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PRINCIPAL EDITOR

Dr. David Higgins, 3 Clarendon Road, Wallasey, Merseyside, CH44 8EH, UK.
Email: david_higgins@talktalk.net

ASSISTANT EDITORS

Dr Peter Davey (French papers), Close Corvalley, Old Windmill Road, The Curragh, Ballaugh, Isle of Man, IM7 5BJ.
Email: pjd1@liverpool.ac.uk

Dr. Natascha Mehler (German papers), Department of Prehistory and Historical Archaeology, University of Vienna, Franz-Klein-Gasse 1, A-1190 Wien, Austria.
Email: natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at

Dr. Daniel Schávelzon (Spanish papers), Cuba 3965, (1429) Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Email: dschav@fadu.uba.ar

TECHNICAL EDITING AND ADMINISTRATION

Dr. Susie White, Académie Internationale de la Pipe, School of Archaeology, Classics & Egyptology, University of Liverpool, 12-14 Abercromby Sq., Liverpool, L69 7WZ, UK.
Email: admin@pipeacademy.org or sdw1@liv.ac.uk

THE ACADEMY

The Académie Internationale de la Pipe was founded in 1984 to provide a forum for leading scholars from around the world engaged in any field of study relating to the smoking pipe. The Academy's object is to advance the education of the public in the economic and social history of tobacco and pipe smoking worldwide. Its principal aims are to promote better awareness of the pipe as a cultural, artistic and social phenomenon; to highlight the particular place the pipe holds in the history of peoples and civilizations; to collect, preserve and disseminate evidence relating to its history and associations, and to encourage research concerning the past, present or future of the subject.

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The Academy welcomes the submission of original papers that fall within the remit of this journal and which make a valid contribution to knowledge. Further details relating to the format and content of submissions can be found at the back of this journal.

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Additional copies of this journal can be purchased from the administrator, Dr. Susie White, (contact details above).

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JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMIE INTERNATIONALE DE LA PIPE

VOLUME 2

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EDITORIAL

Following the launch of the new journal in 2008 with a single major study of the Saint-Quentin-la-Poterie pipe making industry, there has now been an opportunity to bring together a broader range of papers for this second volume, which includes the work of some 23 different international authors and runs to more than 50,000 words in length. This volume is more typical of the intended format for the journal, with the first part comprising a collection of themed papers and the second a series of individual studies on a more diverse range of topics.

The first part of this year's volume presents the results of a project by the Academy's clay pipe working group, which set out to examine the state of knowledge regarding the clay tobacco pipe industry in as many different countries as possible. The information relating to each country has been compiled in a systematic manner and provides a chronological narrative of clay pipe production and use in each area. These accounts have, of necessity, had to be kept brief but they are intended to provide a broad overview of each country as well as a means of accessing the key literature and collections relating to that area if more information is required. Each summary has been written by a specialist in the relevant field and, taken together, they cover a significant proportion of the areas over which clay pipes were in common use (*cf* Figure 1 on page 2). This is the most extensive survey of its type that has ever been undertaken and it should provide a key resource for anyone wishing to either study a particular country or region, or to place their pipes within a broader context. Further summaries for countries not yet covered are welcome and will be published in future volumes of this journal.

The second part of this volume comprises a series of papers on different topics of research. These range from studies of particular classes of artefact, such as cheroot holders and ember pots, to the broader social customs and paraphernalia associated with smoking, as seen in the Norwegian *langpipe* paper. The paper on advertising pipes shows how a single theme can be explored across pipes produced in a range of different materials while the paper on the Civic Company's pattern book allows an in-depth examination of the patterns that they produced and the way in which the briar trade functioned.

The main theme for Volume 3 will be based on the proceedings of the Academy's very successful 2009 conference in Budapest. The papers presented at that meeting will provide an excellent overview of the pipes found in Eastern Europe, where the Ottoman and European traditions met, overlapped and merged. Other papers will include the meerschaum working group's iconography study. Contributions on other topics are, as ever, always welcome and guidelines for contributors can be found at the end of this volume.

Thanks are due to all the contributors to this volume for their hard work in generating the texts and illustrations and particularly to Peter Davey and Ruud Stam who organised the clay pipe summaries and helped with their preparation for publication. Finally, particular thanks are due to Susie White, who has not only manipulated many of the illustrations to improve them but also worked so hard in designing and setting this volume to achieve its high quality layout and finish.

David A. Higgins
Principal Editor

SCOTLAND

by Peter Davey

Summary

Clay tobacco pipe production is first recorded in Scotland in the early 1620s and continued until 1967. From the beginning the main centres were Edinburgh/Leith and Glasgow which were not only the principal towns, but were also located close to suitable sources of clay and fuel. Related industries such as coal, pottery and pewter production provided some of the infrastructure and technology. At total of 369 makers is recorded from 28 different centres. From the seventeenth century some pipes were exported to England and Ireland and also to colonial territories in which there was a Scottish interest. By the nineteenth century the Scottish industry had surpassed all other northwestern European producers in the volume and extent of its worldwide trade.

Seventeenth Century

Makers and their pipes

The first recorded maker was William Banks, working in Edinburgh from 1622 to 1659. Some 42 makers are known in the seventeenth century, 24 in Edinburgh, 11 in Glasgow, starting in 1667, and seven in Stirling from 1664 (Figure 1). The marked pipes have the initials of the maker moulded on the right and left side of the heel and, for Edinburgh, heel stamps with a castle – the arms of the burgh – which seem to follow very closely the system used by the city's pewterers. A series of pipes with star-shaped heel stamps were produced in Stirling. Around 1660-70, a three-lettered stamp on the underneath of the heel, the first two letters being the maker's initials and the third the town involved, was occasionally used in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Stirling (Figures 2 and 3).

