

Notes on Pipe making and the pipes at Park Hill by G. Hardy

These notes were prepared by Virginia Hardy, a second year student in the Department of Archaeology at Lancaster University, as part of a dissertation in 1984. She researched the pipe stems on sites A, B and C.

Site A

Pipes 16 stem fragments
1 unmarked bowl fragment
1 stamped broken bowl

- 1 No makers initials. PC in immediate local area
- 2 From general bowl typology = G4, 5 or 6
1600-40, 1640-60, 1660-80
- 3 PC`s in London Bristol, Lincolnshire, Scotland
- 4 If we accept general typology dating of 1600-1680 can rule out Lincs. and Scotland, 19th century mid-late pipes. Also our bowl does not fit regional variations in bowl typology for Lincs. and Scotland.
- 5 Distribution of London pipes covers most of country for first half of 17th century therefore restricted to home counties/coastal areas/ports.
- 6 Our pipe similar to no. 4 Bristol type (4, 6, 7, 8) – all incuse make. Could be Phillip Calloway (1) – 1680-1722. Typology given as second half of 17th century.
- 7 But if relief more likely to be London – see photo

Peter Cornish (1634 charter – one of 22 signing).

G4 typology = 1600-1640

Survey clay tobacco pipes, David Higgins BAR97 1981

One P C in Oatlands, Surrey, 19th century, no more details.

One of Oatlands bowl shapes is like P C bowl, fig. 36.4, p. 277

London

PC Peter Cornish 1634 charter
PC Peter Cunningham 1832-56 Portland Town 1846 Richmond D.

Bristol

PC Phillip Calloway (1)	1680-1722 F. Polls
PC Phillip Calloway (2)	1711-27 F. B. Naish his app. (1719 £3) Free 1727
(both recorded as exporters to America and West Indies)	
See also Kellaway	1722 Polls when another Phillip recorded also.
PK Peter Kelleway (Calloway)	1651 app. to John Kelloway B.A.R.
PK Phillip Kelleway (1)	1680-1722 F. Polls
PK Phillip Knell	1713-54 F. Rolls

Lincolnshire

PC Peter Cole	1851 Stamford (act 16) census
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Scotland

PC P. Christie	1878 Glasgow D.
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Simplified general typology = G4 = smallish bowl pedestal foot, both wide and very narrow, swelling on back of bowl sometimes pronounced. 1600-1640. Rim often rouletted.

Peter Cornish (photo p. 64)

Found Stony Stratford, Bucks. Relief. Type G4. Similar and duplicate marks mainly from London on pipes c. 1620-40, probably Peter Cornish (1634 charter).

Relief more common than incuse in London and in Bristol 1650-1700.

Stamped Bowl

PC

A. Oswald - English clay tobacco pipes

Philip Calloway	1711-27	Bristol	Freedom Rolls
Peter Cunningham	1832	Portland	Pigot's Dir.

or

G. Watkins – Hull Pipes: a typology (BAR63 1979)

Phillip Carbut – bound apprentice to William Potter (2) in 1730 (apprentice rolls) but no examples of his mark. However, William Potter had mark mould-imparted on the side of the spur. This mark is not definitely William Potters – several other WP at same time but William Potter was apprenticed to John Goldwell who marked mould-imparted on the side of the spur. Also John Goldwell apprenticed to Robert Chapman who made same type of mark.

Therefore it seems likely that Philip Carbut would make mark in relief on heel when apprenticed to someone who made mark on side of spur.

