

# BEWSEY OLD HALL, WARRINGTON, CHESHIRE: EXCAVATIONS 1977-81 AND 1983-5

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Front cover: *The Atherton Survey, Bewsey Demesne, 1724; detail from a terracotta garden feature, late seventeenth century*

Rear Cover: *The conservation of a terracotta garden urn; Bewsey Old Hall in c 1900 and c 1982; the inventory from the 1724 Atherton Survey*

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## OTHER FINDS

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### The Clay Tobacco Pipes

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*D A Higgins*

The clay tobacco pipes from Bewsey constitute one of the largest and most important assemblages from the region. Indeed, there are few sites nationally which have produced such a large quantity of material from a single household. The majority of the pipes date from the seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth centuries, and provide evidence for the changing patterns of consumption in a moderately high-status household during this period. Other large pipe groups from the region tend to have been excavated from military or ecclesiastical sites, or from places such as Chester, or Rainford, which were also major pipe-producing centres in their own right. Bewsey Old Hall is different in that it lies between a number of known, or suspected, production centres, being about ten miles south-east of Rainford, 15 miles east of Liverpool, 18 miles north-east of Chester, and 18 miles west-south-west of Manchester. This makes the assemblage doubly important since, instead of being swamped by the products of a single local industry, it offers the opportunity to explore the changing influence of these centres in the domestic market.

#### **Methodology**

In total, 2687 fragments of pipe were examined, comprising 397 bowl, 2219 stem, and 71 mouthpiece fragments. The poor quality of the record and primary archive has made it impossible to interpret the clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered from the 1977-81 excavations (143 bowl, 963 stem, and 38 mouthpiece fragments). A detailed archive of the individual fragments and contexts has been prepared, but here the pipes have been considered collectively. The pipes, their marks, and decoration are discussed in fairly general terms, and it is accepted that more detailed analysis of the bowl forms and marked pipes would provide valuable additional data.

#### **The assemblage**

Smoking is recorded in Britain from the 1570s onwards and appears to have become a reasonably widespread habit amongst the upper levels of society by the end of

the sixteenth century (Higgins 1998, 240). It is, therefore, of interest that, despite the large sample, and the high status of the household, the earliest examples from the site, dating from the period *c* 1600-30, are few in number, and were all residual in later contexts. After *c* 1630, however, there is a sudden increase in the number of fragments. This coincides with the rapid expansion of pipe-making industries in places such as Chester and Rainford which, in turn, reflects the increasingly general adoption of the habit at all levels of society (Higgins 2008a). Despite its status, the evidence from Bewsey gives no indication that smoking was adopted significantly earlier there than in the surrounding communities.

From *c* 1630 until the mid-eighteenth century, the deposition of pipe fragments, and presumably the consumption of pipes and tobacco, reached its maximum at Bewsey, and large quantities were recovered from Period 3 contexts (*Ch* 5). In contrast, comparatively few later eighteenth- and nineteenth-century pipes were recovered from later activity. Although there is thought to have been a general shift to snuff-taking rather than smoking in the later eighteenth century, it seems likely that several factors are responsible for this decline (Davey 2008). For example, new forms of pipe with a much longer lifespan, such as the meerscham, were being introduced, particularly at the upper levels of society (Higgins 2006, 67-9). It is possible that the patterns of rubbish disposal may have changed, with less material deposited on the site, although there is no concomitant decline in the deposition of other domestic refuse, such as glass or pottery. A change in the occupation, or social status, of the tenants might account for this decline, but it might equally be something as intangible as a reflection of personal preference. Whatever the cause, there is a marked decline in the deposition of pipes from the mid-eighteenth century onwards, and the few later pieces recovered are insufficient to provide a reliable indication of consumption patterns on the site during this period.

#### **Analysis**

In order to examine the styles of pipe in use at Bewsey during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, a group of 85 dated bowls from the 1977-81 excavations was examined. The bowls were divided between a series of generalised date ranges (Table 8). Where the

Date	Spur types	Heel types	Total
1610-40	0	6	6
1640-70	4	35	39
1670-1700	11	1	12
Early eighteenth-century	11	15	26
Later eighteenth-century	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>85</b>

Table 8: The bowl types from the 1977-81 excavations

dating of a particular bowl overlapped two of the date ranges, it was placed within the one that coincided most closely with its probable date range.

Analysis indicates that, although there were twice as many heel-type bowls as spur-type bowls represented, the ratio between the two was not consistent through time. There was a strong bias in favour of heel-type bowls until the last quarter of the seventeenth century, when there was a marked shift towards spur types. The sudden drop in heel-type bowls is probably more apparent than real, with forms dating to the period 1650-80 having been allocated to the earlier date bracket (1640-70), and forms of 1690-1720 into the later (early eighteenth century). There does, however, appear to be a significant decline in the production of heel-type bowls during the later seventeenth century, with almost no recognisable examples circulating during the period 1675-85. During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, heel-type bowls became re-established and were used in roughly equal numbers with the spur types.

The changing pattern of frequency of bowl forms can probably be explained by relating the pipes to their centres of production. The maker's, and other, marks provide a good means of doing this, as they are particularly distinctive and can often be attributed to a particular source. The marks indicate that, in general terms, the earlier pipes (c 1630-1700, stamped bowls and heels) were supplied from the Rainford area and that the later pipes (c 1690-1760, stamped stems) came predominantly from Chester. Furthermore, this is a pattern seen elsewhere, for example in the large assemblage recovered from Norton Priory (Davey 1985c; 2008).

Although only 22% of the bowls examined were actually marked, the unmarked examples seem to show a similar pattern. The heel-type bowls, for instance, are mainly of typical south Lancashire form. They are made of a local fabric and are less well finished than the contemporary Chester pipes, which used better-quality clays. Likewise, in Rainford, spur-type bowls are only occasionally found before c 1660 (Davey and others 1982), and this is reflected in the Bewsey assemblage. In the early eighteenth

century, decorated Chester stems were found on both heel and spur forms, a situation reflected by both the proportion and style of the early eighteenth-century pipes recovered.

The changing ratio of spur to heel types can, therefore, be seen more as a reflection of the range of producers supplying the area, than as an expression of any particular household preference. This seems surprising given the proximity of Chester and the superior quality of the pipes produced there. Of the four early spur-type pipes listed, three have distinctive Rainford-style, crescent-shaped, marks, and only one the sleek lines and quality of finish that suggests it is a Chester product. This seems to hold true for heel types as well, and is reinforced by the complete absence of any identifiable Chester marks before the end of the seventeenth century, although admittedly Chester makers only rarely marked their pipes during the seventeenth century (Higgins 2008b, 246). It would thus appear that, during the seventeenth century, products from the Rainford area were those most easily available around Bewsey, and that the better-quality Chester products did not form a significant part of the pipes available.

