

Fig. 2. Merseyside Bowl Form Typology; Heel Types

H1 - 1610-1640 Early heel form characterised by its small size and a slight constriction of the bowl just below the rim. Rare form. This example is made of a highly fired, buff-coloured, local fabric with a poorly burnished surface and a half-milled rim. Stem bore 7/64". St Helens Museum; unprovenanced.

H2 - 1630-1650 Heel bowl of similar form to 'H1' but with a slightly larger overall size and much more commonly found, often with a maker's stamp on the heel. This example is made of a coarse local fabric and was excavated from a kiln dump of c1630-50 at Church Field, Rainford (Higgins 1982, fig. 22.2). National Museums Liverpool.

H3 - 1640-1670 The largest and latest version of the bowl forms with a slight constriction just below the rim (Types 'H1-H3'). Bowls of this type are often rather lopsided as a result of poor mould making and the pipes are often poorly finished. Fairly common form, often found with a maker's stamp. This example is unburnished and has just a plain groove around one quarter of the rim. The inverted mark 'HL' probably represents either Hugh or Humphrey Lyon, who were working in the Rainford area. Bewsey Old Hall (BH 80 18 (3)).

H4 - 1610-1640 The smallest of the more elliptical bowl forms, characterised by a fairly top-heavy bowl and a small heel, which is usually unmarked. Rare form. This example is made of a local clay with a good burnish and a fully milled rim. It was recovered from the 1995 excavations carried out by Giffords at Eccleston Hall (Site Code 7150, Context 230).

H5 - 1620-1650 A compact and fairly chunky bowl form with a relatively small heel, which lies half way between the forms with constricted rims (Type 'H2') and the more bulbous types (Type 'H7'). This example is made of a coarse local fabric with a fully milled rim, but no burnishing. Timperley Moat (TM 259 <38>).

H6 - 1630-1660 Type H6 is a very common bowl form characterised by a neat, elliptical bowl that is usually neatly finished and often stamped with a maker's mark (often 'IB') on the heel. This example has a three-quarters milled rim and a burnished surface. Bewsey Old Hall (BH 80 18 19 (K)).

H7 - 1630-1660 The smallest of three sizes of pipe with a distinctly bulbous bowl form, which is the earliest distinctive regional characteristic to emerge. A very common bowl form, often neatly finished and usually with a stamped maker's mark on the heel. This example is neatly burnished and with a fully milled rim. Bewsey Old Hall (BH 80 18 19).

H8 - 1650-1680 A medium sized bulbous form, which does not appear to have been as common as the smaller forms ('H7'). This example is stamped 'HN', a mark that appears to represent an as yet unidentified Rainford area manufacturer. Dagnall Collection (P85)

H9 - 1670-1690 A large, bulbous form representing the final

flourish of this particular style. Not particularly common but usually stamped with a maker's mark when it occurs. This example from Big Lea Green (Area XVIII, Context 101 <30>).

H10 - 1680-1700 A large and fairly bulbous bowl form characterised by its large and flared heel, which is usually marked. This style was never particularly common but it also appears to have been used in northern Lancashire and Cumbria. This example was collected in the Rainford area. Dagnall Collection (P54).

H11 - 1680-1720 A much taller and more slender bowl form with the rim more nearly parallel with the stem of the pipe. The heel is quite chunky and is usually stamped with a maker's mark. A fairly common bowl form. This example has a smoothed rim but no milling. Bewsey Old Hall (BH 1/985 524).

H12 - 1690-1730 A fairly upright bowl form characterised by moulded ridges on the sides of the heel. These ridges are characteristic of pipes produced at this period in Chester but examples made of local fabrics from the Rainford area suggest that this type was being produced in Merseyside as well. The rims of these pipes are usually either roughly parallel to the stem, or dip towards the smoker. They are not milled and do not have makers' marks on them. It is probable that Merseyside makers were producing this style of bowl in local and imported fabrics. This example is from Bewsey Old Hall (BH 80 18 19 (R)).

H13 - 1690-1730 A fairly slender, upright bowl form, similar to 'H12' but with a small, plain heel. The rims of these pipes are usually either roughly parallel to the stem, or dip towards the smoker. They are not milled and do not have makers' marks on them. It is probable that Merseyside makers were producing this style in both local and imported fabrics. This example is from Bewsey Old Hall (BH 80 18 19 (U)).

H14 - 1710-1750 A fairly large and comparatively thin-walled bowl with a rather forward-leaning form. Type H14 is further characterised by its slightly flared heel and, almost always, the use of a fine imported fabric. This style was probably used in conjunction with roll-stamped stem marks and this particular example was recovered from a kiln dump at Rainford containing the stem marks of Nathan Birchall and Ralph Rylance, both of whom were working from c1700-1740 (Dagnall 2004). Dagnall Collection.

