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**SUSSEX  
CLAY TOBACCO PIPES AND THE  
PIPEMAKERS**



by  
**D.R. Atkinson F.S.A.**

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D.R.A.

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**SUSSEX**  
**CLAY TOBACCO PIPES AND THE**  
**PIPEMAKERS**

**The Early period**

The very earliest pipes, prior to c.1610, are extremely rare anywhere and occur only as individual, isolated examples. They were very small at a time when smoking was still experimental and a luxury. Odd ones have been found but no record of their makers exists<sup>1</sup> and it seems fairly certain that they were produced initially by potters, who rolled them and hollowed out the bowls by hand, having first discovered the plastic white clay, free of iron content, most suitable for this new commodity. However, moulds were very soon made as shown by some of the smallest early pipes which have clearly defined mould marks.<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, to the knowledge of the writer none of these first clay pipes have been found in Sussex.

Despite the professed disgust of James I (1603-25) at the unpleasantness of the smoking habit he did not discourage the import of tobacco but merely controlled it for his own benefit. Thus we find during his reign the manufacture of pipes becoming well established in London and spreading to the provinces. In the south there are recorded tobacco-pipe makers at Southampton and Canterbury in 1618.<sup>3</sup> Alas, no such early records have been found in Sussex, but a few pipes of the period exist, from Steyning and Henfield (Fig. 1, nos 1 & 2). None is marked.

From this time, although it is not known who made the Sussex pipes, their types follow the London styles throughout the next 300 years. A full typology of these may be found in 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes'<sup>4</sup> but I am illustrating examples of actual Sussex pipes of all periods.

Those of c.1630-50 are nos 3-13 in Fig 1. As can be seen they have either a heel for standing up or a short spur. The latter effectively prevented a pipe laid on a table from spilling hot ash. They were about 8-10 inches in length. Most specimens have a line of milling impressed round the lip of the bowl, made by the little gadget which smoothed the rim of the lip. Few of these Sussex pipes, which are relatively common, show any form of maker's mark but those that have been found are illustrated (Fig 1, nos 4-7). All of these come from Steyning. More than one example of nos 4, and 6, is known so they may well have been of local manufacture.

Before going on to the second half of the 17th century the question now arises, where were the Sussex pipes being made? Smoking by 1650 was no longer a novel luxury in which only the rich could dabble, but a popular habit as common as ale-drinking. In the absence of any early documentation for Sussex, and without the tell-tale initial or full-name marks which are found stamped on heel pipes in other areas, we have no evidence whatever that pipes were made in the county until 1674.<sup>5</sup> But if we accept that pipemaking, have begun in London, which initially supplied most areas, then spread to the ports and inland towns as the popularity of smoking increased, it can safely be assumed that old towns like Horsham, Chichester, Lewes, Hastings and Rye had their pipemakers by at least the 1660's.

**Introduction**

The humble clay tobacco pipe is one of the commonest finds on the ever-increasing number of archaeological sites of the post-medieval period now being excavated. Prior to the 1939-45 war the emphasis, in Sussex archaeology particularly, was on the prehistoric and ancient period but during the past 20 years or so more attention has been paid to redevelopment sites in cities which have a long history of occupation; similarly the sites of old buildings like farmhouses, windmills, manors, castles and iron forges are being systematically investigated before all trace of the recent past vanishes altogether.

The artifacts found on these sites, which are of considerable variety, have presented problems to archaeologists, simply because so much of the published material on pottery, glassware, metalwork and so on has only covered the prehistoric, Roman and later medieval periods. This is one of the reasons why the clay pipe is so useful. It can be dated accurately, in the case of the bowl, to within 20 years back to c.1590. This provides a reliable guide to associated objects from undisturbed levels and also useful evidence for dating floors, walls and other structural features of excavated buildings, since clay pipes were usually discarded within a short time of their first use.

Between 1958 and 1970 I published notes on Sussex pipes and makers in 'Archaeological News Letter' and 'Sussex Notes & Queries'. Later, in 1972 my updated list of Sussex pipemakers with additional material appeared in 'Sussex Archaeological Collections'. However, all this information is scattered about through these various publications and I have long felt the need to put it all together along the lines of other papers published on the subject, hence this booklet. Quite apart from its archaeological use it is a record for posterity of a bygone Sussex industry.

D.R.A.

## The later 17th century

Pipes of the period c.1660-80 are very common finds in Sussex, always unmarked. Typical examples are shown in Fig 2, no 1-7. They still have a 'heel' or short spur but are steadily increasing in size, an increase which reflects the contemporary reduction in the cost of tobacco as the plantations in the New World produced greater quantities annually. As with their predecessors these pipes in Sussex leave us no clue as to their makers.

Around 1690, with pipes becoming still larger, new types were introduced, reflecting the influence of two areas outside Sussex, while at the same time makers began to adopt the practices, also introduced from outside the county, of either stamping their names on the stem or of having their initials cut inside the two halves of the mould so that they appeared in relief on the sides of the base of the pipe. It will be noticed that thus far no attempt at decorating of pipes is found in the county. Examples are known of the so-called 'mulberry' design — what looks like a bunch of grapes either side of the bowl (Worthing Museum — from Steyning and Shoreham) but these are imports from elsewhere. Otherwise a few decoated stems with hand-applied bands of milling or small rosettes are all that occur. It may be noted that Dutch pipemakers by this time were producing attractive designs moulded on the bowl. These are rarely found in England, probably because for nearly 20 years in mid-century the country was at war with Holland and in any case there was a prohibition of the import of pipes from abroad to protect the English trade.

## Late 17th century — first moulded initials

Pipes with a longer, more curving bowl and larger spur are typical of the William III period in Sussex (Fig 2. No. 8). These are normally unmarked, but a few from the Chichester — Arundel area have initials moulded at the top of the spur (Fig 3. nos 6 & 7). D/G and I/M are both unknown makers. The same type is found at Portsmouth, two makers who produced it being William Langston and I. Castle.

As Adrian Oswald has shown<sup>6</sup> the moulding of initials on pipes originated in Scotland, the earliest forms being found there, but we can attribute the introduction of the practice in the south of England to London makers, who first incorporated it in pipes of a new style which appeared probably between 1680-90. These pipes have long, fairly straight-sided outward leaning bowls with a small flat base, sometimes projecting as a spur. Very few Sussex makers produced this type, one who did being John Holcom II of Lewes (Fig 3 nos 1 & 2). Two examples are shown in both of which the initials are moulded upright, though on this type they are usually found in the sideways position. No 2 is the first appearance of a type which was to become the 'standard' Sussex product for the greater part of the 18th century.

## Early 18th century — stem marking

By the 1690's, too, some West Sussex makers were producing the shapely 'spur' pipes which became the standard pattern from Hampshire to the West Country.<sup>7</sup> The feature of these is the stamping of the maker's name or trade mark on the stem, either incuse or in relief, about an inch from the bowl. Examples are shown in Fig 6 nos 1-12. The Taplin family of Chichester may have produced these for much of the 18th century, as did possibly William and Nic Artwell and also William Pain of Horsham, but examples to date are too few to do more than guess, and with the last three makers no bowl has yet been discovered.

## The eighteenth century standard types

However, the London fashion predominated in most of Sussex and the moulding of initials on the London Type 25 (Atkinson & Oswald, op.cit.) became the popular form of marking. Fig 4 nos 1-9, shows the development of this form of pipe. At first they are thick-walled in the bowl, the base is fairly broad with large sideways initials and the stem thick, though with a narrower bore than those of the preceding century. The earliest I can record were made by Thomas Harman of Lewes. As the century progressed the bowls became thinner and more round at the lip, (which is now flat and lacking the hand-applied milling, due to a new process of slicing off the top of the bowl in the mould with a special tool). Also, and from earlier than was previously thought, these pipes sometimes have a cross or star moulded in relief inside the bottom of the bowl, made by the stopper which hollowed out the bowl. Pipes of William Collis of Horsham show both types of this feature and are the earliest I have seen.

The stems become gradually thinner, too, and the initials vary considerably from large to small, while the base in the latter part of the century begins to project more, until by the 1780's and '90's it is becoming a square-shaped spur (Fig. 7, nos 7-12).

## The eighteenth century 'armorial' type spur pipes

While most Sussex makers were producing the preceding type a new form appeared about the middle of the 18th century. This has a large, upward pointing bowl with a sharp spur, sometimes inclined forward (Fig 7 nos 1-6) and heralds the appearance of decorated pipes in Sussex. Those usually found show either Hanoverian Royal Arms or the Prince of Wales's Feathers, both with appropriate mottos, sometimes muddled or mis-spelt (Plate 1). Makers known to have produced them in Sussex are Henry Taplin I or II of Chichester, Thomas Clarke of Horsham and Richard Neeve of Lewes. Those which appeared in the last few decades of the century have very brittle bowls and thin stems. It should also be mentioned at this point that the preceding type is also found with moulded decoration, though I know of only two Sussex makers who produced them, one with initials N/A (possibly Nic.



Artwell) and a design of the Prince of Wales's Feathers surmounted by the letters F/P, probably for Frederick Prince of Wales, who died in 1751. The other has the same design but a hollow heart each side of the base in relief. Unfortunately no complete bowl is available for illustration.

The large spur pipes are frequently found undecorated except for the initials on the spur, but the same makers who produced the decorated 'armorial' bowls also began to produce, towards the end of the 18th century, the same type with fluting and beading up the bowl, or fluting only. These occur in Sussex with the initials of Thomas Clarke, Henry Taplin II and Richard Neeve. James Pitt of Chichester (1770-1810) also produced them, but during the working period of all these makers the fashion for the large spur pipes died out and the 'square' type spur, with, after 1800 for some time, a smaller bowl, became the standard product.

### The early 19th century

These pipes are shown in Fig. 8 nos 1-6. They were produced in quantity all over the county and are found in several sizes with a multiplicity of initials and a variety of designs, some of which are primitive and crude. Two makers produced a degenerate version of the Royal Arms, both probably Freemans of Worthing. (Plate 1).

We are now on the threshold of the era when stem decoration (moulded), sometimes incorporating the maker's name and address, became popular. Early Sussex examples show leaves at the base of the bowl spreading along the sides of the stem (Fig. 8, No 4 and Plate 2).

By the 1830's the bowls were tending to increase in size again, and while the 'square' spurs with large initials continued new spur forms appeared, at first pointed and sharp. These bear the usual moulded initials, rather smaller, or symbols, usually some type of relief star (Fig. 8, nos 7 & 8). With these comes full stem decoration in relief, usually consisting of leaves and arrows enclosing the maker's name (Fig. 9). Several members of the Goldsmith family at Brighton made these in quantity, as did Widow Pitt (rare) and later John Drape. Examples are also known for Charles Freeman of Worthing, Stephen Leigh of Chichester, and John Winter of Lewes.

### 19th century — stamped marks

At the beginning of the 19th century in London<sup>8</sup> makers adopted the practice of stamping their name and address on the back of the bowl, and although never very popular outside the capital some country makers followed suit. The Goldsmiths at Brighton produced large plain bowls in the 1830's stamped in this way (Fig. 8, no 8) using two dies, that with the Brighton crest being the later. It is also found stamped on stems but on which type of pipe is at present unknown. In the later decades of the century James Harrington of Brighton also stamped some of his pipes on the bowl or stem, using both circular and various two-line marks. One of the Swinyards of Horsham and George Corner of Lewes used stamps as well but of both examples are rare (Fig. 8, nos 9,11,12).

### Later 19th century varieties

From the 1840's it is virtually no longer possible to maintain a rigid pipe typology since with every decade that passed more unusual varieties were produced and convention was abandoned entirely by the last 20 years of the century, all the traditional types of the century being discontinued and replaced by much more modern looking shapes, not infrequently copying briars and other pipe forms.

Before this happened, however, Sussex makers produced probably their finest pipes during the period c.1840-60, some of which are shown in Plates 2 and 3. Stephen Leigh of Chichester produced a design incorporating the rose and thistle with his name and address in relief round the lip of the bowl, and John Drape of Brighton had a similar design showing the Brighton Crest on a shield on each side, also with his name and address moulded round the lip. The two moulds show much similarity in the design and were probably the work of the same mouldmaker. It is very likely that these high-quality designs of the mid-19th century are the work of London mouldmakers. Earlier Sussex 19th century decorated pipes often present a very 'rustic' appearance, the engraving being crude and clearly of country manufacture. So thin and brittle are these beautiful pipes that it must have required a high degree of skill in their manufacture, and the perfection of technique in their production was never equalled, before or after.

### The latter days

During the latter part of the 19th century pipemaking locally gradually died out due to (1) increased competition from cigars, cigarettes and briar pipes and (2) greatly improved carriage facilities, the railways enabling fragile cargoes to be transported quickly and safely. As a result pipemaking in a rural county like Sussex became concentrated, and the firm of Harrington and Sons, who lasted until 1910 in Brighton, produced pipes at Horsham, Chichester and Lewes, all other makers having ceased business or become journeymen by c.1880.

As previously mentioned in the last two decades of the century most of the traditional types and designs had disappeared. Many of the pipes were now short-stemmed, with shaped mouthpieces and had no spur. These frequently have the words BURNS CUTTY moulded incuse along the stem, a trade term, in the same manner that many makers were moulding their names along the stems of their pipes after c.1850. A new type also appeared towards the end of the century, imitating contemporary Irish clays. These have thick, upright bowls with a wide round spur on which is found a harp or shamrock. The back of the bowl is frequently stamped with a harp or 'Dublin', while some have DUBLIN, CORK or DERRY moulded incuse along the stem, often in a fancy frame. They are found all over the country during the period c.1890-1910 and were probably supplied as type-moulds to makers from a catalogue. If any were made in Sussex only the firm of Harrington could have produced them, but it is more likely that the Sussex examples were supplied to tobacconists from London.

Pipes of the London firm of C.Crop and Son, who were in business until 1924 often 'crop' up in Sussex, and they specialised in fancy designs, particularly bowls representing the heads of famous people. Most have C.CROP/LONDON moulded incuse on the stem. Many of their more elaborate designs had a short, hollow stem in which a vulcanite or wooden mouthpiece could be fitted.

Also imported into Sussex in the second half of the 19th century and later were the pipes of Edwin and William Southorn & Co of Broseley, Shropshire. These have the name and address stamped in two lines on the stem. Broseley pipes became very popular and were distributed all over England after c.1860-70, by which time the railway network was reaching virtually every town in the country. This sounded the death-knell of the small-town country pipemakers.

For a list of all Sussex pipemakers, with full details, lists of pipes made by makers outside the county but found in Sussex and other aspects of the subject see the Appendixes which follow.

#### References and notes

1. The earliest recorded pipemaker is **John Stuckey** of London, working in 1603.
2. Illustrated by A.Oswald, 'Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist', British Archaeological Reports No. 14, 1975.
3. For these and all other recorded pipemakers in Britain see A.Oswald, op.cit. note 2.
4. 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes' by D. Atkinson and A. Oswald, Journal of the British Archaeological Association, Vol. XXXII, 1969.
5. Hugh Vezi, pipemaker of Brighton, whose wife died that year and is recorded in the Brighton Register. According to L.N. Candlin (see note S.N.Q., xvii, 2, p.61) Hugh Vezi was living in Brighton as early as 1659 but whether as a tobacco-pipe maker at that date is not known.
6. See A.Oswald, op.cit. note 2.
7. Descriptions of these with illustrations may be seen in the following published papers:-  
'Clay Tobacco Pipes and Pipemakers of Marlborough' by D.R. Atkinson, Wilts. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Mag. Vol.60, 1965.  
'Clay Tobacco Pipes and Pipemakers of Salisbury' by D.R. Atkinson, Wilts Arch. & Nat. Hist. Mag. Vol.65, 1970.
8. The Viner family of makers at Bristol probably stamped their name on pipes slightly earlier, c.1790. See 'The Bristol Clay Tobacco-Pipe Industry' by Iain C. Walker, published by the City Museum, Bristol, 1971.
9. For a history of the Broseley pipes see 'Clay Tobacco Pipes of Broseley, Shropshire' by D.R. Atkinson, Search Press, 1975. Available from the author at £2.20 incl. postage.

## APPENDIX 'A' List of recorded Sussex pipemakers with details

### Introduction

Since my **New List of Pipemakers in Sussex** published in the Sussex Archaeological Collections in 1972 further correspondence and research by several people has added yet more names and also given further details and dates for makers already recorded. No work of this sort would be complete without the list of makers who worked in the county. However, in this list I have slightly altered the format. Whereas previously the list contained basically initials, name, place of working, dates and a reference this one includes more details of the people, where they actually worked and their family history (where available) and I have omitted the references. This saves space and repetition, and anyone who may wish to check the authenticity of the names in the list has only to refer to my original publications for the required details.

This list would not have been possible at all had it not been for the interest shown by readers of my original Sussex Notes & Queries articles. My original, rather poor list, simply grew and grew, and it was largely due to the researches of the following Sussex people, all of whom I thank most warmly:-

**Mr Alan Outen** for studying the Chichester Parish Registers.

**Mr Stanley Jepson**, births, deaths & marriages at Worthing

**Mr J.Manwaring Baines**, Hastings Parish Registers and other local records.

**Mr Richard Gilbert** for studying Lewes Parish Registers.

**Miss Sue Brown**, Horsham Parish registers (baptisms).

The list of Brighton pipemakers has been compiled from various sources, mainly the local directories and the census returns. No maker has been recorded for Brighton in the 18th century and this is odd because the earliest Sussex pipemaker, recorded, Hugh Vezi, was working at Brighton in 1674!