Clay Pipes – North West 1640-1700

Rainford clay pipes 1650-1750. Report 3 of Archaeological Survey of Merseyside, P. J. Dyer (MWVJ.4 pamphlet)

First recorded maker – Robert Massie of Warrington around 1641-5
then Robert Lyons of Liverpool 1643

Edward Evans Chester 1646

2 makers in Bolton 1651 (James Mollinex and William Smallshawe) – trade tokens

1 maker in Chorley 1653 – trade tokens

1 maker in Newton 1647 – trade tokens

Liverpool – only 1 pre-1700 maker

Whitehaven – Abel Robinson - 1698

Chester? – most mix, 20 makers at least before 1780

Probably depended on imports of clay from north and south Devon

1650-1700 – at least 8 makers recorded in Rainford Parish Register and local wills

1700-1750 – over 40 more

Used distinctive local coal-measure clays and marked their pipes with stamps different from Chester and other British centres during the period

In 1720`s – a number of makers marked the stems of their pipes in roller stamps similar to Dutch pipes – also use of imported clay now – by some makers

Local clays – grey to pink – many visible impurities

Imported – fine and white, dense and clean to the eye

Muffle Kiln – large crucible-like object used to contain pipes when fired in a small kiln – made from coarse pipe clay reinforced in washed stems

50% of Rainford pipes stamped – possibly for higher quality market

Far wider over-land distribution than the products of most other centres such as Chester – internal trade in Rainford pipes improved

P. J. Daley A stamped 17th century clay pipe from Wrea Green near Preston, Lancs. Archaeology Bulletin – 14 3, 1977, 82

B. J. N. Edwards `Easington`, Lancs. Archaeology Bulletin vol. 3, 4, 1977, 91-84

S. H. Penny `Irish clay pipes from Lancaster` Contrebris 4, 1976, 33-35

G. C. Spence `Notes on Clay Tobacco and clay P.M. in Cheshire` Transactions Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian. Society vol. vi 1941-42, 45, 66

A. Walhurst `The Clay Pipe Industry in Cheshire` Ches. Hist. vol. i no. i 1951, 30-32

A. J. White `Lancaster Clay Tobacco Pipes` Contrebris 3 no. 2, 1975, 57-69

Pottery making in London and Whitehaven in the late 17th century

Lorna Weatherill and Rhoda Edwards. Post. Med. Arch. 5, 1971

William Gilpen letters – Sir John Lowther (resident in London at that time), Estate Manager

Letters – 1 November 1697

1 to employ a pipe-maker again in this place there has been attempts made here before ... for pipes which have failed through want of skill or stock ...

2 18 January 1697/8

Our cast kiln-full burnt to a degree of whiteness nothing short of Bristol pipes ...

Potential local and overseas demand

17 February 1797/8 – tobacco pipe making successful

Survived – 18th century

Reference in rentals of Lowther Estate to `pipe-house` in 1698

`Hodgson Croft House` Pipehouse cost £23. 10s. let to Abel Robinson from 1 March 1698 at £1. 10s. 0d.`

2nd pipehouse from 1701

Pipehouses of Lowther Estates

(a) Hodgson Croft 18

Date	Holder	Rent due per annum	Rent Paid	Comment
1698-1701	A. Robinson	£1.10.0	None	£3.2.2. recovered by sale of Robinsons goods in 1701
1701-1704	J. Bunlain	£1.10.0	£3 in all	Paid by John Spedding*
1704-1706	Thos. Birch	£3.0.0	£3 in all	
1706-1713	“ “	“	“	
1713	“ “			Purchased it for sum of £30.3.0 on 12 Feb.

(b) Hodgson Croft 16

The pipehouse in this house was 1701 left to Thos. Birch will for £3.0.0 per annum

1701-1704 Thos. Birch £3.0.0 Paid in full

1704-1706 Thos. Terry £1.10.0

* See I. A. Lakes – 109-10

`M58: The Interpretation of Clay Pipe from `Fieldwalking` by Audrey P. Coney, **BAR 78, 1980 (LA6)**

Total of 1882 fragments, 90% stems
Majority of bowls/stems undecorated or unstamped

Commonest town of origin = Liverpool followed by Glasgow, also Broseley, Dublin and London

