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Description: Clay pipes from Shop Street, Drogheda by Joe Norton, extracted from Sweetman, P. D., 1984 'Archaeological Excavations at Shop Street, Drogheda, Co. Louth' *Proc. R. Ir. Acad.*, **84C**, 171-224.

Key Words: Drogheda, Clay pipe

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century for the later ones. The latter type appears to have been made specifically for the Irish market in Holland by the last of the great Gouda firms, van der Want (Duco 1978, 48). The miscellaneous early Victorian stoneware should be from the same period as the late pipes since they were found directly associated with each other. The rest of the post-medieval pottery such as the brown and black wares, slipware, sgraffito, gravel-tempered, English delft ware and the Dutch wall tiles can be firmly allocated to the period *c.* 1610 to *c.* 1750 on the basis of dating by coins, tokens and clay pipes. Therefore there is a very definite hiatus between 1750 and the early Victorian period which is represented by the Dutch pipes and the blacking vessels. What caused this hiatus is hard to determine. It may be that after 1750 the quayside in the area was no longer in use and the site was built over. The dumping which reappeared in the mid-nineteenth century was limited to a small area of the site at the north-west corner and small plots, at that stage, seem to have occupied the rest of the site.

It appears from the evidence of the structures and small finds from the site that this portion of the Boyne was first used as a quayside at the beginning of the thirteenth century for a period of about 150 years. During this time a large amount of dumping took place in the immediate area of the wooden quay. There is no evidence to suggest that there was any activity here from *c.* A.D. 1450 to 1600 when it appears that a stone quayside was first built. This in turn seems to have been abandoned about the mid-eighteenth century, never again to be used for shipping.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to record my thanks to the following: Mr Matthew Stout for help with the sorting of the pottery; Ms Mairead Reynolds, National Museum of Ireland, for much help with the identifications of the later post-medieval material; Mr Patrick Wallace and Ragnall Ó Floinn for help with identification of some of the medieval pottery; Muiris de Buitléir for the finished drawings; Ms Maura Scannell, National Botanic Gardens, for the report on the rope of moss; and the authors of the accompanying appendixes for their contributions.

NOTES

¹ Dates were processed by Dr M. Baillie, The Queen's University, Belfast. See Appendix V.

² I wish to thank Mairead Reynolds of the National Museum of Ireland for obtaining this information from the Victoria and Albert Museum.

³ I am indebted to Mairead Reynolds, National Museum of Ireland, for much help and advice in dealing with this material.

Appendix I

Report on clay pipes

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Office of Public Works

The total number of pipe bowls represented is 272, of which 199 are complete enough to be given close dates. One hundred and eighty-two of these can be assigned a limited date span in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and 17 are closely

dated in the nineteenth. Seventy-three examples are too fragmentary for close dating but they also belong to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There are 1669 pipe stems, 46 of which are decorated.

Most of the bowls appear to be from the north-west of England. The stamped spurred types are of south Lancashire origin as are probably the greater number of the heeled examples for the period *c.* 1690-1750. Some of the seventeenth-century pipes, which are difficult to date and identify, could be of local manufacture, but not enough research has been done in this area to be certain. Only 2 Dutch pipe bowls of the seventeenth century are present. Of the 17 bowls from the nineteenth century 12 are of a type which have occurred on numerous Irish sites. They are the crowned *L* variety and they seem by their quality and markings to be Dutch, probably manufactured specifically for the Irish market. The remaining 5 are plain bowls and have some similarities to the crowned *L* type.

The pipes have been divided according to their bowl type and an attempt has been made to date these groups closely. They can be further divided for convenience into two broad classes, the flat-heeled and the spurred variety.

Flat-heeled pipes

Group 1

Eight pipes, ranging in date from 1620 to 1680. All but one of the bowls are milled at the rim; one has initials on the base and one has bowl markings.

Fig. 10 : 1. A forward sloping milled bowl dating to *c.* 1620-50 (Oswald 1969, Fig. 53, No. 3), from layer 6.

Fig. 10 : 2. Round-heeled bulbous bowl of pinkish fabric. Both sides of the heel have a six-petalled rose; the rim is turned back giving appearance of a groove. Date *c.* 1620-5, Dutch (Duco 1981, 244, No. 24), from layer 6.

One other Dutch pipe (not illustrated) was found. It has a heel stamp with the initials *IB* in relief surrounded by pellets, with a crown over; this mark belonged to a Jan Boot in 1697, in 1744-53 to a Hendrik de Jong, in 1753-75 to Rut Boot, in 1775-1823 to Jan Bokhoven, in 1823 to Jacobus Overcamp and to Cornelius Zieleman in 1825-65. It probably belongs to the period 1670-1700 (Duco 1978, 50, Fig. 19).

