

UNDER THE ORACLE

**Excavations at the Oracle Shopping Centre site 1996-8:
the medieval and post-medieval urban development
of the Kennet floodplain in Reading**

by

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Front cover image: artist's impression of the Reading Abbey cookhouse on Oracle Site 29 (Peter Lorimer)

Back cover image: E H Buckler's bird's eye view of Reading, 1850

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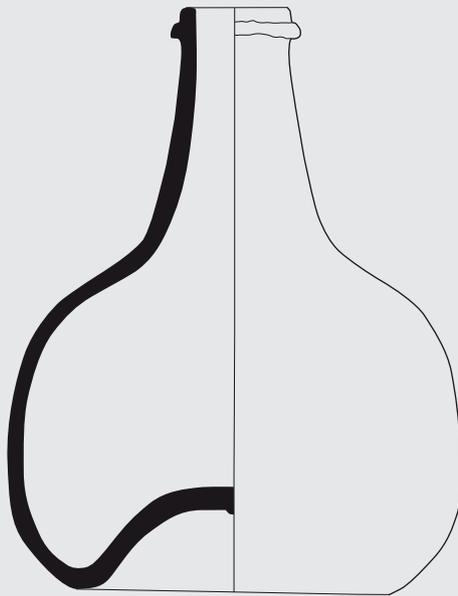
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Chapter 9: Coins, tools and household objects

Other worked stone items

Not illustrated

Block, possible weight. Jurassic limestone. Crudely worked hole, off centre, diameter 80 mm; used as weight? Found with SF 906 above. Measures 530 x 330 mm x max thickness of 160 mm. Site 300. Ctx 13030. SF 907

Slate pencil. Slate. Finely shaped slim cylindrical pencil. Shaped into a point at one end, broken at the other. Measures 52 mm remaining length x 5 mm diameter. Site 150 (TP 135). Ctx 8301

Slab shaped primary whetstone and metalworking tool. Very fine grained pale grey quartzitic sandstone. Has been used along one edge as a whetstone but has also seen some additional use as a probable metalworking tool with repeated pitting on both faces. Measures 112 mm remaining length x 63 x 24 mm. Site 29. Ctx 3789

Crudely made primary elongate whetstone. Fine grained pale grey quartzite. Square sectioned. Has been used cross ways on one edge and lengthwise on another. Broken at both ends. Measures 63 mm remaining length x 27 x 19 mm. Site 29. Ctx 5199

Building stone or possible whetstone. Very fine quality of white quartzitic sandstone. Corner fragment of finely shaped square stone. May be from floor stone or possibly a whetstone - has wear along one edge. Measures 52 x 32 (remaining) x 21 mm thick. Site 29. Ctx 5378

Fragment from edge runner. Raised rim round edge and socket for part of fittings with small central hole. TP 358. Ctx 12693. SF 982

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES (FIGS 9.24-9.29; TABLE 9.14)

by David Higgins

Introduction

This report deals with the clay tobacco pipes recovered during excavations and a watching brief on and around the Oracle Site in Reading. The pipes were recovered between 1996 and 1998 during two main phases of work, the codes for which were REOR 96-7 and REORM 98. The test pits and area excavations were carried out during 1996-7, followed by a watching brief during construction work in 1998. The pipe fragments are identified by the appropriate year code, the site code (96.195), and then the area or test pit number followed by a context number. The context numbers are arranged in a single sequence so that they provide a unique reference number, irrespective of the year, area or test pit from which they were recovered. For ease of reference, just the context numbers have been used in the following report. Illustrated pipes are referred to

by their catalogue number, in bold type: illustrated spur forms are S1-18 (Fig. 9.24); illustrated heel forms are H1-H35 (Figs 9.24-9.26); other illustrated pipes are numbered from 1-69 (Figs 9.26-9.29). The catalogue of illustrated pipes is at the end of this report.

Methodology

The pipe fragments have been individually examined and details of each fragment logged on Excel worksheets. The layout of the worksheets has been based on the draft clay tobacco pipe recording system that has been developed at the University of Liverpool (Higgins and Davey, 1994). Copies of both the worksheets and the draft recording system have been deposited as part of the site archive. Bowl forms have been recorded with reference to the London typology established by Atkinson and Oswald (1969) although the dating has been modified according to the form and attributes of the individual fragments. An assessment of the likely date of the stem fragments has also been made. The stem dates should, however, be used with caution since they are clearly less reliable than the dates that can be determined for bowl fragments.

The clay tobacco pipes

The 1996-8 excavations produced a total of 3904 fragments of pipe, comprising 870 bowl, 2947 stem and 87 mouthpiece fragments. This is by far the largest assemblage of pipes ever recovered from Reading and it ranks amongst some of the largest groups recovered from anywhere in the country. This group is particularly significant since Berkshire has the dubious distinction of being the only English county for which there were no entries in the *Bibliography of Clay Pipe Studies* (Atkin 1989) and only a very brief note on the substantial assemblage (1980 fragments) recovered from the Reading Waterfront excavations (Hawkes and Fasham 1997) was published. The Oracle assemblage includes large numbers of 17th- and early 18th-century pipe groups but only odd examples of later 18th- and 19th-century pipes. Despite this, the assemblage as a whole is sufficiently large that it can be used to characterise the range and nature of pipes made and used in the town and to provide a good typology of the forms produced between *c* 1610 and *c* 1820.

Reading is notable for the fact that it appears to have developed a particularly early pipemaking industry that was already well established by the early 17th century. Smoking was only introduced to this country towards the end of the 16th century and it remained an expensive and relatively rare habit until the early 17th century. Oswald (1975) records no less than four makers already working in the town by the 1630s, which is more than for many other towns of the period. Cannon (1999) lists over 40 makers for the town in all, where pipemakers are known to have been working from at least 1633 until 1881. This suggests that Reading was an important regional centre for the production of pipes for at least 250 years. The town also lies on the Thames, which provided an important trade route to London, and was within easy reach of central southern England. These trading connections are reflected in the nature and style of the pipes found in the town.

Bowl form typology

One of the most important advances made as a result of this study has been the establishment of a bowl form typology for the town. The excavated material reliably charts the evolution of bowl forms for the two centuries from *c* 1610. Pipe styles changed rapidly during this period and many of the forms were produced for no longer than 30 or 40 years. Since pipes had a very short life expectancy, these bowl forms can be used to accurately date the archaeological deposits in which they occur. The establishment of this first Reading typology will not only allow the comparison and dating of future finds from the town but also from the wider region around it.

The pipe bowls have been divided into two broad groups, spur forms and heel forms, and a separate typological sequence has been provided for each. The spur forms are identified by the prefix 'S' and the heel forms by the prefix 'H'. Although specific examples have been selected and described in the following typology, it is the bowl profile that is significant and not any marks, decoration or particular finish that happen to occur on the example selected. When using this typology, other attributes of the pipe should be ignored and just the size and profile of the bowl matched with the following forms.

The Spur Forms (S1-S18)

A total of 18 different spur types were represented amongst the excavated material. The earliest forms (**S1-S5**) are very similar to the styles produced in London and would be indistinguishable from them. After the middle of the 17th century there is a slight tendency for the Reading pipes to be rather more forward leaning than their London counterparts (**S6-8**) but the majority of the pipes remain very similar. The real break with London fashions is heralded from the 1660s onwards by the appearance of a few forms more typical of central southern England (**S9-S10**). These pipes tend to have more curved forms, their rims are more nearly parallel with the stem and they often have burnished (polished) surfaces. Some of these bowls are certainly imports to the town, but others may well have been produced in Reading, copying popular styles from further west.

During the late 17th and early 18th centuries the spur forms become rather taller and more slender but with well-developed curves to their profiles (**S11-S17**). These curved forms are typical of central southern England and some examples may actually be from there, for example, **S14**. The majority, however, were almost certainly produced in the town, where they become relatively common during this period. The end-date for these forms has generally been put at around 1730 but it is worth noting that well dated groups from this period are scarce and the terminal date for these forms is not very secure. Late 18th-century groups were not well represented from the excavations but there is no evidence for spur pipes from this period and they may well have gone out of fashion for a while. Spur forms reappear during the 19th century (**S18**), when they form a small element of the pipes in use.

The Heel Forms (H1-H35)

Heel forms were always more popular than spur forms in Reading and represent the majority of the pipes found at all periods. As with the spur forms, the heel forms dating from before around 1680 almost all mirror London styles (**H1-H17**). The only exception is **H15**, which is of a style used in central southern England and the West Country. Although this piece could be an import, there is a similar example stamped with the mark of John Perry, who is known to have worked in Reading. The Perry example clearly shows that this style was also produced in the town, even if only in small numbers. The profiles of the early bowls are very variable, making it hard to divide them

into clear-cut types. Most have round or oval heels although some are heart-shaped, for example, **H6-H7**.

Towards the end of the 17th century the heel bowls become rather more elongated and with markedly curved profiles (**H18-H24**), mirroring the changes seen in the spur types. One characteristic that does stand out is the occasional use of a particularly flared round heel (**H22** and **H24**). Alongside these curved types are some interesting transitional forms that include relatively straight-sided types (**H25-H27**) and some very forward-leaning types (**H28-H30**). The latter seem to have been relatively common in Reading, where they may well represent a distinctive local development. At the very end of the 17th century a much more tubular, upright bowl form appears (**H31-H32**), which goes on to become the dominant form for much of the 18th century, when it occurs in large numbers, replacing almost all other forms. Examples of this type are very hard to date within the broad period of their currency, since the form changes little, although later examples tend to have thinner stems and bowl walls and smaller stem bores and makers' initials. This form was also dominant in London and many other areas of the south-east. Towards the end of the 18th century type **H33** evolved into a rather fuller form with a smaller heel (**H34**) before becoming rather more squat and with a deeper heel by the early 19th century (**H35**). Types **H32-H35** usually have the maker's initials moulded onto the heel, the base of which was almost always trimmed before about 1800 but very rarely thereafter. Some of the examples dating from after c 1760 also have moulded decoration on the bowl.

Not enough later material was present to establish a reliable 19th-century typology for either the spur or heel pipes although both forms would have continued to develop during this period. The main change later in the 19th century was the introduction of spurless pipes, such as catalogue no. **68**, from about 1850 onwards. Overall, the Oracle assemblage shows that London styles were followed until the middle of the 17th century but that, around the middle of the century, small numbers of pipes of central southern or West Country form appear. Initially these occur in very small numbers, both as actual imports and as local copies in that style. From about 1680-1750 these styles had a great influence on local production and local variants emerge, which form a significant element of the excavated assemblage during most of this period. Alongside the West Country styles other more London orientated forms were produced, some of which also evolved into distinctive local types. Around 1700 a new upright, tubular London style appears, which gradually replaced the other more local forms to

become the dominant type. Spur forms become much less common after about 1730 and may have totally disappeared for a while during the later 18th century. Styles start to change again from around the 1760s, once again following London trends. Later forms were not recovered in any quantity but it is almost certain that London styles would have been copied from the later 18th century onwards.

Decorated and modified pipes

Almost all of the pipes recovered from the excavations are plain. There were, however, a few decorated examples or pieces that had been modified during or after manufacture. There were four examples of stems that had been ground at one end after they had been broken. One of these is an 18th-century mouthpiece, the broken end of which has facets on it where it has been rubbed against an abrasive surface (1). This was clearly not to modify the pipe for reuse, nor does it seem long or thick enough to have been reused as a hair-curler. Most likely this is the result of someone toying with a broken fragment, or using it as a stick of chalk for drawing or writing. The other three examples all date from the 17th or early 18th century and are likely to have been used in a similar way (2-4). Only one piece is smoothed on the thinner end (2) and one piece is primarily ground at an odd angle on one side only (4).

Equally rare are pieces that were decorated as part of the manufacturing process. There is just one example of a stem that has been pinched to form a barley twist design (5) and two pieces that have had impressed lines made in the wet clay to decorate them (6 and 8). Milled decoration occurs on two examples (9 and 10), in both cases on uneven sections of stem that appear to have been repaired during the manufacturing process. Milling quite often seems to have been applied to disguise repaired sections, suggesting that it was acceptable to roughly repair pipes during manufacture if they became damaged. A particularly good example of a damaged stem that has not been disguised with milling is shown in catalogue no. 7. In this case the stem has clearly broken and been crudely patched together again before the pipe was fired. All of these pieces of ground, decorated and repaired stem date from the 17th or early 18th century.

