

The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe

IX. More Pipes from the Midlands and Southern England

edited by
Peter Davey

Part ii

BAR British Series 146(ii)
1985

CONTENTS

Part Two

Leicester Clay Tobacco Pipes	D.A. Higgins	291
Clay Tobacco Pipes from a 17th-century Well/Cesspit on St. Stephen's Street, Norwich	S. Atkin & P.J. Davey	309
Pipes attributed to William Hensell, Clay Tobacco-Pipe Maker of Norwich, Norfolk	D.J. Woodcock	325
Clay Tobacco Pipes from 27, George Street, Hemel Hempstead	D.A. Higgins	337
Stamps and Mouldings on Clay Pipes found in London	C. Tatman	363
Internal Bowl Marks in Pipes from London	E. & B. Jarzembowski	389
The Dick Whittington Pipe	R. Le Cheminant	401
Clay Tobacco Pipes from the Dorking area of Surrey	D.A. Higgins	405
The Thorntons of Dorking: Clay Tobacco Pipe Makers	D.A. Higgins	423
Clay Tobacco Pipes from Shepton Mallet, Somerset	D.A. Higgins	435
Pipes and Pipe-Making in Barnstaple, Devon	A. Grant & D. Jemmett	439

Stamps and Mouldings on Clay Pipes Found in London

The following paper was originally published by Colin Tatman in 1985, drawing largely on the material that he was collecting from the Thames foreshore at that time. The quality of his drawings and research means that this is still a valuable source to consult for anyone studying clay tobacco pipes found in London.

A correction and addendum to this paper were published by Colin in 1986 (*Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter*, 11, p30), and the following pdf had been changed to take account of these updates (and a couple of minor typos have also been corrected). Since 1985 there has also been a great deal of new research on the lists of known pipemakers and their working periods. While these do not significantly alter the dates or attributions given in the 1985 paper, some additional notes have been added by the current writer where new information has become available. These have been placed in square brackets to distinguish them from the original text.

When Colin moved from London in 2003 his collection was acquired by the National Pipe Archive, which is housed at the University of Liverpool (Accession Number LIVNP 2004.04). It comprises in excess of 3,000 pipes from London, mainly from the Thames foreshore, and includes the majority of the pieces described and illustrated in the following paper. Many of the other pieces from his collection are also marked or decorated and they range in date from c1580-c1920, including one complete seventeenth-century pipe and many complete nineteenth century pipes. There are also approximately 80 pipe clay hair curlers from the Thames, some of which are complete and marked.

This is a particularly well documented collection and, in addition to the artefactual evidence, there are four bound A4 volumes containing drawings of most of the pipes, together with details of where they were recovered and who might have made them. The first of these volumes has been scanned and is available digitally on the National Pipe Archive's website at www.pipearchive.co.uk/pipes/tatman.html.

The Archive's website also includes a bibliography of Colin's other publications, many of which were published in the *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter*, which are available online at scpr.co/Publications.html. This paper has been scanned to make another of Colin's publications more widely accessible while at the same time enhancing the information that is available about the Archive's reference collections.

The generous support of the Worshipful Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders in helping curate the Archive's collections and upgrade our digital resources is gratefully acknowledged.

David Higgins
December 2022

STAMPS AND MOULDINGS ON CLAY PIPES
FOUND IN LONDON

Colin Tatman

Introduction

The following pipes were selected for discussion by virtue of their stamps and designs from a larger, progressive catalogue, mainly from the Thames. New makers' marks are contributed as well as variations of those more familiar. Where possible, the content of these are examined in detail, with comparative examples referred to.

There are several parallels in the text between pipemakers' marks and those of other trades. It seems their common usage was partly derived from a social acceptance, perhaps through a Royal allegiance, in the case of the Tudor Rose, or from the satisfactory elegance of a long tested mark: the effective simplicity of mint marks for example, may have lent some inspiration to the early makers. This could equally be said of the more intricate merchants' cyphers occasionally found on bowls at least up to the early eighteenth century, though not illustrated here, and thought to be originally derived from Teutonic runes. Whether or not these "trademarks" were plagiarised by pipemakers or were genuine merchants' stamps commissioned for the purpose of trade in pipes, is not clear. Again the symbols thought to represent an Inn or coffee-house sign could as easily signify a maker's personally evolved mark. However, only a small number of authentic rebuses have been verified so far, see No. 13 below.

A great many of the finds accompanying those in the article were plain, initialled bowls, mostly dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth century and at present being assessed. Bowl concentrations of these, can indicate a maker's "patch" and also point to the location of unlisted makers. Of this spur-initialled category, generally only those with additional bowl stamps have been included.

Concerning the later decorative pipes, it was thought helpful to put forward any pertinent dates indicated by the subject of a design, where reference matter was available: research can sometimes bring out facts or dates about designs that can strengthen or test a typology. This also applies to the typographical examination of bowl lettering, briefly mentioned in the text; but these methods must at best be described as supplementary to other data.

A few, particularly early stem bores, were found to be oval and have been measured across the narrowest and widest diameters to give a mean indication.

All the bowls were picked up in recent years by the writer, from the Thames surface mud at low tide, unless otherwise stated.

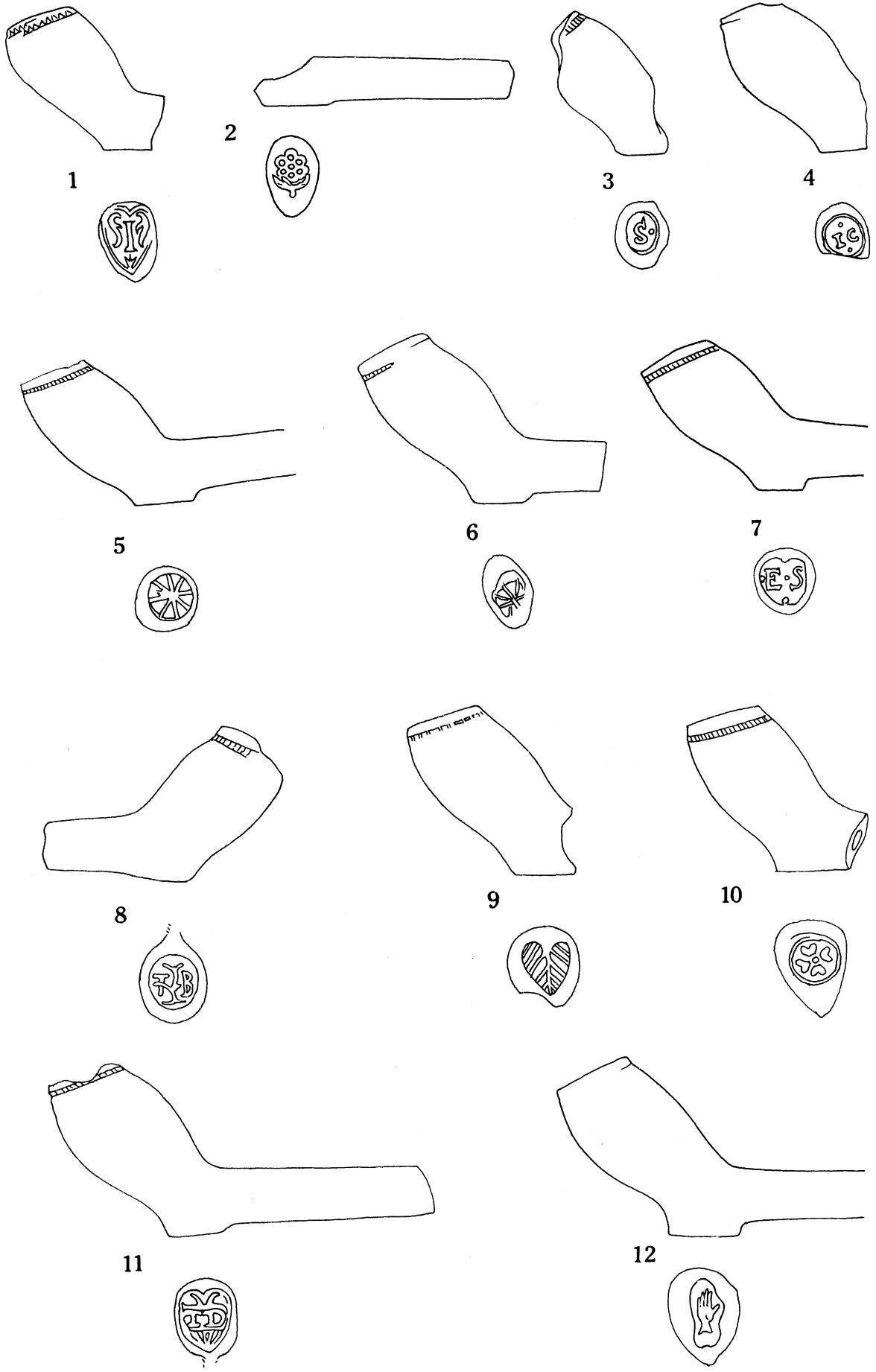


Fig. 1: Pipes. Nos. 1-12. C. 1610- C. 1680.

Abbreviations

- L. Atkinson & Oswald London bowl type.
- S.B.D. Stem bore diameter.
- P.O.W.F. Prince of Wales' Feathers.
- L.H.S. Left/right hand side.
- fl. Working. Dates quoted from Oswald, B.A.R., 14, unless ascribed to other sources.
- P.O.D. Post Office Directory.
- G.L.R.O. Greater London Record Office.
-
1. c. 1610-30. Polished bowl with a narrow, well-precisioned mouth. Relief base stamp of the letter I between scrolls. Tobacco leaf sprig below. Heart surround. Perhaps made by John Johnson, 1619, charter, Tob. Pipemakers Co. S.B.D. 3mm.
 2. Depressed outline of flowerhead with leaves, on oval base. Petals and central 'seed' formed by pellets in relief. Stem is thin, hard and polished. Size and type suggests a pre-1630 date. Greenwich. S.B.D. 3mm.
 3. c. 1620-40. Another single letter base stamp: S with pellet, in relief. cf. the incuse S stamps recorded by Le Cheminant, P. 128¹ and Oswald, P.35². S.B.D. 4mm. Paul's Wharf. Single letter stamps plausibly represented the family names of locally well-known makers.
 4. c. 1640-60. IC with two pellets in circle surround. Relief. No rouletting. S.B.D. 3mm. cf. later IC stamps illustrated by Elkins,¹P. 165; Higgins, P. 271¹.
 5. c. 1640. A wheel of eight spokes, uniformly spaced in relief. White fabric. S.B.D. 3.1mm. Queenhithe.
 6. c. 1650-60. Another, though deeply shelved on a narrow base. Several of the spokes are irregular and individually marked. Both wheels suggest impromptu dies, cut on a cross-section of wood, metal or even clay, later fired. S.B.D. 3mm. Kennet Wharf. Concerning clay as possible medium, there is a pipeclay stamper in the Somerset County Museum, ref. Le Cheminant, P. 90¹. See also the nineteenth century clay-tablet stamps from Gouda, photographed by Duco, p. 150³.
 7. c. 1640-60. ES in Relief on base. Pellets between letters, below and L.H.S. The border edge of the stamp appears roughly heart-shaped. Possible maker: Edmond Stiles, 1657, Finsbury Pl. Lists. S.B.D. 2.9mm. Paul's Wharf.
 8. c. 1630-60. TB entwined with a tobacco plant, in relief on base. Greyish fabric. Unusually, the top of the stamp has been placed nearest the stem. Possibly Thomas Blackburne, married 1633,