Fig. 10 : 3. A taller bowl than others in this group. Broken square base with one half of an incised stamp remaining; the letter *L* appears to have been *HL* originally. Date *c.* 1640-70, south Lancashire (Davey 1982, 195, Fig. 13, No. 8); from immediately over layer 6.

Fig. 10 : 4. A forward sloping, poorly milled, large bulbous bowl, date *c.* 1660-80 (Oswald 1975, Fig. 3, No. 6), from below cobbled laneway.

Group 2 (Fig. 10 : 5)

Six pipes and 6 heel/stem fragments all with the same base stamp *IB*; some of the stamps are probably bowl stamps placed on the base (Bentley *et al.* 1980, 278-9, Fig. 4, No. 28). Some have a double ring, and this may be serrated. Date range *c.* 1690-1720. All are of south Lancashire types. Fig 10 : 5 is from layer 5.

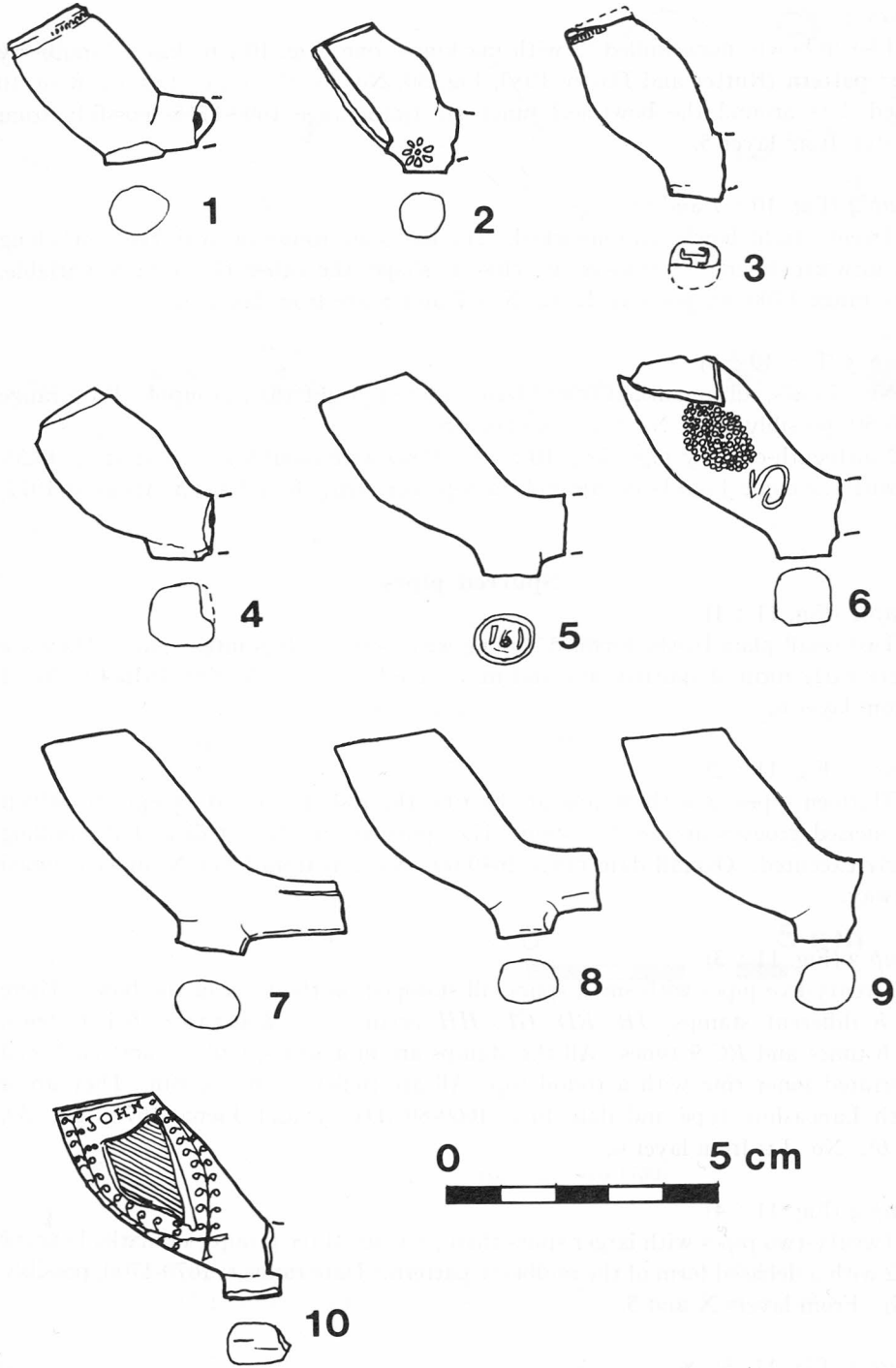


FIG. 10—Clay pipes—flat-heeled (1600-1800)