Another unusual piece of 17th-century date is a mouthpiece with a lightly expanded end (11). Mouthpieces were almost always formed by trimming the clay around the wire that formed the bore with a knife before the mid 19th century. This resulted in a simple cut end, which could vary in position slightly depending on where

the pipe was trimmed. In this case, the end of the stem in the mould is marked by a slight swelling, rather like the ‘nipple’ mouthpieces that became popular in the 19th century. Whether this was an intentional feature or just the result of the way the mould maker finished the end of the stem is not clear. There are also two stems that have had cuts or grooves made in them after they have been fired (**12 & 13**). These date from the later 17th or 18th centuries. Sometimes hollows were cut into the stem bore so that the pipe could be used as a simple type of flute, but these cuts do not penetrate the bore and so they seem more likely to represent idle doodling with the pipes, or broken fragments from them.

Moulded decoration did not become common on British pipes until towards the end of the 18th century – a period poorly represented in this assemblage. Fluted designs were one of the earliest widely produced forms of moulded decoration in the south of the country and a good early example was recovered from the excavations (**H34**). This has a band of foliage decoration around the top of the bowl and dots between the flutes. Two other fragments with flutes and dots were found. These were probably both produced in the same mould (**67**), which is different from H34, suggesting that this was a popular local design. Two fluted fragments without dots were also found, marked DM and MP (**28 & 49**).

Another relatively early and particularly unusual decorated piece is a bowl decorated with swags (**66**). This bowl has a raised band of moulded rope-like decoration above the swags, which may be in imitation of milling. This is a northern European import, most probably from France, where similar designs are illustrated in the Fiolet trade catalogue of 1846 (plates XVI and XVII). The style of the bowl and decoration suggest a date in the first half of the 19th century, a period during which very few French pipe imports are found. This is the only known example of its type from the country and hints at the wider trade connections that were becoming available to the residents of Reading.

By the middle of the 19th century the French pipe manufacturers had established a reputation for the quality of their pipes and they were exported much more widely. Later 19th-century pipes produced by both Fiolet (**20**) and Gambier (**21**) were found on the site, the Fiolet pipe also having moulded vine scroll decoration picked out with enamel colours. Only two later 19th- or early 20th-century English pipes with moulded decoration were recovered, one a complete bowl with scale decoration on it (**68**) and the other a stem fragment from a pipe with ‘thorn’ decoration (**69**). This came from a short

stemmed or 'cutty' pipe and has a single moulded point on it. The bowl and parts of the stem would have been covered with such points, from which the pattern takes its name. This was a popular pattern produced by makers all over the country during the second half of the 19th century.

Manufacturing and finishing techniques

Only a very small number of fragments from the excavations were burnished, that is, finished with a polished surface during the manufacturing process. There were 3750 fragments where the surface treatment was discernible, of which only 22 fragments were burnished (0.6%). Only eight of these pieces were bowl fragments; one a mid 17th-century spur form dating from *c* 1640-1660 and the rest dating from the late 17th or early 18th centuries. There was one transitional heel form with a burnished surface (similar to H21) but all the rest were spur forms. These were primarily West Country style bowls (S10, S14, 16, 19a) suggesting that either these pieces were imported or that burnishing was part of the 'package' that was adopted when these styles were copied. Two of the John Greetham marks appeared to be on burnished stems and so this maker seems to have occasionally used this technique. Burnishing seems to have gone out of use in this area around 1730 and the only later burnished fragment is an imported French pipe of 19th-century date that was made by the firm of Gambier (21).

Internal bowl marks are sometimes found on pipes, usually on the interior base of the bowl. These were formed by marks cut into the metal stopper that was used to shape the bowl during the moulding process. During most of the 17th century the interior base usually came to a rounded point and these marks are not found. From the late 17th century and for most of the 18th century, however, the interior base was often flat and these marks are sometimes found. The Oracle excavations produced around 385 bowl fragments dating from between *c* 1680 and *c* 1780 where the internal base survived, only 12 of which (3.1%) had marks on them. The most common form of mark is an upright cross, aligned with the stem of the pipe. Ten of the examples were of this type; six on IP pipes, two on hand and crown types (63) and one each on the I?M? and fluted bowls (29 and H34). The other two examples were more elaborate with an eight-arm star on one IP pipe (46) and an eight arm-star with spikes between the arms on another (45). A similar eight-arm star with spikes was found at the Reading Broad Street site on an IP

pipe but in this case the serifs of the 'I' were of the curled type, showing that it was a different mould (Higgins 2003, fig. 8). There were 77 pipes marked IP where the internal bowl base survived, of which 8 were marked (10.4%). This percentage is much higher than for all pipes of this period and shows that the use of internal bowl marks was particularly associated with the IP workshop, where about one in ten pipes was so marked.

The final point to note with regard to production techniques is that some of the late 17th- to 18th-century pipes have unusually small stem bores. There were some 337 bowls dating from between 1680 and 1770 of which just two had stem bores of 7/64" (0.6%), 198 had stem bores of 6/64" (58.8%), 100 had stem bores of 5/64" and 37 had stem bores of 4/64" (10.9%). This gives an average of 5.5/64", which is the sort of figure that would be expected for the first half of the 18th century. The 37 examples with stem bores of 4/64", however, are unusually small, especially since some of these occur in what appear to be early 18th-century groups. Stem bores of 4/64" are usually associated with late 18th- or 19th-century pipes, although similar small bores have been noted by the author as a characteristic of the Oxford industry during the early 18th century.

The marked pipes

One of the strengths of this assemblage is the large number of marked pipes that were recovered. A total of 185 pipes with makers' marks were recovered from the excavations, two of which had double marks on them so that a total of 187 different marks were recovered. These represent around 30 different manufacturers, some of whom worked elsewhere, but the majority of whom are known or presumed to have worked in the town. No examples of marked pipes recovered from the town appear to have been previously published, which adds to the importance of the illustrated catalogue presented here.

Although no marked pipes have been published from the town, there are some records of the marks that have been recovered from previous work. A total of 82 marked pipes, including 25 different marks, were recovered from the Reading Waterfront excavations. Unfortunately these were simply listed, without either individual quantification or illustrations, in the published report (Hawkes and Fasham 1997). Furthermore, several of the marks in that report are clearly incorrectly attributed, casting

doubt on the credibility of the other identifications given. An even larger number of marked pipes were recovered from the Friar Street excavations, for which an archive report exists (Cannon 1997). Although 246 marks are listed from this site, they cover a much smaller range of makers (just 9) with 189 examples of IP marks and 42 examples of RP marks, both of which must represent local makers, perhaps even discarding their waste on this site. A smaller group has also been recovered from Broad Street, for which an archive report also exists (Higgins 2003). This site produced just six marked pipes, comprising four different marks

The marks from all four sites where marked pipes have been recorded have been tabulated to show the full range of marks that are currently known from Reading (Table 9.14), although makers have only been suggested for pipes actually seen as part of this study. The table arranges the marks by type into four groups, each of which is arranged alphabetically, with symbol marks placed at the end of each group. A total is given for the number of each different mark recorded from the town although, as the Waterfront pipes are not enumerated, a '+' after the total indicates the minimum number of each type recorded. In other words, the '+' can be read as 'or more'. The marks from the Oracle excavations are listed and illustrated in the same order in the catalogue below.

The 17th-century pipes from Reading are very rarely marked, making it impossible to know for sure who made them. The only stamped heel from the excavations was marked John Perry, who is recorded as a pipemaker in the town during the 17th century. This is the first known example of a Perry pipe, which just shows how inadequate the sample of pipes from the town as a whole still is. There are 17 examples of late 17th-century to early 18th-century stem stamps, most of which occur as single examples. Some of these can be attributed to makers with confidence, particularly the full name marks. These show that, from the second half of the 17th century onwards, a few pipes were being brought in from the west and south-west, for example, from the regionally important pipe production centre at East Woodhay in Hampshire. These imported pipes tend to have incuse stamped marks and burnished surfaces, features not normally found in London and the Home Counties. These imports not only provide tangible evidence of Reading's trade links but also help explain why West Country styles were taken up in the town.

By far the largest and most interesting groups of stamped pipes are those with the mark of John Greetham on the stem, 11 of which were recovered from the Oracle excavations (17). These marks are all extremely similar although slight differences show

that they were produced by several different dies, suggesting a well-established and prolific workshop. Many of the marks are poorly impressed, making the surname look like Greitham, but the spacing and traces of the horizontal extensions to the 'I' suggest that it should be read as a second 'E'. These marks are of a West Country style and associated with bowls of that form. The maker, however, has not been traced from documentary sources and Atkinson has suggested that he was a London maker (Atkinson 1987, 16). He notes that a number of John Greetham marks have turned up along the Thames between Putney Bridge and London Bridge and that he does not know of any examples from elsewhere. The group of 11 from Reading is clearly significant and strongly suggests that this maker worked in or near the town. If this is the case, then it not only explains the occurrence of this unusual (for London) bowl form in the Thames but also demonstrates Reading's trading connections with the capital. A search of the internet IGI site has shown that a John Greetham, age 28, married Francis Pinnock at East Woodhay in 1704. East Woodhay is a recognised pipemaking centre that is known to have supplied Reading with pipes and so this is just the right date and place for a pipemaker of this name to have worked. Even more tantalisingly, a John Greetham was listed as marrying at Reading on 21 December 1721. Perhaps this was the same person who moved to Reading to remarry, or a son of the first John from East Woodhay. Given the coincidence of these names and places it seems almost certain that one of these is the pipemaker who produced the pipes found on this excavation.

A similar link between Reading and the capital is demonstrated by the distinctive West Country style bowls with various combinations of hand (or gauntlet), crown and star marks, no less than 30 of which were found in the excavations (59-65), clearly suggesting that they were produced locally. These particular marks and bowl forms have also been noted in London (Atkinson 1987, 16), where they have been presumed to be local. Once again, it seems much more likely that these reflect the river trade between the two centres rather than the production of West Country styles so far east.

From the late 17th century onwards, moulded marks came into such common use that the majority of the later pipes have them on the sides of the heel. These marks usually comprised just the makers' initials although sometimes symbol marks, such as those mentioned above, or additional elements occur. Some of the IP pipes, for example, have a dot placed before the Christian name initial, a feature that has not been noted elsewhere (39) while another has crowned initials (38). Crowned initials are often associated with London makers although this was not exclusively so, as examples from

Surrey have shown (Higgins 1981). So this piece is just as likely to be a local product of the IP maker as one imported from London.

Many of the initial marks can be linked with documented makers from Reading or the surrounding area and so it seems local production continued to meet the majority of the demand for pipes in the town. Even where presently unidentified marks occur, they often have the surname initial of known local pipemaking families, suggesting that more documentary research may well prove fruitful. From the middle of the 19th century there was a fashion for incuse moulded stem marks and this is reflected in the excavated assemblage by a single example produced in the town by the Brunsdon family (22). There are also two later 19th-century French imports, which statistically represent a much higher percentage of imports than for the preceding periods.

The stamped marks from the Oracle excavations are described below in four sections; stamped heel marks, stamped stem marks, moulded stem marks and moulded heel marks. Within each section the name or initial marks are listed in alphabetical order first, followed by the symbol marks. This illustrated catalogue provides a reference point for marked pipes from the town, the majority of which were produced in Reading itself.