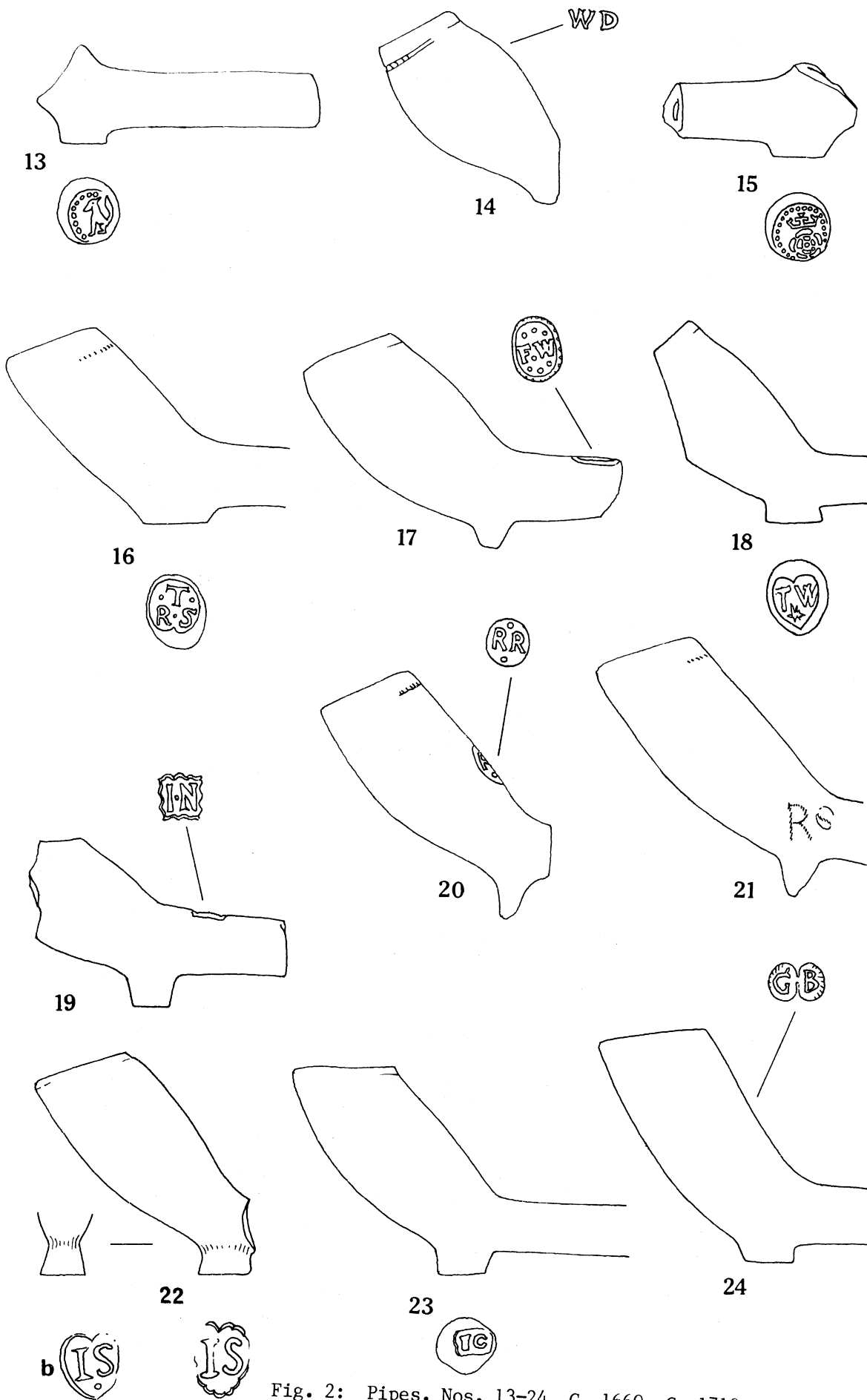


Fig. 2: Pipes. Nos. 13-24. C. 1660- C. 1710.

Shadwell, Stepney, or Thomas Barge, married 1635, Limeshouse, Stepney. S.B.D.. 3-3.5mm. Le Cheminant p. 130¹, shows another, perhaps by the same maker.

9. c. 1650-60. A deep impression of a heart or leaf with lines engraved in a herring-bone. S.B.D. 3mm.
10. c. 1650-60. A natural rose in relief, on an almond-shaped base, with four petals, a single seed and no sepals. The Dutch used similar dies, though more usually ten or five petalled. (see below, No.15). This bowl, however, is a London type. Some mint marks of roses, similar in outline, were hammered on coins of that and the previous century. S.B.D. 3mm.
11. c. 1660-70. An interesting dye, perhaps from the same maker who produced the three Tudor Rose marks, Atkinson P. 251⁴ and those shown in Le Cheminant and Elkins' article,¹ passim. In this example the TD is in negative form, as it were, and outlined by the surrounding embellishments. S.B.D. 3mm.
12. c. 1660-80. Burnished, west-country style bowl with a clear, dexter gauntlet in relief. Probably a London variation of the original Wiltshire mark. S.B.D. 2.9mm. Queenhithe. Similar Atkinson coll.
13. c. 1660-80. Doubtless a genuine rebus in this case: a fox in relief within a beaded circle. Attributable to one of the 'de Vos' family of Gouda (Vos meaning Fox) S.B.D. 3mm. Duco, P.258⁵ shows similar, with fox seated in opposite profile. Gun Wharves, Wapping.
14. c. 1660-80. WD clearly impressed on back of an L.15 bowl, a type more usually anonymous. The writer has one other example. Duplicate Jarzembowski coll. All from City foreshore. A probable maker is William Doubtfire (1), a father, 1671. S.B.D. 3mm.
15. c. 1670. A Tudor rosette and crown in relief. Beaded circle surround. Polished fabric. Most likely made in Gouda; it became fashionable there after its probable introduction by the English maker Barends, c.1617. Comparable to this, is the application of the device as a watermark by the contemporary Amsterdam papermaker, Hondius, also once an English domicile. S.B.D. 3mm. Waterloo Dock.
16. c. 1660-80. RTS and pellets in relief. Inverted heart frame. Other dies illustrated by Oswald, P.85² and Atkinson, P.185.⁸ Probably indicates the maker RT, in partnership with a wife or relative, ST. Cotterell, P.66, No.28²⁹, verifies a husband and wife tri-lettered mark on a pewterer's token of 1669. S.B.D. 2.75mm. Kennet Wharf.
17. c. 1670-80. An FW stem mark in relief. Three pellets above and below letters. Oval cartouche with dentated edge. S.B.D 3mm. cf. another die undoubtedly from the same workshop, recorded by Le Cheminant, P.133.¹
18. c. 1690-1710. A waisted bowl with TW and a tobacco leaf sprig or star, relief-stamped in a heart frame. Flared heel. S.B.D. 2.75mm. Probably by the same maker as that illustrated by Atkinson, P.251.⁴
19. c. 1680-1710. IN in relief with indented square border. Perhaps John

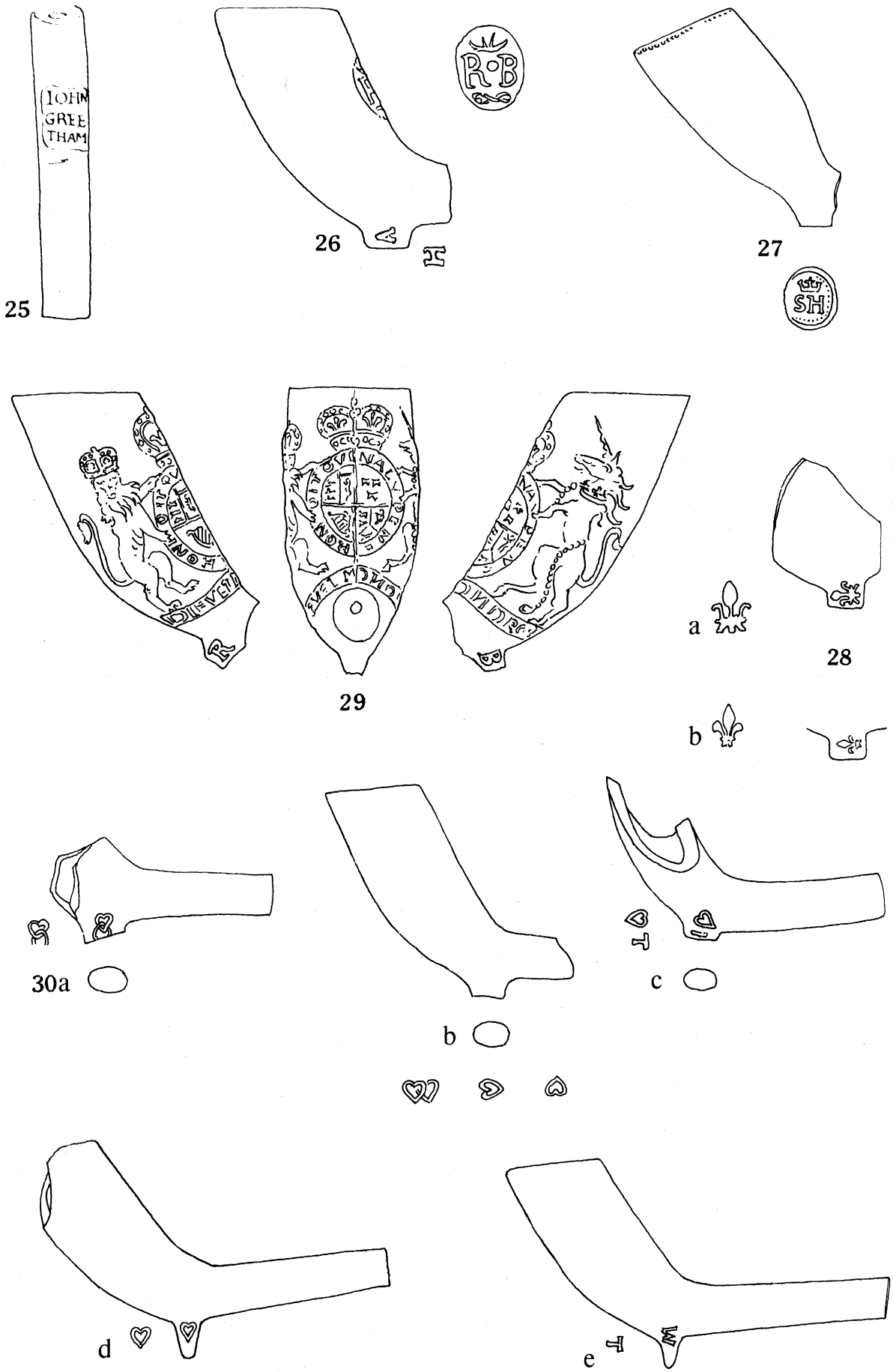


Fig. 3: Pipes. Nos. 25-30e. C. 1700- C. 1790.