Group 3

Eleven bowls, none milled, 2 with markings; one (Fig. 10 : 6) has a 'mulberry tree' pattern (Rutter and Davey 1980, Fig. 50, No. 5); the other has a row of 10 raised dots around the bowl/heel junction. Date range 1690-1715, possibly from Chester, from layer 5.

Group 4 (Fig. 10 : 7 and 8)

Twenty-eight bowls, all unmarked. The bases are round or oval, the bowls long and forward sloping. Seventeen are close in shape, the other 11 are more variable. Date range 1700-30, possibly Irish. Nos 7 and 8 are from layer 5.

Group 5 (Fig. 10 : 9)

Nine bowls, all unmarked round bases, more upright than group 4. Date range 1730-50, possibly Irish. No. 9 is from layer 5.

Nineteenth-century pipe (Fig. 10 : 10). Bowl with moulded decoration, *c.* 1820-40, with the name John Blake around the top over a harp, from layer 5 (Atkinson 1977, 10).

Spurred pipes*Group 1* (Fig. 11 : 1)

Two small plain bowls, forward sloping with very small pointed spurs. They are a very early form of spurred pipe and may have been made locally, 1610-40. No. 1 is from layer 6.

Group 2 (Fig. 11 : 2)

Thirteen pipes, 3 with milling at the rim, the rest unmarked except one which has incised grooves around the stem. The spurs are mostly small and the milling poorly executed. Overall date range 1640-60. No. 2 is from layer X under cobbled laneway.

Group 3 (Fig. 11 : 3)

Twenty-five pipes with small spurs, all stamped on the back of the bowl. There are 8 different stamps: *IB*, *RD*, *GL*, *HH* occur once, *EA* twice, *RA* 4 times, *GA* 6 times and *RC* 9 times. All the stamps are in a semi-circular frame enclosing a serrated inner ring with a trefoil top. All are rouletted at the rim. They are a south Lancashire type and date to *c.* 1660-80 (Davey and Pierce 1977, Fig. 39, No. 6). No. 3 is from layer 6.

Group 4 (Fig. 11 : 4)

Twenty-two pipes with larger spurs than previous three groups, unmarked except for 2 with a debased form of the mulberry pattern. Date range *c.* 1670-1700, possibly Irish. From layers X and 5.

Group 5 (Fig. 11 : 5)

Twelve pipes all slightly later in date than group 4. All plain unmarked bowls. Date range 1680-1710, possibly Irish. No. 5 is from layer X.