H15 - 1720-1780 A large capacity bowl with thin walls and an upright form, with the rim usually dipping towards the smoker. Pipes of this style were made of fine imported fabrics and roll-stamped stem marks were used to decorate the stems. This bowl was found beneath the floors of Churchside Cottage, Rainford, in association with roll-stamp decorated stems of a type that are known to have been made in Rainford. Dagnall Collection.

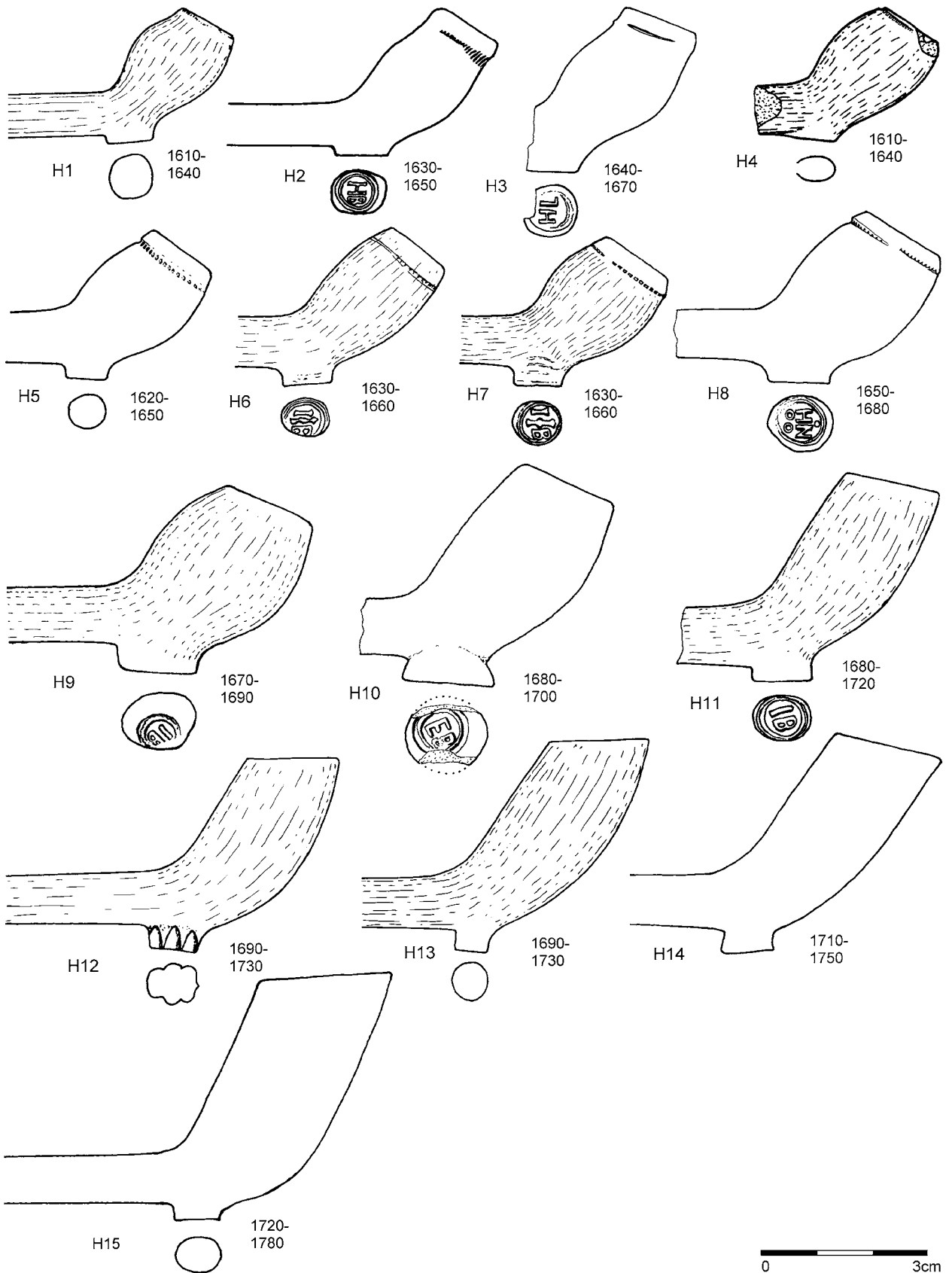


Fig. 3. Merseyside Bowl Form Typology; Spur Types

S1 - 1620-1650 Early spur form of a style produced in London and widely copied around the country by other pipemakers. This style, which was very popular in Chester, is characterised by a neat, compact form. This particular example has a fully milled rim and a burnished surface and is made of a slightly gritty fabric, showing that it is a regionally produced piece. Timperley Moat (TM91 UNST <44>).

