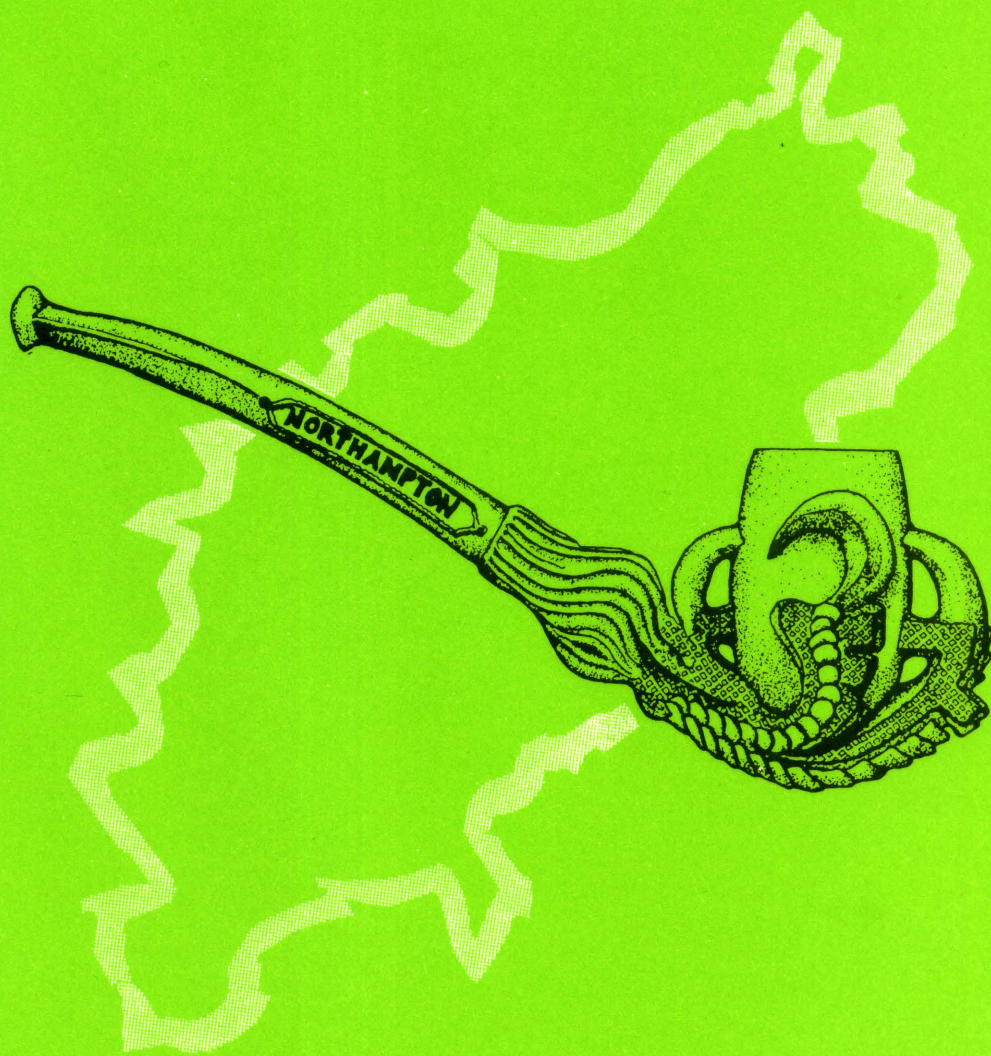


# NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CLAY TOBACCO-PIPES AND PIPEMAKERS



W.R.G. MOORE





A smoking scene  
Decoration on a wine-cooler made by Davenport, Staffs, c 1800–15.  
*Northampton Museums*

# NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CLAY TOBACCO-PIPES AND PIPEMAKERS

*by*

W. R. G. Moore

*Keeper of Archaeology  
Northampton Museums  
and Art Gallery*



Northampton Museums and Art Gallery

1980

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Guildhall Road,  
Northampton 1980

ISBN 0 9501076 1 1

Typesetting by Nene Graphic Ltd., Northampton  
Printed by G.B. Rotorgraph Ltd., Northampton



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## Preface

Fragments of clay pipes are some of the most familiar objects found in the soil. Their fragile nature, low cost and continual use during three centuries has resulted in pieces being scattered everywhere. Almost any disturbance of the soil around a town or village will produce at least a few portions of pipe stems.

During the last twenty-five years, several detailed studies of English clay pipes have been made, with a particular emphasis on dating by typology and on matching makers' marks with documented pipemakers. Both in Britain and North America, clay pipes have proved invaluable in the dating of excavated sites and in tracing patterns of trade and distribution.

This particular study, which is concerned with the county of Northampton, attempts to describe and illustrate the local industry and its products, relating it to a wider context. It is hoped that the work will be of interest to both the archaeologist and the local historian.

I should like to express my sincere thanks to a number of people who have kindly supplied me with information or examples of Northamptonshire clay pipes. I should like to mention in particular the following: D. R. Atkinson, R. Butlin, R. Colliass, Mrs. J. de Goris, G. Freeston, W. R. Gault, B. L. Giggins, A. Goldsworthy, R. Harper, B. E. Hensman, G. Hockley,

T. R. Key, R. E. Kitchener, R. Lakin, Mrs. L. R. Moore, H. Oak-Rhind, L. B. Scarratt, Mrs. J. Scouse, B. Sherlock, T. J. Shirley, J. Small, S. Upex, Mrs. D. Warren, R. Waters, A. Whitehead and J. Williams.

Through the personal recollections of several Northampton residents, I have gained a valuable insight into local pipe-making during the early part of this century. Thanks are due to Mrs. E. Barrett, Mrs. L. E. Dove, Mrs. E. E. Gardner and Miss F. Roberts, grand-daughters of the pipemaker A. Roberts (1); T. Chick, grandson of the pipemaker J. Chick (2); and S. W. D. Kent for their generous help.

The staff of Northamptonshire Record Office, Northampton Reference Library and colleagues at Northampton Museum have been a constant source of information and their help is gratefully acknowledged. The illustrations are by Paul Goff and I am particularly grateful for his careful work. The manuscript was read by Adrian Oswald and I wish to thank him for his encouragement and helpful advice. I should also like to thank Victor Hatley for commenting on the manuscript. My wife Pauline has been an invaluable help throughout and to her go my warmest thanks.

Finally, I am indebted to the Curator, W. N. Terry, and the committee of Northampton Museums for the support which made the publication of this work a possibility.



## The Introduction of Smoking

The smoking of tobacco using a clay pipe was a habit copied from the North American Indians and brought to England during the reign of Elizabeth I<sup>1</sup>. It soon became a well-known practice. William Harrison, writing of the year 1573 in his *Great Chronologie*, observed that 'In these daies the taking-in of the smoke of the Indian herbe called "Tobaco" by an instrument formed like a little ladell . . . is gretlie taken-up and used in England'.<sup>2</sup> The high price of tobacco, however, made smoking an expensive luxury. During the seventeenth century tobacco prices declined and smoking became commonplace. In 1614 Barnaby Rich remarked that tobacco 'is a commodity that is nowe as vendible in every tavern, wine and ale-house, as eyther wine, ale or beare'.<sup>3</sup>

The earliest evidence for smoking in Northamptonshire comes from the excavation of a windmill-mound at Lamport, where a few clay-pipe stems were discovered in a context probably of late-sixteenth-century date.<sup>4</sup>

Many disapproved of smoking. In a letter of 1608, for example, John Isham of Lamport Hall is praised for not taking up the habit: 'I am gladd thatt our Englysh Champyon hath the vycorye over thatt Indyan fume'.<sup>5</sup>

Nevertheless smoking spread rapidly and by 1637 tobacco was being sold in almost every county of England.<sup>6</sup> Accordingly we find a probate inventory dated 1640 of stock owned by John Pettiver, a mercer of Kettering, includes the following items:

Tobacco pipes	£2 10s. 0d.
Tobacco stalks	2s. 6d.
Tobacco	£6 0s. 0d. <sup>7</sup>

The clay pipes used in Northamptonshire before 1640 would have been obtained from pipemakers outside the county, as local production did not begin until about that time.

## Pipemaking in Northamptonshire

(Figs.1,2)

### Early Development 1640-1720

Clay pipes were made in England from *c* 1570 and within thirty years the industry was well established.<sup>8</sup> The main centre of production during the first half of the seventeenth century was London. The industry was controlled by monopolies which attempted to restrict to the capital the importation of tobacco and clay as well as the manufacture of pipes. However these

restrictions were never totally successful and when the monopolies were lifted in 1638–9, pipemaking was already becoming an established industry in some English towns and ports.

Pipemakers began work in several Northamptonshire towns and in at least one village between 1640 and 1680.<sup>9</sup> The earliest records of pipe-making in the county refer to: Northampton, from 1641; Stanwick, 1668; Daventry, from 1670; Higham Ferrers, 1674 and Towcester, from 1675. The first reference is found in the Northampton apprenticeship rolls, when in 1641 William Wilby (1) became apprenticed to Andrew Guill, a woollen-draper, to learn the trade of a tobacco-pipe maker. Guill was presumably a part-time pipemaker who learned his skills elsewhere, perhaps in London. After completing his apprenticeship in 1648, William Wilby (1) took a succession of apprentices, indicating that pipe-making was a flourishing and an expanding trade. At Daventry pipemaking was in existence by 1670, when Thomas Hollowell (1) was granted his freedom. Thomas, together with his son, trained six apprentices between 1672 and 1704 and a thriving industry is evident here as in Northampton.

With the survival of apprenticeship and freedom rolls, the records of Northampton and Daventry are particularly full. Unfortunately, the records for the rest of the county are more sporadic and only three other seventeenth-century pipemakers have been noted: Joseph Kingston and Peter Davis of Towcester and Edward Ward of Stanwick and Higham Ferrers. In view of the flourishing industry at Northampton and Daventry during the later seventeenth century, pipemaking was perhaps more significant in other Northamptonshire towns than the few surviving references might suggest.

By the latter part of the seventeenth century the popularity of smoking had increased considerably. This had been made possible by the continuing reduction in tobacco prices. At Bristol, for example, the cost of best tobacco in 1638 was one shilling an ounce; by 1681 the price had fallen to two shillings a pound.<sup>10</sup> The accounts of the borough of Northampton show that pipes were regularly purchased between 1692 and 1741 for use in the town hall.<sup>11</sup> Pipes were normally mentioned together with candles, but in 1698 '2 grosse of Pypes' were obtained for three shillings and in 1703 half a pound of tobacco was purchased for one shilling.<sup>12</sup>

Fragments of clay-pipe bowls of the later seventeenth century are very often found in Northamptonshire. The most common of all in the Northampton area are those of the period *c* 1660–80.

The total number of recorded pipemakers continues to rise until *c* 1720 and it appears that pipemaking was more widespread at the beginning of the eighteenth century than at any other time.

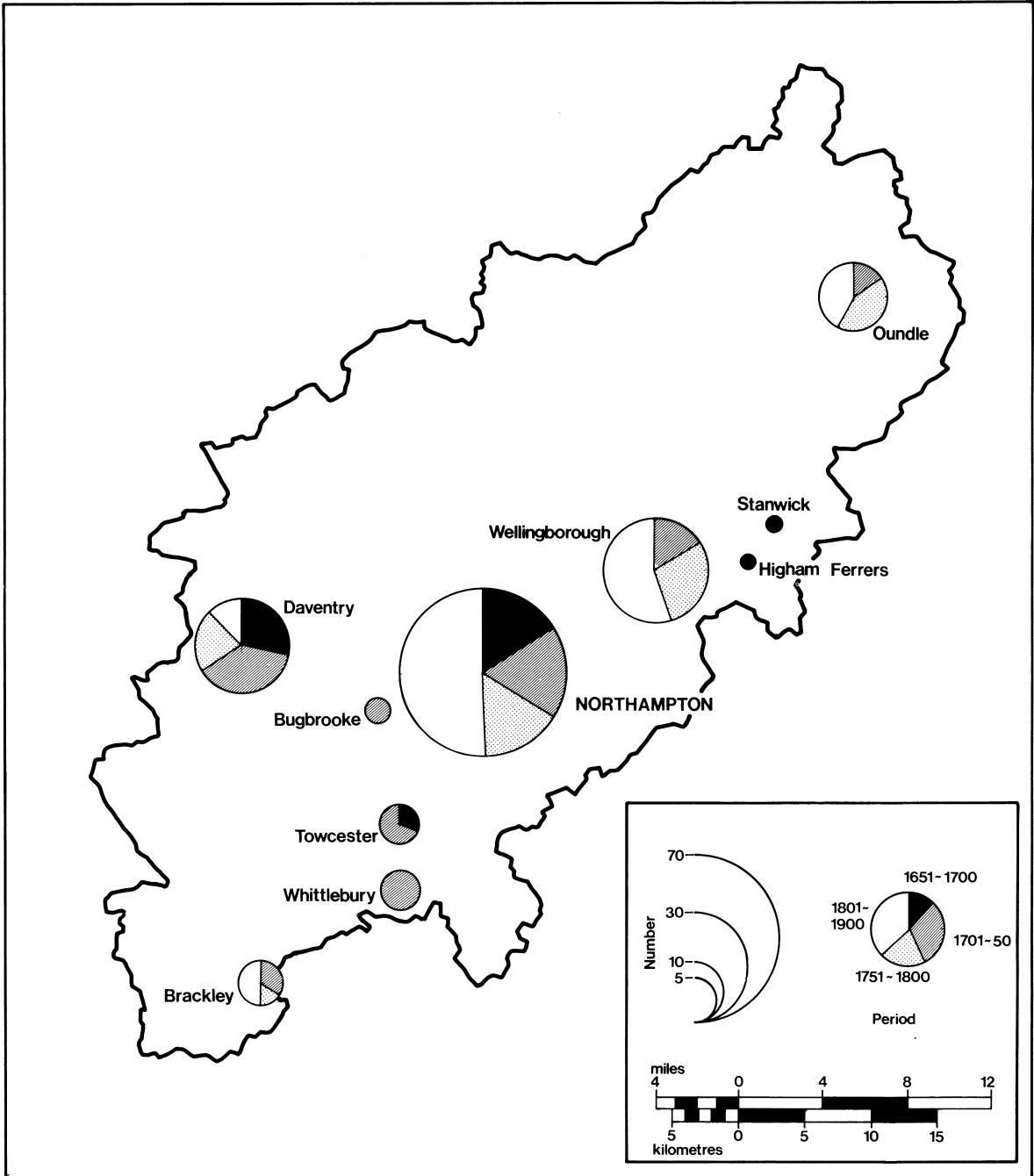


Fig. 1 Distribution of Northamptonshire pipemakers 1651–1900

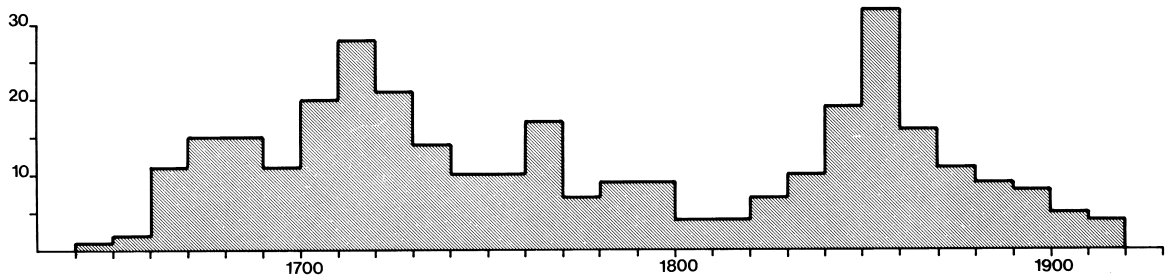


Fig. 2 Numbers of pipemakers working in Northamptonshire



## A Weakening Industry 1720-1820

There was a decline in the number of pipemakers working in Northamptonshire *c* 1720–1820, although there was some regional variation. This fall in numbers in the western half of the county was particularly noticeable and no further references to pipemakers at Towcester, Bugbrooke and Whittlebury are found after 1740. A different situation is found in the east of the county, where at Wellingborough and Oundle there was an increase in the number of pipemakers during the second half of the eighteenth century. This trend is paralleled in neighbouring Lincolnshire.<sup>13</sup>

It has been observed that snuff-taking became fashionable during the eighteenth century. Fairholt suggested that it increased considerably during the reign of Queen Anne.<sup>14</sup> In 1773 Dr Johnson could say that ‘Smoking has gone out’<sup>15</sup> and Cowper wrote in 1782:

Says the Pipe to the Snuff-box, I can’t understand  
What the ladies and gentlemen see in your face,  
That you are in fashion all over the land,  
And I am so much fallen into disgrace.<sup>16</sup>

A general decline in pipemaking in England during the course of the eighteenth century has been suggested by Oswald, who attributes this to the increasing use of snuff.<sup>17</sup> Some believe, however, that snuff-taking was never widespread and that pipes remained in popular use.<sup>18</sup>

Clay-pipe bowls of the period *c* 1710–80 are noticeably rare from the Northampton area and account for only about five per cent of the bowls found. A similar rarity has recently been observed in Lincoln<sup>19</sup> and Cambridgeshire.<sup>20</sup>

## Revival 1820-60

A second period of expansion in the clay-pipe industry took place during the nineteenth century and there is a considerable rise in the number of known pipemakers *c* 1820–60. Some of this is due, no doubt, to the fact that trades were now more frequently recorded than ever before in the documents. Nevertheless, a period of considerable activity is proved by the large numbers of nineteenth-century pipe fragments found in the county, made to supply the growing industrial population. A general revival of pipe-making was apparently taking place in many industrial areas of England, from London, through the Midlands, to Lancashire and Yorkshire.<sup>21</sup>

Whereas in earlier times most pipemakers seem to have been of local origin, the census records show that during the period 1841–71, sixty-eight per cent of Northamptonshire pipemakers were born outside the county. The development of better communications, particularly the railways, was giving rise to a considerable mobility of population (Fig. 3).

