

VIII.—THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE CLAY TOBACCO-PIPE IN NORTH-EAST ENGLAND

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Problems related to the close dating of post-medieval occupational strata arise mainly from the present inadequate chronological knowledge of the pottery of that period. This paper is an attempt to extend to the north-eastern part of the country an already existing alternative to dating by pottery. A secondary aim is to provide a basis for the cross-dating of post-medieval pottery in the area.

The author is indebted to W. D. & H. O. Wills, whose financial assistance made the completion of this research possible.

The history of the clay tobacco-pipe covers a known period from c. 1580 to the present day. An appreciation of its value as an archæological dating medium and the formation of a chronology are to be found in a number of articles on the subject by Adrian Oswald.¹

Early and somewhat imaginative attempts to explain the origin and presence of tobacco-pipes found on sites persisted well into the nineteenth century, especially in Ireland. The eminent Collingwood Bruce, discussing this aspect, raised in all seriousness the possibility of ascribing them to the Roman period.² The presence of pipes on Roman and medieval sites can be explained, to a large extent, by seventeenth century and later stone robbing excursions. In the case of the numerous pipe fragments to be found in fields, the spreading of night soil provides a reasonable answer.

¹ A. Oswald, *The Archæology and Economic History of the English Clay Tobacco Pipes*. *Journal of British Archæological Association*, vol. 23 (1960), pp. 40-102; *Archæological News Letter*, vol. 7, No. 3 (Sept. 1961), pp. 56-62.

² J. Collingwood Bruce, *The Roman Wall*, 2nd edit., p. 441.

An early instance of the use of the clay tobacco-pipe in archæological dating, occurs in a description by Faussett of a barrow excavation in the eighteenth century.³ Describing an attempt completely to overturn a large burial mound, he records that at the halfway stage—'we met with nearly a whole tobacco-pipe, of that sort which were used when first tobacco was used in England. . . . This lay nearly at the bottom of the highest part of the tumulus. We may therefore, from these circumstances, conclude that this mound was opened not long after the reign of King James the First, or perhaps in it'.

The combination of greater fragility, negligible cost and a shorter life, plus known chronological changes of form, gives the clay tobacco-pipe a dating advantage over the pottery of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. This dating method has been used successfully on the later levels of medieval excavations by the author, with the additional advantage of dating stone robbing instances. Here a word of caution is necessary. Allowances have to be made for the life of a pipe mould.⁴ Pipes of transitional form appear, as do pipes with a combination of more than one regional characteristic. Some regional characteristics are in need of more research.⁵ In the seventeenth century, pipes were both glazed and unglazed,⁶ the latter being the usual type found in the north-east. Partial glazing of the mouth end of the stem was also a common practice.⁷

By the middle of the seventeenth century, pipe fragments were being used both for the curling of hair and the making of wigs.⁸ This appears to have led to the manufacture, in the early eighteenth century, of pipeclay hair curlers of a

³ Rev. Bryan Faussett, *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, 1757-73.

⁴ A life of ten years has been postulated, but there was probably a variation in the life of the brass and iron moulds of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries respectively.

⁵ Oswald, *A.N.L.*, vol. 5, no. 10 (March 1955), p. 188.

⁶ Statutes of the Realm, VII, p. 215, William III, 7 & 8 (1693), c31, XLIX.

⁷ John Houghton, *A Collection for the Improvement of Husbandry and Trade*, vol. 1, 1727, p. 204, provides probably the best contemporary (1693) description of seventeenth century pipemaking.

⁸ *De Capillamentis, vulgo Parucqueu*, Magdeburg, 1663.

distinctive shape. These were made by the pipemakers and occasionally bear the maker's stamped initials.⁹

Trade and the development of the industry in the North-East

The early history of the clay tobacco-pipe in the north-east is bound up with the development of the seventeenth century coastal shipping trade. London, with its monopoly of the trade in pipe clay and tobacco, dominated the scene for most of the first half of the seventeenth century.¹⁰ The breaking of these monopolies in 1638-39¹¹ resulted in the rapid extension of the industry to other parts of the country, coinciding with an already expanding coastal trade.

The east coast, where this simultaneous effect is more markedly observed, benefited greatly by its favourable geographical position in relation to the capital, with an added advantage in the type of goods in which it dealt. Ports with good hinterland communication for agricultural and industrial trade expanded rapidly in the face of poor road transport over long distances. Thus, a bulky cargo such as pipe clay, the main source of which was the S.W. part of the country, could only be carried profitably by the cheaper coastwise method.

Coastal shipping figures for the early seventeenth century show the growing importance then of King's Lynn as a redistribution centre of both pipes and pipe clay.¹² Hull with its excellent navigable river system, had a trade reputed to be greater than that of any European town of its size. York, itself the later residence of seventeenth century Hull merchants, formed a main link in this pattern of distribution.

The coal and salt trades of the Tyne gave the north-east direct communication with London and in 1634 Newcastle had a considerable coastal trade, more than the average

⁹ Fig. 2, no. 40.

¹⁰ In 1633, the 459 tons of pipeclay shipped to London almost monopolized all the 30 cargoes exported from Poole. P.R.O. Exchange King's Remembrancer, Port Books E190/875/5; Oswald, *J.B.A.A.*, vol. 23 (1960), p. 42, footnote 4.

¹¹ Oswald, *ibid.*

¹² Exch. K.R., Port Books, E190, seventeenth century.

English port at that time. Ballast formed the main return cargo of the colliers, but miscellaneous goods figure prominently in the recorded return shipments.¹³

The development of the pipe making industry followed northwards in the wake of this trade increase.¹⁴ The singularly migratory character of the pipemaker who settled primarily in the port areas is in part a direct result of this seventeenth century expansion.

By the mid-seventeenth century, the industry was already established in the port of Hull, with Gateshead forming the centre for the north-east. The choice of Gateshead in preference to Newcastle may have been due to the existence of industries already using pipe clay.¹⁵

Whatever the primary circumstances, the industry flourished and in September 1675, the pipemakers of Gateshead in association with the grocers and apothecaries, were granted a charter by Bishop Crewe.¹⁶ Opposition came from the powerful Drapers Company who, in 1678, obtained a decree in Chancery ordering the surrender of the charter. The order was ignored by the youngest of the Gateshead trade companies and the industry continued to expand. The fall in demand experienced in the latter half of the eighteenth century appears to have affected the north-east to a lesser extent than most parts of the country. In the second half of the nineteenth century, with widespread decline in the trade, the north-east again seems to have been reluctant to discard the clay pipe, and held on to most of the trade it had regained by the advent of the industrial revolution.

The situation in the rest of the north-east to some extent can be assessed from shipping figures and in the case of the

¹³ *loc. cit.*

¹⁴ J. Scheffer, *The History of Lapland* (1674), p. 116, refers to pre-nuptial gifts of tobacco as being a regular custom, indicating the extent of tobacco trade expansion in the period.