This situation had certainly changed by the early eighteenth century, when Chester products appear in some quantities at Bewsey. By this date, it is known that Chester pipes were held in high esteem and they occur over a much greater area. In fact, the seventeenth-century Chester market appears to have been largely confined to the immediate area around the city, whereas in the eighteenth century, the Chester industry expanded dramatically (Davey 1985b, 168), and exports have been recorded from as far away as Croydon (Higgins 1981, fig 28.14). In this respect, the presence of Chester pipes at Bewsey may be seen not so much as a consequence of changing taste within the household but, again, as a response to the changing supply of local pipes.

The later pipes are too few in number and fragmentary in nature to provide any reliable indication of any purchasing preferences. The fragments recovered include mould-decorated forms and an Irish-style pipe, all of which are typical of types being produced or used in the North West.

Catalogue Nos	Mark	Date	Style/Origin	Quantity
74-8	IB	1640-70	Rainford	6
79	PL	1640-70	Rainford	2
81	EA	1640-70	Rainford	1
	Fleur-de-lis	1660-80	Rainford	1
82	L Gorman	1860-1900	West Galway	1

Table 9: Tobacco pipes with stamped-bowl marks

Catalogue Nos	Mark	Date	Style/Origin	Quantity	Comments
68	HB	1630-60	Rainford	2	Crescent-type mark on heel
	IH	1640-70	Rainford	2	
	Fleur-de-lis	1640-70	?	1	
69-70	HL	1650-70	Rainford	1	
	GA	1650-80	Warrington	1	
	GL	1660-80	Rainford	1	
	PL	1660-80	Rainford	4	
71-3	IB	1640-1720	Rainford	37	
	IW	1660-1700	South Lancashire	1	

Table 10: Tobacco pipes with stamped-heel marks

### Marked pipes

Almost all of the marked pipes are of seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century date and have been marked with a stamp bearing the maker's initials, or symbol, after the pipe has been moulded. The usual position for marking heel-type bowls is on the base of the heel, whilst, on spur-type bowls, the mark faces the smoker. In addition to these initial marks, decorative stamps were also used. These were usually placed on the pipe stem, and distinctive local styles, occasionally including the maker's initials, were produced from the late seventeenth to the late eighteenth century (Higgins 2008a, 131-2).

### Stamped bowls

Most of the stamped bowls are seventeenth-century spur types with crescent-shaped bowl stamps. This distinctive style of mark is frequently found at Rainford, where there was a thriving pipe-making industry at that time (Davey and others 1982), and it seems likely that most of them were made there, although the style may have been copied at Liverpool or Manchester. Further documentary and artefact research remains to be done to identify the exact sources and makers, but it seems likely that these pieces represent imports to Bewsey from the south Lancashire area. One bowl (82, stamped L. GORMAN/43/WEST GALWAY; Table 9) is a thick-walled Irish type of later nineteenth-century date. This may be an actual Irish import rather than one of the local copies, which were being produced at centres such as Rainford, Liverpool, or Manchester (see, for example, Manchester trade catalogues; Jung 2003).

### Stamped heels

These are all of seventeenth-century date and, as with the bowl stamps, suggest that south Lancashire in general, and Rainford in particular, was by far the most important source of supply to Bewsey at this date (Table 10). Many of these marks can be paralleled by examples from Rainford itself, including some, such as the HB marks, from kiln waste (Higgins 1982, fig 22). The majority of the pipes are marked IB, a very common set of initials at Rainford, where a number of pipe-making families shared a surname beginning with the initial 'B' (King 1982). There is a complete absence of marks from the Chester industry, or from centres further to the south, such as Newcastle-under-Lyme or Broseley.

### Stamped stems

In contrast to the earlier bowl stamps, the majority of the 46 stem stamps are of Chester origin. Most are purely decorative borders but three of the lozenges also have initials (Table 11). These include TF, for one of the Thomas Fletchers; and IL, a previously unrecorded mark for either John Lazenby (recorded in 1732), John Lewis (recorded in 1715-32), or Jeremiah Lyon (recorded in 1671-73) (Rutter and Davey 1980, 228-58).

In addition to the usual range of Chester types, there is one particularly unusual mark from Period 3 pit fill 430 (Ch 5). Unlike the majority of decorated stems, which are thought to have been impressed using a

Mark	Date	Style/Origin	Quantity	Comments
TF	1690-1710	Chester	1	In a Chester-style lozenge
IL	1690-1710	Chester	2	In a Chester-style lozenge
Misc decorated stamps	1690-1740	Rainford	2	
Misc decorated stamps	1690-1760	Chester	29	
Hatched Borders	1690-1780	?	3	Origin uncertain
Mat Plumbly	1710-40	Rainford	2	
W Birchall	1760-80	Rainford	7	Often repeated on stem

Table 11: Tobacco pipes with stamped-stem marks

Mark	Date	Style/Origin	Quantity	Comments
[S]PENSER	1800-40	?	1	Fluted bowl, leaf decoration on seams

Table 12: Tobacco pipes with moulded-bowl lettering

small engraved plate, the ends of which are sometimes visible on the pipe, this appears to have been impressed using a roller, as the design clearly overlaps and starts repeating itself. The motif itself is also unusual, having what appear to be the numerals '5655' making up the central part of the design. The thickness of the stem suggests that this is an early example, probably dating from the period c 1690-1710.

Although Chester pipes account for the majority of the stamped stems, Rainford pipes still make up 26% of the identifiable total, with William Birchall and Matthew Plumbly being responsible for the majority of them (Table 11). Plumbly is recorded in Rainford between 1718 and 1725, and in 1767, Birchall had been resident there for all of his 28 years (King 1982). The Birchall marks are particularly distinctive, with a frieze of animals along the edges. The excavated examples include some of the best impressions of his mark yet recorded, and show that the stamp was often applied more than once along the stem. Pipes made by these two makers have also been recorded in Warrington (Higgins 1987, fig 11).

In addition to the Chester and Rainford types of decorated stem, there are three examples decorated with an area of cross-hatching. These are rather cruder in appearance than the majority of Chester or Rainford types, and have not been recorded from either production centre. Other examples have, however, been recorded from Warrington and from Tatton Park, Cheshire (Higgins 1987, figs 11.4, 8.14), and it seems likely that they were produced in this area, copying Chester models.

#### *Moulded-bowl lettering*

The left-hand side of a decorated bowl (fluted, with leaf-decorated seams) survives with the maker's name moulded around the rim. This would appear to read SPENSER (Table 12). It is usual for the place where the pipe was made to be moulded on the other

side of the bowl, now missing. This style of marking was particularly used in Lincolnshire, though it was occasionally copied by other makers over a wide area (Walker and Wells 1979, 26). This is a particularly westerly example of the style, but it is not known whether this is a local piece, or an import.

#### **Decorated pipes**

Only a few decorated pipes were recovered. This undoubtedly reflects the dearth of tobacco pipes from the late eighteenth century onwards found at the site, as this is the period during which pipes with moulded decoration became widely adopted (Oswald 1975).

