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Description: Regional Typology – Simplified General. Extracted from Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, **14**, 207pp.

Comments: For each typology there is a short piece of text, illustrations and captions for the illustrations noting where the examples are from.

Key Words: Oswald, typology.

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FIGURE 3,G: Simplified General Typology

Figures in brackets refer to Oswald 1961 Typology. L refers to Atkinson and Oswald, London Types. Nos 1-9. c.1580-1700.

1. Thick stem sometimes polished wide bore. Harrison's 'little ladell' c.1580-1600. (2, L.1).
2. Slim elongated bowl, flat base a prolongation of the stem. (1, L.2). Thinner stem. c.1580-1610.
3. Bowl and foot project forward stem usually thick. (3, L.4) c.1580-1610.
4. Smallish bowl with a pedestal foot, both wide and very narrow, swelling on back of bowl sometimes pronounced. Narrower stem (4a, L.5,7) c.1600-40. Rim of bowl often rouletted.
5. Longer and large bowl. Slimmer stem moderately thick. Rim usually rouletted. (4c, L.10) c.1640-60.
6. Large bulbous bowl, large base sometimes heart shaped and everted. Rim rouletted or lined. (6, L.12,13) c.1660-80.
7. Bowl with nearly straight sides, small to large. c.1660-80. (7a, L.18).
8. Long elongated bowls with moderately straight sides. (7b,8a, L.20,22) c.1680-1710.
9. Long bowl with curved sides, particularly the under-side. (8b, L.21) c.1680-1710.

Types 7,8,9, occasionally have marks of initials mould-imparted on the sides of the base, forerunners of the common custom of 18th century marking just as they are the ancestors of the bowls with the line of the lip more or less parallel with that of the stem. This geometrical change, practically universal in Britain from c.1700, was formerly thought to be due to Dutch influence, but a study of Dutch pipes shows that this theory is untenable and Walker makes a case for attributing the change to Bristol makers. However this may be, the difference in marking and shape which begins with type 7 and becomes nearly universal with type 10 is quite clear and may well be connected with the development of iron moulds apart from those of bronze and tin, etc.

Post 1700

10. Upright bowl, rather narrow, varying from long to medium; thick walls and stems, c.1700-40 (10b, L.21).
11. Bowls with wide mouths, thinner stems, and walls and bases declining in size. c.1730-60. (10c, L.25).
12. Bowls with fairly wide mouths, medium to tall with walls and stems becoming markedly thinner with time. Bases becoming smaller and squarer. c.1730-80.

Types 10-12 have been sub-divided by Atkinson in his study of London 18th century types, depending on stem and bowl thickness, size and shape of spur and size of initials thereon.

13. Thin, short bowls, flared mouth, thin stems, flat spurs which after c.1800 have the mould line sliced off. c.1780-1820. (11a, L.27).
14. Thin narrow bowls (cp. type 10 above for shape), narrow but flat based foot. Lip often at an angle to the stem which is narrow and small bored. Small moulded initials. c.1820-40. (11b, L.28).
15. Forward drooping bowl, smaller spur. c.1840-80. (12a, L.28).

Note: the middle and latter parts of the 19th century produced a great variety of shapes, so much so that a general typology is of little use. Stem marks can usually provide an identification as makers' lists are more complete than for the preceding centuries.