¹⁵ The number of glass makers recorded in the Gateshead parish registers before 1650 suggests that this may be the trade connection.

¹⁶ Public Record Office. Durham 3/118 mem. 1d. no. 1. The charter exists only in the form of an enrolment, covering the first six feet of the dorse side of a twenty ft. charter roll. Due to its position on the roll, the preamble in particular has consequently suffered an amount of wear.

interior, from a comparative analysis of the numbers of pipemakers recorded.

With a total of only thirteen import shipments in 1634,¹⁷ Sunderland appears to have played a somewhat minor role in the development of the industry, and as yet no pipemaker can be identified with the port until c. 1760. Judging from the available coastwise shipping figures, the rest of the north-east ports, those of North and South Shields, Hartlepool, Stockton and Berwick, had negligible trade connections with the clay tobacco-pipe industry. In 1731 Hartlepool shipped only seven inward cargoes, and these mostly coal from Blyth.¹⁸ Tobacco-pipes appear in the import shipment figures of Berwick and Alnmouth; the port of origin, though not mentioned, was most probably Gateshead.¹⁹

The hinterland seems to have been adequately served for the greater part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by the port trade, no pipemaker away from the coast being recorded to date, before 1827. From the early nineteenth century other towns in the north-east reveal small communities of pipemakers usually confined to a limited area, and often leaving name evidence of their occupation.

Movement within the north-eastern area can be seen from the list of makers, this movement itself forming part of the migratory aspect of the trade.

Primary association with, and possible development from, other trades has been noted elsewhere.²⁰ In York there appears to be evidence of early connection with the trunk-making trade. Evidence in the north-east shows a strong association with the grocers in the seventeenth century, and in the later period even a partial absorption by the grocers of the previously independent pipemaker.

A light industry such as pipemaking, requiring the minimum of equipment, invited others to manufacture pipes. The publican became an obvious threat to the pipemaker, as

¹⁷ Ex. K.R. Port Books, E190/190/8.

¹⁸ *loc. cit.*, E190/236/5.

¹⁹ *loc. cit.*, E190/174/1.

²⁰ Oswald, *B.A.A.*, vol. 23 (1960), p. 41, footnote i.

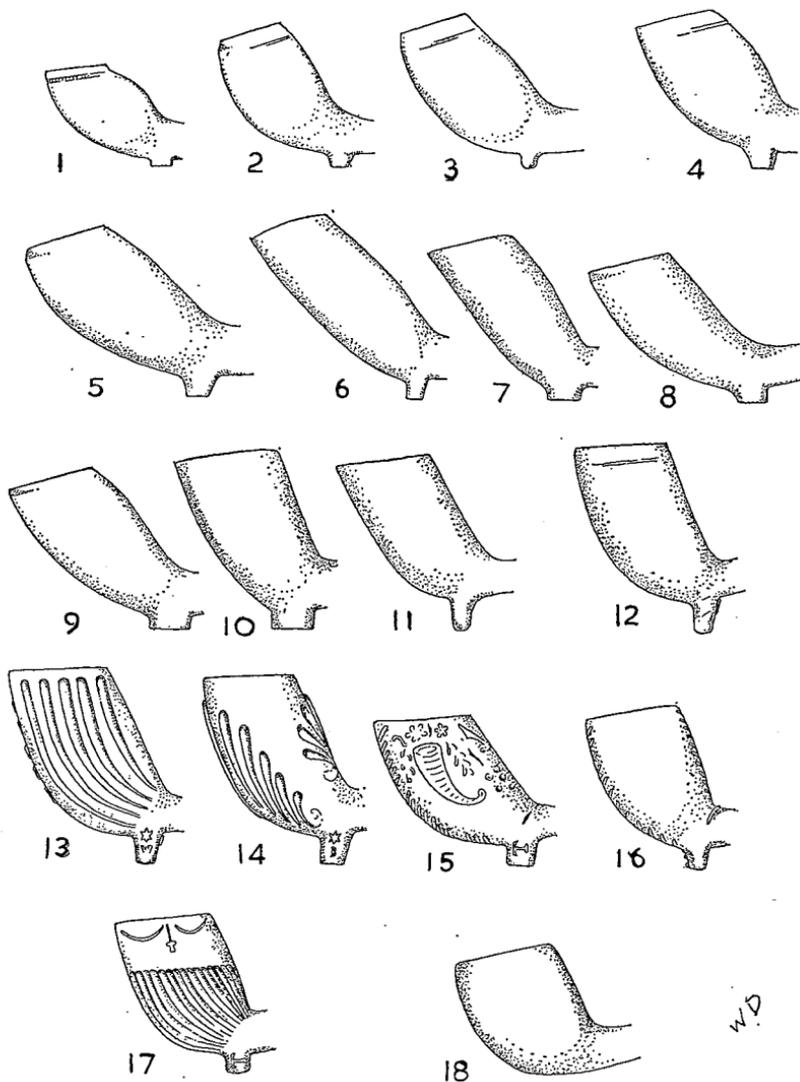


FIG. 1 ($\frac{1}{2}$).
 Diagram showing main types of spurred pipes (4-18, N.E. manufacture).
 Nos. 1, 2, 1630-60. 3, 4, 1650-80. 5, 1670-90. 6, 1680-1710. 7, 8, 9, 1680-1720.
 10, 1710-50. 11, 12, 1700-80. 13, 14, 1780-1840. 15, 1800-50. 16, 17, 1820-60.
 18, 1840- .

recorded protests indicate. This situation is borne out in the north-east by the number of innkeepers also noted as pipemakers.

The effect of its position in relation to the national development of the industry, and the early direct link with London, is apparent in the study of pipe material from the north-east.

This survey and analysis is based primarily on all available archæological provenanced finds. Local private collections with known find spots have also been examined. Only where archæological parallels can already substantiate, has any museum material been taken into account.²¹

Of the excavated material, the most important group comprises pipes from rubbish deposits discovered during the re-flooring of the original Chapter Library, Durham.²² Formerly the Priory refectory, the building continued to be used as the Petty-canons' Hall after the dissolution, until Dean Whittingham's term of office (1563-79).²³ In 1665, the building was referred to as "long time useless and ruined".²⁴ Dean Sudbury, in 1683, began reconstruction of the building to form the present library.²⁵ Debris from the partial demolition of the walls,²⁶ prior to rebuilding, sealed the rubbish deposits then present on the partially tiled floor, the debris itself,²⁷ in turn, being sealed by the insertion of a wooden floor to the library. This gives a firm *terminus ante quem* to the rubbish deposit.

²¹ This has been necessary owing to the known presence of intrusive southern pipe material in ballast deposits on the banks of the Tyne and Wear, a fact confirmed during the Monkwearmouth excavations of 1962. A thick deposit of sand ballast below the modern ground level had in its base a layer of seventeenth century pottery and clay pipes, of southern origin. This in turn overlay a mid-nineteenth century occupation level containing local clay pipe fragments.