#### *Milled stems*

There were three stems with bands of milling, all of which date from the seventeenth century. One appears to have had just a single band of milling, but the other two bore more complex patterns. This small number of examples, only 1:740 stems from the site, is much lower than the 4% incidence of stem milling from the kiln waste at Rainford (Higgins 1982, 204). Although more data are needed before the relationship between date, production centre, and status can be explored more fully, it seems that the often crudely applied bands of milling found on pipes made in the North West are associated with cheaply produced pipes, more frequently found on sites of lower social status than Bewsey.

#### *Chester-style heels*

One of the distinctive features of late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Chester heel-type pipes is the relief-moulded ridges, which were added to the sides of the heel. Nine examples of this type of heel were recovered, and serve to underline the change in supply source which took place at Bewsey at the end of the seventeenth century.

#### *Bowls with moulded decoration*

Fifteen examples of bowls with relief-moulded decoration were recovered, though most were very

fragmentary. The earliest appears to be part of a bowl decorated with a crown motif facing the smoker (from sand layer 20.2). This probably dates from the period c 1780-1810 and may well have been produced locally, as there is what appears to be an identical example from Warrington (Higgins 1987, fig 11.11).

The majority of the decorated pipes date from the nineteenth century and are embellished with commonly found motifs. There are ten fragments with leaf-decorated seams, two of which have symbol marks on the spur (one has dots, the other a ring and dot motif). There is one example of a fluted bowl, with a ring and dot motif on the spur, and another fluted bowl with leaf-decorated seams, foliage motifs, and a moulded name around the bowl rim (Table 12). One bowl (from 1.5), of later nineteenth- or early twentieth-century date, is of the 'thorn' pattern. Finally, there is a bowl with a steam train on one side of the bowl and a paddle steamer on the other; this dates from the second half of the nineteenth century.

## Discussion

It can thus be seen that the pipes from Bewsey Old Hall provide an excellent sample of the clay tobacco pipes used by a moderately high-status household from the widespread introduction of smoking in the seventeenth century until the middle of the eighteenth century. Analysis suggests that smoking was not adopted at the Hall significantly earlier than in the surrounding community, but what factors might have influenced its take-up are not clear. Similarly, it appears that the style and sources of supply were influenced by the ready availability of a good local producer rather than any particular consumer preference. Thus, in the seventeenth century, supplies were dominated by Rainford products, but the success and expansion of the Chester industry in the early eighteenth century eclipsed the local producer, supplying a better and more consistent product. There is no evidence of 'exotic imports' in the group, indicating a solid reliance on local sources. It is of interest that, if the status of this site were not already known, it is doubtful whether it could have been deduced from the clay tobacco pipes alone.

## Catalogue of illustrated pipes

- 1 Well-designed and executed bowl with neat, even milling (Fig 73.1). Rim bottered. The surface of the bowl is glossy but does not seem to be burnished. The fabric is pale buff, possibly local. The stem bore is too broken to be measurable. 1600-25.  
250, layer, not closely phased
- 2 Poorly burnished bowl fragment with deep but well-formed milling near the rim (Fig 73.2). Some gritty inclusions in the fabric, perhaps indicating an early local product. c 1610-30.  
2.9, not closely phased

- 3 Heel bowl with a good burnish and a fully milled and bottered rim (Fig 73.3). The milling is very coarse and deeply impressed. The bowl has a slightly lop-sided form and a greyish fabric. The careful milling and burnishing suggest that this bowl is aspiring to be a quality pipe, although it clearly lacks the style and refinement of its contemporaries. Probably a local product. Stem bore of just under 6/64". c 1610-30.  
100, layer, not closely phased
- 4 Heel bowl with fully milled and bottered rim (Fig 73.4). Rather a lop-sided bowl, but with a compact, smooth form suggesting a good-quality mould. Fine, off-white fabric. Similar examples from pit fill 292, and layers 690, and 211. Stem bore 8/64". c 1630-60.  
110, layer, Period 3
- 5 Finely burnished bowl with fully milled (fine) and bottered rim, and a slightly heart-shaped heel (Fig 73.5). Very fine mica flecks visible in the fabric. Stem bore 7/64". c 1630-55.  
372, garden abandonment layer, Period 3.
- 6 Heel bowl with an average burnish and fully milled and bottered rim (Fig 73.6). Local fabric. Stem bore 7/64". c 1630-55.  
210, layer, not closely phased
- 7 Heel bowl with a good burnish and fully milled and bottered rim (Fig 73.7). Slightly pinkish local fabric. Stem bore 7/64". c 1630-55.  
337, layer, Period 2
- 8 Heel bowl with an average burnish and fully milled and bottered rim (Fig 73.8). Local fabric. Stem bore 8/64". c 1630-55.  
414, moat fill, Period 3
- 9 Heel bowl with fully milled and bottered rim (Fig 73.9); milling is deeply incised. Good smooth bowl form, but not burnished. Stem bore 7/64". Similar example from layer 674. c 1630-60.  
12.2? or 15.24, layer, not closely phased
- 10 Bowl with fully milled and bottered rim (Fig 73.10). Quite a good, smooth, bowl form, with a stem bore of 8/64". Similar examples from sand layer 18.19 (Period 2), terrace infill 332 (Period 3), and garden revetment 285 (Period 2), with an almost identical example from deposit 240. c 1630-60.  
1980, unstratified, from within the house
- 11 Heel bowl of c 1630-60 with fully milled and bottered rim (Fig 73.11). Quite a good bowl form but roughly finished. The milling is quite erratic and the front of the heel has been over-trimmed. Stem bore 7/64".  
18.19, sand layer, not closely phased
- 12 Finely burnished heel bowl with bottered and half-milled rim (Fig. 73.12). Stem bore 8/64". A heel from