Stamped Heel Marks

Only one stamped heel was recovered during the excavations, and that was an incuse mark of c 1650-80 reading IOHN / PERRY (14). This is an interesting and unusual piece since neither the bowl form nor the mark is typical of the styles usually found in London and the south-east. Instead, these styles are typical of the pipes produced in central southern England, particularly Wiltshire and Somerset. This isolated example would be regarded as an import from that area were it not for the fact that three generations of the Perry family are recorded as pipemakers in Reading (Cannon 1999). The first two of these were both called John, specific references to a pipemaker of this name being recorded in 1636, 1637 and 1694. The last reference is to an administration bond but there must have been at least two individuals represented during this period since no less than 19 children were born to fathers named John Perry between 1619 and 1686, including sons also called John in 1619 and 1626. Despite being one of the earliest documented Reading makers, and the fact that the family appears to have worked in the town until at least 1710, when a Joseph Perry died, this is the only stamped mark produced by the family that has been recorded from the town. The unusual style of the bowl and mark may well suggest that the family had links further west, or that they were producing pipes in this style to fill a specific niche in the market. The only other known example of a IOHN PERRY mark was recovered from Queenhithe in London (Oswald 1991).

Stamped Stem Marks

Although stem stamps had occasionally been used by pipemakers since the earliest days of the industry, it was only from the late 17th century that this style became regionally popular. In central southern England the pipemakers started placing their initials or full name on the stem of the pipe, usually as an incuse mark. This style of marking continued in use until the mid 18th century and a total of 18 legible examples were recovered from the excavations as follows: -

RICH/ARD/CUTTS (15) One example of an unbordered three-line stem stamp with incuse lettering with the full name of Richard Cutts was found. Richard Cutts was a pipemaker at the regionally important pipe production centre at East Woodhay in Hampshire. He married there in 1693 and baptised five children between 1694 and 1702; he died in 1731 (Cannon 1991, 22). One of his marked pipes has been recovered from Friar Street, Reading (Cannon 1997) and others are known from Chilton Foliat, Coleshill, East Woodhay, Highworth, Littlecote, London, Marlborough, Newbury, Poulton (Nr Marlborough), Ramsbury, Southampton, Swindon and Winchester (Cannon 1991, 22). This is an unusually wide distribution for a pipemaker, with his products finding a regular market within 35 miles and with some examples travelling as much as 60 miles from their place of manufacture.

L. Fiolet / a St Omer (20) One mould decorated stem with an incuse stem stamp was recovered from the excavations. The thin stem has a moulded vine scroll with traces of enamel decoration on it and a stamp reading 'L. Fiolet / a St Omer' in two lines. This pipe was made by one of the principal French manufacturing firms, Louis Fiolet, who operated at St-Omer in the Pas-de-Calais from 1765-1921 (Raphaël 1991, 104-8). This particular mark was registered in England (No 4998) on 20 April 1876, when it was described as having previously been in use for 43 years, ie since 1833 (Hammond 1988, 87). There are no pipes with moulded vine scroll stems in the firm's 1846 catalogue (Fiolet 1846) and this piece probably dates from c 1860-1920. Fiolet pipes have not previously been recorded from Reading but they were imported to England in large numbers and form a small but regular element of late clay pipe assemblages from across the country.

Gambier / à Paris / M * H / Déposé (21) One plain stem with a four-line incuse stamped mark reading 'Gambier / à Paris / M * H / Déposé' was recovered. The stem has a good burnish and bears the mark of one of the best-known French manufacturers, who operated in Givet, Ardennes, from 1780-1926 (Raphaël 1991, 113-20). This mark was registered in England on 5 May 1892 (No. 164599), when it was described as having been previously used 'for upwards of thirteen years', ie since about 1879 (Hammond 1988, 90-91). The same mark, but without the 'Déposé' had been registered in 1877 and so this particular variant was presumably introduced after that date. This provides an accurate date of between 1877 and 1926 for the Reading fragment. Gambier pipes have not previously been recorded from Reading but, as with the Fiolet pipes above, they were imported in large numbers from the mid 19th century onwards and so a small number would be expected in the town. This piece is most likely to date from c 1880-1920.

IOHN/GREI/THAM (17) This was the most numerous stem stamp found on the excavations, with 11 examples being recovered. This mark occurs on pipes dating from c 1690-1730 and both the mark and associated spur bowl are of a style most frequently found in central southern England. Several examples of this mark have been found in London, on the stems of both heel and spur forms (Oswald 1991), but they are unlikely to have been made there. The stamps are often rather poorly impressed, making comparison difficult, but it is clear that a number of similar but different die types are represented. The mark has not been previously recorded from Reading but the concentration of marks from these excavations strongly suggests that this maker was based there. A John Greetham married at East Woodhay in 1704 and another at Reading on 21 December 1721 (see above), one or both of whom may well have been responsible for these.

RG (16) One example of an incuse stem stamp reading RG below a fleur-de-lys was recovered. This dates from c 1660-90 and has been poorly impressed, so that the G looks more like a C. The mark can, however, be recognised as one of the many RG stem stamps of this period, which are usually attributed to Richard Greenland. Richard Greenland (I) worked at Norton St Philip, Somerset, from at least 1664-1710 and Richard II at Devizes from at least 1688-1736, when he died (Oswald 1991). These marks are quite widely distributed, with examples having been recorded from Bath, Calne, Devizes, Marlborough, Shaftesbury, Wansdyke and Wooten-under-Edge (Oswald 1991). No examples have previously been recorded from Reading.

RICH/ARD.S/AYER (18) One example of a three-line stem stamp with incuse lettering. This mark has not been previously recorded in Reading, but it can be attributed to Richard Sayer, who is recorded at East Woodhay from 1685 until his death in 1716 (Cannon 1991, 25). The burial describes him as John Senior, the implication being he also had a son of the same name. Cannon records examples of this mark from Basing, Chilton Foliat, Coleshill, Littlecote, London, Marlborough, Newbury, Oxford, Poulton, Salisbury, Swindon, Wanborough, Winchester and Virginia, USA (ibid.).

Decorative Stamps (19a and 19b) Two decorative stem stamps without any maker's name or initials were found during the excavations. Both occurred on the stems of large and well polished bowls of c 1690-1730 with a moulded hand and crown mark on the sides of their spurs. Both pipes were almost certainly made in the same mould and so the same maker must have used these two stem stamps, which are different. The first stamp is octagonal and shows a bird, probably intended to be an eagle, with his wings spread, below a spray of foliage (**19a**). It is not clear whether this is being carried in the bird's beak or not. The die is finely cut and a double border encloses the central device. The second stamp is oval and has a finely serrated border (**19b**). The stamp has been poorly impressed, but clearly shows an eagle with its wings displayed. These two stamps are reminiscent of the finely engraved octagons and ovals used to decorate the stems of early 18th-century pipes from Chester (Rutter and Davey 1980). The Chester stems, however, occurred on completely different bowl forms and were invariably accompanied by flanking borders. Similar stem stamps to the Oracle examples have been found at Oxford, some of which have been attributed to Chester despite the fact that the dies in question have not been recorded there (Oswald 1984).

Peacey (1985) has noted other oval stem stamps from Witney, Evesham, Gloucester, Ross-on-Wye and Leominster, two of which depict double-headed eagles. Although these marks are very rare, there does seem to have been a tradition of using them in a band across central southern England from Berkshire to Herefordshire. The Reading examples may well have been made in the town, since the moulded marks are matched by others found there (see below). The quality of the bowl finish, however, is much higher and suggests that these stamps were reserved for the best quality pipes. These examples are important not only for adding two new die types to the known series but also for linking them to a single maker, who may have worked in the town.

Moulded Stem Marks

Just one example of a moulded stem mark was found. This style of marking was rarely used before the 19th century, a period poorly represented in the excavations. The stem fragment has the incuse moulded, sans-serif lettering BRUNSDON / READING on its sides (**22**). This piece probably dates from c 1850-1880 and can be attributed to one of the Brunsdon family, who were working in the town during the 19th century. John Brunsdon (I) is recorded as a pipemaker from at least 1840-71 and his sons, Charles and John (II) from at least 1861-81.

Moulded Heel or Spur Marks

This is the most numerous class of mark with a total of 166 recorded examples, representing some 20 different makers, from the excavations. Moulded marks are extremely rare in England before the 1680s or 1690s, when the style was adopted by London pipemakers. By around 1700, however, this method had become well established and it remained the most popular method for marking pipes in the south of England for the next two centuries. The marks recovered from the excavations are listed and described below, the initial marks being placed in alphabetical order before the symbol marks.

IB (23) One fragmentary example of a 19th-century spur marked IB was recovered. This probably dates from c 1840-1880 and was almost certainly made by one of the two John Brunsdons, father and son, who worked in St Giles Parish, Reading. John Brunsdon I was born in about 1817 or 1818 and is recorded as a pipemaker from 1840-1871. He was dead by 1881. His son (John II) was born in 1840 and recorded as a pipemaker living with his parents in the Census Returns of 1861-1881 (Cannon 1999 and IGI).

WH (24) One example of a bowl of c 1780-1820 with the moulded initials WH. This mark has not been previously recorded from the town, nor has the maker been identified. The H appears to have been cut over another initial, suggesting that the mould changed hands during its working life.

PI (25-26) Two bowls were recovered with the moulded initials PI, one on a transitional bowl form of c 1680-1710 (**25**) and the other on a standard 18th-century bowl of a style produced from c 1700-70 (**26**).

This mark has not been previously recorded from the town, nor are there any documented makers with these initials from the area. It is possible, however, that these are incorrectly executed versions of the common IP mark, particularly the earlier piece, which dates from a period when moulded initials and the conventions for using them were only just becoming established. Either John or Joseph Perry, working to 1694 or 1710 respectively, could have made this earlier piece. Even once the use of moulded initials had become well established mistakes in marking the moulds were sometimes made. The later PI mark has distinctive curled serifs to the I, just like those found on the numerous IP marks, suggesting that it was made by the same mould maker. This may well have been intended as an IP mark, most likely produced for John Paty, who was working *c* 1710-45 (see below).

WI (27) Two fragmentary bowls were recovered with the moulded initials WI. These are both of forms that date from *c* 1760-1810, although the fact that both examples have trimmed heels may well suggest that they date from the earlier part of this range, ie before *c* 1800. Although very similar in appearance, slight differences in detail between the two examples suggests that two different moulds are represented. The initials WI have also been recorded from the Reading Waterfront site and so this maker is likely to have operated locally. These pipes are almost certainly the products of William Ilsley of St Giles Parish, Reading, who took an apprentice in 1756 (Cannon 1999).

DM (28) One fluted bowl fragment with leaf decorated seams dating from *c* 1810-1850 was recovered. This mark has not been previously recorded from Reading and it could either be an import from elsewhere or a perhaps a previously unknown member of the Marlow or Moon families, both of whom were working in Reading during the first half of the 19th century.

I?M? (29) One bowl fragment of *c* 1760-1800 with just the serifs of what appear to be the initials IM was recovered. This mark may well be an early product of John Moon, who is recorded as a pipemaker in Reading from 1823-1842 (Cannon 1999). The initials IM are recorded from the Waterfront excavations but without any indication of the date of the pipe or pipes on which they occur (Hawkes and Fasham 1997, 169).

EN (30) One fragment of *c* 1780-1820 marked EN was recovered. This mark has not been previously recorded from Reading and the maker is unknown.

IN (31-33) Four examples of pipes with the relief moulded initials IN were recovered. Two of these were London style bowls of a form current from *c* 1780-1820 (**31-32**) although neither has a trimmed heel, a finishing technique that was discontinued around 1800, suggesting that they most likely date from *c* 1800-20. Both of these examples were made in different moulds. The other two bowls were both produced in the same mould (**33**) and they are of a later form, dating from *c* 1820-60. All four pipes were most probably made by John Norris (I), who was born in about 1790 and who is recorded working in St Giles Parish, Reading, from at least 1806-1847 (Cannon 1999). He probably retired during the 1850s, being recorded as a retired pipemaker in the 1861 Census. The only known alternative for the later form is John Norris (II),

who was the son of another Reading pipemaker, William Norris (Cannon 1999). John (II) was born in 1841 and recorded as a pipemaker from 1861-1864. His short recorded working life, together with the fact that the later style IN pipes probably date from before 1860, both suggest that all four IN pipes from these excavations can be attributed to John Norris (I). Pipes marked IN have previously been recorded from the Waterfront excavations in Reading (Hawkes & Fasham 1997, 169).