Before advent of organised rubbish disposal – refuse usually deposited close to homestead
After Industrial Revolution rubbish and night soil from Liverpool and elsewhere canal and east fields
Therefore today - mass of pottery and clay pipes in fields

Some pipes stamped Liverpool – but may have been made in Rainford. Likewise some pipes stamped Dublin – but may have been made in Liverpool

` Distribution of Clay Tobacco Pipes round their place of manufacture` Hugh Oak-Rhind **BAR 78, 1980**

Evidence from inventories attached to wills suggests distribution of wares done by packhorse or horse and cart
Therefore pipemaker probably covered area of not more than 20 mile radius

Only exceptions (it is argued) are found in work of pipemakers in cities such as London and Bristol

Backed up by Oak-Rhind`s study of Hindon and Brinkworth – mean distance is 22 miles and 13 miles

Bibliography

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Berry, C. J. `The Manufacture of Clay Tobacco Pipes in Rainford`

Spence, G. C. `Chester Pipes Lancs. & Chester Arch. Society 1941

Davey, P. J. `Rainford Clay Pipes 1650-1750` (Arch. Survey of Merseyside) OV size pamphlet MWVJ4

Oswald

1619 – Charter of Incorporation to the Tobacco Pipemakers of Westminster
62 pipemakers known in London at this time (monopoly)

New Charter of Incorporation 1634 – signed by 22 pipemakers but petition between
1641-1643 from tobacco pipemakers of London and Westminster against an
ordnance for excise on tobacco pipes – but introduced anyway on 7.12.1643

Petition says:

Before the late Act of Parliament for laying a duty on tobacco pipes, near 1000 poor
people in London and Westminster lived by tobacco pipe making ... several
thousand of other tobacco pipemakers throughout England and Wales are in like
manner ready to starve for want of employment, not more than a fifth part of the
pipes made before the imposing of the said duty are now being made ...

1663 – Co. reconstituted – Tobacco Pipemakers of London and Westminster in the
Kingdom of England and the Dominion of Wales

Some regional styles of pipes had evolved as early as c. 1610 but majority of prior to
1640 are of London styles in mark and shape

After 1640`s individuality of regions such as York, Broseley, Bristol etc. Guilds of
Pipemakers established at York c. 1650, Bristol, 1652, Gateshead in 1675

John Vincent Beckett

Coal and Tobacco: The Lowthers and the economic development of W. Cumberland
1660-1760

Sir John Lowther (saw demand for cheap consumer goods) suggested – William
Gilpin 1697 – 2 brickhouses in the town be used (for production of pottery) – leased
by Gilpin to make clay pipes – gave encouraging reports but probably fictitious,
therefore gave up pipemakers in a few months

Lowther built proper facilities in 1699 – pipehouse let throughout first two decades of
18th century then nothing known – Thomas Atkinson set up co. power 1740-4
Pothouse not let – 1755

What is the point of Regional Study? (Wed.)

The Clay Pipe Industry of the Parish of St. Olave`s, Southwark – Stephen Walker in
BAR 97, 1981

Studied Parish registers

Pipemakers not high on social scale

Inhabited more crowded and industrialised areas and the urban landscapes kilns
flimsy