²² It is hoped that this group of pipes and other material mentioned will form the subject of future reports by the author.

²³ Rites of Durham, Sur. Soc. Pubs. (1902) ii, vol. 107, p. 81.

²⁴ Hutchinson, *Hist. of Durham* 11, p. 131 n.

²⁵ Dean Sudbury died before the completion of his library.

²⁶ The north wall appears to have been reconstructed, on the north face at least, from the ground level of the cloister walk.

²⁷ The seventeenth century builders had utilised the surface of the rubble as a base for mortar mixing.

Material evidence of trade

The analysis of material finds indicates four main sources of supply. An attempt has been made to place these into chronological sequence.²⁸ The resultant chronological overlap indicates that pipes from more than one source can be found in the same context, a fact borne out by the author's observations.

- (a) 1600-1650 London
- (b) 1630-1670 Bristol and S.W. country
- (c) 1650-1700 Yorkshire (Hull and York)
- (d) 1645-1953 Local manufacture

Owing to the fact that pipes of both spurred and flat heeled types, bearing no mark or decoration, occur throughout the period of manufacture, it has been thought necessary to include reference to the local characteristics of the pipes from these areas.

(a) London

None of the excavated material can be firmly assigned to the late sixteenth century, but a number of early seventeenth century pipes with drooping bases, some including base marks of London origin, have been noted.

(b) Bristol and S.W. country

The distinctive forms of the popular Bristol types with pronounced overhang (fig. 2, nos. 25-28) are included in the material from the Chapter Library, Durham. Of these pipes made by Thomas Hunt, a member of a well known family of Bristol pipemakers, one shows an early example of the change of form which occurred in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. Bristol marks are, especially in the earlier types, usually inscribed with full name or initials on a neat flat roundish base. Pipes from south-western England (excluding Bristol) in their earlier forms, can be recognized by the medium and slight projecting base, bearing a maker's stamp, both base and stamp usually heart-shaped.

²⁸ It should be noted that the divisions indicated are necessarily somewhat arbitrary, being intended only as a guide.

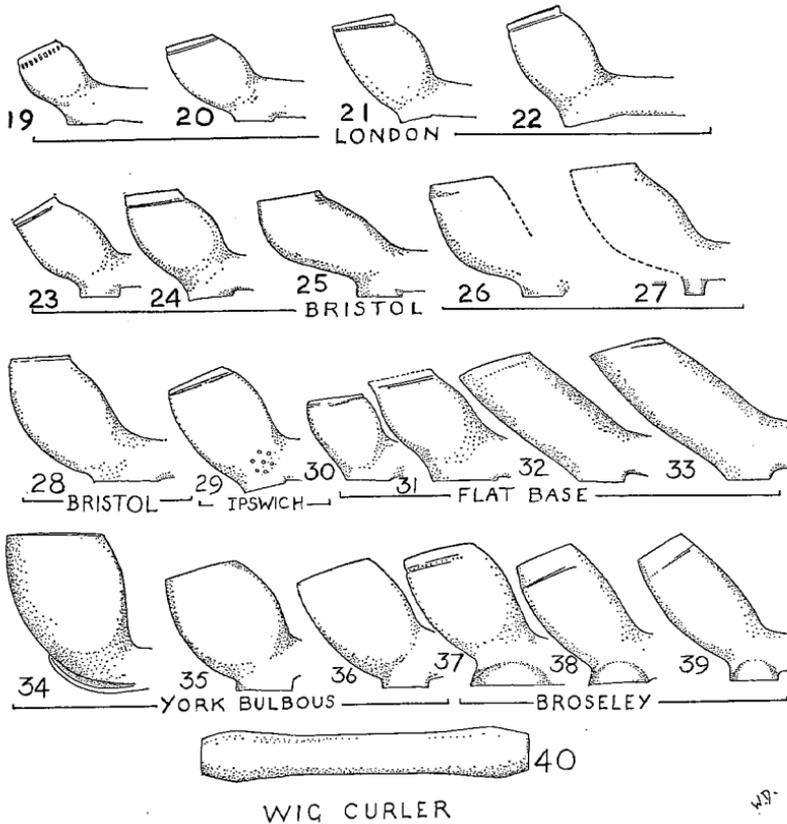


FIG. 2 (½).

Diagram showing main types of flat-based pipes (19-31, 34-39 imports); Nos. 30-33 show evolution of a form of flat-based pipe, usually unmarked. Nos. 19, 1590-1630. 20, 21, 22, 1620-50. 23, 24, 25, 26, 1640-70. 27, 1670-90. 28, 29, 1650-90. 30, 1620-50. 31, 1640-70. 32, 1680-1720. 33, 1690-1740. 34, 1840+. 35, 36, 1650-90. 37, 1670-1730. 38, 39, 1660-1700. 40 (wig curler), 1690+.

(c) Yorkshire (Hull and York)

Although further study of material from this area is needed, it is already apparent that evolving from the early normal flat-based type of pipe, and contemporary with the spurred type, is a distinctive form known as the "York

bulbous". Characteristics of this type, which appears to be confined to Yorkshire manufacture, are a heavy bulbous bowl and a broad flat base.²⁹ Two forms of marks are noted. One takes the shape of an embossed stamp on the base, bearing the maker's initials, often incorporating conventional tobacco plant foliage and/or mullets. The second, in the form of an embossed lozenge on the upper surface of the stem, is also found on spurred pipes of the same period. Incorporated within the lozenge are either four *fleurs de lys*,³⁰ or the maker's initials and two *fleurs de lys*, mullets sometimes being included above and/or below the initials. The origin of the *fleur-de-lys* and the mullet can be traced to some of the earliest known pipes, the mullet's ancestor, the Tudor rose, perhaps having some historical significance.³¹

The main distinctive types from Broseley, Shropshire, although apparently having a scanty distribution, are included in the drawn types. The later heavy splayed base with maker's name (often in full) enclosed in a rectangle, is easily distinguished from the finer base of those from the south-west, and the large squarish base of the "York bulbous".

LOCAL MANUFACTURE

1. *Documentary evidence*

The earliest known evidence of the establishment of the pipemaking trade in the north-east occurs in an entry in the parish register of St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, dated 25th September 1646, recording the burial of William Suell (Sewell), pipemaker. The latest record is a newspaper report of 1953, noting the probable extinction of the last vestiges

²⁹ Fig. 2, no. 36, shows a pipe with apparently transitional characteristics, but as earlier 'bulbous' forms are known, this may be a merging of contemporary bowl types. Fig. 2, no. 34, is a nineteenth century pipe showing either a revival of form or a late survival of the late seventeenth century type.

³⁰ Oswald, *B.A.A.*, vol. 23 (1960), p. 50. This mark appears to have its origin in a London mark of c. 1600.

³¹ The local evolutionary change in marks and decoration, in relation to dating, is discussed elsewhere.

of the trade in Sunderland. From an extensive bibliography only the main documentary sources are discussed.