WN (34-35) Two bowl fragments with the relief moulded initials WN were recovered from the excavations. They were both from different moulds, which, like the IN pipes above, represent two different periods of production. The earlier fragment (34) is of a *c* 1780-1830 style but without the heel being trimmed, suggesting a date of *c* 1800-1830. The later example (35) has a smaller spur and initials and dates from *c* 1820-1860 in style. Both of these pieces can be attributed to William Norris of St Giles Parish, Reading. William Norris was born in about 1806 or 1807 and is recorded as a pipemaker from at least 1830-1864 (Cannon 1999). He clearly became a well-established maker, being recorded as a master employing 3 men in the 1851 Census and 4 men in that of 1861. Pipes marked WN have previously been recorded from the Waterfront excavations in Reading (Hawkes and Fasham 1997, 169).

IP (36-48) Pipes marked IP are by far the most common to have been found on this excavation with at least 82 definite examples and another four probable ones, representing about 55% of all the legible moulded heel marks recovered. These marks occur in a range of different styles and on a range of different bowl types but all are of late 17th- or 18th-century date. IP pipes have been found on all the other recorded excavations in Reading (Table 9.14) with no less than 189 examples from Friar Street (Cannon 1997), where they represented nearly 77% of all the marked pipes recovered. The very large numbers of these pipes found and their relatively narrow date range strongly suggests that most, if not all, are the products of a large and well-established local workshop.

Unfortunately there were several makers with the initials IP who have been recorded working at Reading during this period (Cannon 1999). The earliest of these are members of the Perry family, with John Perry I and II being recorded as pipemakers from 1636-1694 and Joseph Perry being recorded as a pipemaker at his death in 1710. Although some of the early IP marks could have been made by either John Perry (II) or Joseph Perry, the majority are of 18th-century forms. Given the large numbers that are found, it would seem unlikely that the Perry family could have made them all before 1710. In contrast, John Paty, born 1688, married 1710 and died 1745, would have been working for 30-40 years at a time when these 18th-century styles would have been in vogue. The only slight doubt regarding Paty as a candidate for these pipes is the fact that his inventory of 1745 included just '*two screws* [ie presses for moulding pipes] *and three moulds*', valued at £1.5s.0d (Cannon 1995, 33). Unless Paty had already disposed of a number of moulds and presses (or they were excluded from his inventory) this would suggest a very modest workshop. It would be surprising if such a small workshop could have produced the numbers of IP pipes recorded in Reading but, unless another maker with these initials comes to light, John Paty remains the most likely candidate to have made them. If this is the case, then the majority of the IP types can be dated to *c* 1710-45, although it is worth noting that some of the forms appear to be later, and so there may well have also been a later maker with these initials who has not yet been identified in the documentary record.

As mentioned above, there are two pipes marked PI that could also have been intended to be IP. One of these (25) dates from c 1680-1710, which is the earliest date at which moulded initials were used in the south of England. This could be a product of either John (II) or Joseph Perry (see above). The other PI mark (26) is very similar to many of the IP marks dating from c 1700-70 and could have been made by John Paty, working c 1710-1745. A total of 85 of the 86 probable IP marks could be sorted into sub-types according to the bowl form and/or style of the mark. A total of six sub-groups can be identified amongst the IP pipes, as set out below.

The stylistically earliest IP mark is represented by three examples, which occur on spur forms dating from c 1690-1730. These bowls are of a style characteristic of central southern England and reflect influences from that area on the pipes produced at Reading. This bowl form can be divided into two sub-types; one with a slightly thicker spur and curled serifs to the 'I' (36) and one with a finer spur and square cut serifs to the 'I' (37). These three examples represent just 3.5% of the IP marks recovered from this site and so, despite the fact that at least two moulds of this style were in use, this type did not form a major part of the production from the IP workshop.

The remaining 82 identifiable IP marks all occur on London style pipes of a very standard form, which was current from at least 1700 to 1770, making precise dating within this range difficult. These pipes can be divided into four distinct sub-types, differentiated by the nature of the marks, which are as follows: -

There is just one example with the crowned initials IP (38), representing just over 1% of all the IP marks recovered. Crowned initials are normally, but not exclusively, associated with London makers and so it is possible that this is an 'import' from the capital rather than a local piece. The initials, however, clearly fit with the mass of other IP marks and so this may just represent a particular mould type used locally. A pipe or pipes with the crowned initials IP have also been recovered from the Reading Waterfront excavations, (Hawkes & Fasham 1997, 169).

There are four examples where a dot has been placed before the 'I' (39). The dot is neatly formed and clearly mould imparted but its significance is unclear. At least two mould types are represented, one with the dot roughly central to the 'I' (as illustrated) and one with the dot placed a little lower (not illustrated). All of these examples have distinctive curled serifs to the 'I'. The 'I' preceded by a dot represents just 4.7% of the IP marks from the Oracle excavations. In contrast, 20 examples, representing 10.6% of the IP marks, had this feature at the Friar Street site in Reading (Cannon, *in litt*, 11/3/1999).

There are 31 examples of IP marks with just plain initials but where the 'I' has distinctive curled serifs. The size of the bowls varies slightly (40-43) and it is evident from the placement, orientation and detail of the initials that a number of different mould types are represented. These types represent some 36% of the Oracle IP pipes but they represented as many as 87% of those from the Friar Street site (162 out of 187 examples; Cannon, *in litt*, 11/3/1999).

The final group of IP marks is characterised by plain initials with square cut serifs to the 'I'. As with the curled serif group, slight variations in bowl size occur (44-48) and a range of different mould types is represented. There are 46 examples of this type, representing just over 54% of the IP marks from this site. This style of mark was not recorded at all from the Friar Street excavations although, conversely, that site produced 5 examples with this style of lettering but with a retrograde P, none of which were found at

the Oracle. A few of the square cut IP marks from the Oracle occur on rather small looking heel fragments with narrow stems, for example, catalogue no. **48**. These all have trimmed heels, suggesting a pre-1800 date, and some of the stem bores are as small as 3/64". No complete bowls were recovered, but these types seem likely to date from the late 18th century and so cannot have been made by the John Paty who died in 1745. This suggest that either a later maker of this name or another IP maker must have worked in the area during the later 18th century. While the presence of another IP maker would help explain the small number of later pipes, the majority of the IP pipes are of good 18th-century forms that would fit well together as the products of a prolific local workshop.

MP A single example of a fluted pipe dating from c1770-1820 marked MP was found (**49**). This maker has not yet been identified but he is likely to have worked locally since MP pipes have been recorded from two other sites in Reading (Table 9.14). There were several pipemaking families in the area with the surname initial P.

RP (50-52) At least seven and probably a further eight pipes marked RP were recovered from the excavations (several examples had poorly moulded or damaged initials). All occur on plain 18th-century bowl forms but there are clearly a number of different moulds represented, at least three of which can be differentiated by the size and form of the lettering alone. Some examples are characterised by neatly formed letters of medium size (**50**). A second type has a small and poorly formed 'R', which is often indistinctly moulded (**51**) while the third has large letters characterised by a particularly large and sloping base to the 'P' (**52**). RP marks have been found at all the other recorded sites in Reading (Table 9.14). The RP maker appears to have regularly supplied the town since 42 examples were found at Friar Street, including at least four varieties of mark, one of which had a retrograde P (Cannon, *in litt*, 11.3.99). There are two Wallingford makers who could have made these pipes – either Richard Pickman or the apprentice he took in 1708, Richard Ryeman (Cannon 1999). Another alternative is the pipemaker Richard Pickman of Henley-on-Thames, who took an apprentice in 1752 (Oswald 1975, 161). This later reference could either be to the Wallingford maker who had moved or to another member of the same family.

SP (53) One example of c 1700-70 with the moulded initials SP was recovered. This mark has been previously recorded from the town (Hawkes & Fasham 1997, 169), but the maker has not yet been identified. See also PS/RS below.

TP (54) One heel fragment of c 1760-1810 with a trimmed base and the moulded initials TP was recovered. This mark has been previously recorded from the town (Hawkes and Fasham 1997, 169), but the maker has not yet been identified.

IS? (55) One spur fragment of c 1690-1720 with moulded initials was recovered. The initials are very small and poorly moulded but the Christian initial is almost certainly an 'I'. The surname initial is very faint and unclear but may be an 'S'. A single pipe marked IS or TS on a pedestal base was recorded from

the Friar Street excavations in Reading. A possible maker for these pipes is John Scotwell of Henley-on-Thames, who was buried in 1705, but this attribution is rather tentative.

PS or RS (56) One example of *c* 1700-70 with the moulded initials PS or RS (the Christian name initial being unclear) and another of the same date clearly marked RS were recovered from the excavations. RS marks have previously been recorded from the town (Hawkes and Fasham 1997, 169) when they were attributed to a London maker. It seems more likely, however, that they represent an as yet unidentified local maker. If one of the examples is in fact PS, then the same maker as the SP pipe above may have made it, the initials being confused as with the IP/PI pipes discussed previously.

TS (57-58) Two bowls of *c* 1700-70 certainly marked TS and another probably marked TS were recovered. This mark has not been previously recorded from Reading but at least two mould types are represented, both of which have quite large initials of early 18th-century type. These pipes can be attributed to Thomas Stanes of St Giles Parish, Reading, who died in 1722 (Cannon 1999).

Star / Star (59-60) Twelve pipes with a star mark on either side of the spur or heel were recovered. In each case the star has eight arms and a central dot. Eleven of the twelve examples occur on spur pipes dating from *c* 1690-1730. These are all very similar and may have been made in the same mould (59). Just one example occurs on a heel form of a type current from *c* 1700-1770. This example, however, has a lightly bottered rim, suggesting that it dates from the early 18th century and that it is contemporary with the spur pipes (60). The spur form does not appear to have been recorded in Reading previously and only a single example of the heel form has been recorded, from Friar Street (Cannon 1997). The use of star marks was quite common in London at this period but the spur form is not typical of that centre and the number found here suggests local manufacture.

Hand / Hand (61) Five examples of spur bowls with a hand or gauntlet mark on each side of the spur were recovered. Slight differences in the form of the mark show that at least two different moulds are represented. All of these bowls, which are likely to have been produced locally, date from *c* 1690-1730. This mark has been previously recorded from the town (Hawkes & Fasham 1997, 169).

Hand / Crown (62-64) Twelve examples marked with a hand on the left hand side of the heel or spur and a crown on the right were recovered. Ten of these are spur forms dating from *c* 1690-1730, which can be divided into at least three mould types. There are two examples of a particularly elegant and well-finished type with finely burnished surfaces and decorative stamps added to their stems (see above; catalogue no. 62). The remaining eight are all of a slightly different form and none of them is burnished. Although these eight examples are superficially very similar, slight differences in the marks detail shows that at least two different mould types are represented. The final two examples occur on heel forms of *c* 1700-1750 and both were probably made in the same mould (64). This mark has not been previously recorded from the town but the occurrence of 12 examples, representing at least 3 different bowl forms and 4 different moulds, strongly suggests that these pipes were produced locally.

Crown / Crown (65) One heel fragment of *c* 1720-80 marked with a crown on each side was recovered. Crown marks are commonly found on London products but, given the various other symbol marks that were evidently current in Reading, there is no reason why this example could not also be local. This mark has previously been recorded from the town (Hawkes & Fasham 1997, 169).

Conclusions

Despite the poor state of knowledge revealed in 1989 (Atkin 1989, 13) and the rather short list of documented pipemakers for the county (Oswald 1975, 160-1) there has been some positive progress over the last few years. A number of excavated pipe groups from the town have been recovered and studied although it is unfortunate that the substantial Waterfront assemblage only received cursory analysis and publication (Hawkes and Fasham 1997). The list of known pipemakers has been greatly extended and fleshed out (Cannon 1999), and full publication of this research is eagerly awaited. These studies have provided a basic framework against which the new finds can be set.

The Oracle excavations have produced a very substantial group of pipes, which have made a significant contribution to our understanding of pipes from the region. They have provided a valuable insight into the forms that were being used in Reading, especially during the 17th and 18th centuries, and enabled an illustrated catalogue of most of the known marks from the town to be prepared. Different bowl styles from the West Country and London appear to have been used together and the range and number of marked pipes suggests that there was a thriving local industry that developed its own distinctive forms, particularly during the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Imported pipes from Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somerset and France hint at Reading's position on an important trade route but further work is clearly needed to establish the broader picture.