- Nodwell, 1668, father, or John Newall, signed the Oath of Allegiance as a Journeyman, 1696. S.B.D. 2.9 mm. cf. IN spur stamp shown by Atkinson, P.185⁸. Other duplicates known from City foreshore.
20. c. 1690-1710. RR and two pellets in relief, with circular surround, on an L.19 bowl. Back of lip rouletted. S.B.D. 2.8mm. First noted by Atkinson, P.185⁸ on a heeled bowl. Duplicate Jarzembowski Coll.
 21. c. 1690-1710. A typical L.19 bowl except for a letter R inscribed in faded red ink above the spur, L.H.S. There is another, obscured letter beside this, perhaps a cursive G or S. Probably the result of a musing smoker doodling his initials on the pipe! Elkins, P.167¹ shows two date-endorsed L.25 bowls, with similar ink colouring. S.B.D. 3 mm. Queenhithe.
 22. c. 1680-1710. IS within engraved heart. Flared heel. S.B.D. 2.5 mm. b: on similar broken bowl. Both relief. In some respects resembling pipes from Tamworth deposits (c.1680-1720), Sheridan, P.284. Nos 7 & 8⁹.
 23. c. 1690-1710. This pipe has some of the characteristics of a Central-Southern Type. Speckled, greyish fabric. IC in relief with oblong borderline stamped on a splayed base. S.B.D. 2.6 mm. Puddledock.
 24. c. 1690-1710. An unrecorded backstamp on an early L.25 Pipe: GB in relief. Perhaps George Banester, signed the Oath of Allegiance as a Journeyman, 1696. S.B.D. 2.4 mm. Queenhithe.
 25. c. 1700-30. Incuse stem stamp: IOHN GREETHAM. Atkinson, P.185,⁸ records similar but spelt GREITHAM. Also listed by Oswald with this spelling. Doubtless both were made by the same hands. At this time, surnames were still liable to be written phonetically. Walker & Wells P.18,¹⁰ illustrate two lettered nineteenth century bowls attributed to the same maker, with variant spelling. S.B.D. 2.75 mm. Dowgate.
 26. c. 1730-50. A stamp of the RB maker who took over or came into partnership with A/H. Suggested makers: Abel Horton, took an app. in 1717, Southwark, or Anthony Haynes, a father in 1722; Robert Baldwin, 1749, Chymister Alley. St. Martins, Westminster Polls. See Oswald and Atkinson, P.366,⁹ for further discussion on RB makers. S.B.D. 2.5 mm. Brook's Wharf. Other dies, Brit.Mus., Bragge Coll; Queenhithe, Le Cheminant Coll.
 27. c. 1730-60. A well-smoked, polished Dutch bowl, with crowned SH monogram in relief on spur. Several makers used or rented this mark; possibly a product of Steven de Jong's Gouda factory, 1734-46, whose widow continued with the mark until 1761, or Pieter Witsius who worked with it during the same period. S.B.D. 2 mm. Dowgate.
 28. (a) c. 1750-70. Broken L.25 bowl with debased fleur-de-lys on the spur, perhaps mannered in the likeness of tobacco plants. Watkins, P.91, No.48¹⁰ shows a comparable 'plant' form on a York base stamp, c.1650-90, but with the leaves punctuated, like a seeded lys would be in the heraldic sense. Another stamp, No.39 *ibid*, bears a plant that is, in essence, a lys on a stick! As Dunhill¹² and others have

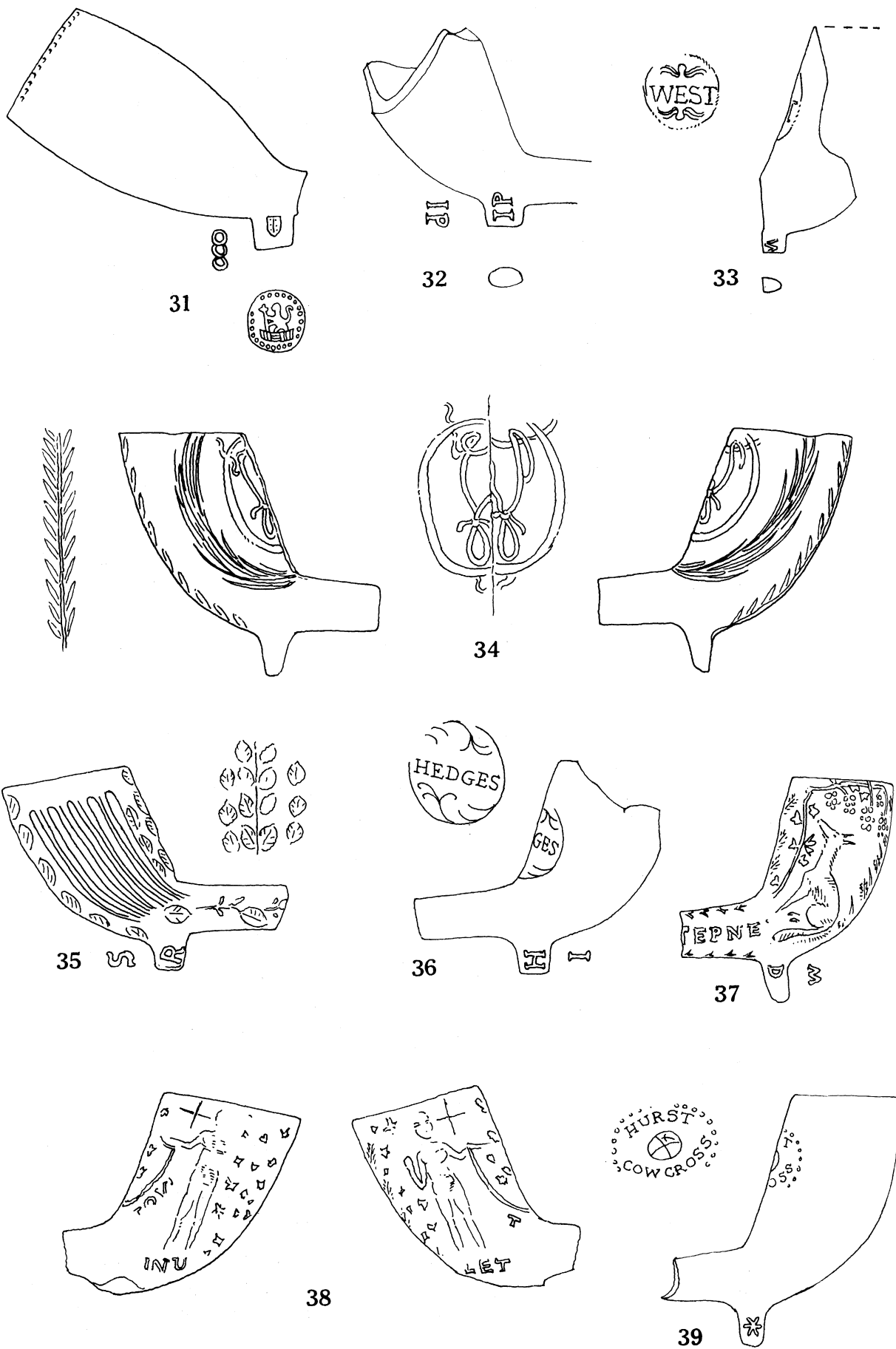


Fig. 4: Pipes. Nos. 31-39. C. 1775- C. 1849.

suggested, certain makers may have adapted the symbol to idealise tobacco plants. S.B.D. 2 mm.

(b) A pipe from the same period with conventional lys on the spur. S.B.D. 2 mm. Oswald, P.45¹ records an earlier example of this type from Heath's Brentford Kiln.

29. c. 1750-80. A good quality rendering of the Hanoverian Arms. Motto: DIEV ET MON DROIT. The N is reversed; Mali misspelt NALI on the shield. Maker, R/B (see No.26 above). When mould decorated pipes first came onto the market, journeymen and outworkers were opposed to them as they required less 'smoothing or trimming in the head', so fewer workers were taken on. At a meeting at 'The Harrow', Southwark, it was upheld that a 'plain neat pipe would be preferable...marked pipes (sic) receive all manner of dirt or soil from use or in the lying and thereby very soon unfit for service by burning red.¹³ However, the less usual blank front seam of the above, did require some hand finishing.¹⁴ S.B.D. 2.9 mm. Queenhithe.

30. c. 1750-90. A group atypical of London forms for the period. St. John's Wharf, Wapping.

(a) Diminished L.25 type. Thin stem. Drooping, oval spur, with linked hearts on sides. Semi-polished fabric. S.B.D. 2mm.

(b) Dim. L.25. Narrow, thick to medium bowl. White, semi-polished fabric. S.B.D. 2 mm. Unmarked. The hearts below were on broken bowls similar to (a) and (b).

(c) Dim. L.25. I?/T and hearts on spur. Buckled. Very narrow cavity. Could be a waster. S.B.D. 2 mm.

(d) Narrow, medium to thin bowl, with hearts on spur. Hard semi-polished fabric. S.B.D. 2mm.

(e) Similar to above with smaller spur, lettered M/T. Hard, semi-polished, white fabric. Oswald notes (in litt.1983) only one other bowl initialled M/T so far recorded, with Hanoverian Arms, Royal Palace Gds., Kew, c.1750-80.

Linked by mark, surname initial, mould-shape and locality, they could be the product of a family workshop, perhaps from the Stepney area. The group is not akin to the taller, thinner, wider-mouthed pipes of the Surrey heartmaker (See Higgins,¹ passim). These too, have a distinctive mould shape but no initials or inverted marks (in litt. Higgins, 1983). Other heart-moulded bowls have been found in London (Le Cheminant Coll. Paul's Wharf, Rotherhithe; Jarz. Coll. Billingsgate) though mainly typical London L.25 types. The device appears rarely on early nineteenth century spurs, perhaps tail-enders of the moulded heart tradition rather than reinstatements of the mark.