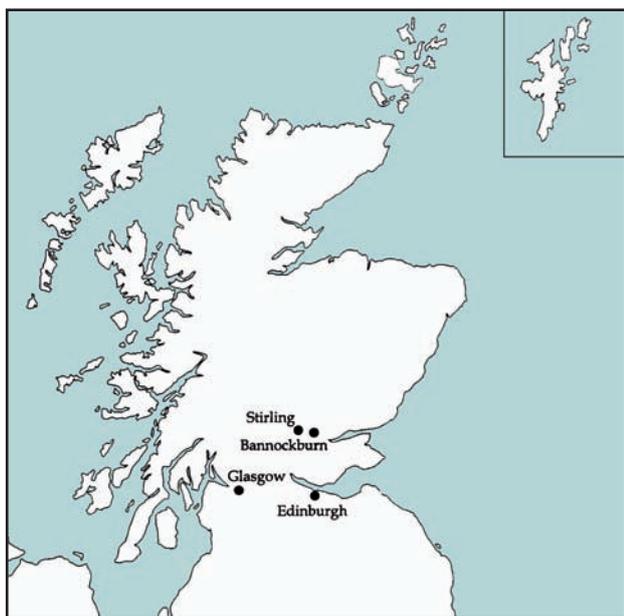


Figure 1: Scottish pipemaking towns in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Imports

Although a small quantity of Tyneside products came into Scotland, mainly up the east coast, considerable numbers of Dutch pipes were imported throughout Scotland, especially in the period prior to the Anglo-Dutch wars and before production had developed beyond Edinburgh. Two Scottish wrecks, the *Kennermerland* (1664) and the *Dartmouth* (1690), give an inkling into the mechanisms for pipe dispersal.

Exports

Whilst small numbers of Glaswegian pipes are found in northern Ireland and northwest England, the pipes found at Scottish colony in the Darien, Panama (1698-1700), showed that Scottish makers were capable of a large scale export production, with forms to suit other markets.

Eighteenth Century

Makers and their pipes

Pipe smoking declined in the eighteenth century in favour of snuff taking so the majority of the finds and collected items of this period are from the beginning of the century. Of the 46 known makers, Glasgow with 38 was the dominant centre, with seven from Edinburgh and a single individual from Bannockburn, near Stirling (Figure 1). Some of the Glasgow makers used distinctive roller stamps on their stems (Figure 4). Very little is known about the forms of Scottish pipes between 1730 and 1790, when pipe smoking becomes more popular again and the industry begins to take its nineteenth century shape.

Imports and Exports

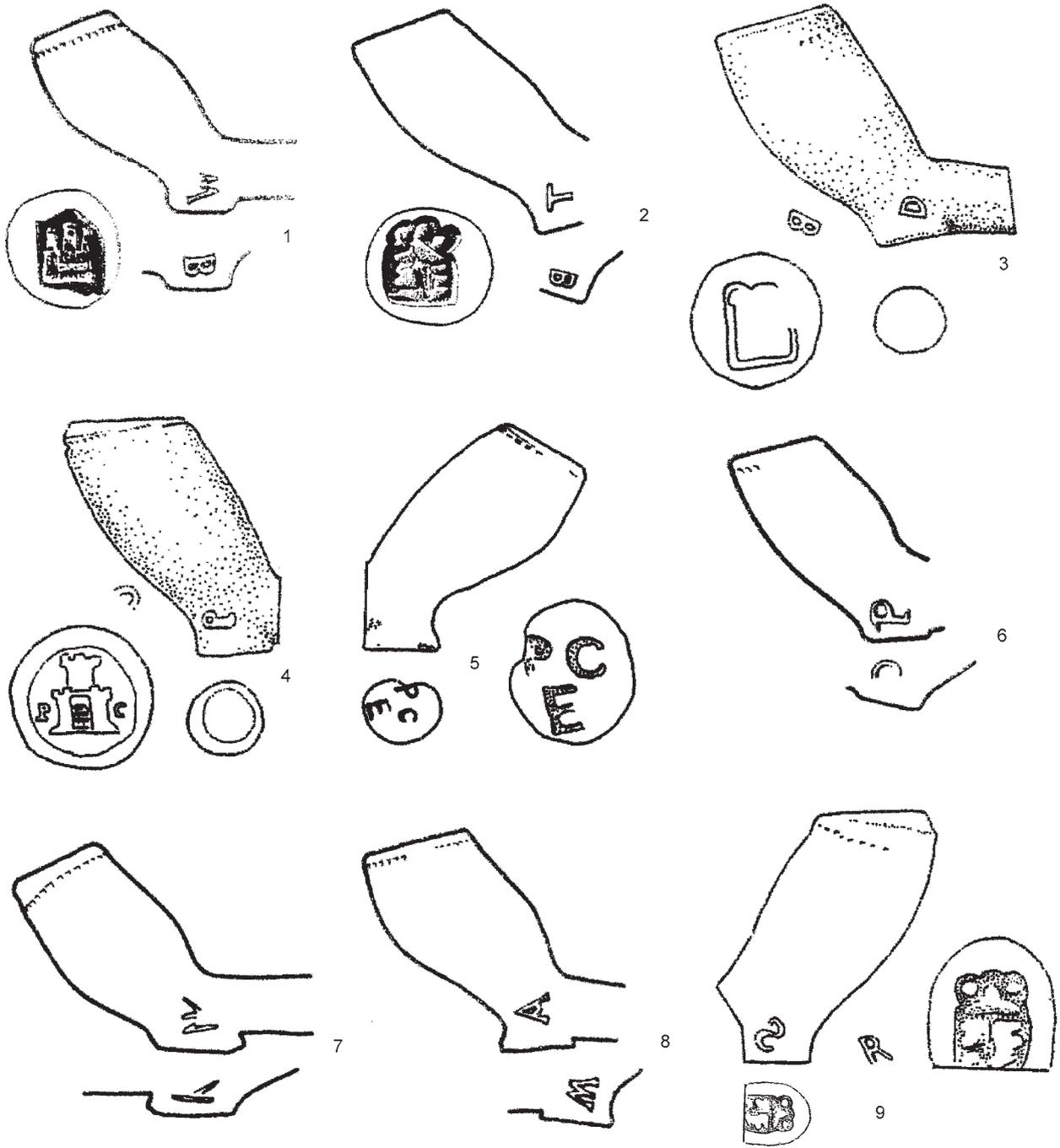
There are few excavated assemblages. Finds of Dutch and English pipes are rare in southern Scotland but more common further north (Figure 5). There is documentary evidence for the export of Glasgow pipes to North America.