Initials	Name	Place & details
G A	ALLCOME, George	<b>Brighton</b> (behind Claremont Place) in 1841. Probably a journeyman.
H A	APPS, Henry	<b>Rye</b> (Pipemakers' Yard). Aged 21 in 1851.
W A	APPS, William (I)	Aged 86 in 1851 and retired. <b>Rye</b> .
W A	APPS, William (II)	Born at <b>Rye</b> . Working between 1839 and 1851, when he was 57. At Wish Street in 1841, Pipemakers' Yard, 1851 when he employed 4 men.
W A	APPS, William (III)	Born at <b>Rye</b> , son of William Apps II. Aged 30 in 1851.
N A	ARTWELL, Nic	c.1730, Chichester-Arundel area. Pipes marked N/A or stamped.



Initials Name	Place and details
W A ARTWELL, William	Married at Chichester to Jane Barker in 1693. Died at <b>Arundel</b> in 1727 where he was working. His probate inventory is in the County Record Office, Chichester. Pipes have W/A or stamped on stem.
T A ASHFOLD, Thomas	<b>Hastings</b> , 1711-13. Took William Ottaway apprentice in 1712.
J A ATTREALL, John (ATTERELL)	<b>Brighton</b> (Cambridge Street). A journeyman in 1841 and living at 5 Claremont Place, aged 55 in 1851.
R B BARBER, Robert	<b>Arundel</b> . Was apprenticed to John Moth of Portsmouth about 1692.
E B BARTLETT, Edward	<b>Horsham</b> , daughter baptised in 1882. This is perhaps the Edward, aged 14 in 1851 and described as a pipemaker, son of Henry Bartlett of Brighton.
H B BARTLETT, Henry	<b>Brighton</b> , at 9 Claremont Place in 1841. Still working in 1851, aged 42 assisted by wife and son, Edward.
J B BIGGS, John	<b>Lewes</b> . Apprenticed in 1724.
C B BIGNELL, Charles	<b>Brighton</b> , at 7 Claremont Place, aged 25 in 1851. Born at Harlow, Essex. Name on stems.
C B BISHOP, Charles	<b>Lewes</b> (Keere Street) 1838-45. Pipes have C/B on spur, rose and thistle design or plain leaves.
J B BLAKE, John	<b>Lewes</b> , High Street, 1835. Pipes have I/B on spur, decorated stems.
H B BOUNDS, Henry	<b>Brighton</b> . A journeyman aged 66 living at 51 Albion Street in 1851.
M B BRIANT, Mark	<b>Chichester</b> (Tower St) in 1841, described as a journeyman pipemaker.
R B BRIANT, Richard	<b>Lewes</b> . Buried on Jan. 12th, 1706/07 at St John's-sub-Castro.
T B BRIGHT, T.	<b>Horsham</b> . Apprenticed to Thomas Clarke in 1754.
G B BROOKS, George	<b>Brighton</b> . At 46 Sussex Street, aged 26, in 1851. Born at Emsworth.
W B BURSTOW, William	<b>Horsham</b> (Bishopric). Children baptised between 1815 and 1829, working in 1830. Was aged 69 in 1851. Wife Ellen.
W B BURSTOW, William	<b>Brighton</b> . At Claremont Place in 1841.
J C CARTER, James	<b>Rye</b> . Recorded in 1684, and married in 1689.

Initials Name	Place and details
T C CARTRID, Thomas	<b>Brighton</b> . A journeyman, living at Chalk Farm in 1841 probably working for John Drape.
T C CLARKE, Thomas	<b>Hastings</b> . Died in 1692 and buried at St. Clement's on October 4th.
T C CLARKE, Thomas	<b>Horsham</b> . Took an apprentice in 1754, still working in 1790 and probably died in 1796. Pipes have T/C on spur.
I C COLLIS, John (I)	<b>Horsham</b> . Children baptised between 1694 & 1702. Buried in 1728. Pipes have I/C.
I C COLLIS, John (II)	<b>Horsham</b> . Baptised 1696, son of John Collis, buried in 1761. <b>Possibly</b> a pipemaker.
I C COLLIS, John (III)	<b>Horsham</b> . Son of John Collis II, 1721-84. Will proved at Chichester in 1784.
W C COLLIS, William	<b>Horsham</b> . Children baptised, 1715-26. Buried in 1728. Pipes have W/C moulded.
G C CORNER, George	<b>Lewes</b> . Pipemaker & Tobacconist, 153 High Street, 1866-74. Pipes were made in Pipe Passage kiln, stamped with name.
T D DALE, Thomas	<b>Rye</b> , Atkins Row. Aged 16 in 1851 and probably a journeyman for William Apps II. Born at Playden.
R D DAVIS, Richard	<b>Brighton</b> . Working in Edward Street from at least 1826 to 1828.
J D DRAPE, John	<b>Brighton</b> , 1832-67. He and his wife, Mary, were both 48 in 1841 and had two daughters Worked at Chalk Farm, Sussex Place and 17 Market Street. Numerous pipes occur.
J D DUNK, James	<b>Ore</b> , Red Lake. Apprentice to J. Shoemith in 1841.
J D DUNN, John	<b>Hastings</b> . Was summoned for debt, 1857.
T E EVANS, Thomas	<b>Brighton</b> . Chalk Farm. A journeyman in 1841, probably working for John Drape.
T E EVAT (?), Thomas	<b>Horsham</b> , Bishopric, aged about 25 in 1841.
W F FARR, William	<b>Brighton</b> . Working in Sussex Place, 1868, possibly successor to J. Drape.
E F FENTON, Ellis	<b>Brighton</b> , Richmond Buildings, 1841. Probably a journeyman.
J F FENTON, Jesse	<b>Hastings</b> , 1826, St Clement's register. Jesse & Maria baptised a daughter, Charlotte, at Ore, 1st January, 1832, formerly of St. Clement's.
R F FLAYDE, Richard	<b>Lewes</b> . A son, Richard also, was buried at St John's, November, 1719.

Initials Name	Place and details
C F FREEMAN, Charles (I)	<b>Worthing.</b> His son, also Charles, was married aged 20 in 1837. Pipes have C/F or F/C on spur.
C F FREEMAN, Charles (II)	<b>Worthing,</b> 1839-73. Marr. Mary Ann Taylor, Oct. 1837, working 1839 and at Anchor Lane in 1851. Died aged 55 in 1873 at 10 Warwick Place, when he was a Dyer. Pipes have name etc along the stem.
G F FREEMAN, George	<b>Worthing.</b> Anchor Lane. Had four daughters 1854-62 and three other children, 1864-67. Later at 28 High Street and at 32 East Street by 1867.
J F FREEMAN, James	<b>Worthing.</b> Died aged 87 in 1842. Pipes with I/F dating c.1800-20 probably his.
J G GILHAM, John	<b>Brighton.</b> Air Street. Children baptised between 1813 and 1822.
J G GLASYER, James	<b>Horsham,</b> Bishopric. Born 1827, children baptised 1850-64. In 1851 he was a master Pipemaker, employing 3 men. His apprentice was Charles Reeves. Working in West Street from 1862-66. Born at Guildford. His father Thomas was a whitesmith.
J G GOBLE, Jonathan	<b>Lewes.</b> Apprentice in 1725. Possibly married in 1734.
J G GOLDSMITH, John	<b>Brighton,</b> 1826-46. Richmond Hill, 1828, 17 Sussex St., 1832-33, 15 Richmond Hill, 1832-34, 40 Sussex Place, 1839-40, 9 Richmond Hill, 1843-46. Was aged 45 in 1841. Pipes with name on stem, stamped etc.
M G GOLDSMITH, Mary	<b>Brighton.</b> Wife of John. She was 30 in 1841 with Children John aged 4 and Fanny 1. Working in Sussex Terrace, 1845 and at 27 Sussex Street in 1851 when she employed 7 men and was assisted by son Will then said to be 16 and a pipemaker.
S G GOLDSMITH, S.	<b>Brighton.</b> Working c.1820-30 producing pipes with name in relief on stem.
W G GOLDSMITH, W.	<b>Brighton.</b> Probably William, son of Mary, as he was known to be a pipemaker aged 16 in 1851.
G G GREEN, George	<b>Brighton.</b> Children baptised, 1817-19. Working at North Street, 1832-34 and at 11 King Street, 1845-46.

Initials Name	Place and details
H G GREVATT, Humphrey	<b>Worthing.</b> Anchor Lane, 1833-59. Married Mary Harding, 1833 and had children, 1833-1844. Died of traumatic tetanus, aged 46, in 1859.
J H HARMAN, John (I)	<b>Lewes.</b> Working in 1734. Pipes have I/H.
J H HARMAN, John (II)	<b>Lewes.</b> Pipes dating to 1780 from a pit behind High Street with I/H.
T H HARMAN, Thomas (I)	<b>Lewes.</b> Born St Michael's 1697. Working by 1723 (apprentice rolls). At 99 High Street in 1753. Buried at St Michael's, aged 84, in 1781. His wife, Susannah died in 1772. Had 4 daughters, 1727-36. Pipes have T/H.
T H HARMAN, Thomas (II)	<b>Lewes.</b> Apprentice in 1758, working in 1768 to 1774. Pipes have T/H.
J H HARRINGTON, James	<b>Brighton.</b> 11 Queens Road, 1862, 5 & 2 Queens Road, 1864 and termed Harrington & Sons. At 5,6 & 7 Queens Road by 1910. Pipes numerous, often stamped. Branches at Chichester and Horsham, 1866-99.
H HARRINGTON	<b>Horsham.</b> Bishopric (1866), Albion Road (1899). Pipes have name etc moulded.
H HARRINGTON	<b>Chichester.</b> Canal Basin. 1866.
J H HARRISON, John	<b>Horsham.</b> A journeyman with Charles Swinyard in 1851. Born Sheffield, aged 21.
I H HOLCOM, John (I)	<b>Lewes.</b> Buried at St John-sub-Castro in August, 1688.
I H HOLCOM, John (II)	<b>Lewes.</b> Buried at St. John-sub-Castro on December 11th, 1699 aged 66. Was probably married three times and all his wives were also buried at St John's. Pipes have early initials I/H or H/I.
J H HOLNESS, John	<b>Hastings,</b> 1770-80. Buried at All Saints on 24.6.1798. Will proved at Lewes.
S H HOLNESS, Sarah	<b>Hastings,</b> 1742-69. Paid scott as 'widow of Thomas' from 1740.
T H HOLNESS, Thomas	<b>Hastings.</b> 1714(?) to 1739. Buried at St Clement's, 20th March, 1739-40.
J H HUTCHINGS, Joshua	<b>Worthing.</b> Married Ann Newman in 1827. Children 1828-36. Was a fisherman in 1841 and a journeyman pipemaker when he died in 1855.
S K KING, Samuel	<b>Rye.</b> Aged 21 in 1851 when he was probably a journeyman for William Apps II.

Initials	Name	Place and details
R L	LANCASTER, Richard	<b>Rye.</b> East Cliff. Born at Guldeforde, aged 29 in 1851 (Bedford Place). Name on stem or R/L on spur.
H L	LAUNDER, Henry	<b>Chichester</b> (St Pancras). Born 1790. Baptised sons, 1812-23.
T L	LAUNDER, Thomas	<b>Chichester</b> (St Pancras). Working in 1823 to 1827
A L	LEGGATT, Andrew	<b>Chichester.</b> Son baptised at St Peter the Great, 1844. Died aged 44 in 1862.
H L	LEIGH, Henry	<b>Chichester</b> (Canal Basin). Married at Portsea in 1836. Baptised daughter Elizabeth at Chichester, 1837. Started business at Porchester, 1840.
S L	LEIGH, Stepen	<b>Chichester.</b> Married in 1841 aged 20. Wife Mary aged 25. At Southgate, 1851, still working in 1855. Numerous pipes with name or S/L on spur.
E L	LOWTHROUP, E.	<b>Chichester.</b> At 20 Magdalen Street in 1846. Probably a journeyman.
S L	LUCAS, Samuel	<b>Chichester.</b> Died 1691-2. Will proved at Canterbury.
C M	MANWELL, Charles	<b>Horsham.</b> Son baptised in 1859. Probably a journeyman.
J M	MANWELL, Joseph	<b>Horsham.</b> Aged 22 in 1851, born at Fareham. A journeyman with Charles Swinyard.
J M	MAYNARD, Joseph	<b>Brighton.</b> At 39 Essex Street, 1832-34.
J M	MOIKIS(?), Joseph	<b>Horsham.</b> Aged 21 in 1841, born in Ireland. Probably a journeyman.
C N	NEEVE, C	<b>Lewes.</b> Working at 21 Keere Street, 1812.
R N	NEEVE, Richard	<b>Lewes.</b> 1774-1818. Lived and worked at 99 High Street which he acquired in 1777. Died 27th September, 1818. Pipes have R/N on spur.
T N	NEEVE, Thomas	<b>Lewes.</b> Son of Richard Neeve and Ann, born in 1775. Working in 1802. Pipes have T/N on spur.
W N	NEEVE, William	<b>Lewes.</b> Lived at 99 High Street. Working in 1790-92.
W O	OTTWAY, William	<b>Hastings.</b> Apprenticed in 1712.
I P	PAIN, John	<b>Petworth.</b> Married in 1733. Pipes have I/P.
W P	PAIN, William (PAYNE)	<b>Horsham.</b> Children baptised, 1704-06. Name on stem or W/P moulded. Also spelt PAYNE. Working to c.1720.

Initials	Name	Place and details
J P	PETTER, James (PEPPER)	<b>Horsham.</b> Listed as James PEPPER, Oxford Road, 1826-27. Rookery, Horsham, 1832-34. Daughter married in 1841.
G P	PHILLIPS, George	<b>Ore Down.</b> Aged 20 in 1851.
W P	PILBEAM, William	<b>Horsham.</b> Children baptised, 1880-83. Probably a journeyman working for Harrington's.
H P	PINK, Henry	<b>Lewes.</b> Baptised, St Michael's, Lewes, 30.4.1820. Son of Henry & Elizabeth. Henry senior working 1826-45, Keere Street. Also listed as Pink & Co. Pipes have P/P on spur or T.P/& T. Elizabeth Pink died in 1826 aged 47.
A P	PITT, Ann	<b>Brighton,</b> 72 North Street, working 1826-28.
I P	PITT, James (I)	<b>Chichester.</b> Married at Chichester in 1770 and died in 1810. Pipes have I/P on spur or stamp on stem.
I P	PITT, James (II)	<b>Chichester.</b> Born in 1771 at Chichester and died in 1817. Could not have been working before about 1790.
J P	PITT, John	<b>Brighton,</b> 72 North Street, working 1823-24.
M P	PITT, Mary	<b>Brighton,</b> 74 North Street, 1832-33. Possibly the daughter of James Pitt of Chichester, born in 1787.
W P	PITT, William (I)	<b>Chichester,</b> St Pancras. 1839. Born in 1779 and died in 1841 aged 61. Pipes have W/P on spur.
W P	PITT, William (II)	<b>Chichester,</b> St Pancras. Married Ann Heath in 1820. Buried son William in 1823. Ann may be the Ann Pitt working in Brighton in 1826-28.
E P	PLOWMAN, Edward	<b>Worthing.</b> Married Emma Cuddington in 1829 and had 4 children by 1840. First mentioned as a pipemaker in 1840. Died of asthma in 1843.
W P	PRIVETT, William	<b>Lewes.</b> Baptized son William at St Michael's in 1827. Wife was Isabella.
C R	REEVES, Charles	<b>Horsham.</b> Aged 17 in 1851 when he was apprenticed to James Glasyer. Born at Shalford, Surrey.
E S	SEQUIN, E.	<b>Brighton.</b> Stems have E.SEQUIN/BRIGHTON moulded incuse, c.1870.
E S	SEQUIN, E.	<b>Hastings.</b> Stem has E.SEQUIN/HASTINGS moulded incuse, c.1870.
F S	SEQUIN, F.	<b>Eastbourne.</b> Working in 1862.