Tobacco and the Collector by Amoret and Christopher Scott

Ch. 2 Pipes

- P. 24 An 18th century gentleman, e.g. bought his pipes by the gross, or the dozen gross, and might easily get through half a dozen clays in a day ...
- P. 25 Earliest clay pipes distinguished by their tiny bowls.
Tobacco, until the colony in Virginia got into its stride by about 1625, was ruinously expensive and high tax
.... Short, tilted forward barrel, resting on a flat heel. The stems as a rule were about 12" long ...
- P. 26 By 1650 ... tobacco ... about one fifth the price it had been in 1600 and clay pipe bowls reflected the trend.
- P. 27 Deposits of excellent pipe clay were found at Broseley in Staffs. and many pipe works were established nearby early in the 17th century. The name Broseley soon became synonymous with first class clay pipes ... Hull and Nottingham also became well known centres.
- P. 28 Average quality pipes now sold at about half a crown a gross. By about 1690 ... the flat heel began to be replaced by a spur, a change which became standard in the 18th century. The loss of the flat heel meant that the maker's mark was now stamped either on the bowl or on the stem. 18th century – clay was still for practical purposes the only material from which pipes were made.
- P. 29 - was the time when snuff practically ousted tobacco smoking as the fashionable form of taking tobacco and the impression is sometimes given that smoking died out altogether ... The great majority of countrymen and the labourers in towns were inseparable from their pipes.
- P. 30 A short, straight-stemmed pipe would rest upright on a table on its heel but the longer, curved-stem pipe required a stand when not in use and a projection – the spur – to keep the hot bowl away from polished furniture ...
- P. 39 The modern briar, which has completely ousted all other conventional forms of pipe ...
- P. 40 ... France exports most of its production of briar pipes to England, the first of which came in about 1859.
The virtues of the briar as a material for pipe bowls are its hardness and the grain, its durability (clay was very fragile), lightness, poor conduction of heat and its resistance to fire.
- P. 44 Clay pipes cleaned by putting in fire then washed or just thrown away. Pipe burning rack – also just to hold pipes and keep warm for smoking.
Provided work for other craftsmen in 17th and 18th centuries eg.
wood – clay pipe cases; rack; stands (sometimes with candlestick)
iron – tobacco tongs to light pipe in place of ember, tinder or brass.
- P. 49 The making of clay pipes in this century can be traced back at least to 1563 when a statute enacted that nobody could make clay tobacco pipes until they had served a five year apprenticeship. In 1601 a monopoly was granted to the Tobacco-Pipe Makers Co. (who were granted a charter in 1619), a

monopoly which lasted for over 200 years until the makers of the new briar pipes began to complain.

Clay pipes required a good deal of hard work but little space to make them in. The workshops and the kilns were small and the makers highly skilled.

- P. 50 A pipe would start off as a lump of raw clay, pounded and kneaded to make it workable and free from lumps and impurities. This was then rolled by hand into a `sausage` of the right length, rather thicker at one end than the other and finished with a blob of clay at the thicker end which eventually became the bowl.

The pipe in its basic form was then put into a copper mould made in 2½s. An instrument not unlike a conductor`s baton, ending in a short upward curve, was placed along the stem of the mould to form the air passage and the two halves of the mould clamped together. The inside of the bowl was then hollowed out through the upper end of the mould using a tool shaped like a small egg on a handle and the connection between bowl and stem made with a wire. When the pipe had been taken out of the mould it was dried, the stem bent to the required curve and fired at a low heat in small kilns.

- P. 51 This method was in use ... until well into the 19th century. The simple metal tools described required frequent replacement. Multiple pipe moulds may be found, the two halves hinged together and opening like a book.

Pipe stoppers – pressed down the burning tobacco in a pipe
Pricker – removed caked ash from sides and bottom of the pipe
Mature works of art >4" in length, various ingenious designs

- P. 160 Habit of roll-your-own cigarette smoking spread in Crimean War (1853-6).

Bibliography

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Tobacco pipe makers used one or two variations on the pipe theme to advertise their premises. The most usual was the `Three Pipes` painted on a board. Large `Golden Pipe` in iron or wood – either pipe maker or tobacconist. Two or five tobacco pipes also known.