Nineteenth Century

Makers and their pipes

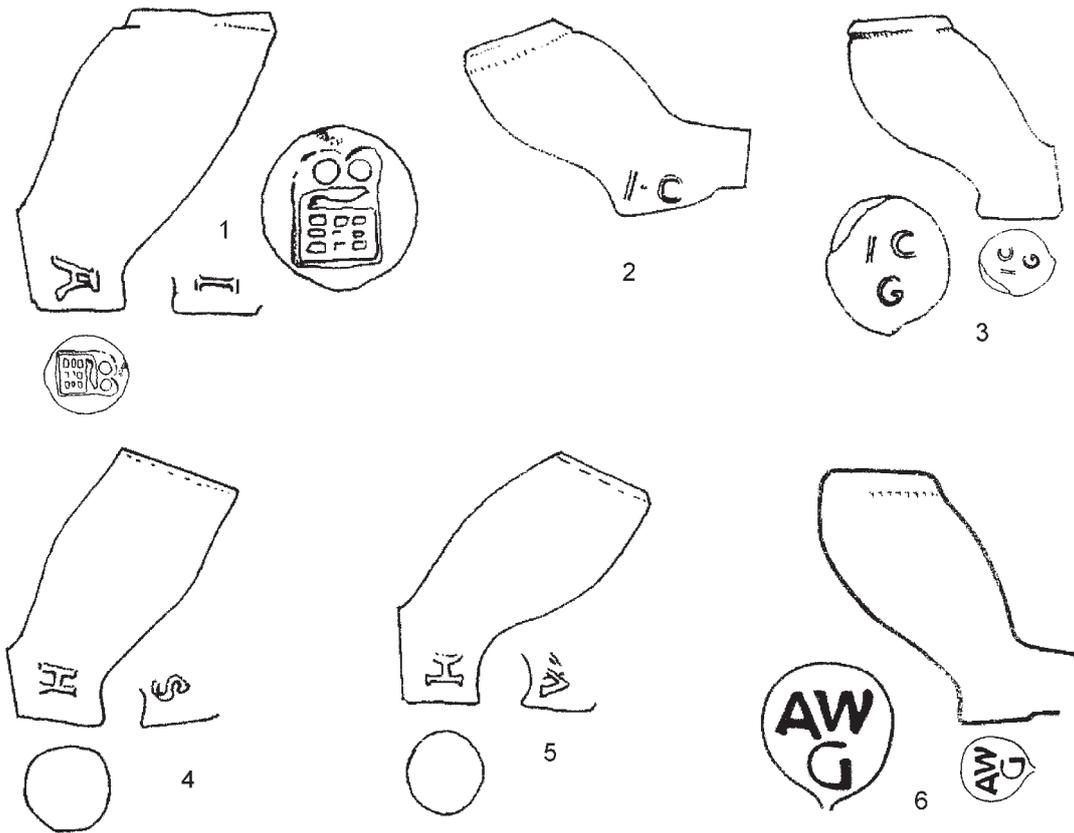
The industry is dominated by a small number of large manufacturers (Figure 6). The main factories were in Glasgow: Coghill, Davidson, McDougall, Waldie and William White. The buildings were often in three-storeys, had multiple kilns, used steam power and employed hundreds of individual workers (Figure 7). For example, Davidson had 170 workers in 1864. In Edinburgh Thomas White and later William Christie dominated production, though at a lower level than in Glasgow. In the later nineteenth century production spreads to smaller centres: a total of 269 makers were working in 27 Scottish centres throughout Scotland, with important centres in Aberdeen and Dundee.

A good idea of the range of mould-decorated forms can be obtained from Davidson of Glasgow's illustrated catalogue, which includes 231 designs (Figure 8). The piece-rate list agreed between the Scottish makers and



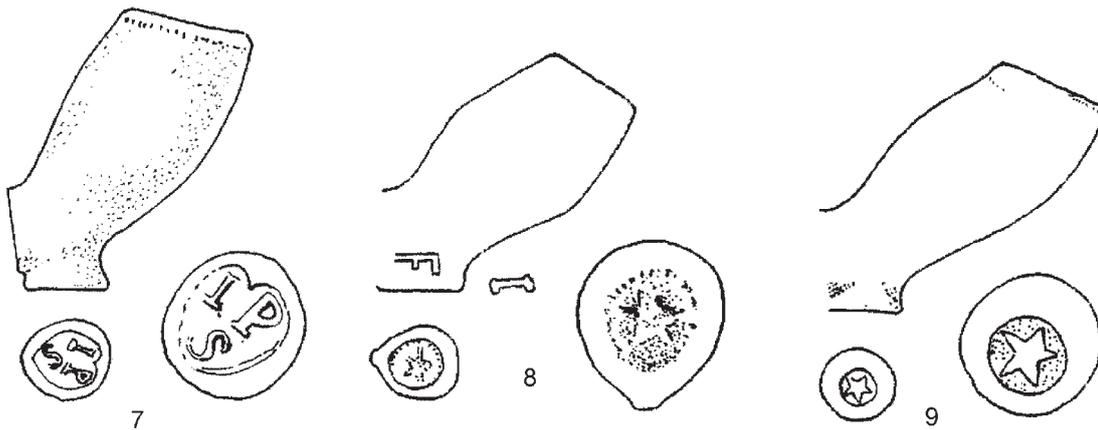
WB	William Banks	1622-1642
TB	Thomas Banks	1647-1661
DB	David Banks	pre-1705
PC	Patrick Crawford	1671-1682 [3 examples]
WA	William Arthur	pre-1664
RS	Robert Smith	c1682
WY	William Young	c1660

Figure 2: Seventeenth-century maker-marked pipes, Edinburgh.