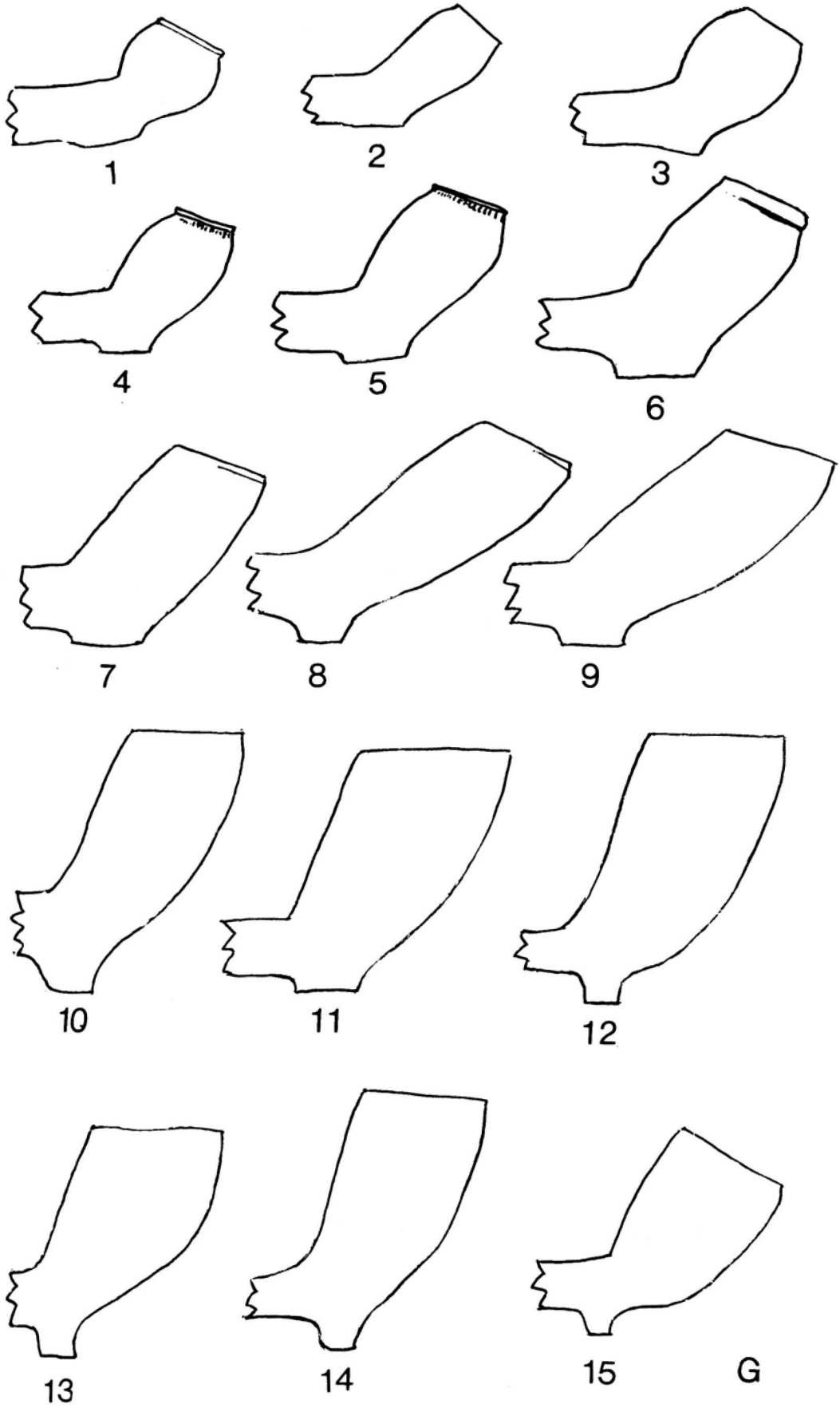


Fig. 3,G: Simplified General Typology

FIGURE 4,G: Simplified General Typology

Spurred pipes.

16. Small bulbous bowl. Thick stem. Spur often projects forward. Marked rarely on stem, usually with rosette or wheel. Usually rouletted. (4b, L.6,8) c.1610-40.
17. Larger bulbous bowl spur often only incipient. Often rouletted. (4d, L.9) c.1640-70.
18. Increase in bowl size which is often more elongated, with the passing of time. (6c, L.14,15) c.1660-80.
19. Very long bowl with straighter sides resembling Fig. 3, no.8 (L.19) c.1690-1710.
20. Bowl slightly flared with lip parallel to stem. Bowl usually fairly thin with medium stem. (9b, L.23) c.1690-1730.
21. Bowl with flowing forward curve and generally fairly thick. Stem usually medium thick. (9a) c.1700-40.
22. Large bowl, thinning in later examples. Long forward spur. Lip often at a rising angle to the stem, which is thinner in later examples. c.1730-80.
23. Thin bowls with thin stems and long forward spurs. Front of the bowl straighter and less projecting. c.1760-1800. (L.26).
24. Smaller narrower bowl, thin walled, with small narrow spur and thin stem. (11b, 12a, L.28). c.1810-40.

Pipes without base or spur.

These which are found mainly in America, as the common export types mainly duplicate in shape the basic spurred types without the base. The earliest examples are the thick pipes in Raleigh's pouch in the Wallace Collection c.1610-20.