Parish registers

The value of these (in the case of Gateshead) is affected to some extent by the varying state of preservation of individual books. Entries which include the trade of the person are confined mainly to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The community traits of the pipe-maker, inter-marriage within the trade and multiplicity of progeny, together with the duplication of names (particularly of common names), have restricted the extraction to entries specifically recording the trade of pipemaker or, where confirmatory evidence is proven.³²

Hearth tax

Efforts by Charles II to raise money in the form of a national hearth tax lasted from 1662-1689. R. Welford³³ observed that the returns of this imposition provide invaluable material for the creation of a seventeenth century form of street directory, proving his point by an example in respect of Newcastle.³⁴ The returns for Gateshead of 1662 confirm a number of the recorded pipemakers, and in the case of John Pattison, possibly indicate the exemption of his kilns from tax.³⁵

Charter of 1675

The charter exists in the form of an enrolment.³⁶ The minority status of the tobacco pipemakers within the company is indicated by the position of the applicants. Of

³² It is hoped that the contents of the parish registers of St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, now housed in the Central Library, Gateshead, may invite the attention of an experienced palaeographer.

³³ Richard Welford, *Assessment of Hearth or Chimney Tax, A43*, vol. VII, pp. 49-76.

³⁴ A wider assessment of these returns, in the Subsidy Rolls, P.R.O. Ex. K.R. E179, awaits some student of palaeography.

³⁵ *loc. cit.*, E179/106/20.

³⁶ G. N. Drinkwater, *A44*, vol. XXXVI (1958), pp. 165-206.

the fourteen persons mentioned, the last six are known as pipemakers. This does not constitute the total of existing makers of that period,³⁷ but doubtless the primary successful growth of the company would have added substantially to these numbers.³⁸ Owing to the poor condition of the enrolment, a transcript of the preamble is given below.

Nathaniel By the Grace of God Bishop of Durham To all Whom these presents shall come Greeting. Know ye that we partly the Examples of diverse Well instituted Cities Boroughs and Townes as well within the County Palatyne of Durham as alsoe throughout the Whole Realme of England following and partly assenting to the suit and humble Request of Robert Delavale Robert Ferry Christopher Bickers Richard Hudleston Samuel London Robert Kelley John Trotter George Kirby Jun. Luke Maxwell John Bowman Thomas Parke John Pattison Leonard Holmes Humphrey Ferry honest persons now exercising and occupying the severall trades Arts Misteries Crafts Faculties and Occupations of Grocers Apothecaries and Tobacco Pipe Makers Within our Borough and Towne of Gateside in the County Palatyne of Durham . . .

Directories

From 1778 until 1790, the north-east had the benefit of Whitehead's four directories, the first being confined to the Newcastle area only. The second, that of 1782-4, includes Gateshead and lists the names of only two pipemakers, those of Mary Ansell, Low Church Chare, and Thomas Marshall of Hillgate.

The early directories have been found by experience to be somewhat suspect with regard to accuracy. This situa-

³⁷ The name of John Thompson, a Gateshead pipemaker with a prodigious output, is noticeably absent.

³⁸ From the large quantities of unmarked pipes of this period (1650-80) it is possible that maker's marks were somewhat of an exception until the exalted status provided by the ill-fated charter of 1675.

tion can be seen to continue well into the early nineteenth century, when comparing different directories of the same year.³⁹ Of the compilers of early nineteenth century directories, Parson and White appear to have set the highest standard of accuracy.

From the remaining documentary sources particular mention should be made of the John Oxberry collection, in the archives of Gateshead Central Library, Sharp ms. 17, in the mss. of Durham Cathedral, and the "Gowland mss.", in the possession of this society. Especially helpful also were the notes of our members, Mr. Wm. Cocks and Mr. W. Bulmer.

2. *Material evidence*

A pipe of type 4a (1650-80) is as yet the earliest identifiable material of local make, and carries the stamp of John Thompson of Gateshead.

An analysis of the pipes from the excavations in the refectory of Durham Cathedral Priory shows that by 1684, John Thompson, Thomas Parke, Henry Holmes, Henry Walker and John Pattison of Gateshead, were all manufacturing pipes of types 4a and 5a incorporating their stamped marks.

The total of 264 north-eastern makers, in the appended list, although comparing favourably with the seventeen names published by A. Oswald,⁴⁰ is in no way exhaustive, being undoubtedly subject to future augmentation.⁴¹

The predominance, in the list, of late seventeenth/early eighteenth century makers in Gateshead,⁴² whilst to some extent affected by the coincidence of recorded trades in the parish registers, suggests that this comprises a peak period of

³⁹ Especially national directories, the compilers relying on agents of varying degrees of ability and diligence.

⁴⁰ A. Oswald, *J.B.A.A.*, vol. 23 (1960), pp. 55-102.

⁴¹ Of the 264 pipemakers recorded in the N.E. to date, Gateshead with 127 (53 of which occur before 1730) has by far the largest concentration. Sunderland with 30, North and South Shields 20, and Newcastle with only 12 makers, are overshadowed by the Gateshead industry.

⁴² In 1690, Gateshead had a population of about 7,000.

pipemaking in the north-east. Figures for the early nineteenth century, an era of industrial expansion, show a comparable increase in the pipemaking trade, although possibly affected again by improved statistics in the form of directories.

Distribution

Distribution maps often indicate little more than spheres of research. This fact plus the predominance of Gateshead as the centre of the industry, precludes the use of maps to show the industrial distribution. The pattern of material distribution can provide evidence of trade influence, but this again can be distorted by intensive localised research.⁴³

As yet no material of known north-eastern pipemakers has been noted from excavations in the York area. Pipes of Thomas Parkes (Gateshead, 1661-92), occur in the north-western part of the country, as do those of Tennant of Newcastle in the nineteenth century. York bulbous types are also present in that area, one in which research is still required.