GLASGOW

IA	John Aitkin	pre-1701
IC	James Colquhoun I	1668-1700
IC	James Colquhoun II	1695-1730
WH	William Hyndshaw	1674-1699
SH	Samuel Hyndshaw	1691-1767
AW	Alexander Watson	1668-1674



STIRLING

IPS	James (or John) Patersone	c1685
IF	John Ferguson	c1684

Figure 3: Seventeenth-century maker-marked pipes from Glasgow and Stirling.

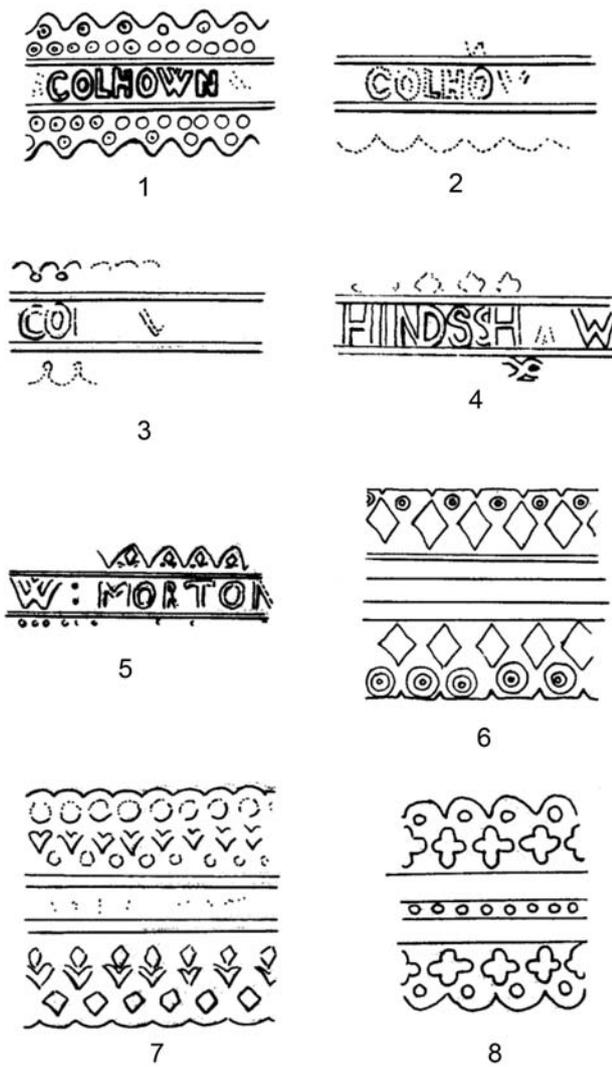


Figure 4: Rolled stem stamps.

- 1-3. COLHOWN with pellet border; width 11mm; stem bore 7/64 inch. Linlithgow Palace (Laing 1968, fig. 7.17) NMAS.
4. HINDSSHAW with floral border; burnished stem, bore 8/64 inch. NMAS.
5. W : MORTON with floral border; stem bore 6/64 inch. Lesmahogow Priory excavations 1978.
6. Central bands with borders of lozenges and pellets; width 17mm; stem bore 7/64 inch. Linlithgow Palace. NMAS.
7. Central band, possibly with pellet design, floral border; width 19mm; stem bore 7/64 inch. Linlithgow Palace (Laing 1968, cf. fig. 7.16).
8. Central band of pellets with pellet and floral border; width 17mm; with mould-imparted I/C bowl. Wreck of HMS Dartmouth (Martin 1977).

their employers in 1900 includes the names of 410 moulds in use at McDougall's, 606 at White's, 409 at Davidson's, 81 at Christie's and 293 at Waldie's, together with 70 in Edinburgh and 96 in Aberdeen (Figure 9). The list order gives an indication of their chronology, while the names of the moulds suggest the market, for example, the many that refer to Ireland and others to the Australian market.

In the earlier nineteenth century a variety of stamp forms was used, especially one on the bowl facing the smoker, often with the maker's name and place of production (Figure 10). Later stamps applied to the stem was the norm, with the name of the maker on one side, parallel with the stem and the place of production on the other (Figure 11).

Imports

There are a few Dutch imports, but little else.

Exports

Scottish pipes, especially those produced by McDougall and White are found in quantity in many parts of the world: North and South America, Africa, Australasia and all over the British Isles.

Twentieth Century

Makers

Some 68 makers in 21 places continued working into the twentieth century (Figure 6). Two thirds (46) had ceased by 1920. Only the major businesses continued after the Second World War: Christie's in both Edinburgh and Glasgow until 1962; White's and McDougall's in Glasgow, until 1955 and 1967 respectively.

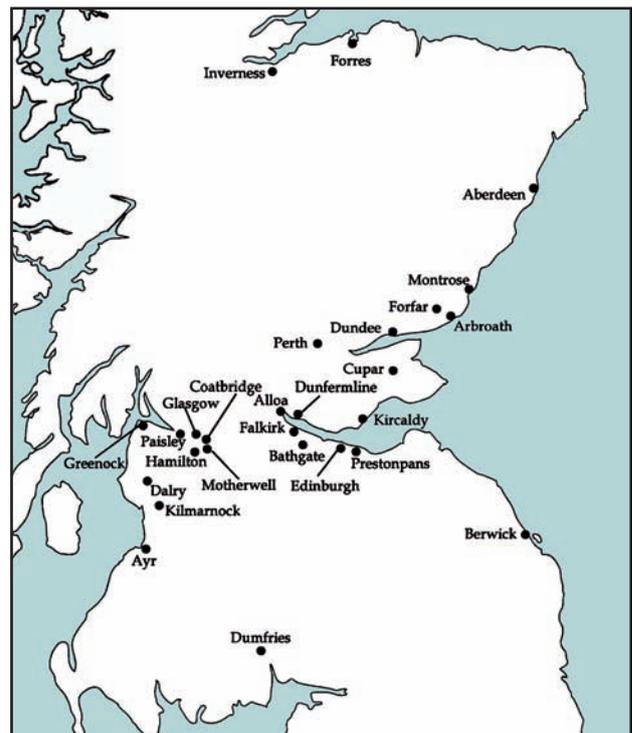
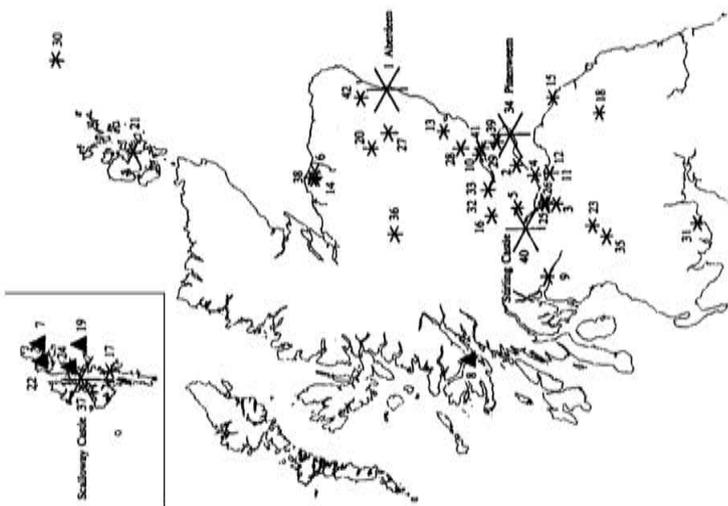