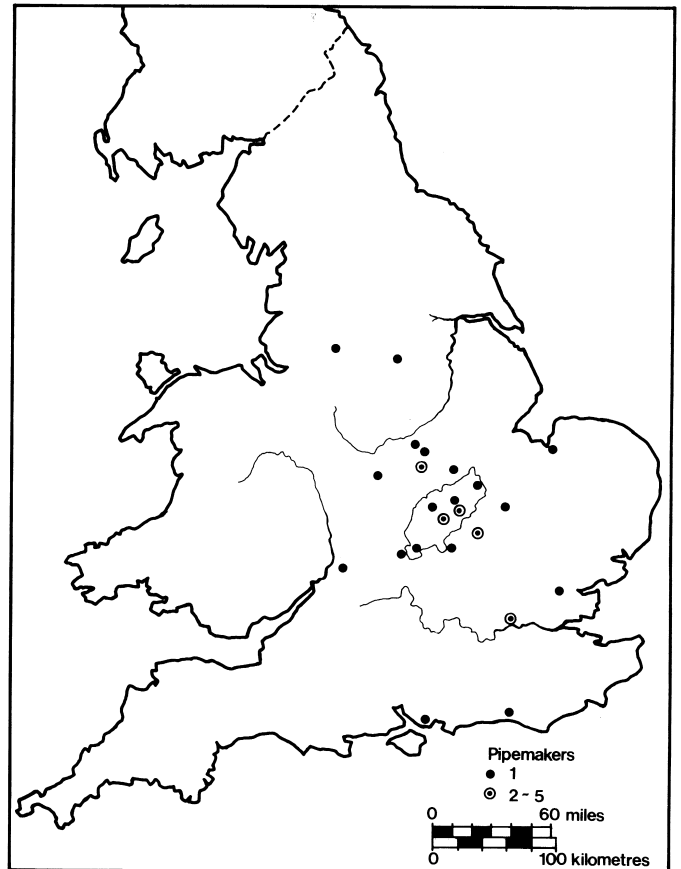


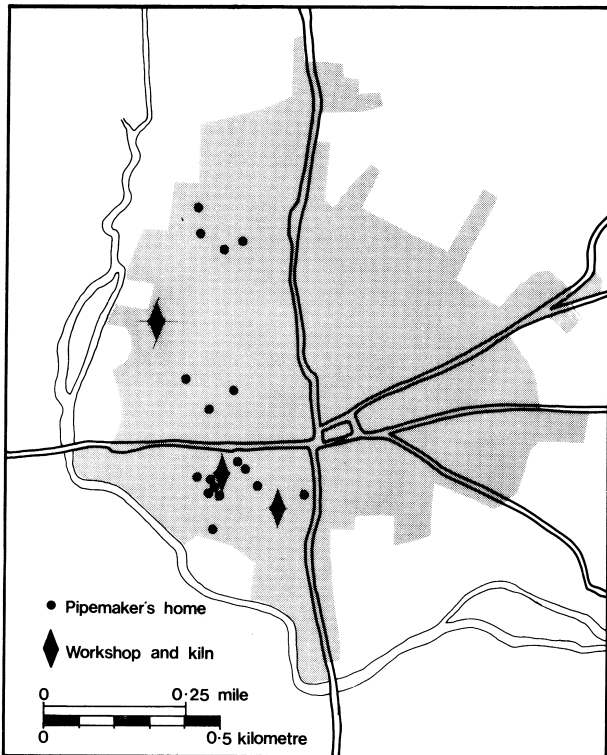
Fig. 3 Places of birth of pipemakers working in Northamptonshire 1851–71

Clay pipes were made in only five Northamptonshire towns during the nineteenth century. Production ceased at two of these during the 1850s: it is last recorded at Daventry in 1851 and at Oundle in 1854. In Northampton only three workshops were active after 1840 (Fig. 4), but their output must have been considerable.

## The Final Years 1860-1920

The clay-pipe industry virtually collapsed in the second half of the nineteenth century. After 1860 the number of recorded pipemakers declines continuously. The industry, as previously indicated, had died out in two places during the 1850s. It is then last documented at Brackley in 1867 and at Wellingborough in 1871. Finally, in Northampton, pipemaking lasted until *c* 1920.

During the eighteenth and earlier nineteenth centuries the use of clay pipes survived the introduction of snuff, meershaum pipes and cigars. However, the introduction of the sturdy briar pipe, which reached England *c* 1856,<sup>22</sup> and then the cigarette, proved to be the downfall of the fragile clay pipe. French briar pipes were expensive at first. Fairholt said that in 1859 briars were



**Fig. 4 Pipemakers in Northampton 1841–1900**  
The three workshops/kilns shown on the map are from north (top) to south: 63 Scarletwell Street, active *c* 1837–1920 (Pl. 1); 18 Horseshoe Street, active *c* 1840–93 (p. 29); Court 2, Foundry Street, active *c* 1837–1903. The location of homes and workshops in the western half of the town was presumably related to the availability of suitable premises – small, terraced houses with yards and workshops. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries pipemaking was carried out in the north and east part of the town.

about three shillings each.<sup>23</sup> By *c* 1910 the price had fallen to about fourpence each.<sup>24</sup>

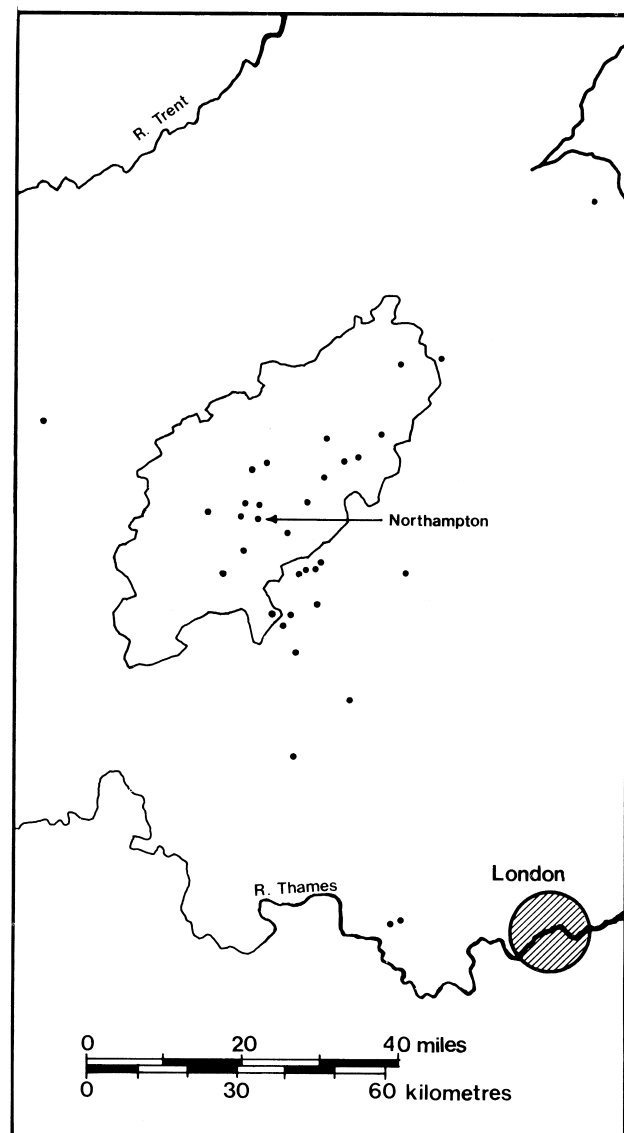
One of the first British firms to make cigarettes on a large scale was W.D. & H.O. Wills, tobacco manufacturers of Bristol.<sup>25</sup> Wills began making cigarettes in 1871. The introduction of cigarette-making machines in 1883 resulted in lower prices and Wills ‘Wild Woodbine’, for example, introduced in 1888, were retailed at five for a penny. Cigarette sales mounted steadily and by 1918 more tobacco was consumed in cigarettes than in pipes.

Another source of competition developed between the clay-pipe makers themselves. Improved transport and communications enabled some firms to expand, which sent other smaller pipemakers out of business. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century pipes were being widely distributed in Britain; pipes made by W. Southorn of Broseley, Shropshire, and French pipes made by Fiolet of St. Omer, for instance, were in use over the whole country.<sup>26</sup> The local firm of A. Roberts, the last Northamptonshire clay-pipe manufacturer, was supplying pipes to a large area around Northampton during the period *c* 1885–1920 (Fig. 5).

## Manufacture and Distribution

### Sources of Clay

‘Of Tobacco-pipe-Clay an Excellent Sort . . . is digg’d up in Northampton Field, on the East Side of the Town’. Morton then continues with a useful description of the Northampton pits, which he visited in 1705.<sup>27</sup> The clay was found over an area of many acres. It was black or grey in colour and was usually found at a depth of about six feet, but in places was only two feet deep. The clay was taken to neighbouring and more-distant counties. Consequently, Morton tells us that by *c* 1705, ‘So much of it has been digg’d up at Northampton in the last Thirty,



**Fig. 5 Distribution of pipes made by A. Roberts, Northampton *c* 1885–1920.**  
The find-spots are mostly in Northamptonshire and North Buckinghamshire.



or Forty Years, that, as the Workmen say, there is not above a Bench or two of it left'. Nevertheless, the clay continued to be exploited during the eighteenth century and between 1726 and 1771 it was advertised in the columns of the *Northampton Mercury*.<sup>28</sup> The price of clay varied between fourpence to one shilling a hundredweight.

The Northampton pits have been located between the former militia stores and grandstand on the Racecourse,<sup>29</sup> although Morton mentioned that in his day they were 'upon the outmost Eastern Part of Northampton Field, almost under Abington Wall'.

Perhaps other clay pits in Northamptonshire were used by pipemakers during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries but the only known reference is to some inferior clay from Moulton.<sup>30</sup>

Presumably at some time during the period *c* 1771–1830 local supplies of pipe-clay were exhausted and Devon clay came into use.<sup>31</sup> Pipes made in the middle and later nineteenth century from Devon clay are generally smoother and whiter than pipes of earlier date, made with local clay.

## Pipe Manufacture

Pipemakers lived and worked usually in the back streets of towns where low-value property could be found and the smoke from the kilns would be tolerated (Fig.4).<sup>32</sup> At the rear of a terraced house or cottage (Pl.1), pipes would be made in a small workshop and fired in a kiln often situated in the yard.<sup>33</sup> A stable would frequently be situated nearby, as many pipemakers kept a horse for the distribution of their wares.

The following account, published in 1906, gives a good impression of the process of manufacture:

First, the clay is washed and 'sifted' to rid it of extraneous substance. It is then well soaked and tempered by hammering with a heavy iron bar; this renders it soft and malleable. After a further soaking the operator, taking a small lump, rolls it out on a table, first by hand, then by means of a shaped board, until it obtains the rough form of a pipe with long stem and knob at the end to represent the bowl. The rough shapes are left to dry partially. When ready one is taken and pierced right up the stem with a long steel instrument (a delicate operation requiring a nice sense of touch) and placed in an iron mould, which is made in halves closely fitting together, and the exact shape of the finished pipe. The mould is inserted into a small machine, consisting of a screw, gin-head, and lever handle, and pressure induced by the lever compresses the clay until it entirely fills the mould, and at the same time hollows the bowl of the pipe. The shaped clay is now released from the mould, the piercer is withdrawn, and the pipe placed in a rack to dry further. It is then taken by the finisher, who scrapes off any roughness and once more introduces the piercer, to make sure the

draught is clear. After further drying the pipes are packed in fire-brick boxes, termed 'saggers', and baked in a coke-heated kiln for eight hours. After the withdrawal and cooling of the pipes sealing wax is applied to each stem-end to prevent adhesion to the lips of the smoker, and the process of manufacture is complete.<sup>34</sup>

Methods of production changed very little through the centuries. The 'screw' (a small bench-vice) and the moulds are sometimes mentioned in seventeenth-century sources, for instance in the probate inventory, dated 1674, of Edward Ward of Higham Ferrers (Pl.2). However the use of coke and saggers<sup>35</sup> in the kiln and 'sealing wax' on the end of the pipe stems were probably nineteenth-century innovations.

Pipemakers' tools are described and illustrated by Oswald.<sup>36</sup> Unfortunately no tools or moulds used by Northamptonshire pipemakers have been preserved.<sup>37</sup>

## Distribution

The distribution pattern of pipes, established by recording the find-spots of fragments with makers' marks, results from a whole series of activities. Initially, distribution took place when the pipemaker delivered consignments of new pipes to numerous inns, public houses, tobacconists and shops. Transport was usually by pack-horse, horse and cart, or hand-cart,<sup>38</sup> which limited the marketing area to a radius of twenty or thirty miles.<sup>39</sup> Further dispersal outside the marketing area occurred when pipes were purchased and taken to more-distant destinations. Eventually, when broken and discarded, pipe fragments were thrown into gardens, fields, rivers and rubbish dumps.

Before *c* 1640 most of the pipes used in Northamptonshire were probably obtained from London. Pipemaking outside the capital was unusual at this period and London pipes were being used throughout England.<sup>40</sup> A pattern of more localised distribution developed during the later seventeenth century as pipemaking became widespread. Most pipes are found within an area of up to thirty-miles radius. Those from Northamptonshire, for instance, of the period *c* 1780–1850 have been found up to eighteen miles from their sources.

Distribution after *c* 1850 became wider with the development of the railways, cheaper transport and a more mobile population. Furthermore, a decreasing number of manufacturers meant that pipes of surviving makers were in demand over a wider area.<sup>41</sup> Pipes found in Northamptonshire include examples from France, London, Glasgow, Bristol, Coventry, Leicester and Broseley. The last Northampton manufacturer, A. Roberts, dominated the local area from *c* 1885, selling pipes up to thirty miles from Northampton.<sup>42</sup> Some Roberts' pipes

were carried further afield and have been found up to sixty miles from their source (Fig. 5).

Clay pipes were sold for very little: their wholesale price in the mid-nineteenth century was about one shilling and fourpence a gross.<sup>43</sup> They were retailed at about a farthing or halfpenny each, according to size, and some public houses even gave them away to regular customers.<sup>44</sup>

## Northamptonshire Pipes

### Identification and Dating

#### Unmarked Bowls

These have been dated approximately by reference to Oswald's general typology.<sup>45</sup> Dating is approximate because changes in bowl form did not occur simultaneously over the whole country and local dating evidence from archaeological excavations is so far absent. Unmarked bowls cannot be attributed to individual makers, but as most pipes had a limited distribution, one can assume that types found frequently in the Northampton area would have been made in the county.

#### Plain Stems

Both thickness and stem bore tend to decrease with time. Typical stem bores of Northamptonshire pipes, measured in sixty-fourths of an inch,<sup>46</sup> are as follows:

Seventeenth century	8, 7, 6
Eighteenth century	6, 5
Nineteenth century	5, 4

#### Makers' Marks

A maker's initials can be found on the base of the bowl, on the spur beneath the bowl, or more rarely on the bowl itself or on the stem. Initials have been assigned to a documented pipemaker only when:

- (a) the shape of the bowl and the style of mark are of the correct period,
- (b) several examples of the mark have been found in an area up to thirty miles from the presumed source of manufacture.

Although a number of different makers' initials have been found on pipes in the county dating from *c* 1640 none have been attributed to Northamptonshire makers until the period *c* 1780–1820, when large initials (3–4mm high) were appearing (Fig. 7). Smaller initials (1½–3mm high) were found after *c* 1825 (Figs. 8, 9). After 1850, Northamptonshire pipes were often marked incuse with a full name and town of origin along the stem and the moulding of initials on the spur gradually went out of fashion.

#### Decoration

A standard feature of seventeenth-century bowls is a narrow band of rouletting just below the lip of the bowl. The rouletting might not be continuous around the bowl or it might sometimes appear as a groove. This feature

became less noticeable and then disappeared *c* 1710. With the exception of rouletting, Northamptonshire pipes were undecorated until *c* 1780–1820,<sup>47</sup> when broad fluting appeared on a few bowls. Well-executed, simple decoration of oak leaves and narrow fluting was frequent *c* 1825–50 as seen, for example, on the pipes of F. Street of Northampton (Fig. 8). After *c* 1850 more complex designs appeared, under the influence of meerschauts and French clay pipes. The wide range of patterns made by A. Roberts of Northampton *c* 1885–1920 illustrate some of the numerous types in use at the end of the period.<sup>48</sup> All over England similar designs were being made by different pipemakers during the nineteenth century as the moulds were obtained from a very small number of mould-makers.

#### Overall Length

There are no complete pipes surviving of pre-nineteenth-century date, but examples from London show that the overall length grew from about eight inches in the mid-seventeenth century to about fifteen inches in the late eighteenth century.<sup>49</sup> Complete pipes made by A. Roberts, *c* 1885–1920, exist in three lengths: *c* 5 inches, 11 inches and 19½ inches.

For the seventeenth and eighteenth century the general types of pipe bowls found and probably made in the county are illustrated. The types correspond to those defined by Oswald<sup>50</sup> and are preceded by G. Their rarity is indicated by:

- (R) rare – up to five examples known,  
(C) common – more than twenty examples known.

From *c* 1780 products attributed to individual makers are illustrated.

The stem-bore diameters (s.b.) of figured pipes are given in sixty-fourths of an inch. Figured types are in Northampton Museums (N.M.) unless an individual's collection is mentioned.<sup>51</sup> All pipes are drawn at full size.

### The Pipes (Figs. 6 - 14)

#### Fig 6 Bowl types *c* 1600–1710

The general trend throughout the century was an increase in bowl size. Rouletting around the lip was normal.

1. Small bowl with flat base, s.b.7; Boughton Green. G4, *c* 1600–40. (R)
2. Larger bowl with flat base, s.b.7; Bridge Street, Northampton. G5, *c* 1640–60. (C)
3. Increase in bowl size. Base often more protruding than illustrated example, s.b.7; Boughton Green. G6, *c* 1660–80. (C)
4. Bowl with almost straight sides, s.b.7; Drapery, Northampton. G7, *c* 1660–80.
5. Bowl with fairly small spur, s.b.7; Bridge Street, Northampton. G17, *c* 1640–80. (C)