Initials	Name	Place and details
S	SEQUIN	<b>Bexhill.</b> Stem has SEQUIN/BEXHILL moulded incuse., c.1870. All these Sequins may be the same person, moving along the coast.
C S	SHOEBRIDGE, Charles	<b>Horsham</b> (Bishopric). A journeyman, aged 23 in 1851. Born in Horsham.
J S	SHOESMITH, James	<b>Fairlight Down.</b> working 1841-54. <b>Ore,</b> working 1862-66. Died 17th November, 1867 aged 60. His daughter, Sarah, married at Ore in 1852.
C S	SWINYARD, Charles	<b>Horsham</b> (North Street), 1851-55. In 1851 was aged 30 employing 3 men and a boy. Born at Shalford, Surrey.
J S	SWINYARD, James	<b>Horsham.</b> Working 1845-62. Another James Swinyard was working at Shalford, 1851.
W S	SWINYARD, William	<b>Horsham.</b> Born 1815 at Shalford, Surrey, son of William & Mary Elizabeth Swinyard. Children baptised at Horsham in 1844. Working at North Street, 1851. Pipes have name on stem etc.
J T	TANNER, John	<b>Lewes,</b> Worked Keere St.kiln, 1823-29.
H T	TAPLIN, Henry (1)	<b>Chichester.</b> St Peter the Great, 1723-74. Son Henry II born in 1755. Pipes stamped on stem. Henry I buried in 1774.
H T	TAPLIN, Henry (II)	<b>Chichester.</b> Born 1755, working c.1775 to 1800. Pipes with H/T on spur.
J T	TAPLIN, John	<b>Chichester.</b> Baptized a son in 1720. Wife was Elizabeth, who died 1746. John died in 1752. They managed to have 7 children between 1720-29! Pipes stamped on stem.
W T	TAPLIN, William	<b>Chichester.</b> Apprentice rolls, 1716. Married Ann Harwood, 1725, baptised 5 children, 1726-35. Ann died in 1738.
G T	TAYLOR, G.	<b>Brighton.</b> At 10 Boyce's St, 1845-6.
T & B	TAYLOR & BOUND	<b>Brighton.</b> At 10 Boyce's St. 1843 (see Bounds, Henry, 1851).
J T	THOMSON, J.H.	<b>Brighton.</b> Stem has name etc moulded incuse, c.1870.
J T	TIMS, James	<b>Ore.</b> North Row. Working in 1851.
I T	TUCKNOTT, John	<b>Lewes,</b> High St., St Ann's Working 1851-67.
H V	VEZI, Hugh	<b>Brighton.</b> 1659-74. His wife Elizabeth died 31st Ocotber, 1674.
T W	WAIT, Thomas	<b>Rye.</b> of Mermaid Street. Aged 17 in 1851 when a journeyman, probably for William Apps II. Born at Peasmarsh.

Initials	Name	Place and details
J W	WAITH, Jonas	<b>Lewes.</b> Surety to a marriage licence in the year 1690.
C W	WALKER, Charles	<b>Hastings.</b> Children Fanny and Charles baptized, 1833-35. Wife Susanna married in 1832, St Mary-in-the-Castle chapel.
J W	WALKER, John	<b>Rye.</b> Working in 1798
W W	WALKER, William	<b>Rye.</b> Wish Street. Working 1841.
W W	WATERS, William	<b>Horsham.</b> Son baptized in 1882. Probably a journeyman working for the firm of Harrington's.
J W	WATKINSON, John	<b>Hastings.</b> The Creek, John and Mary his wife baptized a son, George at St Clement's in 1838. Still working 1841.
J W	WATKINSON, Joseph	<b>Hastings.</b> All Saints Street, 1836, Bourne Street, 1840. His son Edwin was married at Ore in 1845.
H W	WESTON, Henry	<b>Chichester.</b> His son apprenticed to a Horner at Bristol in 1715.
C W	WHITE, Charles	<b>Brighton.</b> At Richmond Street in 1841, probably a journeyman.
W W	WHITE, William	<b>Brighton.</b> At Claremont Place in 1841, probably a journeyman.
W W	WHITE, William	<b>Ore.</b> William and wife Rachel had daughter Sarah baptised, 3rd December, 1837.
T W	WHITEWOOD, Thomas	<b>Hastings,</b> 1693-1710. Buried at St Clement's August 20th, 1711. His son John was apprenticed to a mariner. Pipes with large early initials T/W may be his.
J W	WINTER, JOHN.	<b>Lewes,</b> Keere Street, 1832-34. Pipes have name etc on stem. <b>Brighton,</b> 6 Claremont Place, 1851. Aged 50 born at Lewes.
J W	WOMHALL, John	<b>Lewes.</b> Apprenticed in 1754.
J W	WOOD, John	<b>Lewes.</b> Took apprentices, 1723, 1954.

Note: one of the most significant aspects of this list of pipemakers, all of whom are quoted as such in the appropriate records (unless otherwise stated) is the large number for whom no pipes have been identified.



Opposite Page

Sun Insurance Company Policy  
Michaelmas 1772  
JAMES PITT of Chichester Pipemaker  
£200

Reproduced by courtesy of the Guildhall  
Library, London, and Mr Adrian Oswald,  
F.S.A.

31/12/72  
N. B. P.  
James Pitt of Chichester Pipemaker  
Quitting same in separate wa. per. no. 100  
Leaving one hundred pounds  
Amounted by and then only in the name of Pitt  
Marriage only over and over in the name of Pitt  
Marriage only over and over in the name of Pitt  
Marriage only over and over in the name of Pitt  
£200

## APPENDIX 'B'

### Pipes of makers from outside the county found in Sussex.

Note: this list includes only those who can be identified by name, not pipes bearing initials only which cannot be definitely attributed to non-Sussex makers.

Name	Place	Dating	Source
BUSH, W. & Co.	Holborn, London	1859-62	Wadhurst
CRITCHFIELD	Bermondsey, London	c.1840	Hove
CROP, C.	London	1856-1924	{ Steyning Pulborough & Arundel
COXON (or GALLON)	South Shields	1847	Newhaven
CLAY, John	Portsea	1811-28	Chichester
DOTHIE	Ipswich	C.20th	Lewes
EDMONDS, John	Portsmouth	1751	Tortington
FIOLET, Louis	St.Omer, France	c.1890	various
GAMBIER, J.	Paris, France	c.1890	various
GREEN G.	Folkestone	c.1850	Heathfield
GEALE, Laurence	Guildford	1689-1730	Charlton
HANLEY & CO.	Waterford	c.20th	Warbleton
HAYES, T.	Liverpool	1790+	Newhaven
HOLMES, W.	Liverpool	1810-16	Newhaven
JEWSTER, JOHN.	London	1805-62	Horsted Keynes
KING, W.	Boro, London	c.1860-80	Hove
LEIGH, Henry	Portchester	1840+	Steyning
LEIGH & CO.	Portchester	up to 1920	{ Steyning Lewes, Charlton
MASON & CO.	50 New Cut *	c.1890	Pulborough
MORGAN, R.	Liverpool	1790-1845	{ Waldron Newhaven
POTTELL, Robert	Fareham	1711	Newhaven
RICHMOND, Philip	Tunbridge	1845-51	{ Heathfield Groombridge Mountfield
SOUTHORN, Edwin	Broseley	1855-75	Steyning
SOUTHORN, W. & CO.	Broseley	1850-1950	Steyning
SPAULL, Mrs E.	London S.E.	1880-99	Steyning
STEPHENS, John	Newport, I of W	1709-51	Eastbourne
SWINYARD, William	Guildford	1815-50	{ Steyning Pulborough
SMITH, J.	Chatham	c.1850	Groombridge
WATTS, W.	London	c.1820	Groombridge
WILSON, J.	Sunderland	1847-51	Newhaven

\*This is a stamp on the back of the bowl. Another example exists, from a rubbish deposit of c.1890 at Iver, Bucks, but the origin of the maker is not known.

### Notes

The incidence of pipes from outside the county can be explained as follows. A few stamped stems occur of eighteenth century date originating from the Southampton-Portsmouth area, and these are clearly the result of coastal trade or the deposits of travellers. Other probable 18th century pipes seem to originate from London or otherwise from makers in nearby towns not far over the county border. With the widening of trade, commerce and travel as the 19th century progressed we see examples from a wider area. A fair number of London makers occur as might be expected. The early 19th century Liverpool pipes are all from Newhaven with one exception indicating coastal trade and those from Sunderland and South Shields must result directly from the coal trade down the east coast. The wide spread of the Broseley products after c.1850 must be due to the revolutionary improvement in transport brought about by the railway system. The French makers had infiltrated the English markets by the last quarter of the century, due clearly to the superiority of their products. By the turn of the century with pipemaking almost extinct in the county and dying out in the country generally tobacconists had to obtain supplies from almost any source such as Portchester, Ipswich and Waterford.

## APPENDIX 'C'

### List of published papers on Sussex Pipes and Pipemakers

Abbreviations used are as follows:

A.N.L. — Archaeological News Letter (no longer published)

S.N.Q. — Sussex Notes and Queries (no longer published)

S.A.C. — Sussex Archaeological Collections

P.M.A. — Post-Medieval Archaeology

C.Q. — Cricket Quarterly

- |      |                       |  |
|------|-----------------------|--|
| 1958 | A.N.L. Vol. 6 No.5    | Sussex Clay Tobacco Pipes (D.R. Atkinson)  |
| 1962 | S.N.Q. Vol. XV No.9   | Lewes Pipemakers (W.K. Rector)   |
| 1964 | S.N.Q. Vol. XVI No.3  | Sussex Clay Tobacco Pipes (D.R. Atkinson)  |
| 1964 | S.N.Q. Vol. XVI No.4  | Sussex Clay Tobacco Pipes (continued)<br>Pipe finds from Tortington, Arundel<br>(D.R. Atkinson)                  |
| 1964 | S.N.Q. Vol. XVI No.4  | Sussex Pipemakers (F.B. Stevens)   |
| 1965 | S.N.Q. Vol. XVI No.5  | Clay Pipes made at Lewes (D.R. Atkinson)   |
| 1966 | S.N.Q. Vol. XVI No.8  | Further notes on Sussex Pipes<br>Worthing Pipemakers (D.R. Atkinson)   |
| 1967 | S.N.Q. Vol. XVI No.9  | Further notes on pipemakers of Lewes,<br>Brighton, Horsham, Chichester, Worthing<br>and Hastings (D.R. Atkinson) |
| 1968 | S.N.Q. Vol. XVII No.1 | Further notes on Sussex pipes (D.R. Atkinson)  |
| 1968 | S.N.Q. Vol. XVII No.2 | Notes on pipes (L.H. Candlin & L.F. Salzman)   |
| 1969 | S.N.Q. Vol. XVII No.3 | Note on early Brighton pipes<br>(D.R. Atkinson)  |
| 1970 | S.N.Q. Vol. XVII No.5 | Chichester Pipemakers (D.R. Atkinson)  |
| 1970 | P.M.A. Vol. 4         | A Victorian Pipekiln in Lewes<br>(N.E.S. Norris)<br>A Chichester Tobacco-Pipe maker<br>(I.C. Walker)             |
| 1971 | C.Q. Vol. 8. No. 4    | A Cricket pipe from Lewes (G.P. Burstow)   |
| 1972 | S.A.C. Vol. CX        | A new list of Sussex pipemakers<br>(D.R. Atkinson)   |

## APPENDIX 'D'

### Second hand moulds

When some pipemakers began business, usually after completing apprenticeships, they must sometimes have obtained second-hand moulds. These can be identified by the erasure or alteration of names, initials etc or by the stamping of a name on a pipe with another maker's initials.

The engraving of initials over imperfectly obliterated old ones is known in the 18th century, and the pipe shown in Fig. 4, No. 5 is an example, there being traces of small initials below the large W/A which are much higher in the mould than is normal on this type.

In Sussex, however, most such uses occur in the 19th century, and the following can be identified:-

- (1) **James Harrington** (Brighton). Some time after 1862 this maker was stamping his name on the back of a plain bowl with pointed spur bearing the initials J/D — John Drape of Brighton who ceased work about 1867. Later this mould had an 'H' engraved over the 'D' and appeared as No. 11 in Fig. 8.
- (2) **James Harrington**. Several examples of pipes with a small square spur bearing the initials J/H and simple leaves up the mould lines, c. 1860-70, have traces of J.KEMP/GREENWICH moulded in relief on the stem, sufficient to be readable. Also visible is the fact that the 'H' on the spur has been engraved over a 'K'.
- (3) **Henry Bartlet** (Brighton). This maker is recorded working at Brighton in the 1841 and 1851 census. The only pipes found attributable to him have leaves on the bowl and fairly large serif letters I/W on the spur, over which are clearly engraved small serif H/B. Several examples from the Brighton area. This could be an old mould of John Winter, who was working at Lewes in 1832-4, making his own pipes, but by 1851 had moved to Brighton where he was probably working as a journeyman for another maker.
- (4) **Charles Freeman I** (Worthing). Plain bowls from the Steyning district have C/F on the spur (Fig. 8, No. 2), c. 1820-30. The same bowls are found with the 'C' erased in the mould, leaving only the 'F'. This must have happened when a later member of the family (possibly George Freeman) continued using the old mould.
- (5) **Charles Bignell** (Brighton), working 1851. One stem from Steyning has C.BIGNELL/BRIGHTON moulded incuse in a fancy frame. Two others have BRIGHTON but the name on the other side has been erased, leaving only the frame. This maker clearly worked for only a short time and his mould was used subsequently by another maker.
- (6) 'Acorn' pipes are common in the 19th century and several varieties were produced in Sussex.\* Those found in the Pipe Passage kiln at Lewes dating to c. 1880, show the incuse inscription on the sides of the stem to have been cut out, indicating a second-hand mould.

Other examples of this interesting aspect of pipemaking probably await discovery.

\* See Figure 10, No 3.

## APPENDIX 'E'

### 1. A pipekiln site at Chichester

Despite the continuous record of pipemaking in Sussex towns the only kiln which has so far been excavated is that in Pipe Passage, Lewes (see the second part of this appendix).

Most kilns must have been situated in yards behind the pipemaker's workshop. As most pipemakers lived in the poorer parts of towns (the heat and fumes from the kilns was one reason for keeping them in the backstreets) most of these properties have now been swept away in redevelopments since the beginning of the century, and all traces have vanished above ground. The probable sites of the kilns which must have existed at Horsham in Albion road for the Harrington firm and at Worthing for the Anchor Lane kiln were reported to be car parks when I was attempting research a few years ago. In towns where whole streets of old properties have been cleared modern buildings have covered them for ever.

In 1966 Mr Alan F. Outen found traces of the kiln site of several successive Chichester makers whose address was given in the early 19th century directories as 'St. Pancras'. The area he was examining for the Chichester Civic Society (Excavations Committee) had been the site of Nos 1 & 2 St. Pancras, between St. Pancras Church and the Nag's Head Hotel (subsequently called Eastgate Square).

Foundation trenches had been dug for what is now Farr's Depository, and they contained numerous fragments of what must have been kiln packing — mortary material in which was embedded quantities of pipe stems. This was in a layer of jumbled bricks and tiles and Mr Outen concluded that the pipe works and associated buildings had been demolished, the debris being used to level up the site before further building took place.

The last maker on the site was probably William Pitt I, as he is listed in Pigot's Directory for 1839 at St Pancras. He died in 1841, and the next Chichester maker, Stephen Leigh, worked in Southgate. It is therefore likely that the property was demolished some time after 1841 for there is no further mention of pipemaking on the site. Harrington's Chichester branch was at Canal Basin in 1866, the same address as that recorded for Henry Leigh in 1836, so presumably there was a pipeworks already in existence there when Harrington's established their branch. Stephen Leigh is not recorded as working after 1855, when he was only 35, and whether pipes were made in the City between 1855 and 1866 is not known.

### 2. The Pipe Passage kiln, behind High Street, Lewes

This was excavated by Mr N.E.S. Norris, then curator of the Sussex Archaeological Society's museums, in 1956 and published by him in 'Post-Medieval Archaeology', Volume 4, in 1970. I am most grateful both to Mr Norris and to the Post Medieval Archaeological Society for permission to include the following abbreviated account of the kiln and to reproduce Mr Norris's section and plan.

A narrow lane known as Pipe Passage follows the line of a surviving part of the old town wall of Lewes, on the north side of the High Street. The kiln was

built up against part of this wall and stands on a piece of ground, formerly roofed over, which was the site of the pipemakers' workshop. The period of use of the kiln was c.1830-80 from the evidence of the pipe finds.

From the level of the workshop upwards the internal structure of the kiln had been destroyed, but excavation revealed the ashbox of a furnace and below that a brick-lined cellar or stoker's pit, to the front of the kiln. It subsequently became evident that the kiln base found at workshop level was inserted later and that the original furnace had been level with the base of the cellar. The inference from this was that in its later days production in the kiln had dwindled and so it was reduced in size. The cellar was filled with broken pieces of saggar or crucible in which the pipes were fired, and together with fragments of the internal structure, numerous broken pipes and pieces of firebrick. The pipes included examples of those made by John Tucknott (1851-62), George Corner (1862-7 and later) and James Harrington & Sons (1874-8). Those without identification included many designs commonly found in the Brighton-Lewes area which must clearly have originated from this source. It is interesting to note that Harrington's of Brighton were, at this time, having their Brighton products made at Lewes.

Beneath the cellar paving and therefore, as Mr Norris says, indicating the initial period of the kiln were a few pipes of Pink & Co (1832-45) (This firm is recorded in directories as working at Keere Street, however) and Charles Bishop (1838-45). Very few examples of the pipes of these two makers and of John Tucknott have been found anywhere, and unfortunately the writer has not been able to examine those found in the kiln excavation.

The full description of the kiln is omitted from this account but Mr Norris's plans with brief notes are reproduced.

