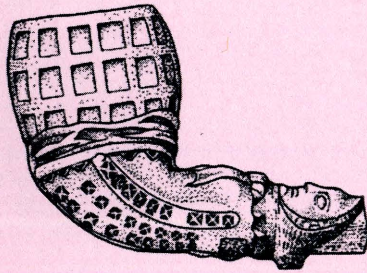
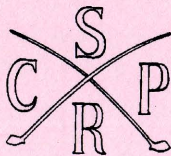


SOCIETY *for* CLAY PIPE RESEARCH



NEWSLETTER

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seventeenth century, c1650-1700. The final bowl fragment, from Context 78, is a rather crudely finished spur and is most likely to date from c1810-1850.

The Stems

Plain stems are difficult to date accurately. The use of stem bore dating techniques is based on the assumption that the average stem bore used by pipemakers changed at a predictable rate over time. These methods, however, require samples of several hundred fragments in order to produce a reliable date. Dates for smaller groups of plain stems are therefore often given as broad date ranges. Stem dates should be used with caution since they are much more general and less reliable than the dates that can be determined from bowl fragments.

A total of 14 plain stems were recovered from the excavations in Hallcroft Road, the majority of which appear to date from the end of the eighteenth or nineteenth century. The single exception is a fragment from Context 1, which dates from the second half of the seventeenth century.

Conclusions

The excavations in Hallcroft Road produced a very small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe fragments covering a wide overall date range, with fragments dating from the mid-seventeenth century through to the first half of the nineteenth century. With such a small assemblage, comprising principally of plain sets, it is difficult to produce good dates for the excavated contexts. The decorated bowl fragment does, however, provide evidence for the use of pipes bearing this particular motif in Nottinghamshire.

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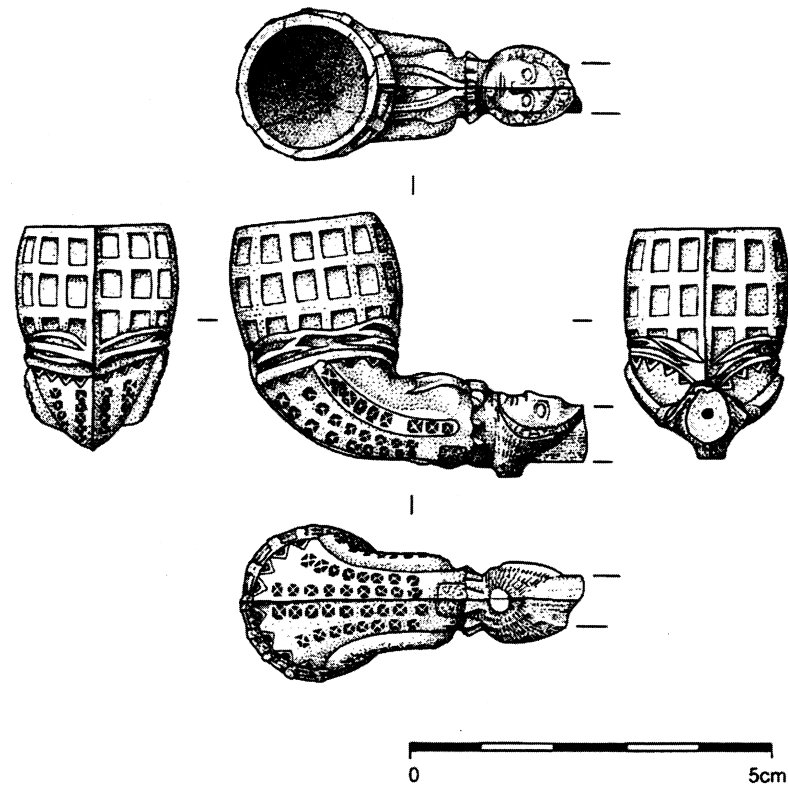
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A Risque Pipe from Southwark, London.