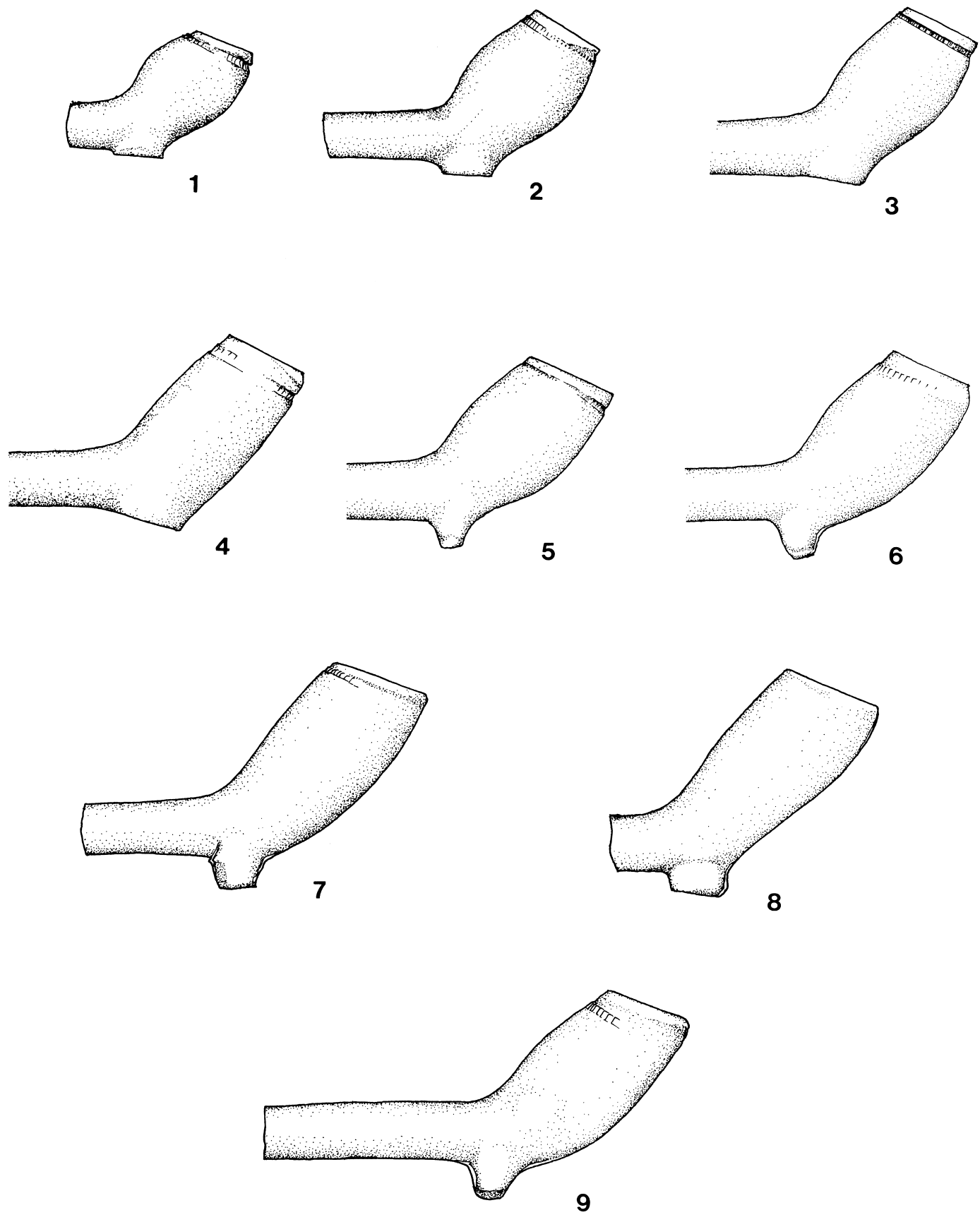


Fig. 6 Bowl types c 1600–1710

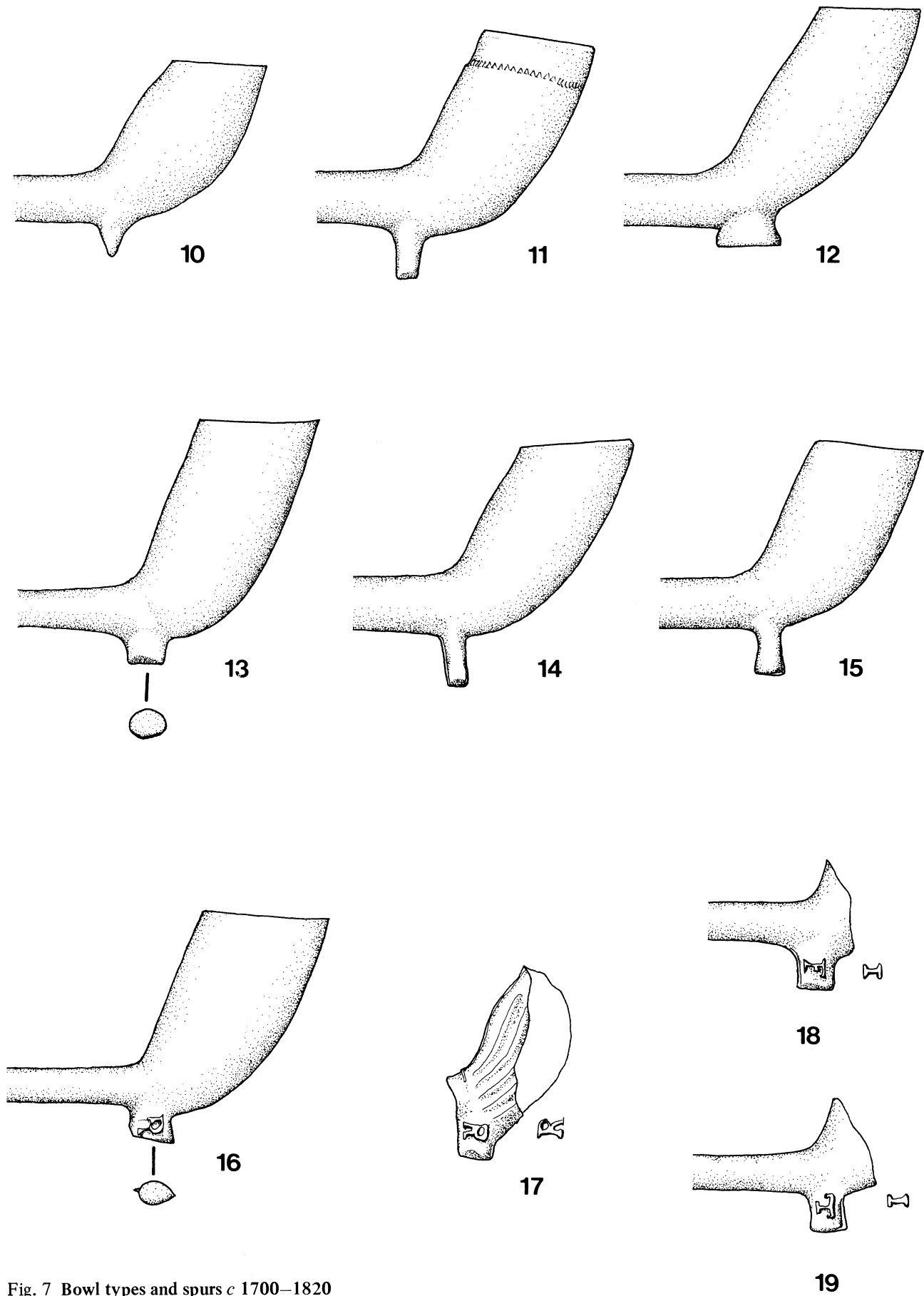


Fig. 7 Bowl types and spurs c 1700–1820

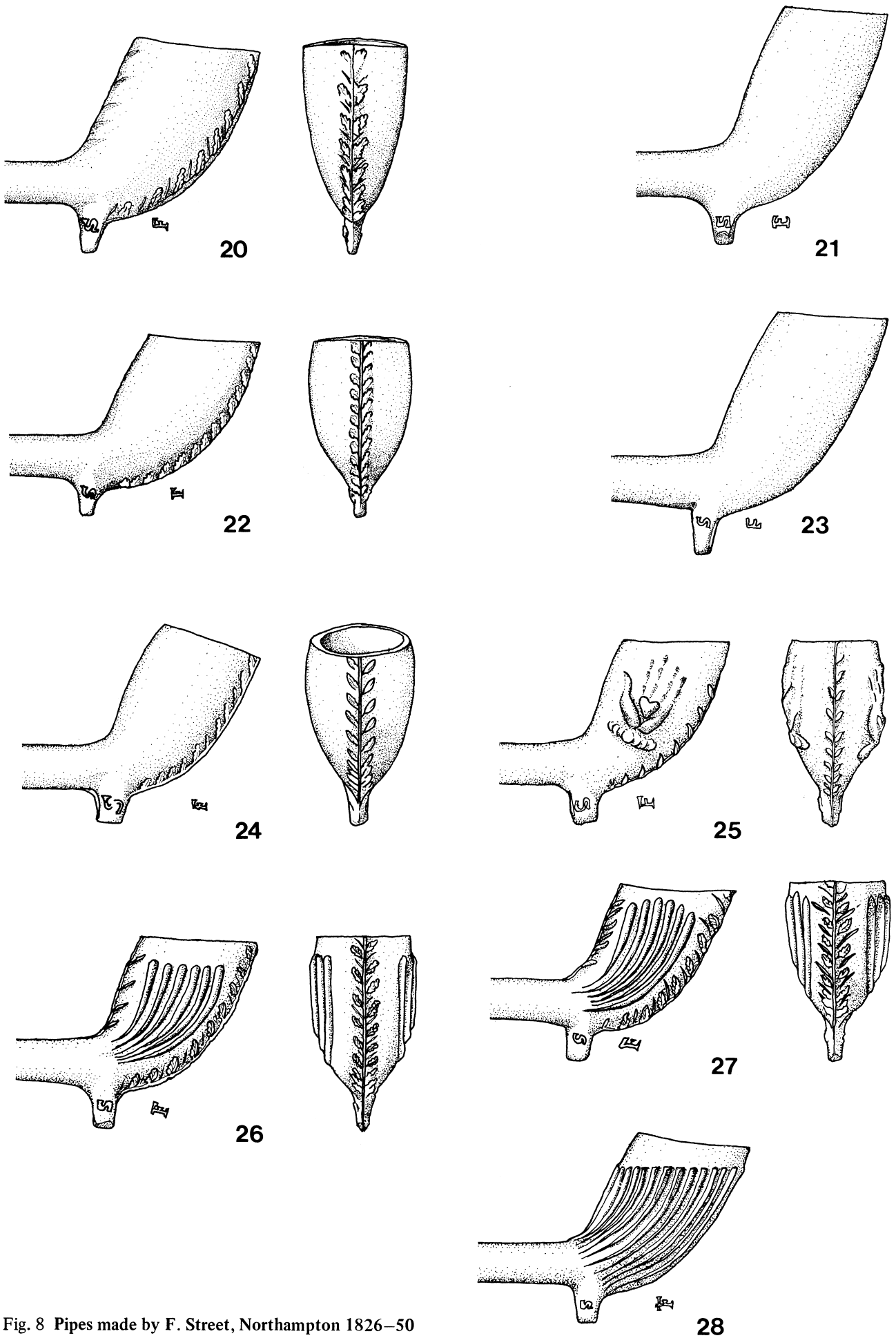


Fig. 8 Pipes made by F. Street, Northampton 1826–50

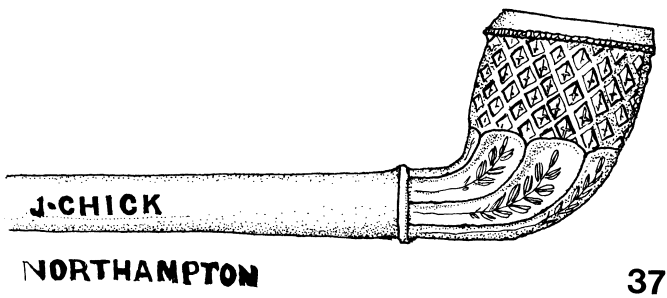
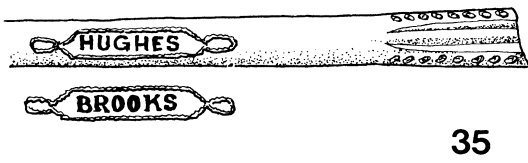
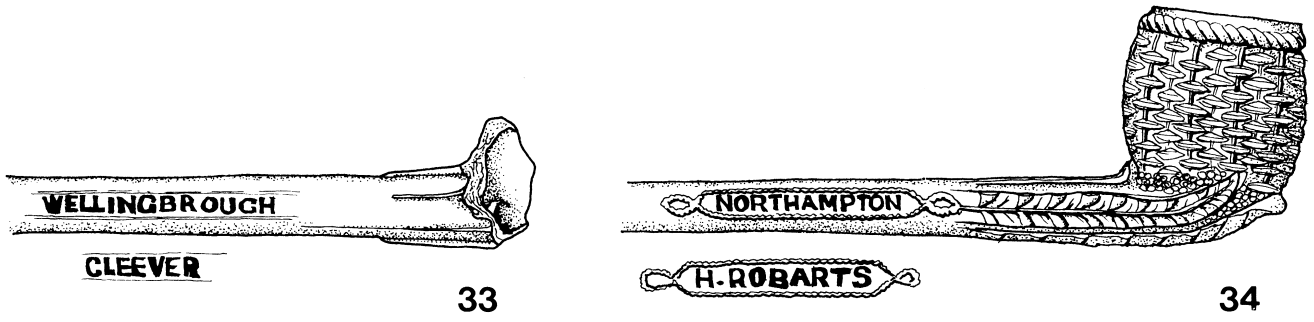
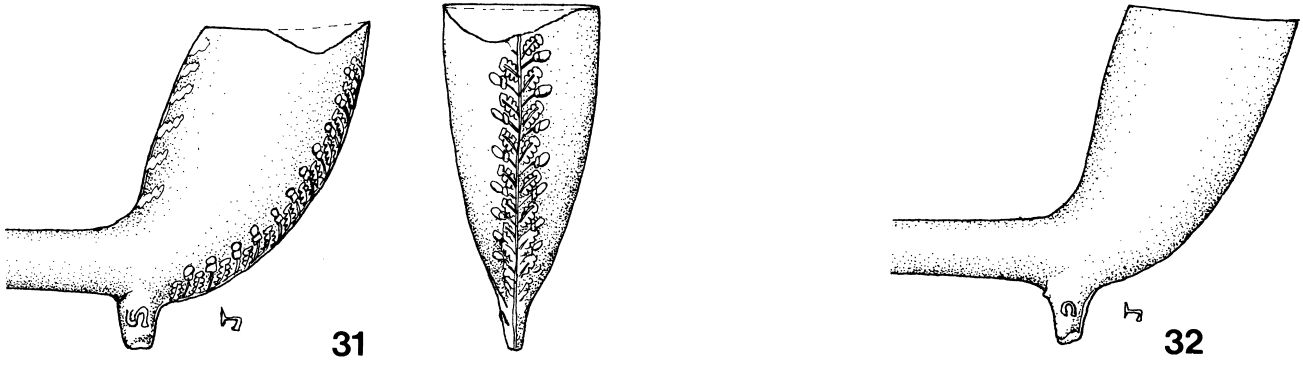
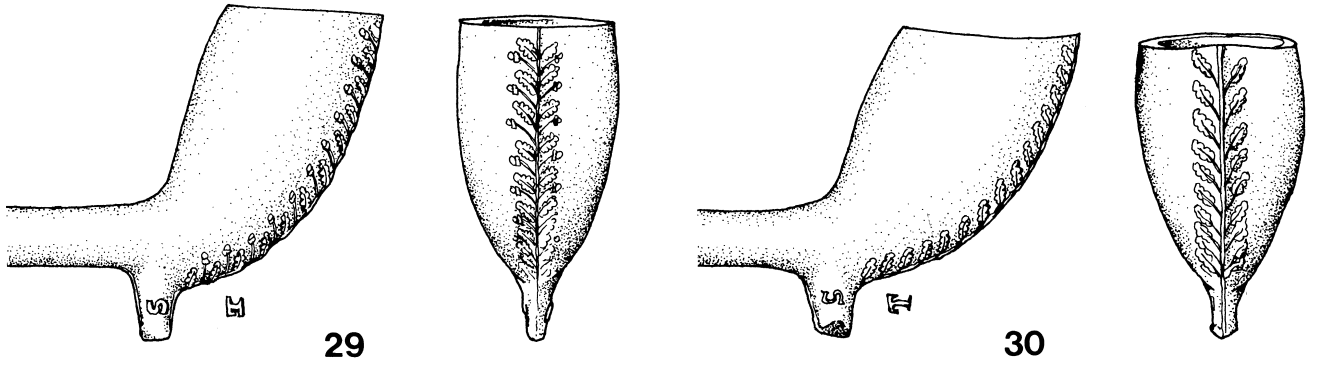


Fig. 9 Pipe bowls c 1825–70 and full-name marks c 1850–1900



6. Larger bowl with spur, s.b.7; College Street, Northampton. G18, c 1660–80. (C)
7. Long bowl with flat base, s.b.7; Fish Street, Northampton. G9, c 1680–1710.
8. Long bowl with straighter front and flat foot, s.b.6; Northampton. G8, c 1680–1710. (R)
9. Long bowl with spur, s.b.7; Fish Street, Northampton. G19, c 1690–1710. (C)

#### Fig. 7 Bowl types and spurs c 1700–1820

The lip of the bowl became almost parallel with the stem and rouletting virtually disappeared c 1700. Bowls became much thinner through the century. In Northamptonshire, bowls of c 1700–80 are uncommon finds and they do not easily conform to Oswald's general types. During the period c 1780–1820 large initial letters in relief are found on square spurs.

10. Bowl with well-curved front and small, pointed spur, s.b.6; Paulerspury. G21, c 1700–40. (R)
11. Fairly thick bowl with long spur, s.b.7; Cotton End, Northampton. c 1700–40. (R)
12. Thinner bowl, narrowing towards mouth, and a large, flat foot, s.b.5; 4 Derngate, Northampton (p. 29). G10, c 1700–40 (R)
13. Fairly tall bowl with straight sides and small, flat foot, s.b.5; Cotton End, Northampton. G12, c 1730–80. (R)
14. Bowl with lip at a rising angle and long, forward spur, s.b.5; Fish Street, Northampton. G22, c 1730–80. (R)
15. Bowl with fairly straight sides and long spur, s.b.6; Wood Street, Northampton. G23, c 1760–1800.
16. Tall, thin bowl with wide mouth, thin stem and square, flat-based spur with initials ?/R, s.b.5; Market Square, Northampton. G13, c 1780–1820. (R) (cf. G12, c 1730–80 and see no. 17).
17. Bowl (incomplete) decorated with broad fluting. Initials R/R on a square spur, s.b.5; Boughton Green. Twenty-one examples of spurs with large R/R recorded from Boughton Green, Duston, Northampton and Rothwell. Some known from N. Bucks. Possibly R. Roberts (1), Northampton, 1760–1818 (ob.).
18. Large initials I/F on a square spur, s.b.5; Boughton Green. Probably J. Fennell, Wellingborough, 1824 (ob.). Eighteen examples recorded from Blisworth, Boughton Green, Brixworth, Chapel Brampton, Northampton, Scaldwell and Towcester.
19. Large initials I/T on a square spur, s.b.4; Towcester. Probably one of the J. Testers, Wellingborough, 1762–97. Thirty-five examples recorded from Blisworth, Boughton Green, Duston, Ringstead, Towcester and Wellingborough. One from N. Bucks.

#### Fig. 8 Pipes made by F. Street, Northampton 1826–50

Pipes made during this period generally have thin-walled bowls, a small spur with maker's initials in relief and a stem bore of 4 or 5. Decoration is frequent.

- 20–28 Pipes with medium or small initials F/S on a small spur, s.b.4 or 5. Made by F. Street, Northampton, 1826–50. Between 350–400 examples recorded, mostly from Northampton, but also (up to 18 miles away) from Blisworth, Boughton Green, Brixworth, Bugbrooke, Chapel Brampton, Duston, Earls Barton, Scaldwell, Towcester, Yardley Gobion (Northants) and Bletchley, Bradwell, Hanslope, Stoke Goldington and Stony Stratford (Bucks). A pit group of the 1840s excavated near St. Peter's Street, Northampton in 1974 contained several examples associated with pipes of Hurst, Cow Cross Street, London.<sup>52</sup>
20. Bowl with wide mouth and oak-leaf design, front and back.
21. Plain bowl with short spur.
22. Small bowl with oak-leaf design at front.
23. Plain bowl with pointed spur.
24. Small, forward-drooping bowl with oak-leaf design at front.
25. Bowl with the heart-in-hand symbol of the Oddfellows (Whitehead coll.).
26. Bowl with six ribs each side and oak-leaf design front and back.
27. Similar, but shorter bowl.
28. Bowl decorated with fluting.

#### Fig. 9 Pipe bowls c 1825–70 and full-name marks c 1850–1900

29. Bowl with oak-leaf and acorn design at the front and initials T/S on the spur (see no. 30).
30. Bowl with oak-leaf design at the front and initials T/S on the spur. Made by T. Street, Northampton, 1838–59. Thirty-six examples of spurs marked T/S recorded from Blisworth, Boughton Green, Cogenhoe, Northampton and Scaldwell.
31. Bowl with oak-leaf and acorn design at the front and initials J/S on the spur. Maker unknown, but probably worked at 18 Horseshoe Street, Northampton. Forty-four examples recorded from Blisworth, Boughton Green, Duston and Northampton.
32. Plain bowl with initials J/C on the spur. Maker probably J. Chick (1), Northampton, 1837–74, but other makers have same initials. More than thirty-six examples recorded from Blisworth, Boughton Green, Brixworth, Chapel Brampton, Cogenhoe, Culworth, Duston, Earls Barton, Hardingstone, Northampton, Scaldwell, Towcester and Wellingborough. Others found in N. Bucks.

