGFOR[D] / WORCESTE[R], which can be dated to c1848-1855, was recovered from Context 1011 (SF. 57). This mark (Higgins Die 1100) occurs 16mm from a stem twist (Fig. 12). Although marks of this maker have been recorded before, this particular example appears to be the only known one associated with a stem twist. The use of stem twists is a style of decoration that was particularly used in the Broseley area and is always associated with long-stemmed ('Churchwarden') pipes. The form of the mark (a full name and place mark in relief stamped along the stem) is also typical of Broseley area products of the period.

John Langford was the son of Samuel and Susannah Langford and was baptized at Madeley in Shropshire on 15 June 1817 (IGI, accessed 12.12.10). His birth place may be significant since Madeley lies just across the River Severn from Broseley, which was an important pipemaking centre that specialised in the manufacture of long-stemmed pipes. Langford would certainly have been familiar with the distinctive styles of Broseley pipe as he was growing up and he may well have learnt the trade in one of the many pipe works operating in this area at the time. Nothing is known of his early life but, by 1841, he had moved to Worcester where a trade directory of that year records that he was working as a pipemaker in partnership with Charles Hardwick (Gault 1979, 409). They cannot have been working together long, since John was only about 24 at the time, but a stem stamp reading HARDWICK & LANGFORD / WORCESTER is known that must date from this period of his life (Higgins Die 1097). This arrangement was not to last and, in September of the same year, notice was published that the partnership of '*C. Hardwick and J. Langford, Worcester, tobacco pipe manufacturers*' had been dissolved (*The Morning Post* (London), Saturday, September 04, 1841; Issue 22039). Assuming that John would have been about 21 before entering into a partnership, then this early venture into pipemaking can be dated closely dated to c1838-41.

Signs that all was not well with the pipemaking partnership were already evident earlier in 1841 when, on the night of 6 June, the census returns recorded that he was living in Spa Field, South Worcester, where he was recorded as an iron founder rather than a pipemaker. In the same household was Samuel Langford, who was aged 16 and also from Madeley, but who must have been a cousin rather than a brother, since Samuel's parents were given as Thomas and Mary when he was baptized at Madeley on 6 March 1825 (IGI, accessed 12.12.10). Samuel was working as a pipemaker, presumably for the 34 year old Charles Hardwick, with whom they were also living. Nearby were other pipemakers, another member of the Langford family (Hannah, 20) and a Thomas Suter [*sic*], a carpenter, but possibly related to Henry Shuter, who was also a Worcester pipemaker. Presumably John worked as iron founder for a while from 1841, which may well have given him the skills and/or contacts to produce the cast iron moulds that were needed to make pipes.

John married Mary Caroline Spooner at Whittington, about 2 miles SE of the centre of Worcester, on 22 April 1845 (IGI, accessed 12.12.10; Mary was the daughter of Robert and Ann Spooner and had been baptized at St Peter's, Worcester on 8 August 1823). Although the partnership with Charles Hardwick ended in 1841, John's interest in pipemaking must have continued since he reappears as a pipemaker in the P.O. Directory of 1850 at St Clement's Street (with Charles Hardwick listed separately as a pipemaker in the Shambles). The 1851 Census lists John Langford at Spa Field, living with wife Mary and a five year old son, William, and describing him as a 'tobacco pipe manufacturer'. Samuel Langford had given up pipemaking and was listed as a painter and glazier by this date.

Slater's 1851 Directory lists John as a tobacco pipemaker in Blockhouse, while Lascelles Directory of the same year gives a Joseph Langford, tobacco pipe manufacturer, at Blockhouse (presumably the same person but with the Christian name given incorrectly). Billings Directory of 1855 lists John Langford as a tobacco pipe manufacturer at Spa Fields, Blockhouse, but he gave up the trade again in this same year, as is evident from two connected advertisements placed in *Berrow's Worcester Journal* on Saturday, June 30, 1855 (Issue 7962). In the first advert, headed 'Blockhouse Tobacco Pipe Works, Worcester', Langford informs his friends and customers that, after seven years, he has '*disposed of the pipe trade to Messrs. Shepherd & Morgan*', because he had taken on wine and spirit vault at Leominster. In the following advert, Messrs. Shepherd & Morgan announce that they have taken over the business, saying:

the whole of the premises have been rebuilt and greatly improved within the last twelve months, rendering them by far the most extensive and complete in this part of the country', and that 'every description of pipes manufactured, tipped or plain, and forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom. Sole manufacturers of the celebrated Yachting pipe.

The same adverts were reprinted in *Berrow's Worcester Journal* for Saturday, July 14, 1855 (Issue 7964).

These adverts make it clear that John had only traded as a pipemaker on his own account for seven years, i.e., from 1848-1855. John is listed in the 1861 census for Leominster and appears to have done well at the pipemaking business since not only had he raised the capital to rebuild the works in Worcester and become a wine merchant in Leominster but he was also employing a house servant to help his wife with their three children (William Spooner, aged 15; Susannah Anne, aged 6 and Thomas Frederick, aged 3). John remained in Leominster for the next 20 years, being listed in Broad Street as a wine merchant in the census returns for both 1871 and 1881. He died in the second quarter of 1881, aged 64 (FreeBMD; accessed 12.12.10).

This outline of John's life is important since it shows that he was only working in Worcester as a pipemaker for two relatively short periods of time, both of which can be linked with known marks. He was working as a pipemaker in partnership with Charles Hardwick from c1838-1841, when the pipes would have been marked HARDWICK & LANGFORD / WORCESTER and on his own account from c1848-1855 at the Blockhouse Tobacco Pipe Works, when the pipes would have been marked J.LANGFORD / WORCESTER. The second pipemaking enterprise must have been a relatively large and successful business since, by the time of its sale in 1855, he had raised enough capital to have rebuilt the works to make it the largest in the area, with pipes being advertised for sale anywhere in the United Kingdom. This last claim may well have been a somewhat optimistic attempt to exploit the marketing opportunity provided by the new and rapidly expanding rail network. Whatever the case, the new find from Stratford clearly shows that he was producing long stemmed pipes of a style that would have directly competed with the Broseley products.

W. SOUTHORN & CO A single incuse stamped stem mark reading W.SOUTHORN & C^o / BROSL^y 9 SALOP was recovered (U/S; not illustrated). This style of mark was introduced by the firm around the middle of the nineteenth century and then used until the business closed in about 1960, although the majority of the examples found archaeologically date from c1850-1920.

There were at least four generations of the same family of pipemakers called William Southorn who were working in Broseley in the nineteenth century – William (I) fl.1823-1853; William (II) fl.1842-1881 or later; William (III) fl.1842-1894 and William Edwin (IV) fl.1864-1910 (Higgins 1987, 499-500). The family business was established by William I in 1823 and incuse marks giving the business name as W Southorn & Co. were used from c1850 onwards. The business went on to become the largest and longest lived of the Broseley manufactories, with their products being marketed right across this country as well as exported abroad. The firm remained in family ownership and continued trading using this name and style of marking until c1960.

‘STAR’ or ‘WHEEL’ mark A partial heel mark of *c*1680-1730 was found in Context 2016 (Fig 6). This particular mark occurs on a tailed heel that is copying a Broseley style of pipe. Wheel marks were not much used in the Broseley area itself, but are commonly found on copies produced elsewhere in the Midlands. Melton notes at least seven examples, ranging in date from *c*1660-1720, in his study of pipes from northern Warwickshire (Melton 1997) and they have been found in many other parts of Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Worcestershire and the West Midlands. Several different manufacturers are clearly represented and the exact origin of this piece is unknown.

Summary

Although none of the pipes recovered date from the period of Shakespeare’s residence, they nevertheless provide important dating evidence for the later occupation and use of the site. Furthermore, they provide a useful sample of the pipes being made in or traded to Stratford, where there does not appear to have been any substantial previous research into the topic. The pipes recovered range in date from the mid-seventeenth century through to the early twentieth century and suggest that a number of different sources supplied the town during this period. During the second half of the seventeenth century both spur and heel pipes were in use, with the latter being rather more common. Distinctive heel forms occur, which are likely to have been made in the town using a particularly glossy fabric, which is also likely to have been sourced locally.

By the end of the seventeenth century the influence of the major pipemaking industry based on the Broseley area of Shropshire was being felt, with both actual imports of pipes from there and local copies being found. Broseley lies some 45 miles north-west of Stratford and shows the distances over which seventeenth-century trade networks could operate. There was a shift towards spur forms in the early eighteenth century, and these are often nicely finished with burnished surfaces. The style of these bowls still echo Broseley forms, and the use of full name stem stamps across the stem certainly does. A mark of John Bowlds was recovered and this can now be attributed to a Coventry maker of *c*1720-60.