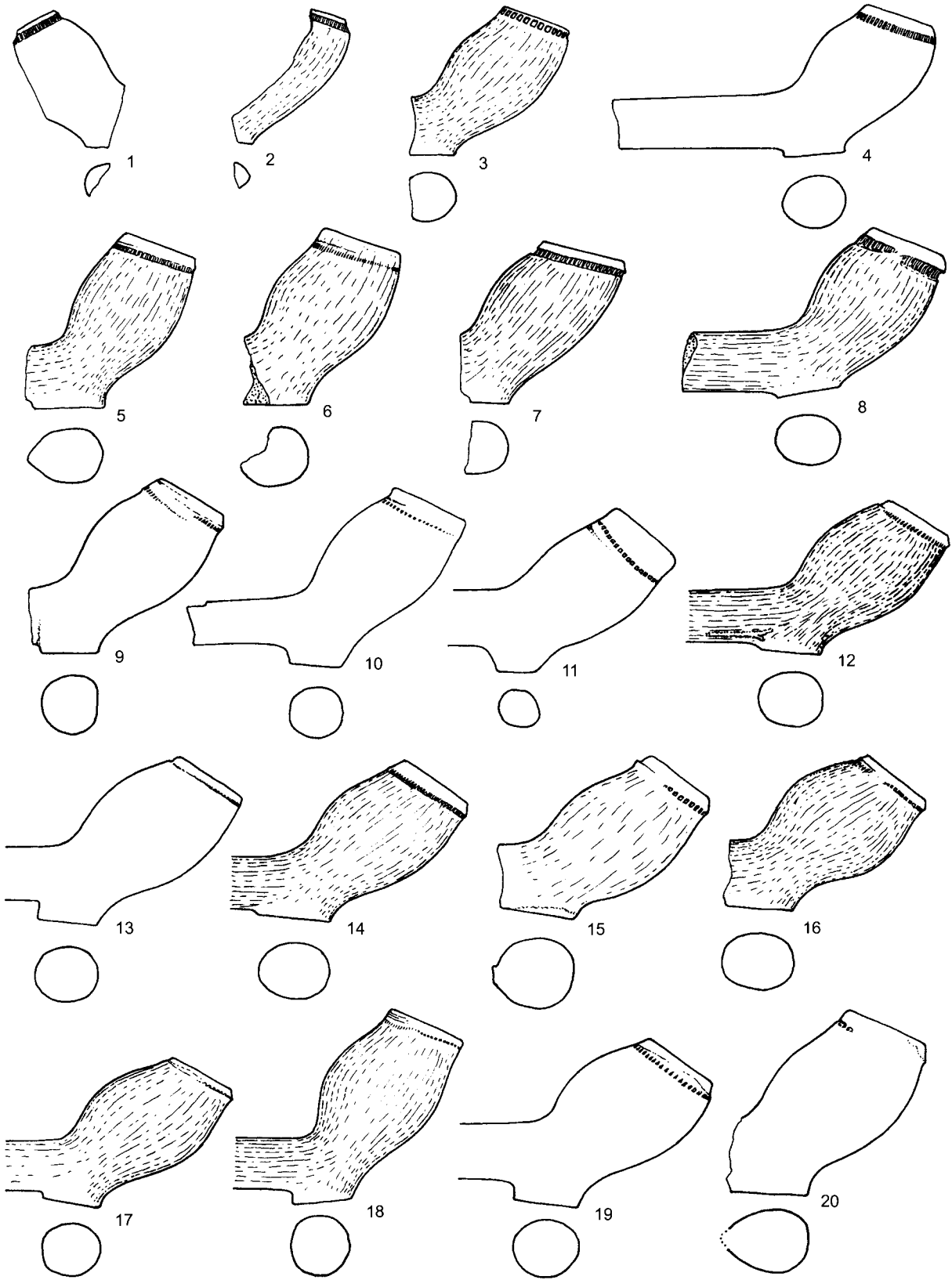


Figure 73: Clay pipes, 1-20



- the same mould comes from **11.17** (Period 2, Structure 6), distinguishable by a mould flaw on the left-hand side of the heel and on the right-hand side of the stem just behind the heel. A similar bowl form comes from cut **524**. 1630-60.  
2.4, not closely phased
- 13** Heel bowl, neatly finished but not burnished, with bottered and half-milled rim (Fig 73.13). Local fabric with mica flecks. Stem bore 8/64". c 1640-60.  
856, layer, not closely phased
- 14** Heel bowl with fine but lightly burnished surface (Fig 73.14). The rim is three-quarters milled and bottered. Stem bore 7/64". c 1630-55.  
285, garden revetment, Period 2
- 15** Crudely burnished heel bowl with half-milled and bottered rim (Fig 73.15). Poor, lop-sided form. Stem bore 7/64". c 1630-55.  
213, trench, not closely phased
- 16** Finely burnished heel bowl with fully milled and bottered rim (Fig 73.16). Stem bore 6/64". c 1630-55.  
656, layer, not closely phased
- 17** Burnished heel bowl with a half-milled and bottered rim (Fig 73.17). Quite roughly trimmed and handled in places. Stem bore 7/64". Similar examples from Period 3 pit **752**, Period 2 cut **524**, and trench **213**. c 1640-60.  
18.19, sand layer, not closely phased
- 18** Heel bowl with a good burnish and fully milled rim (Fig 73.18). Unusual and rather upright bulbous bowl form made of a buff, local, fabric. Stem bore 8/64". c 1640-70.  
2.4, not closely phased
- 19** Heel bowl with fully milled and bottered rim (Fig 73.19). Local fabric. Stem bore 8/64". c 1650-70.  
674, layer, not closely phased
- 20** Neatly finished pipe with a heart-shaped heel (Fig 73.20). Heart-shaped heels are rare on this site which, together with the quality and finish of this product, might suggest that it is an imported example, perhaps from London, rather than a local piece. The rim is one-quarter milled. Stem bore 7/64". Part of a similar heel came from layer **100**. c 1650-70.  
658, fill of pit **657**, not closely phased
- 21** Tall, thin-walled bowl with abraded surface (Fig 74.1). Small, flared heel. Stem bore 6/64". A second, similar example also came from layer **18.19**. c 1690-1730.  
18.19, sand layer, not closely phased
- 22** Bowl with distinctive flutes on the heel (Fig 74.2). This style of heel was particularly common at Chester (Rutter and Davey 1980), but the slightly greyish local fabric and poor burnish on this example suggest that this is more likely to have been a south Lancashire product. Stem bore just under 7/64". Other similar examples (but from different moulds) also from sand layer **18.19**. c 1690-1730.  
18.19, sand layer, not closely phased
- 23** Heel bowl with large, fluted, heel (Fig 74.3). This bowl has fairly thin walls and is made of imported (*ie* West Country) clay. The rim is trimmed, but not bottered or milled. Almost certainly a Chester product. Stem bore 7/64". c 1700-20.  
390, moat fill, Period 3
- 24** Chester-style heel pipe with a simple cut rim (Fig 74.4). Stem bore 6/64". c 1690-1720.  
804, fill of pit **803**, not closely phased
- 25** Chester-style heel pipe with a simple cut rim (Fig 74.5). Stem bore 7/64". c 1690-1715.  
198, moat revetment, not closely phased
- 26** Chester-style heel pipe with a simple cut rim (Fig 74.6). Quite a crude, lumpy, heel bowl, with signs of rough smoothing/wiping on it. Stem bore 6/64". c 1690-1720.  
372, garden abandonment layer, Period 3
- 27** Chester-style heel pipe with a simple cut rim (Fig 74.7). Stem bore 6/64". c 1710-20.  
199, layer, Period 3
- 28** Heel bowl with a deep, oval-section, stem (Fig 74.8). Simple cut rim. Stem bore 7/64". c 1690-1720.  
305, moat fill, Period 3
- 29** Chester-style heel pipe with a simple cut rim (Fig 74.9). Stem bore 5/64". c 1700-50.  
414, moat fill, Period 3
- 30** Chester-style heel bowl in an imported fabric, with a cut rim (Fig 74.10). Stem bore 6/64". Another example from the same mould was found in pit/posthole **18.31**. 1690-1730.  
18.20, sand layer, not closely phased
- 31** Chester-style heel bowl with a large, round, flared heel (Fig 74.11). Stem bore 6/64". c 1690-1715.  
109, layer, not closely phased
- 32** Chester-style heel bowl in an imported fabric with a cut rim and a deep oval stem (Fig 74.12). There are clear mould flaws around the heel. Stem bore 5/64". 1700-40.  
Unstratified
- 33** Chester-style bowl with large flared heel and slightly oval stem (Fig 74.13). From the same pit group as 34 and 35. Imported fabric. Stem bore 5.64". 1690-1730.  
9.3, layer, not closely phased