33. Stem with incuse mark CLEEVER/WELLINGBROUGH. Made by J. Cleaver, Wellingborough, 1851–61. Four examples recorded from Boughton Green and Wellingborough. One found in N. Bucks.
34. Stem with incuse mark H. ROBERTS/NORTHAMPTON; small bowl with basket design (N.M. and Kitchener coll.). Made by Mrs. H. Roberts, Northampton, 1864–84. Eight examples known from Northampton, Scaldwell and Towcester. Some found in N. Bucks.
35. Stem with incuse mark BROOKS/HUGHES. Made by Brooks & Hughes, Northampton, 1864–77. Six examples known from Northampton. Several found in N. Bucks.
36. Stem with crude relief mark J. CHICK/NORTHAMPTON. Made by J. Chick (2), Northampton, 1861–1903. One example known from Walgrave. Another found in N. Bucks.
37. Stem with (usually shallow) incuse mark J. CHICK/NORTHAMPTON; small bowl decorated with trellis pattern and fleurs-de-lis. Made by J. Chick (2), Northampton, 1861–1903. Twelve examples of mark recorded from Boughton Green, Long Buckby, Northampton and Towcester. Also some from N. Bucks.

**Figs. 10–14 Pipes made by A. Roberts, Northampton c 1885–1920**

A wide range of pipes were made by this Northampton manufacturer. They are recognisable from the incuse, moulded mark along the stem or the rare, incuse mark on either the stem (Figs. 10, 11) or the back of the bowl (Fig. 14). Most pipes were short stemmed but long pipes were still in use. Large bowls with thick walls were made along with smaller, thin-walled types and some imitate wooden pipes. Decoration is frequent. Stem bores are 4 or 5 with few exceptions.

More than 150 examples of pipe fragments with the A. Roberts' mark have been recorded, mostly from Northants and N. Bucks, as follows: Blisworth, Boughton Green, Brington, Brixworth, Burton Latimer, Church Brampton, Cosgrove, Duston, Earls Barton, Finedon, Little Addington, Little Houghton, Northampton, Rushden, Scaldwell, Southwick, Thrapston, Towcester and Wellingborough (Northants); Aylesbury, Iver, Langley, Newport Pagnell, Olney, Ravenstone, Stoke Goldington, Stony Stratford, Weston Underwood, Whaddon and Wolverton (Bucks); Bedford and Leighton Buzzard (Beds); Elton (Cams); Long Sutton (Lincs); Coventry (Warks) and Oxford (Fig. 5).

**Fig. 10**

38. Bowl with ridge at front and back. Ornate frame around maker's mark. The pipe is complete with curved stem. Total length 11 inches.
39. Plain, forward-drooping bowl without spur (Colliass coll.).
40. Bowl with extremely thick walls, 6 mm at lip (Colliass coll.).
41. Large, plain bowl (N.M. and Lakin coll.).

42. Pipe with a very thick bowl, imitating a briar. Small, incuse mark on stem (Colliass coll.).
43. Large, plain bowl. Small incuse mark on stem. The pipe is complete with a curved stem. Total length 19½ inches – the 'churchwarden' type.<sup>53</sup>

**Fig. 11**

44. Large, thick bowl with large protrusions, rouletted mouth and a heavy spur. The pipe is glazed.
45. Fragment from similar pipe (Kitchener coll.).
46. Fragment probably from a pipe similar to no. 47 with incuse maker's mark (Kitchener coll.).
47. Short pipe decorated with protrusions. Stem oval in cross-section (Whitehead coll.).
48. Pipe with bowl in the form of a tree stump (Kitchener coll.).

**Fig. 12**

49. RAOB pipe (Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes).
50. Fragment of similar pipe with spur in the form of a hoof (Kitchener coll.).
51. RAOB pipe with buffalo's face and heavier spur (N.M. and Colliass coll.).
52. Pipe with fairly small bowl decorated with a ship and anchor, recalling the well-known public-house name (N.M. and Colliass coll.).

**Fig. 13**

53. Large bowl with the heart-in-hand symbol of the Oddfellows (cf. earlier type, Fig. 8. 25) (Kitchener coll.).
54. Large bowl with feather pattern (N.M., Lakin and Colliass coll.).
55. Large bowl with thistle-head and leaf decoration (N.M. and Colliass coll.).
56. Large bowl with simplified tree-stump design (Lakin and Kitchener coll.).

**Fig. 14**

57. Pipe commemorating Kruger and Buller, opponents in 1899 during the Boer war. Incuse mark on the back of the bowl similar to no. 58 (Dunkley coll.).
58. Fairly thin bowl with rouletted mouth and thin stem. Incuse mark on the back of the bowl, imitating the type of mark used in London during the mid-nineteenth century<sup>54</sup> (N.M. and Sherlock coll.).
59. Pipe in the form of a claw holding the bowl. Fired black.

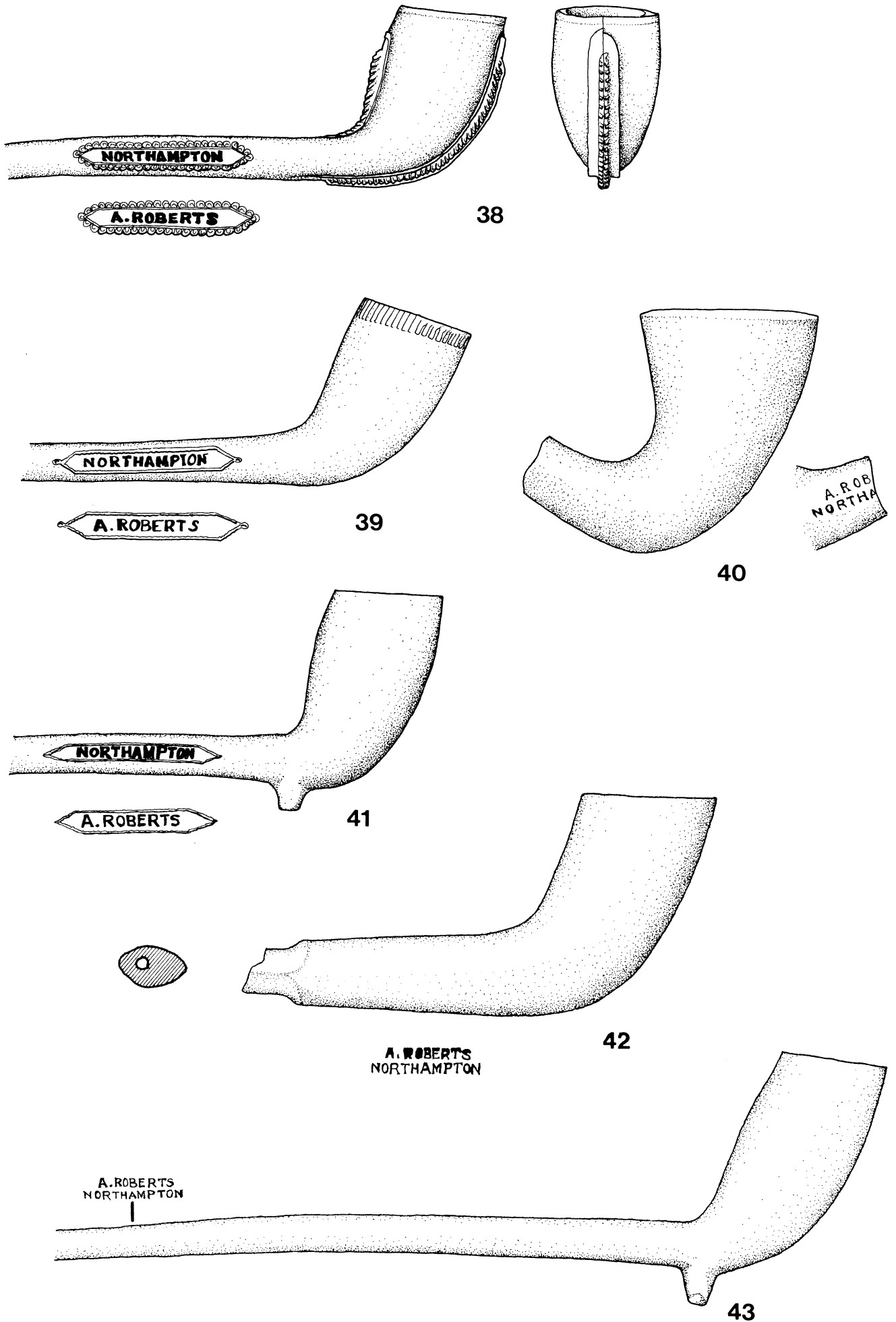


Fig. 10 Pipes made by A. Roberts, Northampton c 1885–1920

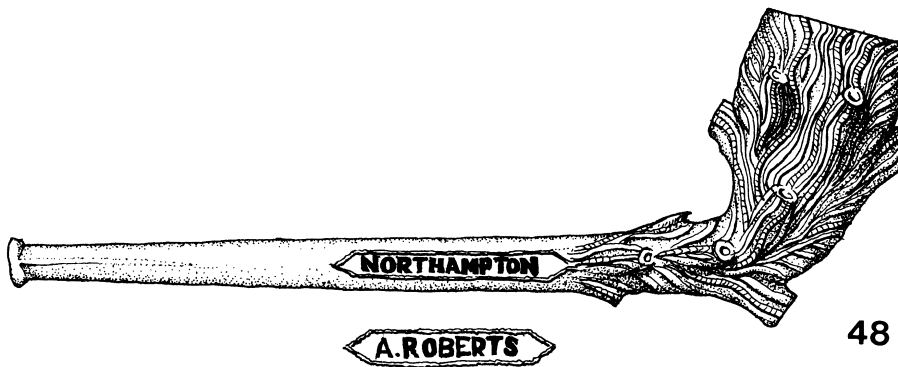
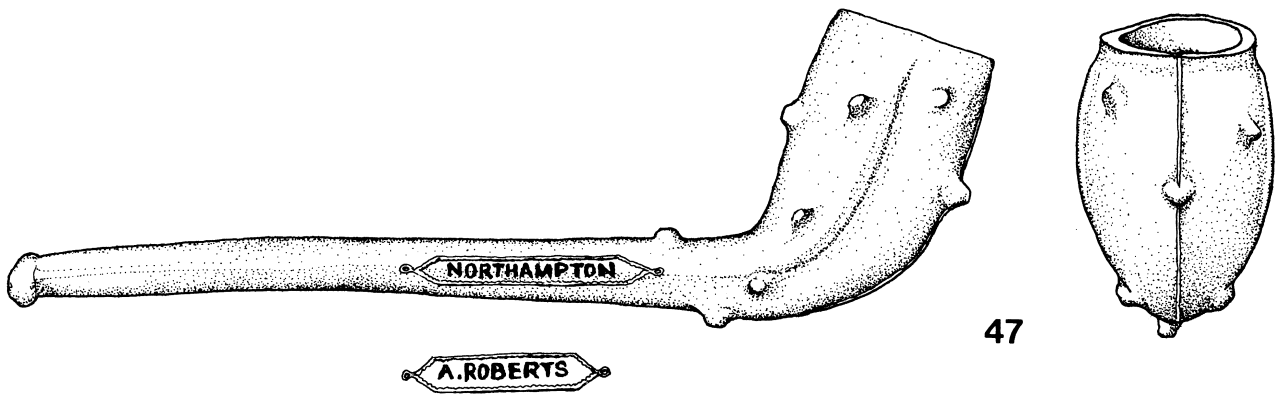
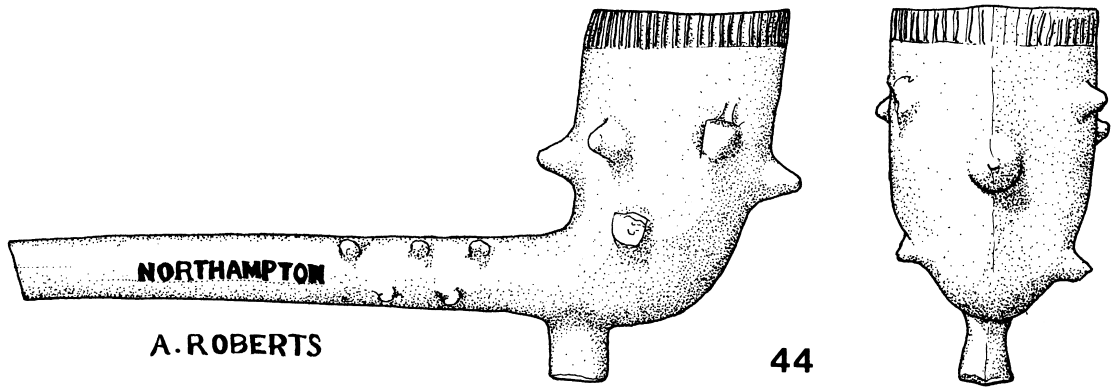


Fig. 11 Pipes made by A. Roberts, Northampton c 1885–1920

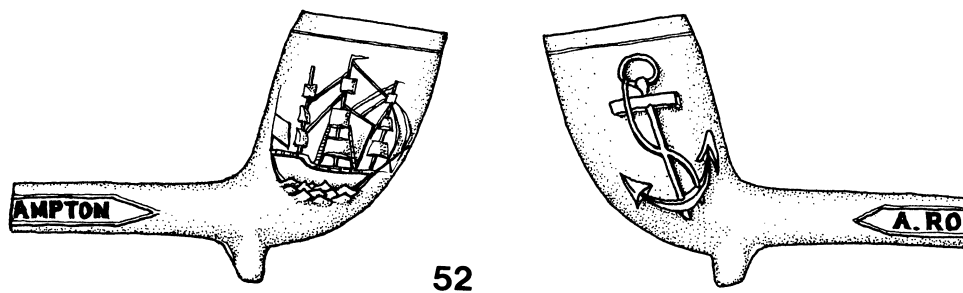
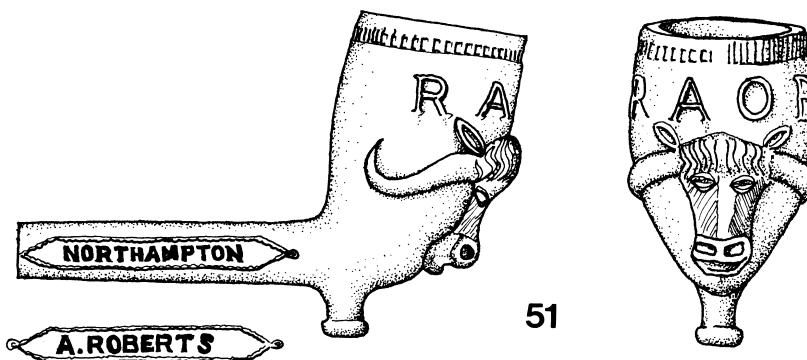
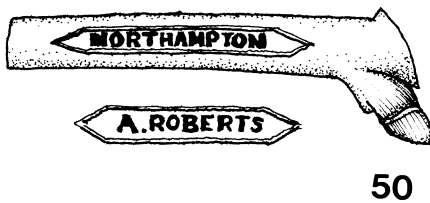
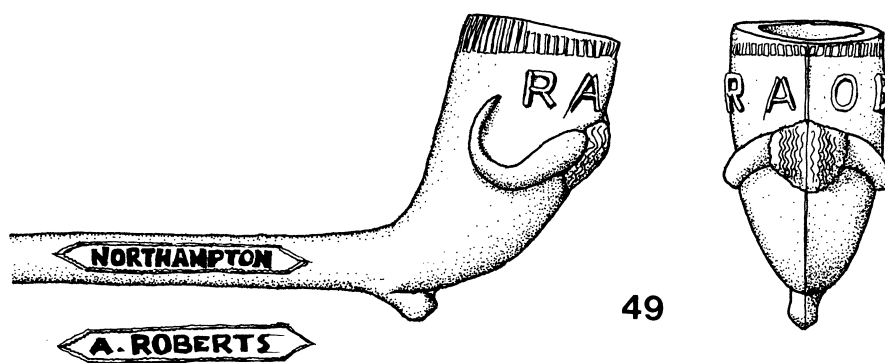


