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**Description:** York typology extracted from Lawrence, S., (1979) 'York Pipes and their Makers' in P. Davey (ed.) *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe, I*, British Archaeological Reports (British Series 63), 67-84.

**Comments:**

**Key Words:** York, Yorkshire, typology

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### Chronology of bowl development (fig. 1)

There has not until now been any typology fully devoted to York pipes, although Adrian Oswald<sup>3</sup> provided a useful typology of N.E. England and Yorkshire, but this was limited, perhaps, by the necessarily generalised approach of his work.

1. The earliest bowls do not date to before c. 1610, and only a very few bowls recovered have originated from this period (1610-30). Bowls of this period conform to London styles; it is likely that most if not all such bowls emanate from London or the Home Counties, and were probably transported up the coast. All bowls until c. 1690 are milled, with the exception of type 12, and early pipes (until c. 1640, type 4) are usually finely milled. No pipes of this period are stamped or decorated.
2. Bases on this type are small. This also is a London type. c. 1620-40.
3. This may represent the first type made locally, because of its wide mouth and flared body style, departing from southern styles of the same period. The base is very small, never stamped. Finely milled. c. 1620-40.
4. Types 1-4 are usually polished. This type is well made, and the base has become a continuation of the stem. c. 1630-40.
5. A definite change has occurred, and this is the first stamped type—several were certainly made locally, but London makers' initials occur also on this type. c. 1640-60. A marked deterioration in quality, and milling is haphazard. Stamps are simple and small, and the base has developed from the previous type to accommodate a stamp.
6. The genesis of the 'bulbous' type, the basic bowl shape for about 50 years, (until c. 1690). This type is usually of excellent quality, well finished, and made of very creamy clay. Slightly larger base, not stamped. c. 1640-60.
7. The quality of type 6 has gone. The bowl is larger, has thinner walls, and clay is usually white. Milling is a mere groove. c. 1650-70.
8. The first bowl type to bear stamps in any significant quantity. c. 1650-70.
9. High quality, usually stone-coloured clay. Always polished. c. 1660-80.
10. c. 1660-80. Often coarse.
11. Types 10 and 11 are the commonest types found. Type 11 also is not generally of good quality, but often stamped. Bases are often extremely large. c. 1660-90.
12. This may not emanate from York, but its similarity of mark and occurrence in significant quantities strongly suggests a local origin. It has a circular, pinched base; clay is stone-coloured. Not milled. c. 1670-80. It seems rather too flared a shape in many cases to be from Broseley.