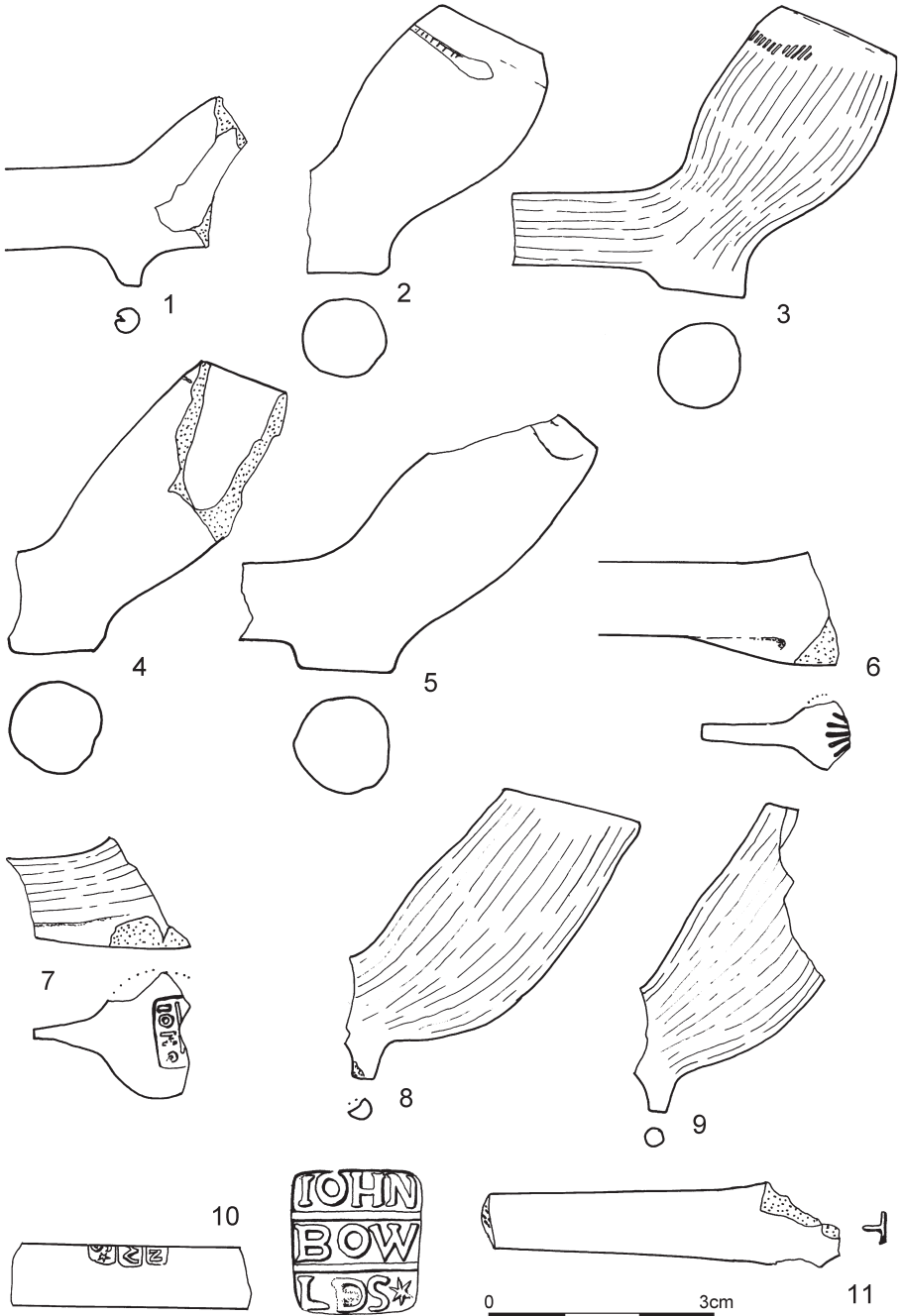
There are not many identifiable later eighteenth-century forms in this assemblage, but the Broseley influence is still clear amongst the material dating from the first half of the nineteenth century, both in terms of the bowl shapes being used and in the continued use of relief stem stamps (i.e., the Langford example from Worcester). The Langford pipe also utilises a stem twist, another distinctive Broseley characteristic. Actual Broseley products are represented by the Southorn stem and so it is clear that Stratford was continuing to rely on pipes that were being traded some considerable distance to reach the town and from a variety of different sources. The only real break from Broseley styles is in the use of small upright initials on the side of the spur.

Later fragments are also present on the site, showing that clay pipe smoking continued to be an important part of everyday life until the early twentieth century. The later pieces include a number of spurless ‘cutty’ pipes, which would have had short stems. These reflect changing fashions in smoking and were much more popular for ‘everyday use’. These later forms include a number of decorated examples, which would have been sourced more locally, since the Broseley industry concentrated on the production of plain, long-stemmed pipes at this time. There were various pipemakers in places such as Warwick and Coventry who could have made them, as well as in the Birmingham area. These pieces complete an overview of pipe use in Stratford that spans nearly three centuries. They provide tangible remains of the lives of the inhabitants over this period and a framework against which future finds can be set.

Illustrations

The pipe fragments have been illustrated at life size with the die details shown in Figures 10 and 12 at twice life size. Burnished surfaces are indicated with a light broken line and broken edges with stipple. Incuse marks are shown in solid black and relief marks in outline. The illustrations have all been prepared by S D White, with the exception of the die details shown in Figures 10 and 12, which are by D A Higgins.

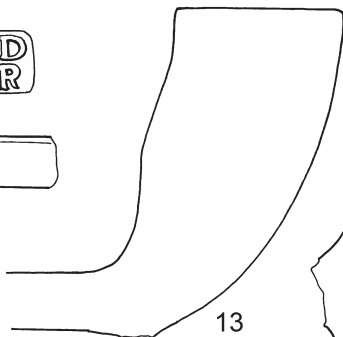
1. Spur bowl of c1650-1680. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim missing; stem bore 7/64” (1005).
2. Heel bowl of c1660-1680. No burnish but a glossy surface; no internal bowl cross; rim bottered and half milled; stem bore 6/64” (2049). From the same mould as the bowl from Context 2002. Very distinctive “pinched” bowl form that is likely to be a local Stratford product.
3. Heel bowl of c1660-1680. Good burnish on a bowl with an unusually glossy fabric; no internal bowl cross; rim bottered and half milled; stem bore 8/64” (2050). From the same mould as three other bowls from the site, one each from contexts 1010, 2004 and 2049. Very distinctive “pinched” bowl form that is likely to be a local Stratford product.
4. Heel bowl of c1680-1710. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim damaged but appears to be bottered and partially milled; stem bore 5/64” (2001). Bowl appears to have been burnt.
5. Heel bowl of c1680-1710. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim damaged but appears to be bottered, internally trimmed and partially milled; stem bore 7/64” (2014).
6. Heel fragment of c1680-1730. No burnish; appears to be a local copy of a Broseley Type 5 tailed heel. Stamped with an incuse star/wheel mark; stem bore 7/64” (2016).
7. Heel fragment of c1680-1730. Good burnish; Broseley Type 5 tailed heel stamped with a relief mark, only part of which survives. The surviving portion reads .../IONES. Stem bore 6/64”. (1010).
8. Spur bowl of c1690-1740 with a good burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim



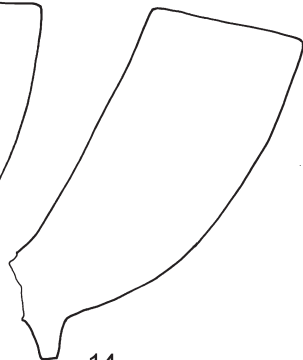
J. LANGFORD
WORCESTER



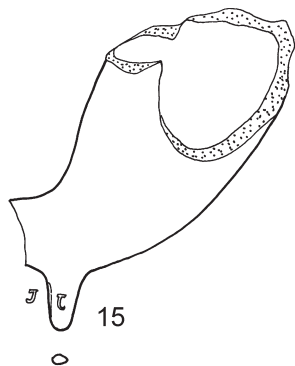
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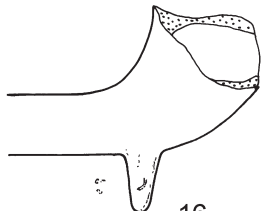
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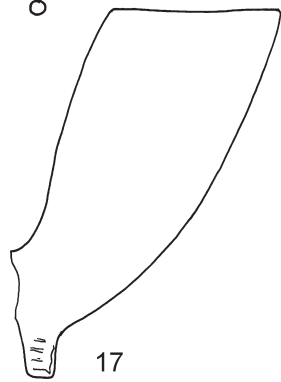
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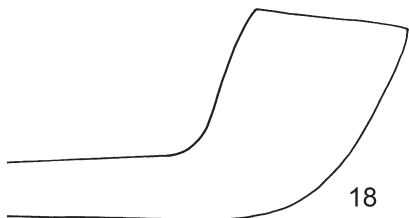
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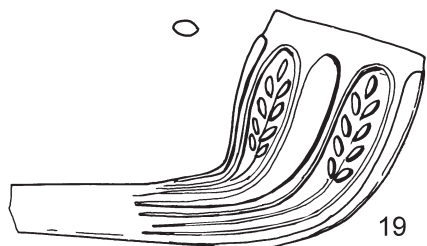
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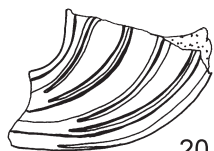
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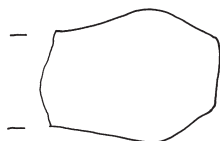
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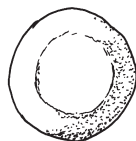
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- internally trimmed and wiped; spur trimmed; stem bore 6/64" (2014).
9. Spur bowl of c1690-1740 with a good burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim bottered and internally trimmed; spur trimmed; stem bore 5/64" (2056).
 10. Stem fragment of c1720-1760. No burnish but glossy surface; stem bore 5/64". Relief mark stamped across the stem reading IOHN / BOW / LDS* (1010 SF. 54). Higgins Die 2191.
 11. Bowl/Stem junction of c1750-1800. Poor burnish; oval section to the stem; partial internal bowl cross survives; stem bore 5/64" (1010).
 12. Stem fragment of c1848-1855. No burnish but glossy surface; stem bore 4/64". A partial stem twist survives some 16mm away from a relief mark stamped along the line of the stem reading J. LANGFOR[D] / WORCESTE[R] (1011 SF. 57). The right hand end of the mark is damaged in this example but a detail from a similar die in the national stamp catalogue has been shown (Higgins Die 1100).
 13. Spur bowl (spur now missing) of c1820-1920. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim cut; stem bore 4/64". Very upright bowl, bowl/ stem angle almost 90°. Almost certainly a product from Broseley, Shropshire. This type of bowl was being produced in Broseley right into the early twentieth century (3006; with a very similar bowl from 2066).
 14. Spur bowl of c1820-1860. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim cut, wiped and internally trimmed; stem bore 4/64" (1011).
 15. Spur bowl of c1820-1860. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim missing; stem bore 4/64" (1011). There are small initials that appear to read JL moulded on to the sides of the spur in an upright position (i.e. at 90° to the line of the stem), rather than the more usual orientation, i.e. with the letter on its side, parallel to the line of the stem. The letters are rather poorly impressed, but they most likely read JL which would tie in with the presence of a contemporary stem marked J. LANGFORD from the same context (Fig. 12).
 16. Spur fragment of c1820-1860. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim missing; stem bore 4/64" (U/S). One of two spur fragments from the same mould in this context that appear to have had the initials JL moulded on to the sides of the spur. Both examples have a clear mould flaw in the form of a long curving line to the right of the initial on the right hand side of the spur but, in this example, the letters have been lightly trimmed in an attempt to remove them prior to firing. It seems likely that this example was made after the mould had changed hands and was being reused by another maker.
 17. Spur bowl of c1820-1860. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim cut; stem bore 4/64" (composite drawing from fragments in 1010 and 1011). A plain bowl form with very distinctive mould flaws on the sides of the spur and also fine striations on the bowl itself. The other distinctive feature of this bowl is that none of the bowl seams have been trimmed. The excavations produced 11 additional fragments from bowls with untrimmed seams (one from 1010; four from 1011; one from 2000; two from 2010 and four U/S). Although none of these fragments join, the striations on the bowl and the untrimmed seams would indicate that all of these fragments were produced in the same mould.

