

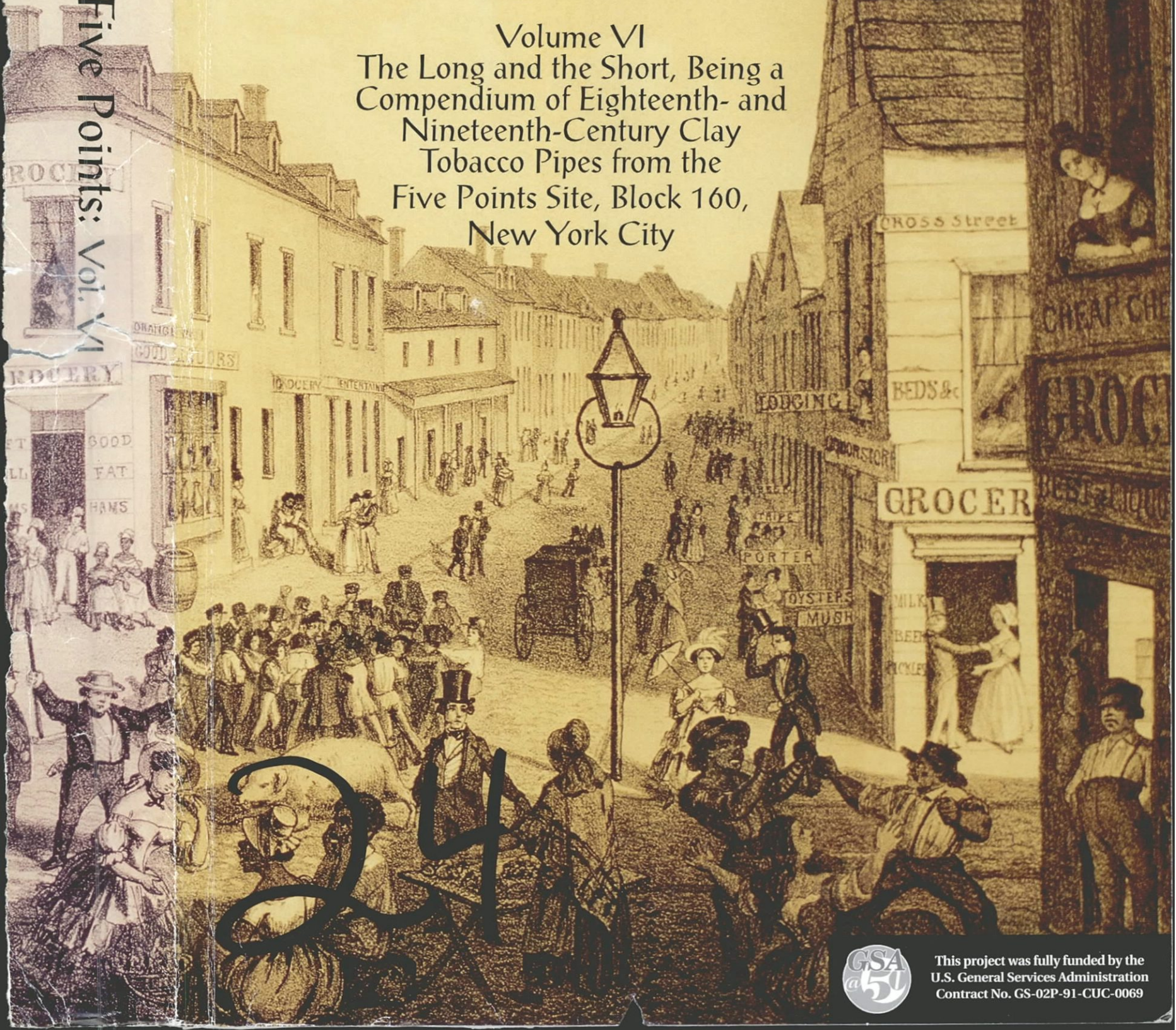
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Tales of Five Points: Working-Class Life in Nineteenth- Century New York