#### Plan of kiln at ground level (LM) on section:

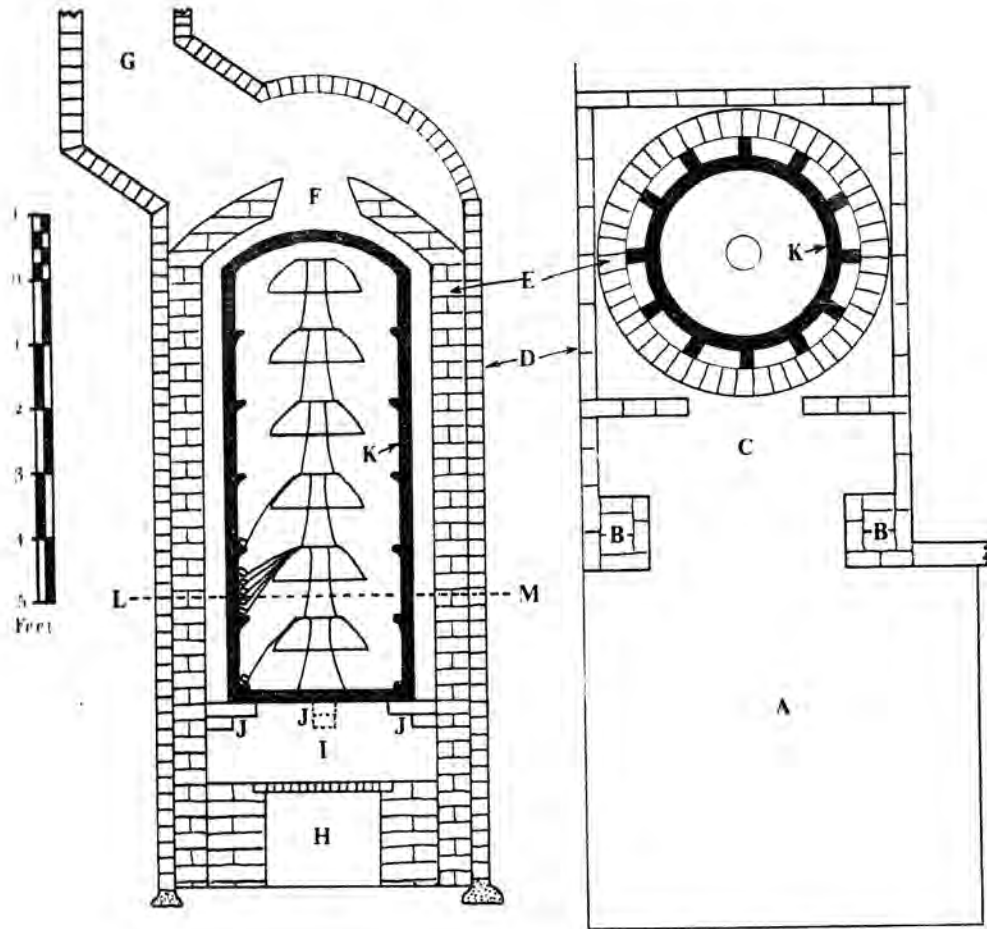
- A Cellar
- B brick pillars (formerly supporting an arch)
- C loading and firing area
- D square outer brick lining
- E circular lining of white firebrick
- K cylindrical saggar or crucible, formerly domed

#### Vertical section through reconstructed kiln parallel to front wall

- D square outer brick lining
- E circular lining of white firebrick
- F fire outlet
- G chimney
- H ashbox
- I furnace
- J firebrick corbels
- K saggar or crucible
- L-M ground level



## LEWES PIPEKILN



Left: Median vertical section through reconstructed pipe kiln parallel to front wall. For clarity the flue divisions are omitted from the section. Brick coursing is shown diagrammatically.  
 Right: Plan of kiln at ground level (L-M on section).

## APPENDIX 'F'

### Incorrect moulding of initials

When initials began to be engraved in moulds it very soon became apparent that unless some system was applied universally it would not be possible to identify any maker correctly (and why put your initials on your pipes unless you **wanted** your own products to be recognised?)

The method evolved was that, holding the pipe in the smoking position, with the bowl pointing away from you, the christian initial is to the left and the surname to the right. This lasted satisfactorily for about 200 years.

A few mouldmakers, however, engraved the initials in error on the wrong halves of the mould. Proof of this is provided when numerous pipes of one maker occur and the initials are either normal or transposed. In Sussex the early John Holcom pipes sometimes have H/I for I/H, which is understandable at so early a date (c.1690).

Another probable early example in Sussex is that of a very fine Royal Arms pipe from Pulborough shown in Plate 1 with the motto ICH DIEN on the ribbons instead of the usual DIEU ET MON DROIT. The initials on the spur are read as T/W, but no maker with these initials in Sussex matches the pipe. It is possible of course that it comes from outside the county, but I think this unlikely on two counts, (1) this pipe has not been reported from elsewhere, in spite of detailed research on this aspect of clay pipes which has been carried on both by the writer and by Adrian Oswald for several years recently, and (2) the initials reversed, W/T, match those of William Taplin of Chichester, working 1716-38, whose pipes occur in this area as one would expect and who would be likely to have produced such an early example of a decorated armorial pipe, the stem and bowl being much thicker than many of the later examples of this type. It is considered at present that this type of pipe was introduced about 1740.

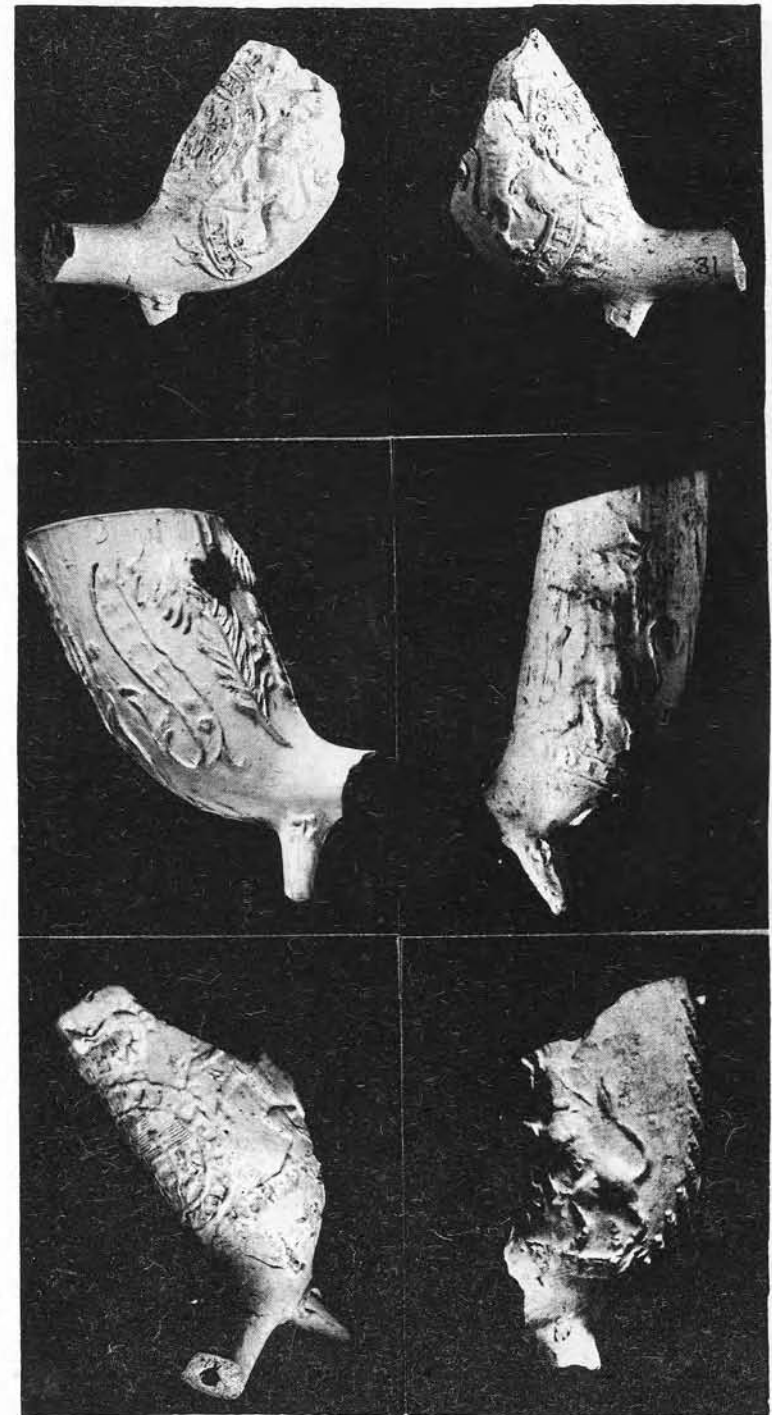
Later offenders are numerous pipes made by Charles Freeman of Worthing, which have F/C on the square type spur as often as C/F. One of the commonest of this maker's pipes is a small variety dating to c.1820-30 which has a degenerate Royal Arms of very poor quality with F/C on the spur. They have been found at Steyning, Angmering, Clapham village Tortington and Shoreham, also at Bramber, an obvious distribution area for a Worthing maker at this early period in the 19th century.

Another maker who produced a very popular pipe with transposed initial was Stephen Leigh of Chichester (1841-55). This is the very beautiful design shown in Plate 3. The initials read L/S on the pointed spur whereas all of the other Leigh pipes show the normal S/L and they are recorded from Steyning, Bramber, Pulborough and Chichester itself. No maker with initials L/S known in Sussex.

Plate 1  
18th Century Armorial pipes

- Top** Hanoverian Arms, T/W on spur. The motto ICH DIEN is that normally found on pipes with the Prince of Wales's Feathers. Dating: c.1740-50. (Pulborough)
- Centre Left** Prince of Wales's Feathers, H/T on spur and repeated on the bowl. Henry Taplin, Chichester, 1723-74. Dating: c.1760-70. (Shoreham)
- Centre Right** Hanoverian Arms, H/T on spur. Incorrect motto DIEU ET MON DOIT for 'DROIT'. Henry Taplin, Chichester, 1723-74. Dating: c.1760-70. (Arundel & Houghton)
- Lower Left** Hanoverian Arms, T/C on spur. Thomas Clarke, Horsham, 1754-96. Dating: c.1770-90. (Bramber Castle)
- Lower Right** Degenerate Hanoverian Arms, large leaves up mould line, small leaf on square spur. Probably made by one of the Freemans of Worthing. Dating: c.1820. (The only other Sussex pipes on which this small leaf occurs on the spur are those of Charles Freeman, Worthing, working 1839-51 — Figure 9, No.3). (Steyning)

Photos: Top : E.B.A.Studios, Newhaven  
Rest: P.R.Chapman, Wimbledon.



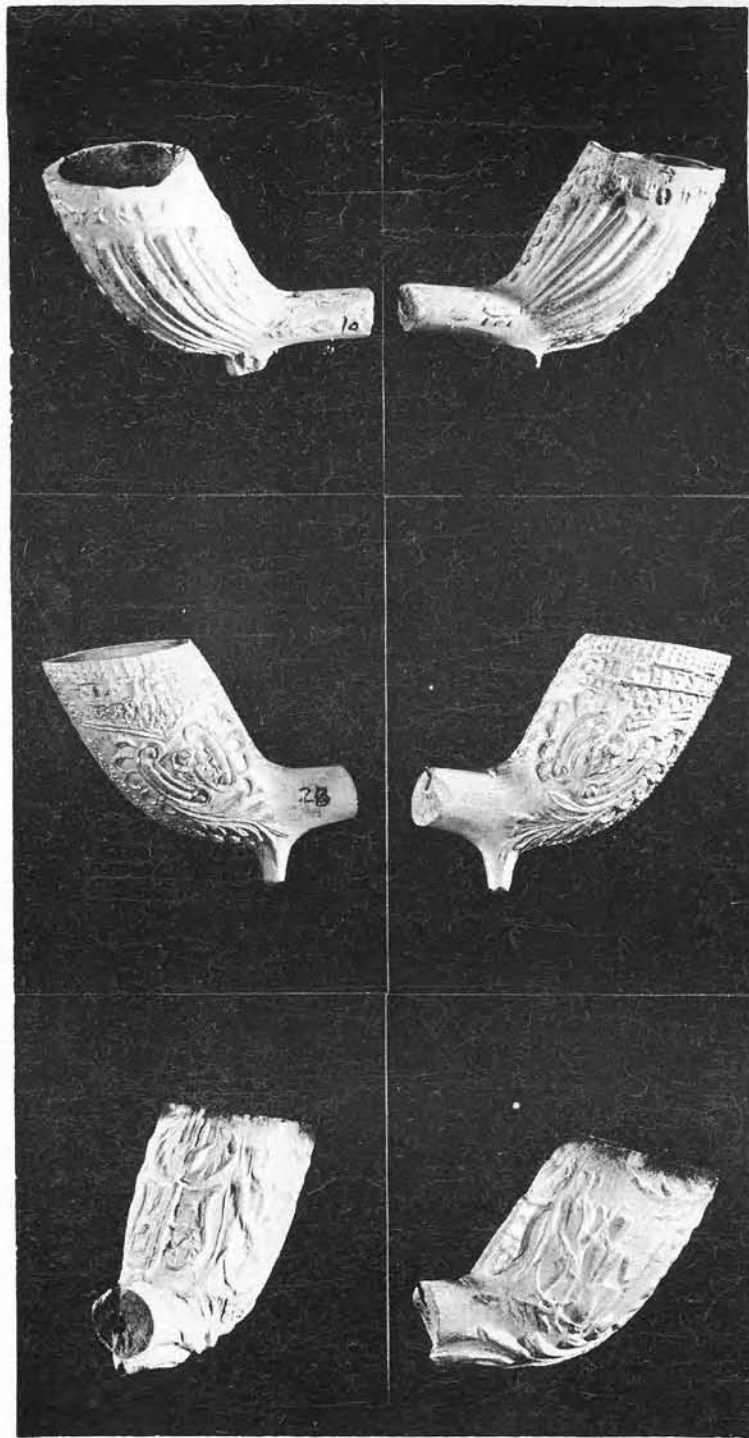


Plate 2  
19th century decorated pipes

- Top** Pipe decorated with fluting and leaves and SWINYARD/GILFORD moulded in relief round the lip. Although not Sussex-made it was produced by one of the Swinyards of Guildford, c.1810-20, who were the same family as those makers of the same name who worked at Horsham. The moulding of the name on the bowl is more usually found in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire than in the south-east. This pipe also shows the beginning of moulded decoration along the stem. (Pulborough).
- Centre** The attractive design produced by Stephen Leigh of Chichester (1845-55) showing the rose and thistle and incorporating the maker's name and address in relief round the lip. (Steyning, Bramber & Pulborough).
- Lower** Type found in the Horsham area and almost certainly made by one of the Swinyards. The design shows a shield of arms (unidentified) surmounted by the heart-in-hand motif. The figures around the bowl appear to have a religious and nautical significance. This pipe had a very large, curly spur, lost in this example. (Pulborough)

Photos: E.B.A.Studios, Newhaven.

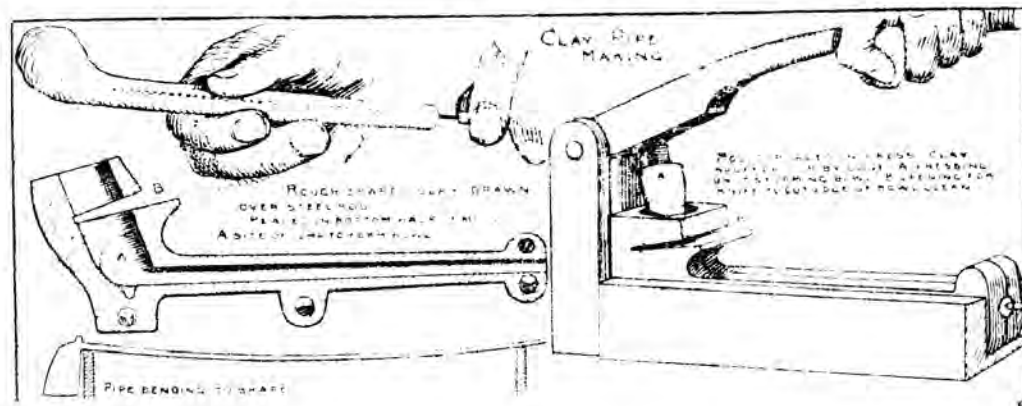
## APPENDIX 'G'

### The method of manufacture of clay pipes

Descriptions of how clay pipes were made have been published in numerous papers on the subject. The following is a brief account, taken from a 19th century encyclopaedia, with appropriate illustrations, which was sent to me many years ago. It is particularly interesting as it was written at the time when pipes were still being made.

Tobacco Pipes are made from clay. The more common kind are made from the clay which bears the name pipe-clay, most of which comes from Dorsetshire, and after being purified and softened is used by the pipemaker, who kneads it roughly into the required shapes, partially dries it and then bores the holes through the stems with a kind of long iron needle or wire, previously oiled, afterwards bending the bulbs into their position, and finishing by a process of moulding.

When removed from the moulds and dried, they are polished with an instrument made of some hard smooth wood or bone. They are then baked in a kiln, the heat of which is gradually increased. The illustrations below show these processes.



## APPENDIX 'H' (1) A pipemaker's inventory

Extract from the probate inventory of **William Artwell**, pipemaker, of Arundel, dated 1727 and totalling £37-13s-2d:-

In the shop he had 2 pairs of screws and moulds and boards and greats, £3-5-6d; 2 benches and 1 tub, 3s; one beating block and trough and 1 hogshead and firepan and poker, 6s; in the stable, a horse and bridle.

Pipemaker's clay valued at £4; pipes burnt, £1.5s; pipes unburnt, 10s; a pair of hampers on a packsaddle, 4s.