Figure 6: Scottish pipemaking towns in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.



Sources for the pipes

Abbreviations:

- NMS National Museums of Scotland (accession number).
- BAR, BS British Archaeological Reports, British Series
- BAR, JS British Archaeological Reports, International Series

Grid references in brackets [].

1. Aberdeen: (P.J. Davey, 'Aberdeen', *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* X, BAR, BS 178 (1987), 253-262, 254, Fig. 1, no. 1.) [N 945 055]
2. Balgonie Castle, Fife: (C.J.M. Martin, 'Balgonie Castle' *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* X, BAR, BS 178 (1987), 263-267.) [NO 315 005]
3. Bognhall Castle: (D. Gallagher, unpublished notes) [NS 99 68]
4. Burntisland, Fife: (NMS NQ 523(3)) [NT 23 85]

5. Castle Campbell: (D.B. Gallagher, archive report) [NS 96 99]
6. Castle of Wardhouse: (D.B. Gallagher, forthcoming) [NJ 27 63]
7. The Curacao (1729), off Unst: (D.R. Stenuit, 'The wreck of the Curacao, A Dutch warship lost off Shetland in 1729 while conveying a fleet of returning East Indianmen. An interim report', *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* b.2 (1977), 101-125, esp. 115.) [HP 69 05]
8. HMS Dartmouth (1690), off Morven: (P.F. de C. Martin, 'The Dartmouth, a British frigate wrecked off Mull, 1690 4. The clay pipes', *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 6.3 (1977), 219-223 and P.F. de C. Martin 'Clay pipes from the wreck of HMS Dartmouth, 1690. A re-assessment', *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* X, BAR, BS 178 (1987), 225-232, esp. 225-227.) [NM 724 405]
9. Dumbarton Castle: (D.B. Gallagher, unpublished notes) [NS 40 75]

10. Dundee: (NMS H91) [NO 40 30]
11. Edinburgh Castle, Cannongate Brewery site: (D.B. Gallagher, forthcoming) [NT 24 73]
12. Edinburgh, various sites: (NQ 77; NQ 120; NQ 212; NQ 521(8); A. Sharp, 'The Clay Tobacco Pipe Collection in the National Museum', *Review of Scottish Culture* 1 (1984), 34-42.) [NT 24 73]
13. Edzell, Angus: (NMS NQ 520(4); Oswald Mark Index) NO 59 59
14. Elgin: (D.B. Gallagher and P.J. Davey, 'Elgin', *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* X, BAR, BS 178 (1987), 272-278.) [NJ 22 63]
15. East Castle: (D.B. Gallagher, forthcoming) [NT 86 71]
16. Inchaffray Abbey: (D.B. Gallagher, unpublished notes) [NN 90 20]
17. Kebister, Shetland: (D. B. Gallagher, forthcoming) [HU 46 46]
18. Kelso: (D.B. Gallagher, 'Kelso', *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* X, BAR, BS 178 (1987), 279-291, 280, Fig. 10, No. 10.) [NT 73 33]
19. The Kennemerland (1664), Outer Skerries: (R. Price and K. Muckelroy, 'The second season of work on the Kennemerland site, 1973. An interim report', *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 3.2 (1974), 257-268 and C.J.M. Martin, 'A Group of Pipes from the Dutch East Indian Kennemerland, 1664', *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* X, BAR, BS 178 (1987), 211-224, esp. 211.) [HU 68 72]
20. Kildrumny Castle: (D.B. Gallagher, unpublished notes) [NJ 46 17]
21. Kirkwall, Gull's Close: (Oswald Mark Index) [HY 455 100]
22. The Lastdrager (1653): (R. Stenuit, 'Early relics of the VOC trader from Shetland. The wreck of the flute Lastdrager lost off Yell, 1653', *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 3.2 (1974), 213-256, 236, Fig. 18.A.) [HP 55 03]
23. Lesmahagow Priory: (A. Sharp, 'An Edinburgh typology', *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* X, BAR, BS 178 (1987), 14-25.) [NS 81 39]
24. Lifjåle (1711): (A. Bax and C.J.M. Martin, 'De Lifjåle A Dutch East Indianman lost on the Outer Skerries, Shetland, in 1711', *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration* 3.1 (1974), 81-90, 88, Fig. 6) [HU 50 80]
25. Linlithgow Friary: (D.B. Gallagher, 'Linlithgow', *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* X, BAR, BS 178 (1987), 299-305.) [NS 99 77]
26. Linlithgow Palace: (L.R. Laing, 'Excavations at Linlithgow Palace, West Lothian, 1966-67', *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* 99 (1968) 11-147, Fig. 7, nos. 10, 14 and 15.) [NT 01 77]
27. Lumphannan, Aberdeen: (D.B. Gallagher, unpublished notes) [NJ 58 04]
28. Mains of Fowfils, Angus: (NMS H30) [NO 4 4]
29. Mimeshall, Dundee: (NMS H26) [NO 40 30]
30. North Haven, Fair Isle: (NMS NQ 338) [HZ 21 72]
31. Orchardton Tower, Wigton: (NMS 175) [NX 82 55]
32. Perth: (P.J. Davey, 'Perth', *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* X, BAR, BS 178 (1987), 306-314.) [NO 11 23]
33. Perth, North Port: (NMS NQ 285) [NO 11 23]
34. Pittenweem: (C.J.M. Martin, 'A group of pipes from Mid Shore, Pittenweem, Fife', *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* X, BAR, BS 178 (1987), 183-209.) [NO 55 02]
35. Priesthill, Muirkirk: (NMS HX 197; D.B. Gallagher unpublished notes and D.H. Duco, *De Nederlandse kleipijp: handboek voor deuren en determineren* (Pijpenkabinet, Leiden 1987) 39-42, Fig. 81.) [NS 72 27]
36. Ruthven Barracks: (D.B. Gallagher, archive report) [NN 76 99]
37. Scalloway Castle: (P.J. Davey, 'Scalloway Castle, Shetland', *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* X, BAR, BS 178 (1987), 315-324, esp. 315; Davey, P.J. 'Appendix 3: The Clay Pipes', 554-593, in D. Hall and W.J. Lindsay, 'Excavations at Scalloway Castle, 1979 and 1980', *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* 113 (1983), 554-593; P.J. Davey, 'Appendix 3: The Clay Pipes', 554-593, in D. Hall and W.J. Lindsay, 'Excavations at Scalloway Castle, 1979 and 1980', *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* 113 (1983), 554-593.) [HU 40 69]
38. Spynie Palace, Elgin: (D.B. Gallagher, forthcoming) [NJ 23 65]
39. St Andrews: (P.J. Davey forthcoming) [NO 50 16]
40. Stirling Castle: (D.B. Gallagher, 'Stirling Castle', *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* X, BAR, BS 178 (1987), 325-335, esp. 330-331, Fig. 34, no. 32, and P.J. Davey, 'Appendix C The Clay Pipes', in G. Ewart, 'Excavations at Stirling Castle 1977-1978', *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 14 (1980), 29-51, esp. 46-50.) [NS 79 93]
41. Tayport, Shanwell Farm: (NMS H65) [NO 45 28]
42. Udayr: (NMS NQ 84; Oswald Mark Index) [NJ 87 26]