31. c. 1775-1800+. Large, ovoid, burnished Dutch bowl, with cylindrical spur. On the base in relief, the 'Lion in the Dutch Garden' mark, showing a lion rampant, upholding the cap of liberty on a spear or staff, ringed by a fence with gate. Almost identical to water-marks used by Dutch papermakers from the early 1700s. On the spur, L.H.S.

the shield of Gouda; R.H.S. three linked circles, which are a maker's mark of recognition within a concern, probably in this case the Verzijl family: Franz Verzijl, 1729-68; Cornelis Verzijl, 1786-1806 and his widow thereafter.¹⁵ S.B.D 2.5 mm. Gun Wharves, Wapping.

32. c.1780-1810. A late L.25 bowl. IP monograms moulded on sides of spur. Scraped base, S.B.D. 1.6 mm. Similar from Kenwood (in litt. Oswald, 1983) and with P.O.W.F. bowls from Putney, Atkinson Coll. and Paul's Wharf, Tatman Coll. Le Cheminant P.143¹ shows another IP monogram on a stem piece, c.1800-30; perhaps by the same maker, or makers if a father and son concern. John Payne, fl. 1799-1811 Gt. Windmill Street is one possibility.
33. c.1810-20. L.27 bowl fragment stamped with WEST between wing motifs. Circle frame. Spur with smooth base; lettered I or L/W, not listed as a London maker. S.B.D. 1.6 mm. Westminster.
34. c.1800-1830. Medium to thick bowl of a dull, rough fabric. Pronounced seam lines. Medium - thick stem. Unusual moulded design on back which appears to be two bows of ribbon or strapping entwined on a circular frame, within an open wreath of feathers. Corn ears on front seam. Perhaps purely decorative, or refers to a trade or craft occupation. The bowl seems to combine a waning eighteenth century armorial tradition of moulding with the first crude type of seam decoration of the nineteenth century. S.B.D. 2mm. Gun Wharves, Wapping. Perhaps not a London pipe.
35. c.1805-30. Reeded bowl with round leaves on the seams. A departure from the oak and corn themes. Likely to be short-stemmed tobacco leaves. Maker: R/S. Probably Richard Simmonds, 1805, Tob.Pip Co. lists. S.B.D. 1.75mm. Old Kent Road. Other R/S examples from Wapping.
36. A bowl stamped HEDGES within foliated circle surround. I/H on spur. John Hedges (1) fl. Grays Inn Lane, 1811-21, Warden. Tob. Pipe Co. S.B.D. 2mm. The semblance to the name in No. 48 below is presumably coincidental.
37. c. 1830. Well-defined fox and grapes from Wapping. On stem in relief: (S)TEPNE(Y) / W.D (ITCHBURN). W/D on spur. fl. at 15, Edward Street, Stepney, 1821-45. Lillywhite¹⁶ lists only two Fox and Grapes taverns in London. It seems likely that these widely-found pipes were also commissioned by other Vine or Grape associated establishments, wine merchants or else generally distributed. The fable itself has been represented in other contexts, for instance, on an unauthorised Vinter's Company arms and on the seal of Galashiels, Selkirk. S.B.D. 2mm. Similar from Wapping marked I/F, H/C; Cutom's Hse. P/B; Battersea T/E.
38. c. 1820-30. A debased Company of Tobacco-pipe Makers' arms, here with two maiden supporters. Narrow, poor-quality bowl, indicating a worn mould. The motto would read, if complete: LET BROTHERLY LOVE CONTINUE. This later-day version of the original arms, is probably contemporary to a design with similar supporters headed on a company broadsheet of 1821 (paper water-marked 1823).¹⁷ The crosses near the head of each figure do not appear in the orthodox arms, cf. Le Cheminant, P. 147.¹ Perhaps these were added to enhance the spirit

*[Examples with the complete stem text read LEWIS MANUFACTERER (sic) / NEW ST HORSLEYDOWN and have SL on the heel. Thomas and James Lewis are listed at 14 New St from 1811-32 (Directories) so perhaps Samuel (2) took over the family workshop there after 1834 (the last known date for Thomas; see below). He also made bowls with SL on the heel, the Prince of Wales feathers on the bowl sides and LEWIS / HORSLEYDOWN (sic) relief moulded around the rim.]

of the motto or allude to the cross on the city shield. S.B.D. 2mm. Waterloo Dock. Similar in Dartford Museum, also with maiden supporters, but holding tobacco rolls. No motto.

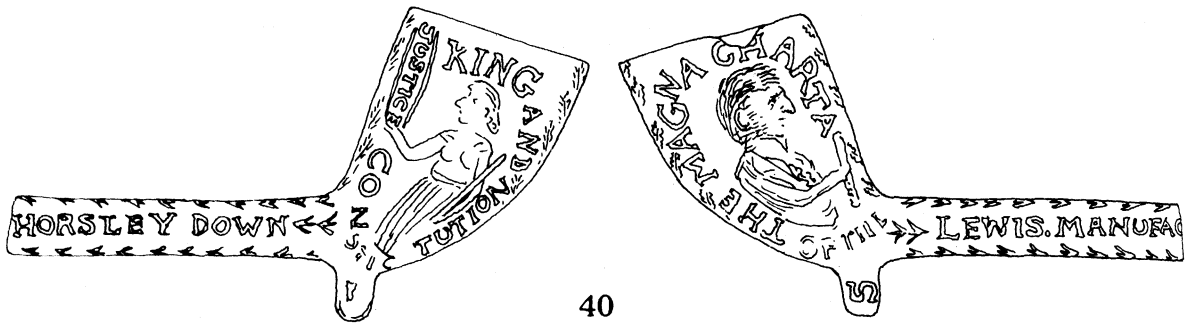
39. A pipe by John Hurst, fl. 1808-49, Cow Cross Street, Smithfield. Six-pointed stars on spur S.B.D. 2mm. Hurst used several back-stamp designs. The example here shows a curiously "saltire" cross of St. George and sword representing the city arms, a device also used by Balme, see Atkinson, P. 187⁸. Similar from pit in St. Peter's Street, Northampton, dated to the 1840's (Northamptonshire Archaeology 10, 1975, pp. 172-3).
40. c. 1830-37. A rare vignette encaptioning the reformist propaganda of the period, Lettered: THE MAGNA CHARTA OF THE KING AND CONSTITUTION; R.H.S. Britannia, balancing JUSTICE in her right hand; L.H.S. the bust of a gentleman holding a scroll. On the stem, in relief: LEWIS MANUFAC(TURER)/HORSLEY DOWN.* S/?L on spur. S.B.D. 1.9mm. Wapping Stairs. Similar themes were figured on stoneware and ceramics, up to and after the Reform Bill of 1832. However, the identity of the man on the pipe is uncertain and may only be an allegorical representation: most eulogistic pieces of the period actually named the celebrity - cf. the pipe portraying Cochrane, the naval democrat (Atk. & Osw. Fig. 12, No. 4¹⁸). Likely moulded before Victoria's accession in 1837, attribution can be made to S. Lewis (1) or (2); the second yet to be confirmed as a pipemaker, but very possibly the maker of the pipe:

Samuel Lewis (1) 1800-05, New Street, Horsely Down, Southwark (Atk. & Osw. 1969 lists). A Samuel Lewis is recorded buried on Dec. 1808 aged 64 (Bishop's Transcript, St. John, Horsely Down, ref. x 14/8. G.L.R.O.). [Recorded by Oswald (1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, BAR 14, p141) from 1774-1805 and in a 1799 Directory at 14 New Street, Horsley Down]

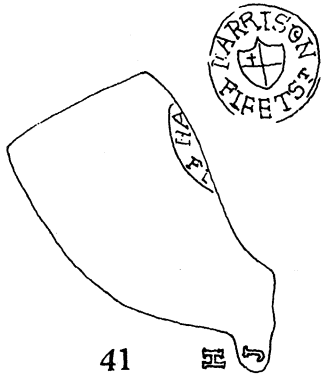
Samuel Lewis (2). Born Feb. 1816. Son of John Lewis, Tobacco Pipe Maker, fl. in Freeschool Street. (ref. as above).

Parish records were checked further with no other citing of John or Samuel Lewis (2) coming to light; Perhaps this branch of the Lewis family moved away when local pipemaking began to give way to other industries. The last entry of a Lewis pipemaker is that of Thomas Lewis, who baptised a daughter in 1834. However, there is a likelihood of S. Lewis (2) being a pipemaker in the family tradition. The phrasing on the bowl, originating from the sloganry of the 1790's, could ascribe it's making to either Samuel Lewis, but the style and leaf-dart stem pattern is judged to be c.1820+; so S. Lewis (2) could have made the pipe at the time of the Reform Bill of 1832, or during the renewed agitation later in the decade, after the Bill had proved to be only a blunt 'scythe of reform'. This effected the official formation of the Chartist movement in 1838.

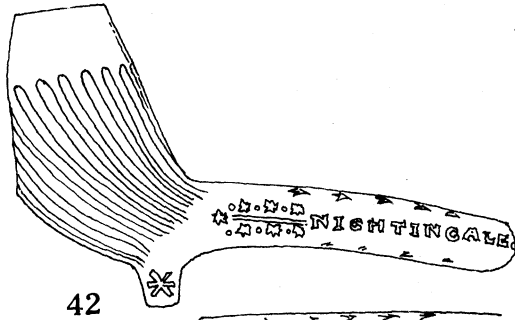
41. An early L.19 bowl stamped HARRISON/FLEET ST. City shield in centre. J/H on spur. James Harrison, fl. 1832-6, Hanging Sword Alley, which runs adjacent to Fleet Street. S.B.D. 1.5mm.
42. c. 1830-50. Reeded bowl from County Hall area, by an unrecorded Southwark maker; moulded in relief on stem: NIGHTINGALE/KINGS BENCH. Similar spur motif to No. 39 above. S.B.D. 1.6mm. Duplicate from Puddledock.



40



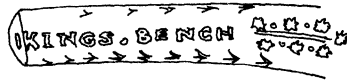
41



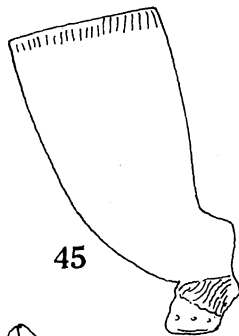
42



43



44



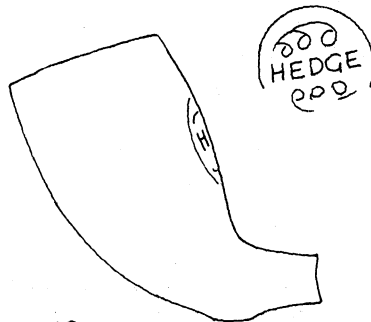
45



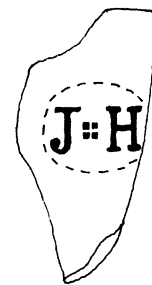
46



47



48



49

Fig. 5: Pipes. Nos. 40-49. C. 1830- C. 1860.