- Davey, P. (Ed.) `The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe VI. Pipes and Kilns in the London Region` BAR 97, 1981 (LA6)
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 1&11 1962

1841 Census – Pipemaker

Lancashire	Male +20	Male -20	Female+20	Female-20
Lancs.				
County	254	72	30	9
A-V-L Town	4	-	-	-
Blackburn Bor.	5	4	4	4
Bolton	4	1	-	-
Burnley	2	-	-	-
Bury	3	3	-	-
Chorley	1	-	-	-
Heap	4	-	-	-
Heaton Norris	-	-	-	-
Lancaster Bor.	3	1	-	-
Liverpool	45	14	6	-
M/C	53	11	9	2
Newchurch in Ross.	-	-	-	-
Oldham	11	1	4	1
Pendleton	-	-	-	-
Rochdale	4	1	-	-
Salford	13	3	-	-
Warrington	-	-	-	-
Wigan	10	2	-	-

JL	John Lawton	1829	Whitehaven D.
JM	John Murray	1897	Carlisle D.
JS	John Sherrington	1847	Carlisle D.
TS	Thomas Spedding	1847-8	Carlisle D.
MS	Matthew Storey	1829	Whitehaven D.
TT	Thomas Terry	1704-1706	Whitehaven. Weatherill

Westmorland

JL	Joseph Lynn	1873	Kendal D.
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Lancashire

HA	Henry Atherton	1731-1740	Prescot (Childrens bapt.) St. Helens Chapel. P. Regs.
JA	James Atherton	1724-1734	Prescot (Childrens bapt.) St. Helens Chapel. P. Regs.
JA	James Atherton Jnr.	1737-40(ob)	Prescot (Childrens bapt.) St. Helens Chapel. P. Regs.
TA	Thomas Allanson	1653	Chorley. Token
TA	Thomas Atherton	1824	Preston D.
EB	Edward/Edmund Barns	1720(ob)	Rainford. Chester Wills
HB	Hannah Brownbill	c1760-1800	Salford G.C.S.
JB	John Bispham	1779	Lancaster (d.bapt.) Priory Regs.
JB	John Ball	1802	Lancaster. F. (Bolton)
JB	John Brogden	1851-1861	Rochdale D.
JB	John (Joseph) Birchall	1851	Golborne D.
JB	John Braithwaite	1861	Warrington D.
MB	Merrick Birchall	1874	Bolton D.
NB	Nathan Birchall	1724(ob)	Rainford. Berry
PB	Peter Birchall	1691(ob)	Rainford. Berry. Estate £117
SB	Septimus Blackhurst	1824	Preston D.
WB	William Brownbill	c1750	Salford G.C.S
WB	William Buckley	1848-1851	Burnley D.
WB	William Blackley Brownbill	1861 1851	Burnley D. Salford des. of Wm. B. G.C.S
EC	Edward Collier	1851	Wigan D.
AD	Adam Dawson	1838-1851	Salford D.
E	Edwards	c1880	Warrington G.C.S
JF	James Fare	c1650	Wigan. Giant pipes in Salisbury Museum
JF	James Fletcher	1861	Rochdale D.
PF	Patrick Forman	1824	Wigan D.
MG	Mrs. M. Griffith	1815	Salford D.
RG	Ralph Grundy	1824-1861	St. Helens D.
RG	Robert Guleb	1851	Warrington D.
TG	Thomas Greenhalgh	1851	Blackburn D.
JH	John Holland	1732	Lancaster (m) Priory Regs.
JH	Jeremiah Hayes	1780	Lancaster (d.06) Priory Regs.
JH	James Hewson	1824	Salford D.
IH	Isaac Hezzeldine	1824	Bury. Rochdale D.