Figure 5: Finds of Dutch clay pipes from Scotland (Davey 1992).

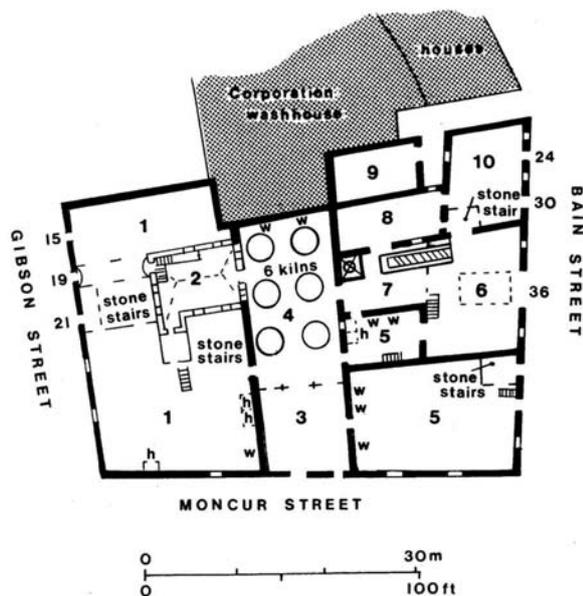


Figure 7: Plan of William White's Glasgow factory in 1912 and a photograph of the Bain Street frontage (Gallagher 1987).

Imports and exports

Production for export continued to be the mainstay of the larger Glasgow factories, with shipments to North America and Africa continuing, although in declining numbers, until the closure of the factories.

New Research Objectives

- Production units of all periods need to be identified and excavated.
- More urban assemblages are needed, especially for the eighteenth century.
- Research into the continuity or otherwise of production in the eighteenth century.
- More collections are required from the north and west of the country.
- The products of many of the smaller nineteenth century makers still need to be identified.

Principal Collections

- Edinburgh, National Museum.
- Glasgow, The People's Palace.

- Aberdeen, Museum and Art Gallery.
- Perth, Museum and Art Gallery.

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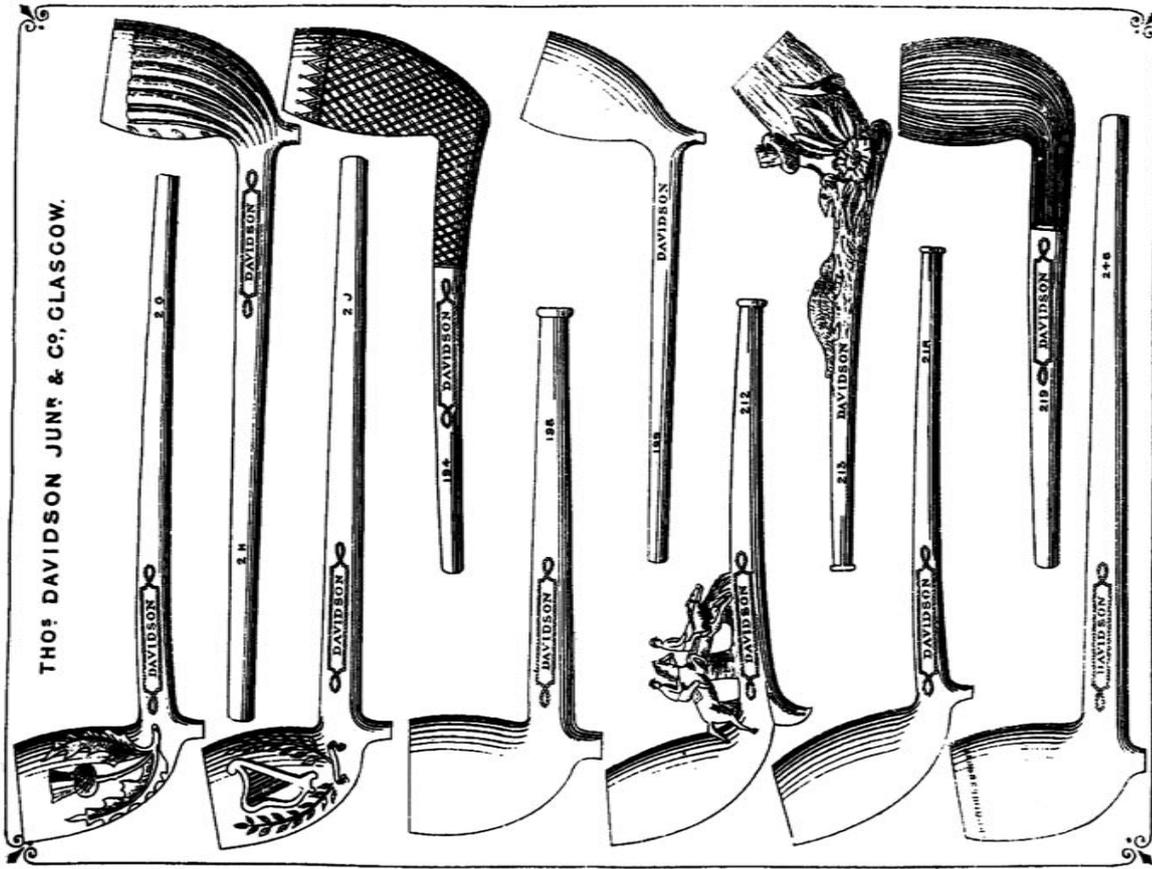