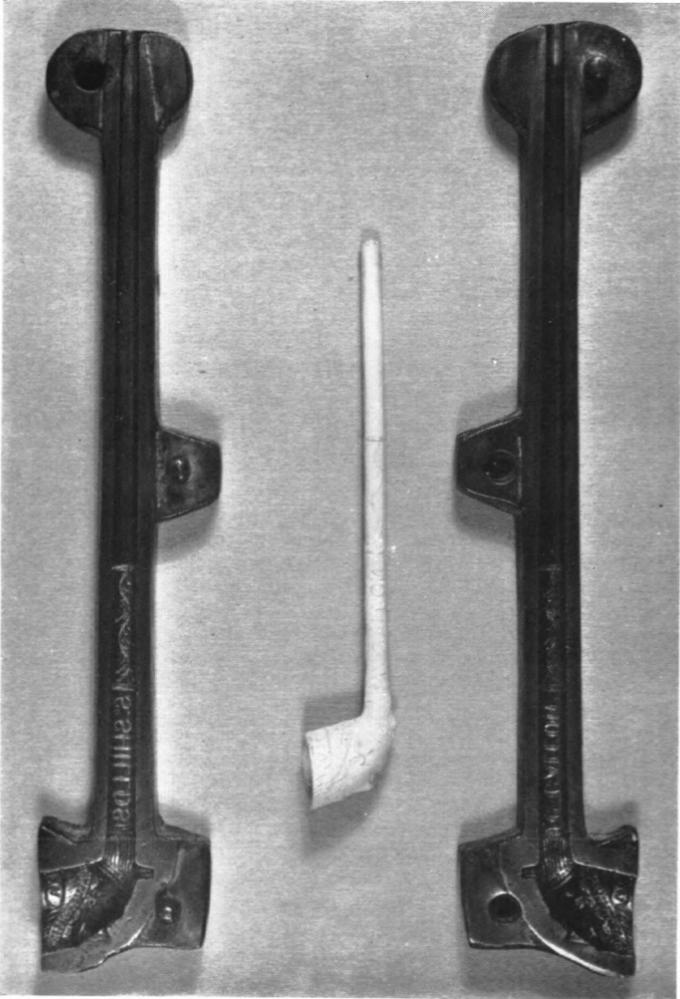
Judging from available evidence, the earliest north-eastern pipemakers appear to have manufactured only the normal spurred type of pipe, without local characteristics. Michael Parke (1691-1737) made pipes of types 6a and 11b, the latter showing the change of form and mark occurring at the turn of the seventeenth century. This change seems to have just begun to take place when the floor of Sudbury's library, Durham, was inserted (1684).⁴⁴

Dated pipes

Pipes bearing the date of manufacture, other than late commemorative types, are recorded in the south. None of the early material examined by the author bears a date, but

⁴³ Of the 17 locally recorded base marks of 'NW', a pipemaker from the south-west country, 10 are from Ryton-on-Tyne (Wm. Cocks' collection).

⁴⁴ Chapter Library, Durham, 1961. The deposit of the rubbish has a T.A.Q. of 1684. Of the material recorded, only three pipes are of transitional form, types 8 and 9 (fig. 1).



Pipe mould and pipe of G. Gallon, South Shields, pipemaker,
early 19th c.

two possible instances from documentary sources are known.

In 1770 Taylor Ansell of Gateshead, to celebrate the release of John Wilkes,⁴⁵ made and distributed 180 pipes specially marked with JW 45 on the shank. Even allowing for a somewhat longer life, in view of the commemorative aspect, this material, if found stratified, should provide reasonably close dating.

During the cleaning out of the moat of Langley Hall, Durham, in 1838, a number of pipes were found on which the name of "Henry Holt" and the date of 1692 were visible.⁴⁶ No maker of this name is known, and the author tentatively suggests a possible reading of Henry Holmes as an alternative.

Excavations at Monkwearmouth strengthen the possibility that types 11b and 13b, from a wide area of east Durham, bearing the initials IW,⁴⁷ can be ascribed to the firm of Joshua Wilson of Sunderland.

Marks

The subject of manufacturer's marks, in general, is adequately dealt with by A. Oswald.⁴⁸ Local marks are discussed in some detail owing to periodic change of style. Four main forms are known with variations within each group (see fig. 3).

Type a—c. 1675-1725

This takes the form of a stamp on the upper part of the stem, at some distance from the bowl. The maker's name, usually incuse, occupies the centre of the field with conventionalised tobacco plant foliage filling the upper and lower spaces, the whole enclosed within an ellipse, or occasionally a circle. Names are either in full or abbreviated, Christian

⁴⁵ W. H. D. Longstaffe, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1868. The eighteenth century politician's release from prison was celebrated by anti-government factions throughout the country.

⁴⁶ *Monthly Chronicle*, 1899.

⁴⁷ A mould maker's error has produced pipes with the mark reading WI.

⁴⁸ A. Oswald, *J.B.A.A.*, vol. 23 (1960), p. 50.

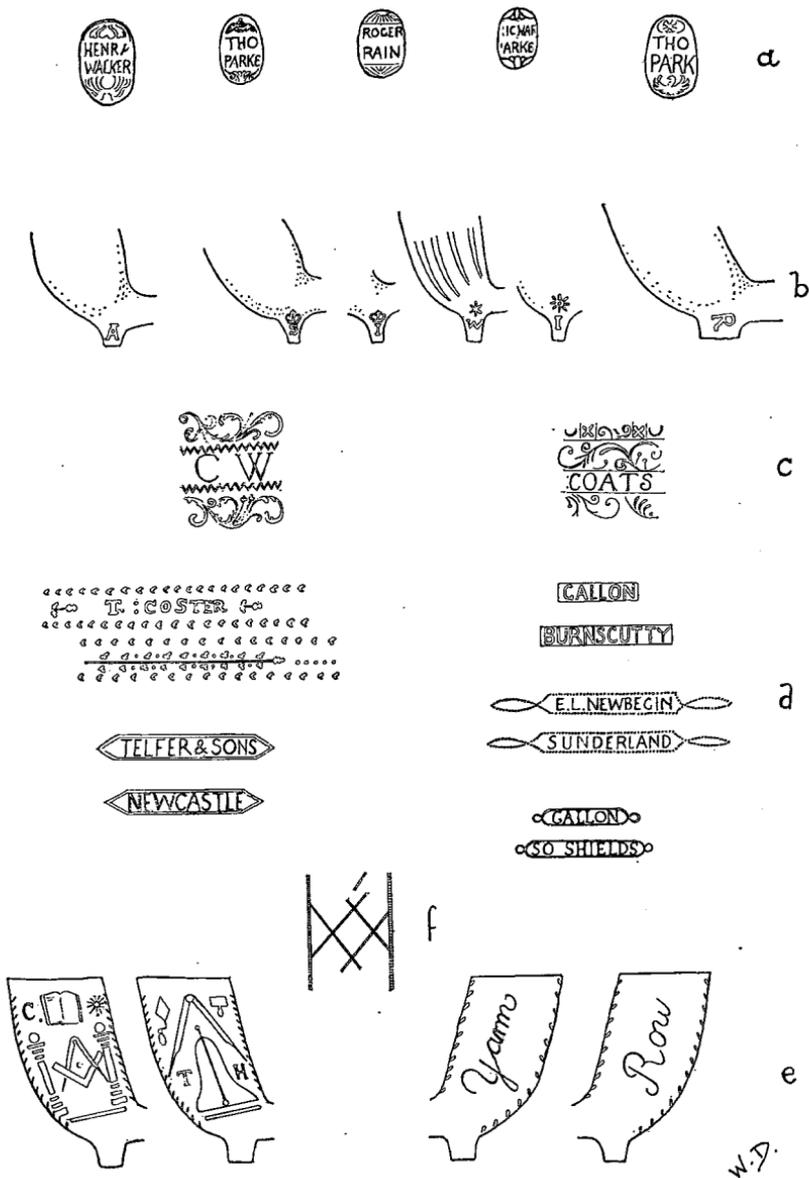


FIG. 3 (½).