JH	James Hayes	1848-1861	Burnley D.
JH	John Harding (Hardy)	1848-1861	Oldham D.
JH	John Hewitt	1851	Howden D.
JH	Josiah Hezzledine	1851-1861	Bury
SH	Samuel Hall	1824-1838	Salford D.
WJ	William Jackson	1886	Lancaster D.
AL	Abel Lyon	1851	Rochdale D.
HL	Hugh Lyon	1674(ob)	Rainford. Will Berry
HL	Henry Lea	1726	Prescot (d.bapt.) St. Helens Chap. PR
JL	Joseph Lyon	1824	Blackburn D.
JL	Joseph Longstaff	1824	Blackburn D.
TL	Thomas Lyon	1851	Preston D.
WL	William Langley	1848-1861	Oldham D.
JM	James Mollinex	1651	Bolton. Token
JM	James Moore	1838-1861	Salford D.
RM	Robert Massie	1641-1645	Warrington (d.s.bapt.) P. Regs.
RM	Robert Marsh	1724	Prescot (s.bapt.) St. Helens etc.
TM	Thomas Morgan	1851	Salford D.
CN	Charles Nuttall	1861	Bury D.
JS	James Smethers	1733-1743 (ob)	Prescot
JS	John Standish	1780	Prescot
JS	John Sephton	1824	Lancaster D.
JS	John Simpson	1851	Rochdale D.
JS	James Stork	1851	Lancaster D.
JS	Joseph Smith	1851	A-U-L D.
JS	John Smith	1851	Wigan D.
PS	Peter Sefton	1720(ob)	Prescott. Chester Wills
RS	Richard Shuttleworth	1861	Oldham D.
RS	Robert Sutcliffe	1851	Rochdale D.
WS	William Smallshawe	1651	Bolton (Token)
WS	William Smith	1824	A-U-L D.
ET	Edward Thompson	1851	Howden D.
JT	John Taylor	1848-1861	Oldham D.
TT	Thomas Tyldford	1861	Oldham D.
JW	Jeffrey Willison	1667	Newton. Token
JW	James Wilson	1704	Upholland (s.bur.) Lancaster Priory Regs.

Berry = C. J. Berry `The Manufacture of Clay Tobacco Pipes in Rainford` 1963

b = born

G.C.S. = G. C. Spence `Chester Pipes` Lancs. & Chesh. Arch. Soc. 1941

ob = died

Token = issued a trade token

Stem Bore Analysis

Site A

L R Binford

Year = 1931.35 – 38.26 x (average of stem bores)

eg = 1931.35 – 38.26 x 4.5 = 1759

4/64 = 1778

5/64 = 1740

6/64 = 1701

7/64 = 1663

But

- 1 Only a guide
- 2 Need large no. of fragments
- 3 Rate of decrease of bore diameter, subject to local variations
- 4 Diminished accuracy with increasing date after 1760

Pipe Stems

HC82 J3

- 1 7/64* fairly round bore off-centre at one end, fairly smooth, cream
- 2 6/64 + 7/64 fairly round/off-centre, smooth, blackened (used) cream, rough grained

* very early or locally made (very large and rough)

Both could be from same pipe

HC82

Context	A	B	C	D	E	J	Grid 2	3	4
No. of stems	1	7	3	1	3	2	16	1	15
7/64	-	-	-	-	-	1		-	1
6/64	-	-	2	-	-	1		-	3
5/64	-	3	1	-	-	-		-	4
4/64	1	4	-	1	3	-		1	8
	1778	1762	1714	1778	1778	1682			
	by sba								

HC82 J2

- 1 Pipe bowl fragment

HC82 A3

- 1 Pipe stem
- 1 4/64
- 2 Slightly oval bore
- 3 Fairly central bore
- 4 Off-white/cream
- 5 Smooth (fairly)

HC82 B3

- 6 Stems
- 1 5/64 round/off-centre, off-white, very smooth, finely grained
- 2 4/64 round/central, off-white, smooth
- 3 4/64 round, off-centre, off-white, smooth
- 4 4/64 round, fairly central, off-white, smooth
- 5 5/64 round, off-centre, off-white, smooth
- 6 4/64 round, central, off-white, smooth

3 and 6 appear to be of same stem

- 7 5/64 pipe mouthpiece, very oval section to pipe, bore central, smooth, off-white

HC82 C3

- 3 Pipe Stems
- 1 6/64 slightly oval/off-centre, cream with darker patches, fairly smooth, rough grained, slightly curved in length
- 2 6/64 oval/off-white/cream, fairly smooth
- 3 5/64 slightly oval, off-centre, off-white, smooth. Stone lodged in one end

HC82D3

- 1 Pipe stem
- 1 4/64 slightly oval/off-centre, off-white, very smooth

HC82 E3

- 3 Pipe Stems
- 1 4/64 round, fairly central, not smooth, off-white
- 2 4/64 round, off-centre, smooth, off-white, very narrow external diameter
- 3 4/64 round, fairly central, smooth, off-white in mustard glaze, rough grained, narrower external diameter than 2.

