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Accession Number: LIVNP 1997.36.01

Description: Typology as published by Allan Peacey 1979

Comments: Extracted from: Peacey, A. (1979) 'Clay tobacco pipes in Gloucestershire', *Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset, Occasional Paper*, **4**, 79pp

Key Words: Clay pipe; Allan Peacey; Gloucestershire

Scanned: PDF 14 SEPTEMBER 2016

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GLOUCESTER TYPOLOGY

Types 1a and 1b are dated from the Oswald typology.

Types 2a, 2b, 3a and 3b are dated by association with marked Bristol products which occur in Gloucester and also in Hereford prior to the influx of Broseley types 2, 3, 4 and 5. The sites used for this comparison are the East Gate, Gloucester, and Bewel House and Berrington Street, Hereford; detailed reports of the pipes from sites will appear with the full excavation reports.



Types 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 are dated by association with Broseley products, documentary evidence and comparison of excavated groups from Gloucester East Gate. Types 13 and 14 are often marked in a cartouche on the side of the bowl, a number of which relate to Gloucester makers whose freedom dates are known.

Types 15 and 16 are dated from spur marks attributable to well documented Gloucester makers.

Type 17 is dated from spur marks relating to known Gloucester makers. The type has such a wide distribution as to suggest the centralisation of pipe mould manufacture.

Type 1a

Small barrel shaped bowl with flat heel and milled rim. Pipes of this early date are not common in the city. The majority are unmarked but examples with an incuse E.L. on the heel are probably the work of Edward Lewis of Bristol, who took freedom in 1631 (Oswald 1960, 79). *Dating 1600–40*

Type 1b

Small overhung bowl with flat heel and milled rim. This overhung style, achieved by offsetting the fullness of the forward profile towards the rim, was favoured by Bristol and Wiltshire makers. It continued through types 2b, 3b, 5 and 7, into the early part of the eighteenth century. *Dating 1600–40*

Type 2a

Similar to 1a but larger. Fairly common, some possibly the work of local makers, but the majority certainly from elsewhere. *Dating 1630–60*

Type 2b

Overhung version of 2a. *Dating 1630–60*

Type 3a

Similar to 2a, bowl elongated and slightly larger. *Dating 1650–80*

Type 3b

Overhung version of 3a. *Dating 1650–80*

Type 4

Bowl further elongated with definite second waist before the rim; retains the flat heel and milled rim. Though most examples are unmarked, they are probably of local manufacture. They form the bulk of the finds at a period when the city has several recorded makers. One maker did mark his pipes with his initials W.B. on the heel; three Gloucester makers of the period share these initials (see p. 50 below). *Dating 1670–1700*

Type 5

Overhung version of 4, not common. *Dating 1670–1700*

Type 6

This type breaks away from the barrel shape concept popular throughout the seventeenth century. The back of the bowl is almost straight but leans forward at an angle of about fifty degrees from the stem; the front is a simple convex curve. The rim is no longer cut at right angles to the bowl axis but is not yet parallel with the stem; the resulting impression is of a more upright bowl. The flat heel has given way to a rounded forward sloping knob, neither heel nor spur in the usual sense. All of the pipes of this type seem to come from a single mould and are certainly the work of a local maker. *Dating 1690–1720*

Type 7

Large overhung bowl with flat heel and the rim line nearly parallel with the stem. Marked examples from Bristol occur with the mark on the heel, on the side of the bowl or incuse on the back of the bowl, providing a useful link between types (Oswald 1975, 87). *Dating 1690–1710*.

Type 8

This type is identical in bowl shape to 4, but with a stubby round spur in place of the heel. The two types occur together and are so similar in quality as to suggest a common source. The majority of these are certainly the products of Gloucester kilns. *Dating 1670–1700*

Type 9

Angular, full bellied, forward-leaning bowl with milled rim and small definite spur; the rim is cut at a narrow angle to the stem axis. *Dating 1690–1720*