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Catalogue of illustrated pipes (Figs 9.24-9.29)

All illustrations are at 1:1 with the exception of the details of the stamped marks, which are at 2:1.

Figure 9.24

- S1 Bowl fragment of c1610-1640 with fully milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Quite a good little form, but roughly finished. Area 22 [2135], Ref. No. 113.
- S2 Bowl fragment of c1630-1660 with unmilled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 29 [3833], Ref. No. 173.
- S3 Bowl fragment of c1650-1670 with half milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 8/64". Area 29 [4171], Ref. No. 321.
- S4 Bowl fragment of c1660-1680 with fully milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 22 [1855], Ref. No. 66.
- S5 Bowl fragment of c1660-1680 with half milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 12 [572], Ref. No. 26.
- S6 Bowl fragment of c1660-1690 with unmilled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 12 [752], Ref. No. 42.
- S7 Bowl fragment of c1680-1710 with unmilled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Made of a fine sandy fabric. Area 29 [4486], Ref. No. 533.
- S8 Two joining bowl fragment (freshly broken) of c1680-1710 with a bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Rim slightly damaged but probably never milled. Area 29 [4344], Ref. No. 379.
- S9 Bowl fragment of c1660-1690 with a bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Incuse stamped mark reading R G across the stem - probably Richard Greenland of Norton St Philip, Somerset, recorded 1664-1710 (ob). The pipe has been finished with a good burnish. Area 29 [5600], Ref. No. 726.
- S10 Bowl fragment of c1680-1720 with unmilled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Well finished spur bowl with good curved form and finely burnished surface. Rather a large bore for Reading at this date and almost certainly an import to the town. Area 29 [3958], Ref. No. 262.

- S11 Bowl fragment of *c*1680-1710 with a bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Unusual form – uncertain if it has an unusually curved front or whether it has just been distorted when soft. Plain groove for one quarter of rim facing smoker. Area 29 [5602], Ref. No. 731.
- S12 Bowl and joining stem fragment (fresh break) of *c*1680-1720 with unmilled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 5/64". A total of 89mm of stem survives without a mark. Area 29 [5274], Ref. No. 606.
- S13 Bowl and four joining stem fragments of *c*1690-1730 with unmilled, internally trimmed and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". The joining fragments suggest that this piece was freshly deposited, thus providing a reliable date for the context. Area 29 [3854], Ref. No. 207.
- S14 Bowl fragment of *c*1690-1750 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 6/64". The pipe has been given a good burnish. REORM 98 [U/S].
- S15 Bowl fragment of *c*1690-1730 with unmilled, cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Unusual form with very pronounced flare at rim and a sharp, forward pointing spur. Area 29 [5448], Ref. No. 641.
- S16 Bowl fragment of *c*1690-1730 with unmilled, cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Area 29 [5575], Ref. No. 702.
- S17 Two joining bowl fragments (fresh break) of *c*1690-1730 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Relief moulded mark comprising a hand and crown on the sides of the spur. The bowl has an internal bowl cross - the 'upright' axis of which leans slightly to the left of the long axis of the pipe. Area 29 [5199], Ref. No. 590.
- S18 Bowl fragment of *c*1820-1880 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading I N on the heel sides. Same mould as an example in Context 282 (No 749). Made by John Norris of Reading. Area 304 [12560].
- H1 Bowl fragment of *c*1610-1640 with fully milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Area 22 [2002], Ref. No. 79.
- H2 Bowl fragment of *c*1610-1640 with fully milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 29 [4362], Ref. No. 403.
- H3 Bowl fragment of *c*1610-1640 with fully milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 8/64". Area 22 [2000], Ref. No. 68.

Figure 9.25

- H4 Bowl fragment of c1620-1640 with fully milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 8/64". Area 29 [5502], Ref. No. 684.
- H5 Bowl fragment of c1630-1660 with fully milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 22 [2053], Ref. No. 104.
- H6 Bowl fragment of c1630-1660 with half milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 29 [5250], Ref. No. 597.
- H7 Bowl fragment of c1640-1660 with half milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Lop-sided and rather oval heel. Area 22 [2000], Ref. No. 77.
- H8 Bowl fragment of c1650-1670 with half milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Area 28 [10266], Ref. No. 761.
- H9 Bowl fragment of c1650-1670 with half milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 29 [5475], Ref. No. 658.
- H10 Bowl fragment of c1650-1670 with half milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 22 [2199], Ref. No. 114.
- H11 Bowl fragment of c1650-1670 with half milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Very poor and lop-sided little bowl. Area 12 [9317], Ref. No. 55.
- H12 Bowl fragment of c1650-1670 with half milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 29 [3704], Ref. No. 131.
- H13 Bowl fragment of c1660-1680 with three quarters milled and bottered rim. Area 29 [3705], Ref. No. 132.
- H14 Bowl fragment of c1650-1670 with three quarters milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 8/64". Area 29 [4376], Ref. No. 424.
- H15 Bowl fragment of c1650-1680 with unmilled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Unusual bowl type for Reading - more typical of Central/Southern or West Country styles. Area 29 [5596], Ref. No. 724.
- H16 Bowl fragment of c1660-1680 with one quarter milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 12 [586], Ref. No. 29.

- H17 Bowl fragment of c1660-1680 with one quarter milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 29 [5790], Ref. No. 733.
- H18 Bowl fragment of c1660-1690 with half milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Area 29 [4439], Ref. No. 470.
- H19 Bowl fragment of c1670-1700 with unmilled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 29 [5475], Ref. No. 663.
- H20 Bowl fragment of c1670-1700, unmilled and internally trimmed and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 29 [4209], Ref. No. 333.
- H21 Bowl fragment of c1670-1700 with unmilled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Area 29 [5582], Ref. No. 715.
- H22 Bowl fragment of c1680-1710 with one quarter milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Transitional type with large flared heel. Area 29 [5544], Ref. No. 686.
- H23 Bowl fragment of c1680-1710 with unmilled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Area 29 [3839], Ref. No. 179.

Figure 9.26

- H24 Bowl fragment of c1680-1720 with a milled and bottered rim. Stem bore unmeasurable. Transitional form with a flared heel and very curved body shape - not a London form. Bowl damaged. Area 29 [3787], Ref. No. 152.
- H25 Bowl fragment of c1670-1700 with a milled and internally trimmed and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 29 [5567], Ref. No. 696.
- H26 Bowl fragment of c1680-1710 with unmilled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Area 29 [4463], Ref. No. 522.
- H27 Bowl fragment of c1680-1710 with one quarter milled and internally trimmed and bottered rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Relief moulded mark reading P I on the sides of the heel. Early use of a moulded initial mark - possibly arranged incorrectly and intended to read IP rather than PI. Area 29 [4463], Ref. No. 523.
- H28 Bowl and joining stem fragment (fresh break) of c1680-1710 with unmilled and internally trimmed and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 29 [4486], Ref. No. 540.

- H29 Bowl fragment of *c*1680-1710 with half milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Area 22 [2046], Ref. No. 93.
- H30 Bowl fragment of *c*1680-1710 with unmilled and internally trimmed and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Area 29 [4394], Ref. No. 460.
- H31 Bowl fragment of *c*1690-1740 with unmilled and cut and internally trimmed rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Area 300 [13273].
- H32 Bowl fragment of *c*1690-1720 with unmilled and cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Area 29 [5575], Ref. No. 707.
- H33 Bowl fragment of *c*1700-1770 with unmilled and cut and wiped rim. Area 29 [3789], Ref. No. 155.
- H34 Bowl fragment of *c*1760-1820 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 4/64". Flutes and dots on bowl with foliage above. Traces of moulded initials on heel that appear to have been erased in mould. Heel base trimmed. Upright internal bowl cross. Area 29 [5475], Ref. No. 682.
- H35 Bowl fragment of *c*1780-1820 with unmilled and cut and possibly wiped rim. Relief moulded mark reading I N on the sides of the heel. Complete bowl with cut and possibly wiped rim. Base of heel not trimmed so most likely early nineteenth century in date. Area 29 [3704], Ref. No. 129.
- 1 Mouthpiece fragment of *c*1700-1800 with a stem bore of 4/64". Unusual fragment comprising a mouthpiece with the broken end ground smooth to give a total length of 34mm for the re-worked fragment. Area 12 [627], Ref. No. 766.
- 2 Stem fragment of *c*1670-1730 with a stem bore of 7/64". A 67mm section of stem with part of one end ground smooth (just one edge of the narrow end break). Area 29 [3715].
- 3 Stem fragment of *c*1610-1700 with a stem bore of 7/64". Stem with one end ground smooth after having been broken. Area 12 [505], Ref. No. 765.
- 4 Stem fragment of *c*1640-1700 with a stem bore of 7/64". Stem fragment with a single facet ground across one end after having been broken. Area 29 [5475], Ref. No. 664.

- 5 Two joining stem fragments (freshly broken) of c1610-1700, pinched to give barley-sugar decoration and with a stem bore of 7/64". The stem is very highly fired to near stoneware and has slaggy encrustation. An associated bowl from the same context dates from c1650-1670. Area 22 [2060], Ref. No. 770.
- 6 Stem fragment of c1680-1710 with a stem bore of 6/64". Unusual stem with faint lines along its length, as if burnished but too wet, and faint spiral decoration impressed. This is not a very clean line or milled, just a lightly impressed marks comprising two complete loops with flanking spirals. Area 29 [5544], Ref. No. 688.
- 7 Stem fragment of c1610-1700 with a stem bore of 7/64". Stem fragment from near the mouthpiece that has clearly broken during manufacturing and been pushed together again, leaving a 'step' in the stem. This has been wiped smooth but not finished with a band of milling, as is usually the case. Area 29 [5370], Ref. No. 619.
- 8 Stem fragment of c1610-1700 with a stem bore of 7/64" and a double spiral groove all along the stem. One groove is more steeply angled and has been applied over the other. Uncommon form of decoration. Area 29 [4468], Ref. No. 531.
- 9 Stem fragment of c1650-1670 with a stem bore of 7/64". Stem fragment from mid-section of the pipe with a lumpy area decorated with a milled band, presumably from a stem repair. Area 29 [4376], Ref. No. 458.
- 10 Bowl fragment of c1640-1660 with half milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 8/64". Neat pattern of milled decoration on an expanded stem section with a smooth rather than ragged fracture. Almost certainly the milling was to disguise a manufacturing mend which has subsequently parted. Area 22 [2000], Ref. No. 69.

Figure 9.27

- 11 Mouthpiece fragment of c1610-1700 with a stem bore of 7/64". Interesting mouthpiece with the end slightly expanded, rather like the nineteenth-century nipple type mouthpieces. Area 12 [752], Ref. No. 768.
- 12 Stem fragment of c1660-1710 with a stem bore of 6/64". Stem with at least four neat, regular cuts made across the stem after firing. Fine, sandy fabric, most likely contemporary with main group of associated bowls, which date from c1680-1710. Area 29 [3839], Ref. No. 194.
- 13 Stem fragment of c1700-1770 with at least three deep cuts made into stem after it has been fired (one is at the left hand break). The cuts are not deep enough to intersect the stem bore. Area 29 [3803].