Site B

HC83B

17 stems 1 x 7/64 7 x 7/64 4 x 6/64 4 x 5/64 1 x 4/64

All cream/fairly-very smooth

HC83B 1L HC83B 2K HC83B 4K HC83B 7L

1 x 5/64	1 x 7/64	2 x 7/64	1 x 6/64
very smooth	3 x 7/64	2 x 6/64	
	1 x 5/64		
	1 x 4/64		

HC83B 2L

2 x 7/64
1 x 6/64
2 x 5/64

1740 by sba 1698 1682 1701

Site C

HC83C

Context:

1	2	10
8 stems	13 stems	1 stem
- x 6/64	4 x 6/64	1 x 6/64
3 x 5/64	2 x 5/64	
5 x 4/64	3 x 4/64	
	4 x 7/64	

2 bowls x 6/64		
(1754 by sba)	(1713 by stem	(1701 by sba)
	bore analysis)	

Grids Stems and Bowls

	1	5	6	7	8	9
7/64		-		-	-	-
6/64		2		-	-	-
5/64	2	1		2	1	1
4/64	4	1		1	1	1

HC83 1.1

3 Pipe Stems

1	2	3
4/64 round/central, very smooth, off-white	4/64 round/central, very smooth, off-white (part that joins bowl)	5/64 round central, very smooth, off-white, very narrow

1 and 2 don't appear to be same stem

HC83 1.9

1 Pipe Bowl

5/64 cream/off-white, no heel/spur, fairly smooth

HC83 1.8

1 Pipe Stem

4/64 round/central, very white, very smooth, very finely grained

HC83 1.7

3 Pipe Stems

1	2	3
5/64 fairly round and central, off-white, smooth, burnt at one end	5/64 round/ central, very blackened, rough	4/64 round/ off-centre, off- white/slightly blackened, very smooth

1 and 2 could be same pipe

HC83 1.5

1 Pipe Bowl and 1 Stem

5/64 off centre (round) thick walled rouletted rim spur, fairly smooth, off-white

Mark on back of bowl

Stem

4/64 round/slightly off-centre, same smoothness etc. as bowl but different size

HC83 10.5

1 Pipe Stem

6/64 round, off-centre, rough, red, thick-walled

HC83 2.9

1 Pipe Stem

4/64 round/slightly off-centre, off-white/blackened, very smooth

HC83 2.8

1 Pipe Stem

5/64 oval, thick-walled, fairly round. fairly central, off-white, smooth

HC83 2.6

5 Pipe Stems

1 7/64 round/very off-centre, dark brown, fairly rough, very thick

2 7/64 round/ fairly central, cream, smooth, fairly thick

3 7/64 round/fairly central, cream, rough, fairly thick

4 6/64 round/fairly central, brown (light), fairly smooth

5 6/64 round/fairly central, brown (light), fairly smooth

4 & 5 very similar

HC83 2.5

1 Pipe Stem

6/64 round/very off-centre, oval, rough, off-white and blackened (soil)

HC83 2.1

5 Pipe Stems

1 6/64 thick-walled, off-white, fairly smooth

2 7/64 thick-walled, reddish, fairly rough

3 5/64 round/off-centre, reddish/cream, fairly rough, jointed end, not very thick

4 4/64 round/central, reddish (dark) and blackened, rough

5 4/64 round/central, white, very smooth, narrow ext. diameter