25. Thick straight-sided bowl and thick stem. cp. Fig. 3, nos 4,7 (L.24) c.1660-90.
26. Elongated bowl. cp. Fig. 3, no.8. c.1680-1710. Examples with horizontal lip as Fig. 3, no.10 continue to c. 1740. (9c).
27. Bowl shape as Fig. 3, no.11, with date the same: 1730-60.
- 28, No. 28: Large bowl slightly bulbous. No. 29, (L.30).
- 29, 19th Cent. examples, c.1850-1900, competing with
- 30 wooden shapes.

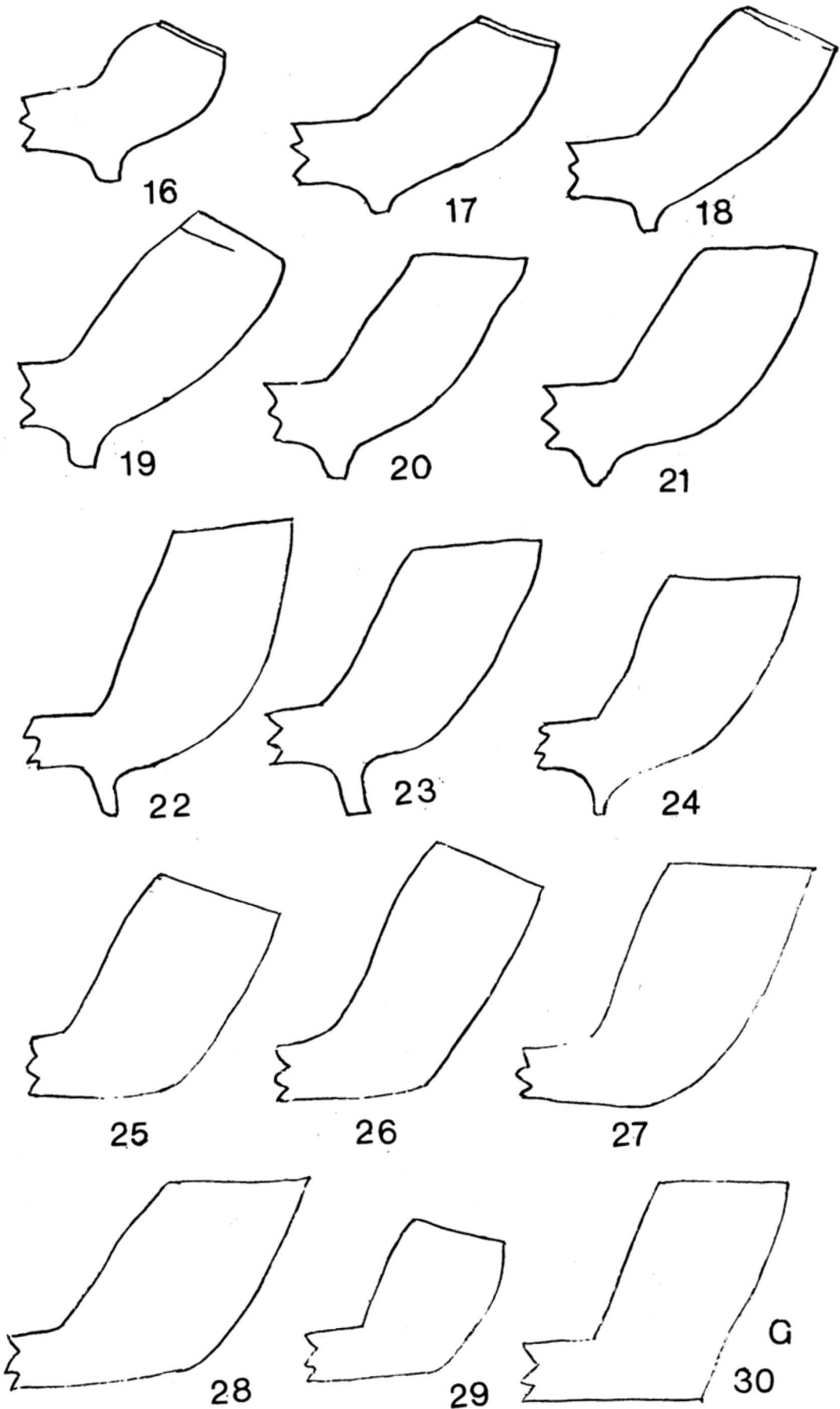


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