The original of this inventory is in the West Sussex Record Office, Chichester. It is of particular interest, not only because it is the only Sussex pipemaker's inventory discovered but because it mentions not only the pipemaker's humble tools of his trade but also how he marketed his pipes, by means of hampers on a packsaddle. Similar inventories from other parts of England include the same item. The pipemakers serving the country areas can only have sold their pipes in this way, by carrying them in baskets on horseback, going the rounds of the villages and hamlets they supplied. Before the days of railways, and in a county which had notoriously bad roads there would have been no other way of transporting such a fragile commodity as the long-stemmed clay pipe, and the fairly narrow area of distribution, assessed at about 20-30 miles maximum for most makers before the mid-19th century, verifies this fact. This inventory was originally published by Mr G.H.Kenyon in S.A.C., vol.96, p.106.

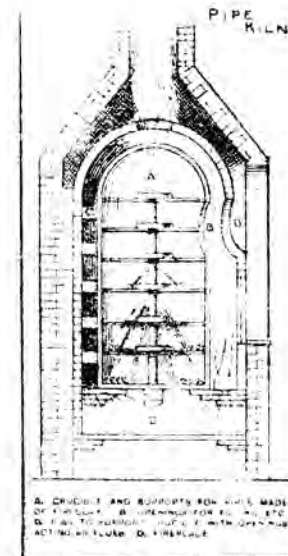
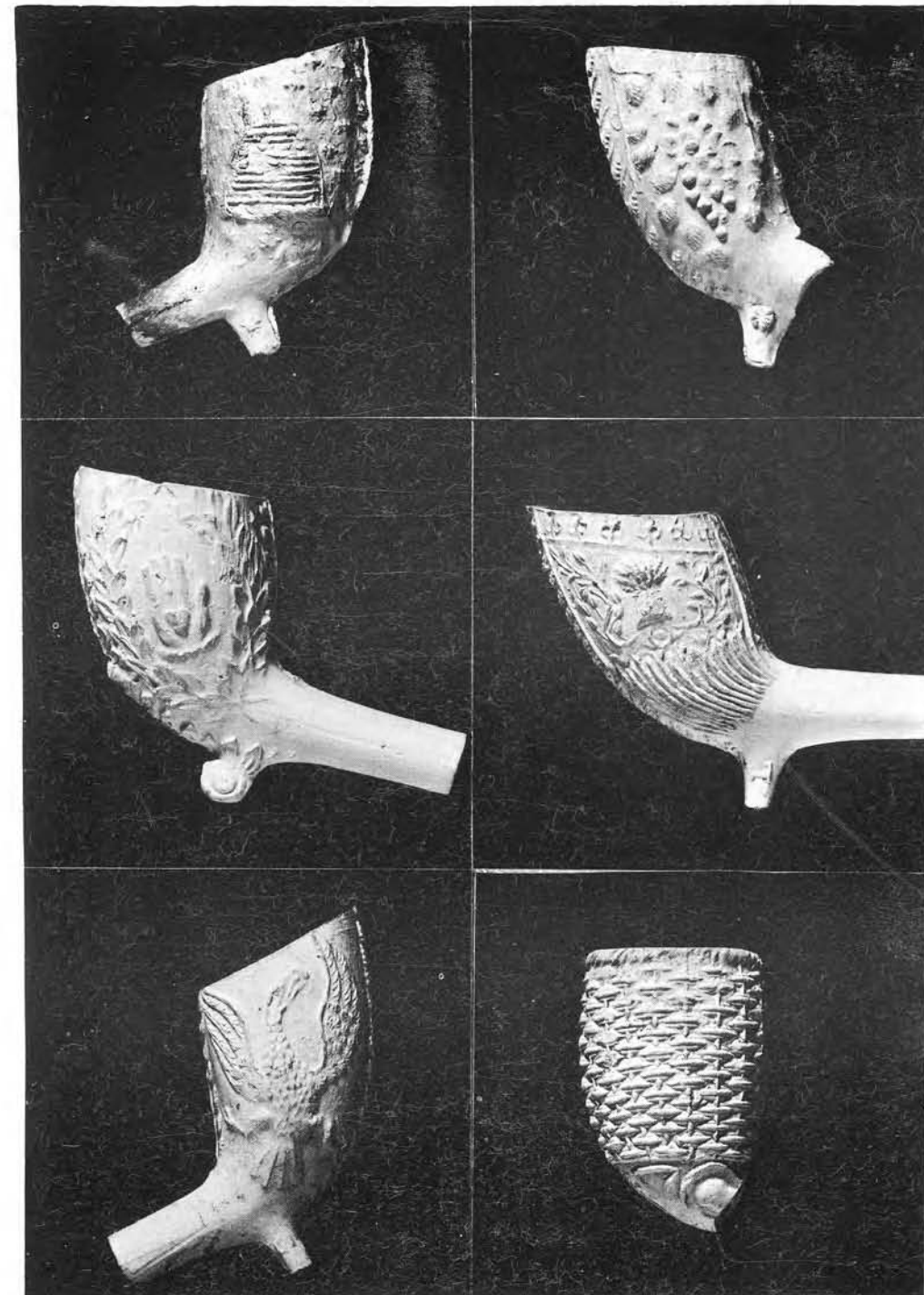




Plate 3  
19th century decorated pipes

- Upper left** Designs showing bees and a skip, a rare subject on clay pipes. Possibly made by Stephen Leigh of Chichester, c.1840-50, with his name in relief on the stem. (Pulborough)
- Upper Right** Bowl showing grapes or hops, a popular design in the first half of the 19th century. Unknown maker, c.1830-40. (Steyping)
- Centre left** Design showing the Heart-in-hand surrounded by a wreath of leaves (each side). Unusual form of spur, which is also found at Portsmouth on pipes showing the Portsmouth Arms. Makers unkown. (Steyping)
- Centre right** Beautifully engraved design showing the wheatsheaf on one side and masonic emblems on the other, made by Stephen Leigh of Chichester, but with initials L/S in error for S/L. (Steyping & Chichester)
- Lower left** The spread eagle, a design produced by several Sussex makers. This is particularly fine example, made by Mary Goldsmith at Brighton, 1845-51. (Steyping).
- Lower right** Basket design. Several Sussex makers were producing these, c.1860-80, and they are always spurless. (Steyping)

Photos: P.R.Chapman, Wimbledon.



## APPENDIX 'H' (2) A pipemaker's will

Extract from will proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1692, Fane, 41.-

In the name of God, Amen. Samuel Lucas of the City of Chichester pipemaker. To be buried at the discretion of his executrix. 'The disposition of all such goods and my working tools as it hath pleased God to bestowe upon me I give and dispose there of as followeth: to wife 1s, oldest son Francis 1s. to my middle son John 1s, to daughter Margaret 1s. All the rest of my goods and working tools whatsoever I doe give and bequeath unto my youngest son James.' Dated 22nd day of November 1691. Samuel Lucas his marke. Present John Cole his marke, Sarah Cole her marke. Thomas Cole.

Probate granted 15th March 1691/2 to Elizabeth, widow, natural mother and guardian assigned to James Lucas, minor, son of executrix as named in will of Samuel Lucas deceased.

Note: This is to my knowledge the only pipemaker's will extant for Sussex, though others doubtless exist unnoticed. It shows us that pipemakers belonged to the poorer classes of the community, for Samuel Lucas, despite the high degree of skill he must have attained to become a pipemaker with his own business, left very little and was illiterate. No pipes are known which can be attributed to him because he must have made the plain, large heel and spur types common in Sussex during the Charles II period and always unmarked. This will was discovered by Mr R.H.Cooper of Epsom and was first published in S.A.C., CX.39, 1972.

## APPENDIX 'J' Pipes with initials found in Sussex but not yet identified.

### Notes

These are included here because many of them are undoubtedly Sussex made, the makers so far being still undiscovered.

Care should be taken matching the initials with known makers even when they fit. Most makers' working lives were not very long and allowances should be made for (1) the period during which the type of pipe under consideration was in vogue and whether it may be, say, an early or late example of its type, and (2) where a maker's date or dates are available if the **first** date is that of **birth** allow at least 20-25 years **after** that before he/she could have been producing pipes. The same applies where a maker's date of **death** is known. For example, James Freeman of Worthing who died in 1842 aged 87 would have been making the types of pipes in use broadly during the period c.1790-1820. Likewise, Thomas Harman I of Lewes, who died in 1781 aged 84. His pipes cover the period c.1720-60, and similar, later ones can safely be attributed to his successor, Thomas Harman II, c.1760-80. It should also be remembered, contrary to the instances mentioned, that many makers died while still at work, so the date of death **can** also be an accurate guide to dating the pipes. Instances are William Artwell at Arundel, died 1727 leaving unfinished pipes in his workshop, and William Pitt of Chichester, working in 1839 and died 1841.

Many pipes found lack the bowl but have a stem with a spur and this is all we have for dating purposes. Care should be taken when dating such pieces to check the features which indicate the approximate period of manufacture, i.e. square-type spurs with large serif initials appeared by c.1790 and lasted in Sussex to the 1840's, but as time passed the spurs became less thick and the initials were reduced in size. Very small square spurs with smaller initials date from c.1850+ and similar ones with sans-serif initials (rare in Sussex) can safely be attributed to the period c.1860-90.

The large 18th century pointed spurs have large serif initials, high up, and appeared as early as c.1740 (rarely in Sussex). However they lasted until after 1800 in the county. A guide here, where bowls are lacking, is that the earlier ones have broader, forward inclined spurs and thicker stems. Those with thinner stems date to after c.1760 and where the spur points straight down with a thin stem they are likely to be c.1770-1800.

Pointed spurs became popular again from c.1830 and some were almost as large as their 18th century counterparts. They should not be confused, however, as the initials are normally much smaller. They lasted into the 1870's and then died out.\*

The last Sussex maker to produce this type was James Harrington, c.1870-80. The numerous smaller pointed spurs can safely be dated to the period c.1840-70 and they are rare outside the date range.

For the earlier initials, c.1690-1750, see the notes accompanying Figures 3 and 4.

\* The only exception is some very large bowls, usually decorated with masonic emblems, which have large, pointed spurs bearing relatively small serif initials. These were made during the second half of the 19th century, mainly in London, and are frequently found in late C19th rubbish deposits. They represent a survival of tradition, and except for the design can easily be confused with large 18th century spur pipes. The original use of the masonic emblems on pipes dates from the period c.1800-30 but most examples of that time are on the smaller bowls with square spur.

The list which follows is not exhaustive and other initials relating to probable Sussex makers have also been found, or await discovery.

Initials	Dating	Type and location	Possible maker
C B	c.1840	Small pointed spur, serif initials. Leaves or rose and thistle on bowl. Newhaven, Lewes etc.	Charles Bishop, Lewes, 1838-45.
G B	c.1820	Square spur, serif initials. Lewes.	George Brooks, Brighton, 1851, but late for the type.
W C	c.1800-20	Square spur, large serif initials, fluted bowl. Steyning & Bramber.	
T D	c.1800-20	Square spur, large serif initials. Some had fluting on bowl, leaves on stem. Steyning, Newhaven, Rottingdean.	
T F	c.1800-20	Square spur, large crude initials. Some show masonic emblems on bowl. Steyning, Newhaven.	
W F	c.1860-70	Small pointed spur, serif initials. Rottingdean.	William Farr, Brighton, 1868.
I C	c.1830	Smallish square spur, large serif initials. Leaves on bowl. Steyning, Rottingdean.	
G G	c.1830-40	Small square spur, serif initials. Leaves on Bowl. Rottingdean.	George Green, Brighton 1832.
S G	c.1820-40	Square spur, serif initials, grapes etc on bowl. Steyning, Portslade etc.	S. Goldsmith, Brighton, c.1830
J F	c.1850-60	Small pointed spur, serif initials, leaves on bowl Steyning.	Too late for James Freeman of Worthing.
D H	1850-60	Small square spur, serif initials. Steyning.	
R H	c.1800-20	Square spur, serif initials. Steyning.	
G H	c.1820	Square spur, large serif initials. Rottingdean.	

Initials	Dating	Type and location	Possible maker
I I	c.1820	Square spur, serif initials. Steyning.	
H J	c.1860	Small pointed spur, serif initials. Steyning.	
T.P/T	c.1850	Small pointed spur. Letters indicate a partnership. Newhaven.	Pink & Co., Lewes, 1826-45.
C R	c.1850-60	Small square spur, serif initials. Leaves front of bowl only. Steyning.	Charles Reeves, Horsham, appr. 1851.
C S	c.1800-20	Square spur, large serif initials. Fluting & leaves on bowl. Steyning.	
C S	c.1850-60	Small pointed or square spurs, serif initials. Steyning.	Charles Swinyard, Horsham, 1851.
I S	c.1800-20	Square spurs, two sizes, serif initials I/S or J/S Rye or Romney Marsh.	James Shoemith Fairlight Down & Ore 1841-66, but late.
J S	c.1850-60	Small pointed spur, serif initials. Steyning.	James Swinyard, Horsham, 1845-62.
R S	c.1850	Small pointed spur, serif initials. Steyning.	
W S	c.1820	Square spur, serif initials. Newhaven.	
I T	c.1850-60	Small square spur, serif initials, Leaves on bowl. Lewes, Glynde, Newhaven.	John Tucknott, Lewes, 1851-67.
T W	c.1820-30	Large C18th type spur and serif initials but leaves on bowl c.1820-30. Newhaven.	

Note:  
not included in this list are all initials which the writer feels can definitely be attributed to makers in the published list.

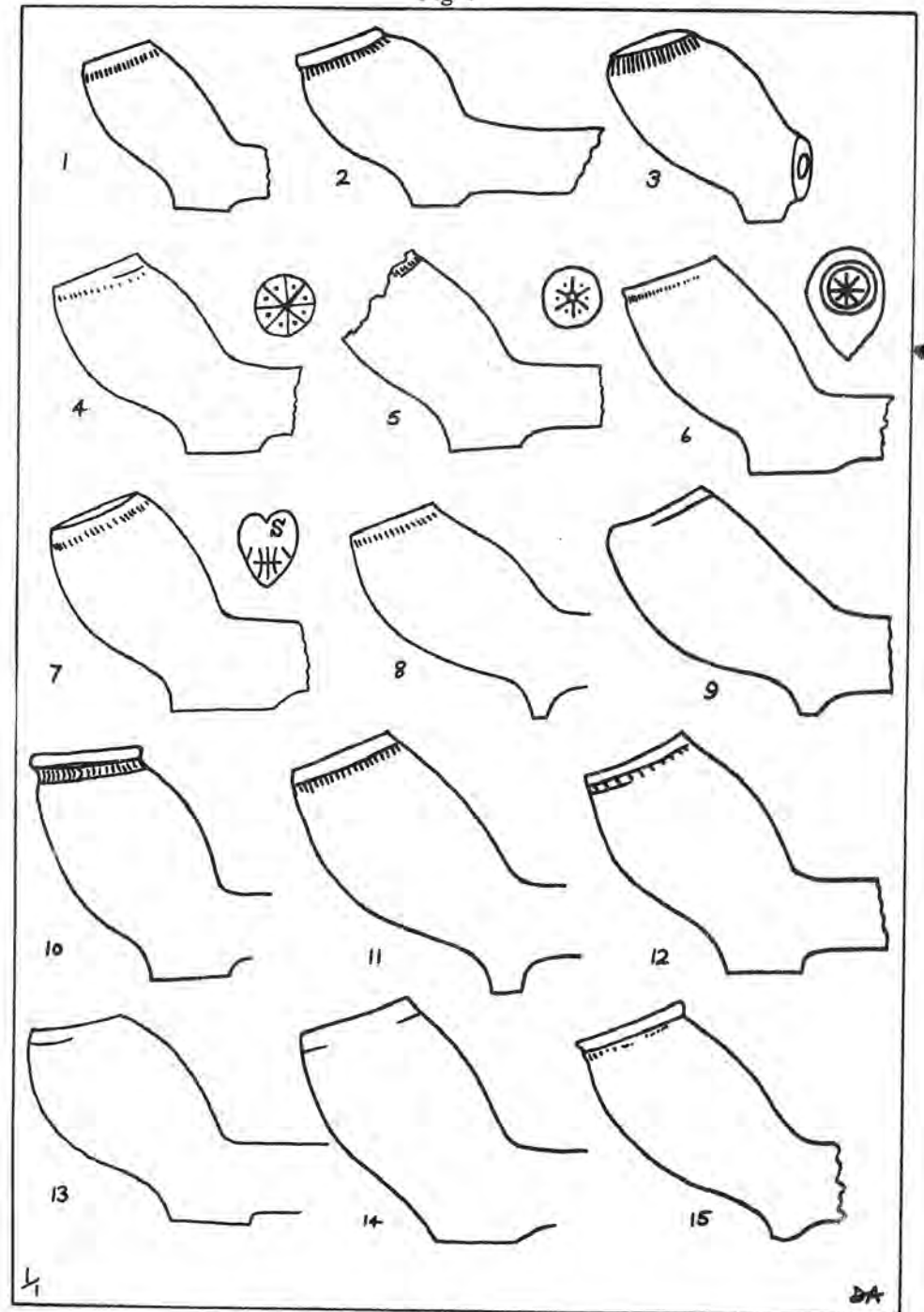
**Figure 1 Early 17th Century**

1. c.1620	Small London type, unmarked.	From Steyning
2. c.1620	Small bulbous type, tiny heel u/m	From Henfield
3. c.1630	Small slightly projecting heel u/m	Herstmonceaux
4. c.1640	Relief maker's mark, three examples	From Steyning
5. c.1640	Relief maker's mark	From Steyning
6. c.1650	Relief Mark, heart-shaped heel <sup>1</sup>	From Steyning
7. c.1650	Large heart-shaped heel, incomplete relief mark. 2 examples. <sup>2</sup>	From Steyning
8. c.1640	Small spur pipe, London type <sup>3</sup>	From Shoreham
9. c.1650	Spur pipe, London style	From Steyning
10. c.1650	More upright bowl, rather crude	From Steyning
11. c.1660	Larger spur type	From Steyning
12. c.1660	Larger bowl, less bulbous	From Bramber
13. c.1650-60	West Country style	From Steyning
14. c.1660	Bowl becoming less bulbous	From Steyning
15. c.1660	Crude spur bowl	From Steyning

**Notes**

1. There is an additional example from Steyning in Worthing Museum.
2. This is not a normal Sussex type nor did Sussex makers in the 17th century mark in this way so the two found were probably brought in from elsewhere.
3. In London earlier pipes than this one are found with spurs, as small as 1 and 2.  
The large number of Steyning examples illustrated is due to the finding of over 200 bowls of the period c.1640 to 1700, mostly early ones, in a field at Steyning in 1950-51 locally reputed to have been the site of an army camp.