Figure 9: Page 18 of Davidson's Catalogue, c.1880.

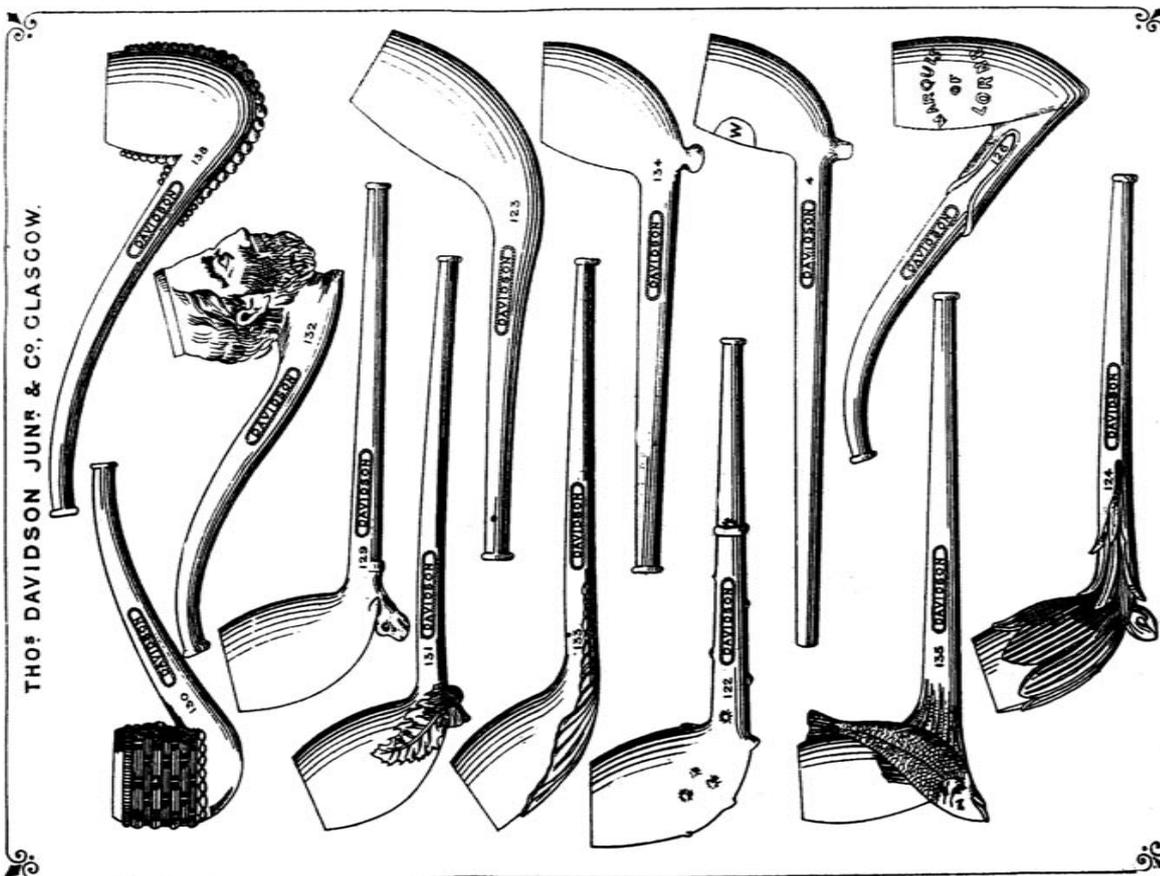


Figure 8: Page 3 of Davidson's Catalogue, c.1880.