- 14 Bowl fragment of *c*1650-1680 with one quarter milled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Incuse stamped mark reading IOHN PERRY on the heel. West Country style bowl and stamp. Pipemakers named John Perry are recorded at Reading in 1636-37 and 1694. Area 12 [823], Ref. No. 43.
- 15 Bowl fragment of *c*1690-1730 with a stem bore of 6/64". Incuse stamped mark reading RICH/ARD/CVTTS across the stem 14mm behind the bowl. Cutts worked at East Woodhay where he married in 1693 and was buried in 1731. Area 29 [3864], Ref. No. 214.
- 16 Bowl fragment of *c*1660-1690 with bottered rim and a stem bore of 7/64". Incuse stamped mark reading R G across the stem. Probably Richard Greenland of Norton St Philip, Somerset - recorded 1664-1710 (ob). The pipe has been given a good burnish. Area 29 [5600], Ref. No. 726.
- 17 Bowl and joining stem fragment of *c*1690-1730 with bottered rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Incuse stamped mark reading IOHN/GREE/THAM across the stem. Fine spur bowl with joining stamped stem – the stamp starts 15mm from bowl. Illustrated pipe from Area 29 [5575], Ref. No. 700 with another stamp from Area 29 [5366], Ref. No. 614 used to complete the die detail. The second example has a stem bore of 6/64" and the stem stamp starts about 10mm from the bowl junction.
- 18 Bowl fragment of *c*1690-1720 with cut rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Incuse stamped mark reading RICH/ARD.S/AYER across the stem. Richard Sayer married in Winchester in 1696. Area 300 [13361].
- 19a Bowl and joining stem fragment of *c*1690-1730 with unmilled, cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Relief moulded mark comprising a hand and crown on the sides of the spur and an octagonal bird stamp (probably an eagle) across the stem. The joining fragment (old break) gives 15cm of stem surviving in all. The stem stamp starts 17mm from bowl and was clearly not associated with any other borders, etc. The pipe has been given a good burnish. Area 12 [8565], Ref. No. 49.
- 19b Detail of a different bird oval stamped across the stem of a bowl from the same mould as 19a above. This example has a cut rim, a stem bore of 6/64" and has been given a finely burnished surface. This stamp also occurs in isolation and starts 20mm from the bowl. Area 29 [4171], Ref. No. 323.
- 20 Stem fragment of *c*1850-1920 with a stem bore of 3/64". Incuse stamped mark reading 'L. Fiolet / a St Omer' across the stem. Thin stem with moulded vine scroll design, picked out with

enamel decoration. The firm operated from 1765-1921 but this mark was only appears to have been used after 1833 and the style of the pipe is mid-nineteenth century or later. Area 12 [646], Ref. No. 767.

- 21 Stem fragment of *c*1880-1920 with a stem bore of 4/64". Incuse stamped mark reading 'Gambier / à Paris / M * H / Déposé' across the stem. This particular mark was only introduced in about 1879 by the firm. The stem has been given a good burnish. Area 29 [3831], Ref. No. 172.
- 22 Stem fragment of *c*1850-1880 with a stem bore of 4/64". Incuse moulded mark reading BRUNSDON / READING along the sides of the stem. The Brunsdon family is recorded working at Reading from at least 1840-81. Area 12 [8788], Ref. No. 764.
- 23 Bowl fragment of *c*1840-1880 with a stem bore of 3/64". Relief moulded mark reading I B on the sides of the spur. Not enough of the bowl survives to see whether it was decorated or not. Area 29 [4541], Ref. No. 556.
- 24 Three joining bowl fragment of *c*1780-1820 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading W H on the sides of the heel. Unidentified maker. Area 356 [12691].
- 25 Bowl fragment of *c*1680-1710 with one quarter milled, internally trimmed and bottered rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Relief moulded mark reading P I on the sides of the heel. Early use of a moulded initial mark - possibly arranged incorrectly and intended to read IP rather than PI. Area 29 [4463], Ref. No. 523.
- 26 Bowl fragment of *c*1700-1770 with a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading P I on the sides of the heel. Lettering matches IP pipes, perhaps reversed in error. Area 300 [13271].
- 27 Bowl fragment of *c*1760-1810. Relief moulded mark reading W I on the sides of the heel. Heel has been trimmed so probably dates from before *c*1800-1810. A similar example, but probably from a different mould, was recovered from [3923], Ref. No. 253. This piece is from Area 29 [3704], Ref. No. 127.
- 28 Bowl fragment of *c*1810-1850 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading D M on the sides of the heel. Large serif initials on heel; thin flutes and alternating spikes and leaves on the bowl. Quite a short bowl form. Area 29 [3833], Ref. No. 176.

- 29 Bowl fragment of c1760-1800 with cut rim and a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading I? M? on the sides of the heel. Thin-walled bowl with a faint upright internal bowl cross - leaning slightly to right. Damaged initials, possibly reading IM but not certain. Heel trimmed. Area 29 [5475], Ref. No. 678.
- 30 Bowl fragment of c1780-1820 with a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading E N on the sides of the heel. Area 29 [3839], Ref. No. 193.

Figure 9.28

- 31 Bowl fragment of c1780-1820 with unmilled, cut and possibly wiped rim. Relief moulded mark reading I N on the sides of the heel. Base of heel not trimmed so most likely early nineteenth century in date. Area 29 [3704], Ref. No. 129.
- 32 Three joining fragments from a large, thin-walled bowl of c1780-1820 with cut rim and a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading I N on the sides of the heel, which is not trimmed so most likely to be early nineteenth century in date. Area 29 [5475], Ref. No. 679.
- 33 Bowl fragment of c1820-1880 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading I N on the sides of the heel. Same mould as an example in [282] Ref. No. 749. Made by John Norris of Reading. Area 304 [12560].
- 34 Bowl fragment of c1780-1820 with a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading W N on the sides of the heel. Heel fragment only. Area 29 [3963], Ref. No. 275.
- 35 Bowl fragment of c1820-1860 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading W N on the sides of the heel. Area 304 [12560].
- 36 Bowl fragment of c1690-1730 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading I P on the sides of the spur. I has curled serifs; spur base is trimmed. Area 29 [4050], Ref. No. 306.
- 37 Bowl fragment of c1690-1730 with unmilled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading I P on the sides of the spur. Area 29 [3887], Ref. No. 243.
- 38 Bowl fragment of c1700-1750 with unmilled, internally trimmed and wiped rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Relief moulded crowned mark reading I P on the sides of the heel. Chunky bowl form - could well be early eighteenth century (c1700-20) and contemporary with other bowls in this context. Area 29 [3864], Ref. No. 218.

- 39 Bowl fragment of *c*1700-1770 with unmilled, cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading I P on the sides of the heel, with a dot moulded before the initial I. Area 12 [8565], Ref. No. 50.
- 40 Bowl fragment of *c*1700-1770 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading I P on the sides of the heel. Area 300 [13273].
- 41 Bowl fragment of *c*1700-1770 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading I P on the sides of the heel. Curled serifs to the I. Area 29 [4039], Ref. No. 297.
- 42 Bowl fragment of *c*1700-1770 with unmilled and bottered rim and a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading I P on the sides of the heel. I with curled serifs. Area 29 [4173], Ref. No. 330.
- 43 Bowl fragment of *c*1700-1770 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading I P on the sides of the heel. Small bowl, very similar to 40 but from a different mould. Area 300 [13271].
- 44 Bowl fragment of *c*1700-1770 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading I P on the sides of the heel. Area 29 [3868], Ref. No. 224.
- 45 Bowl fragment of *c*1700-1770 with unmilled, cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading I P on the sides of the heel and an unusual internal bowl mark comprising an eight-arm star with spikes between the spokes. Plain serifs on the I. Area 29 [3824], Ref. No. 160.
- 46 Bowl fragment of *c*1700-1770 with unmilled and cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading I P on the sides of the heel. Interior bowl mark comprising a fairly bold upright cross (+) and a slighter angled cross (x) making up an eight arm star. Area 29 [4046], Ref. No. 300.
- 47 Bowl fragment of *c*1740-1780 with unmilled and cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading I P on the sides of the heel. Area 29 [3870], Ref. No. 224.
- 48 Bowl fragment of *c*1740-1780 with a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading I P on the sides of the heel. Area 29 [3870], Ref. No. 227.

49 Bowl fragment of c1770-1820 with a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading M P on the sides of the heel. This fragment has traces of enclosed flutes on bowl. Base of heel not trimmed. Area 29 [5475], Ref. No. 683.

50 Bowl fragment of c1700-1770. Relief moulded mark reading R P on the sides of the heel. Area 29 [3704], Ref. No. 119.

Figure 9.29

51 Bowl and joining stem fragment of c1700-1770 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading R P on the sides of the heel. Bowl and joining stem (old break) to give 123mm of straight stem surviving. The R is rather small and poorly executed in comparison with the P. Area 29 [5582], Ref. No. 721.

52 Bowl fragment of c1700-1770 with cut rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Relief moulded mark reading R P on the sides of the heel. Area 29 [4848], Ref. No. 562.

53 Bowl fragment of c1700-1770 with a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading S P on the sides of the heel. Heel only, probably early C18, unidentified maker Area 302 [12201], Ref. No. .

54 Bowl fragment of c1760-1810 with a stem bore of 4/64". Relief moulded mark reading T P on the sides of the heel. Heel fragment with trimmed base. Area 29 [5475], Ref. No. 680.

55 Bowl fragment of c1690-1730 with a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading I S? on the sides of the spur - poorly moulded and with the surname initial unclear. Area 29 [5383], Ref. No. 629.

56 Bowl fragment of c1700-1770 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading P or R S on the sides of the heel. Area 300 [13273].

57 Two joining bowl fragments (fresh break) of c1700-1770 with unmilled and internally trimmed and cut rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark reading T S on the sides of the heel. Area 29 [3833], Ref. No. 174.

58 Two joining bowl fragments (fresh break) of c1700-1750 with unmilled and cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Relief moulded mark reading T? S on the sides of the heel. Area 12 [8676], Ref. No. 52.

59 Bowl fragment of c1690-1730 with unmilled and cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark comprising a star with a central dot on each side of the spur. This

- fragment has 62mm of surviving stem without any stamped mark on it. Area 29 [5384], Ref. No. 631.
- 60 Bowl fragment of *c*1700-1740 with unmilled, cut and possibly bottered rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark comprising a star with a central dot on each side of the heel. Area 302 [12201].
- 61 Bowl fragment of *c*1690-1730 with unmilled and cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark comprising a hand on each side of the spur. Area 29 [5383], Ref. No. 627.
- 62 Bowl and joining stem fragment of *c*1690-1730 with unmilled, cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Relief moulded mark consisting of a hand and crown on the sides of the spur. Two examples from this particular mould type were found, each of which had a different bird stamp applied to the stem (see s 19a and 19b). Area 12 [8565], Ref. No. 49.
- 63 Two joining bowl fragments (fresh break) of *c*1690-1730 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Relief moulded mark comprising a hand and crown on the sides of the spur. The bowl has an internal bowl cross - the 'upright' axis of which leans slightly to the left. Area 29 [5199], Ref. No. 590.
- 64 Bowl fragment of *c*1700-1740 with unmilled and cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 6/64". Relief moulded mark comprising a hand and crown on the sides of the heel. Area 29 [5383], Ref. No. 628.
- 65 Bowl fragment of *c*1760-1790 with a stem bore of 5/64". Relief moulded mark comprising a crown on each side of the heel. Area 29 [5378], Ref. No. 625.
- 66 Bowl fragment of *c*1780-1850 with unmilled, cut and wiped rim and a stem bore of 5/64". Bowl decorated with moulded beading and floral swags; probably French. Area 301 [12043].
- 67 Bowl fragment of *c*1780-1820 with moulded decoration consisting of bold, deeply moulded flutes with dots between. Another fragment probably from the same mould recovered from [5475] Ref. No. 681. Area 29 [3704], Ref. No. 126.
- 68 Bowl fragment of *c*1850-1910 with unmilled and cut rim and a stem bore of 4/64". Spurless bowl with open leaves on seams and tile or scale decoration on the bowl sides. Area 12 [8899], Ref. No. 54.
- 69 Stem fragment of *c*1850-1920 from a short stemmed or 'cutty' pipe with thorn decoration. The stem has a lozenge-shaped section. Area 300 [13011].