Fig 1





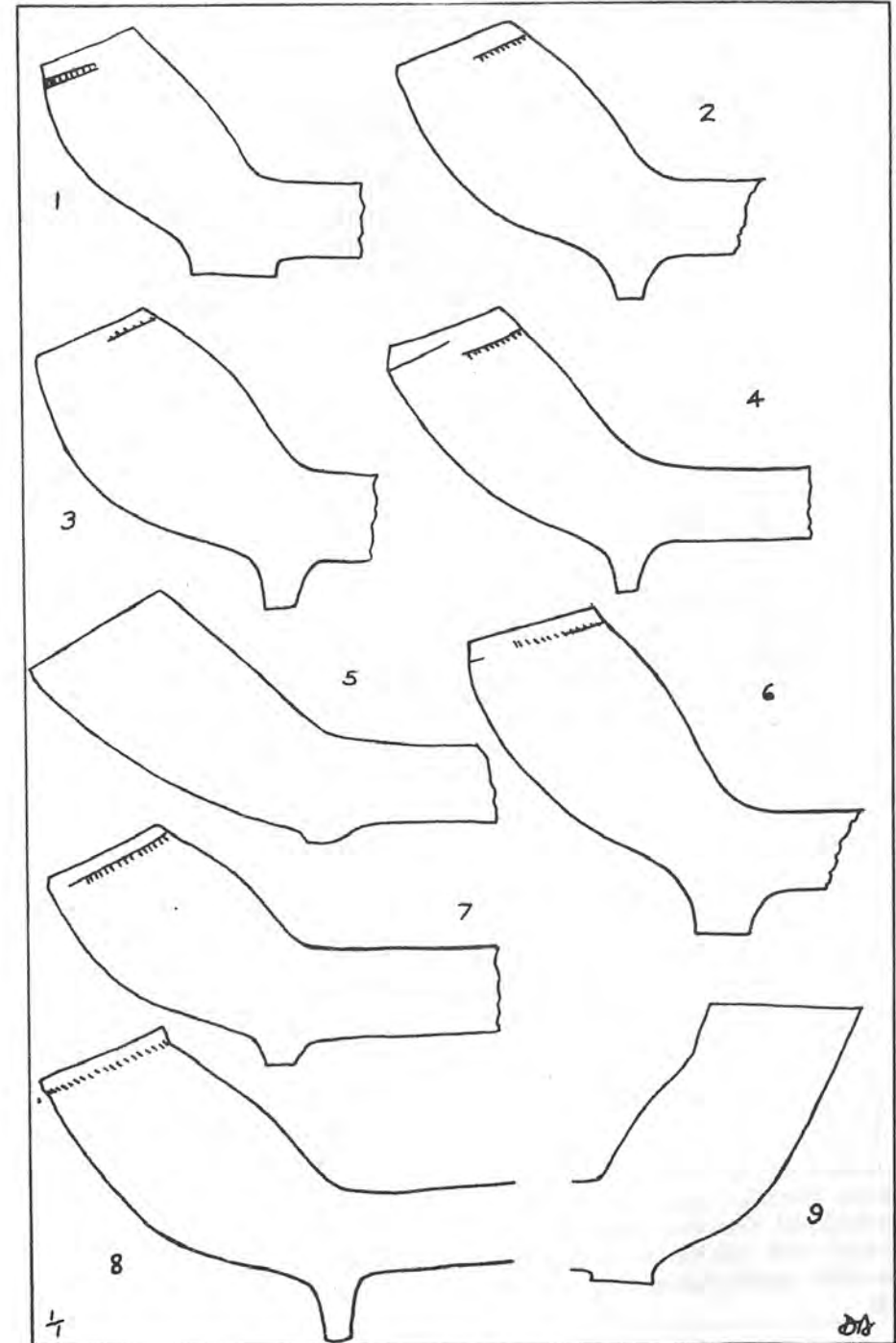
**Figure 2 Second half of the 17th century**

- |              |   |              |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| 1. c.1670    | Larger heel pipe, traditional type                          | (Bramber)    |
| 2. c.1670    | Large bulbous spur type                                     | (Steyning)   |
| 3. c.1680    | Very large bulbous spur type                                | (Bramber)    |
| 4. c.1670-80 | New spur type, less bulbous                                 | (Bramber)    |
| 5. c.1680    | Outward leaning bowl, almost spurless                       | (Ashurst)    |
| 6. c.1680-90 | More upright, larger bowl with flat-based spur, London type | (Lewes)      |
| 7. c.1680    | Large bulbous bowl, thick stem, small spur                  | (Shoreham)   |
| 8. c.1690    | Larger spur bowl with milling                               | (Chiddingly) |
| 9. c.1700-10 | Early version of common C18th type                          | (S. Lancing) |

**Notes**

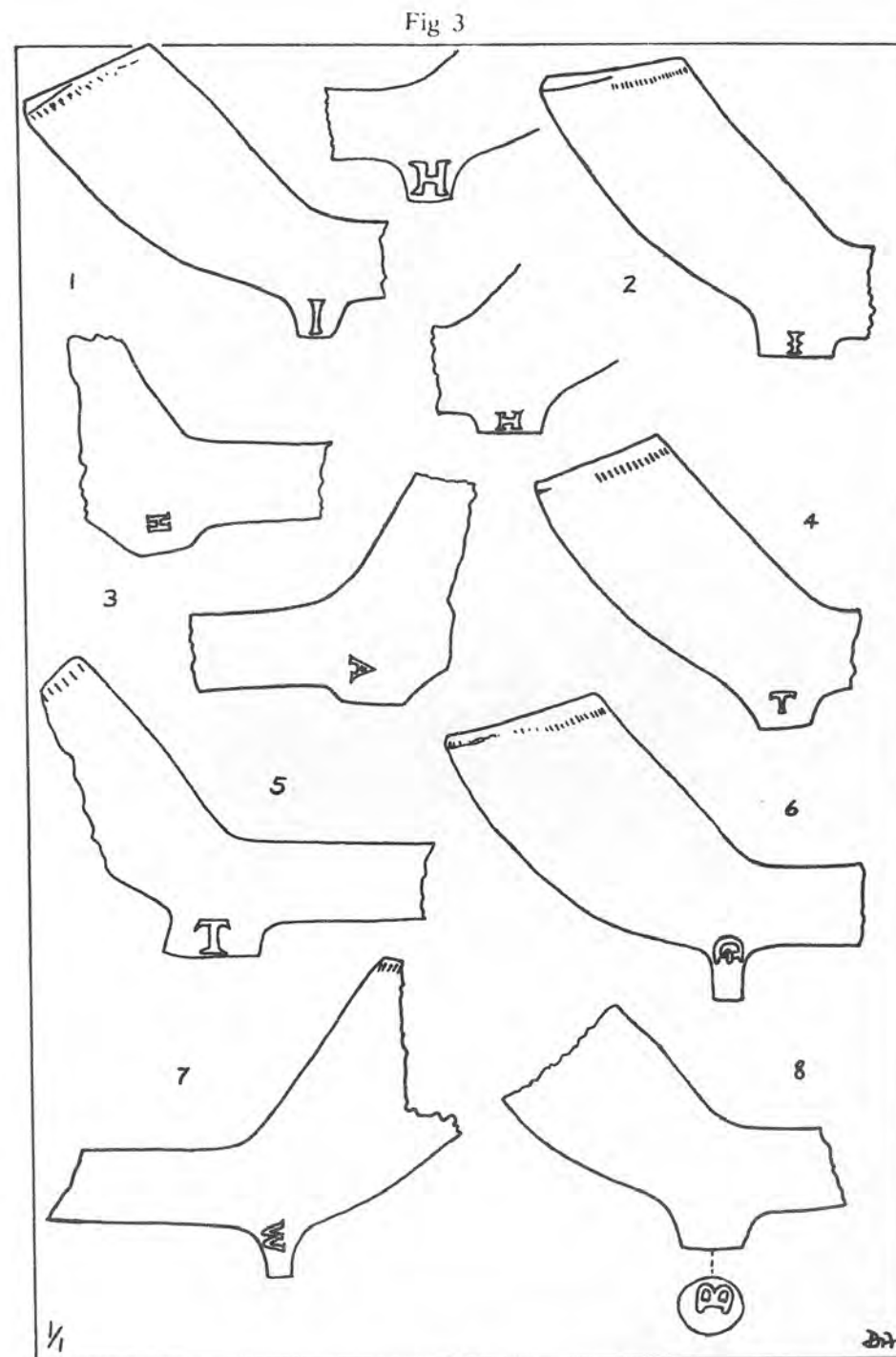
The feature of these pipes is that they retain traditional 17th century shapes but in all cases are becoming steadily larger, so much so that after c.1700 entirely new shapes had to be introduced. No.9 is an early example of the types which later became the standard 18th century pipe in Sussex. It was found on the site of a cottage almost on the beach at South Lancing. No.6 is a distinctive London type introduced in the 1680's and has various forms. It occurs at Lewes and to the east but seldom in West Sussex. No.5 is an oddity with a small bump where the spur would normally be and an unusually outward-leaning bowl with a wide lip, no milling. No.8 is the last of the 17th century types to be produced in Sussex, the bowl being characteristically large and also the spur with usually well-defined milling.

Fig 2



**Figure 3. First pipes with moulded initials**

- |    |     |                                |             |
|----|-----|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | I/H | John Holcom, Lewes. died 1699. | (Newhaven)  |
| 2. | I/H | John Holcom, Lewes. died 1699. | (Lewes)     |
| 3. | H/A | unknown maker, c.1700          | (Lewes)     |
| 4. | T/W | unknown maker, c.1690-1700     | (Warbleton) |
| 5. | T/H | unknown maker, c.1690-1700     | (Ardingly)  |
| 6. | D/G | unknown maker, c.1690-1700     | (Arundel)   |
| 7. | I/W | unknown maker, c.1690-1700     | (Arundel)   |
| 8. | B   | incised stamp on base, c.1690  | (Newhaven)  |



**Notes**

No. 8 is included because it belongs to this group although the initial is stamped, not moulded. It was found on the site of the new Newhaven Police Station. Other initials of this early form which occur are H/W, with H sideways and W upright, from Eastbourne. It is likely that all of the above pipes, except possibly No.8, are Sussex made, as in all cases more than one example is known from the same area. H/A (No.3) is also known with a star beside each initial. The spur type, nos 6 & 7, also occurs with a star in relief each side, from Tortington. No.2 is a high quality pipe which has a polished finish. This is not common on Sussex pipes and was achieved by finishing off the pipe at a certain stage before firing with an agate stone instead of the usual tool. The survival of the traditional milling round the bowl rim of these pipes identifies them as belonging to the very end of the 17th century. As mentioned elsewhere (Appendix F) the John Holcom pipes are sometimes found with the initials transposed. He apparently used several different moulds incorporating this new style of marking.

160/53 Henry Taplin in the upper  
 west lane in Chichester, Pipemaker. On the  
 7/ now dwelling beyond the town in a house  
 which he had made by the town in 1750  
 Xmas 1758 On the 25th of Decr he was  
 Dues to the Company £200  
 50  
 50  
 50  
 £200

Opposite Page

Sun Insurance Company Policy  
 Xmas 1758  
 HENRY TAPLIN in the upper west lane in  
 Chichester, Pipemaker.....£200

Reproduced by courtesy of the Guildhall  
 Library, London, and Mr Adrian Oswald.  
 F.S.A.

**Figure 4 Early 18th century pipes with moulded initials**

1.	W/C	William Collis, Horsham, 1715-28	(Wiston)
2.	T/H	Thomas Harman, Lewes, 1697-1781. Early form, c.1710-20	(Lewes)
3.	I/P	John Pain, Petworth, 1733	(Steyning)
4.	N/A	Nic Artwell, Arundel or Chichester, c.1730	(Arundel)
5.	W/A	William Artwell, Arundel, died 1727.	(Tortington)
6.	I/C	John Collis, Horsham, c.1720	(Isfield)
7.	I/C	John Collis, Horsham. Small version of type	(Hartfield)
8.	T/H	Thomas Harman, Lewes, c.1730-40	(Newhaven)
9.	W/B	unknown maker c.1740	(Steyning)
—	W/P	William Pain, Horsham, c.1700-20 (not illustrated)	

Other examples of this type found in Susses have:-

Crown and Gauntlet	(Shoreham)
Crowns only	(East Grinstead)
Star H/Star A	(Lewes)
Crown W/Crown M	(Tortington)
Heart in relief	(Steyning)
Star W/Star C	(Lewes)

In all probability these were made outside the county, except H/A. **John Taplin**, Chichester, 1720-52, made this type without moulded initials but with his name stamped on the stem. Hastings makers in the 18th century may also have produced them but I have seen no pipes from the area.

**William Pain** of Horsham produced, apparently, pipes with initials (Lewes Museum and Steyning) and also stamped his name on the stem but too few examples are known at present to tell whether the stamped marks were on the spur type. For some makers outside Sussex stamped their names on stems of pipes with initials (mainly at Southampton and Portsmouth).