43. c. 1830-50. Cross Keys design with stars and leafy sprays. Buff fabric. Narrow spur, initialled H/B. Oswald lists a Mrs. H. Bishop fl. 1840-8, Old Street, as a possible maker. The sign is associated generally with Inns or Coffee houses, also, Locksmiths. It was popular before the reformation and represented the emblem of St. Peter. Lillywhite¹⁶ lists three Cross Keys Inns in London at the time of the pipe's making. S.B.D. 1.5mm. Brook's Wharf.
44. A 'Britannia' pipe from Waterloo Dock; maker likely to be Edward Dennison Blyth, fl. 1829-63, Hull, Watkins P. 105,¹⁰. R.H.S. is partly broken but bears part of Britannia's shield and an anchor. Watkins, P. 97,¹⁰ gives an unillustrated citation concerning this side of the bowl from T. Sheppard's 1912 Catalogue¹⁹: 'Britannia standing (sic) with the word HULL above'. Spur partly broken. S.B.D. 1.75mm.
45. Narrow, rouletted bowl with hooped spur, a style used by Henry Fisher of Clerkenwell; the nailhead marks on the hooves are a characteristic detail of Fisher's moulds. The style was commonly applied during the second half of the century. Ford from Stepney manufactured thorn pipes with like spurs. There are no details of Fisher's career yet revealed but the pipe could date c.1850+. Other, similar examples found, all from the Southwark side of the Thames. S.B.D. 1.8mm.
46. Incuse mark of WALKER, in sans serif letters, set between scrolls. Annulets on spur. Perhaps Samuel Walker, fl. 1832-39, or William Walker fl. 1837-60, both in Spitalfields. S.B.D. 1.6mm. Bowls carrying inscription in sans serif lettering are likely to date at least after 1832, typographically, if not typologically. Although initially appearing as a single line specimen in a catalogue of Caslon's in 1816, it was apparently unsuccessful and not in accepted use until the 1830's, after the type-maker Thorowood had displayed it under the name of 'Grotesque' in 1832²⁰.
47. c. 1835-50. SWINYARD/MAKER/LONDON, again in monoline type, on back of bowl with thin, forward-pointed spur, initialled J/S. James Swinyard fl. 1828-54, Westminster Road. S.B.D. 1.5mm. Another die shown by Atkinson, P. 187,⁸.
48. c. 1840-60. HEDGE, stamped on shiny, forward-sloping bowl with round mouth. Spur missing. S.B.D. 1.6mm. Paul's Wharf. Possibly James Collings Hedge (dau. bap. 5 Jun 1836 at St. Mary's, Newington).
49. c. 1840-60. Large, incuse JH with 'window' motif inbetween. Perforated circle surround. Possible maker: John Harris, 1840, or James Harris (2), 1856-60, both working in Wandsworth Road. Bowl thickness 1.5mm. Battesea Park.
50. c. 1840-70. BALME/LONDON/E incuse within shield. Sans serif lettering. Rowels on spur. A number of Balmes worked in the Mile End Road during this period. S.B.D. 1.5mm. An example of a pointed-spur pipe by Paul Balme, with a 'propellor' motif between the lettering on the bowl, is in the Cumming Museum, Southwark.
51. c. 1840-80. A 'Sun' mark deeply impressed on the front lower centre of a narrow bowl. In concept and application a reversion back to

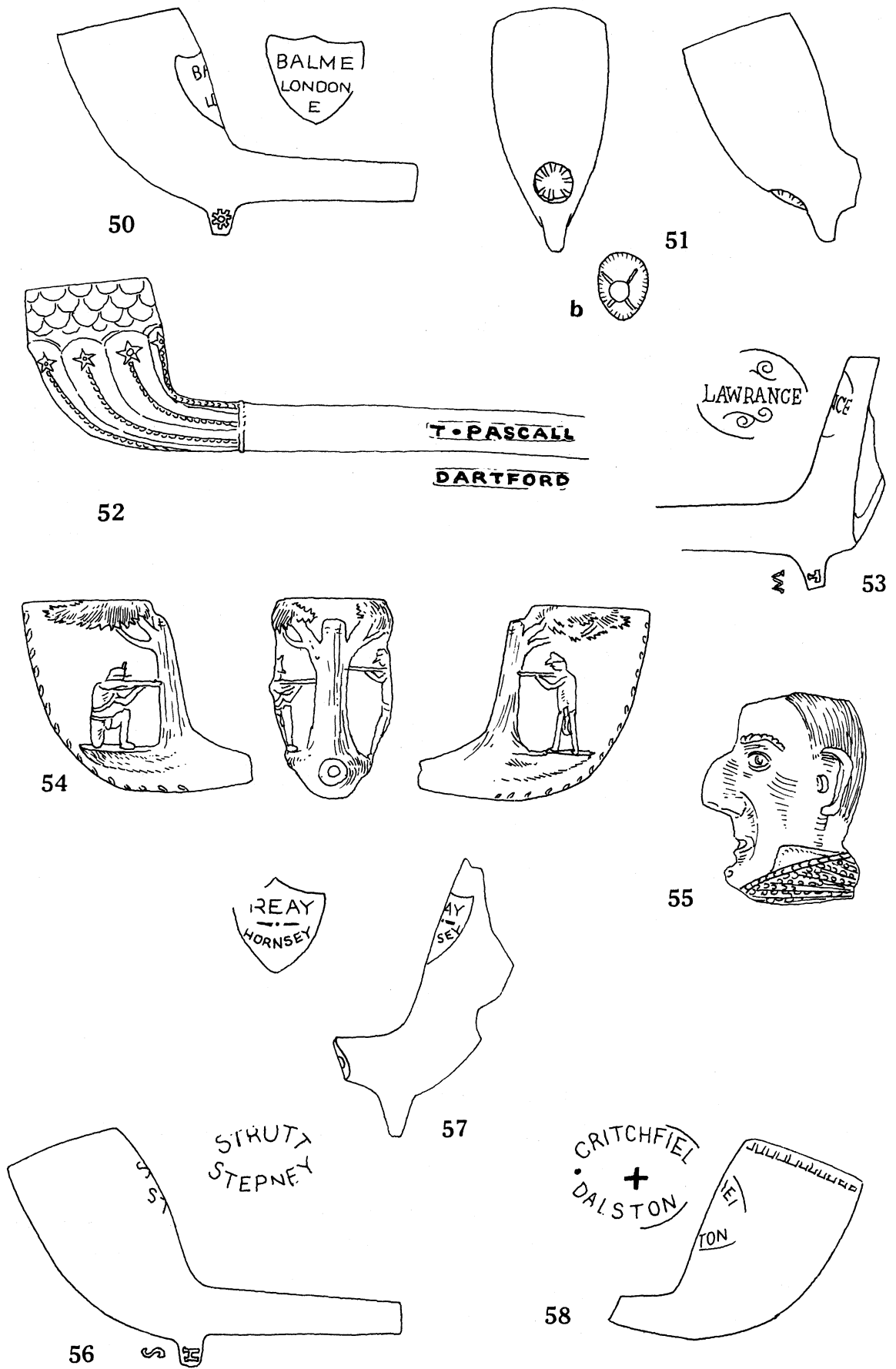


Fig. 6: Pipes. Nos. 50-58. C. 1840- C. 1869.

- crudely cut seventeenth century wheel stamps. S.B.D. 2.1mm. Waterloo. Walker, P. 185,¹ shows similar on the front side of a larger bowl. 51b, also in relief, circle with saltire cross, placed identically on similar bowl. Perhaps workers' marks within a concern.
52. c. 1850. Cutty pipe by T. Pascall, fl. 1832-51, 15:17, Overy Street, Dartford (dates, C. Baker.²¹). Scalloped decoration with ropes and stars. Fishscale pattern above. Name and town incuse on stem. S.B.D. 1.8mm. Wapping. For full examination of Pascall's career, see Baker, P.11.²¹ [Pascall recorded in directories until 1859 and in 1861 (census) listed as a retired tobacco pipemaker, age 55 (born c1806)].
 53. An example of a pipe-making partnership, with the bowl stamp of LAWRENCE; W/T on spur, tip broken. William Thompson and Lawrence (Oswald's spelling) 1852-4, Artichoke Row. S.B.D. 1.75mm. Lett's Wharf, Waterloo.
 54. A cutty bowl with standing and kneeling soldiers firing rifles from behind a tree, in high relief. Perhaps contemporary with the Crimean war of the 1850's. S.B.D. 1.8mm. Similar design with Cannon c.1850, Ipswich Museum, see Oswald, P.99,².
 55. c. 1850. A caricature of the Duke of Wellington, a well known anti-smoker of the time. His veto on smoking to the army in 1845 brought about the irreverent pipe of Duméril's,²² imported to this country, with a soldier, thumb to nose behind the Duke's head. The above could be a copy from the French product, the facial profile being almost identical. S.B.D. 1.98mm.
 56. The stamp of STRUTT/STEPNEY on back of a fairly large bowl for it's type. H/S on spur. Henry Strutt, fl. 1854. S.B.D. 1.75mm. Battersea Park. Le Cheminant, P. 151,¹ shows an earlier bowl by Paul Strutt.
 57. c. 1850-70. Thick, shiny, amber-coloured bowl fragment with an unlisted maker's name and address incuse on the back within a shield: REAY/HORNSEY. Spur broken. S.B.D. 2 mm. Cutom's Hse. foreshore.
 58. Spurless, rouletted bowl. Thin stem. Incuse on back: CRITCHFIELD/DALSTON with a cross in the centre. Maker: Alfred Critchfield, 1861-9, Halfmoon Street. Also continued working in 1871, at 1, Pownall Road, Dalston. (London P.O.D.) S.B.D. 1.6mm.
 59. Fragment of acorn-style cutty with moulded lettering on stem: W.COOKE,(BERMOND)SEY. fl. 1839-78. S.B.D. 1.75mm. Battersea Park. It could be that acorn pipes were popularised in London by the Hearts of Oak Society, formed 1841, whose membership stronghold lay around the capital, or the Ancient Order of Druids, based at Clerkenwell. The latter friendly society favoured social gatherings, where these pipes could have been smoked. The writer has other unmarked bowls, all from the south side of the Thames.
 60. c. 1860-70. Small reeded bowl with stylised leaves on seams. The stem below is from a broken bowl of the same mould. HAW(LEY)/CHAT)HAM in relief within a beaded cartouche. John Hawley was landlord of the Dartmouth Arms there, 1858-77 and from the many pipes carrying his name that were uncovered in a pit behind this