Volume VI

The Long and the Short, Being a
Compendium of Eighteenth- and
Nineteenth-Century Clay
Tobacco Pipes from the
Five Points Site, Block 160,
New York City

Tales of Five Points: Vol. VI



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**TALES OF FIVE POINTS: WORKING-CLASS LIFE IN
NINETEENTH-CENTURY NEW YORK**

**VOLUME VI THE LONG AND THE SHORT, BEING A COMPENDIUM OF
EIGHTEENTH- AND NINETEENTH-CENTURY CLAY TOBACCO
PIPES FROM THE FIVE POINTS SITE, BLOCK 160, NEW YORK CITY**

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Figure 1. Five Points oyster cellar. From George G. Foster's *New York by Gas Light*, 1990 [1850].

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This document is the child of many minds. Dozens of individuals have expended precious brain-power pondering this or that bit of grammar, trivia, or pipe esoterica, and we owe them all a great debt of gratitude.

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Diane Dallal would especially like to thank: Nancy Sohlbreck, for tedious hours in dusty places, searching directories for local pipemakers; Nancy Sacerdote, for French translations which led to a greater understanding of the French pipe industry and the world beyond *Gambier*; and, as always, John McCashion - R.I.P.

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1. INTRODUCTION

"The Unemployed is a race whose token is a clay pipe."
(Morrison 1894:1-2)

1.1 Pipes at the Five Points

This compendium originated as an aid in the analysis of the Foley Square/Five Points tobacco pipe assemblage, excavated from New York City's Block 160. The block abutted the southeast corner of the intersection for which Five Points, New York's mythic "slum," was named. The community's infamy was a magnet for public attention. Reports of life at Five Points figured prominently in the local press and in tracts published by various reform-minded organizations. Along with these written accounts of life at Five Points, artists and early photographers made frequent forays into the neighborhood, recording streetscapes and residents alike. Virtually every depiction of the Points, textual or visual, shared one element in common—the streets were peopled with men and women clenching tobacco pipes between their teeth. This focus on public smoking behavior, rife with symbolic class and ethnocultural implications, hints at middle-class stereotypes of the generally poor, foreign-born populations of Five Points. It also suggests the importance of tobacco use in the social life of the immigrant working-class residents of the neighborhood. The Foley Square/Five Points pipe assemblage reveals a great deal about the actual lives and experiences of the figures depicted by outsiders crowding the sidewalks on market day, or standing at the corner with stooped shoulders. While these symbolic and interpretive issues are explored elsewhere in this report (see Vol. 1, Chapter 6, and Vol. II, Sections 3 and 6), the information contained within this volume constitutes a strictly typological approach to the tobacco pipe assemblage.

1.2 The Assemblage and the Typology

Thousands of pipe fragments were recovered from 22 backyard shaft features (privies, cesspools, school sinks, and cisterns) on Block 160. The earliest deposits date to the turn of the nineteenth century (Lot 7, Feature AF, Analytical Stratum II; Lot 47, Feature AK, Analytical Stratum III; and Lot 3/4, Excavation Unit 1), but the majority of the assemblage is associated with contexts dating to mid-century and later. From this material over 800 separate pipes were identified.

Examples which were substantially complete or unique in design were assigned an arbitrary PIPE #. The presence of fragments from the junction of the bowl and stem served as a basis for distinguishing unique pipes from otherwise unattributable bowl or stem fragments. This portion of the pipe can often be identified despite fragmentation, and, given that a particular pipe will only have one bowl-stem junction, a count of these objects often produces a reliable minimum number of pipes (MNP). This method is most useful when applied to assemblages which are moderately fragmentary, and it must be stressed that this approach will not function well for highly fragmentary material. MNPs for badly fragmented Five Points deposits were generated by evaluating bowl morphology and decorative elements. Objects which could not be considered distinct pipes are referenced by catalogue number only. These "remainders" appear as *c-###* in the indices to this volume.