18. Spurless bowl of c1850-1910. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim cut; stem bore 4/64" (1002)
19. Spurless bowl of c1850-1910. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim cut; stem bore 4/64". Mould decorated with alternating broad flutes (or ribs) and panels containing sprigs of foliage. (2066).
20. Spurless bowl of c1850-1910. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim missing; stem bore 4/64". Mould decorated with a series of broad flutes flanked with thinner lines. (U/S).
21. Part of mould decorated bowl of c1860-1910. Fragment of a bowl with moulded decoration in the form of a rampant lion within a shield above which is a crown. (2066).
22. Part of an eighteenth-century hair curler (U/S).

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John Edward's Clay Pipe Works, Ballymacarrett, Belfast (1789-1803): A Brief Summary

by Colin Dunlop

As part of a wider archaeological excavation at the Sirocco Engineering works, Belfast, a late eighteenth-century clay pipe kiln and an early nineteenth-century vitriol bottle stopper kiln were excavated. The main excavation work was carried out in 2008-9. The clay pipe kiln was constructed by John Edwards in 1789 and fell out of use by 1803 (Fig. 1). A neighbouring building may have been the workshop for the clay pipe kiln. After 1803 a new kiln was constructed within the workshop building, which was used for the manufacture of clay vitriol bottle stoppers. The large numbers of clay pipes recovered during the excavation provide a typological record of the forms manufactured at this site, a small selection of which are illustrated in Figure 2.

The excavation report has been published in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, volume 73, a copy of which has been deposited with the National Pipe Archive and can be found on their website as a PDF (<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/pdfs/publications/Dunlop%202015-6%20-%20Belfast%20Pipeworks.pdf>) [accessed 29.11.19].



Figure 1: The excavated base of the clay tobacco pipe kiln.

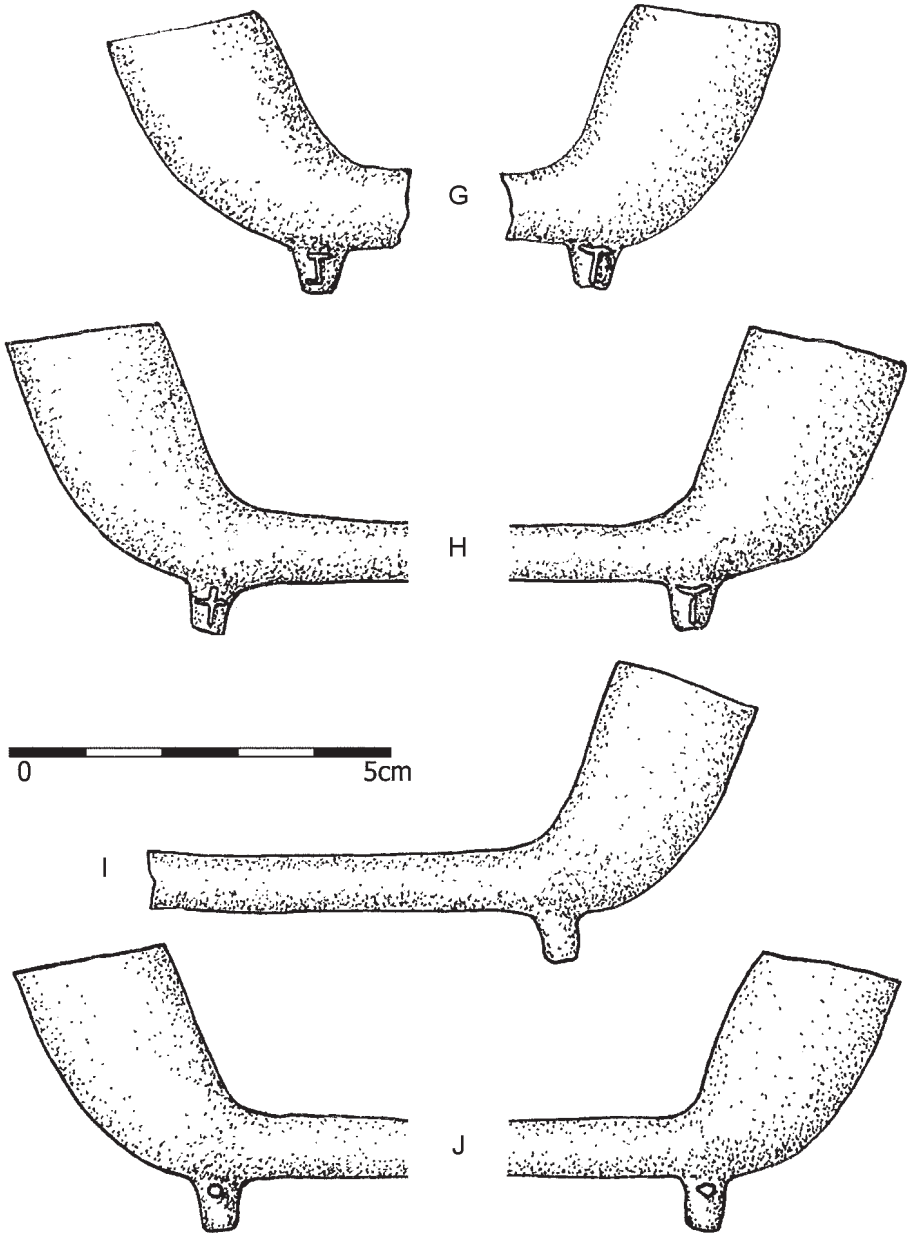


Figure 2: Four of the 12 different mould forms identified from the kiln site (Types G to J).

Clay Tobacco Pipes from Gristlehurst Farm, Birtle, Greater Manchester

by P. J. Davey

Introduction

Between 2004 and 2014 the Bury Archaeological Group carried out excavations at Gristlehurst Farm on or close to the site of the medieval hall. The total of 1,496 fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered includes 323 bowls, 69 bowl/stem junctions, 1082 stems and 24 mouthpieces from 15 trenches. In addition, a seventeenth-century figurine made of pipe clay was also found (Higgins 2007). This is a large and rare group from a well-stratified rural location, set almost on the border between Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Chronology

The overall use and loss of tobacco pipes at Gristlehurst can be summarised by using the evidence of the 318 identifiable bowl forms and the decorated fragments (Fig. 1). The graph shows that although pipes arrived on the site in the early seventeenth century, by far the most important period was between 1640 and 1670. Smoking continued, at a reduced volume, from 1670 until around 1700. There is a secondary, smaller, peak between 1700 and 1730, then a period up until the beginning of the nineteenth century where there is no clay pipe evidence. A small group of pipes from c1800 to 1840 completes the picture.

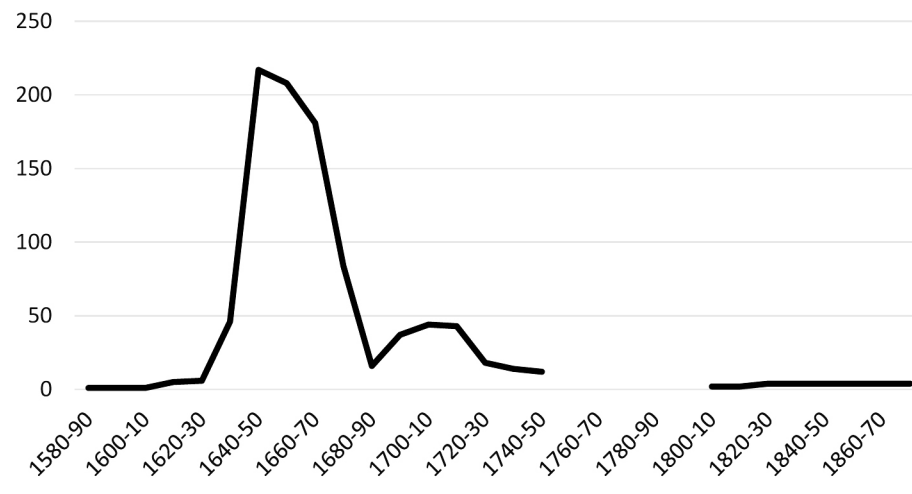


Figure 1: Chronological chart showing use and loss of identifiable and decorated pipe fragments at Gristlehurst.

Contexts

In all 86 pipe-containing contexts were excavated. There are mid seventeenth-century groups with modest residual elements, others dating from around 1700 with large proportions of mid seventeenth-century material, some, where dating is uncertain due to the presence of possible intrusive material, either around 1700 or early nineteenth century, some belonging to the mid-eighteenth century with substantial residual elements and others certainly nineteenth century despite including some seventeenth-century products.

The Pipes Themselves

Earlier seventeenth century

The earliest pipes, seven heeled bowls dating from 1610 to 1640, are probably London or Chester products and include one with a six-spoked wheel stamp (Fig. 2.1).

Mid seventeenth-century heeled forms

There are 69 rather squat, well-made bowls, burnished and milled with large flat heels. Five have circular initial marks in relief on the underneath of the heel marked: IB, IG (2 examples; Fig. 2.2), WR and WS. They are neatly made in good-quality moulds, with regular, high milling and often burnished. This type is probably a Yorkshire product close to Wrenthorpe Forms 1B and 1C dating from 1640 to 1660 (Davey 1992, 155-7).

There are 47 examples of a slightly taller, narrower form that is typical of Rainford in south Lancashire, dating from 1640 to 1670 (Higgins 2008, 146-7, Form H2). There are 15 examples of circular relief stamps on the underneath of the heel including GA (1), IB (2), I/B (7), PL (2; Fig. 2.3), GR (1), IS (retrograde 1 example) and IT (1). In addition, there are two pipes bearing an incuse HL ligatured heel mark. Compared with the 'Yorkshire' group, the milling is more crude, lower and less evenly applied. The fabrics are more variable and the heels markedly narrower.

Mid seventeenth-century spurred forms

There are 83 spurred bowls dating from 1640 to 1680. They are all typical north-west English styles with two sub-groups. Group 1, dating from 1640 to 1670, is slenderer, made from whiter, better prepared clay and is usually more neatly marked and finished. Group 2, dating from 1650 to 1680, is more globular, made of 'dirty' clay with many inclusions and is often crudely stamped and burnished.