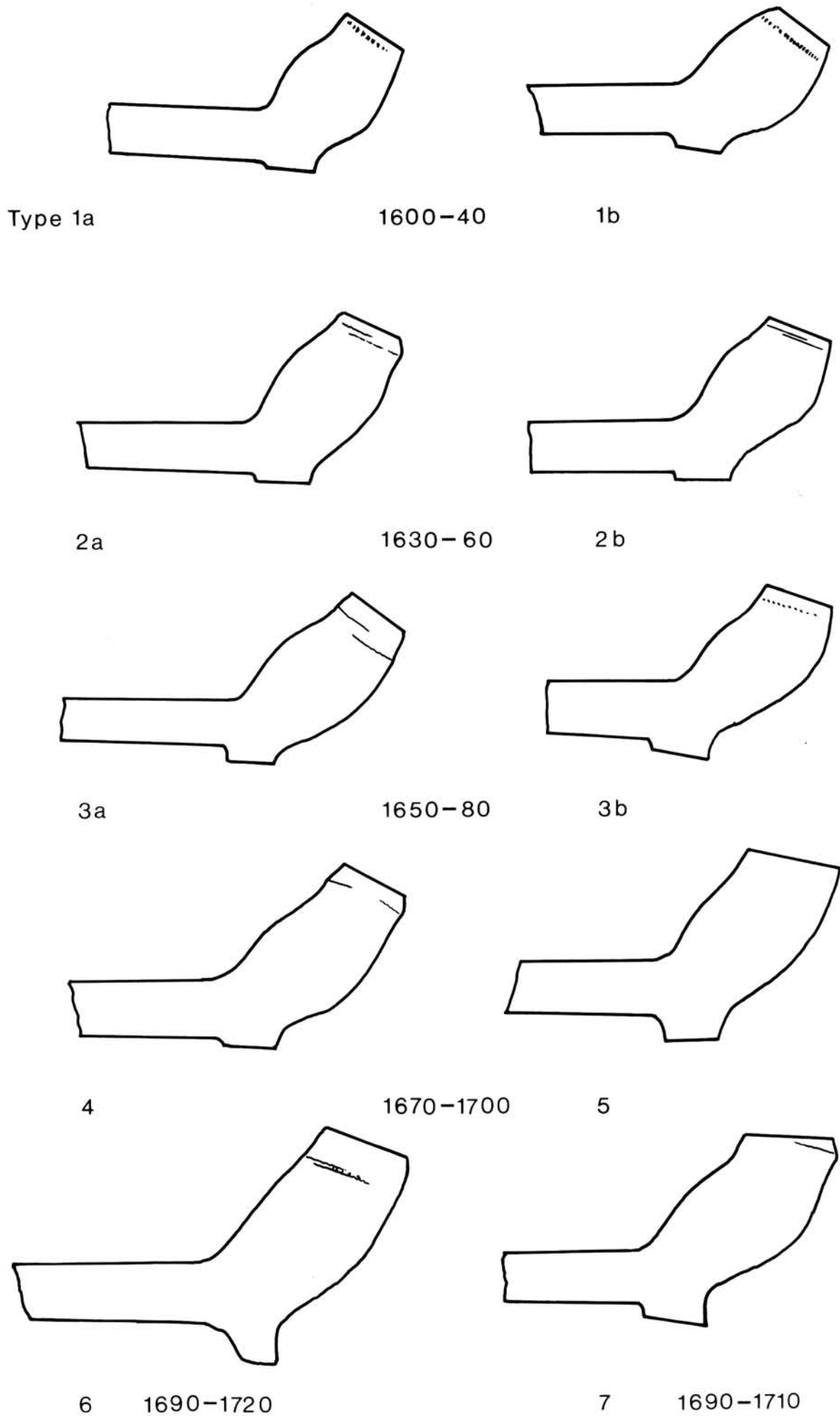


Fig 1. Gloucester Types 1-7

0 5cm

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Type 10

More upright than previous types still retaining the milled rim but with a lighter and more definite spur. *Dating 1680–1710*

Type 11

A further refinement of 10; the line has become more simple and the shape more open, generally without milled rim though there are a few exceptions. *Dating 1690–1720*

Type 12

Very upright narrow bowl with thick walls and small spur. Few examples, all apparently from the same mould. *Dating 1690–1720*

Type 13

Elegant form with rim parallel to the stem and sharply defined spur, thinner walls and narrower stem. *Dating 1700–50*

Type 14

Larger, finer, more open bowl, difficult to date accurately on form alone. The changes are subtle and must be viewed in the context of individual makers. *Dating 1730–1800*

Type 15

Very large fine bowl. With the advent of the nineteenth century the spur shape changes radically, becoming flattened and often carrying the maker's initials, in large serif letters, one either side. *Dating 1780–1820*