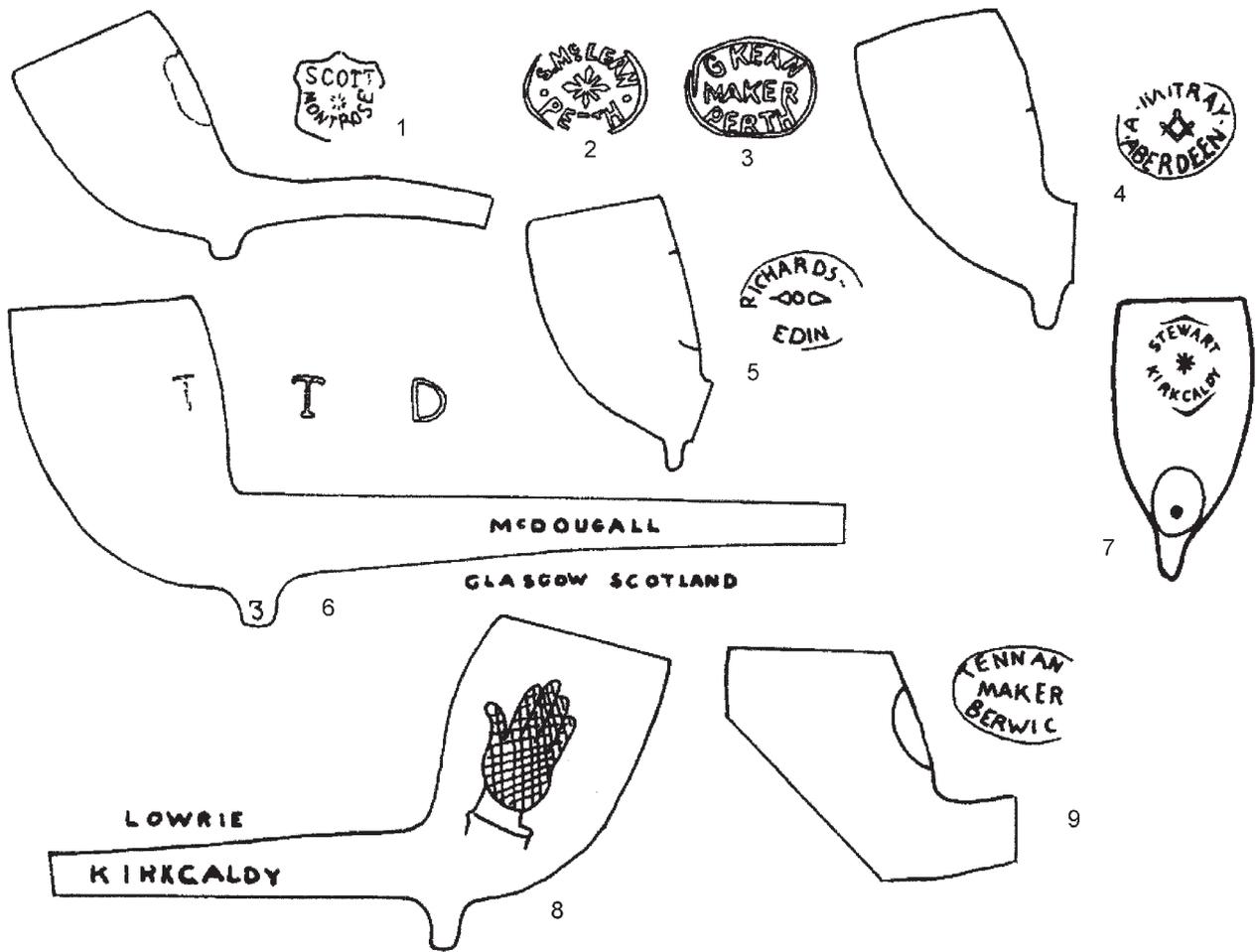


Figure 10: Nineteenth-century maker-marked bowls and stems from a number of centres.

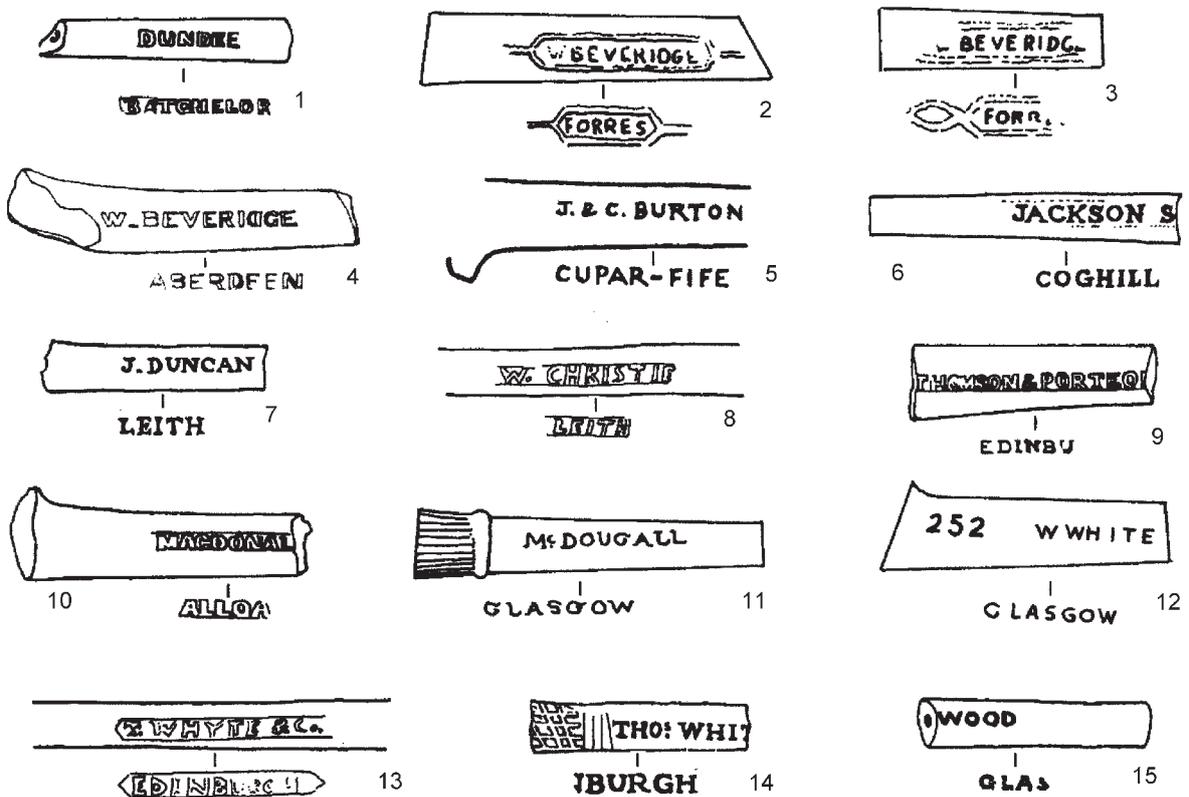


Figure 11: Nineteenth-century maker-marked stems from a number of centres.