Fig. 12 Pipes made by A. Roberts, Northampton c 1885–1920



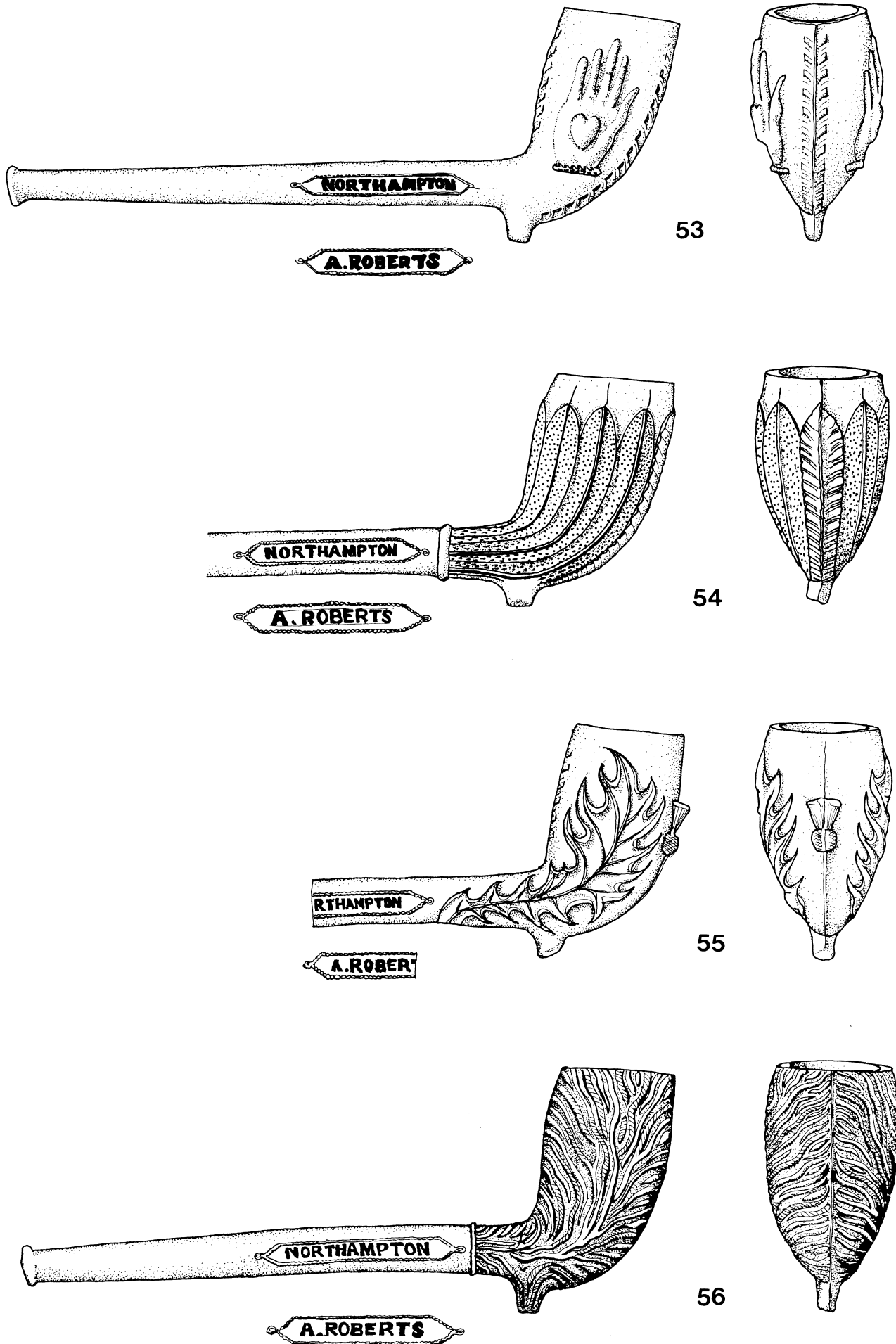


Fig. 13 Pipes made by A. Roberts, Northampton c 1885–1920

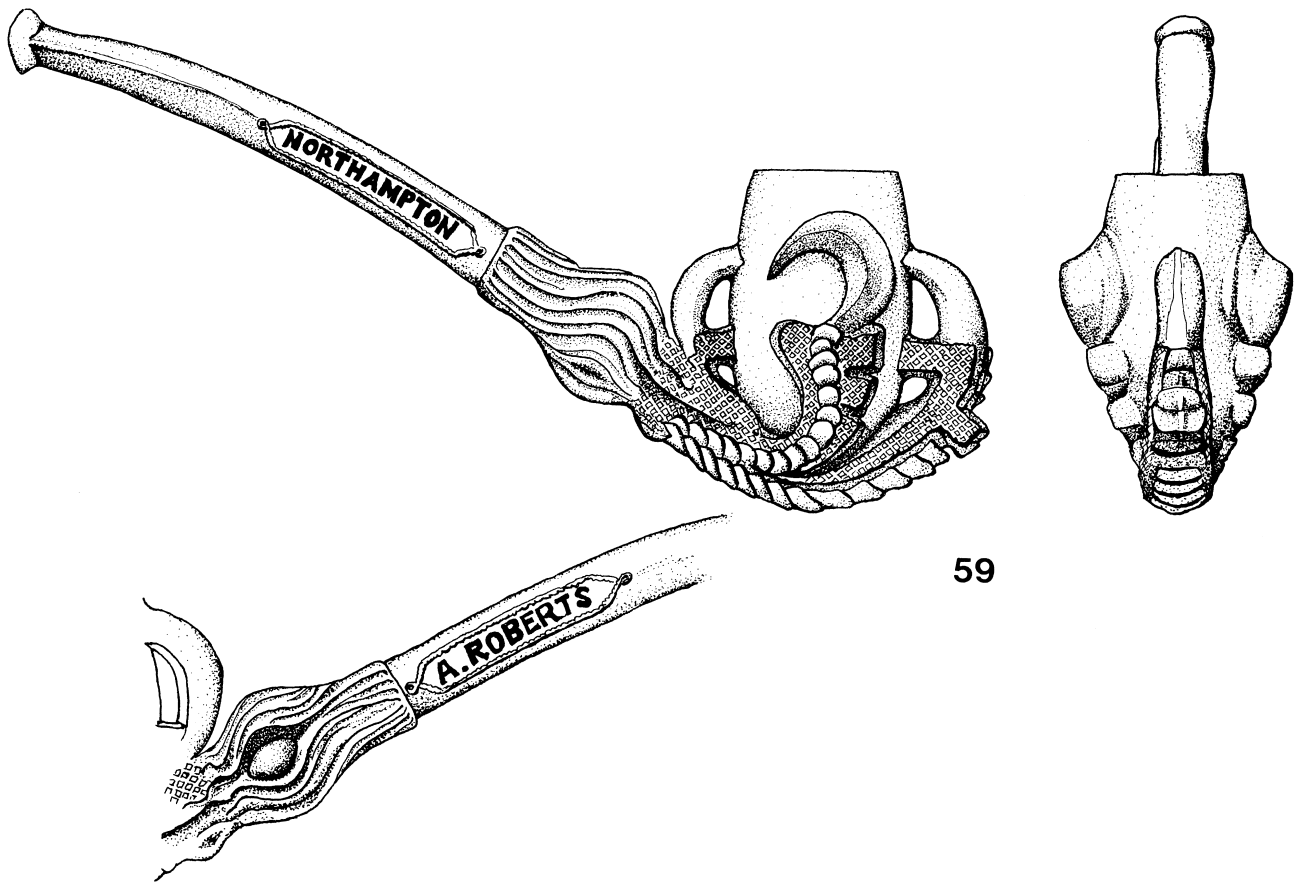
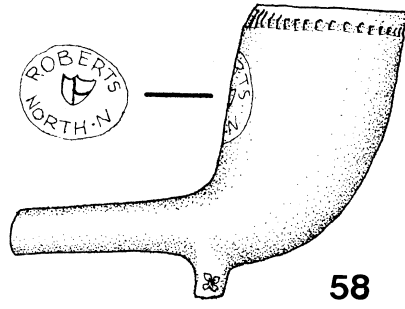
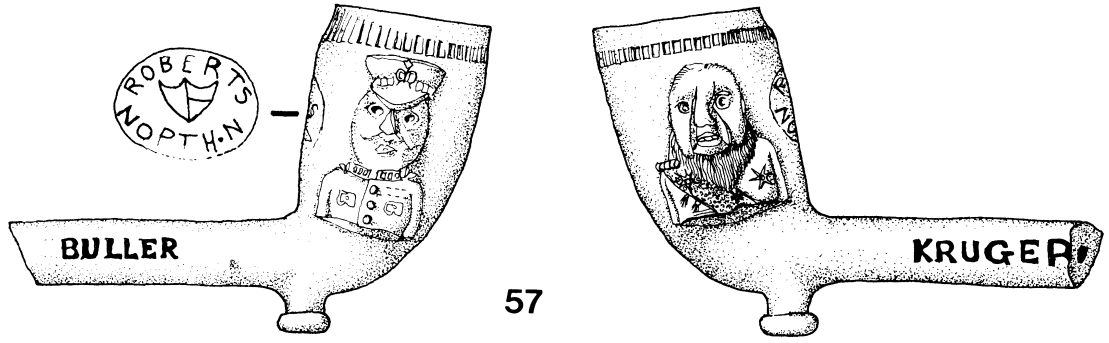


Fig. 14 Pipes made by A. Roberts, Northampton c 1885–1920

## Northamptonshire Pipemakers

### Introduction

In the lists which follow, entries are arranged using Oswald's convention: the order is alphabetical according to the initial letter of the surname, then the initial letter of the first name. This arrangement facilitates cross-reference with makers' marks. To avoid confusion, dates before 1752 have been changed to correspond to the present system, where the year begins on 1st January rather than on 25th March. The *known* working period of each pipemaker is given after the name.

The lists have been compiled from many documentary sources.<sup>55</sup> The most productive have been parish registers, apprenticeship and freedom rolls, trade directories and census returns. Trade directories are the least reliable source and contain errors and outdated information. Details that help to define or illuminate the working life of each pipemaker have been collected.<sup>56</sup> Nevertheless, since documentation is frequently incomplete, often only part of a pipemaker's working life is known. In addition, it is in many cases unclear in the records whether the home address was also the place of work. In many instances, of course, they were the same; but during the nineteenth century (and perhaps before) many pipemakers, especially employees, lived a short distance from their place of work (Fig. 4).

Five categories of pipemakers can be found in the lists:

#### Master pipemakers

Those owning a business and whose names therefore appear in trade directories during the nineteenth century. In earlier times they were probably the pipemakers taking an apprentice or owning property. (*Distinguished by \**)

#### Employees

It is unlikely that any local pipemaker employed more than about three men at any time. Employees are not easily identified from the records and can be confused with pipemakers of the previous group. A few are described as journeyman pipemakers, but some of those described merely as pipemakers were probably employees. The situation after 1840 is slightly clearer, with more details available from census records and trade directories. Many employees were born outside the county, travelled from one town to another<sup>57</sup> and lived in lodgings near the pipe workshops.<sup>58</sup> Employees are also identifiable in the nineteenth century as being those *not* listed in the trade directories. Part-time employees may well have been significant in pipemaking but this group is hardly recognisable at all from the documents.

#### Apprentices

Apprenticeship was the usual method of entering the trade. The apprentices, coming from neighbouring towns and villages, were normally taken on at about fourteen years of age for a seven-year term and would live in their masters' households. Few apprentices are recorded during the nineteenth century.<sup>59</sup> Their place seems to have been taken by itinerant employees.

#### Pipe trimmers

The trimmers had a delicate task and, no doubt, most pipemakers' wives or daughters helped in this way. However their work is rarely mentioned in the documents.

#### Trade names

A few pipemaking businesses used trade names, which appear in trade directories after 1850, e.g. James Chick and Sons.

Based on the above criteria, the Northamptonshire list contains:

- 47 Master pipemakers
- 75 Employees (or uncertain status)
- 25 Apprentices
- 8 Pipe trimmers
- 3 Trade names

Makers' marks on pipes should relate only to names in the first or last groups. Eleven makers or firms produced recognisable marks in Northamptonshire, but others may eventually be identified.

Pipemaking required long hours of hard, repetitive work and was financially unrewarding. Consequently some pipemakers had a second occupation.

Many apprentices were originally 'poor children' in the care of the parish, but others were the sons of pipemakers. It was rare for more than two or three generations of one family to remain in the trade. A notable exception was the remarkable Roberts family of Northampton, who made pipes for eight generations, over a period of 250 years:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Working Period</i>
Valentine	1667–1715 (ob.)
Timothy	1710–1757 (ob.)
William	1744–1763 (ob.)
Robert (1)	1760–1818 (ob.)
Robert (2)	1795 – 1830?
Edward (1)	1831–1863 (ob.)
Alfred (1)	c 1855–1900
Alfred (2)	c 1885–1920
Edward (2)	c 1895–1913

## Abbreviations

Admon.	Administration
Ap. Ind.	Apprenticeship Indenture
Ap. R.	Apprenticeship Rolls
Beds. R. O.	Bedfordshire County Record Office
B.R.O.	Buckinghamshire County Record Office
B. Tr.	Bishops' Transcripts of Parish Registers
D.	Directory (ies)
F.R.	Freedom Rolls
H.I.L.	Transcripts by H.Isham Longden of the Daventry Apprenticeship and Freedom Records, Northamptonshire Record Office, H.I.L. XXXVII
Mil. Lists	Militia Lists
N.B.C.	Northampton Borough Council
<i>N. Daily Rep.</i>	<i>Northampton Daily Reporter</i>
N.G.C.	Northampton General Cemetery, Registers of Burials
N.L.	Northampton Central Library
N.M.	Northampton Museums
<i>Nor. Merc.</i>	<i>Northampton Mercury</i>
N.R.O.	Northamptonshire Record Office
ob.	Died
P. Recs.	Parish Records
P. Reg.	Parish Register
Rate Bks.	Rate Books
S. Cert.	Settlement Certificate
Tithe Bks.	Tithe Books
W.R.G.	Information from W. R. Gault
( )	Variations in spelling of surname
*	Master pipemaker
**	Master pipemaker (or business) producing marked pipes

## List of Northamptonshire Pipemakers

<b>ANDERSON, John (1)</b>	1723 (ob.)
Wellingborough. Buried in 1723 (B.Tr.).	
<b>*ANDERSON, John (2)</b>	1724–60 (ob.)
Wellingborough. Two children baptised, 1724, 1728 (B.Tr.). Will, made in 1755, mentions his two houses and stables (N.R.O., 5th series, 19 Sept. 1760). Died in 1760 (B.Tr.).	
<b>AGER, William</b>	1706–pre 67 (ob.)
Northampton. Apprenticed to J. Wilby (1) in 1706 (Ap. R.). Freedom granted in 1714 (F.R.). Deceased when his son has freedom granted in 1767 (F.R.).	
<b>BOTT, Edward</b>	1713–17
Northampton. Possibly the son of T. Bott (F.R., 1708). Married at All Saints' in 1713 (P.Reg.). Wife and son buried in 1717 (All Saints' P. Reg.).	
<b>BRANKLIN, George</b>	1725–9 (ob.)
Wellingborough. Moved from St. Paul's parish, Bedford in 1725 (N.R.O., 108.1, S. Cert.). Son baptised in 1727 (B.Tr.). Buried in 1729 (B.Tr.).	
<b>BATES, John</b>	1686
Daventry. Apprenticed to T. Hollowell (1) (H.I.L.).	
<b>BOTT, John</b>	1706–51 (ob.)
Northampton. Possibly the son of T.Bott (F.R., 1702). Married at All Saints' in 1706 (P.Reg.). Moved to St. Sepulchre's parish in 1718 (N.R.O., S.Cert.). Buried at All Saints' in 1751 (P. Reg.).	
<b>BISHOP, John</b>	1710
Oundle. Daughter baptised (B.Tr.).	
<b>BRAFIELD, John</b>	1768
Northampton. Poor boy aged 14, apprenticed to G. Hensher (Ap.R.).	
<b>BOOTH, John James</b>	1840
Northampton, St. Mary's Street. Son baptised at All Saints' (P.Reg.). Working at Warwick in 1841 (W.R.G.).	
<b>*BROOKS, John Thomas</b>	1851–95 (ob.)
Northampton, Horsemarket, 1851. Aged 22; born at Brighton, Sussex (Census). Working at 18 Horseshoe Street, 1864–93 (D.). Lived in Gregory Street, at various houses and shops, 1854–80 (Rate Bks.). Occupied 51 Castle Street and the 'Golden Lion', 1883–4 (St. Sepulchre's P.Reg., marriage of son; D.). Lived at 62 St. Andrew's Street, 1885–95; three daughters married, 1885–9 (St. Andrew's P. Reg.). Died in 1895, aged 67 (N.G.C.).	
<b>*BROOKSBANKS, Nathaniel</b>	1784–97
Oundle. Took four apprentices: A. Holmes in 1784, W. Roughton in 1793, D. Houghton in 1792 and S. Oliver in 1797.	
<b>BARTLETT, Nicholas</b>	1854
Northampton, Horseshoe Street. Married at All Saints' (P. Reg.).	
<b>BROWNE, Richard</b>	1724
Daventry. Apprenticed to T. Church (H.I.L.).	
<b>*BOTT, Thomas</b>	1666–86
Northampton. Apprenticed to W. Wilby (1); freedom granted in 1666 (F.R.). Took W. Peters as apprentice in 1666 (Ap.R.). Eleven children baptised at All Saints', 1666–86 (P.Reg.).	

- BRANKLIN, Thomas** 1726  
Wellingborough. Moved from St. John's parish, Bedford (N.R.O., 108.1, S. Cert.). Worked in Bedford from c 1680 (Oswald, 1975, 160).
- BROOKS, Thomas**  
*see John Thomas Brooks: the first name was frequently omitted.*
- BETT, William** 1716–pre 62 (ob.).  
Northampton. Poor boy apprenticed to J. Morgan in 1716 (Ap.R.). When aged about 22, 'ran away' from his master after his freedom had been granted in March 1722 (*Nor. Merc.*, 3 May 1722; F.R.). Moved from St. Sepulchre's to St. Giles' parish in 1725 (N.L., S.Cert.). Four children baptised at All Saints', 1736–52 (P.Reg.). Deceased by 1762, when a son was granted his freedom (F.R.).
- BUTCHER, William** 1716–25  
Daventry. Apprenticed to T. Church in 1716; freedom granted in 1725 (H.I.L.).
- BROUGHTON, William** 1851  
Daventry, Brook Street, 3 Court. Journeyman pipemaker, aged 31 in 1851; born at Wildecote, Warks (Census). Working at Two Gates, Warks in 1841 (W.R.G.).
- CLEEVER, Ann** 1851  
Wellingborough, Jackson's Lane. Pipe trimmer, aged 64; mother of and living with J. Cleaver (Census). Born at Barrow upon Soar, Leics.
- \*\*CHICK, James (1)** 1837–74 (ob.)  
Northampton, Foundry Street, 3 Court 2. Born at Portsea, Hants (Census, 1861). Occupied house and shop in Court 2, sometimes called 'Pipe Yard' or 'Pipemakers Yard', 1837–73 (Rate Bks.; Tithe Bks.; Census; D.). Died in 1874, aged 64 (N.G.C.).
- CHICK, John** 1847–51  
Northampton, Upper Harding Street. Born in London; aged 25 in 1851 (Census). Married at St. Sepulchre's in 1847 (P. Reg.).
- \*\*CLEAVER, Joseph** 1851–61  
Wellingborough, Jackson's Lane. Born at Loughborough, Leics, where his father, John Cleaver, was a pipemaker (Census, 1851; W.R.G.). Aged 29 in 1851 (Census). Retailed beer, 1854–5 (Rate Bks.; D.). In 1861 employed '2 men and 2 boys' as pipemakers (Census).
- \*\*CHICK, James (2)** 1861–1917 (ob.)  
Northampton, Foundry Street. Aged 17 in 1861; son of J. Chick (1) (Census). Lived in a cottage next to his workshop and kiln (in the area of SP 75296023) (Oral inf.). Worked in Foundry Street until c 1903, when his business ceased and he moved to 2 Queen's Street (D.). Continued to work part-time for the Roberts' family until his death, at the age of 73, in 1917 (Oral inf.; N.G.C.).
- \*\*CHICK, James and Son(s)** 1870–96  
Northampton, Foundry Street. A trade name used by J. Chick (1) and (2) and W. Chick (D.).
- CAVE, Richard** 1687  
Northampton. From Boughton. Apprenticed to J. Margetts (Ap.R.).
- \*\*CHURCH, Thomas** 1688–1729  
Daventry. Apprenticed to T. Hollowell in 1688 (H.I.L.). Daughter baptised in 1708 (B.Tr.). Took four apprentices: W. Butcher in 1716, E. Fennell in 1721, R. Browne in 1724 and R. Eason in 1729.
- CHICK, Thomas George** c 1890–1903  
Northampton. Helped his father, J. Chick (2); working part-time after 1894 (Oral inf.).
- CORBIT, Walter** 1680  
Northampton. From Ecton; apprenticed to V. Roberts (Ap.R.).
- \*CHICK, William** 1861–80 (ob.)  
Northampton, Foundry Street, Court 2 (Rate Bks.; D.). Son of J. Chick (1); aged 15 in 1861 (Census). Son baptised at All Saints' in 1879 (P. Reg.). Died in 1880 (N.G.C.).
- \*DAVIS, John** 1724–5  
Brackley, High Street, Cottage on E. side (N.R.O., Ag IV 38, 39a, Indentures).
- DORRINGTON, Katherine** 1701  
Whittlebury. Poor girl from Buckingham; apprenticed to R. Richards (B.R.O., PR 29 14 17).
- \*DAVIS, Peter** 1696–1735 (ob.)  
Towcester. Witness to a marriage in 1696 (N.R.O., Gayne marriage licence). Took E. Gibbons as apprentice in 1718. Died in 1735 (N.R.O., Admon., 6 Dec. 1735; P. Reg.).
- DOBBINS, Samuel** pre 1734 (ob.)  
Northampton. Deceased by 1734 when his son was granted freedom (F.R.). Possibly granted freedom in 1710 (F.R.).
- \*DAVISSE, William** 1740  
Towcester. Took T. Owen as apprentice.
- EDMUNDS, Jno.** 1770  
Northampton. Poor boy from Harlestone; apprenticed to G. Henshaw (Ap. R.).
- EASON, Richard** 1729  
Daventry. From Wellingborough; apprenticed to T. Church (H.I.L.).
- EVANS, Samuel** 1717  
Whittlebury. Poor boy from Buckingham; apprenticed to R. Owen (B.R.O., PR 29 14 71).
- FOX, Benjamin** 1747  
Northampton. Poor boy, aged about 15, apprenticed to W. Roberts (Ap. R.).
- FENNELL, Edward (1)** 1721–74 (ob.)  
Daventry. Apprenticed to T. Church in 1721; granted freedom in 1731 (H.I.L.). Probably the same man 'from the Poorhouse' who died in 1774 (P.Reg.).
- \*FENNELL, Edward (2)** 1766–99  
Daventry. Wife and two daughters buried in 1766–7. (P. Reg.).  
Northampton, Kingswell Lane. Listed next to G. Henshaw in 1771 (Mil. Lists).  
Daventry. Three children baptised, 1790–99 (B.Tr.). Took T. Watts as apprentice in 1791.  
The above three references perhaps do not relate to the same Edward Fennell.
- FRYERS, Henry** 1825  
Brackley. Daughter baptised at St. James' (B. Tr.).
- \*\*FENNELL, John (1)** 1824 (ob.)  
Wellingborough, Buckwell End. Died in 1824, aged 50 (B.Tr.). Will, made in 1824, describes him as a 'pipe and brickmaker', owning a pipekiln, pipemaker's shop and outbuildings (N.R.O.; 5th series, 23 June 1824).
- FENNELL, John (2)** 1828–71  
Wellingborough, Jackson's Lane. Married in 1828; six children baptised, 1830–47 (B.Tr.). Buckwell End, 1851–71; aged 40 in 1851; described as a journeyman (Census 1851, 1861, 1871).
- \*GUILL, Andrew** 1641  
Northampton. Although described as a woollendraper, took W. Wilby (1) as an apprentice pipemaker (Ap. R.). The first reference to pipemaking in Northamptonshire.