Diagram showing variation in types of N.E. pipe-marks. Type a. c. 1675-1725.
 b. c. 1700-80. c. c. 1780-1820. d. c. 1840- . e. c. 1780-1850.
 Type f. Balance mark.

w.d.

and surnames generally being divided by a stop. Stamps of the same maker can bear variations in design and name form. Retrograde letters are common, the most frequent being N and S. The letter I invariably serves for both I and J. Within this group chronological stylisation is noticeable. Some of the later marks omit the enclosing ellipse and foliage though the marks are often in clear outline. This may be due to a combination of two factors, the change from brass to iron equipment, and the partial use of kaolin in place of pipe clay in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. A survival, or most probably a revival of this form of stamp is noted on an early nineteenth century pipe from Ripon, Yorks.⁴⁹

Type b—c. 1700-80

This type consists of the maker's initials on each side of the normal or flattened spur, being formed by the mould. The Christian name appearing on the left side (smoking position) in relief. Initials are found in either vertical or horizontal positions, with occasionally a crown or stylised Tudor rose/mullet above the letter. A group of pipes of type 10 (1710-50) carry a single Tudor rose on each side of a flattened spur.

Type c—c. 1780-1820

This mark is found on late eighteenth and early nineteenth century pipes. A wide band of incuse decoration encircles the pipe stem, often elaborate and occasionally including the initials in cameo or surname in full.

Type d—c. 1840-

Varying styles of this stamp occur, situated on each side of the stem. It consists of the maker's name, often in full and occasionally enclosed, often with the town of manufacture on the opposite side of the stem. Both incuse and relief forms are known.

⁴⁹ Bowes Museum collection.

Type e—c. 1780-1850

Pipes of the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century with part or overall bowl decoration in armorial, heraldic and other similar designs, occasionally include the maker's name or initials within the decoration. Where contemporary objects are portrayed an indication of the period of manufacture is given.

Other marks include encircling rouletted grooves (fig. 3, f) indicating the balance point of the pipe, found on pipes from the seventeenth century onwards.

Previous publications

M. G. Jarrett, *Makers of Clay Pipes in North Eastern England*, *A.A.*⁴, vol. XXXVIII (1960), pp. 238-9.

West Whelpington no. 6 should read "Leonard Holmes"
 no. 7 and 8 should read "Edward
 Crages"
 no. 9 should read "Thos Parke"
 no. 10 should read "Esx"⁵⁰

*A.A.*⁴, vol. XL (1962) p. 218

"Thom Parr" should read "Thos Parke"

Acknowledgements

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⁵⁰ J. Pritchard, *Trans. Bristol and Gloucester Arch. Soc.*, vol. XXIII (1924), p. 267. This stamp from a south-west country pipe of 1620-40, maker unknown, is discussed by the author.

Cramp (Monkwearmouth), Mr. Green (collect.), Miss Barbara Harbottle (Newminster, Blackfriars, Newcastle, Curtain Wall, Memmerkirk), Mr. E. Sockett (N.E. area), Mr. L. Still (Bewley Grange), Mr. J. Thornborrow (S. Shields), Dr. J. Wilkes (Housesteads).

LIST OF NORTH-EASTERN PIPEMAKERS

Notes and abbreviations

Dates given do not necessarily represent the full working period of the person. Where pipe-marks are identified by initials, reference should be made to the list to find the appropriate person. The number-letter combination following the date, indicates the type of pipe and/or mark known to have been made by the pipemaker. Thus type 4a indicates a pipe of type 4 (see fig. 1) with a mark in the form of a type a (see fig. 3). A small letter before the letters P.R. (Parish Registers) refers to an entry of marriage or death. In the ultimate column, names followed by a letter D, indicate directories. Other personal names in this column refer to correspondents.

<i>Surname</i>	<i>Christian name</i>	<i>Date type</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Source</i>	
Adams	Alex.	1887-94/18d	Gateshead	White	D.
Andrew	John	1847	Stockton	Whellan	D.
Armstrong	John	1850			
Anderson	John	1851-65	Houghton-le Spring	Hagar	D.
Armstrong	John	1856-73	Darlington	Kelly	D.
Armstrong	John & Sons	1909-11	Sunderland & Middlesbro'	Corresp.	
Ansell	Mary	1782-4	Gateshead	Whitehd.	D.
Ansell	Taylor	1762-82	Gateshead	P.R.	
Anguish	William	1675	Gateshead	d.P.R.	
Bannerman	Alexander	1849	Hartlepool	Whellan	D.
Burnell	B.	1867-70	Durham City	Walker	D.
Brown	Clement	1851	Middlesbro'	Ward	D.
Bell	George	1856-94	Bp. Auckland	Kelly	D.
Brooks	George	1873	W. Hartlepool	Kelly	D.
Bell	Isaac	1838-41	Newcastle	Richardson	D.
Bowman	John	1645-89	Gateshead	m.P.R.	
Bowmond	John	1667	Gateshead	m.P.R.	
Brough	John	1768	Sunderland	Appr. Rolls	
Burnell	Joseph	1853-70	Durham City	Walker	D.
Burn	John	1856-7	Sunderland	Whellan	D.
Bell	James	1873	Newcastle	Kelly	D.

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Becket	Jonathan	1877-94	Sunderland	Whellan D.
Bruce	N.	1873-94	Sunderland	Whellan D.
Bruce	Robert S.	1841-73	Sunderland	Robson D.
Bell	Robert	1851-53	Durham City	Hagar D.
Bruce	William	1829-34	Sunderland	Pigot D.
Bywell	William	1873	Sunderland	Kelly D.
Brown & Hewitson		1787-1801	Gateshead	Whitehd. D.
Brown & Wilson		1801	Gateshead	Mitchell D.
Brewster		1948-53	Sunderland	Newsprint
Colquhoun	Andrew	1863-76	Gateshead	Whellan D.
Crages	Edward	1707-17/5a	Gateshead	Parish R.
Canton	George	1667	Gateshead	m.P.R.
Cooper	James	1669	Gateshead	m.P.R.
Colling	John	1706-29/6a	Gateshead	P.R.
Crosby	James	1834	Sunderland	Pigot D.
Coxon	John	1847	S. Shields	White D.
Crossthwaite	John	1849	N. Shields	White D.
Clarney	John	1882	Durham City	Walker D.
Collins	J.	1896/18d	Newcastle	Ward D.
Collier	J.	1896-98	Newcastle	W. Cocks. D.
Cawtor	Robert	1700	Gateshead	P.R.
Collin	Robert	1700-21	Gateshead	P.R.
Calvert	Titus	1829	Sunderland	Pigot D.
Coster	T.	Late 19th/d. early 20c.		Pipemark
Colling	William	1665-78	Gateshead	P.R.
Coates	William	1821-27	N. Shields	Pigot D.
Close		1910+	Durham City	J. Hayes
Crosby & Carr		1829	Sunderland	Pigot D.
Crosby & Porrett		1856	Sunderland	Whellan D.
Donninson	Cuthbert	1824-39	Gateshead	Ihler D.
Dryden	Edward	1847	Sunderland	F. White D.
Dryden	E.	1867-70	Durham City	Walker D.
Davie	Joseph	1782	Gateshead	Whitehead D.
Davie	Joseph	1827-56	Gateshead	Parson & White D.
Donninson	John	1824-33	Gateshead	W. A. Cocks
Dryden	John	1841-47	Sunderland	Robson D.
Denton	J	1865	Sunderland	Whellan D.
Doherty	T.	1865	Gateshead	Whellan D.
Dryden	Thomas	1865	Durham City	Whellan D.
Dryden	William	1827-34/16c	Durham City	Parson & White D.
Dobson	William	1824-33	Gateshead	Ihler D.
Denton	W.	early 19th c/c		Pipe mark
Elsdon	John	1850-80/15a	Gateshead	W. Bulmer
Elsdon	Michael Snr.	1824-51	Gateshead	Parson & White D.
Elsdon	Michael Jnr.	1841-63	Gateshead	Robson D.
Erasimus	Robert	1873-84	Gateshead	Kelly D.
Elsdon	Thomas	1811-51	Gateshead	W. Bulmer
Elsdon	Thomas	1859-90	Gateshead	W. A. Cocks
Furniss	Francis	1851	Stockton	Hagar D.