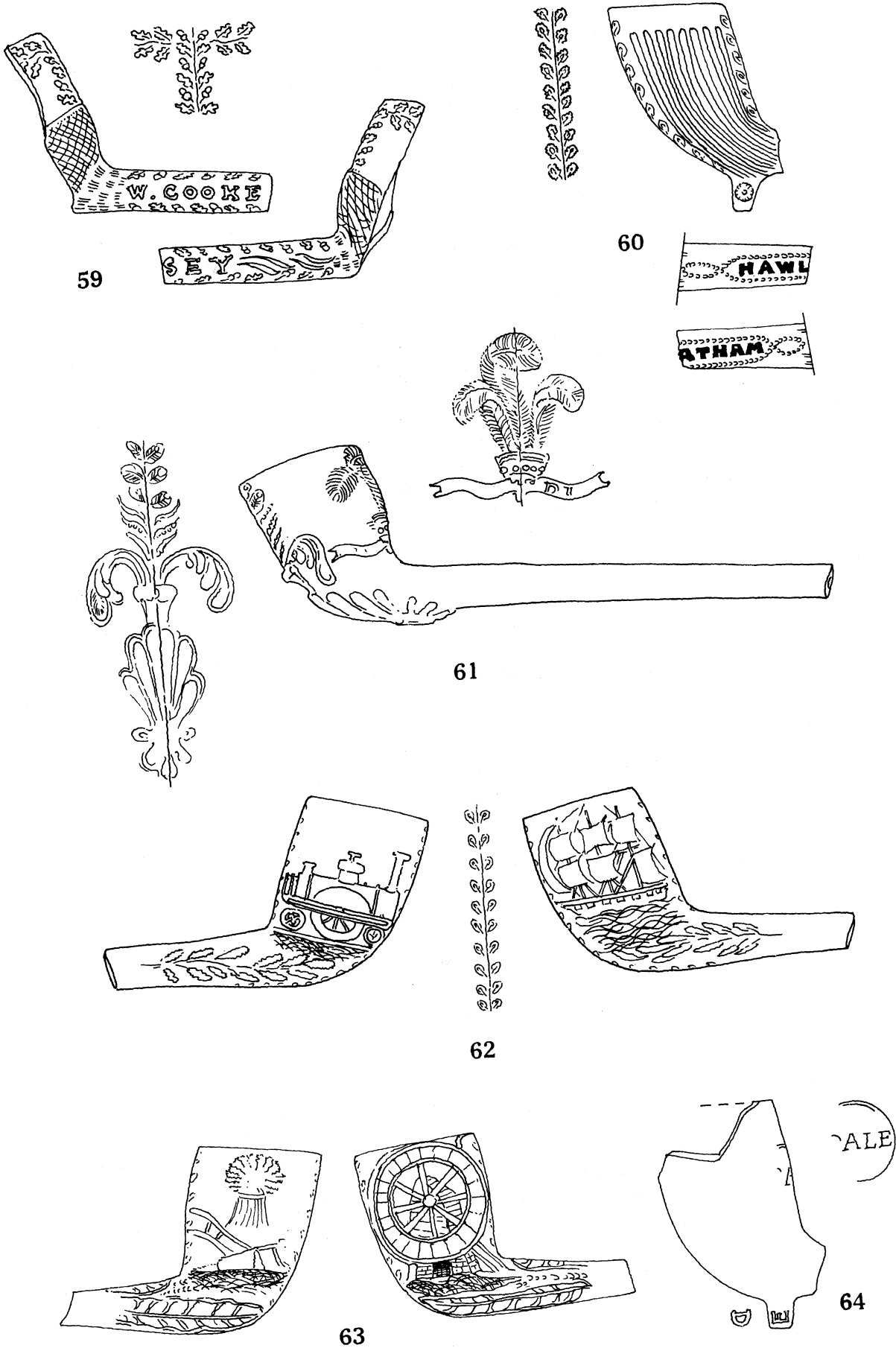
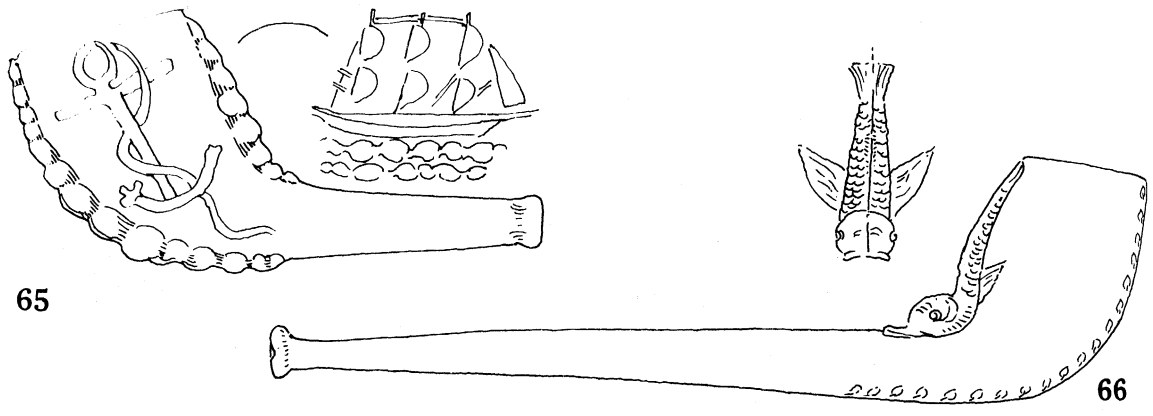


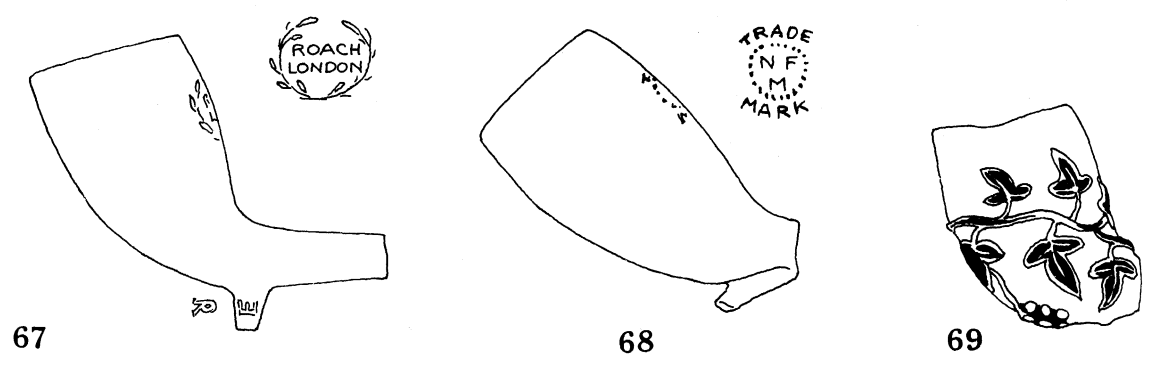
Fig. 7: Pipes. Nos. 59-64. C. 1839- C. 1850+.

- establishment, apparently also a pipe-maker.²³ S.B.D. 1.5mm. Lett's Wharf. [John Hawley (c1821-1880) is generally referred to as a licensed victualler in contemporary documents, one exception being the 1871 census when he was recorded in High St, Chatham, as a 50-year-old licensed victualler and tobacco pipe manufacturer employing 3 men, 1 woman and 1 boy.]
61. 1860-70. An elegant and well-moulded P.O.W.F. pipe, with scallop-shell decoration on base. Possibly stocked by a tavern. S.B.D. 1.5mm.
 62. c. 1850-60. Cutty pipe with steam train R.H.S.; sailing vessel L.H.S. stylised leaves on steams, corn branches on base and stem. S.B.D. 1.75mm. Engines without cabs were generally manufactured before 1860; this example bears an approximate likeness to Stephenson's 'Patentee' class, then popular world-wide. Pipes similarly moulded were made in celebration of the Great Exhibition of 1851. cf. that recorded by Higgins, P. 188,¹.
 63. c. 1860-80. A windmill in vivid relief, L.H.S.; corn sheaf above a plough R.H.S. Tobacco leaves enfolding the base. S.B.D. 1.75mm. Perhaps related to a tavern with an agricultural theme.
 64. 1850+. (D)ALE within circle, back-stamped on a semi-shiny bowl. E/D on spur. An unlisted London maker. There are two Dales recorded working in Birmingham: Mrs. A. Dale, 1850; John Dale, 1839-46. Perhaps E. Dale is related to these. S.B.D. 1.5mm. Waterloo.
 65. c. 1860-80. Cutty with Cable and Anchor L.H.S.; sailing ship with billows R.H.S. The stem has teeth and/or tool indentations at the break, indicating a deliberately shortened 'nose-warmer' or perhaps a faithfully smoked broken pipe. S.B.D. 1.5mm. Similar from rubbish pit in Chatham, see Williams, P. 236.²³.
 66. c. 1860-80. Complete cutty with dolphin on back of bowl. S.B.D. 1.9mm. Another dolphin represented on a P.O.W.F. bowl, recorded by Le Cheminant, P. 98.¹.
 67. Small bowl stamp of ROACH/LONDON inside a wreath. E/R on spur. Edmund Roach, fl. 1859-99, Featherstone Street. S.B.D. 1.4mm. Atkinson, P. 187,⁸ illustrates another die.
 68. c. 1880-90. An L.31 type bowl with slanted basal peg. Incuse on the back: N/F/M set inside a perforated circle worded TRADE MARK. Either a tripartite group of makers or perhaps 'Noah Fitt, Manufacturer' fl. 1854, Brunswick Square. S.B.D. 1.5mm. County Hall. The R/L maker's stamp shown by Atkinson, P. 187,⁸ has a similar worded frame. The Trade Mark Registration Act, 1875, probably had little bearing on these designs. The Act gave statutory recognition to trade marks - distinctiveness being a condition of valid registration; but unregistered marks were not illegal and it is doubtful whether the above were ever officially recognised. Similar from Waterloo, apparently spelt TRADES MARK.
 69. A small-sized bowl with vine branches and grapes on the base, coloured with green and black-enamelling. Perhaps a souvenir or tavern pipe, though no doubt expensive to produce and not 'given away' as such. Probably dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. S.B.D. 2mm.