- GIBBONS, Elizabeth** 1718  
**Towcester.** Poor girl from Brackley, apprenticed to P. Davis to learn pipemaking and lace-making (N.R.O., Brackley 159).
- GIBSON, John** 1715 (ob.)  
**Daventry.** Journeyman pipemaker; buried in 1715 (P. Reg.).
- GLENN, Joseph** pre 1723  
**Bugbrooke.** Wife buried in 1723 (B. Tr.).
- GREEN, John** 1871  
**Northampton.** Lodging at 32 Adelaide Place. Aged 63; born at Gainsborough, Lincs (Census). Working at Hinckley, Leics. in 1861 (W.R.G.).
- GREEN, Maurice** 1702  
**Oundle.** Daughter baptised and buried (B.Tr.).
- HOLMES, Abraham** 1784  
**Oundle.** Poor boy, aged 14, from Kettering, apprenticed to N. Brooksbanks (Kettering Parish Chest, Ap. Ind.).
- HUGHES, Ann** 1871  
**Northampton,** 18 Horseshoe Street. Pipe trimmer, aged 37; born at Bedford; wife of F. Hughes (Census).
- \*\*BROOKS & HUGHES** 1864–77  
**Northampton,** 18 Horseshoe Street. Partnership between J. T. Brooks and F. Hughes (D.).
- HOUGHTON, Daniel** 1792  
**Oundle.** Poor boy from Wellingborough; apprenticed to N. Brooksbanks (N.R.O., Wellingborough 107.1).
- HALL, Edward** 1851  
**Wellingborough,** Jackson's Lane. Apprentice, aged 20, living with J. Cleaver; born at St. Ives, Hunts (Census).
- HALL, Elizabeth** 1851  
**Wellingborough,** Jackson's Lane. Pipe trimmer, aged 22; born at King's Lynn, Norfolk; wife of E. Hall (Census).
- \*HUGHES, Francis** 1846–77 (ob.)  
**Northampton,** Gregory Street, 1846–7, 1859–62 (Rate Bks.). 18 Horseshoe Street, 1862–77 (Rate Bks.). Took D. Pretty as apprentice in 1850. The birth of three children at Leighton Buzzard, Bedford and South Shields c 1854–9 suggests movement around the country (Census, 1861). Born at Cheltenham or Worcester (Census, 1861, 1871). Died in 1877, aged 51 (N.G.C.).
- \*(HENSHAW), George** 1767–74  
**Northampton.** Son of W. Henshaw; born 23 Nov. 1745 (All Saints' P. Reg.). Granted freedom in 1767 after being apprenticed to his father (F.R.). Kingswell Lane, 1768–71 (Poll; Mil. Lists). Property occupied sited at SP 75346031 (N.L., Election Plans, 1768). Took two apprentices: J. Brafield in 1768 and J. Edmunds in 1770.  
**Wellingborough.** Moved here temporarily, 1773–4 (N.R.O., Wellingborough 108.1, 107.5, S. Cert. and Examination).  
**Northampton,** East Ward, 1774 (Mil. Lists).  
 St. Sepulchre's parish in or before 1782, when his son was apprenticed (Ap.R.).
- \*HUGHEY, George** 1850  
**Daventry,** Brook End (D.).
- HERBERT, James** 1766  
**Daventry.** Son baptised (P.Reg.).
- HOBBS, Robert** 1703–74 (ob.)  
**Daventry.** Apprenticed to W. Tidman in 1703; granted freedom in 1720 (H.I.L.). Wife buried in 1769, he himself in 1774 (P. Reg.).
- \*HOLLOWELL, Thomas (1)** 1670–1712 (ob.)  
**Daventry.** From Bugbrooke; granted freedom in 1670 (N.R.O., Daventry 3382, 88). Took three apprentices: T. Marriott in 1672, T. Hollowell (2) in 1680 and J. Bates in 1686. Buried in 1712 (B.Tr.).
- \*HOLLOWELL, Thomas (2)** 1680–1714 (ob.)  
**Daventry.** Son of T. Hollowell (1), apprenticed to him in 1680 (H.I.L.). Took three apprentices: T. Church in 1688, W. Tidman in 1693 and E. Webster in 1704. Died in 1714 (N.R.O., Admon., 12 Oct. 1714).  
 References to the two Hollowells are not easily divisible.
- HARRIS, Thomas** 1735  
**Bugbrooke** (N.R.O., C (H) 126, Marriage Settlement).
- HUTCHINS, William** 1707–pre 40  
**Northampton.** Apprenticed to V. Roberts in 1707 (Ap. R.). Granted freedom in 1715 (F.R.). His son apprenticed in 1740 (N.L., Ap. Ind.).
- HERBERT, William** 1715  
**Daventry.** From Bugbrooke; apprenticed to W. Tidman (H.I.L.).
- (HENSHAW), William** 1745–pre 67 (ob.)  
**Northampton.** Four children baptised at All Saints', 1745–56 (P. Reg.). Granted freedom in 1760 (F.R.). Deceased by 1767 when his son was granted freedom (F.R.).
- JUDKINS, John** 1688–99  
**Northampton.** Apprenticed to W. Wilby in 1688, then to J. Wilby in 1691 (Ap. R.). Granted freedom in 1699 (F.R.).
- IRVING, James** 1841  
**Northampton,** Horseshoe Lane. Aged 20–24: born outside Northants (Census).
- JELLY, William** 1787  
**Wellingborough.** Poor boy, apprenticed to James Tester in 1787 (Mears Ashby P. Recs., Ap. Ind.).
- \*KINGSTON, Joseph** 1675  
**Towcester,** Ambrose Yard. Two cottages purchased (N.R.O., YZ 7781).
- LAGE(N), Edward** 1841  
**Wellingborough,** Jackson's Lane. Aged 30–34; born outside Northants (Census).
- LANE, John** 1884  
**Northampton,** 29 Bell Barn Street. Son of Samuel Lane, pipemaker; married, aged 65, at St. Andrew's (P.Reg.).
- MOORE, George** 1851  
**Wellingborough,** St. John's Street. A lodger, aged 52 (Census).
- McLAUGHLIN, Henry** 1894  
**Northampton,** Scarletwell Street. Two sons baptised at St. Katharine's (P.Reg.).
- \*MARGETTS, John** 1659–95 (ob.)  
**Northampton.** Daughter baptised at All Saints' in 1659 (P. Reg.). Bondsman for fourteen marriages at St. Sepulchre's, 1685–9 (N.R.O., Marriage Bonds Index). Took R. Cave as apprentice in 1687. Will, made in 1689 and proved in 1695, mentions his three houses in Sheep Street (N.R.O., 3rd series, N. 139).
- \*MORGAN, James** 1715–22  
**Northampton.** His son became an apprentice in 1715 (Ap.R.). Took W. Bett as apprentice in 1716. Possibly buried in 1732 at St. Sepulchre's (P. Reg.).
- MOORFIELD, James** 1762  
**Wellingborough** (Mil. Lists).
- MARRIOTT, John** 1809  
**Northampton.** Granted freedom after being apprenticed to R. Roberts (1) or (2) (F.R.).

- \*MARRIOTT, Mary** 1696  
Daventry. Took N. Marriott as apprentice.
- MARRIOTT, Nicholas** 1696  
Daventry. Apprenticed to his mother, M. Marriott (H.I.L.).
- MARRIOTT, Samuel** 1683  
Daventry. From Harpole; apprenticed to T. Marriott (H.I.L.).
- \*MARRIOTT, Thomas** 1672–83  
Daventry. From Kislingbury; apprenticed to T. Hollowell in 1672 (H.I.L.; N.R.O., Daventry 3382, 131). Took S. Marriott as apprentice in 1683.
- MORGAN, Thomas** 1724–34  
Northampton. Moved from St. Sepulchre's to St. Giles' parish in 1724 (N.L., S. Cert.). Daughter baptised at All Saints' in 1734 (P. Reg.).
- (MARSDEN), William** 1861  
Wellingborough, Buckwell End. Aged 54; born at Manchester; children born c 1850–60 at Burton on Trent, Gilford (Staffs), Daventry (Northants) and Birmingham suggests movement around the Midlands (Census). Working at Coventry in 1841; re-married here in 1848, then working at Nottingham in 1851 (W.R.G.).
- NEWMAN, Thomas** 1861–2  
Northampton, 57 Kingswell Street. Lodger, aged 22 in 1861; born at Bedford (Census). Mill Street, 1862. Daughter baptised at All Saints' (P. Reg.).
- OLIABER, Francis** 1762  
Wellingborough (Mil. Lists).
- (ORLIBAR), John** 1722–9  
Wellingborough. Four children baptised (B. Tr.).
- \*OWEN, Richard** 1701–17  
Whittlebury. Poor boy from Buckingham, apprenticed to R. Richards in 1701 (B.R.O., PR 29 14 18). Took M. Taylor as apprentice in 1716 and S. Evans in 1717.
- OLIVER, Samuel** 1797  
Oundle. Poor boy from Kettering, aged 12, apprenticed to N. Brooksbanks (Kettering P. Recs., Ap. Ind.).
- OWEN, Thomas** 1740  
Towcester. Apprenticed to W. DAVISSE (Stony Stratford P. Recs., Ap. Ind.).
- PRETTY, Daniel** 1850–51  
Northampton. Apprenticed to F. Hughes in 1850, aged 13 (N.M., Ap. Ind.). Born at East Haddon; living with step-father in Woolmonger Street, 1851 (Census).
- PHILLIPS, Edward** 1704–pre 21  
Brackley. Son baptised in 1704 (P. Reg.). An indenture of 1721 mentions a property on W. side of High Street, formerly occupied by Edward Phillips (N.R.O., Ag IV 36 a).
- PARR, Frederick** 1871  
Wellingborough, 15 Herriott's Lane. Aged 26; born at Leicester (Census).
- PEN, John** 1707–15  
Northampton. Apprenticed to V. Roberts in 1707 (Ap. R.). Granted freedom in 1715 (F.R.).
- PALMER, John** 1850–51  
Northampton, Gregory Street, Court 1. 'In attendance' during F. Street's illness in 1850 (N.M., Death Certificate of F. Street). Aged 37; born at Chelmsford, Essex (Census, 1851).
- PALMER, Margaret** 1851  
Northampton, Gregory Street, Court 1. Pipe trimmer, aged 39, born in Scotland; wife of J. Palmer (Census).
- \*PETERS, William** 1666–1715 (ob.)  
Northampton. Apprenticed to T. Bott in 1666 (Ap.R.). Freedom granted in 1679 (F.R.). Six children baptised, 1674–1702 and two wives buried, 1701, 1702 (All Saints' P.Reg.). Occupied premises on N. side of St. Mary's Street (sited at SP 75026051) in 1692 (N.B.C. Deeds, 606). Will, made in 1715, mentions property in St. Mary's Street (N.R.O., 5th series, 24 Jan. 1715). Buried in 1715 (All Saints' P. Reg.).
- \*ROBERTS, Alfred (1)** c 1855–1900  
Northampton. Born 28 March 1840, son of E. Roberts (1) (N.M., Birth Certificate). Married at St. Sepulchre's in 1860 (P. Reg.). Worked in his parents' workshop at 63 Scarletwell Street, whilst living in an adjacent Court (Census, 1871). Purchased 63 and 65 Scarletwell Street in 1887 for £200 (N.B.C., Deeds). Recorded here from 1889 (D.). He retired c 1900 (Oral inf.) and died in 1914, aged 74 (N.G.C.).
- \*\*ROBERTS, A.** c 1885–1920  
Northampton, 63 Scarletwell Street (known as 'Pipemakers Yard'; Pl. 1). A trade name used by A. Roberts (1) and his sons, Alfred (2) and Edward (2) (Oral inf.).
- \*ROBERTS, Alfred (2)** c 1885–1920  
Northampton. Born in 1870, son of A. Roberts (1) (Census, 1871). Worked at 63 Scarletwell Street, c 1885–1920, although until c 1913 responsible for *delivering* pipes (Oral inf.). Daughter baptised at St. Andrew's in 1898 and married at St. Katharine's in 1920 (P.Reg.). Lived at 61 Scarletwell Street, 1914–29 and described as a pipemaker until 1929 (D.). Oral inf. suggests business ended c 1920.
- ROBERTS, Charles** 1861  
Northampton, 63 Scarletwell Street. Aged 15; son of E. Roberts (1) (Census).
- RUSCOE, David** 1818–21  
Wellingborough, Jackson's Lane. Married in 1818 (B.Tr.). Two children baptised, 1819, 1821 (B.Tr.).
- \*ROBERTS, Edward (1)** 1831–63 (ob.)  
Northampton. Born 30 May 1809, son of R. Roberts (2) (St. Giles' P. Reg.). Married at All Saints' in 1831 (P. Reg.). Foundry Street, 1831–2 (Polls). Queen's Street, 1832; daughter buried at All Saints' (P. Reg.). St. James' Street, 1833–5; daughter baptised and buried at All Saints' in 1835 (Rate Bks.; P. Reg.). 63 Scarletwell Street, 1837–63 (D.; Census); daughter baptised at St. Sepulchre's in 1837 (P. Reg.). Buried at St. Sepulchre's in 1863 (P. Reg.).
- ROBERTS, Emma** c 1885–1920  
Northampton, 63 Scarletwell Street. Pipe trimmer; wife of A. Roberts (1) (Oral inf.). Died in 1926, aged 82 (N.G.C.).
- ROBERTS, Edward (2)** c 1895–1913  
Northampton. Born 20 Jan. 1878, son of A. Roberts (1) (Birth Certificate). Worked at 63 Scarletwell Street, c 1895–1913 (Oral inf.). Married at St. Giles' in 1899 (P. Reg.). Lived at 17 St. John's Terrace, then 44 Bearward Street (D.).
- \*\*ROBERTS, Harriett** 1864–84  
Northampton, 63 Scarletwell Street (D.). Wife of E. Roberts (1), aged 46 in 1861; born at Stony Stratford, Bucks (Census). Died in 1888 (N.G.C.).
- ROBERTS, Harriett Roe** 1883  
Northampton, 63 Scarletwell Street. Daughter of E. Roberts (1), married at St. Katharine's, aged 24 (P. Reg.).
- \*RICHARDS, Robert** 1701  
Whittlebury. Took K. Dorrington and R. Owen as apprentices.



**Plate 1 63 Scarletwell Street, Northampton**

The photograph was taken *c* 1955 shortly before demolition. The house on the left was no. 63, where the Roberts' family lived and made pipes between *c* 1837 and 1920. The door on the extreme left led to a court — an enclosed group of cottages. The wider door to the right of the property was the entrance to the stables.

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A true & exact Inventory of the  
 goods & chattels of Edward Wards  
 late of Higham Ferrers in the  
 County of Northampton Pipemaker  
 deceased being made the tenth day of  
 April 1674

	to	s
Item his wearing apparrell	0	13
Item his Chamber and Office	30	11
bedding & other things	-	6
Item in the Parlour & the study		
10 curtains & ballows, one	2	00
1 large Subboard, one	-	00
1 small do	-	00
Item in the Buttery 2 barrells	1	04
two Kettles	-	00
Item in the Hall one Table, 2		
chairs one Living Subboard	1	07
one little table, 1 square table	-	00
1 large lumber	-	00
Item 3 little wooden dishes	30	11
1 wooden porringer	-	00
Item in the Shopp by the Screw		
moulds, Rack & other materials	9	06
for making of pipes	-	8
Item of wood over the Shopp	0	15
Item of wood of some other kind		
in the barn & other wood of the	2	14
wall	-	00
Item 3 or 4 shovels	-	10
	-	00
	11	12
	-	6

Plate 2 Probate inventory of goods belonging to Edward Ward, pipemaker, of Higham Ferrers, 1674

The seventh item is of particular interest: 'It (em) in the Shopp the Screw & moulds, Rack & other materials for making of pipes . . . £1 6s. 8d.'