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Finn	Francis Joseph	1891-1908/ 18d	Gateshead	W. A. Cocks
Ferry	Humphrey	1675	Gateshead	Charter
Fawell	Joseph	1693-1708/6a	Gateshead	P.R.
Farrow	John	1841	M'kwearm'th	Robson D.
Fenwick	Mary Ann	1853-55	Gateshead	Whellan D.
Finn	P.	1887-90	Gateshead	W. Bulmer
Forster	Robert	1705	Gateshead	P.R.
Fenwick	Thomas	1827-50	Gateshead	R. of Elect.
Furniss	Wm. Jnr.	1847-56	Darlington	White D.
Fenwick	William	1851-52	Gateshead	White D.
Fawdon	William	1855	Gateshead	Whellan D.
Gallager	C.	1841	Darlington	Robson D.
Gallon	C.	1851	S. Shields	Ward D.
Gallon	George	1834	N. Shields	Pigot D.
Gallon	George	1847-65/18d	S. Shields	White D.
Gallon	John	1801-11	Gateshead	Mitchell D.
Gallagher	J. & Sons	1906/18d	Sunderland	Bennett D.
Gallon	Matilda	1841	N. Shields	Robson D.
Godd	Nicholas	1700	Gateshead	P.R.
Gallon	Robert	1821-23	N. Shields	Pigot D.
Gallon	Robert Jnr.	1827-28	N. Shields	Parson & White D.
Grounds	Samuel	1851-65	Durham City	Hagar D.
Gallon	Thomlinson	1847	N. Shields	White D.
Gallon	Thomason	1850-55	N. Shields	Ward D.
Gardner	T.	1901-4	Gateshead	Bulmer
Hastings	Arthur	late 17th/ early 18th c./6a	Gateshead (?)	Pipe mark
Hamilton	Alexander	1855-63/18d	Newcastle	Whellan D.
Hamilton	Alexander	1883-1902/ 18d	Gateshead	Whellan D.
Hamilton	George	1855-73/18d	Hexham	Kelly D.
Holmes	Henry	1675-99/5a	Gateshead	Charter
Holmes	Henry Jnr.	1729	Gateshead	P.R.
Hastings	John	1677-83/5, 6a	Gateshead	P.R.
Hastings	John	1733-37/10, 12b	Gateshead	P.R.
Hindshaw	J.	1847-55	N. Shields	White D.
Higgins	J.	1877-80	Gateshead	W. Bulmer
Hardy	Joseph	1887-1934	Gateshead	W. Bulmer
Hunt & Son		1903-09	Newcastle	Bennett D.
Holmes	Leonard	1672-1706/5a	Gateshead	Charter
Holmes	Leonard Jnr.	1698-1707/5a	Gateshead	P.R.
Hill	R.	1859-60	Gateshead	W. Bulmer
Hardy	Thomas	1850-58/15e	Gateshead	Ward D.
Henderson	Thomas	1855-65	Hexham	Whellan D.
Hardy	Thomas	1881-1902	Gateshead	W. Bulmer
Hall	William	1711	Gateshead	P.R.
Henderson	William	1827-34/16e	N. Shields	Parson & White D.
Hamilton		1900	Gateshead	Corresp.

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Hunt & Trotter	Thomas	1902-25	Gateshead	Ward	D.
Johnson	John	1829-34	Chester-le-St.	Pigot	D.
Johnson	John	1834	Sunderland	Pigot	D.
Jackson	John	1847-51	N. Shields	White	D.
Johnson	John	1847-56	Houghton-le-Spring	White	D.
Jackson	Jane	1851	N. Shields	Ward	D.
Johnson	R.	1857	Sunderland	Ward	D.
Johnson	Thomas	1841	Sunderland	Robson	D.
Johnson	Thomas	1841	Houghton-le-Spring	Robson	D.
Johannson	William	1667	Gateshead	P.R.	
Kitchen	James	1847	Yarm	White	D.
Kitchen	James	1851	Stockton	Hagar	D.
Liddel/l	Cuthbert	1705	Gateshead	P.R.	
Leek	Dermott	1697	Gateshead	P.R.	
Lightfoot	George	1768/12 bc	Sunderland	Appr. Rolls	
Leek	Jeffrey	1665-98	Gateshead	P.R.	
Lowe	Mary Ann	1842-3	Durham City	Walker	D.
Lamplon	William	1667-92	Gateshead	Sharp mss.	
Laing & Marshall		1790	Gateshead	Whitehead	D.
Mitchell	C.	note/19c	Sunderland	Pipe	
Metcalfe	G.	1838-9	Gateshead	Richardson	D.
Morton	John	1852-68	Durham City	Richardson	D.
Morris	James	1709-30	Gateshead	P.R.	
McClaren	J.	1874	Durham City	Walker	D.
Maxwell	Luke	1672-77	Gateshead	Charter	
Marshall	Margaret	1787-9	Gateshead	Whitehead	D.
McKenna	Patrick	1867-82	Gateshead	Kelly	D.
Mould	Robert	1659-91/6a?	Gateshead	P.R.	
Mould	Robert Jnr.	1730/6a	Gateshead	P.R.	
Marshall	Robert	1801	Gateshead	Mitchell	D.
Marshall	Robert	1827	Yarm	Parson & White	D.
Morton	Robert	1851-92	Durham City	Hagar	D.
Middleton	Thomas	1704	Gateshead	P.R.	
Marshall	Thomas	1782-4	Gateshead	Whitehead	D.
Matthew	Todd	1829	Darlington	Pigot	D.
Matthew	Todd	1834	Durham City	Pigot	D.
Masters	T.	1855	Gateshead	Whellan	D.
Mason	William	1811-47	Gateshead	Mackenzie & Dent	D.
Marshall	William	1847	Yarm	White	D.
Mason	W.	1853-60	Gateshead	Hagar	D.
Masters	William	1851-65	Gateshead	Whellan	D.
Milton			Byker	Corresp.	
Newton	Charles	1910+	Durham City	J. Harle	
Newbiggen	E. J.	Late 19th c/ 18d	Sunderland	Pipe mark	
Norris	John	1801-41	Gateshead	Mitchell	D.
Newton	John	1844-58	Gateshead	W. Bulmer	
Nugent	T. & J.	1889-99/18d	Newcastle	W. Bulmer	
Nugent & Co.		1899-1900	Newcastle	W. Bulmer	