Fig 4

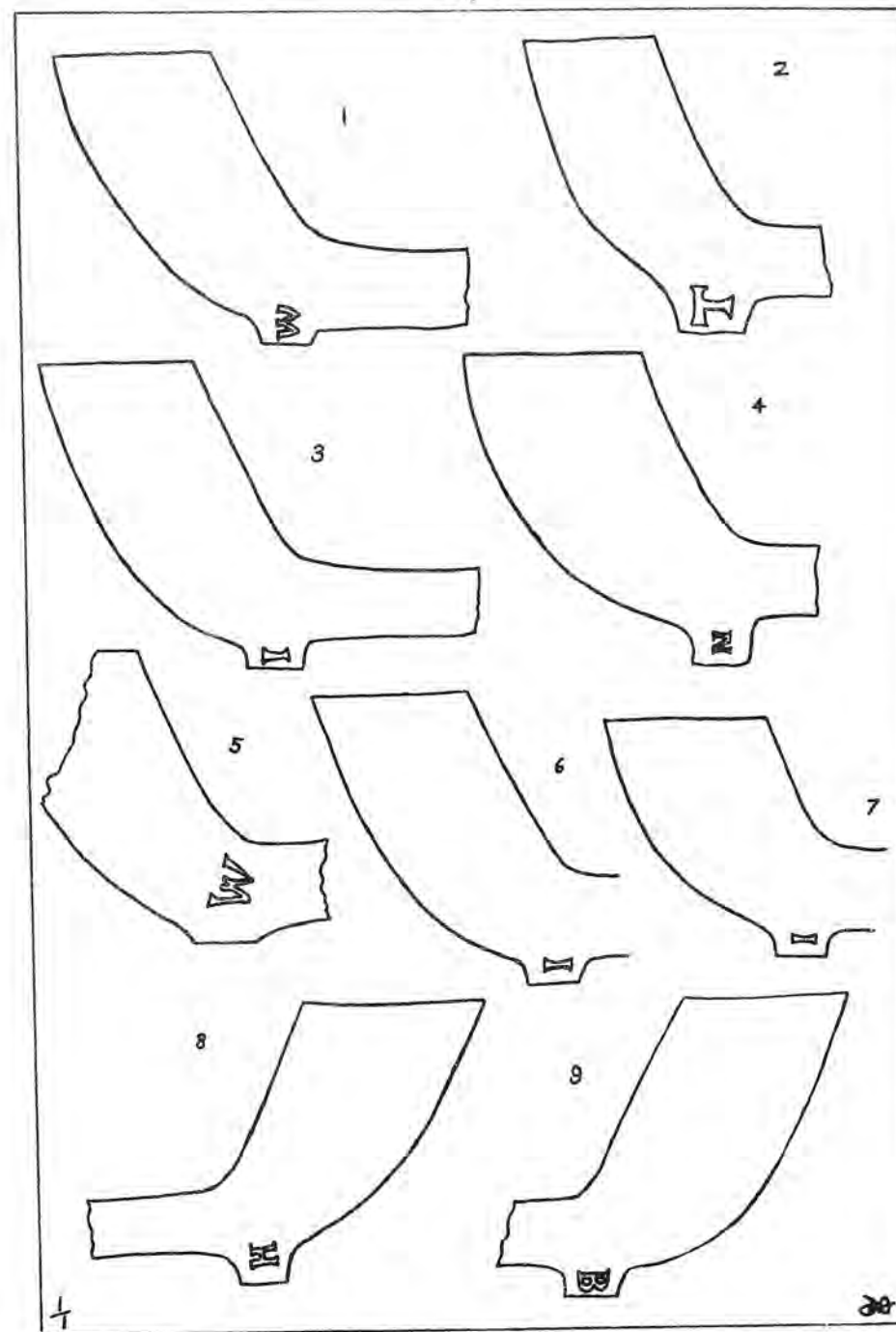
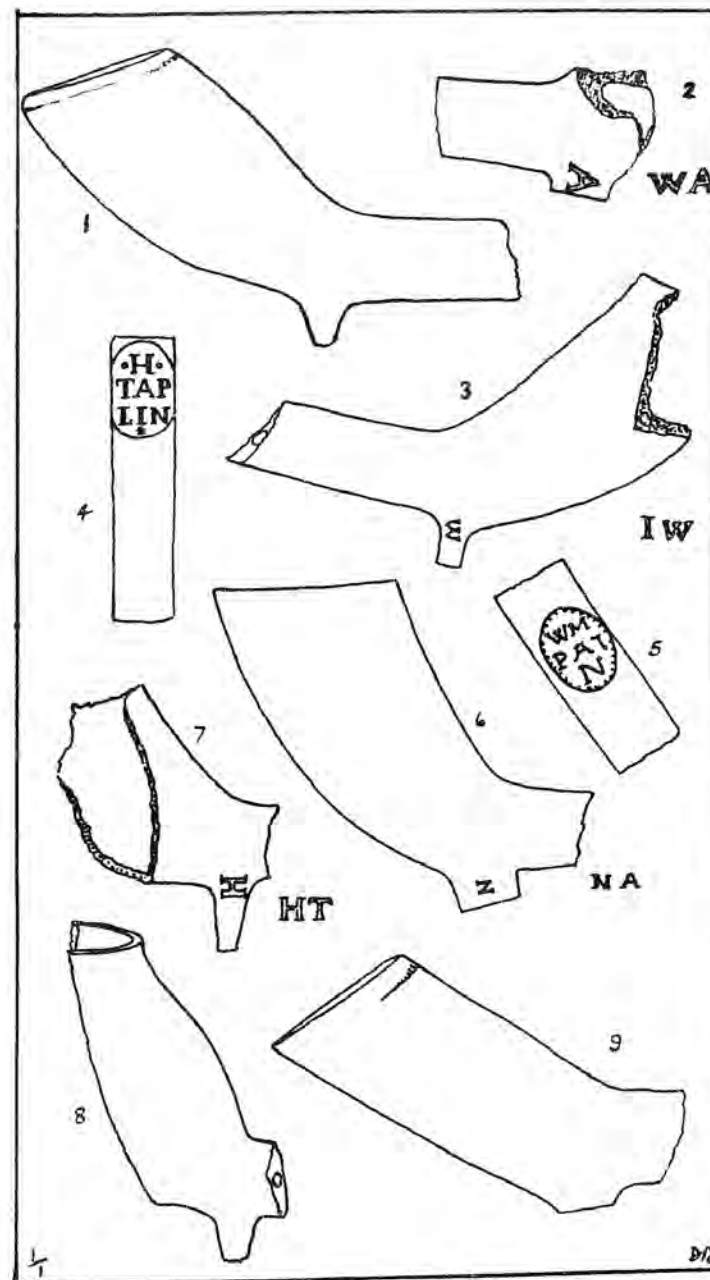




Figure 5 An excavated group from Tortington, Arundel, c.1690-1790

1. Typical Sussex spur type, c.1680-1700, many examples.
2. Common style of c.1720-40. William Artwell, Arundel.
3. Spur type, c.1690, with moulded initials, unknown maker. Also in Chichester Museum.
4. Thin stems, c.1770, stamped with full maker's name in relief. Henry Taplin I, 1723-74 or Henry Taplin II, born 1756.
5. Thicker stem, c.1720-30, stamped Wm/PAT/N (Horsham).
6. Large bowl, c.1740, with N/A, probably Nic Artwell.
7. Large plain bowls, some with polished finish, initials on the spur H/T or sans initials. Henry Taplin. Also I/P for James Pitt, Chichester, 1770-1810. Similar bowls have Royal Arms or Prince of Wales's feathers.
8. West Country type with spur found in Hampshire and Wiltshire, c.1690-1740.
9. London type, c.1690-1700, William III period, no initials.

Fig 5



**Figure 6. 18th century pipes with makers' marks from Sussex.**

Note: Marks stamped on stems are rare in Sussex and it appears that only Chichester makers used this form of identification after c.1700, almost all other Sussex makers preferring the London fashion of moulded initials. To the west of Chichester stem marking was more usual. As so few are known I have illustrated all the 18th century stem marks I can record as having been found in Sussex.

1. **John Taplin**, Chichester, 1720-52. Relief mark, Chichester Museum. Another example with the same mark is of the London Type 25 (Fig. 4) but without moulded initials. Both pipes are beautifully polished.
2. **Henry Taplin I**, Chichester, 1723-74. Relief mark, Chichester Museum, stems only. I have not seen a bowl for this maker, but the one illustrated, from Pulborough is the type probably made by Henry Taplin I.
3. **Henry Taplin II**, Chichester, born 1756, working c.1780. Relief stem marks from Tortington, Arundel, associated with polished bowls of the later spur type (see also Fig.7, nos 1,3 & 5).
4. **L.I.** Unknown maker. Relief mark, stamped inverted. Examples from Tortington and Fishbourne, c. 1720-40. These pipes were probably of high quality and polished.
5. **L. Geale**, Guildford, 1689-1730. Incuse mark on stem from Charlton. This maker produced bowls of various types, mostly with stem marks, incised or in relief, unusual for one so near London, as he used London-style moulds. Examples also in Guildford Museum.
6. **James Pitt**, Chichester, 1770-1810. Relief mark on thin stem, c.1770-80. Examples from Tangmere and Pulborough. Later James Pitt pipes have moulded I/P on the pointed or square-type spurs.
7. **Nic. Artwell** (previously considered Mic (hael) Artwell). Stem mark in relief from Bramber, c.1730-40. Pipes with N/A moulded were this maker's usual products (see Figs 4 & 5), working in the Chichester-Arundel area.
8. **William Artwell**, died 1727, working at Arundel. Relief mark on stem from Old Erringham Farm, Shoreham. Pipes with W/A moulded are more usually found (Fig.4 & 5).
9. **William Pain** (Payne), Horsham, 1704-06. Relief mark on stem from Tortington, Arundel. Dates are those of baptism of two children and this maker probably worked c.1700-20. His pipes with moulded initials W/P are also rare.
10. **John Edmonds**, Portsmouth, 1751. Incuse mark from Tortington, Arundel. These are fairly common in Hampshire and widely distributed. Pipes date from c.1730-60.
11. **Robert Pottell** (Pottle), Fareham, 1711. Incuse mark from Newhaven. Many of this maker's pipes were found in the excavation of Richard Hoar's kiln in Old Portsmouth (Oyster Street), 1968-9, and he may have shared it.
12. **John Stephens**, Newport, Isle of Wight, 1709-51. Incuse, unframed mark on stem, from Pashley Down, Eastbourne. These are common in the Portsmouth-Southampton area and were exported to Canada in the 18th century.

Fig 6

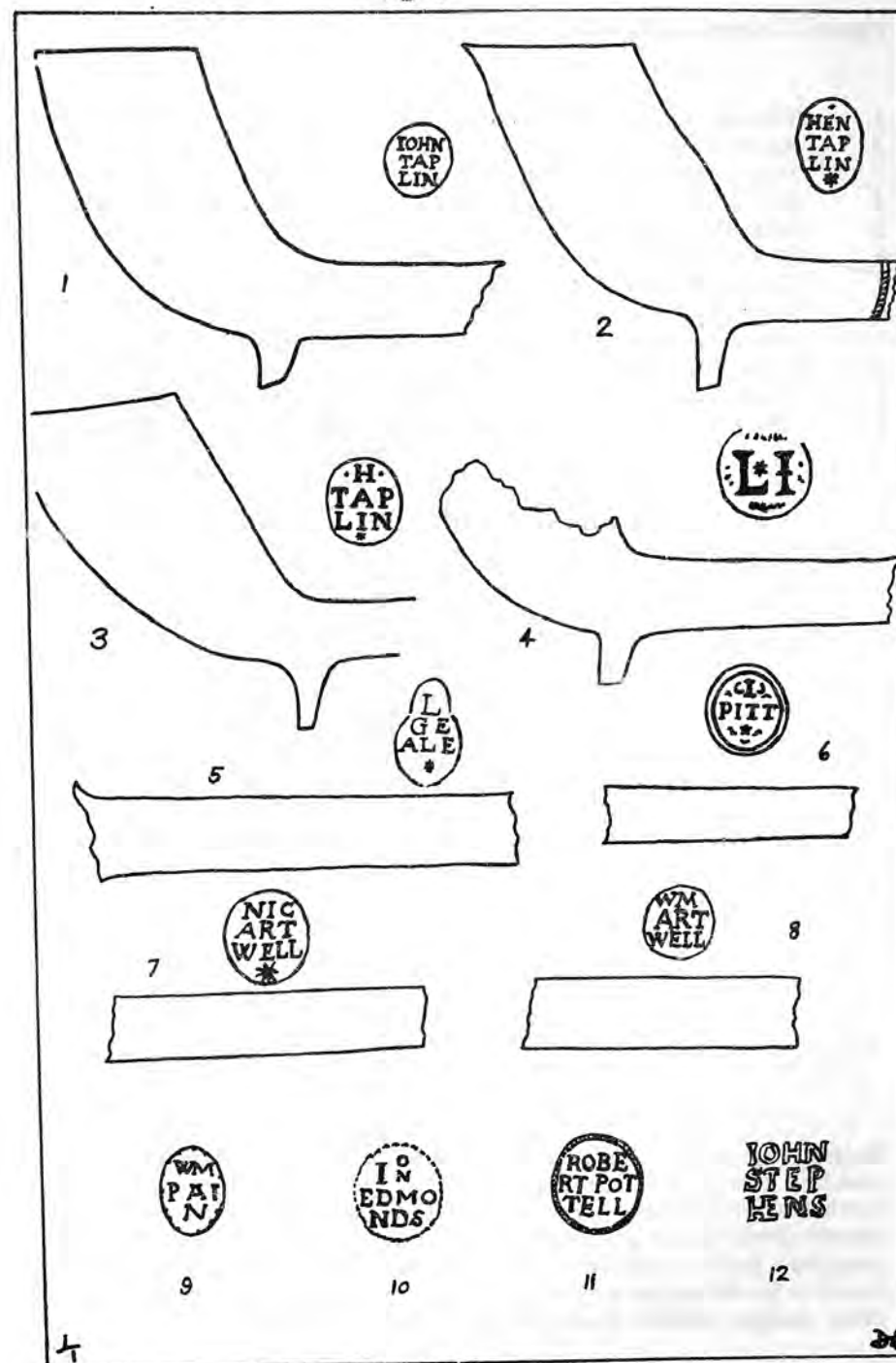
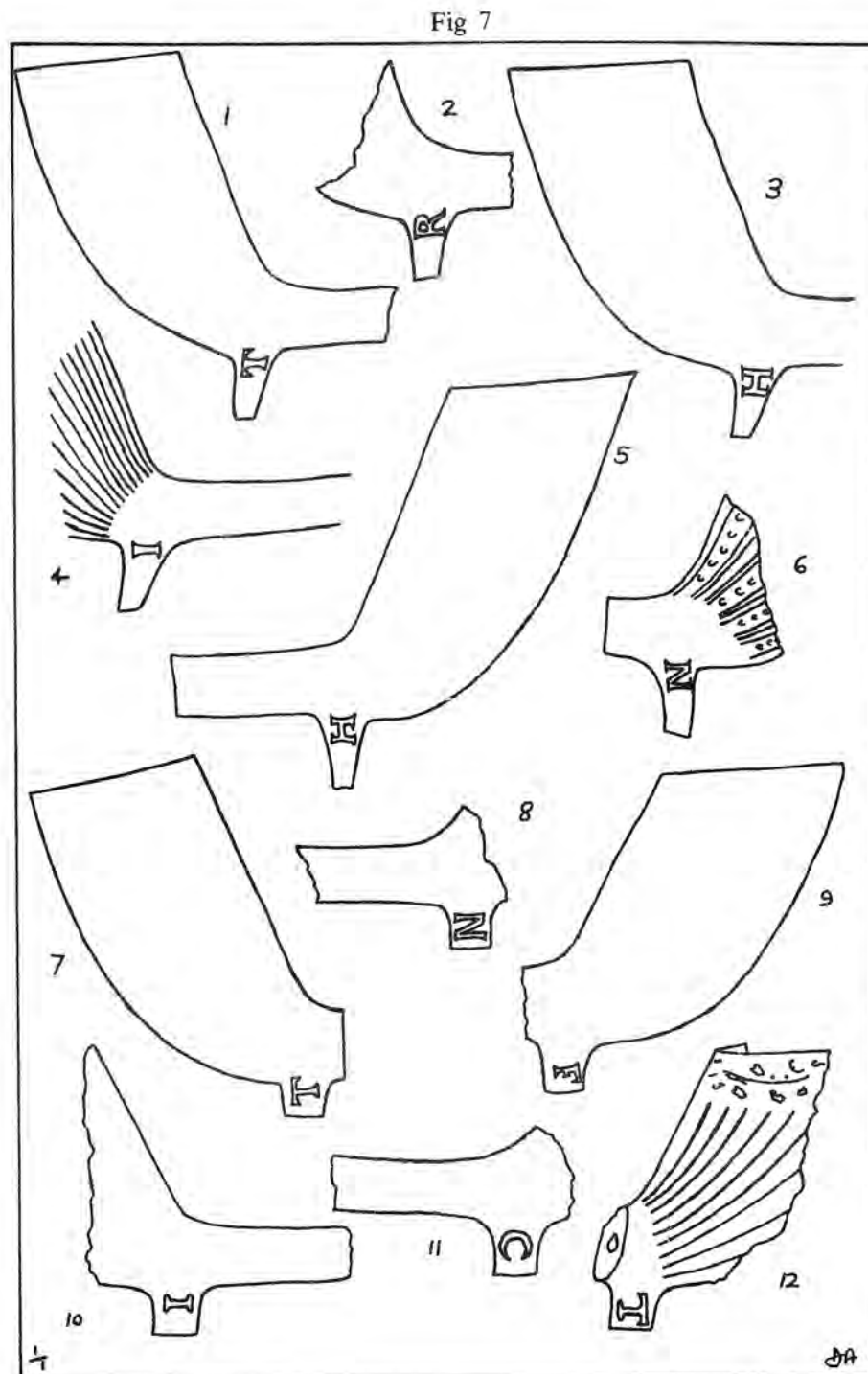