Most of the 55 Group 1 pipes have been stamped on the bowl facing the smoker, with a relief mark within a 'crescent' frame. The initials involved are IB (19 examples, including I/B and :I/B: variants), PL (8), GA (7), EA (5) IC (2), GM (2) and one each of HL, HN, IP and IS. Nine pipes are unstamped

There are 28 examples of Group 2 pipes (S6 in the Merseyside Bowl Form Typology:

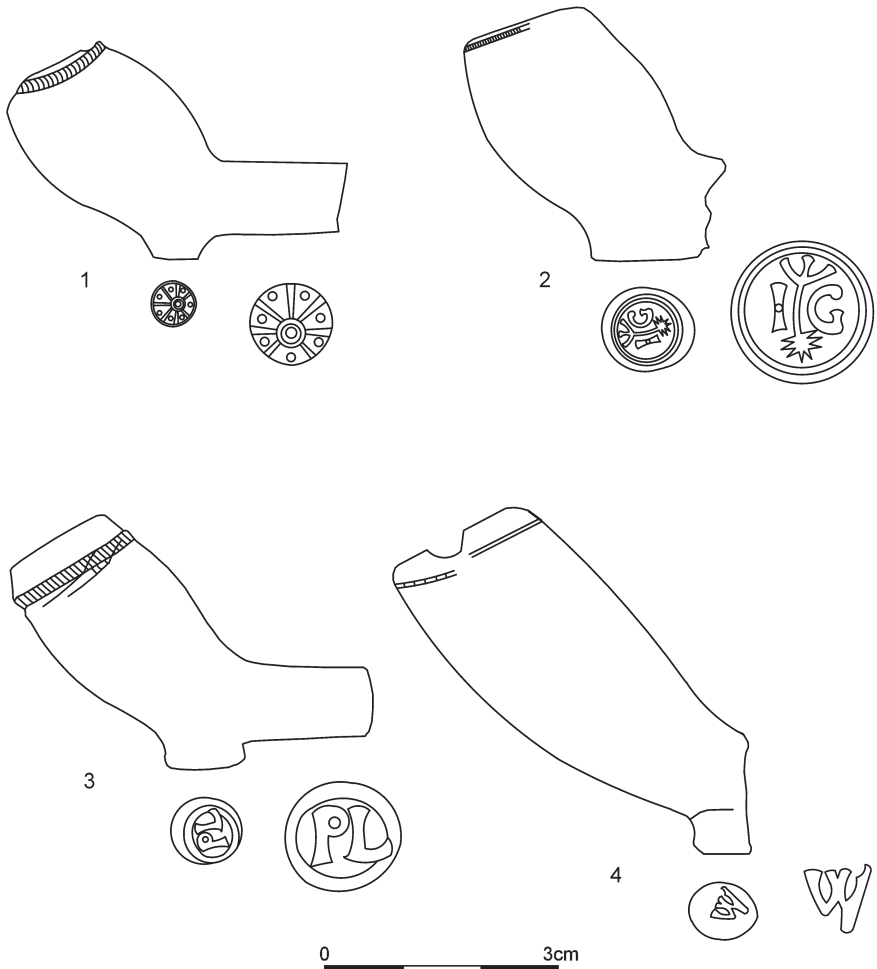


Figure 2: Pipes with heel stamps. Die details as twice life size.

Higgins 2008, 148-9). A single pipe is stamped IC in a circular frame, 18 have the IB stamp in a crescent frame. The remainder are either unstamped (3) or unreadable (7). Analysis of this crescent type of mark shows a wide currency, especially in Lancashire, Cheshire, Cumbria, the Isle of Man and much of northern and eastern Ireland (Davey 2008, 2009, Davey and Norton 2013, Higgins 2008, Philpott 2015). Whilst Rainford is key the distribution maps show that some of the common stamps, such as GA and EA, that have been commonly found in both Cheshire and Ireland, have never been found in Rainford whereas others occur in Rainford but are not found elsewhere (Davey 2009, 190-1). It seems likely that although Rainford was the centre of pipe

production in south Lancashire its distinctive mould and stamp types were adopted in the wider region, for example in Liverpool, Lancaster, Warrington and south Cumbria.

1690 to 1720

A single Broseley Type 5 form (Atkinson 1975, 25-8) bears a relief stamp MARC/EMS, a maker not found in the literature but who might have been working anywhere in the extended 'Broseley province'.

Six plain, transitional forms typical of Chester (Rutter and Davey 1980, 220, Type 72).

Eight transitional Yorkshire forms; four have relief stamps W, on the heel (Fig. 2.4), two have WS, one IW and one plain (*cf* White 2004, 420-5, Figs 150, 153).

There are two stems bearing W relief stamps across them that seem to lack frames; one is crowned (Fig. 3.1-2). These are the only such stamps known to the writer or in the literature; they seem very similar to the heel stamps on the transitional Yorkshire bowls which also have the single letter W, so seem most likely to derive from the same area. They probably date from somewhere between 1660 and 1710.

Two early eighteenth-century examples, including a Chester Oval 33 and Border 44 (Rutter and Davey 1980, 155-8, 174-5).

There are six examples of early eighteenth-century Rainford-style rolled stem stamps (see Higgins 2008, 136, Table 2 for the most recent listing). Four of the stems include two each of the makers' names of JOSEPH RYLANCE (Fig. 3.3) and JAMES FAREST (Fig. 3.4). These finds increase the geographical range and occurrence of this distinctive stamp type.

Later pipes

Three bowls are of nineteenth-century type. In addition, many of the 41 stem fragments with narrow bores are probable contemporary.

Discussion: The Chronology of Pipe Use at Gristlehurst

Economic connections and the trans-Pennine clay pipe industry

Gristlehurst Farm, some 15km from the Yorkshire boundary, is an important location for understanding the dynamics of pipe production and marketing on both sides of the Pennines. Some 140 bowls and stem fragments can be identified to source with some degree of confidence. Of these 103 are Rainford-types, 34 are from Yorkshire and possibly three from Chester.

In her PhD on the pre-1800 pipes from Yorkshire, White (2004) found 136 Yorkshire products elsewhere. The largest group of 37 was from the USA, mostly Maryland and Virginia and a second significant group of 32 from Sweden, including 25 pipes

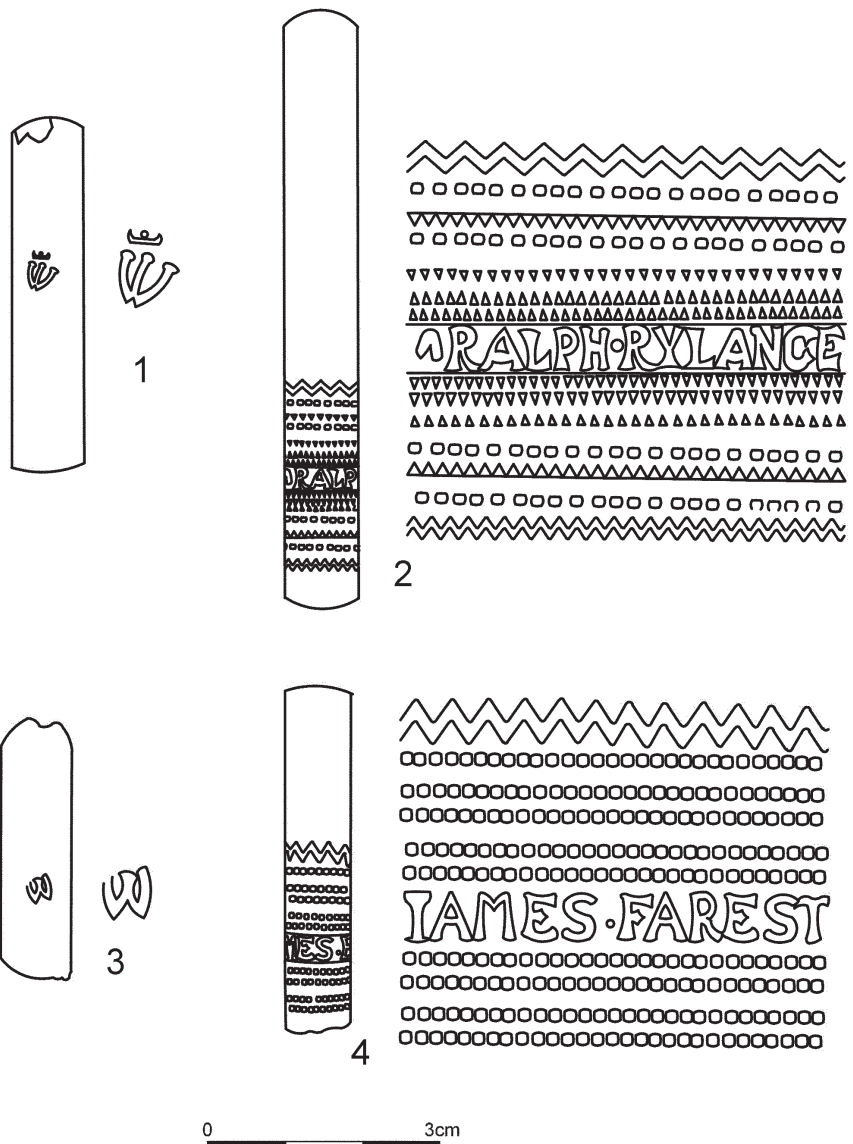


Figure 3: Stem fragments with die details shown at twice life size.

from the wreck of the Kronan. Within England there were 33 finds from Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire to the south, nine from the north-east, 19 from Cumbria, three from London and one each from Bristol, Chester and Rainford. Thus,

the group of 34 Yorkshire products from Gristlehurst is the largest from any terrestrial British site outside Yorkshire. It implies significant cross-Pennine economic connections, possibly related to participation in markets in west Yorkshire.

Social status

Out of 1,498 fragments (49%) are burnished. This can be compared with sites in Yorkshire where urban excavations in Ripon reached 55%, but burnishing was much less on the relatively high-status sites of Woodhall Manor (29%) and Sheffield Castle (25%) and minimal in the Civil War groups at Pontefract Castle (7%) and Sandal Castle (4%) (White 2004, 74-82).