65

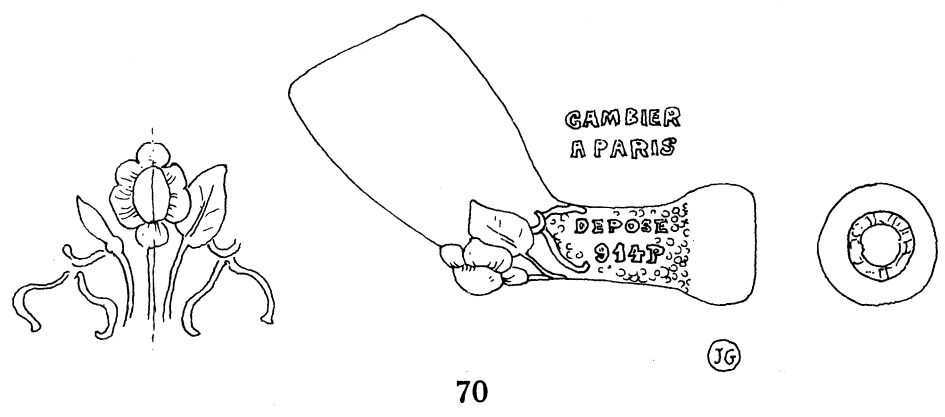
66



67

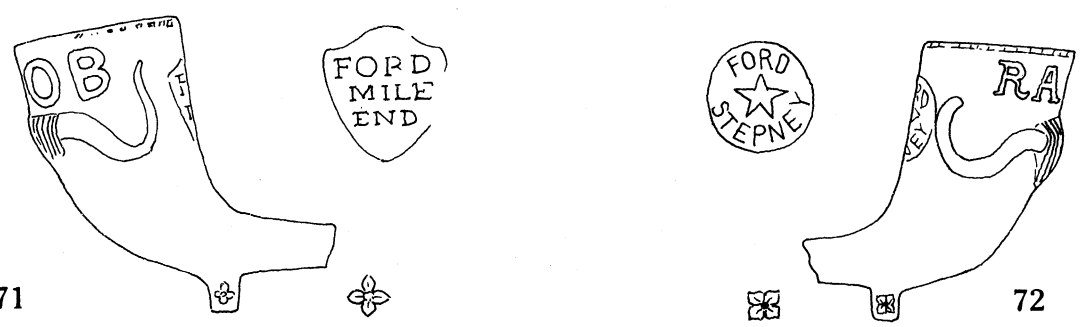
68

69



70

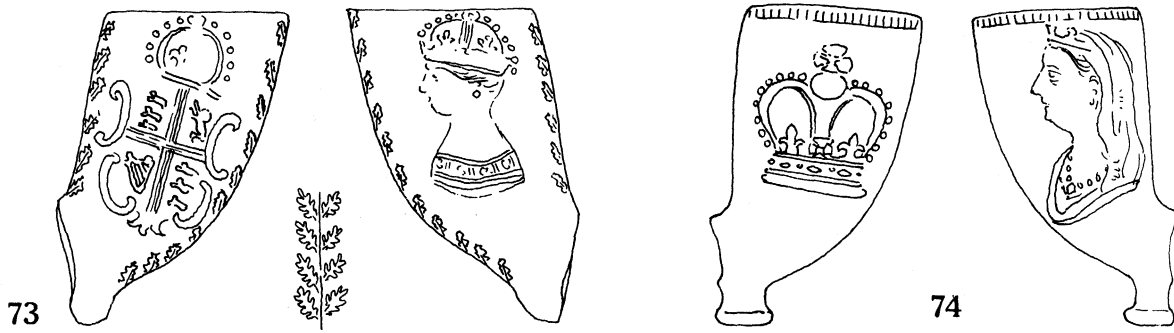
71



72

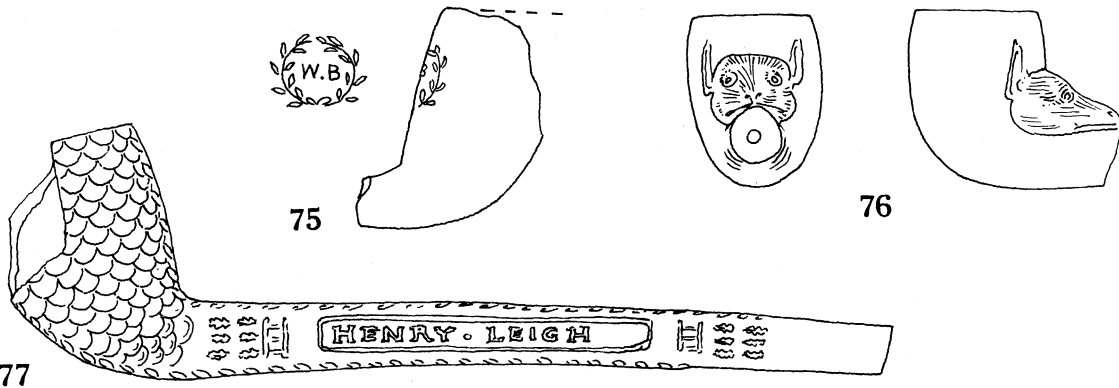
Fig. 8: Pipes. Nos. 65-72. C. 1860- C. 1900+.

70. c. 1880-1900. Stub-stemmed pipe with flower and leaf pattern on base. DEPOSE 914P/GAMBIER A PARIS in relief on stem. JG within circle impressed beneath. Listed in Gambier's 1894 catalogue²⁴ as 'Tête néogène à la Rose Petite'. Néogène principally signified a variation of a traditional design. In the stub opening were the remnants of a wooden stem, which could have originally ended with a vulcanite mouthpiece. The company had offices in Carter Lane, 1865-95, although the above may have been dropped from a boat. Gun Wharves, Wapping.
71. c. 1870-1900+. A Royal Antedeluvian Order of the Buffalow bowl, stamped with FORD/MILE END in serif letters, within a shield. Possible makers: Jesse Ford, 1836-77, Mile End Road; Thomas Ford (3) 1880-1905, Mile End Road. (London P.O.D.); S.B.D. 1.3mm.
72. c. 1880-1900+. Similar, but showing a different mark. FORD/STEPNEY is sans serif lettering, with a mullet inbetween. Probable maker: Thomas Ford (3) 1880-1909, 49, White Horse Street, Stepney, (London P.O.D.) Listed also at Mile End Road. (See No. 71 above). S.B.D. 1.5mm. Customs House foreshore. There are references to the formation of this fellowship in the 1820's, then prefixed 'Loyal'. The familar R.A.O.B. bowl insignia presumably became nationally acceptable to members after 1866, when the Societies were inaugurated 'Royal' under the Grand Primo Lodge of England; but at least one London group had become 'Royal' before this date: in 1848, a certificate indicated Lodge No. 3, London District as being L.A.O.B., another the following year designated them as R.A.O.B. So the first of these pipes could have been in vogue at some London meetings by the end of the 1840's, where, as a rule of the Society stated, a waiter should 'furnish the lodge with all pipes and tobacco (sic)'. At one recorded lecture, a speaker enthused about 'Sir Walter Raleigh, the first importer of that great Buffalo weed'.²⁵
73. c. 1850-70. A bowl portraying Queen Victoria. The profile and neckline are similar to those on the so-called Godless and Gothic florins, current 1849-87. R.H.S. Royal Arms with draw-handle embellishments. Spur is broken. S.B.D. 2mm. Woolwich.
74. c. 1895-1900. Another Queen Victoria bowl with the head related to her later Jubilee bust, depicted on coins from 1893, a likely reference material for the mould-maker. S.B.D. 1.9mm.
75. c. 1870-90. W.B. inside a wreath incuse on the back of a small cutty bowl. Most pipes of this type were left unmarked. Oswald cites many possible makers. Waterloo area. S.B.D. 1.5mm.
76. c. 1890-1900. This diminutive bowl is small enough to be a child's bubble pipe but the Fox's head on the back more likely refers to a tavern or the rebus of a retailer. S.B.D. 1.9mm. cf. the bowl advertising the Fox Wine Co. shown by S. Taylor & W.R. Gault, P. 187,¹⁰. Similar size bowl with a stag's head, Dartford Museum.
77. Fishscale pipe with HENRY LEIGH/PORTCHESTER in relief on stem. fl. 1840-1932. The longevity of this company is likely due to supplementary business from wholesale dealing in hearth stones, bath-bricks, whiting and putty.²⁶ S.B.D. 2.1mm.



73

74

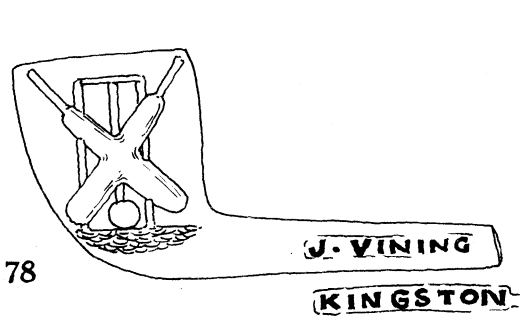


75

76

77

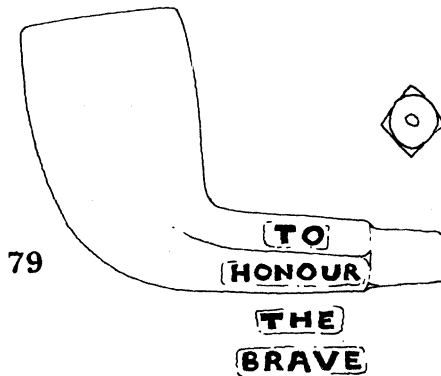
PORTCHESTER



78

J. VINING

KINGSTON



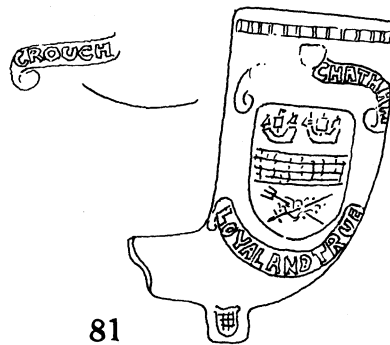
79

TO
HONOUR

THE
BRAVE



80



81

CROUCH

CHATTAM

ROYAL AND TRUE

Fig. 9: Pipes. Nos. 73-81. C. 1850- C. 1910.

78. c. 1870-1900+. A cutty with cricket theme moulding. Incuse on stem: J. VINING/KINGSTON. James Vining (1) fl. c. 1870-90 and (2) 1890-1903+, were tobacco merchants and pipe makers at 2, and later 46, Park Road, Norbiton, Kingston, (Surrey P.O.D.). Other Vining fragments known from same foreshore; perhaps dropped from the popular excursion steamers. S.B.D. 1.75mm. Waterloo. For fuller discussion on Vining Makers see P. Hammond, (Clay Pipe Collectors Club Newsletter No. 7, p. 7).
79. c. 1900+. Briar type pipe with sans serif caption incuse on stem facets: TO HONOUR THE BRAVE. Likely to be contemporary with the Boer War of 1899-1902, or perhaps the First World War. S.B.D. 2mm. Duplicate from River Cray. Dartford Museum.
80. c. 1901-10. Large, thick bowl with grid-shield motifs on spur, bearing the previous arms of Wandsworth on both sides; Motto: WE SERVE. Granted 6th July, 1901. In the case of some borough arms, granting often came after a like device had been used on a badge or seal for many years, though the above design was evolved in 1901 after Wandsworth became a Metropolitan Borough of London. The stars stand for it's five parishes and the crest represents a viking ship credited with having sailed up the Thames as far as Putney. S.B.D. 1.9mm. Battersea Park.
81. c. 1900-10. Another armorial, with the same spur motifs, carrying the arms of Chatham both side of the bowl; motto: LOYAL AND TRUE, granted 1st August, 1891. On a scroll cartouche above the crest, in relief, is CROUCH/CHATHAM. There is no record of a maker by that name in Chatham but a Walter Crouch, shopkeeper, type unspecified, lived at 50, Grove Road, in 1899 and 316, Luton Road, 1902-15, here described as an Oilman - paint and hardware supplier (Kelly's Kent D.). Williams, P. 369,²⁷ notes a Chatham pipemaker, Phillips, who also manufactured lemonade and pipes are known from the area which advertise locally-made mineral waters.²⁸ Perhaps Crouch too had dual occupations, or possibly ordered the pipe design to advertise his shop. S.B.D. 2mm. Complete duplicate, Guildhall Museum, Rochester. Stem c. six ins. Bowl inscription obscured.