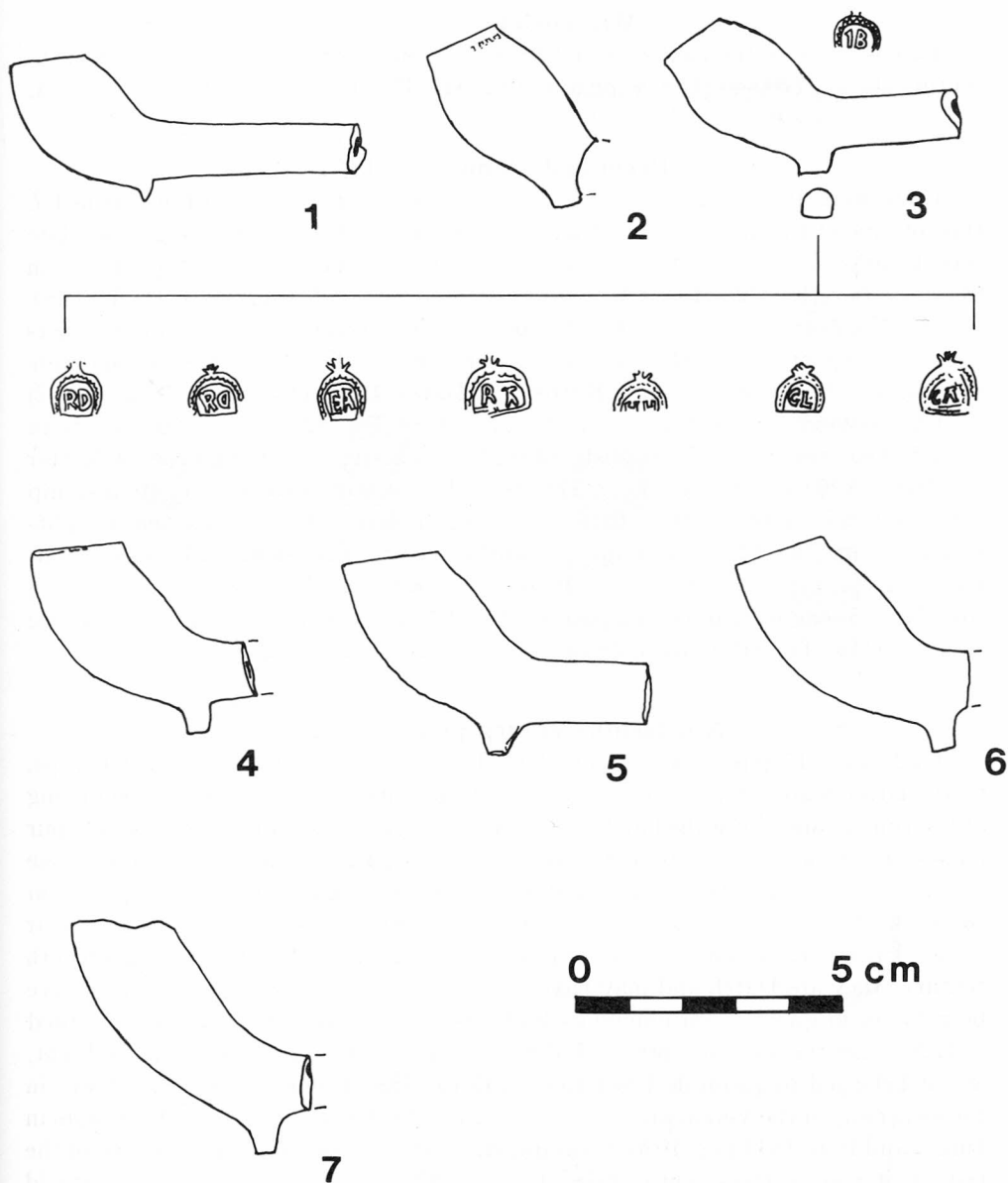


FIG. 11—Clay pipes—spurred (1610-1750)

Group 6 (Fig. 11 : 6)

Thirty-three pipes, mostly with large forward sloping bowls, straight backs and curving fronts. Date range 1680-1710, possibly Irish. No. 6 is from layer 5.

Group 7 (Fig. 11 : 7)

Six large bowls, straight-backed with a long curving form, date *c.* 1720-50, possibly Irish, from layer 5.

Wig curlers (Fig. 12)

Two wig curler fragments (8 and 9) were found, both of an early eighteenth-century date *c.* 1700-40 (Le Cheminant 1982, 348, Fig. 1, Nos 5 and 9), from layer 5.

Decorated stems (Fig. 12)

There were 46 decorated stem fragments, of which 32 belong to the crowned *L* type of pipe of the nineteenth century (Fig. 13 : 1 and 2); the remaining 14 are late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century in date. Six of the latter type are from Chester. Two (Fig. 12 : 1 and 3) are Chester lozenge type 2 (Rutter and Davey 1980, Fig. 52, No. 2) and date to *c.* 1690-1710; both are from layer 5. The *TO* in the corners of this stamp probably refers to Thomas or Timothy Ormes both of whom were working in Chester at this time (Rutter and Davey 1980, 143). Three (Fig. 12 : 2) are Chester lozenge type 5 (Rutter and Davey 1980, Fig. 52 : 5), *c.* 1690-1710, from layer 5. One stem (Fig. 12 : 4), unstratified, has a Chester oval stamp type 39 (Rutter and Davey 1980, Fig. 56, No. 39), *c.* 1730-60. There was one good quality stem stamp with the name 'John Sparks', date and source uncertain, but probably early eighteenth-century (Fig. 12 : 5), from upper disturbed layers. Five stems with two different roller stamps, type and date uncertain, one stem with a rouletted design (Fig. 12 : 6) from layer 5; one with an incised pattern (Fig. 12 : 7) from layer X. All of the above stamped stems fall within the date range of the main body of pipes.