Summary

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from Gristlehurst is important for several reasons. It is by far the largest group of excavated pipes from the east Lancashire region. It provides a window into pipe production and trade in and across the Pennines which shows that, despite their absence further west, the Yorkshire makers had succeeded in penetrating markets in adjacent parts of Lancashire.

The range of Rainford-type marked pipes, including several rare rolled-stamp marks, provides an important geographical extension to the distribution of some south Lancashire makers. The Yorkshire material from the site also includes rare stamps, including a unique 'crowned w' stem stamp.

The presence of relatively high-quality pipes and a very high burnishing index seems to suggest that, in the second half of the seventeenth century, the hall or its owners enjoyed a period of economic prosperity.

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William Boseman – From Printer's Apprentice to Amsterdam Pipemaker

by Peter Taylor

Further to the article in SCPR 95 (Taylor 2019, 42-44) when the author noted some errors in the list of early pipemakers published by Atkinson and Oswald, another mis-transcription has come to light. The name of William Boreman was recorded, however the Patent Roll of 1619 clearly gives the name as William Bozeman. The clerk treats the letter 'r' differently as can be seen in the entry below for Thomas Hearne (Fig. 1).

William Bozeman or Boseman is recorded in Dutch sources as an English printer who, by 1607, was making tobacco pipes in Amsterdam. He is also listed in the

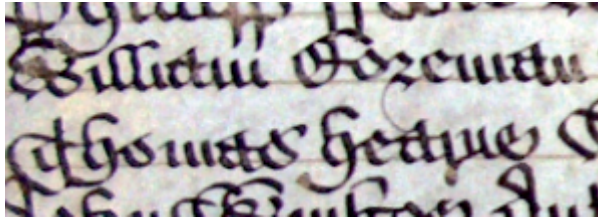


Figure 1: Extract from the list of Assistants of the Society of Tobacco Pipemakers of Westminster from the 1619 Patent Roll (TNA: C 66/2206).

records as a pipemaker in 1611 and, like some other pipemakers in Amsterdam, he appears to have originally come from Yorkshire (van der Lingen 2014, 124). From these Dutch sources we learn that his wife was named Annin Micholson. Allowing for the phonetic recording of her name, we can be certain that this is the same couple who were married in Widford, Hertfordshire in 1607 (Fig. 2). As per tradition, this was presumably the bride's parish.

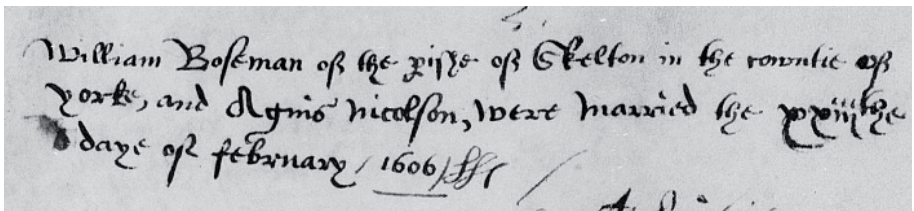


Figure 2: Marriage entry of William Boseman of Skelton and Agnis Nicolson (Widford Parish Register, 23 February 1606/7).

William's parish is given in the register as Skelton in Yorkshire. While there is a village of Skelton just outside of the city of York, there is another, now named Skelton-in-Cleveland, also in the same county. This village is located in the parish of Skelton and Brotton and is about seven miles from Liverton where a George Boseman lived in 1604. He apprenticed his son, William, to Valentine Syms, a stationer and citizen of London for a period of seven years in December of that year. The roles of printing, publishing and selling books were not clearly defined in the seventeenth century and the references in Dutch sources to Boseman as previously being a printer are not incompatible with him learning that trade as an apprentice stationer.

William's father had died by 18 October 1606 as he was buried in the nearby village of Eastington-in-Cleveland (Yorkshire Bishops Transcripts, Borthwick Institute for Archives). It would appear that William didn't complete his apprenticeship in England and took up pipemaking shortly after his arrival in Amsterdam. A baptism entry from 1608 at the *Engels Presbyteraanse Kerk* in Amsterdam validates Duco's assertion that the couple became members there in the previous year (Fig.3). Duco

also records, without giving any references, that a Willem Jorisz [William George] Boseman was ‘alternatively printer and tobacco-pipemaker’ (Duco 1981, 391).

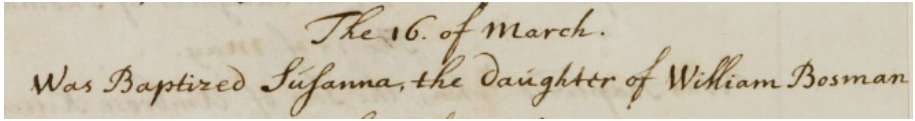


Figure 3: Baptism of Susanna Bosman in 1608 in the English Church (Amsterdam City Archives, DTB 137 p.2).

In 1611, Boseman supported a fellow printer in a legal action against Thomas Lourens, a tobacco pipemaker. Lourens had come to Amsterdam in 1600 when aged 19 and by 1607 was recorded by the English Church there as a pipemaker. Lourens lived close to Boseman in Amsterdam and they undoubtedly knew each other. At his marriage in 1609, Lourens is called a *tabax pypenbakker* so clearly operating his own kiln by that date (Fig. 4).

He confidently signs his name while his English wife, Mercy, makes her mark. It is plausible that Boseman was learning his trade with Lourens between 1607 and 1611 by which time Boseman had evidently gone his own way. Apprenticeships were not governed by law as in England and without a guild to oversee pipemaking, arrangements were private or informal. It has been estimated that only 60% of apprentices in urban crafts served four years (Schalk 2016, 7).

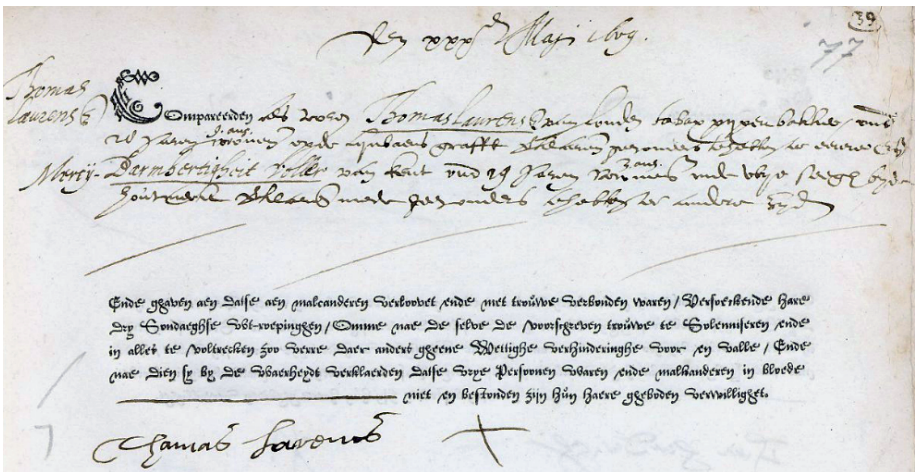


Figure 4: Marriage entry of Thomas Lourens, Amsterdam City Archives, Ondertrouwregister, Archive 5001, DTB 414, p.77).

Pipes tentatively attributed to Boseman are marked with the monogram 'WB' in relief (Fig. 5). This type of heel marking is also found in Leiden where the English pipemaker, Henry Bayford, not only used the monogram 'HB' to mark his pipes but also used it as his signature.

Relief marks are unusual in early seventeenth-century London however a bowl found there (Fig. 6) has a similar although more refined design than the example from Amsterdam (Fig. 7).



Figures 5 to 7: 5. 'WB' marked pipe from Amsterdam (Lingen 2014, 124); 6. Relief Heel mark of bowl found in Old Broad Street London, EC2; 7. Relief 'WB' heel mark of bowl found in Amsterdam.

The London pipe also has a fundamentally different treatment of the initials. Despite this, there are similarities of design that could suggest that the London pipe was a later version of the Amsterdam heelmarks. The two Amsterdam bowls have been dated by typology to 1600-20 and 1610-25 and the London pipe to the period 1610-40. None of this dating is incompatible with the events described in this article. Boseman's sojourn in the United Provinces can be dated to the short period between 1607 and no later than 1619 assuming that his membership of the Westminster Society implies that he had returned to England by that date. Furthermore, it is also likely that he was making pipes in Amsterdam on his own account only for a short period of eight years or fewer. Taking into account his work as a printer, it is not surprising that pipes marked 'WB' are rare in Amsterdam and none have been found outside of the city.

According to Weeks, the Belleville Cemetery in Maryland contains a monument which reads 'Col. Thomas Bozman of Talbot County, son of John Bozman and Grandson of William Bozman the last named among the early Protestant settlers to the Chesapeake in 1629. He marked out this place for his family' (Weeks 1984, 233-234). While the William in this lineage appears to be one generation later than the pipemaker, the year quoted does not fit with him being the father of John Bozman and may refer to the an earlier William. It is plausible that the date is quoted accurately and reflects Boseman's emigration from London to Virginia in the 1620s. Alternatively, the lineage may be correct but the date might be an error for 1649 which would accord with some of the

genealogical data, particularly the supposed emigration of the younger William from England between 1647 and that year.

The movement of William Boseman between London and Maryland, or indeed Amsterdam and anywhere else, is unproven. He has yet to be located in the extant records after 1619 but given the variation in spelling of his surname, further details may emerge.

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Thomas Harrison Trundley and Josiah George Trundley, Pipemakers: A Sequel

by Peter Hammond

Further to Denis Gojak's article on 'The Mysterious Thomas Trundley of Parmatta, Pipemaker and Grocer' (2019), some more facts regarding the family in England can now be added. As stated in Gojak's article, Thomas Trundley was born in St Ives in Huntingdonshire c1834, most probably in Hemingford Grey where he was listed in the 1841 census with his father John Trundley, an agricultural labourer, and his mother, Hannah.

Various Poor Law Union records accessed via www.ancestry.co.uk include a statement

by Thomas Trundley himself, that he was apprenticed on 30 August 1837 for seven years to Joseph Mumby of St Ives, tobacco pipemaker (Fig. 1). This must be an old transcription error for 1847, at which time Thomas would have been 13 or 14, the standard age for being taken on as an apprentice. He served Mumby for two years, i.e., until 1849 when, according to Trundley's own testimony, Mumby 'went to Australia'. According to Oswald (1975, 174) Joseph Mumby is listed in Directories in St Ives only in 1847, which fits, followed by Thomas Reynolds and Joseph Cleever, both in 1850, and William Harvey from 1854 to 1855. Certainly, William Harvey was working in St Ives at the time of the 1851 census, but it is not clear if he was definitely a master pipemaker at that time. Thomas Trundley is listed in the same census as a journeyman pipemaker at which time he was 16, while nearby was another journeyman pipemaker named William Watts, who was 17.