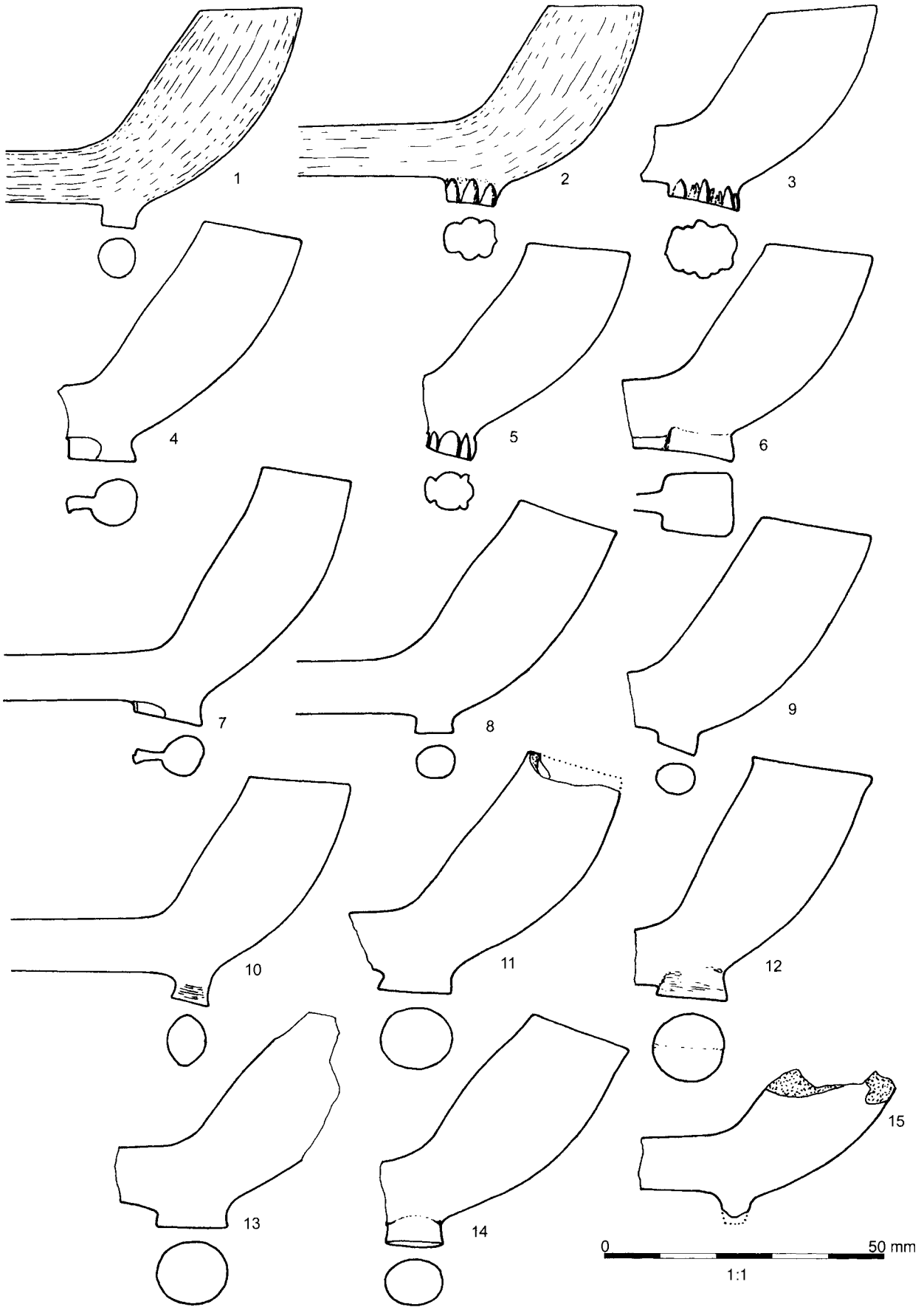
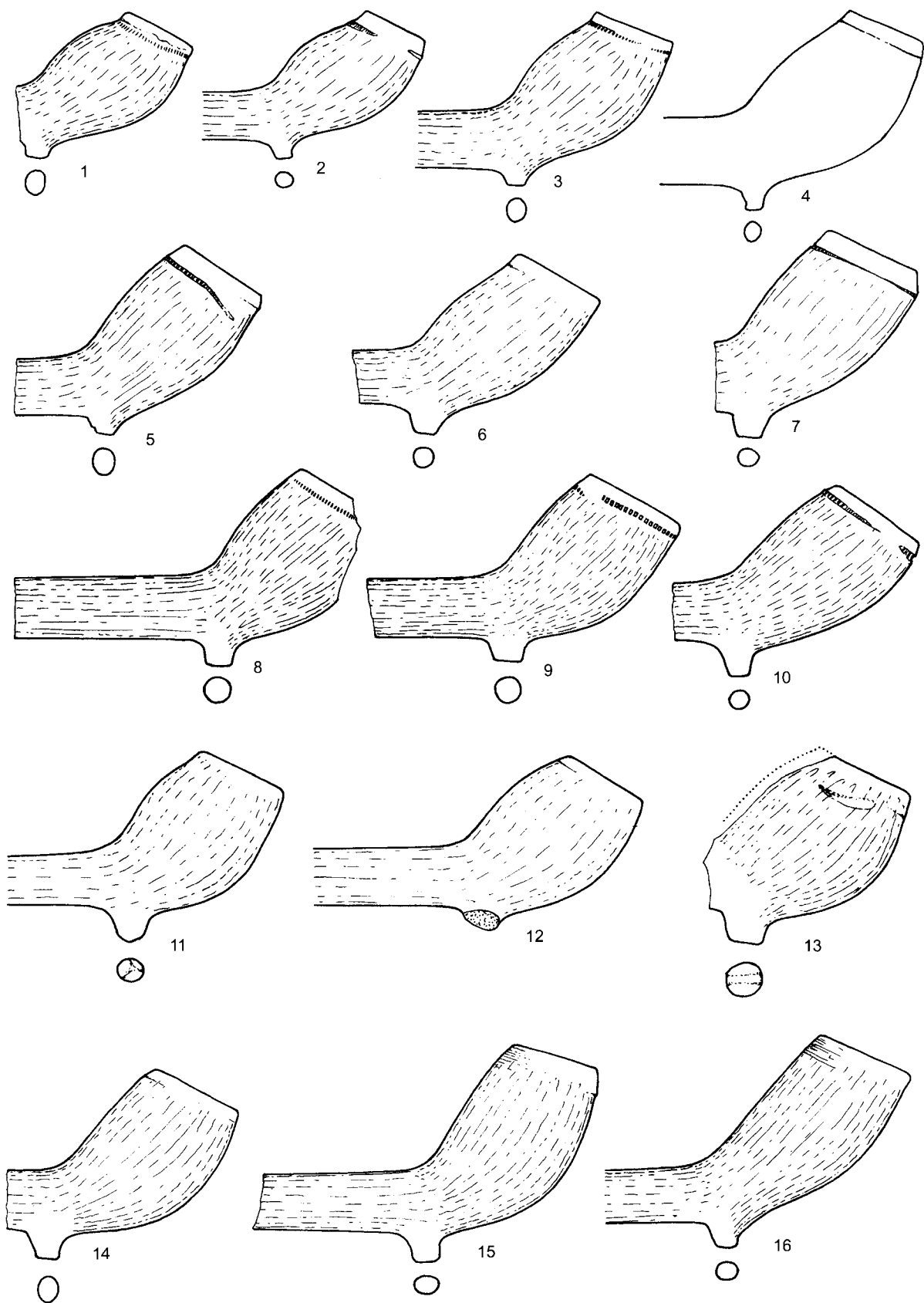