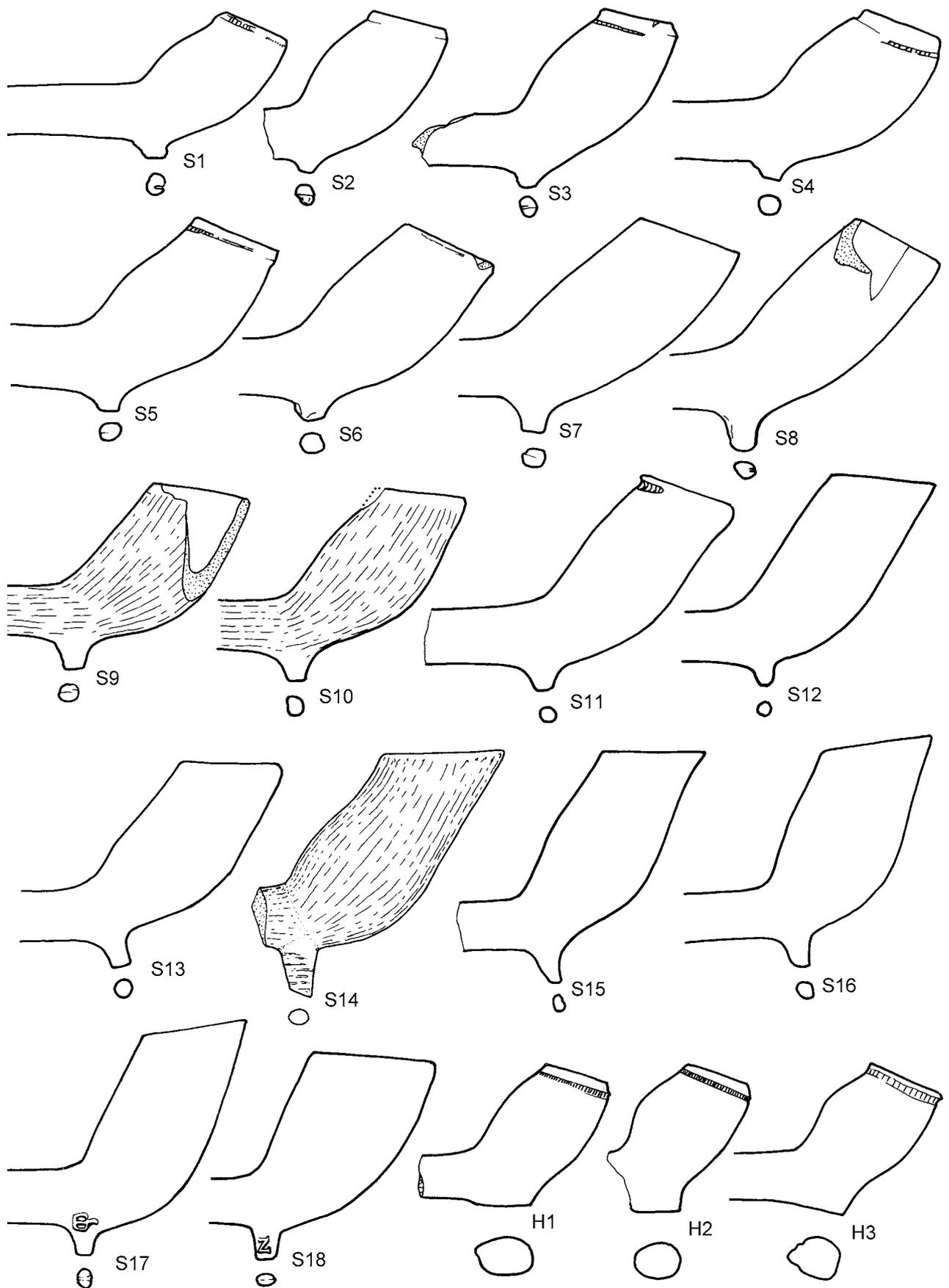


Figure 9.24: Clay tobacco pipes: Spur forms (Nos S1-S18) and heel forms (Nos H1-H3)

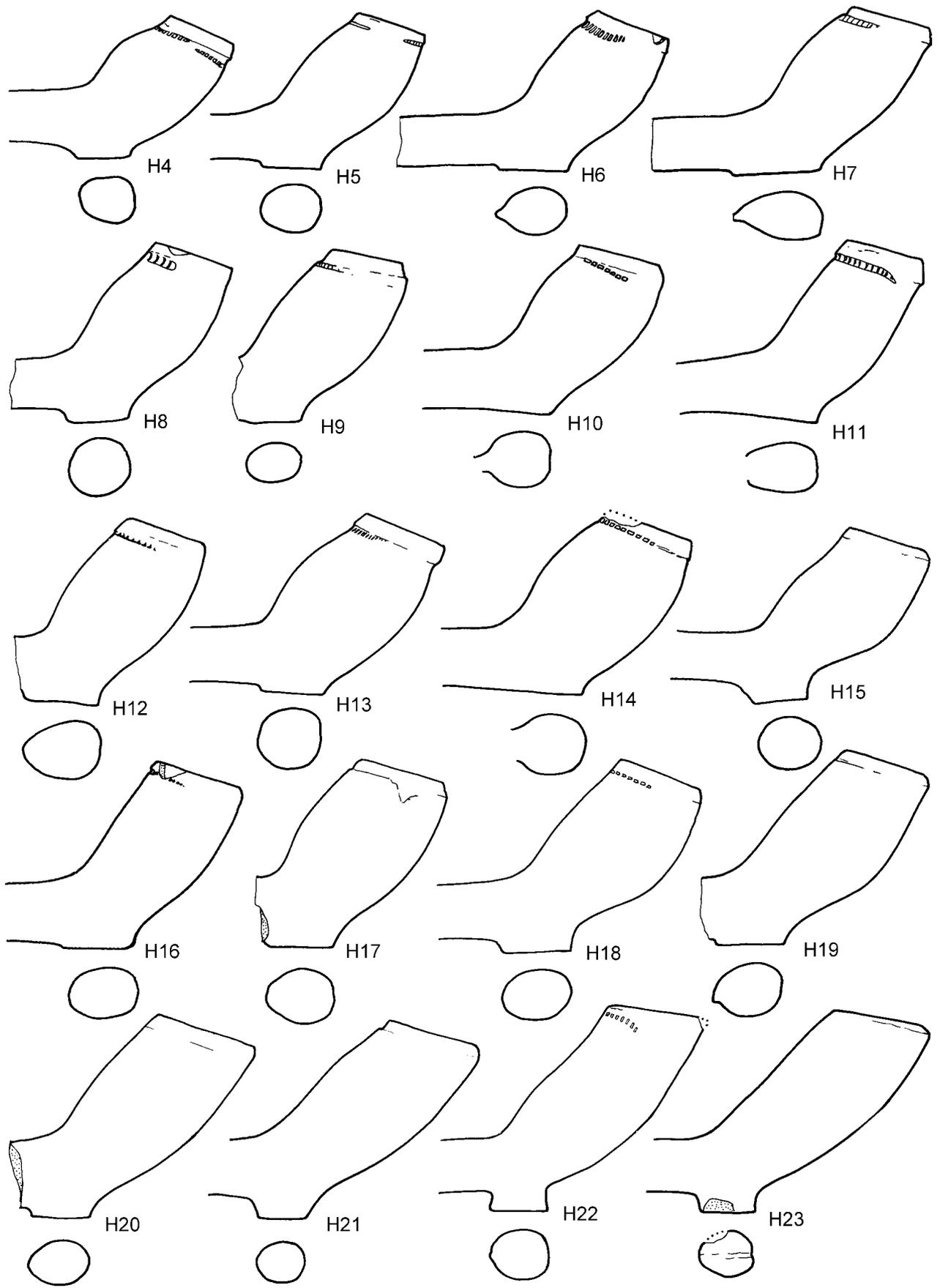


Figure 9.25: Clay tobacco pipes: Heel forms (Nos H4-H23)

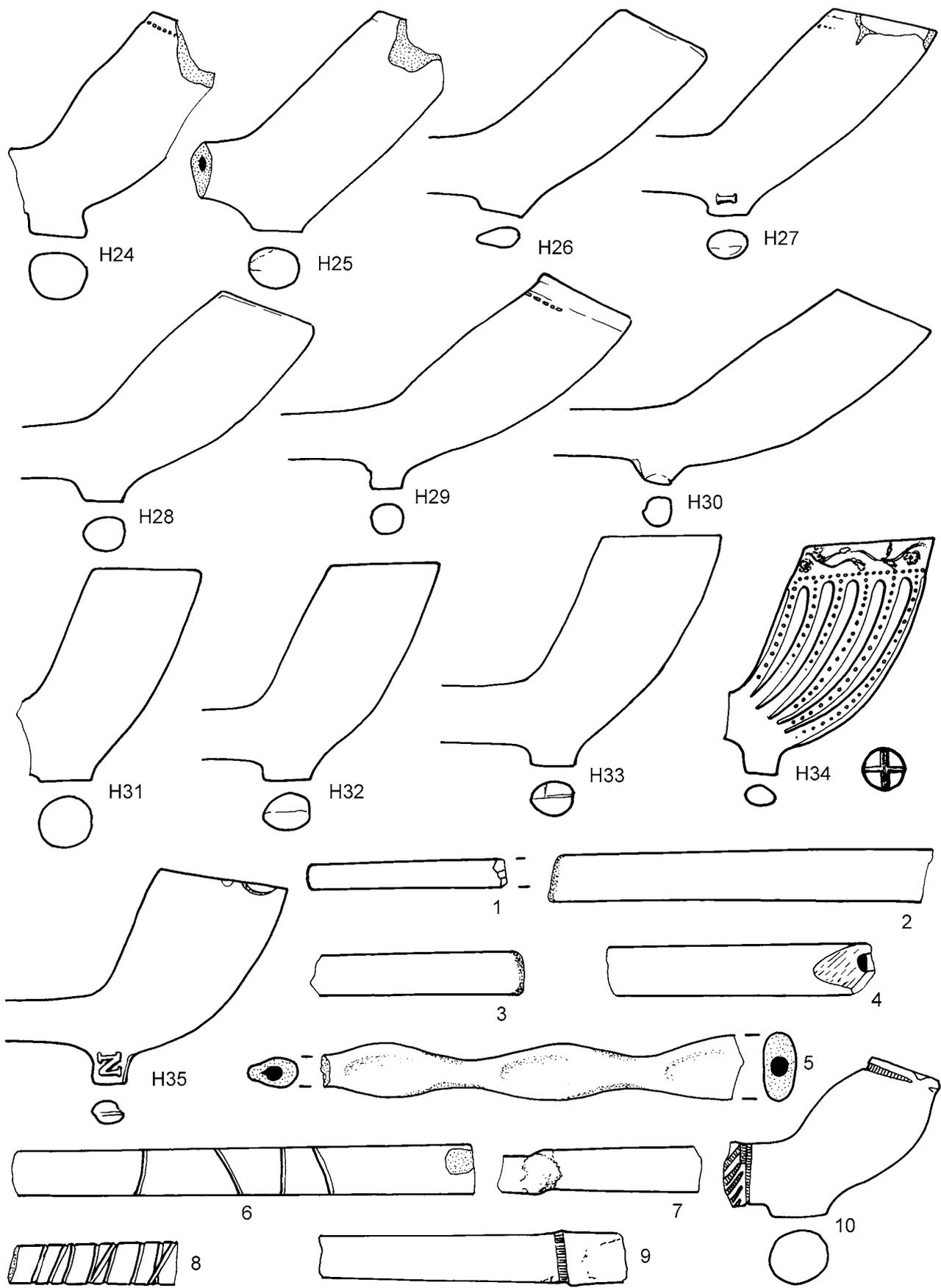


Figure 9.26: Clay tobacco pipes: Heel forms (Nos H24-H35), other pipes (Nos 1-10)