Type 16

Bowl similar in size to 14, back profile almost straight. Whereas all previous bowls are round in cross section, this type has been flattened slightly, but as a round plug is still used to form the inside shape, there results a thickening of the walls at the front and rear seams. The spur is flat as on late Type 15. It is on pipe bowls of this type that the first locally produced decorative motifs occur. *Dating 1810–40*

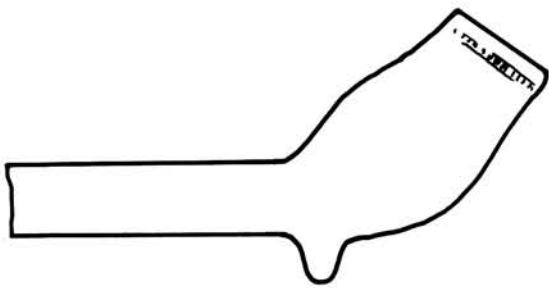
Type 17

Smaller fine quality bowls, a high proportion of which have leaf decoration on the seams and maker's initials on the small pointed spur. Identical designs were produced in Bristol, Gloucester and many other towns in the south west. The most popular of these designs were: facets (no. 54), grapes and vine (no. 39) and a pipe with a goblet on one side and a tobacco pipe on the other (no. 42). The moulds for these pipes are obviously the work of specialist mould-makers distributing over a very great area and so exhibit no local variation. *Dating 1830–70*

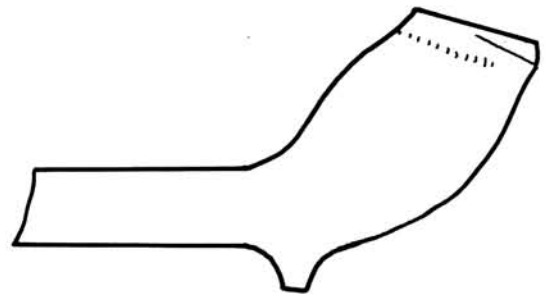
Tobacco pipes made in the latter half of the nineteenth century fall into a vast array of decorated types, the total number of which certainly runs into several thousand. Some of these can be closely dated by the topical events to which they refer, others by association with makers accurately documented in the directories of the day. Two such groups, from the kilns of James and William Jenkins 1874,¹ and Henry Dewey 1879–89,² are fully illustrated below (figs. 7, 8 and 9).

GLOUCESTER PIPE MAKERS

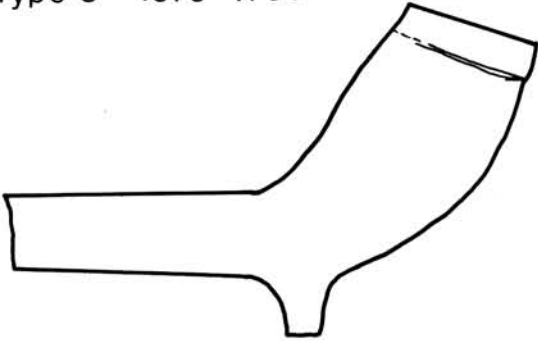
And rs	P	Pipes of Type 13 marked on the side of the bowl P.A. and P. AND RS are found in quantity in Gloucester; both are also recorded from Stroud. Philip Andrews who had children baptised at St. Nicholas Gloucester between 1728 and 1733 could be the maker. ³
Arnold	Thomas	Recorded in 1847, ⁴ living in Brothers Place.
Briant	Frank	Recorded in 1879, ⁵ at Foundry Street, and 1889 ⁶ at 48 Sweet Briar Street.
Brimyard	Henry	Son of William Brimyard III, took freedom of the city on 8 October 1703. ⁷
Briant	John	1879 living in Foundry Street. ⁸
Brimyard	John	Son of William Brimyard III, took freedom of the city in 1706.
Bower	John	Son of Samuel Bower I, took freedom of the city on 28 August 1727. Deceased by 26 March 1761, when his son Samuel took freedom.
Bower	Richard	Son of Samuel Bower II, took freedom on 13 May 1741.