Nineteenth-century pipes (Fig. 13)

There were 17 pipe bowls of this date, 12 of which are of the crowned *L* type. Of the latter, 8 are complete bowls and 4 are fragments. All but one have fine milling at the rim, all are thin-walled and finely polished. There are 4 different types of spur marks; 5 have a shamrock on both sides of the spur, 4 have the arms of Gouda, one an eight-pointed cog-wheel design, and one has a tower motif. All the stamps are on the back of the bowl and are oval except for one, which is larger and has a circular serrated ring. These pipes would appear to date to the middle of the nineteenth century; they are Dutch and may have been made for the Irish market. They have been found in quantity on numerous Irish sites. The crowned *L* was first recorded in 1726 under the name of Cornelis Luijnenburg and in 1730 under Cornelis de Light, and it belonged to Jacob de Light from 1745 to 1753. From 1754 to 1821 it was in the ownership of the Verzijl family. From 1821 to 1833 it was owned by the Stomman family and from 1833 to *c.* 1930 it was owned by the van der Want family, one of the last great Gouda firms (Duco 1978, 48, 127, No. 9). The Drogheda pipes would appear to belong to the last period of production. Of the other 5 in this group, 2 are similar to those discussed but they have no markings. There are also 3 smaller pipes, not quite as well finished as the rest. None of the 17 pipes shows any sign of having been used; all were found close together on the site in layers 3 and 4 and may have been broken and thrown away. They can be dated to 1830-60.

The bulk of the spurred pipes, with a few early seventeenth-century exceptions, date to 1660-1750. The flat-heeled pipes also, with a few exceptions, date mainly to 1680-1750 and this seems to be the period of the greatest activity on the site as far as the deposition of pipes is concerned.