Figure 7. second half 18th century

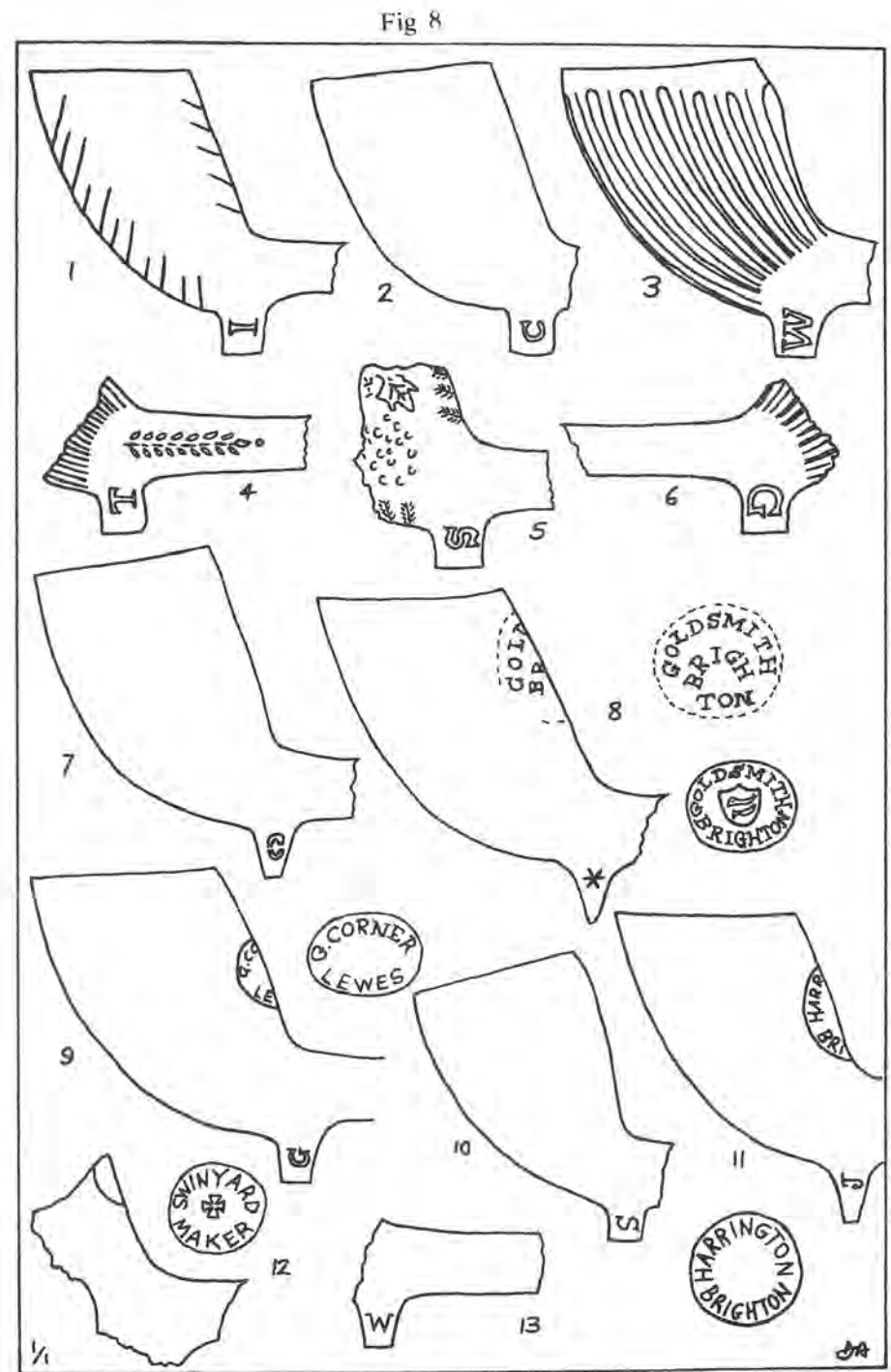
- |     |  |            |
|-----|--|------------|
| 1.  | <b>Thomas Clarke</b> , Horsham, working c.1760-90        | (Steyping) |
| 2.  | <b>Richard Neeve</b> , Lewes, 1774-1818.                 | (Newhaven) |
| 3.  | <b>Henry Taplin II</b> , Chichester, working c.1775-1800 | (Houghton) |
| 4.  | <b>James Pitt</b> , Chichester, 1770-1810                | (Steyping) |
| 5.  | <b>John Harman II</b> , Lewes (unrecorded) c.1780        | (Lewes)    |
| 6.  | <b>Richard Neeve</b> , Lewes, 1774-1818                  | (Lewes)    |
| 7.  | <b>Thomas Harman II</b> , Lewes, working c.1770-90       | (Lewes)    |
| 8.  | <b>Thomas Neeve</b> , Lewes, 1802                        | (Newhaven) |
| 9.  | <b>James Freeman</b> , Worthing, working c.1780-1820     | (Steyping) |
| 10. | <b>James Pitt</b> , Chichester, 1770-1810                | (Steyping) |
| 11. | <b>Thomas Clarke</b> , Horsham, c.1790                   | (Bramber)  |
| 12. | <b>Henry Taplin II</b> , Chichester, c.1790-1800         | (Steyping) |



**Notes** Three main types are to be found in this period. First the C18th standard type of Fig. 4, but with much larger, thinner bowls and thinner stems (No.7). Secondly the large spur type on which decoration begins to appear (armorial designs followed by fluting) as nos 1-6. Thirdly, the square spur type, probably introduced in the 1790's (nos 8-12). After c.1800 these began to be decorated with leaves up the mould-lines on the bowl and with other designs, usually fluting with or without the leaves.

Figure 8. 19th century pipes

- |     |   |                              |
|-----|---|------------------------------|
| 1.  | <b>James Freeman</b> , Worthing, c.1800-20  | (Steypning)                  |
| 2.  | <b>Charles Freeman</b> , Worthing, working in 1837  | (Steypning)                  |
| 3.  | <b>W/C</b> , unknown maker, c.1800-20   | (Bramber)                    |
| 4.  | <b>T/D</b> , unknown maker, c.1800-20, showing beginning of stem decoration   | (Steypning)                  |
| 5.  | <b>S. Goldsmith</b> , Brighton, c. 1820-30. Some examples of this type, which had grapes and vine leaves on the bowl, show the name moulded in relief on the stem.              | (Portslade)<br>(Rottingdean) |
| 6.  | <b>John Gilham</b> , Brighton, 1813-22  | (Steypning)                  |
| 7.  | Plain type with maker's moulded mark, c.1830  | (Steypning)                  |
| 8.  | <b>John Goldsmith</b> , Brighton, 1826-46. The bowl illustrated is c.1830. The lower mark occurs on slightly later bowls of similar size, and also on stems (2 dies)            | (Lewes)                      |
| 9.  | <b>George Corner</b> , Lewes, 1866-74. He also stamped the same mark on the stem of plain, spurless pipes.  | (Steypning)                  |
| 10. | <b>Stephen Leigh</b> , Chichester, 1841-55. This is a common mid-century type with small, square spur and often has leaves or leaves and acorns up the mould lines of the bowl. | (Pulborough)                 |
| 11. | <b>James Harrington</b> , Brighton, 1862-1910. The mark also occurs on stems and smaller bowls with square spur. (See also Appendix D).   | (Steypning)                  |
| 12. | Mark of one of the Swinyard family of Horsham   |                              |
| 13. | <b>William Swinyard</b> , Horsham, 1851. Initials unusually moulded upright.  |                              |



For decorated pipes of this period see Plates 2 and 3.



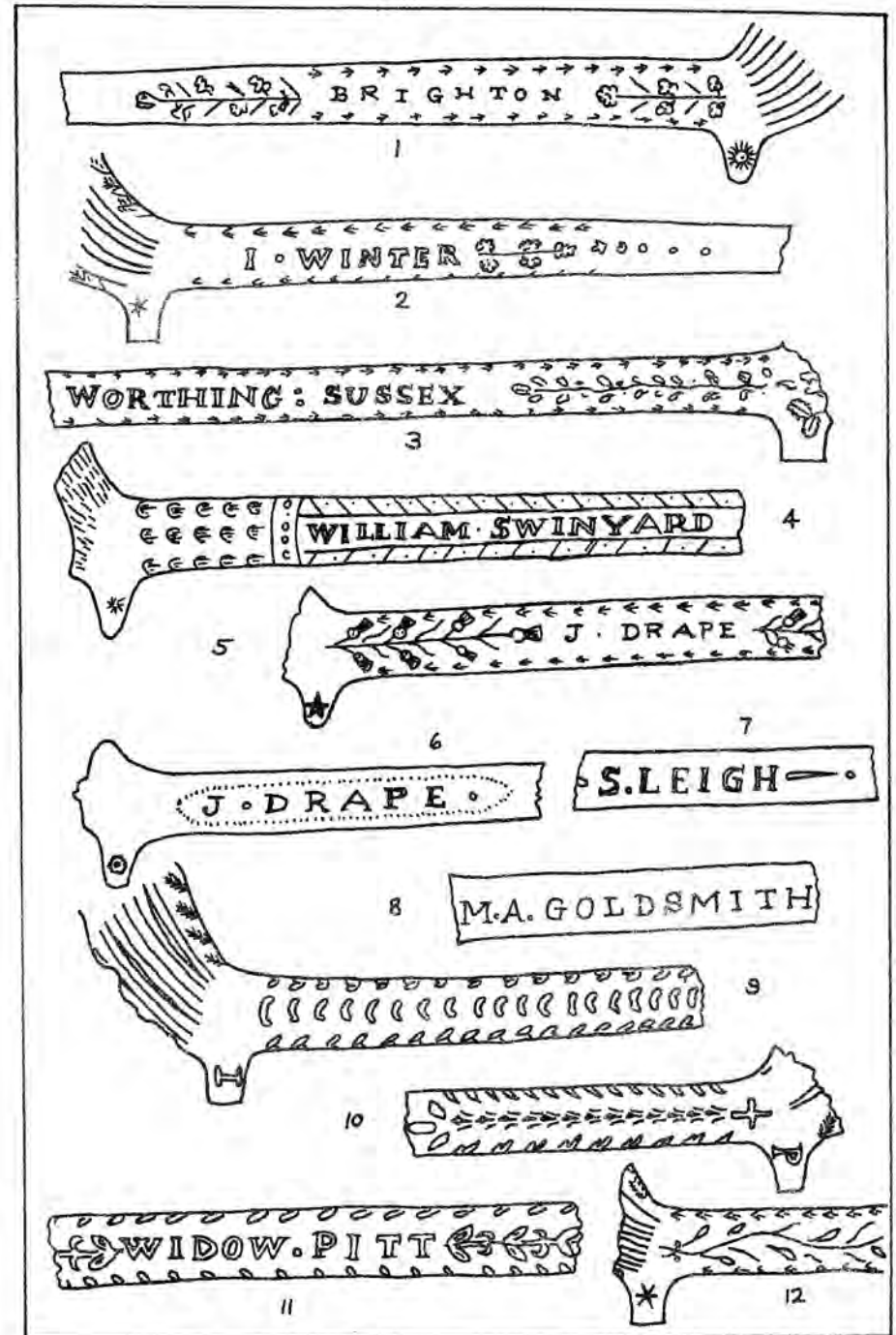
Figure 9. Pipes with decorated stems

1. Relief decoration, GOLDSMITH on reverse. Fluted bowl. Similar examples have larger letters. **John Goldsmith**, 1828-46. Others, similar, have S.GOLDSMITH or W. GOLDSMITH.
2. Relief decoration, KEERE ST.LEWES on reverse. Fluted bowl, with leaves. **John Winter**, 1832-34. At a later date this maker, born at Lewes, moved to Brighton, where he was working in 1851, probably as a journeyman.
3. Relief decoration, CHARLES FREEMAN on reverse. Bowl design not known. This is **Charles Freeman II**, working in Worthing (Anchor Lane) from at least 1837-51. When he died in 1873 aged 55 he was a Dyer.
4. Relief decoration with a 'rustic' design on the bowl. HORSHAM SUSSEX on reverse. This is **William Swinyard II**, born at Shalford, Surrey in 1815, son of the Guildford pipemaker of the same name. William II moved to Horsham by 1844 and is at North Street in the 1851 P.O. Directory. **James Swinyard** produced almost the same design (1845-62).
- 5,6. Relief decoration, BRIGHTON on reverse. A third type is similar to No.5. Bowl design not known. **John Drape** worked in Brighton at various addresses, 1832-67.
7. Relief, with CHICHESTER on reverse. **Stephen Leigh**, working at Southgate, Chichester, 1841-55. Another type has STEPHEN LEIGH/CHICHESTER in relief, an error of spelling. Stephen was probably a brother of Henry Leigh, pipemaker, of Chichester, who in 1836 was married at Portsea and had established his own business at Porchester by 1840.
8. Relief lettering with BRIGHTON on reverse. This is **Mary Goldsmith**, wife of John, and working in 1845. In 1851 she employed 7 men at 27 Sussex Street and must have carried on her husband's business after his death. Several bowl types occur with M/G (or G/M) on the spur.
9. Relief decoration, bowl design fluting & leaves, I/B on the spur. **John Blake**, working the High Street kiln at Lewes in 1835.
10. Relief decoration, bowl design not known, P/P on spur. Probably **Pink & Co**, Keere St. Lewes, 1826-45.
11. Relief decoration, NORTH STREET on reverse, bowl type unknown. This is possibly **Mary Pitt**, daughter of James Pitt of Chichester. She was born in 1787 and is recorded as working at 74 North Street, Brighton in 1832-33.
12. Relief decoration all along the stem on all pieces seen, no maker's name. Fluted bowl, star on spur, c.1840.

**Notes**

Sources of the stems illustrated are not quoted for most of these pipes are found only as fragments and several which have moulding all along the stem have been drawn by reconstructing the whole inscription from

Fig 9



various different pieces found.

The numerous stems which have incuse, unframed makers' names and addresses are not illustrated as they are basically all the same. They cover the second half of the 19th century, the commonest in Sussex being those of John Drape and the Harrington Firm.

Figure 10. Popular Sussex designs, c.1850-80

1. **Barrel & Grapes.** Spurless. Several very similar varieties of this type occur but none with any maker's name.

2. **'Rustic' design with leaves,** spurless. John Drape of Brighton was one of the makers to produce this design though most of those found have no maker's name. A maker called Grout at Clapham was producing exactly the same design, c.1880.

3. **Acorn type.** Common in Sussex and made by several different people, the moulds showing minor variations. The type illustrated came from the Pipe Passage kiln at Lewes and had an old maker's name on the stem erased.

4. **Basket design,** spurless. Several varieties, one probably produced by Stephen Leigh, Chichester. The type also occurs in neighbouring counties. (See also Plate 3).

5. This type, which must have had a trade name, unknown to the writer, is one of the commonest spurless designs and occurs all over south-eastern England. There are numerous sub-types. One in Sussex has HARRINGTON/HORSHAM in relief on the stem.

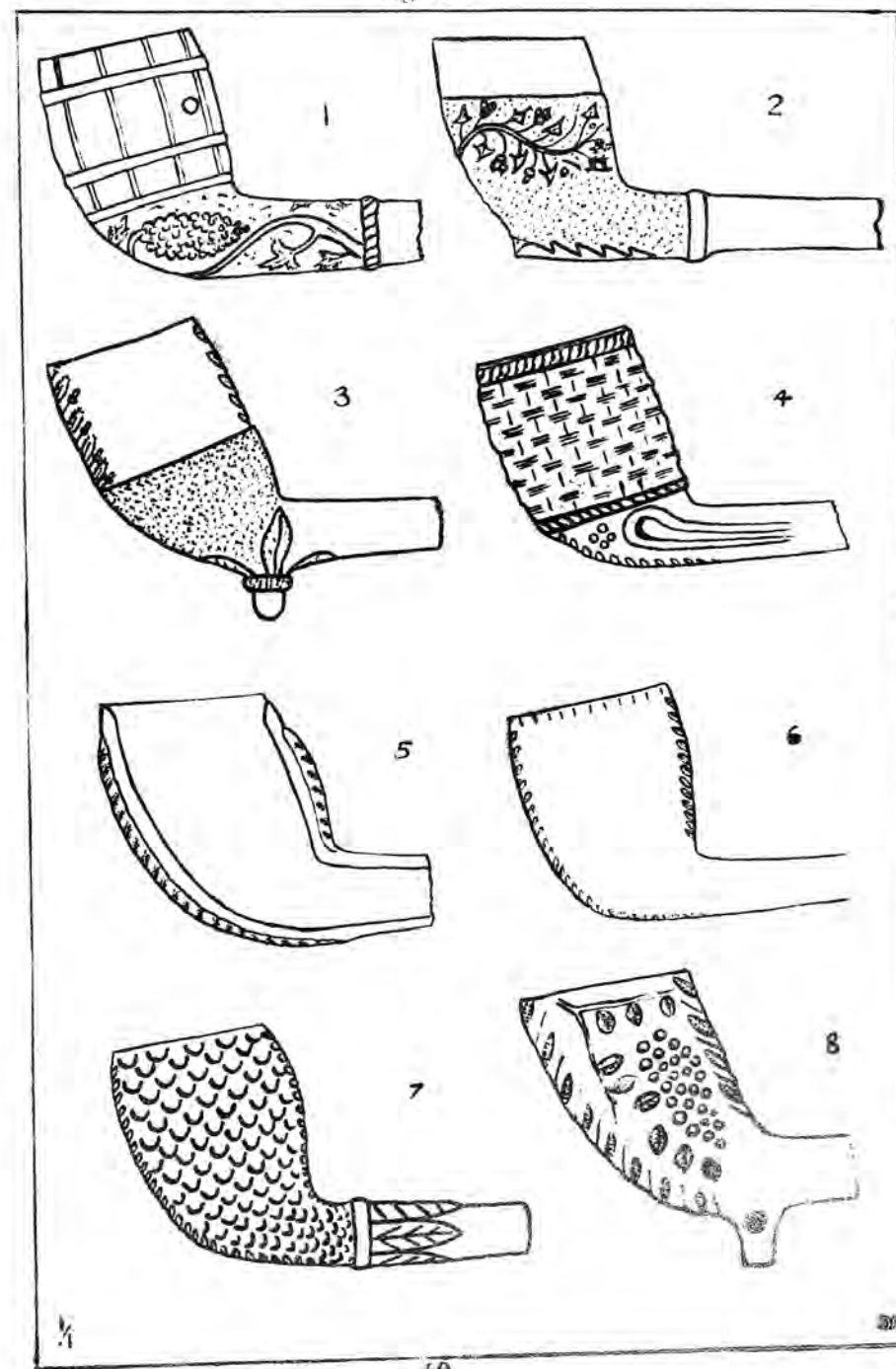
6. **Simple leaves** with moulded milling, spurless. Very many similar varieties of this are found in Sussex and one of them was produced in the Pipe Passage kiln at Lewes. Probably the last Sussex clay pipes of all, c.1890-1910, were of this type but without the moulded milling round the lip, produced by Harrington & Sons.

7. **Tile or scale** decoration, spurless. An attractive design which also has several varieties in Sussex. One example in red clay from Bramber. Makers unknown. A common form is S.E. England.

8. Slightly earlier than the others shown, this is the 'Grapes' design popular in the period c.1820-40, particularly with London makers. This example is c.1830-40. (See also Plate 3).

**Note:** the evidence from many late 19th century rubbish deposits which have been dug in recent years shows that almost all these pipe designs had gone out of fashion by c.1890 by which time mostly larger, heavier bowls were in vogue.

Fig 10





CRAIN SERVICES, 16, Crown Street, EASTBOURNE.

