

## Note on clay tobacco pipes from XSM10

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### Introduction

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from XSM10 was recorded in accordance with current MOL Archaeology practice and entered onto the Oracle database. The pipe bowls have been classified and dated according to the Chronology of London Bowl Types (Atkinson and Oswald 1969), using the prefix AO. Quantification and recording follow guidelines set out by Higgins and Davey (1994; Davey 1997).

### The clay pipes

A total of 76 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from seven numbered contexts. Overall, there are 70 bowls and six stem fragments, with no mouthpieces. Eight pipes have been accessioned, all of them with makers' marks; there are no decorated pipes. All pipe bowls identified are typical of London manufacture and most of the pipes have been smoked.

Ctxt	TPQ	TAQ	B	S
1	1730	1760	10	6
3	1730	1760	22	
4	1730	1760	8	
20	1730	1760	16	
216	1730	1760	6	
390	1730	1760	2	
492	1680	1710	6	
<b>Total</b>			<b>70</b>	<b>6</b>

*Table 1: dating and quantification of clay pipes from the site*

A relatively diverse range of pipes was recorded, spanning the mid 17th to mid 18th centuries. The presence of type AO25, which can be subdivided into types OS10-12, has given a similar date of c 1730–60 for all but one context. This is based on type OS11, which is the most common type identified in the material. Types AO20, AO21 and AO22 (12 examples) date to c 1680–1710 and overlap with the earlier 18th-century pipes. There are also 16 pipes dated to c 1660–80 (types AO13, 15 and 18), and eight dated to c 1640–60/70 (types AO9 to 12 inclusive). These earlier pipes are doubtless residual, except possibly in context [492], in which they are the latest examples recorded. Some of the 17th-century pipes are milled around the top of the bowl, but none are burnished. The overall quality is no more than average, with no decorated or marked 17th-century pipes recognised.

The eight marked pipes all have makers' initials or symbols moulded in relief on the sides of the heel. All date to the 18th century, with six examples of type OS11, and one each of types OS10 and 12 (see Table 2). Six of the marked pipes also come from the same context (context [20]), with the other two from context [3]. Two pipes are marked with crowns on the sides of the heel, one with the additional initials WM, which stands for William Manby, one of a well known family of London pipe makers. He is recorded in Green Dragon Alley, Limehouse in 1719–63 (Oswald 1975, 142). It is possible the other

crowned pipe was also made by Manby. One pipe simply has raised dots on the heel, and two type OS11 bowls have the initials IS. Identification of the other pipe makers will be carried out at analysis.

Ctxt	Acc	Form	ED	LD	B	Mark	Type	Meth	Pos
20	11	OS11	1730	1760	1	CROWN WM	R	M	SH
20	12	OS12	1730	1780	1	CROWNS	R	M	SH
20	15	OS10	1700	1740	1	DOTS	R	M	SH
20	10	OS11	1730	1760	1	IS	R	M	SH
20	13	OS11	1730	1760	1	IS	R	M	SH
20	14	OS11	1730	1760	1	MD	R	M	SH
3	65	OS11	1730	1760	1	WL?	R	M	SH
3	64	OS11	1730	1760	1	WN	R	M	SH

*Table 2: decorated and marked pipes*

### **Potential and significance**

The pipe assemblage may hold some potential for further chronological refinement, and is valuable in clarifying the site sequence. The material is chiefly relevant in the local context. Further research may uncover the identity of the various pipe makers represented.

### **Recommendations**

The present note could be adapted to form part of a full site report with further information on identifiable pipe makers. Estimated specialist time: 0.5 day.

### **Bibliography**

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Higgins, D A and Davey, P, 1994 *Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets*, unpub rep