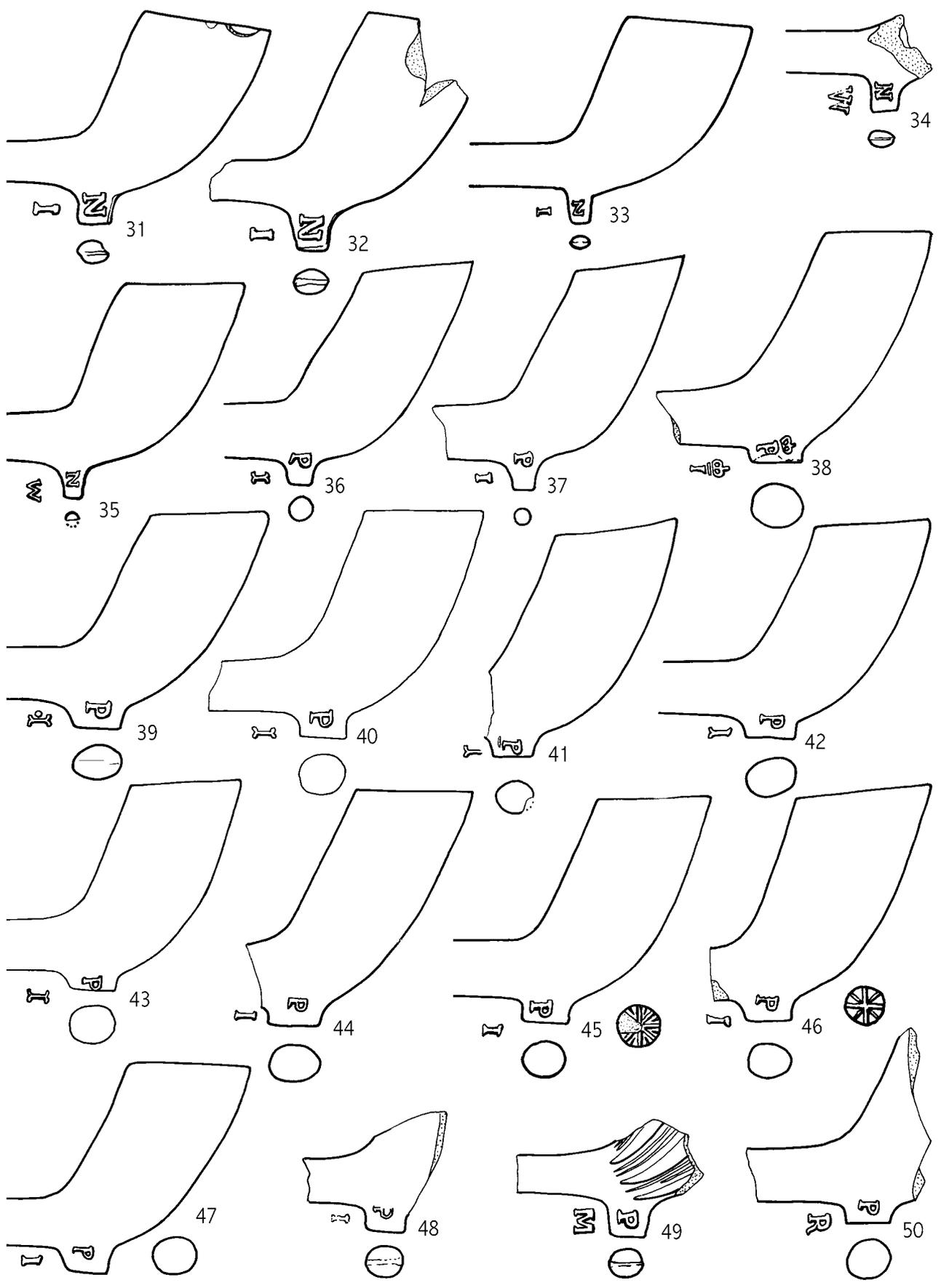


Figure 9.28: Clay tobacco pipes: Pipes (Nos 31-50)

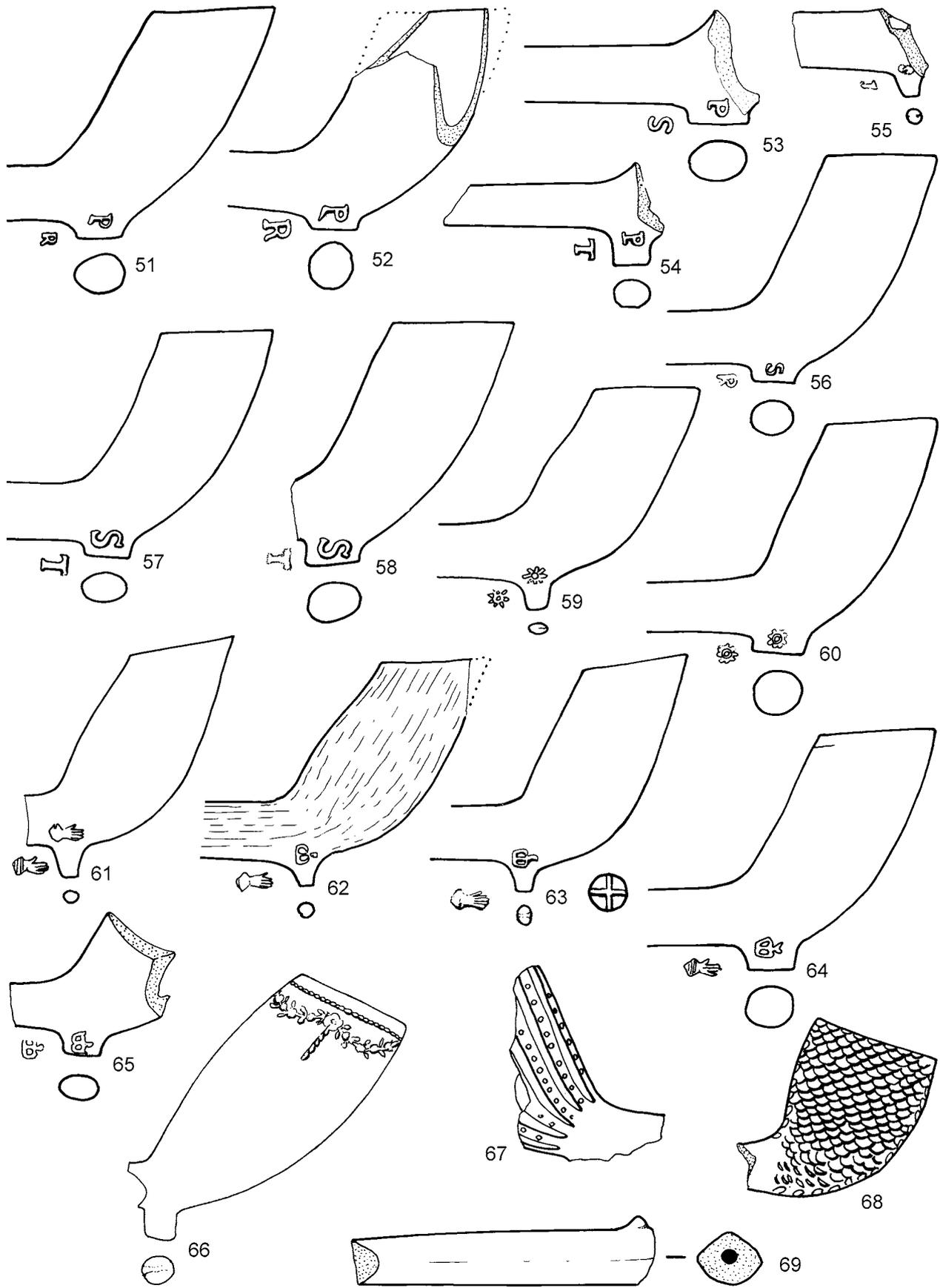


Figure 9.29: Clay tobacco pipes: Pipes (Nos 51-69)

Cat No	MARK	DATE	SUGGESTED MAKER	RECORDED	ORACLE	WATERFRONT	FRIAR ST	BROAD ST	TOTAL
	Heel Stamps								
	HF					1			1
	GI					1			1
14	IOHN PERRY	1650-1680	John Perry, Reading	1636-1694	1				1
	Stem Stamps								
15	RICHARD CUTTS	1690-1730	Richard Cutts, East Woodhay	1693-1731	1		1		2
20	L Fiolet / a St Omer	1860-1920	L. Fiolet, St Omer, France	1765-1921	1				1
21	Gambier / a Paris / M*H / Depose	1880-1920	Gambier, Givet, Ardennes	1780-1926	1				1
17	IOHN GREETHAM	1690-1720	John Greetham, Reading or East Woodhay		11				11
16	RG	1660-1690	Richard Greenland, Norton St Philip	1664-1710	1				1
18	RICHARD SAYER	1690-1720	Richard Sayer, East Woodhay	1685-1716	1				1
	THO WIDDOS	1690-1729	Thomas Widdos, Marlborough and East Woodhay	1718-1729			1		1
19a	Hawk 1	1690-1740			1				1
19b	Hawk 2	1690-1740			1				1
	Illegible	1690-1740			1				1
	Unidentified - possibly a wheel					1			1
	Moulded Heel / Spur Marks								
	I -	1760-1800			1				1
23	IB	1840-1880	John Brunsdon, Reading	1840-1881	1				1

Cat No	MARK	DATE	SUGGESTED MAKER	RECORDED	ORACLE	WATERFRONT	FRIAR ST	BROAD ST	TOTAL
	SB					+			1+
	IC or IF	1700-1740					1		1
	MG					+			1+
	IH					+			1+
24	WH	1780-1820			1				1
25-6	PI	1680-1770			2				2
27	WI	1760-1810	William Ilsley, Reading	1756	1	+			2+
	WI?	1760-1810	William Ilsley, Reading	1756	1				1
28	DM	1810-1850			1				1
	IM					+			1+
29	I?M?	1760-1800	John Moon, Reading	1823-1842	1				1
	RM					+			1+
30	EN	1780-1820			1				1
31-3	IN	1770-1860	John Norris (I), Reading	1806-1864	4	+			5+
34-5	WN	1780-1864	William Norris, Reading	1830-1864	2	+			3+
	EP					+		2	1+
39	.IP	1700-1770	?John Paty, Reading	1710-1745	3		20		23
36-7 & 40-8	IP	1690-1820	?John Paty, Reading	1710-1745	78	+	169	2	250+
	I?P	1750-1800	?John Paty, Reading	1710-1745	1				1
	IP?	1700-1770	?John Paty, Reading	1710-1745	1				1
	I?P?	1700-1770	?John Paty, Reading	1710-1745	2				2
38	IP crowned	1700-	?John Paty, Reading	1710-1745	1	+			2+

Cat No	MARK	DATE	SUGGESTED MAKER	RECORDED	ORACLE	WATERFRONT	FRIAR ST	BROAD ST	TOTAL
		1750							
49	MP	1770-1820			1	+	1		3+
	PP					+			1+
50-2	RP	1700-1770	Rich Pickman or Rich Pyeman	1708-1752	7	+	42	1	51+
	R?P	1700-1770	Rich Pickman or Rich Pyeman	1708-1752	4				4
	RP?	1700-1770	Rich Pickman or Rich Pyeman	1708-1752	3				3
	R?P?	1700-1770	Rich Pickman or Rich Pyeman	1708-1752	1				1
53	SP	1700-1770			1	+			2+
54	TP	1770-1820			1	+			2+
	ER	1700-1740					9		9
	HS					+			1+
	IS					+			1+
55	IS?	1690-1720	John Scotwell, Henley	died 1705	1				1
	IS or TS	1700-1740					1		1
	PS or RS	1700-1770			1				1
56	RS	1700-1770			1	+			2+
57-8	TS	1700-1770	Thomas Stanes, Reading	died 1722	2				2
	T?S	1700-1750	Thomas Stanes, Reading	died 1722	1				1
	RT					+			1+
	WW					+			1+
59-60	star / star	1680-1730			12		1		13
61	hand / hand	1690-			5	+			6+

Cat No	MARK	DATE	SUGGESTED MAKER	RECORDED	ORACLE	WATERFRONT	FRIAR ST	BROAD ST	TOTAL
		1720							
62-4	hand / crown	1690-1750			12				12
65	crown / crown	1720-1780			1	+			2+
	Illegible	-			10				10
	Moulded Stem Marks								
22	BRUNSDON / READING	1850-1880	Brunsdon family, Reading	1840-1881	1				1
	C.CROP / LONDON	1856-1929	Charles Crop, London	1856-1929				1	1
	TOTAL				187	82	246	6	521

Table 9.14: Clay tobacco pipes: Recorded pipe marks from Reading

UNDER THE ORACLE

Excavations at the Oracle Shopping Centre site 1996-8:
the medieval and post-medieval urban development of the Kennet floodplain in Reading



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