Figure 74: Clay pipes, 21-35

- 34** Chester-style heel bowl in an imported fabric (Fig 74.14). Heel either cut at a strange angle, or knocked while soft. From same pit group as 33 and 35. Stem bore 6/64". 1690-1730. **9.3**, layer, not closely phased
- 35** Chester-style spur bowl in an imported fabric with a slightly oval stem (Fig 74.15). From same pit group as 32 and 33. Stem bore 5/64". 1690-1730. **9.3**, layer, not closely phased
- 36** Burnished Chester-style spur pipe with bottered and fully milled rim (Fig 75.1). Similar example from layer **304**. c 1630-60. **293**, layer, not closely phased
- 37** Poorly burnished spur bowl with a bottered and three-quarters-milled rim (Fig 75.2). Probably a Chester product. Stem bore 7/64". c 1630-60. **18.19**, sand layer, not closely phased
- 38** Chester-style burnished spur bowl with fully milled rim (Fig 75.3). Similar example from layer **656**. 1640-60. **100**, layer, not closely phased
- 39** Very neat and well-formed Chester-style spur bowl with a bottered rim (Fig 75.4). Fine greyish-white fabric, probably imported. The rim is not milled but does have a plain groove around it. Very thick stem, with a bore of just over 7/64". 1660-80. **2.4**, not closely phased
- 40** Local-style spur bowl with an average burnish and fully milled rim (Fig 75.5). Similar examples from garden revetment **285**, moat fill **414**, and deposit **629**. c 1660-80. **293**, layer, not closely phased
- 41** Burnished local-style spur bowl (Fig 75.6). The rim is not milled. Similar examples from **267** and pit fill **430**. c 1660-80. **352**, moat fill, Period 3
- 42** Local-style spur bowl, with an average burnish and three-quarters-milled rim (Fig 75.7). Similar examples from **100**, garden revetment **285**, and garden abandonment layer **372**. c 1670-90. **414**, moat fill, Period 3
- 43** Cross-context joining fragments, making up the larger part of a finely burnished bowl with a milled and bottered rim (Fig 75.8). Local fabric. Stem bore 7/64". c 1670-90. **11.3**, foundation of wall, and **13.2**, not closely phased
- 44** Bowl with an average burnish and a fully milled and bottered rim (Fig 75.9). Local fabric. Stem bore 7/64". Similar examples also from sand layer **18.19**. 1660-90. **18.19**, layer, not closely phased
- 45** Local-style spur bowl, with an average burnish and three-quarters-milled rim (Fig 75.10). Similar example from moat fill **199**. c 1670-90. **102**, fill of trench **101**, not closely phased
- 46** Local-style spur bowl with a poor burnish and unmilled rim (Fig 75.11). c 1670-90. **250**, layer, not closely phased
- 47** Poorly burnished spur bowl with a bottered but unmilled rim (Fig 75.12). Stem bore 8/64". c 1660-90. **18.19**, sand layer, not closely phased
- 48** Half of a very large bulbous bowl with an average burnish (Fig 75.13). Faint groove at the rim, but no sign of milling. Creamy-coloured local fabric. Stem bore 7/64". 1680-1710. **2.4**, not closely phased
- 49** Local-style spur bowl with an average burnish and unmilled rim (Fig 75.14). c 1670-1700. **211**, layer, not closely phased
- 50** Local-style spur bowl with an average burnish and unmilled rim (Fig 75.15). c 1670-1700. **273**, fill of pit **272**, layer, Period 3
- 51** Local-style spur bowl with a good burnish but unmilled rim (Fig 75.16). Similar examples from sand layer **315**, backfill **335**, and **764**. c 1680-1710. **390**, moat fill, Period 3
- 52** Spur bowl with a bottered but unmilled rim (Fig 76.1). Local form with a good, but light, burnish. Stem bore 8/64". 1670-1700. Unstratified
- 53** Spur bowl with simple cut rim (internally knife trimmed) and no milling (Fig 76.2). Rather lop-sided bowl form with clear mould flaws. Mould seams do not line up well and the base of the spur remains untrimmed. Rather oval bowl and stem sections. Stem bore 6/64". 1690-1710. **20.1**, sand layer, not closely phased
- 54** Poorly burnished spur bowl with a cut rim (Fig 76.3). Distinctive mould flaws on both sides of the spur. Oval bowl and stem sections. Stem bore just over 6/64". 1690-1730. **6.1**, garden topsoil
- 55** Upright-spur form in a local fabric with a bottered but unmilled rim (Fig 76.4). Possibly a south Lancashire product. Stem bore 6/64". 1690-1730. **14.2**, subsoil, not closely phased
- 56** Local-spur form, not milled (Fig 76.5). c 1690-1715. **624**, layer, not closely phased
- 57** Local spur form, burnished but not milled (Fig 76.6). Similar spur fragments recovered from garden revetment