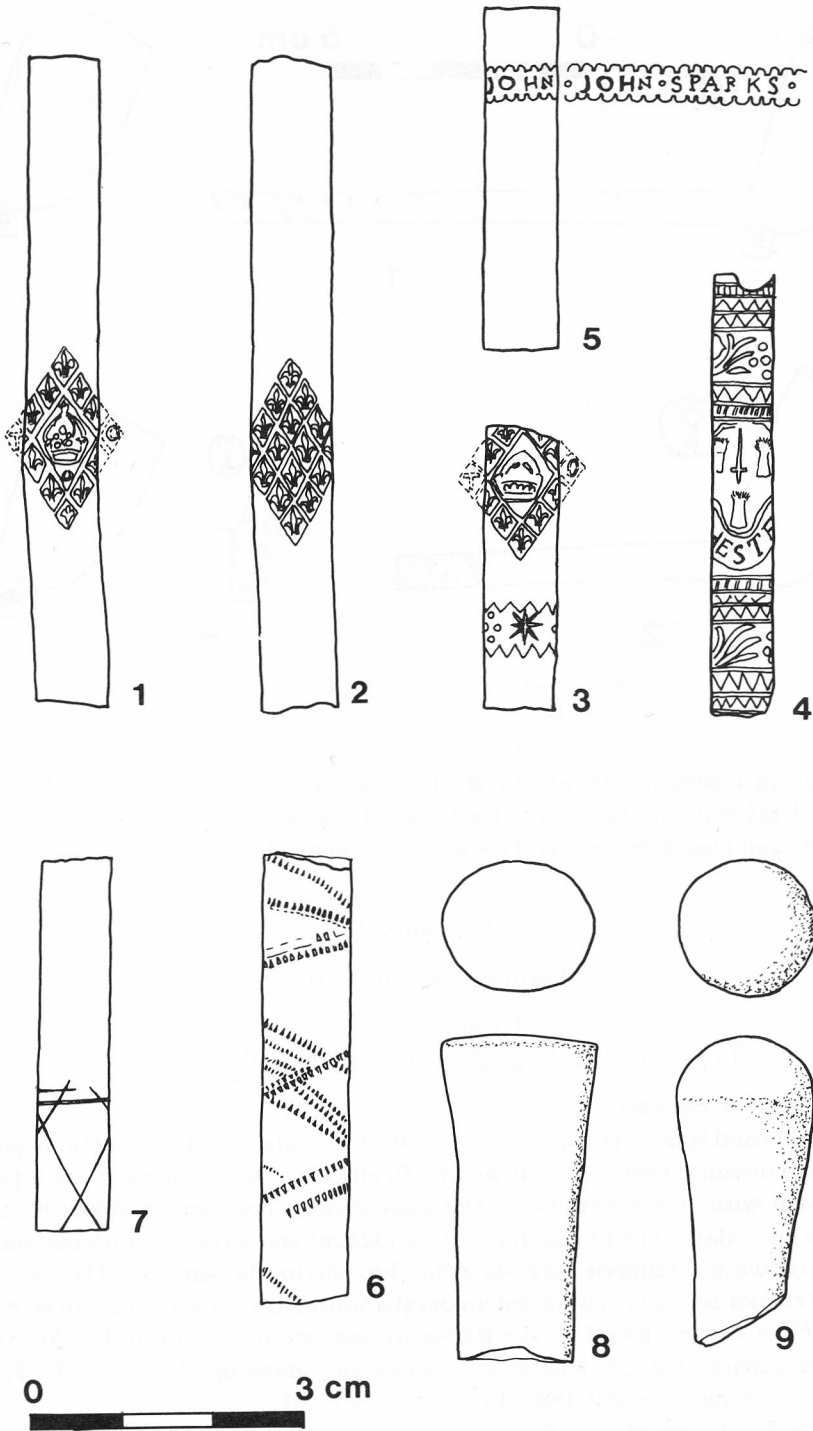


FIG. 12—Decorated pipe stems and wig curlers

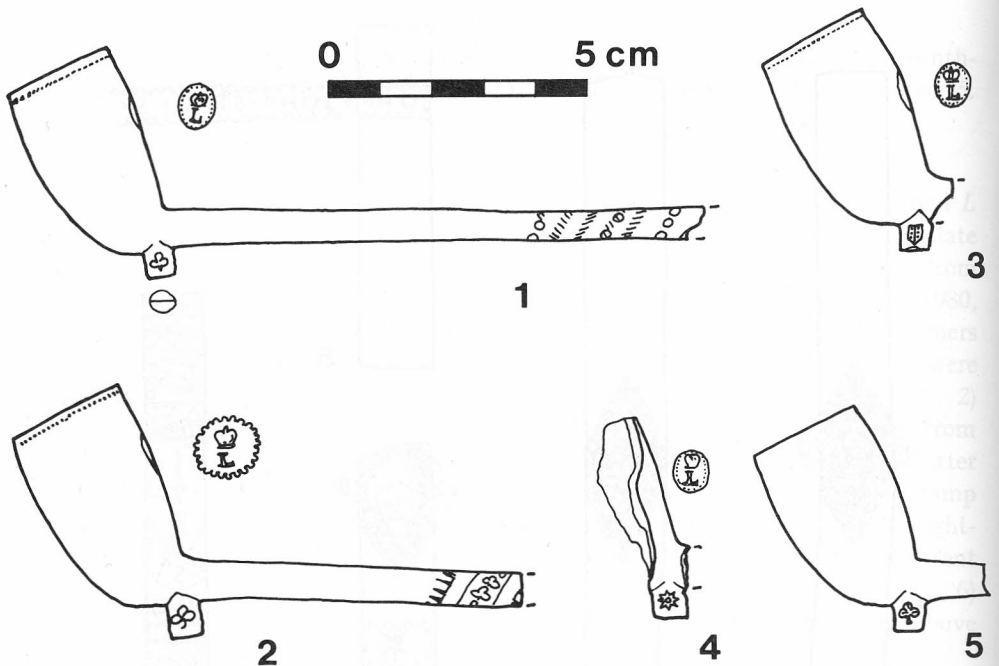


FIG. 13—Clay pipes—nineteenth century

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to record my thanks to Mr Peter Davey of the Institute of Extension Studies, University of Liverpool, for his kind assistance in the compiling of this appendix, and also to Mr Adrian Oswald for his help with the dating.

Appendix II

Decorated pavement tiles

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Two-coloured (inlaid) tiles

Nos 1003 and 933C. The larger of the two fragments (No. 1003) contains portion of an inlaid design showing a saltire motif. In one angle of the saltire is half a pierced cross design with trefoil terminals. The glaze gives a light yellow colouring to the shallow white inlay. The tile quarry is thick (32mm) and larger than normal but was badly fired with a reduced core showing through to the surface. The design on No. 1003 cannot be closely paralleled amongst known Irish material but can be related to one of the designs found in the thirteenth-century pavement at Duiske Abbey, Graiguenamanagh, County Kilkenny (Bradley and Manning 1981, Fig. 5 : 5), and one at Christ Church (Street 1882, Pl. 1, 9).

The smaller fragment (No. 933C) contains portion of an inlaid circular band but the actual design cannot be determined.