Thomas must have moved to London very soon afterwards for he was then bound by an indenture dated 24 February 1852 (or possibly 1854 according to another statement) to Francis Burdett Lawrence of Artichoke Row, Mile End Road. Francis Lawrence is listed in directories as a master pipemaker working in partnership with a William Thompson at 4 and 5 Artichoke Row between 1851 and 1854, after which the former focused on his trade as a publican. Thomas Trundley continued with Francis Lawrence until 26 May 1854 when, with his master's consent, he was 'turned over' to Mr Leach of No. 130 Bethnal Green Road, whom he served until the expiration of his apprenticeship on 29 November 1854. At that time 'Leach gave him notice [and he] has worked as journeyman ever since.' This refers to the pipemaker William Leach, and as he is from an interesting pipemaking family it is desirable to provide some background information here.

Born on 9 April 1819, William Leach was one of the sons of John Leach, pipemaker, and his second wife Jane Swinyard, the daughter of Thomas Swinyard, pipemaker. Their marriage on 10 February 1817 had been witnessed by Jane's sister, Phoebe Cooke, who was the wife of another pipemaker named Robert Carr Cooke. John Leach died in January 1829, and his widow Jane went on to re-marry on 20 April 1832 to one Robert Osborne, who in turn became a master pipemaker by 1836. By 1841 they were operating from 130 Bethnal Green Road. Robert Osborne died the following year and his widow, Jane Osborne, continued the business, assisted for much of the time by her son William, until her death on 29 May 1853. Among the many bequests in her will, dated 5 February 1852, she referred to her son William whom she gave the 'dwelling house and outbuildings at 130 Bethnal Green Road and the business of a tobacco pipe manufacturer' along with stock to the value of £20 and up to £400 worth of trade goods, plus the horse and cart used in the trade. Consequently, he had continued the business there, being listed in directories at this address from 1854 until 1869 when he relinquished the trade.

During his employment with William Leach, Thomas Trundley had slept at a house in nearby North Conduit Street. It was also just after his appointment that Thomas

Friday 15th May 1857. (Contd)

2209

Don't belong

Trundley John Hamilton (24)
Victoria Place Staff

Budge then 2ms
bef 4-19 Melgrove Tman 5ms
" 8 d 2ms
" Hays Millbro 2ms

Certific
prose

Edward ~~Stoney~~ ~~Stoney~~
the Deputy Officer
of the Poor Law
at the Poor Law
Office East 5 June 1854
to Wife of Rebecca - no family
Wife insane - I R of her afft
by Indre dated 29 Nov. 1834 for
4 years from 30 August 1837 to
Joseph Mumbry of London Dock
Tobacco Pipe maker - served
him for 7 yrs & he then went to
Australia & I never served
any body else since that time
but afft by Indre dated 24 July
1852 to Francis Bonetto Lawrence
of Antiochke Row Pitt & Quad
since which time the Agreement
until 29 Nov. 1854 - mutually
parted & each gave him his
Indre - has worked as journeyman
ever since

P. O. referred by Bethnal Green

15/5/57 at 10 Lawrence Lane

Figure 1: Thomas Trundley's settlement examination in 1857 (London Metropolitan Archives, London, England, London Poor Law Registers. Ancestry.com. London, England, Selected Poor Law Removal and Settlement Records, 1698-1930 database online [accessed 14.11.19]).

Trundley had married Rebecca Hensher, the older daughter of George Hensher, pipemaker of Croydon, at the Register Office in St George in the East, on 5 June 1854. However, following the termination of his employment with William Leach he must have hit hard times since three years later, on 15 May 1857, Thomas sought poor relief from the London Poor Law Board (Fig. 1). As part of his evidence his marriage certificate was produced, when he stated that they had formerly lived in Edward Street, Stepney, after which they had moved to 8 Belgrave Terrace, followed by 19 Belgrave Terrace, each for a period of two months, and then at 11 Victoria Place in Haggerstone (in Shoreditch). He also related his employment history as detailed above. At the time they had 'no family' and his wife was 'insane.' A further note adds that on 15 July 1857 they were living at 10 Clarence Terrace .

At the time of the 1861 census Thomas Trundley (age 26) was still living in Haggerstone, at 16 Boston Street, with wife Rebecca and son Josiah, age 2, and Thomas's sister in law, Sarah Hensher, then age 21. She was to marry another journeyman pipemaker named Henry Hutchins in 1868, but already had a child born three years prior to this, also in Haggerstone. Interestingly, Henry Hutchins was at 10 Clarence Terrace, where Thomas had resided in 1857, from at least 1868 to 1871 (Hutchins is also given as Hutchinson in some records). In the meantime, Francis Burdett Lawrence had remained in Artichoke Row, Mile End, being listed in the same census as a licensed victualler of the 'Fountain Inn'. He later went on to run the 'Yorkshire Gray' pub in West Ham (1871 and 1881 censuses).

Thomas and Rebecca Trundley had at least three of their children baptised in Haggerstone. On 25 November 1863 their eldest son Josiah George Trundley (whose birth was actually registered in the March quarter of 1859) was baptised at All Saints, Haggerstone, at which time their address was given as 18 Martha Street. Then, on 4 September 1864, their daughter Sarah Rebecca (born 4 August 1864) was baptised at St Mary in Haggerstone at which time their address was given as 8 Hertford Place. Sarah was baptised again on 31 May 1865, this time at All Saints, when their address was still the same. Unfortunately, she died soon afterwards aged 1 year. A further son named William had died in the September quarter of 1863 also aged 1 year.

It then seems that Thomas and Rebecca separated, perhaps on account of Rebecca's mental instability, for, as also noted by Gojak, Thomas was living with different common-law wives in both the 1871 and 1881 censuses. Whether or not Thomas was still in England at the time of the marriage of his son Josiah George in 1883, which took place at Holy Trinity in Mile End on 17 June, is not known. One of the witnesses at that wedding was his brother in law Henry Hutchins.

In the author's collection is a boxed Ally Sloper pipe (Fig. 2). The box is marked on the outside SLOPER'S "BIRTHDAY PIPE", and inside the lid is an oval stamp, J. G. TRUNDLEY & Co, MANUFACTURERS OF THE "ALLY SLOPER" PIPE, 87 HOUNDSDITCH, E.C. (Fig. 3)



Figure 2: Boxed Ally Sloper "Birthday Pipe", produced by J. G. TRUNDLEY & Co. Photograph by the author.



Figure 3: Oval stamp on the inside of the box lid. Photograph by the author.

The pipe itself is a standard Ally Sloper cutty with a painted red nose and green glass bead eyes and is laid on cotton wool. According to the postal marks on the side of the box (covering two red Queen Victoria stamps) it was posted to a customer in March,

Cambridgeshire, in May 1887. This was the same period that saw the upsurge in popularity of the comic ‘Ally Sloper’s Half Holiday’, which in turn spawned lots of commemorative memorabilia. Ally Sloper pipes were produced by other pipemakers, including one registered by the Samuel McLardy of Manchester in August 1886 (Rd. No. 55343), with another version registered by Charles Crop & Sons of London in March 1892 (Rd. No. 188791), who also produced a detachable version of the same design in February 1893 (Rd. No. 206856) (Hammond 1985).

Directories list Josiah George Trundley & Co as tobacconists’ sundries men at 87 Houndsditch from at least 1900 to 1910, though they were clearly also trading there from the 1880s. From Denis Gojak’s research we know that Thomas had certainly arrived in Melbourne, Victoria, by mid-1887 and in turn that his son Josiah George moved to Australia by the outbreak of the First World War.

But what of Thomas’s wife Rebecca? She turns up again in 1896 when she was twice admitted into Stepney Union Workhouse, first between 4 and 16 May and then between 23 May and 26 June. On both occasions she was described as a pipe trimmer and a widow. There is a discrepancy however with her birth year being given as 1846 whereas in reality it was ten years earlier. Maybe she lied about her age!

One wonders if Thomas Trundley’s move to Australia was inspired by his original master Joseph Mumby? Had they perhaps remained in touch throughout? More questions than answers, but it is certainly very pleasing to have identified a pipe made by this family while they were in England.

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Acknowledgements

Thanks to SCPR member Sheila Jelley, a descendant of the Swinyard family, for supplying a copy of the death certificate of Jane Osborne, widow of Robert Osborne, tobacco pipemaker. Thanks also to SCPR member Bev Robertson for providing a copy of Thomas Trundley’s entry in the London Poor Law Registers.

The Chapple Pipemaking Family of Exeter and Newton Abbot, Devon

by Reg Jackson

The Chapple family of pipemakers were working in Exeter and Newton Abbot from at least the beginning of the nineteenth century until 1919, making theirs one of the longest surviving family pipemaking businesses in the south-west of England.

The earliest recorded Chapple pipemaker is James Chapple of St Sidwell's parish in Exeter, who was noted in a Militia List for 1803 as a volunteer in the Exeter Regiment. He was probably the James Chapple who had been born in Alphington, a village just outside Exeter, on 12 July 1772. In January 1803 he married Elizabeth Giles at St Sidwell's church and their first child, James, was baptised there on 4 August 1805. Unfortunately, only a few early nineteenth-century street and trade directories for Exeter survive, but James was listed as a pipemaker in Pigot's directory for 1823-24.

The *Western Times* newspaper recorded that he died on 25 November 1831:

after a very short illness, in the 51st year of his age ... The deceased was at North Tawton [Devon] on business, when he felt unwell and had medical assistance. It was, however, thought that he might return home, where he arrived on the preceding evening; he became worse and expired on Friday morning. He was a truly honest and industrious man and highly respected by all who knew him.

James's son, John, seems to have taken over his father's business, with Pigot's directory of 1830 listing him as a pipemaker working in Second Back Lane, Exeter. John had been baptised on 18 November 1812 in St Sidwell's church and married Ann Woolcott at Poltimore, Devon, on 2 December 1833. Although John was not recorded in the 1841 census, it was almost certainly his wife, Ann, and children, Elisha and John, who were living in Preston Street, St Mary Major parish, as he was later recorded living at that address and working as a pipemaker on the baptism of his children, Elizabeth, William and Frederick, between 1842 and 1846. In 1849 John and his wife were on the Channel Island of Jersey when their son, Robert, was baptised in St Helier on 13 June of that year, although by 1851 he had returned to Exeter where he was working as a pipemaker in Rack Street, St Mary Major parish.