ADDENDA

These additions were from the Thames, City side, except no. 89 from Waterloo.

82. c. 1590-1610. Incuse mark from professionally cut die. A cross fleurée? Scale 2:1. S.B.D. 3.6mm.
83. c. 1620-40. W. above three pellets. Fifteen pellets surround. Relief. S.B.D. 3.2mm. Perhaps John Wall or John Winstoe, both signatories to the 1619 Tobacco Pipemakers Charter.
84. c. 1620-40. A simple cross made from an intagliated die. Perhaps cut in situ by the pipemaker. S.B.D. 3.6mm. b: on similar bowl.
85. c. 1620-50. Six-pointed star with pellet, or spur rowel. Relief. S.B.D. 3.5-4mm. Similar, though five-pointed, recorded by Muldoon,

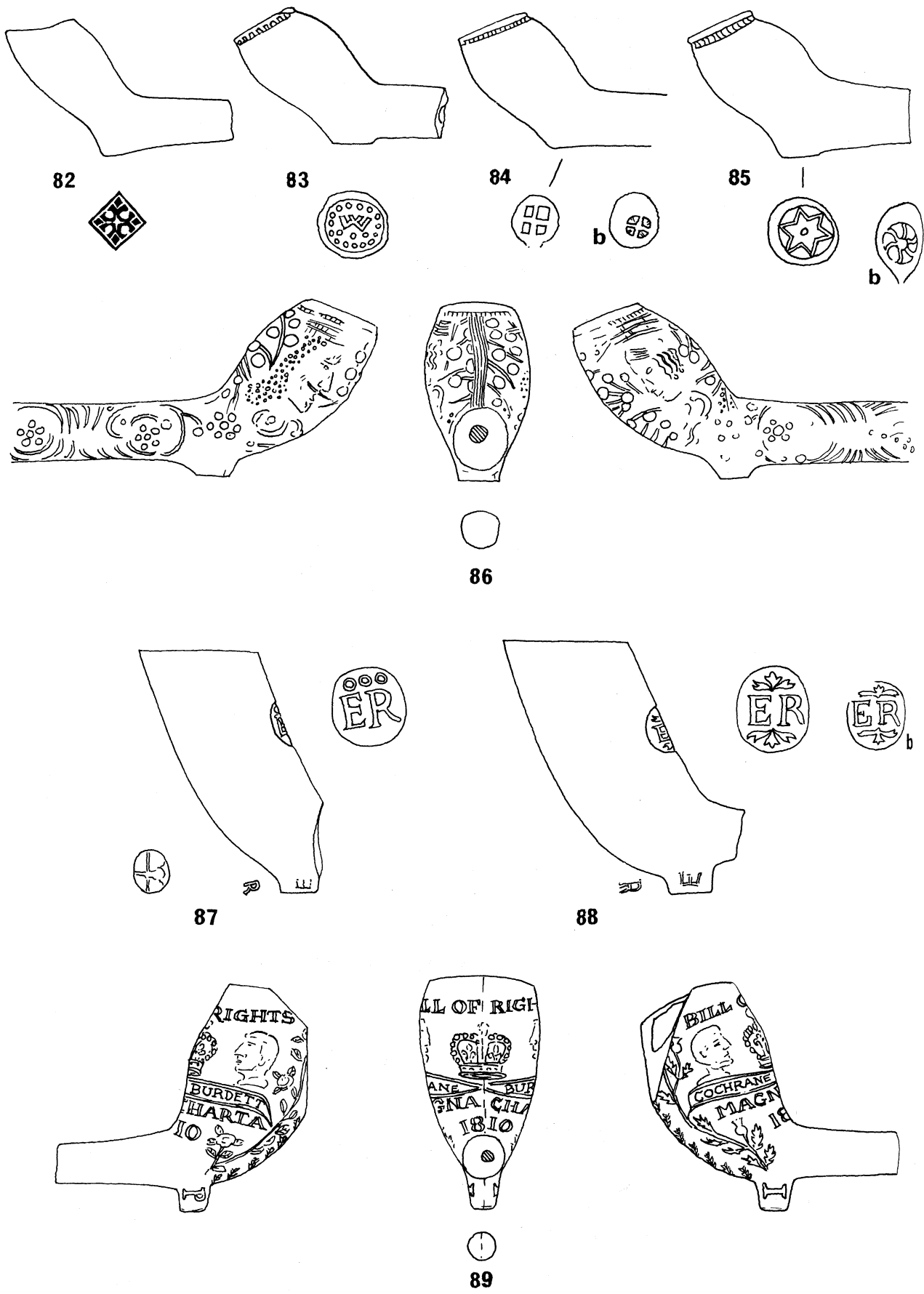


Fig. 10: Addenda. Pipes. Nos. 82-89.

- p. 256,¹⁰ from Herbert Museum, Coventry. b: Radiant star in relief. c. 1640. Bowl broken but a G5 size is indicated (Os. p. 39)². These symbols, like the Tudor Rose, also appeared as mint or privy marks on coins to distinguish between dies, which implies that the die engraver's terms of reference played a part in the standardisation of marks.
86. Price shows R.H.S. of a similar bowl, ³⁰ stylistically drawn with a rounded spur. Oswald notes another, flat-heeled, from a Windsor Court pit dated to the Great Fire, and suggests the heads could be Charles I (ob. 1649) and Henrietta Maria.³¹ But the pipes may well be dated as commemoratives for the marriage of Charles II and Catherine in 1662. In fact the periwig apparently worn here by the man began as a Restoration style. However, the bowl's shape can be compared to Dutch types of the period. Again, the large pellets are reminiscent of 'Orange' pipes (Duco, No. 147, p. 252)⁵, bearing in mind oranges were also generally used as cornucopian symbols, well exemplified by the orange trees on a contemporary medal depicting Catherine. If the provenance of the pipe is Dutch, the maker could be a Royalist émigré - Dutch metalcraftsmen were certainly in demand, Charles II himself recommended some to the Mint; or from a batch made in Holland and commissioned for export, similar to the Carolean medals struck there (Whiting, p. 56)³². Dutch attribution of the pipe heads is less easy. De Witt, Pensionary of Holland, 1653-72 was a Republican, not linking well with the 'oranges'. In considering the House of Orange, the Windsor pit date could encompass William II, Stadtholder 1647-50, though not William III, de Witt's successor. To sum up, the writer believes the pipe dates from the early Restoration period, though wrought by Dutch hands or influence; whether in London (at least four are now known from London, Os & At. 1969. op. cit.), or Holland is not clear. Seams were combed with a serrated shanking tool. Milligrain on back of lip only. S.B.D. 3mm.
87. c. 1730-50. Thick bowl. ER with three roundels above, in relief. Similar from Col. Williamsburg (info. Os.). Internal plunger cross. S.B.D. 2.35mm.
88. c. 1760-80. Medium thick bowl. ER with fleurons in relief. S.B.D. 2.2mm. b: Smaller, circular mark on like bowl. At. & Os. show others (1969, op. cit.)¹⁸. Maker(s) uncertain. Perhaps son of Edward Randall took an app. in 1719. Incuse marks also known, c. 1740-70 (info. Os.).
89. Likely by the same maker of similar bowl, though with COCHRANE/CORFU on the ribbon (At. & Os. Figure 12, no. 4)¹⁸ See also no. 40 above. Depicted here are the reformers Francis Burdett and Thomas Cochrane (also the above naval hero), elected as Radical M.P.'s for Westminster in 1807. The bowl commemorates Burdett's release from the Tower (1810) after being imprisoned for an alleged libel on the House of Commons. He was arrested after soldiers broke into his house through a barrage of supporters. Cochrane was there ready to defend Burdett with arms. On entry they found Burdett translating aloud from the Magna Charta. His release produced a spate of commemorative wares. BILL OF RIGHTS here essentially refers to the purified constitution of 1689 after James II's abdication. The message is by no means subversive, but heralds reform within the Sovereign State ³³, born out by the Royal Flowers and Crown. Maker,

perhaps John Payne, 1799-1811, Gt. Windmill Street, appropriately
in Burdett's constituency. Thick bowl. S.B.D. 1.9mm.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe VI. B.A.R. 97, 1981.
2. Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist. A. Oswald. B.A.R. 14, 1975.
3. The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe IV. B.A.R. 92, 1980.
4. Maker's Marks on Clay Tobacco Pipes Found in London. Pt. II. D.R. Atkinson. The Archaeological Newsletter, Vo. 7, No. 11.
5. The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe V. B.A.R. 106 (pt.ii), 1981.
6. Ibid No. 5, P. 376 & P. 413.
7. Further Notes on Papers Used in England After 1600. E. Heawood. The Library, No. 2/3, 1947. Fifth series, Vol. II, PP. 127-128.
8. Maker's Marks on Clay Tobacco Pipes Found in London. D.R. Atkinson. The Archaeological Newsletter, Vol. 7, no. 8, 1962.
9. The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe III. B.A.R. 78, 1980.
10. The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe I. B.A.R. 63, 1979.
11. Dates from Oswald, in litt. 1983.
12. The Pipe Book. A. Dunhill, P. 175.
13. The Daily Advertiser, 1745. Quoted in Masters and Journeymen. C.R. Dobson. p. 40-1.
14. Examples from Brentford Kiln also have undecorated fronts. Ibid. No.1, P. 47 & P. 51.
15. Dates and info. on Verzijl family, Duco, in litt. 1983.
16. London Signs. Bryant Lillywhite. 1972.
17. An Abstract of Several Bye-Laws of the Company of Tobacco-pipe Makers. April 9th, 1821. Copy, Guildhall Library.
18. London Clay Tobacco Pipes. D. Atkinson & A. Oswald. 1969. Journal of the Archaeological Association, Third Series Vo. 32.
19. Early Hull Tobacco Pipes & Their Makers. 1912. T. Sheppard. Hull Museum Publication No. 6. (2nd edition).
20. Type Design, Their History and Development. A.F. Johnson. Third Revised Edition. P. 158-9.
21. Clay-pipe Makers of Overy Street, Dartford and Their Products. Dartford Historical and Antiquarian Society Newsletter No. 16, 1979.