(Full transcript p. 28)

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- ROBERTS, Richard (1)** 1739  
Northampton. Moved from St. Giles' parish to Newport Pagnell, Bucks (B.R.O., PR 153 13 87).
- \*ROBERTS, Robert (1)** 1760–1818 (ob.)  
Northampton. Born 1 March 1746 (All Saints' P. Reg.). Son of W. Roberts, apprenticed to him in 1760 with £5 from the Norwood Charity (N.L., 5731 and Ap. Ind.). Granted freedom in 1767 (F.R.). St. Giles' Street, 1768, at about SP 75616047 (Poll; N.L., Election Plans). Fish Lane, 1774–1818 (Polls). Married in 1764 and again in 1811 at St. Giles' (P. Reg.). Took W. Walker as apprentice in 1785, R. Roberts (2) in 1795 and possibly J. Marriott in c 1802. Also Keeper of the Town Gaol in Fish Lane, sited at SP 75686052, c 1798–1818 and Town Crier, c 1785–1818 (Neild, 1812, 436–7; *Nor. Merc.*, 8 Aug. 1818, obituary; *N. Daily Rep.*, 12 Nov. 1901, 3). Died in 1818 (N.R.O., Will, 5th series, 2 Sept. 1818; St. Giles' churchyard, gravestone).
- ROBERTS, Richard (2)** 1790  
Northampton, Sheep Street (Poll).
- ROBERTS, Robert (2)** 1795–1830?  
Northampton. Born 28 Nov. 1779 (St. Giles' P. Reg.). Son of R. Roberts (1), apprenticed to him in 1795 (Ap. R.). Married in 1800 at St. Giles' (P. Reg.). Granted freedom in 1801 and received a Sir Thomas White loan (F.R.; N.L.). Dychurch Lane, 1815–18; daughter baptised at St. Giles', 1815 (P. Reg.; Poll, 1818). Fish Lane, 1819–20; son baptised in 1819 at St. Giles' (P. Reg.; Poll, 1820). Later details uncertain, but probably the same person in Foundry Street, 1828–30 (Rate Bks.).
- ROBERTS, Robert (3)** 1851–6  
Northampton, Foundry Street, Court 2. Aged 15, apprenticed to J. Chick (1) and living with him in 1851 (Census). Grafton Street, 1856; married at St. Sepulchre's (P. Reg.).
- RISK, Samuel** 1841  
Northampton, St. Mary's Street. Aged 35–9; born outside Northants (Census).
- ROBERTS, Timothy** 1710–57 (ob.)  
Northampton. Baptised in 1679 at All Saints' (P. Reg.). Son of V. Roberts; freedom granted in 1710 (F.R.). Daughter baptised in 1722 at St. Giles' (P. Reg.). Buried in 1757 at All Saints' (P. Reg.).
- \*ROBERTS, Valentine** 1667–1715 (ob.)  
Northampton. Baptised in 1650 at St. Sepulchre's (P. Reg.). Apprenticed to W. Wilby (1) in 1667 (Ap. R.). Married at St. Sepulchre's in 1671 (P. Reg.). Freedom granted in 1672 (F.R.). Three children baptised at All Saints', 1679–86 (P. Reg.). Took W. Corbit as apprentice in 1680 and J. Pen and W. Hutchins in 1707. Described as a barber and pipemaker, 1679–1707. Buried at All Saints' in 1715 (P. Reg.).
- \*ROBERTS, William** 1744–63 (ob.)  
Northampton. Baptised in 1719 at St. Giles'; son of T. Roberts (P. Reg.). Freedom granted in 1744 (F.R.). Married at All Saints' in 1744 (P. Reg.). Two children baptised at All Saints', 1746–7 (P. Reg.). Took B. Fox as apprentice in 1747 and R. Roberts (1) in 1760. Occupied premises on N. side of St. Giles' Street in 1763 (N.B.C. Deeds, 646, will of T. Fisher of Rushden, proved 1766). Buried at St. Giles' in 1763 (P. Reg.).
- REVE, William (1)** 1762  
Brackley (Mil. Lists).
- ROUGHTON, William** 1793–1834  
Oundle. Poor boy, aged 14, from Kettering, apprenticed to N. Brooksbanks in 1793 (Kettering, P. Recs., Ap. Ind.). Son baptised in 1834 (B.Tr.).
- \*REEVE, William (2)** 1831–67 (ob.)  
Brackley, Banbury Road (Poll; D.). Son baptised in 1833 (P. Reg.). Aged 52 in 1851 (Census). Pipemaker and a beer retailer, 1854–64 (D.). Buried in 1867 (P. Reg.).
- SANCTY, Caleb** 1716 (ob.)  
Daventry. Journeyman pipemaker, buried in 1716 (P. Reg.).
- STREET, Charlotte** 1851  
Northampton, Horseshoe Street. Aged 75, wife of F. Street; born at Westminster, London (Census).
- STREET, Caroline** 1861  
Northampton, 18 Horseshoe Street. Pipe trimmer, aged 20; daughter of T. Street (Census).
- \*\*STREET, Francis** 1824–50 (ob.)  
Oundle, West Street, 1824 (D.).  
Northampton, Dychurch Lane, 1826–34 (Polls; Rate Bks.). Pike Lane, 1835–40 (Polls; Rate Bks.). Horseshoe Street, 1840–50; with a workshop in Gregory Street, 1840–42, then in Horseshoe Street (Rate Bks.; D.). Born outside Northants (Census, 1841). Died in 1850, aged 66 (N.M., Death Certificate).
- \*STREET, Sarah** 1859–61  
Northampton, 18 Horseshoe Street (Rate Bks.; D.). Daughter of T. Street (Census, 1851). Aged 22 and described as a pipe trimmer in 1861 (Census).
- \*\*STREET, Thomas** 1838–59 (ob.)  
Northampton, Pike Lane, 1838. Son of Thomas Street, pipemaker, married at All Saints' in 1838 (P. Reg.). Castle Street, 1839; daughter baptised at All Saints' (P. Reg.). Horseshoe Street, 1840–59 (Rate Bks.; D.). Aged 41 in 1851; born at Shoreditch, London (Census). Died in 1859 (N.G.C.).
- SANDERS, William** 1762  
Oundle (Mil. Lists).
- SMITH, William** 1851  
Daventry, Brook Street. Lodger, aged 40; born at Sheffield, Yorks (Census).
- TOMKINS, Hephzibah** 1851  
Wellingborough, St. John's Street, Terrace. Aged 25, wife of W. Tomkins (Census).
- \*TESTER, James (1)** 1762–87?  
Wellingborough, 1762 (Mil. Lists). He, or James (2), took W. Jelly as apprentice in 1787.
- TESTER, Jno.** 1777  
Wellingborough (Mil. Lists).
- TESTER, James (2)** 1781  
Wellingborough (Mil. Lists).
- TESTER, Joseph** 1797  
Wellingborough (N.R.O., Admon. of F. Adson, 8 Aug. 1797).
- \*TOM(P)KINS, James** c 1834–53 (ob.)  
Wellingborough, Jackson's Lane, c 1834–50 (Rate Bks.). Advertised that he had moved to St. John's Street. The property in Jackson's Lane with the tobacco-pipe kiln and, at the front of the premises, a grocery and retail business, was to be let (*Nor. Merc.*, 9 Feb. 1850). St. John's Street, 1850–53. Died in 1853, aged 51, having made a will describing himself as a builder and pipe manufacturer (B. Tr.; N.R.O., 5th series, 11 May 1853).
- TAYLOR, Mathew** 1716  
Whittlebury. Poor boy from Buckingham, apprenticed to R. Owen (B.R.O., PR 29 14 67).
- TOMKINS, Martha** 1851  
Wellingborough, St. John's Street. Pipe trimmer, aged 12; daughter of J. Tomkins (Census).



- \*TIDMAN, William** 1693–1715  
Daventry. Apprenticed to T. Hollowell in 1693 (H.I.L.). Took R. Hobbs as apprentice in 1703 and W. Herbert in 1715.
- TOMKINS, William** 1851–2 (ob.)  
Wellingborough, St. John's Street, Terrace. Aged 20 in 1851 (Census). Died in 1852 (B. Tr.).
- VEERS, James** 1768  
Northampton, Kingswell Lane (Poll).
- WILSON, Charles** 1851  
Oundle, Stoke Road, Chapel End. Aged 16; son of R. Wilson; born at Leicester (Census).
- \*WARD, Edward** 1668–74 (ob.)  
Stanwick. Pipemaker and Constable of Stanwick, 1668 (Beds. R.O., HSA 1668 (W) 39).  
Higham Ferrers. Died in 1674; probate inventory (Pl. 2), mentioning pipemaking tools, taken 10 April 1674 (N.R.O., Admon.).
- WARNE, Edward** 1680  
Northampton. Burial of son at All Saints' (P. Reg.).
- WEBSTER, Edward** 1704–63 (ob.)  
Daventry. Apprenticed to T. Hollowell in 1704 (H.I.L.). Buried in 1763 (P. Reg.).
- WHETHERS, Edward** 1841  
Oundle, West Street. Lodger, aged 62; born outside Northants (Census).
- \*WILBY, John** 1663–1735 (ob.)  
Northampton. Baptised at St. Sepulchre's in 1648; son of W. Wilby (1) (P. Reg.). Apprenticed to his father in 1663 (Ap. R.). Freedom granted in 1676 (F.R.). Took J. Judkins as apprentice in 1691 and W. Ager in 1706. Buried at St. Sepulchre's in 1735 (P. Reg.). Will, made in 1727, mentions a house in Sheep Street (N.R.O., 5th series, 7 May 1735).
- WEBSTER, John** 1768 (ob.)  
Daventry. Buried in 1768 (P. Reg.).
- WATSON, John** 1841–51  
Wellingborough, Herriott's Lane, 1841 (Census). West Street, 1851; aged 70 (Census).
- WILSON, Nathaniel** 1851  
Oundle, Stoke Road, Chapel End. Aged 11; son of R. Wilson (Census).
- WILBY, Richard (1)** 1668–89 (ob.)  
Northampton. Probably baptised at St. Sepulchre's in 1627 (P. Reg.). Son apprenticed in 1668 (Ap. R.). Buried at St. Sepulchre's in 1689 (P. Reg.). Will, made in 1689, survives (N.R.O., 3rd series, N. 156).
- WILBY, Richard (2)** 1668–74  
Northampton. Baptised at St. Sepulchre's in 1653; son of R. Wilby (1) (P. Reg.). Apprenticed to W. Wilby (1) or (2) in 1668 (Ap. R.). Granted freedom in 1674 (F.R.).
- \*WILSON, Robert** 1841–54  
Oundle, West Street, Victoria Place, 1841 (Census; Oundle P. Recs., Occupiers List). Stoke Road, Chapel End, 1851–4 (Census; D.). Aged 46 in 1851; born at Belton, Rutland (Census). Worked at Leicester, 1817–39 (W.R.G.).
- WEBSTER, Sandiford** 1835–7  
Northampton, Dychurch Lane (Rate Bks.). Daughter baptised at St. Giles' in 1835 (P. Reg.).
- WATTS, Thomas** 1791  
Daventry. Poor boy, apprenticed to E. Fennell (2) (N.R.O., Daventry 149).
- \*WIGGINS, Thomas** 1850–51  
Brackley. Born at Boddicott, Oxon (Census, 1851). Living with W. Reeve (2) in 1841 and described as a shopman (Census). Banbury Road, 1850 (D.). Buckingham Road, 1851; aged 30 (Census, 1851).
- \*WILBY, William (1)** 1641–90 (ob.)  
Northampton. Probably baptised at St. Sepulchre's in 1624 (P. Reg.). Poor boy apprenticed in 1641 to A. Guill, woollen-draper, to learn trade of tobacco-pipe-maker (Ap.R.). Freedom granted in 1648 (F.R.). Took as apprentice: W. Wilby (2) in 1663, T. Bott in 1666, V. Roberts in 1667, R. Wilby (1) in 1668 and J. Judkins in 1688. Buried in 1690 at St. Sepulchre's (P.Reg.). The Admon. survives (N.R.O., Admon., 16 Jan. 1691). Some references of 1668–91 could relate to W.Wilby (2).
- WILBY, William (2)** 1663  
Northampton. Baptised at St. Sepulchre's in 1647; son of W. Wilby (1) (P. Reg.). Apprenticed to his father in 1663 (Ap. R.).
- WALKER, William** 1785  
Northampton. Poor boy, aged about 13, apprenticed to R. Roberts (1) (Ap. R.).

## Soke of Peterborough

The Soke of Peterborough, formerly the N.E. part of Northamptonshire, was transferred to Cambridgeshire in 1974. A list of pipemakers is included here for reference, but details have not been used in the discussion, nor have any pipes been illustrated or described.

- \*AUBON, Charles** 1830–61  
Peterborough. Married at St. John's in 1829; five children baptised, 1830–53 (P. Reg.). Boongate, 1840–41 (D.; Census). Wellington Lane, 1861; aged 57 (Census).
- BROWN, Frederick** 1857 (ob.)  
Peterborough, Boonfield. Son of W. Brown (1); married at St. John's in 1857, aged 23; buried four months later (P. Reg.).
- BULLIMORE, John** 1709  
Stamford Barron. Apprenticed to S. Saunders (N.R.O., EH 508).
- BROWN, John** 1845  
Peterborough. Son of W. Brown (1); baptised in 1823; married at St. John's in 1845 (P. Reg.).
- BROWN, James** 1847–51  
Peterborough. Son of W. Brown (1); married at St. John's in 1847 (P. Reg.). Boongate, 1851; aged 25 (Census).
- \*BROWN, Thomas** 1839–51  
Peterborough. Son of W. Brown (1); married at St. John's in 1839; four children baptised, 1841–9 (P. Reg.). Boonfield, 1841–51; aged 33 in 1851 (Census).
- \*BROWN, William (1)** 1819–69  
Peterborough. Married at St. John's in 1818; twelve children baptised, 1819–40 (P. Reg.). Fengate, 1830–51 (D.; Census, 1851). Boonfield: 12 Boonfield Terrace, 1861, aged 64 (Census); Pipe Lane, 1864–9 (D.).
- \*BROWN, William (2)** 1839–77  
Peterborough. Son of W. Brown (1); baptised at St. John's in 1821; married in 1839 (P. Reg.). Six children

baptised at St. John's, 1840-53 (P. Reg.). Boonfield, 1841–77 (Census, 1841; D.): 6 Boonfield Terrace, 1861–71 (Census); Pipe Lane, 1862–77 (D.). Two pairs of plain moulds used by W. Brown (2) were given to Peterborough Museum in 1895 (G 436, G 437).

- \*BROWN, Thomas & William** 1850  
Peterborough, Boonfield (D.). A trade name.
- DAVIS, John** 1841  
Peterborough, Boongate. Aged 40–44; born outside Northants; sharing a house (Census).
- JOHNSON, George** 1861  
Peterborough, City Road. Lodger, aged 24; born at Boston, Lincs; described as a pipemaker and fireman (Census).
- MUNTON, Daniel** 1835  
Peterborough, Westgate (Poll).
- MOTLEY, Thomas** 1717  
Stamford Barron. Poor boy from Eye, apprenticed to S. Saunders (N.R.O., Eye 32).
- \*NEVILL, John** 1689 (ob.)  
Peterborough. Buried in 1689 (P. Reg.). Probate inventory (Appendix A), which mentions pipemaking tools, taken 25 March, 1689 (N.R.O., Peterborough Inv. and Admons., 434).
- PACEY, William** 1792  
Peterborough. Aged 12, apprenticed to G. Walker (N.R.O., PSJ 240 1, 31).
- \*SAUNDERS, Samuel** 1709–17  
Stamford Barron. Took J. Bullimore as apprentice in 1709 and T. Motley in 1717.
- TABOR, William** 1815–17  
Peterborough. Married at St. John's in 1813; two sons baptised, 1815–17 (P. Reg.).
- WILSON, Charles** 1762  
Peterborough Mil. Lists).
- \*\*WALKER, George** 1792–8  
Peterborough (D.). Took W. Pacey as apprentice in 1792.
- \*WALKER, Mary** 1830  
Peterborough, Boongate (D.).

## Rejected Names

The names listed below have been excluded from the Northamptonshire lists for the following reasons: (a) three were probably not pipemakers at all, but have previously been recorded as such; (b) the remainder were pipemakers, but there is no indication that any of these actually worked in the county.

### Thomas BARNARD

His son, John, aged 28, married at St. Sepulchre's, Northampton in 1915 (P. Reg.).

### William BETTS

Woolmonger Street, Northampton, 1768 (Poll). The Election Minute Book shows this man was a paper-maker (N.L.).

### James BRANKLING

Married at All Saints', Northampton in 1710 (P. Reg.). Working at Bedford, 1704–30 (Oswald, 1975, 160).

### John CORT

His son, John, aged 26, married at All Saints', Northampton in 1875 (P. Reg.).

### Nicholas HARDY

Issued a farthing token in Peterborough c 1670 showing a roll of tobacco and two pipes (Wells, 1910, 324). Probably a tobacconist.

### Robert HENSHER

His son, Robert, born in Middlesex, aged 28 in 1871 (Census), was married at St. Sepulchre's, Northampton in 1869 (P. Reg.).

### Mrs. Ellen HUGHES

Pipe trimmer, born at St. Anne's, Middlesex; aged 39 when visiting Castle Street, Northampton in 1851 (Census).

### James McCARTY

His son, John, aged 24, married at Daventry in 1866 (P. Reg.).

### Mrs. Mary MIDDLETON

Aged 64 and born at York, visiting Bearward Street, Northampton in 1851 (Census).

### John ROBERTS

Mentioned by Markham and Cox (1898, 87) and Muscott (1906, 309). A mistake for R. Roberts (1).

### William WATTS

His daughter, Mary, married at St. Sepulchre's, Northampton in 1846 (P. Reg.).

## APPENDIX A

### Probate Inventories

Transcripts of two probate inventories, relating to Edward Ward of Higham Ferrers<sup>60</sup> (1674 ob.) and John Nevill of Peterborough<sup>61</sup> (1689 ob.), are given below. They present an interesting contrast.

Edward Ward lived in a fairly small house consisting of hall, parlour, and buttery, with chambers above, a workshop and barn. The few items of furniture were of little value. The pipemaking tools (p. 5) in the workshop included a screw, rack and moulds. The wood over the workshop and in the barn was perhaps used to fire the pipe-kiln.

John Nevill was a reasonably wealthy pipemaker. His well-furnished house consisted of at least nine rooms, two workshops, a stable and yard. The listing of beer-making utensils suggests a possible second source of income. The (two) pipe workshops were well equipped with three benches, five screws, eight moulds, six core boards<sup>62</sup> and eight tons of clay. They also contained grates – presumably associated with the pipe-kiln(s). The horses in the stable were probably used for the distribution of pipes. Evidently Nevill was a successful and an important pipemaker during the 1680s.

*Note on the transcription:* The transcripts retain original spellings and punctuation. Common abbreviations, such as It for Item, have been extended, superfluous noughts have been removed from the figures and bold type has been used where necessary. Words not in present-day use can be found in books such as *Farm and cottage inventories of mid-Essex 1635–1749* by F. W. Steer (1950) or in a good dictionary.

## Inventory of Goods belonging to Edward Ward, 1674

A true & perfect Inventory of the goods & chattells of Edward Ward late of Higham Ferrers in the County of Northampton Pipe maker deceased had & made the tenth day of April 1674.

<b>Imprimis</b> his wearing apparrell	£	s	d
		13	4
<b>Item</b> in the Chambers one Coffe & bedding & other things		11	6
<b>Item</b> in the Parlour one Flockbedd with curtaines & vallence, one Presse Cubboard & one Chest		2	0 0
<b>Item</b> in the Buttery 2 Barrells & twoe kettles		1	4 0
<b>Item</b> in the Hall, one Table, 2 stooles, one Livery Cubboard one little table, Fyre shovell & other lumber		1	7 0
<b>Item</b> 3 little Pewter dishes & 1 Pewter Porringer			11 0
<b>Item</b> in the Shopp the Screw & moulds, Rack & other materialls for making of pipes		1	6 8
<b>Item</b> the wood over the Shopp			15 0
<b>Item</b> the wood & some other things in the barne & the Curbe of the well		2	14 0
<b>Item</b> 3 sheetes			10 0
		<u>11</u>	<u>12 6</u>

(see Pl. 2)

## Inventory of goods belonging to John Nevill, 1689

A true and Perfect Inventory of the Goods Chattels, Debts & Credits of John Nevill late of peterborough in the County of Northampton Tobacco pipe maker Deceased Taken & Apprised the 25th day of March Annoque Domini 1689, by us whose names are Subscribed

<b>Imprimis</b> his purse & Apparrell	33	0	0
<b>In the Parlour</b>			
<b>Item</b> one Bedstead, matt, cord, rods, Curtaines Vallens one Wooll bed, 2 pillows, one bolster one blankett & rugg	2	10	0
<b>Item</b> one pair of Andirons with brasses, fire-Shovell & tonges brass, & fire fork		15	0
<b>Item</b> one round Table, one Chest of drawers, six Chaires, 2 window Curtaines, one looking-glass & some odd things	2	0	0

## In the Hall

**Item** one pair of grates, fire shovell & tonges, one horse, one Jack, two spitts & other peices of Iron belonging to the Chimney, two frying panns, One Warming pan three brass potts, 4 brass kettles, one Iron pott, 17 pewter dishes, 13 pewter plates, 5 pewter tankards, 4 flaggons, two pair of Candlesticks & other odd peices of pewter 8 0 0

**Item** Clock, one pewter Case & Dresser, one Cooberd, one pair of Andirons, one Table, 5 matted Chaires, one wicker Chair one runing Candlestick, one great flaggon & Lumbar 3 13 0

## In the Buttery

**Item** two Hogsheads of strong beere, Beer-stall & Lumbar 4 0 0

## In the Brewhouse

**Item** one Copper & grate, one mash fatt, one Cooler, one kneading-trough, one hogsh-head, one Working fatt & Lumbar 10 0 0

## In the Little Buttery

**Item** 2 empty hogsheads & Beerstall 10 0

## In the Clouded Chamber

**Item** one Bedstead, Curtaines, matt, Cord one flock bed, one blankett, one rugg, two pillows, one bolster, & 4 Chaires 1 3 0

## In the Chamber over the Hall

**Item** two Bedsteads, Curtaines, Vallens, matts, & Cordes, one flock bed, one fly bed, 3 bolsters, two pillows, 2 blanketts, 2 ruggs one Table, fire shovell tonges & Lumbar 1 13 4

## In the Chamber over the Parlour

**Item** one Bedstead matt, Cord, Curtaines & Vallens, one feather bed, one feather bolster 2 pillows, one Trundle bed & flockbed, one rugg, 3 blanketts 4 0 0

**Item** one pair of Andirons fire shovell & tonges<sup>63</sup> 10 0

**Item** one Table, six matted Chaires, one Coffe, one box, two window Curtaines & rodd 10 0

## In the Chamber over the Shop

**Item** 2 beds & furniture & Lumbar 10 0

## In both Workshops

**Item** Six core boardes & grates 2 0 0

**Item** 5 skrews, 8 pair of moulds 9 0 0

**Item** 8 Tunn of Clay 8 0 0

**Item** 3 benches & Lumbar 3 0

## In the Stable & Yard

**Item** 2 horses & an old Mare 4 0 0

Turffe 6000<sup>64</sup> 1 4 0

**Item** Debts Sperate & Desperate 5 3 4

**Item** the Lynen 1 10 0

Sum Totall 103 14 8

## APPENDIX B

## Finds from Kiln/Workshop Sites

**Northampton**, 4 Derngate (SP 75616042). Eight pipe bowls of *c* 1700–40 were found at the rear of the premises in 1949 and 1976. One stem fragment is a waster and ‘dozens’ of other stem fragments were reported (H. C. R. Frost; N.M.).