0 50 mm  
1:1

Figure 75: Clay pipes, 36-51

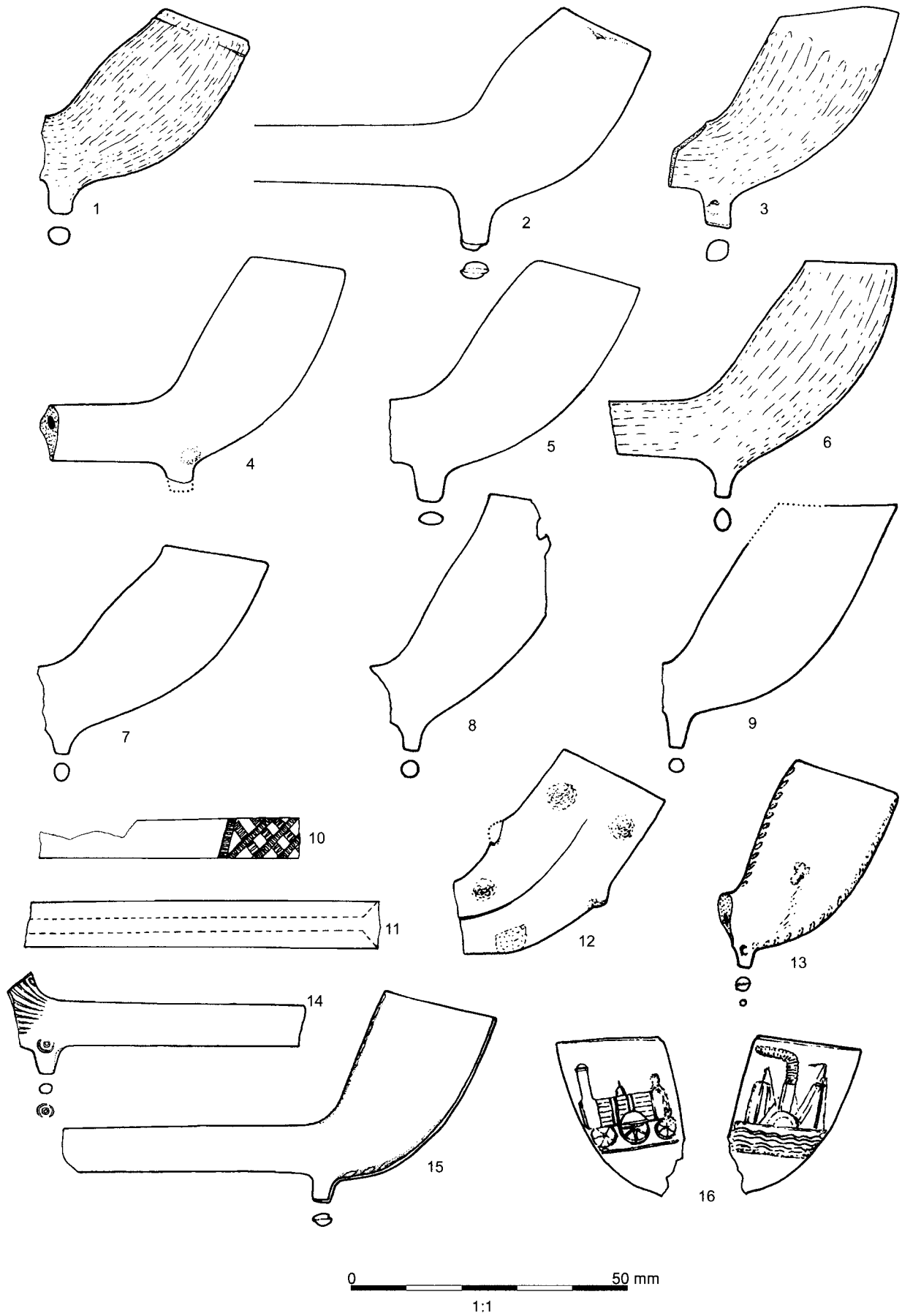


Figure 76: Clay pipes, 52-67

- 285, garden abandonment layer 372, moat fill 395, and modern deposit 427. c 1690-1720.  
112, layer, not closely phased
- 58 Neatly made spur bowl in an imported fabric (Fig 76.7). Rim has been cut and possibly slightly smoothed, but not milled. Probably a Chester product. Stem bore 7/64". 1690-1730.  
9.5, rubble, not closely phased
- 59 Chester-style spur bowl with cut rim, not milled (Fig 76.8). 1690-1730.  
18.19, sand layer, not closely phased
- 60 Elegant Chester-style spur form (Fig 76.9). 1740-70.  
532, fill of pit 531, Period 3
- 61 Seventeenth-century stem with a very neat and sharply impressed pattern of milling (Fig 76.10). This does not extend all around and there is a strip along the stem (about one quarter of the circumference) with no milling at all. This suggests that the pattern has been carefully applied to the upper surface of the stem only. Stem bore just less than 8/64".  
15.24, not closely phased
- 62 Stem fragment with a good burnish and a stem bore of 7/64" (Fig 76.11). Something sharp has been inserted into one end of the stem and twisted to produce a cone-shaped hollow. Seventeenth century.  
414, moat fill, Period 3
- 63 'Thorn' bowl (Fig 76.12). Stem bore 5/64". Although a Victorian design in origin, this pattern of pipe continued in production throughout the twentieth century. c 1850-1920+.  
1.5, not closely phased
- 64 Very rough and crudely made spur bowl with leaf-decorated seams (Fig 76.13). Stem bore 4/64". c 1810-60.  
20.14, fill of pit, not closely phased
- 65 Fragment of a spur bowl, traces of leaf and flute decoration (Fig 76.14). Stem is slightly oval in section and the spur has a double circle mark on each side. Stem bore 5/64". 1810-70.  
5.1, topsoil
- 66 Spur bowl with poorly defined leaf decoration on the seams (Fig 76.15). Poorly fitting mould halves and highly fired creamy white fabric. Rather oval stem section. Stem bore 5/64". c 1810-60.  
4.2, not closely phased
- 67 Mould-decorated bowl with what appears to be a bottered rim (Fig 76.16). Fairly faint design in low relief on both sides. Highly fired and slightly mottled (greyish/yellowish) fabric. c 1830-60.  
Unstratified
- 68 Finely burnished heel bowl with a fully milled and bottered rim (Fig 77.1). The bowl has been well designed and finished, the heel bearing a maker's mark, IH within a circular border made up of diamonds. This mark has not been recorded from amongst the large body of excavated finds in Chester (Rutter and Davey 1980) and it may be an import to the area. Stem bore 6/64". c 1625-50.  
Unstratified
- 69 Rather a lop-sided heel bowl with a groove around one quarter of the rim, but no milling (Fig 77.2). Poorly impressed maker's stamp on the heel reading IH or, if the mark has been inverted, HL, within a circular border. Hard-fired creamy white fabric. Similar HL marks are known from Rainford (Higgins 2008a, 155) and this may well be a product from that area. A similar bowl form but without a mark was recovered from layer 293. c 1640-60.  
18.3, sand layer, not closely phased
- 70 Very battered heel bowl (most of rim missing) with an average burnish (Fig 77.3). Rim has a groove and may have been milled. The heel bears a maker's mark, HL, in a circle. Similar marks are known from Rainford (*ibid*). Stem bore 6/64". c 1650-70.  
20.2, sand layer, not closely phased
- 71 Heel bowl with an average burnish and a flattened rim, not milled (Fig 77.4). Heel bears a maker's mark, IB in a circle. Probably a Rainford product. Stem bore 7/64". Similar examples came from layer 100, moat fill 414, 421, and deposit 629. The example from 629 has a good burnish and is a slightly more curved variant. c 1680-1720.  
524, Structure 28, Period 2
- 72 Burnished heel bowl with three-quarters-milled and bottered rim (Fig 77.5). Local fabric, quite neatly finished. Probably a Rainford-area product, where IB marks were very common (Davey and others 1982). Twenty-five similar bowl forms marked with a variety of different IB die types were recovered from deposit 2.4; 2.5; sand layer 18.20; wall remains 21.1; layers 100 and 112; moat fill 125; layer 135; moat fill 154; trench 235; deposits 240 and 250; 292; deposit 293; pit 321; sand layer 352; moat fill 449; 626; deposits 629 and 674; and layers 760 and 856. c 1630-60.  
18.19, sand layer, not closely phased
- 73 Very neat burnished heel bowl with fully milled and bottered rim (Fig 77.6). Well-finished form, but with mould flaws visible in the heel. Probably a Rainford-area product. Similar examples marked IB were recovered from pit/posthole 18.31 and moat revetment 198 (more globular body and smaller heel). There was also a fairly similar form without a maker's stamp from pit 321. c 1630-60.  
18.19, sand layer, not closely phased
- 74 Heel bowl with a half-milled rim (Fig 77.7). This example is unusual in that it has a crescent-shaped IB stamp facing the smoker, a type of mark usually associated with spur bowls (Higgins 2008a, 131). A second unusual feature is the underside of the stem, which has serrated trimming-