Later in 1851 he moved to Newton Abbot, 17 miles south of Exeter, where his daughter, Fanny, was born. John had probably moved to Newton Abbot to join his younger brother, Robert, who, in 1841, at the age of 19, was working as a pipemaker in East Street in the town, and also his daughter, Louisa, aged 14, who had been working as a pipemaker in East Street from at least 1851. It seems certain that pipemaking

had been carried on in Newton Abbot before this, as three other pipe makers, Jane Balding, John Irwin and William Candy, were also recorded as working there in the 1841 census.

Robert was listed as a tobacco pipemaker of Newton Abbot in White's directory of 1850, and he was again described as a pipemaker of Newton Abbot when the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette reported that a watch stolen had been stolen from him by one of his employees, Jane Jeffery. In the 1851 census Robert was noted as a tobacco pipemaker, living in Bridewell Court, East Street, and in December 1853 he married Sarah Tapper at Kingsteinton, a village just to the north of Newton Abbot.

By the time of the 1861 census both John and Robert Chapple were working as pipemakers in East Street, although the families were not living in adjacent properties. John Chapple's son, Frederick, aged 15, and his daughter, Louisa, aged 24, were working with their father as pipemakers.

On the 30 June 1863 the *Western Times* reported that:

An alarming circumstance occurred in East Street on Saturday night [27 June], which resulted in the death of a man named John Chapple, 51 years of age, a pipe maker by trade, and brother to Mr Robert Chapple, who have conducted the pipe-making business in this town for a great number of years. The facts are as follows: On Saturday evening Ellen Marles, alias Helen Healer, a single woman of dissolute habits, came into the deceased's house whilst his tea was being prepared by a Mrs Sprigg, and after abusing him she became very violent in her conduct, and laid hold of deceased and threw him against the staircase, beating his head against the stairs several times. Mrs Sprigg, being unable by herself to render assistance, sought that of her neighbours, and Mr F. Chapple, Mrs Stilson and Mrs Newton returned with Mrs Sprigg to the house, and found Marles still illtreating the deceased, who was lying on the floor. They together succeeded in parting them, and deceased was placed in a chair, being at that time quite insensible. He was next placed in bed, and Drs Jane and Gillard sent for, but their services were of no avail, as the poor fellow died at half-past eleven the same evening, without having spoken to anyone. The woman Marles, who is very diminutive in stature, and was intoxicated at the time, remarked to a neighbour, after inflicting the injuries which she did, that "it was time the old rogue should die"; but what should call forth that statement we are unable to ascertain. She was shortly afterwards made acquainted with Chapple's death and taken into custody by Sergeant Wellington, but she offered considerable resistance on being taken to the cells.

The *Exeter Flying Post* reported on 29 June 1863 that, at Ellen Marles' trial, it was revealed that John Chapple had suffered seizures in the past and that as a consequence he had once been an inmate of the Devon and Exeter Hospital. It seems that Marles

used John's medical history as a defence to the charge of murder and that she was found not guilty and released.

Following John's death, Robert Chapple carried on the pipemaking business alone and the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette* noted that in 1870, at the Art and Industrial Exhibition held at the Philadelphia Hall:

Mr Chapple, pipe maker of Newton Abbot, showed a variety of clay pipes manufactured by him from clay raised from the works of Messrs Watts and Company, near the town'.

It was probably the presence of a major source of ball clay, from which clay pipes were manufactured, in an area known as the Bovey Basin, only two miles north-west of Newton Abbot, that had attracted the Chapple family to the town. Having this raw material close at hand must have given them a financial advantage over pipemaking centres elsewhere. Newton Abbot was also located at the head of the navigable Teign estuary which gave easy access to seaborne trade for the distribution of their pipes. The Watts family, who were supplying Robert Chapple, had been digging ball clay since the mid eighteenth century from their lands at Preston Moor in Kingsteinton parish (Rolt 1974).

In the 1871 census Robert Chapple was described as a 'clay tobacco pipemaker master', employing one man, two females and a boy, in his pipe works at 17 East Street, but by the time of the 1881 census he was employing only one man. Although still running the East Street factory, he had by then moved his residence to Moor Park in Highweek parish, just to the west of Newton Abbot.

Robert Chapple died in 1885 and the pipe factory was taken over by his 21 year old son, Frederick. The 1891 census described Frederick as a tobacco pipemaker living in East Street, with his wife Elizabeth and daughter Elsie. In 1901 he was a 'tobacco pipe manufacturer (employer) and beer house keeper' but by 1911 he had handed over the pipemaking business to his 17 year old son, Bruce, who was living with his father, then a licensed victualler, at 35 and 37 East Street. Bruce Chapple died in 1919 and this appears to have ended pipe production in Newton Abbot and the Chapple family's long connection with the trade.

A list of other Newton Abbot pipemakers and their known working dates
(They all gave their address as East Street)

James Adams 1851; **Jane Balding** 1841; **Samuel Candy** 1861; **John Irwin** 1841; **Jane Jeffery** 1843; **George Morgan** 1861; **Ellen Noles** 1861; **Ann Phillips** 1851; **Griffith Phillips** 1851; **George Randall** 1861, 1871, 1881; **Sarah Skinner** 1861, 1871; **Mary Sprigg (Sprague)** 1851, 1871; **Edward Symonds** 1861; **Maria Tucker** 1851; **William Wilcocks** 1841.

Reference

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The Derbyshire TB Maker Identified – Thomas Butcher of Bolsover

by David Higgins

Various examples of seventeenth-century pipes marked TB have been found in Derbyshire over the years, such as the one from the 1992 excavations at Bolsover Church (Fig. 1). This has a TB stamp in a plain circular frame facing the smoker, which can be compared with three examples that Oswald had sketched for his mark index (1991), all of which appear to have serrated borders. These three examples (Figs 2-4) were recorded as having come from excavations in nearby Chesterfield but are quite diverse in character, one having a bowl stamp like the Bolsover example (Fig. 2), one having what appears to be a square stamp on a heel with a short tail (Fig. 3) and the third a circular heel stamp (Fig. 4).

Other examples of TB marks have been recorded by the author for the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Stamp Catalogue that he is compiling; from Staveley Hall and Chatsworth House in Derbyshire, as well as from various sites in Yorkshire: London Road in Sheffield; Maltby, near Rotherham, and from The Bedern in York (Figs 5-11). One of these has a plain circular mark, similar to the Bolsover example but made using a different die (Fig. 5), while all of the others have circular marks with distinctive scalloped edges. Even amongst the marks with scalloped edges there is clearly more than one die represented since the heel stamps (Figs 6-10) are larger than that used on a bowl from Staveley Hall (Fig 11). Overall, it has now been possible to identify at least four different TB die types that occur on these pipes, which are shown in Figure 12, together with their unique die numbers from the stamp catalogue. The examples with plain borders (Dies 2172 and 2252) seem to be less common and perhaps to occur on some of the earlier bowl forms, whereas those with serrated examples (Dies 2051 and 2251) occur throughout, with the smaller version occurring on the latest bowl type.

Likewise, the bowls themselves include a range of forms, the earliest of which could date from as early as the 1660s (Fig. 5), while the latest is an upright form dating from the very end of the seventeenth or early eighteenth century (Fig. 11). The bowls are all of styles that are typical of the Derbyshire or south Yorkshire area, although the Chesterfield example with a possible tailed heel shows Shropshire influence in its design. Most of the known examples are also well made, often with fully milled rims

and a finely burnished surface. The number and range of recorded examples, together with their chronological and geographic spread suggests that they originated from a well-established workshop that operated for a considerable period and which was most likely located somewhere in the north Derbyshire area.

Recent research looking for the owner of an unrelated pipe kiln in Derby led to the chance discovery of the will of Thomas Butcher of Bolsover, a previously unrecorded pipemaker (Lichfield Consistory Court Wills). The will was drawn up in 1691 and proved in 1697, when an inventory was made. In the will, Thomas is described as yeoman, simply showing that he was a freeholder with property and land, but in the inventory he is specifically named as a tobacco pipemaker (Find My Past index, accessed 26.11.19). Both the date and location of this reference fit with the distribution of pipes marked TB, so that these can now be attributed to Butcher with a high degree of confidence. Furthermore, pipe clay is known to have been extracted at Bolsover, thus explaining why it would have made a good location for a pipe workshop in the first place.

Philip Riden, writing for the Victoria County History in 2007 noted that:

in 1673 Bolsover was said to be noted for the excellent and well glazed tobacco pipes made there and from the 1680s the manor court regularly fined men for getting tobacco pipe clay on Shuttlewood Common.

This clay clearly continued to be exploited into the eighteenth century since, in 1789, Pilkington (p162) noted:

Pipe clay – Bolsover. It is not quite so good at that, which is procured from Pool (sic) in Dorsetshire and the Isle of Wight. However it may be manufactured very well with it. At Bolsover pipes are made with it in its native and unmixed state.

The production of good quality pipes continued at Bolsover during the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth, as noted by Riden (2007), who goes on to say that:

in 1766 Bolsover was said to be noted only for its fine tobacco pipes and ... it [the pipe industry] was apparently still in existence in the 1820s, when it was described as the only manufacturing activity in the town. It is not heard of after that date and in 1875 the industry was said to have died out fifty years earlier. The last manufacturer was William Haywood, who made pipes in a cottage in Hockley from clay got nearby.