by Chris Jarrett

The clay pipe illustrated below comes from an excavation at 5-27 Long Lane, Southwark, London (site code LGK 99) undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology. Although this pipe was unstratified it was contemporary with the occupation of houses that were built after 1760 and lived in until they were demolished in 1914, when a distillery was built on site. The excavation uncovered masonry walls belonging to a house, but mostly what was revealed were the rubbish pits from the back gardens of houses fronting the street. Pottery and other finds from the rubbish pits and garden soils indicated a low socio-economic status, the housing being classed as slums by the late nineteenth century (Douglas 2000). The pipe can be classified as a spur- or heel-less Atkinson and Oswald (1969) type 30 bowl, dated 1850-1900/1910 and depicts a bonneted woman suggestively lifting her dress to reveal the supporting hoops. The bowl is not marked and the stem, which may have indicated the maker, is unfortunately missing.



A search of the SCPR newsletters for parallels of this bowl did not provide any further information. I have not previously come across this design in London or elsewhere, but it may be of local manufacture. Its moderate quality would also suggest the bowl is not a product of the French pipe companies, Gambier or Fiolet, whose novelty pipes are occasionally found in London. However, the nineteenth-century London censuses show that an itinerant population was moving around London and this treasured item may have been brought from elsewhere in the country.

If any other tobacco pipe researchers can provide information on this pipe I would be interested to hear from them.

Acknowledgement

I am grateful to Helen Davis for drawing the pipe.

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Douglas, A., (2000), *Phased summary and assessment document of excavations at 5-27 Long Lane, London Borough of Southwark, SE1*, unpublished document prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology.

Editor's Note: The National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive, which is housed in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Liverpool, has a similar pipe in its collections. This particular example (shown below) is an unprovenanced piece but may be from the Leicester area. Although very similar to the example from London it was clearly produced in a different mould.



Scale 5cm. (Photograph by Susie White).

The Longstaff Family of Tobacco Pipemakers

by Peter Hammond

A pipe-making family that figures prominently in Lincolnshire during the nineteenth century was the Longstaff family of Spalding. Like many other pipemaking families they spread their wings far and wide, ending up in places as far apart as Whitby, Birkenhead, Coventry and London.

This article focuses on the pipemaking members within this family, with brief genealogical histories provided for each individual.

The story starts with **Henry Longstaff** who was apprenticed on 28 June 1792 to the pipemaker **William Turpin** of Boston for the standard term of seven years (Hammond 2004, 27). As he would have been apprenticed at the age of 14 years this means that Henry would have been born c1778. He must therefore be the Henry baptised at Ashby by Partney on 26 April 1779, the son of Henry and Mary Longstaff (nee Blackith) who had married in Frampton in 1777. The fact that a Thomas Staveley Longstaff was baptised there in 1778 links very well with the fact that Henry the pipemaker later gave the same name to his eldest son. Furthermore the name Staveley appears further back in the female line (Christine Dring, 2006 *pers. comm.*).

Henry would have completed his apprenticeship with William Turpin in 1799, after which he appears to have moved to Spalding to set up business of his own. There he met Ann Sewell, the young daughter of Thomas Sewell of Swineshead, labourer, the couple marrying there on 13 July 1807. As she was under age a licence was obtained, dated 12 July 1807, in which Thomas Sewell gave his consent to his daughter's marriage, her age being stated as 20 years. Henry Longstaff's age was given as 28, and his occupation is confirmed as that of a pipemaker. This occupation is wrongly transcribed as a 'pin maker' in the index to marriage licences held within Lincolnshire Archives Office.

The couple had ten known children, all born and baptised at Spalding, as follows. All the names in bold are known to have been tobacco pipemakers.

1. **Thomas Staveley (i)**. Born 3 July 1808, baptised 6 July. Died during the following year but no burial found so far [at Swineshead or Ashby by Partney?]
2. **Thomas Staveley (ii)**. Baptised 13 December 1809. Moved to London where he married Mary Isabella Wolfe at St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, on 7 October 1839. She was the widow of **John Joseph Wolfe**, pipemaker, and daughter of **Samuel Clark**, pipemaker – being born on 13 June 1813. Thomas died in London in 1858 while his widow died in 1880 at the age of 67 years.

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