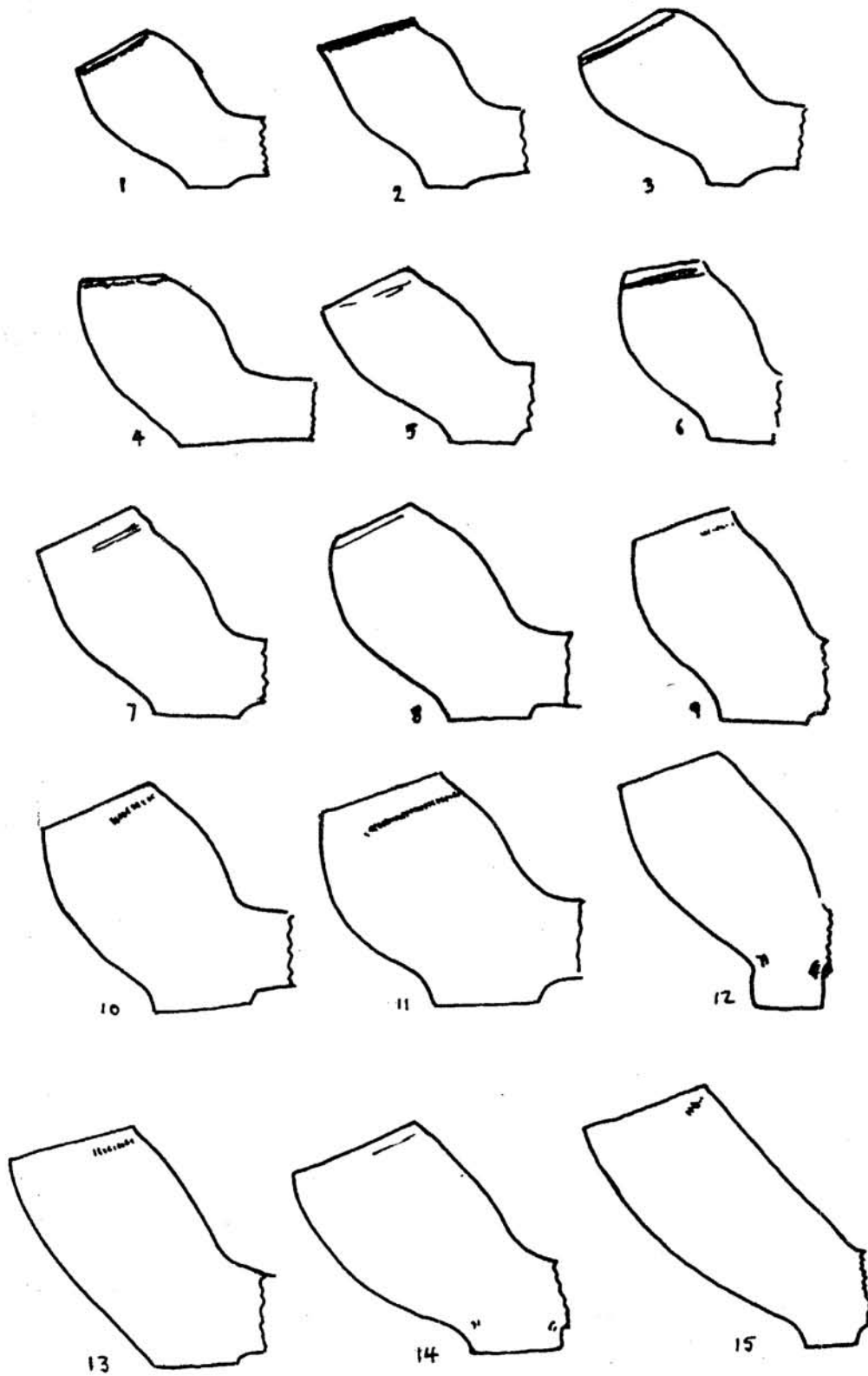


Fig. 1 Simplified General Typology.

13. Bowl walls now begin to straighten out, indicating the line of development from the 'bulbous' type 11 to type 15. c. 1670-80.
14. This has a slightly pinched base, and a wide, flared bowl. Found infrequently, and presumably a transitional shape between the bulbous (1650-90) period and the 1690-1720 period when thinner, graceful pipes were produced. Well made. c. 1670-1700.
15. The approach of the 18th century is heralded by a marked change in style; the base is smaller, marking the progression from the wide base of c. 1660-90 to the 'spur' of type 20. c. 1680-1710.
16. c. 1690-1720.
17. Bowl walls are now much thinner than at any time before. Milling has now disappeared; the only decoration, which is not usual, is occasionally found on the stem. Throughout the 18th century clay is creamy-yellow. c. 1700-30.
18. Although produced locally, this is the first bowl to bear similarities to contemporary London styles since the early 17th century. This type occurs in London and up the east coast, but the number of such bowls found in York undoubtedly indicate a local origin. There is often a slightly smaller base than on the corresponding southern type. Bowl walls are practically parallel. Occasionally bears moulded initials on the sides of the base. c. 1710-40.
19. Smaller than type 18, and the walls curve rather more. Stem decoration occurs occasionally. Thinner stems. c. 1730-60.
20. The base of 19 has contracted into a kind of spur. The front lip of the bowl now points outside. Does not bear decoration. Found in very small numbers. c. 1760-1800.

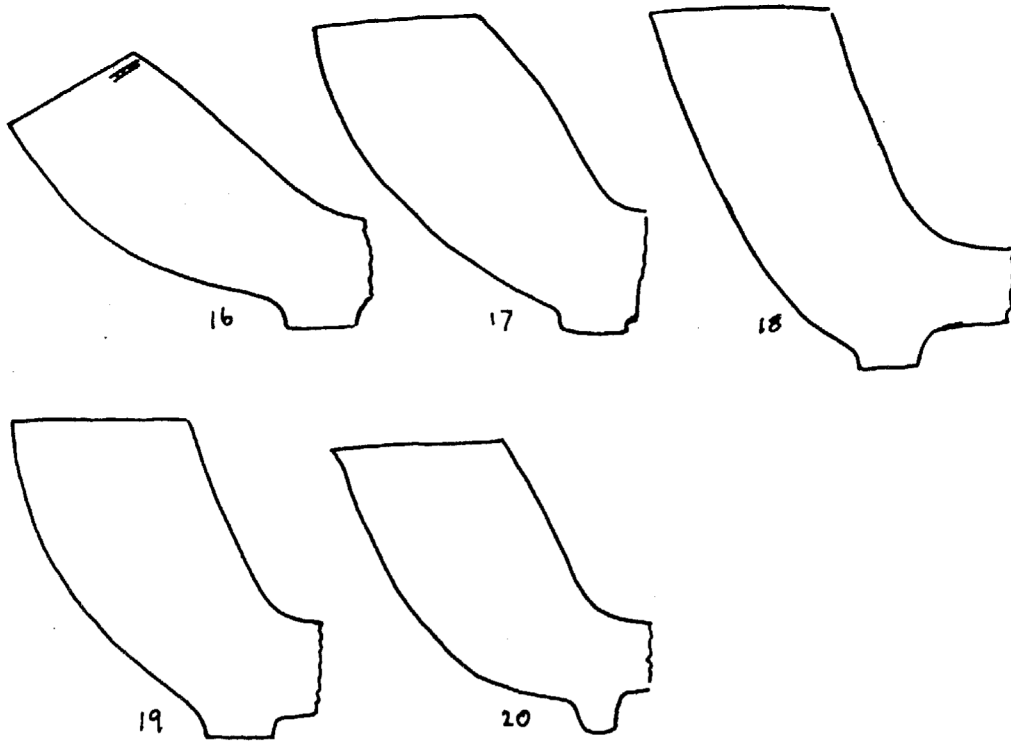


Fig. 2a General Typology, continued.