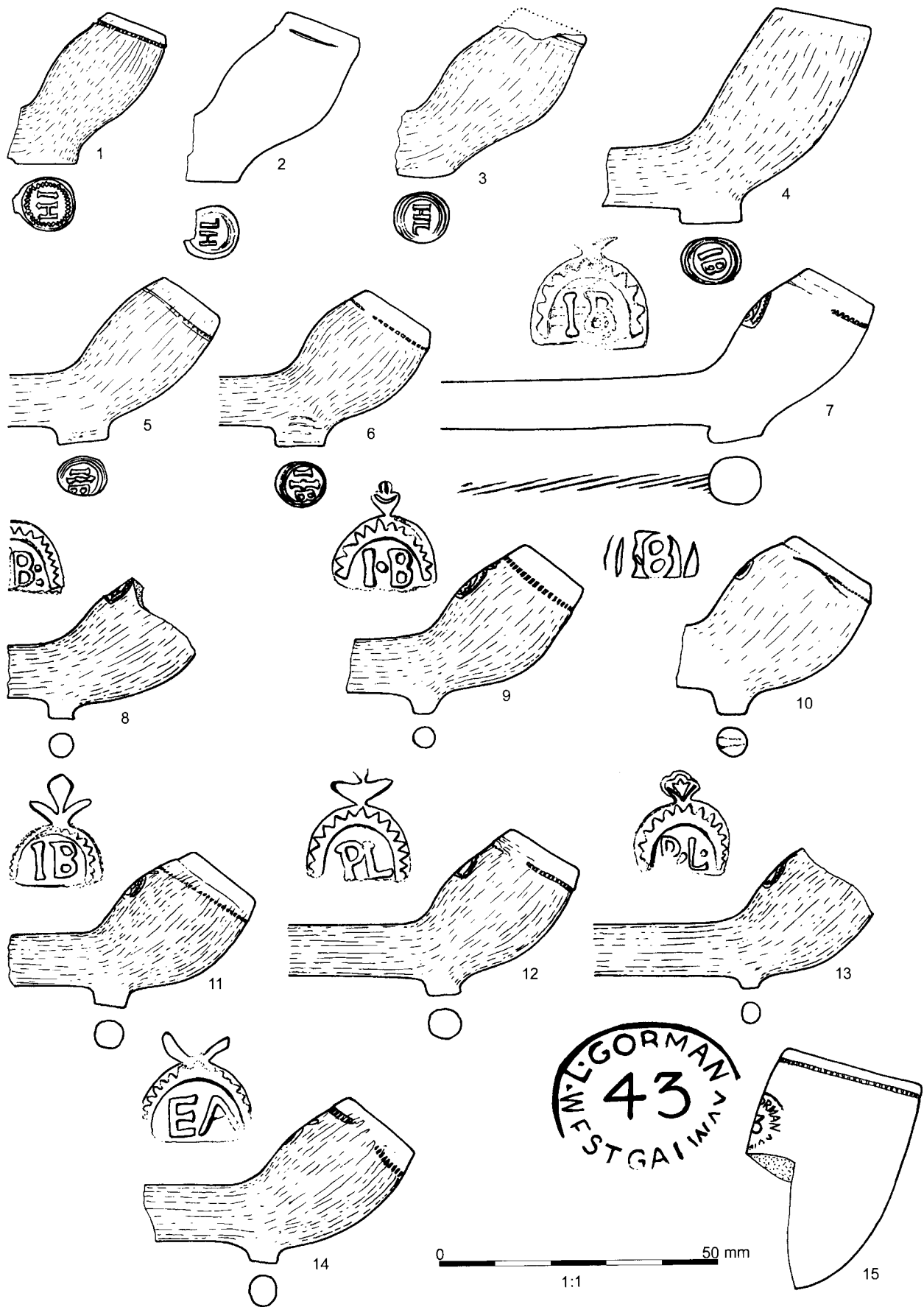


Figure 77: Stamped clay pipes, 68-82

- marks across it. The angled impressions at the heel junction suggest that the pipe has been trimmed using a straight blade with a serrated edge. This type of serrated finish to the mould seam trimming is extremely rare on English pipes, although it is typical of Dutch products (*pers obs*). c 1640-60.  
18.19, sand layer, not closely phased
- 75 Burnished Rainford-style spur bowl with a crescent-shaped maker's mark (Fig 77.8). c 1640-60.  
660, fill of trench 659, not closely phased
- 76 Burnished Rainford-style spur bowl with a crescent-shaped maker's mark. Rim fully milled (Fig 77.9). Similar example from 10.1. c 1640-60.  
352, moat fill, Period 3
- 77 Burnished Rainford-style spur bowl with a crescent-shaped maker's mark (Fig 77.10). c 1650-80.  
629, layer, not closely phased
- 78 Finely burnished bulbous spur bowl with bottered and three-quarters-milled rim (Fig 77.11). A poor double-struck crescent mark with the initials IB appears on the bowl facing the smoker, but the bowl is otherwise very nicely designed and finished. Probably a Rainford product. Stem bore 8/64". c 1640-60.  
18.31, fill of pit/posthole, Period 1
- 79 Rainford-style bowl with a good burnish and fully milled rim (Fig 77.12). A crescent mark with the initials PL has been placed on the bowl facing the smoker. Stem bore 7/64". 1640-70.  
18.20, sand layer, not closely phased
- 80 Finely burnished Rainford-style spur bowl with a crescent-shaped maker's mark (Fig 77.13). c 1640-60.  
430, fill of pit 531, Period 3
- 81 Rainford-style spur bowl with an average burnish, a three-quarters-milled rim, and a crescent-shaped maker's mark (Fig 77.14). c 1640-60.  
524, Structure 28, Period 2
- 82 Five joining bowl fragments from an Irish-style bowl (Fig 77.15). This pipe is made of a smooth glossy fabric and has a full band of impressed (not moulded) milling around the rim. Incuse oval stamp reading 'L.GORMAN/43/WEST GALWAY' on the bowl facing the smoker (National Clay Tobacco Pipe Stamp Catalogue Die No 1286). c 1860-1900.  
20.2, sand layer, not closely phased