**Northampton**, 18 Horseshoe Street (SP 75146032). The site of the clay-pipe workshop established by F. Street was bulldozed for road widening in March 1974. An intensely burnt area was seen and fragments of vitrified clay and hundreds of pipe fragments were found (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*, 10 (1975), 173).

The following quantities of marked fragments were found: Relief marks on spurs – F/S (153), J/S (39), T/S (28), B/H (6), JS/CK (5), J/C (3), H/W (1), asterisk (48), circle (8), dot (1), shield (2). Incuse marks on stems – BROOKS/HUGHES (4), E. (or W.) SOUTHORN, BROSELEY (4).

**Northampton**, Chalk Lane (SP 749605). A deposit of waste material from a clay-pipe workshop was discovered in November 1964. It consisted of hundreds of pipe fragments and several pieces of baked clay, some partly vitrified, containing lengths of pipe stems – evidence for the use of a muffle kiln (Oswald, 1975, 20). The 30 fragments with maker’s initials were all marked F/S. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the material was dumped here from the workshop of F. Street, who worked in nearby Pike Lane, 1835–40.

**Towcester**, Park Lane (SP 692487). During archaeological excavations in 1976, hundreds of pipe fragments were discovered in a small pit containing ash and in a burnt area nearby. A preliminary examination of the pipe bowls suggests a date of *c* 1670–80.

## APPENDIX C

## Index of Makers’ Marks

The index contains details of all makers’ marks recorded on pipes (or pipe fragments) found in Northamptonshire. Those which can be attributed to Northamptonshire makers have been illustrated (Figs. 7–14). Many, however, are either unidentified or relate to makers working outside the county; the process of distribution has previously been discussed (p. 5). The find-spots and numbers of fragments found (if exceeding one) are listed together with place and date of manufacture, if known. Uncertain readings of marks are bracketed. The following abbreviations are used to indicate unusual marks:

- b.b. mark on the back of the bowl
- i. incuse
- r. relief
- s. mark on the stem

The initials of a pipemaker are often found on a spur beneath the pipe bowl. It is important to remember that:

(a) When holding the pipe with the stem towards you, the initial of the first name is found on the left side of the spur; the initial of the surname is found on the right side of the spur. (A few exceptions might be found.)

(b) Until the nineteenth century the letter *I* is used in place of the letter *J*.

The marks have been divided into five broad groups:

**1. Initials usually in relief beneath the foot in a circular frame, or less frequently, on the back of the bowl or on the stem *c* 1640–1740.**

<i>Mark</i>	<i>Place and details</i>
AB (b.b.)	Badby
FB	Long Buckby
IB	Badby
PC	Kettering
D	Badby (5)
ID	Brixworth
ID (i)	Towcester
AG	Northampton (Oswald, 1975, 65, is no. 3, but wrongly provenanced)
TH	Northampton area
WK	Towcester
RL (s.)	Abington (Oswald, 1975, 81, A)
TL	Southwick
WL	Boughton Green (2), Lamport, Northampton (2 or 3), Wellingborough (1?)
CM (s.)	Boughton nr Kettering, Boughton Green (2) (Oswald, 1975, 81, A)
IM (b.b.)	Badby (Oswald, 1975, 49, no. 2)
IM (i.b.b.)	Badby
IP	Badby (3), Billing (Oswald, 1975, 49, no. 3, 105. A Coventry maker is suggested.
I(P) (b.b.)	Northampton
(V)R	Northampton (Oswald, 1975, 65, is no. 2)
WR	Boughton Green, Northampton? (2)
WR (s.)	Evenley
LS	Northampton, Wellingborough
IW	Badby
WW (s.)	Boughton Green

**2. Large initials in relief on a fairly large spur or foot *c* 1700–1820.**

<i>Mark</i>	<i>Place and details</i>
C/B	Blisworth, Boughton Green (6), Towcester
W/B	Blisworth, Boughton Green (3), Little Houghton
M/C	Boughton Green (3)
I/F	<i>see Fig. 7</i>
(W)/H	Northampton
(G)/I	Wellingborough
F/L	Southwick

W/M	Southwick
I/R	Thorpe Mandeville, Towcester
R/R	see Fig. 7
W/R	Boughton Green (2)
C/S	Boughton Green
R/S	Boughton Green (2), Northampton
F/T	Culworth
I/T	see Fig. 7
B/W	Boughton Green
I/W	Towcester
R/W	Duston, Northampton?
T/W	see Section 5, Wood

### 3. Medium or small initials in relief on a medium or small spur c 1820–70.

<i>Mark</i>	<i>Place and details</i>
A/&S	Boughton Green
T/B	Northampton
W/B	Boughton Green
J/C	see Fig. 9
JS/CK	Blisworth, Boughton Green, Brixworth, Duston, Northampton (8)
S/C	Long Buckby
W/C	Culworth
(I)/F	Towcester
T/F	Boughton Green
B/H	Blisworth, Northampton (7), Towcester (3)
F/H	Southwick
J/H	Long Buckby (2), Towcester (7)
S/H	Brackley area
C/J	Culworth, Thorpe Mandeville
T/J	Towcester
(K/K)	Duston (2)
G/L	Southwick (4)
S/L	Southwick (2)
R/R	Thorpe Mandeville
S/R	Culworth
F/S	see Fig. 8
J/S	see Fig. 9
R/S	Boughton Green (7)
T/S	see Fig. 9
J/T	Wellingborough
H/W	Duston, Northampton
(I)/W	Wellingborough
J/(W)	Boughton Green

### 4. Marks, usually incuse, along the stem or sometimes on the back of the bowl, using complete names or words c 1830–1920.

<i>Mark</i>	<i>Place and details</i>
)Bi-Centen.../	
)15 Revive ...	Little Houghton (French)
BROOKS/HUGHES	see Fig. 9
BURNS CUTTY	Northampton
CARTER/BANBURY	Brackley area, Towcester (Banbury, 1857–76)
CARTER/BA/BURY (r.)	Culworth (2), Potterspury, Towcester (2) (Banbury 1857–76)
CARTER BANBURY (b.b.)	Culworth (Banbury, 1857–76)
J. CARTER/BANBURY	Stoke Bruerne (Banbury, 1861–74)
J. CHICK/NORTHAMPTON	see Fig. 9
J. CHICK/NORTHAMPTON (r.)	see Fig. 9
CLEEVER/WELLINGBROUGH	see Fig. 9
CORK	Hardingstone, Towcester, Wellingborough (Widely made in England, c 1880–1910)
DONT CADGE	Northampton
DUBLIN	(b.b.) Northampton (2), Rushden (2) (Widely made in England, c 1880–1910)
DUBLIN	Boughton Green
F(abri)que...	Wellingborough (French, 19th century)
Fiolet St. Omer Déposé	Little Houghton (St. Omer, France, 19th century)
... a St. Omer Déposé	Northampton (Fiolet, St. Omer, 19th century)
WILLIAM GR(EENWOOD)/ (LOWER N)AGS HEAD	Boughton Green (Pollock's, Manchester)
(GR)OUT/(WI)LL(IAMS)	Towcester (London, c 1860)
(H)AWLEY & SON/BRISTOL	Rushden (Bristol, 1884–90)
HIGGI.../(CUT)TY PIPE	Duston
HOLT/COVENTRY	Towcester (Coventry, 1868–1920)
J. HOLT/COVENTRY	Duston (Coventry, 1868–1903)
J. HOLT NUNEATON (b.b.)	Badby (Nuneaton, 1850–66)
HURST COW X STR (b.b.)	Northampton (20) (J. Hurst, London, 1808–49)

LA...	(r.)	Duston	<b>A. ROBERTS NORTHAMPTON</b>	<i>see Figs. 10, 11</i>
LO(N)...		Northampton	<b>R. SMIT(H)/...ORD ST. N.</b>	Rushden (London c 1870–1910)
.../LONDON		Northampton (London, 19th century)	<b>E. SOUTHORN BROSELEY</b>	Northampton (2) (Broseley, 1841–76)
McDOUGA(LL & Co)/(GL)ASGOW		Scaldwell (Glasgow, 1847–1968)	<b>W. SOUTHORN &amp; Co BROSELEY</b> (or <b>BROSLY SALOP</b> )	Blisworth, Culworth, Long Buckby (2), Northampton (7) (Broseley, 1850–1900)
S. McLARDY MAKER (b.b.)		Blisworth (Manchester, 1869–1930?)	<b>T. TAYLO(R)/(SHOR)EDITCH</b>	Northampton (London, 1836–75)
Noël Paris		Blisworth (Paris, 19th century)	<b>TWELLS/LEICESTER</b>	Wellingborough (Leicester, 1841–87)
O'BRIEN'S No. 6 DUBLIN		(b.b.) Finedon (Dublin, c 1860–90)	<b>WELL MATCHED/GERMANY</b>	Blisworth
O'BRIEN'S 61	(b.b.)	Newnham	<b>17TH LANC.../...ANCERS</b>	Earls Earton
O'BRIEN 203	(b.b.)	Wootton		
H. ROBERTS/NORTHAMPTON		<i>see Fig. 9</i>		
ROBERTS NORTH.N	(b.b.)	<i>see Fig. 14</i>		
A. ROBERTS/NORTHAMPTON		<i>see Figs. 10–14</i>		<i>see also section 5, below</i>

## 5. Miscellaneous marks

Mark		Place and details
CHESTER	(oval mark in relief across stem)	Towcester (Chester, c 1700–50)
JG	(very small, incuse letters beneath bowl)	Blisworth (Probably French, 19th century)
L	(relief, with crown above, on back of bowl)	Northampton (c 1880–1900)
M... OUNDLE	(relief around upper part of bowl)	Stamford, Lincs (Oundle c 1780–1820: inf. from A. Oswald)
L/S	(relief on spur)	Rushden (c 1840–80)
and LA.../...SL(AND)	(incuse on stem)	
SS	(relief on stem)	Boughton Green (19th century)
T/W	(large initials on spur)	Northampton (4) (T. Wood, London, c 1780–1810): <i>Northamptonshire Archaeology</i> , 11 (1976), 161–2
and WOOD	(incuse in circle on back of bowl)	Towcester (c 1880–1900)
TW	(very large, incuse mark on back of bowl)	Paulerspury (9) (S. English style: Atkinson, 1970, 212–3)
A gauntlet	(incuse on base of 17th-century bowl)	
A dot, circle or star	(relief on spur)	Very common marks on pipes of c 1820–1920



## Notes

- 1 The general background is provided by Oswald, 1975, 3–6 and Mackenzie, 1957, 76–87.
- 2 Oswald, 1975, 3.
- 3 Mackenzie, 1957, 92.
- 4 Posnansky, 1959, 72.
- 5 Northamptonshire Record Office, I.C. 113.
- 6 Mackenzie, 1957, 136. Licences to sell tobacco are to be found at the Public Record Office, entered on the Patent Rolls (C 66).
- 7 Northamptonshire Record Office, Wills, 2nd series, E 261.
- 8 Details in this paragraph are derived from Oswald, 1960, 41–3 and Oswald, 1975, 5–9.
- 9 The only general study of pipemaking in Northamptonshire previously published is Muscott, 1906.
- 10 Jackson and Price, 1974, 10, 15.
- 11 Markham and Cox, 1898, 65, 174, 481, 483.
- 12 Markham and Cox, 1898, 174.
- 13 Oswald, 1975, 181–4.
- 14 Fairholt, 1859, 258.
- 15 Mackenzie, 1957, 197.
- 16 Mackenzie, 1957, 199.
- 17 Oswald, 1960, 45. The decline at Bristol is illustrated by the falling numbers of pipemakers taking their freedom between 1730 and 1800: Jackson and Price, 1974, 15.
- 18 Mann, 1977, 3, 46; Atkinson, 1975, 12. Although Atkinson claims that only the upper classes took to snuff, the numbers of recorded pipemakers at Broseley fell considerably during the second half of the eighteenth century.
- 19 Mann, 1977, 22.
- 20 Flood, 1976, 10.
- 21 Oswald, 1960, 45–6.
- 22 Mackenzie, 1957, 254.
- 23 Fairholt, 1859, 198–9.
- 24 Oral information from S.W.D. Kent, Northampton.
- 25 Mackenzie, 1957, 275–80.
- 26 Atkinson, 1977, 8, 21.
- 27 Morton, 1712, 70–71.
- 28 *Northampton Mercury*, 13 June 1726, 28; 6 Feb. 1744, 175; 1 June 1747, 35; 5 June 1749, 39; 2 Dec. 1771, 150. Four of these advertisements are quoted in Muscott, 1906, 309.
- 29 *Northampton Daily Reporter*, 12 Nov. 1901, 3. The modern Geological Survey map shows Jurassic clay of the Estuarine Series in this area.
- 30 *Northampton Mercury*, 5 June 1749, 39.
- 31 Muscott (1906, 309) says that the change to Devon clay took place ‘some time before the year 1850’. It is possible that clay was imported into the county following the connection of Northampton to the canal network in 1815: Hatley, 1965, 243. At a later period, c 1900–10, clay was brought to Northampton from Devon or Cornwall by rail (Oral inf.).
- 32 There were exceptions, particularly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: some pipemakers worked along what are now main streets in the towns, whilst others were operating from villages.
- 33 The workshop used by the firm of A. Roberts of Northampton is remembered as being a long, white-washed room at the back of the house, on the first floor, with work-benches around the perimeter. An external staircase led down to the yard, where the two(?) kilns were situated. They were constructed of brick, partly below ground level, and were circular, about 3–4 feet in width and height. They were provided with doors at the front and shelves inside and were probably coke-fired. (Oral inf.). The house and outbuildings were still standing in 1955 (*Chronicle & Echo*, 1 March 1955, 4) but were demolished shortly afterwards. No workshops or kilns are now known to survive in the county.
- 34 Muscott, 1906, 310.
- 35 Oswald, 1975, 20.
- 36 Oswald, 1975, 14–19.
- 37 A photograph of two pairs of iron moulds used by A. Roberts of Northampton was published in the *Chronicle & Echo*, 1 March 1955, 4. The moulds have since disappeared.
- 38 The firm of A. Roberts of Northampton used a hand-cart for local deliveries and a horse and cart (or ‘van’—a four wheeled, enclosed waggon) for more-distant deliveries, c 1900–10 (Oral inf.).
- 39 Oswald, 1975, 102–9, 114; Atkinson, 1977, 33.
- 40 Oswald, 1975, 42, 102–3.
- 41 Atkinson, 1977, 21.
- 42 Three grand-daughters of A. Roberts (1) remember that pipes packed among wood shavings in boxes were delivered by A. Roberts (2) on a horse and cart, c 1900–20. The pipes were conveyed to numerous public houses and a few shops in Northampton and the surrounding area, including: Billing, Bletchley, Blisworth, Cogenhoe, Coventry, Daventry, Harrowden, Kettering, Little Houghton, Moulton, Old, Pitsford, Rushden, Stoke Bruerne and Wellingborough. (Oral inf.).
- 43 Fairholt, 1859, 179.
- 44 Oral information from S.W.D. Kent, Northampton.
- 45 Oswald, 1975, 37–41.
- 46 Large groups of stem fragments can sometimes be closely dated by the statistical analysis of stem-bore diameters: Oswald, 1975, 92–5; Walker, 1967. Stem bores are measured using the butt-ends of drill-bits.
- 47 Although probably not made in the county, twelve examples of bowls decorated with the ‘mulberry’ pattern have been recorded from Badby, Boughton Green, Lamport, Northampton, Stanion and Towcester. Dating to c 1660–80, they have a series of about 21 raised dots arranged in a triangle on each side of the bowl. Many similar examples have been recorded across the Midlands and elsewhere: Oswald, 1975, 96, 106–7.

- 48 Oswald, 1975, 110–11. A selection of Victorian and Edwardian pipes are illustrated by Webb and Childs, 1976, although identifications are not totally reliable.
- 49 Atkinson and Oswald, 1969, 209.
- 50 Oswald, 1975, 37–41.
- 51 Descriptions of some post-1820 decorated pipes include a reference to more than one collection. In these cases, a drawing has been constructed from two or more fragments of identical pipes.
- 52 *Northamptonshire Archaeology*, 10 (1975), 172–3.
- 53 Walker, 1976.
- 54 Atkinson and Oswald, 1969, 181–93.
- 55 The information was collected during 1974–8 mainly from documents held by Northamptonshire Record Office, Northampton Central Library, Northampton Museums and the Public Record Office, London. Information about some Northamptonshire pipemakers has been published in Muscott, 1906; Kitchener, 1971 (which incorporates work by H. Oak-Rhind) and Gilbert, 1974. To avoid possible errors, details from these secondary sources have been excluded.
- 56 I doubt whether *many* documented pipemakers have been left out of the lists. Unfortunately, a number of the earlier makers were probably never recorded, as occupations are often omitted in pre-nineteenth-century documents. However, further work on certain sources – probate records for instance – might yield additional information.
- 57 For example W. Marsden of Wellingborough.
- 58 The Northampton firm of A. Roberts employed various itinerant pipemakers during the period c 1900–20; they usually lived in nearby lodgings (Oral inf.).
- 59 Presumably because from c 1860 pipemaking was a declining industry.
- 60 N.R.O., Admon. taken 10 April 1674.
- 61 N.R.O., Peterborough Inventories and Admons., 434.
- 62 An unusual term: perhaps the boards on which the clay-pipe blanks were rolled out.
- 63 This line has been added as an afterthought.
- 64 The reading of this line is open to question.

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