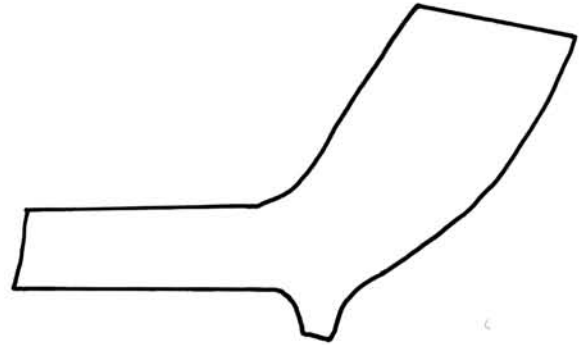
Type 8 1670-1700



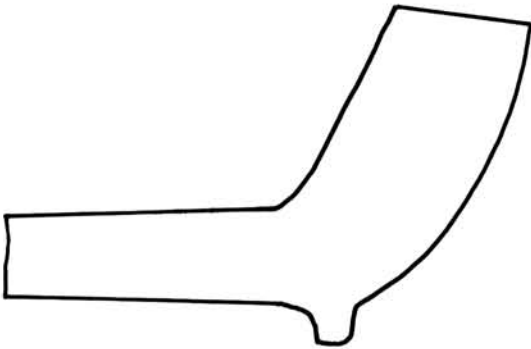
9 1690-1720



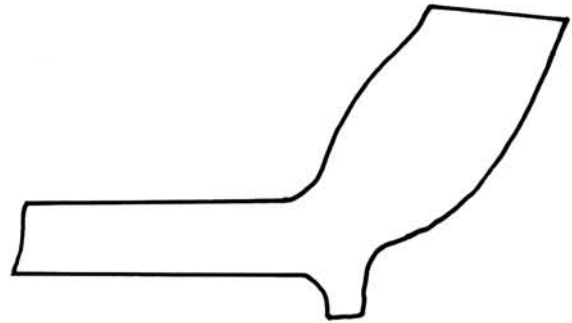
10 1680-1710



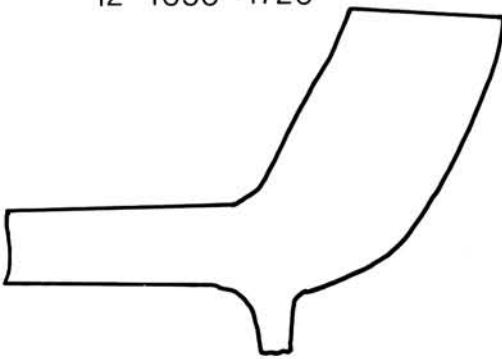
11 1690-1720



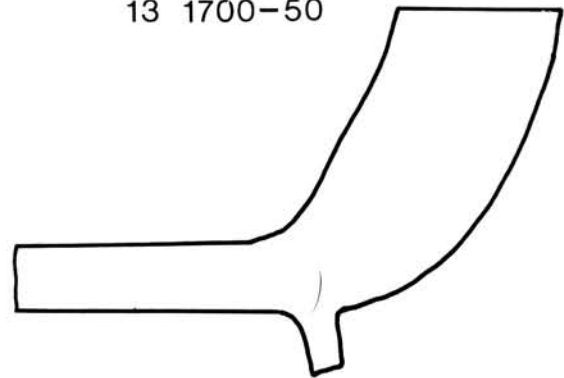
12 1690-1720



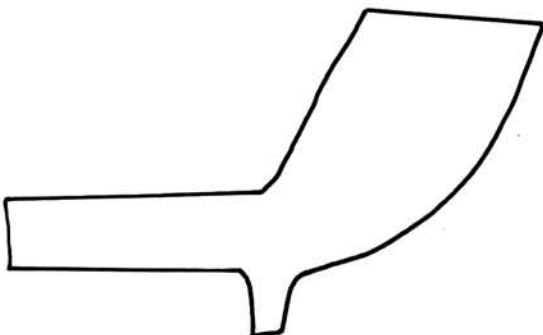
13 1700-50



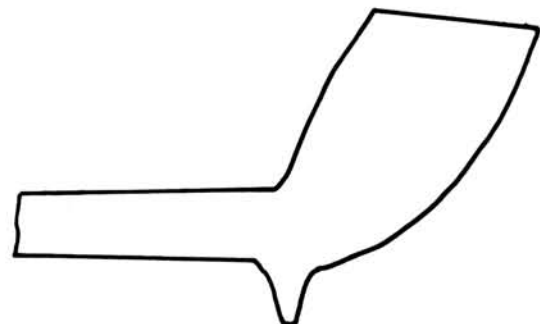
14 1730-1800



15 1780-1820



16 1810-40



17 1830-70

Fig. 2 Gloucester Types 8-17