S2 - 1640-1660 This style has a slightly more constricted 'waist' than 'S1' and the bowl is more sharply curved. These bowls are often marked with the distinctive crescent shaped bowl stamp that was characteristic of the Merseyside industry, centred on Rainford. This example is burnished, fully milled and stamped with a crescent shaped mark reading 'IB'. Bewsey Old Hall (BH 1/985 352).

S3 - 1660-1680 A spur form with a less sharply curved bowl and more open rim. This style is not usually stamped with a maker's mark and it does not seem to be so often milled as more curved contemporary styles. This example has a burnished surface but the rim is not milled. Bewsey Old Hall (BH 1/985 352).

S4 - 1660-1680 A rather tall, elongated bowl form characterised by a rather small, fine spur. This example had a good burnish, a three-quarters milled rim and a south Lancashire style crescent-shaped bowl stamp reading WB facing the smoker. National Museums Liverpool from field walking at Newton-le-Willows (NT4 F1/2).

S5 - 1640-1660 A small bulbous form with a chunky spur, which developed as a distinctive regional type in the south Lancashire area. This was a common form, usually very neatly produced and finished and marked with a crescent-shaped bowl stamp. This example is finely burnished and has a three-quarters milled rim. It is stamped with a crescent-shaped IB mark. Bewsey Old Hall (BH81 18 (31)).

S6 - 1650-1680 A medium sized bulbous spur form of a type usually stamped with a crescent-shaped bowl mark. This example is burnished and has a crescent-shaped IB mark on the bowl. Bewsey Old Hall (BH 1/985 629).

S7 - 1660-1690 A large bulbous spur form characterised by a very chunky spur and usually with a crescent-shaped bowl stamp. These large forms are often unmilled and they are not particularly common. This example has an average burnish and the rim is not milled. There is a rather small crescent-shaped GR stamp on the bowl. Big Lea Green (Area XVIII, 101, <28/29> (M)).

S8 - 1660-1690 Quite a chunky, full-bodied bowl form

but with a wider more open rim than the bulbous varieties (S5-S7). This is quite a common Merseyside form but it is not usually stamped with a maker's mark and the rim is often unmilled, although it is still bottered. This example has a lightly but quite finely burnished surface, a half-milled rim and quite a fine spur. Timperley Moat (TM90 UNST <14>).

S9 - 1670-1700 A late 17th-century form with a more slender and a fairly upright bowl, which is not usually marked or milled, although it is still bottered. Quite a common form in Merseyside and usually made of local clay. This example has an average burnish and the rim is not milled. Bewsey Old Hall (BH 1/985 273).

S10 - 1680-1710 A forward leaning form but with much less curve to the bowl sides than in previous types. Not usually marked. This example has a burnished surface and bottered rim, but it is not milled. Bewsey Old Hall (BH 1/985 390).

S11 - 1690-1720 A 'transitional' form, characterised by a full-bodied and more upright bowl with a relatively narrow stem junction. The bowl walls are thinner than in earlier forms and the rim more nearly parallel with the stem. Not usually marked or milled. This example has an average burnish and has had a chipped rim restored in this drawing. Big Lea Green (Area XVIII, 101 <28>(R)).

S12 - 1680-1720 A 'transitional' form, characterised by a finer spur, an upright bowl and the rim being roughly parallel with the stem. Not usually marked or milled and with the rim sometimes cut as opposed to having been bottered. Early forms of roll-stamped stem decoration were probably sometimes used on this style of pipe. This example is burnished but not milled. Bewsey Old Hall (BH 1/985 112).

S13 - 1710-1740 A distinctive form with a slightly forward-leaning spur and a cone-shaped bowl with a wide rim, usually made of a fine, imported rather than local clay. This style was probably used in conjunction with roll-stamped stem marks and this particular example was recovered from a kiln dump at Rainford containing the stem marks of Nathan Birchall and Ralph Rylance, both of whom were working from c1700-1740 (Dagnall 2004). Dagnall Collection.

S14 - 1710-1750 A thin-walled bowl form with a larger internal capacity than previously and a more sharply pointed spur. Bowls of this form are not milled and usually have simple cut rims. They are almost always made of fine imported clays and they may well have had roll-stamp decorated or marked stems. This example has a cut rim. National Museums Liverpool; South Castle Street Excavations (1 122 <598>).