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Pickering	Edward	1873-94	Hartlepool	Kelly	D.
Parke	George	1694-1706	Gateshead	P.R.	
Porter	George	1705-25	Gateshead	P.R.	
Parke	John	1660-1720	Gateshead	P.R.	
Parke	John	1690-1726	Gateshead	P.R.	
Pattison	John	1669-75/a	Gateshead	P.R.	
Pratt	John	1857	N. Shields	Whellan	D.
Parke	Michael	1691-1737/ 6a/11b	Gateshead	P.R.	
Porterhouse	Simon	1671	Gateshead	P.R.	
Parke	Thomas	1675	Gateshead	d.P.R.	
Parke	Thomas	1661-82/4/5a	Gateshead	Charter	
Parke	Thomas	1731-9/6a	Gateshead	P.R.	
Prior	Thomas	1865	Stockton	Whellan	D.
Pattison	William	1847-73	Sunderland	White	D.
Pattison		1671	Gateshead	P.R.	
Quinton	Mrs. E.	1889-98	Gateshead	W. Bulmer	
Richardson	Charles	1697-1705	Gateshead	P.R.	
Ruddick	George	1871-1906	Gateshead	Kelly, R.	
Row	John	1827+/16e	Yarm	Parson & White	D.
Row	Harrison	1847-51/17e	Yarm	White	D.
Row	Harrison	1865	Hartlepool	Whellan	D.
Rochester	John	1697-1716	Gateshead	P.R.	
Row	John & Son	1847-56	Hartlepool	White	D.
Robertson	J.	1855	N. Shields	Whellan	D.
Row	John	1865	Middlesbro'	Whellan	D.
Ruddick	John	1905-8/18d	Gateshead	Kelly	D.
Rutherford	J.	early 20th c.	Middlesbro'	Corresp.	
Rain	Roger	late 17th/ early 18th c. /6a	Gateshead	Pipe mark	
Richardson	Thomas	1683	Gateshead	St. Nic. N/c.	P.R.
Reynoldson	Thomas	1704-18	Gateshead	P.R.	
Row	William	1865	Hartlepool	Whellan	D.
Sephton	Elizabeth	1851	Stockton	Hagar	D.
Sephton	George	1847	Stockton	White	D.
Stonehouse	George	1902-35/18d	Gateshead	Corresp.	
Smith	Henry	1834	Durham City	Pigot	D.
Smith	H.		Gateshead	Pipe	
Scaife	J.	1811	Gateshead	Mackenzie & Dent	D.
Smith	John	1827	Durham City	Parson & White	D.
Smith	James	1829	Durham City	Pigot	D.
Smith	John	1847	Middlesbro'	White	D.
Small	John	1851	Sunderland	Ward	D.
Stobbs	James	1855	N. Shields	Whellan	D.
Smith	James	1867-84	Durham City	Walker	D.
Smith	James	1891-1902/ 18d	Gateshead	W. Bulmer	
Swadell	Michael	1670-99	Gateshead	Gowland mss.	

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Smith	M.	1846	Durham City	Walker	D.
Sephton	Thomas	1841	Stockton	Robson	D.
Skelton	Thomas	1841	Darlington	Robson	D.
Skelton	Thomas	1841-47	Darlington	White	D.
Smith	Thomas	1899-1910/ 18d	Gateshead	W. Bulmer	
Sewell	William	1646-51	Gateshead	P.R.	
Stuart	William	1851-56	Darlington	Ward	D.
Smirke & Andrews		1787-9	Gateshead	Whitehd.	D.
Tennant	Charles	1873	Berwick	Kelly	D.
Thompson	E.	1865	Newcastle	Wood	D.
Thompson	(Mrs.)	1871-72	Gateshead	W. Bulmer	
Thompson	G.	1873-96	Newcastle	Kelly	D.
Tingey	Henry	1873-1900	Fencehouses	Kelly	D.
Tucker	Isaac	1811-39	Gateshead	Mackenzie & Dent	D.
Thompson	John	1663-90/4a. 5a	Gateshead	P.R.	
Thompson	John	1700-13/6a	Gateshead	P.R.	
Thompson	John	1744+	Gateshead	P.R.	
Taylor	James	1821-2	Berwick	Pigot	D.
Taylor	James	1829	N. Shields	Pigot	D.
Taylor	Laurence	1696	Gateshead	P.R.	
Taylor	Thomas	1697-1708	Gateshead	P.R.	
Taylor	Thomas	1827-58	Gateshead	Ihler	D.
Tucker	Thomas	1838-72	Gateshead	Richardson	D.
Thompson	W.	1855/18d	Berwick	Whellan	D.
Tennant	William	1875-1925/ 18d	Newcastle	Ward	D.
Taylor		late 19th c.	S. Shields	Pipe	
Telfer & Sons		late 19th c./ 18d	Newcastle	Pipe	
Wharton	Anthony	1700-32	Gateshead	P.R.	
Wilson	Caleb	1827-41/12b, 15c	Sunderland	Parson & White	D.
Walker	Henry	1674-99/4a	Gateshead	P.R.	
Wanless	James	1692	Gateshead	St. Nic.	P.R.
Wilkinson	John	1705-39	Gateshead	Indenture	
Wilkinson	John	1744	Gateshead	P.R.	
Wilson	Joseph	1760+ /11, 13, 14b	Sunderland	H. Simpson	
Wilson	John	1847-51	Sunderland	White	D.
Wilson	Joshua	1847-51	Sunderland	White	D.
Watson	James	1855-65	Gateshead	Whellan	D.
Watson	Jordan	1863-88/18d	Gateshead	W. Bulmer	
Watts	M.	1867-70	Gateshead	Christie	D.
Wright	Thomas	1703-6	Gateshead	P.R.	
Wood	Thomas	1873-75	Gateshead	W. Bulmer	
Wilkinson	William	1665-1733	Gateshead	P.R.	
Wilson	William	1801-39	Gateshead	Mitchell	D.
Young	William	1666-75	Gateshead	P.R.	
Young	William	1691-1718	Gateshead	P.R.	
Young	William	1712-34	Gateshead	P.R.	