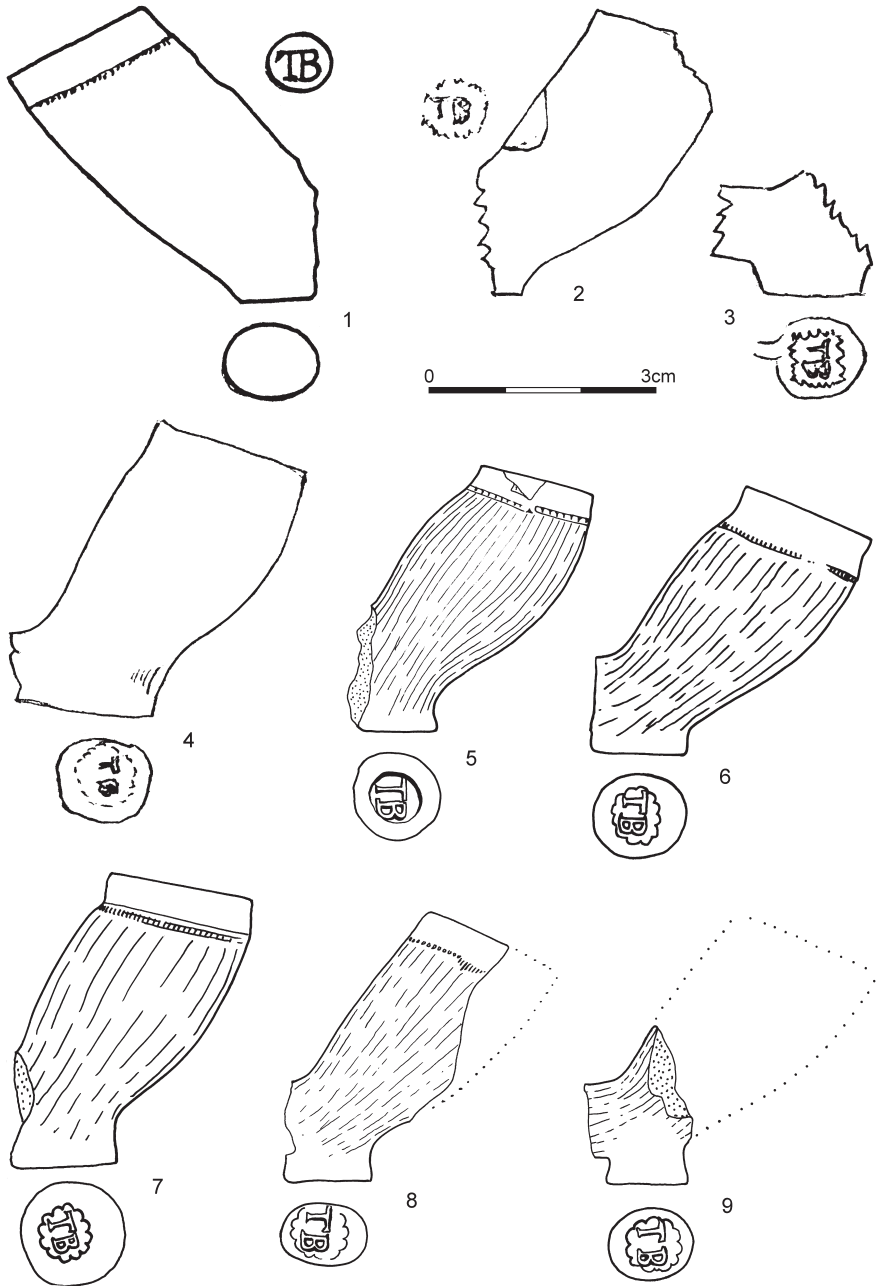
Unfortunately, Thomas Butcher's inventory is not available online but the will provides useful clues regarding Thomas's family that, in turn, shed light on his likely working period. The will was drawn up in 1691 but there is no mention of his wife,

suggesting that she had already died by this date. It does, however, mention five children: Thomas, John, Mary, Martha and Hannah. Thomas is named as the eldest son and was already married to Joan, indicating that he was probably already in his 20s. If so, then he is likely to have been born during or before the 1660s. Mary only received a small amount, and so may also have already been married herself, but the other girls received £50 each, a considerable sum, and likely indicating that they were still dependants at the time.

Frustratingly, the Bolsover parish registers only include one or two possible references to baptisms that would fit the named children, and these only give the father's name, not the mother's, which would have provided another check that they all belonged to a single family. This would have been particularly useful given that there were clearly several other families named Butcher living in and around Bolsover at this period, including one headed by another Thomas living at nearby Clowne. The possible baptism matches at Bolsover (with a father named Thomas) are for individuals named John (two references) on 1 February 1684 or 11 March 1678/9 and to Hannah on 1 January 1676/7. There is also a reference to a Richard, son of Thomas, being buried on 28 July 1687, perhaps a sibling.

In any event, the family details from the will would suggest that the children are likely to have been born sometime between about 1650 and 1680 - and this also fits well with the occurrence of marked pipes dating from around 1660 onwards. The will also shows that the eldest son was called Thomas, which raises the possibility that he could have carried on running the workshop after his father's death while still using a TB mark. If so, this would fit with the latest of the pipes being of forms that could well date from after 1700.

In summary, it is clear that the majority of the TB marked pipes found in and around north Derbyshire date from c1660-1700 and that these can now be attributed to the Thomas Butcher of Bolsover who died in 1697. It is possible that his son, also Thomas, continued production into the early eighteenth century but pipes marked TB of this period are much scarcer, suggesting that it was Thomas senior who was the principal pipemaker and responsible for most of the marked pipes. The marked pipes have generally been found within a 15-mile radius of Bolsover, which is typical of the distribution around seventeenth-century workshops, although the outlier from York, some 57 miles to the north, demonstrates that occasionally pieces were transported much further afield. Documentary sources show that Bolsover was an important pipe manufacturing area at the time with a reputation for producing high quality products, such as those that Butcher can now be seen to have produced. Further archaeological and historical research should now be focussed on this regionally important production centre, where other eighteenth and nineteenth-century pipemakers are known to have worked (Alvey 1979; Riden 2007). The TB pipes also offer the potential for analysis to see if the local clay sources exploited at Bolsover can be characterised, thus allowing the identification of unmarked products from the same production centre.

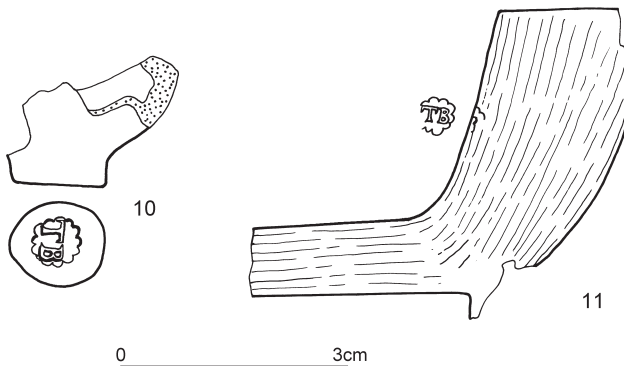


Figures 1-9: TB pipes. No.1 from Patrick Foster; Nos. 2-4 drawn by Adrian Oswald; Nos. 5-9 drawn by Susie White.

List of Illustrations

Details of the illustrated examples are given below, including the cast and die numbers from the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Stamp Catalogue.

- 1: From excavations at Bolsover Church. Cresswell Heritage Trust, BOL 92 (48). Probably *c*1670-90. Cast 466.1; Die 2252.
- 2-4: Three examples from unspecified excavations in Chesterfield (after Oswald 1991).
- 5: Fully milled bowl with a good burnish from Chatsworth House (Wessex Archaeology Project 1192, Context 309); Cast 674.19 (Die 2172).
- 6: An example from Stone, near Maltby, in Rotherham Museum (SH/372/93.4), with a fine burnish and a fully milled rim (after White 2004, Fig 131.7). Stem bore 5/64". Cast 497.44 (Die 2051).
- 7: The Bedern, York. Finely burnished and with a three-quarters milled rim. Stem bore 6/64". (York Archaeological Trust: 1977.13X 6087 <2144>; after White 2004, Fig 110.14). Cast 461.15 (Die 2051).
- 8: Damaged bowl from London Road, Sheffield, from excavations by the Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS 760d, Area/Trench D, Context 105, Bowl Ref B). Good burnish and milled on all the surviving rim; stem bore 5/64". Cast 609.27; Die 2051.
- 9: Staveley Hall, 2010 excavations (HS 9006 15001 (M)). Heel fragment with fine burnish and a stem bore of 7/64". Cast 679.29 (Die 2051).



Figures 10-11: TB pipes. Drawn by Susie White.

- 10: Staveley Hall, 2006 excavations (Context: 8000; Bowl Ref. A). Heel fragment stamped TB with a good burnish and a stem bore of 4/64". Cast 627.20 (Die 2051).
- 11: Staveley Hall, 2006 excavations (Context: 9007; Bowl Ref. D). Damaged bowl dating from around 1690-1730 with a good burnish and a stem bore of 5/64". The rim is cut and wiped but not milled. Stamped on the back of the bowl with the relief initials TB. Cast 628.4 (Die 2251).
- 12: Twice life size drawings of the individual die types that are currently known for Thomas Butcher, together with their unique national stamp catalogue die numbers.



Figure 12: Twice life size drawings of TB dies. Drawn by the author:

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Contributions to the Newsletter

Articles and other items for inclusion can be accepted either

- on an IBM compatible floppy disk or CD - preferably in Word.
- as handwritten text, which must be clearly written - please print names.
- as an email/email attachment, but please either ensure that object drawings/ photographs are sent as separate files, i.e., not embedded in the text, and that they have a scale with them to ensure they are sized correctly for publication. If your drawings/photographs do not have a scale with them, please send originals or hard copies as well by post.
- with Harvard style referencing, i.e., no footnotes or endnotes.
- articles of up to 3000 words will be considered for the newsletter; longer papers can be considered for the occasional monograph.

Illustrations and tables

- illustrations must be in ink, not pencil, or provided as digital scans of at least 600dpi.
- can be either portrait or landscape to fit within a frame size of 11 x 18 cm but please allow room for a caption.
- tables should be compiled with an A5 format in mind.

Photographs - please include a scale with any objects photographed.

- should be good quality colour or black and white but bear in mind that they will be reproduced in black and white and so good contrast is essential.
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Enquiries

The following members are willing to help with general enquiries (including those from non-members) about pipes and pipemakers (please enclose an SAE for written correspondence):

Peter Hammond, 17 Lady Bay Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 5BJ.

Email: claypipepeter@aol.com (nineteenth-century pipes and pipemakers).

Susie White, 3 Clarendon Road, Wallasey, Merseyside, CH44 8EH.

Email: susie_white@talktalk.net (pipes and pipemakers from Yorkshire and enquires relating to The National Pipe Archive)

National Pipe Archive: The National Pipe Archive is currently housed at the University of Liverpool and is available to researchers by prior appointment with the Curator, Susie White (details above). Web Site: <http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/>

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Edited by S. D. White and D. A. Higgins.

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ISSN: 1359-7116