A number of pipes were extremely fragmentary, but still identifiable as unique examples within the context of a feature assemblage. However, in the context of the site-wide assemblage, these examples were virtually indistinguishable from other pipes in the collection. Table 1 lists those PIPE #s which do not appear in this volume.

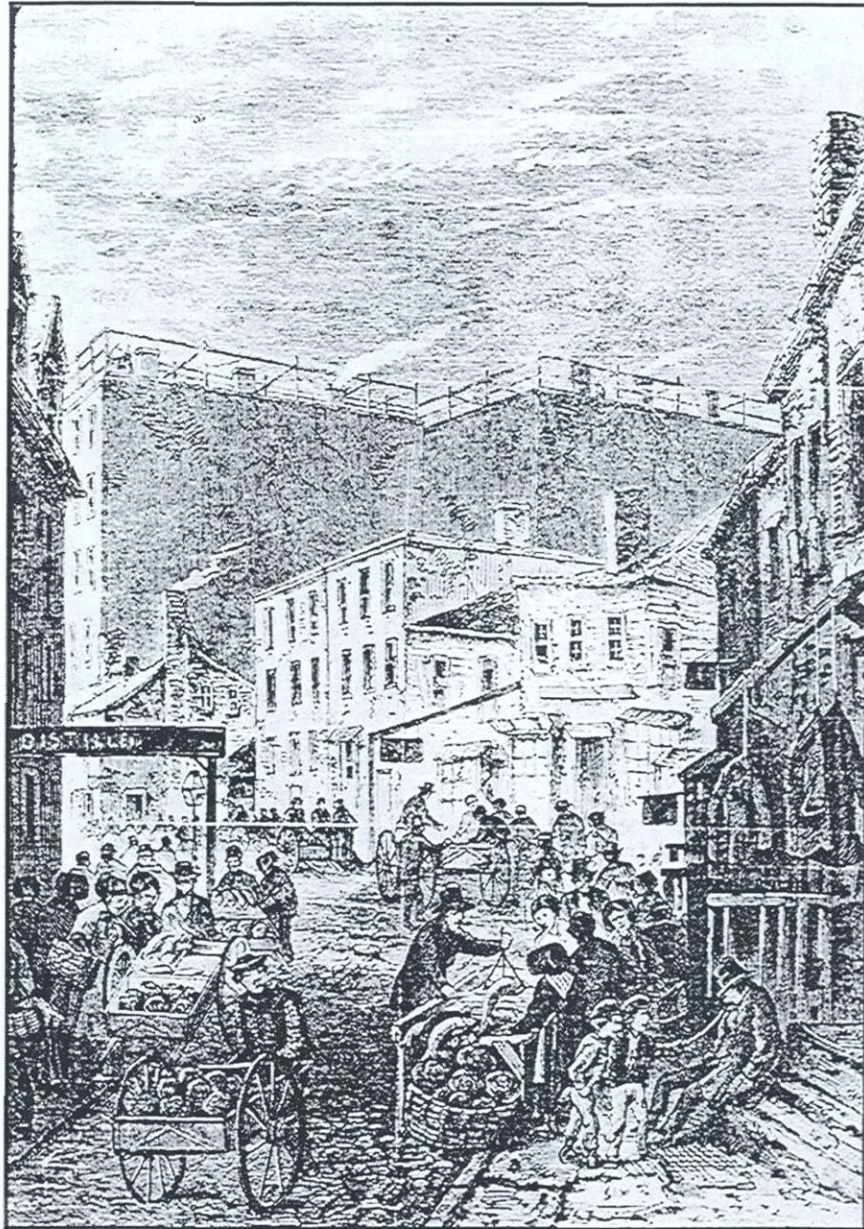
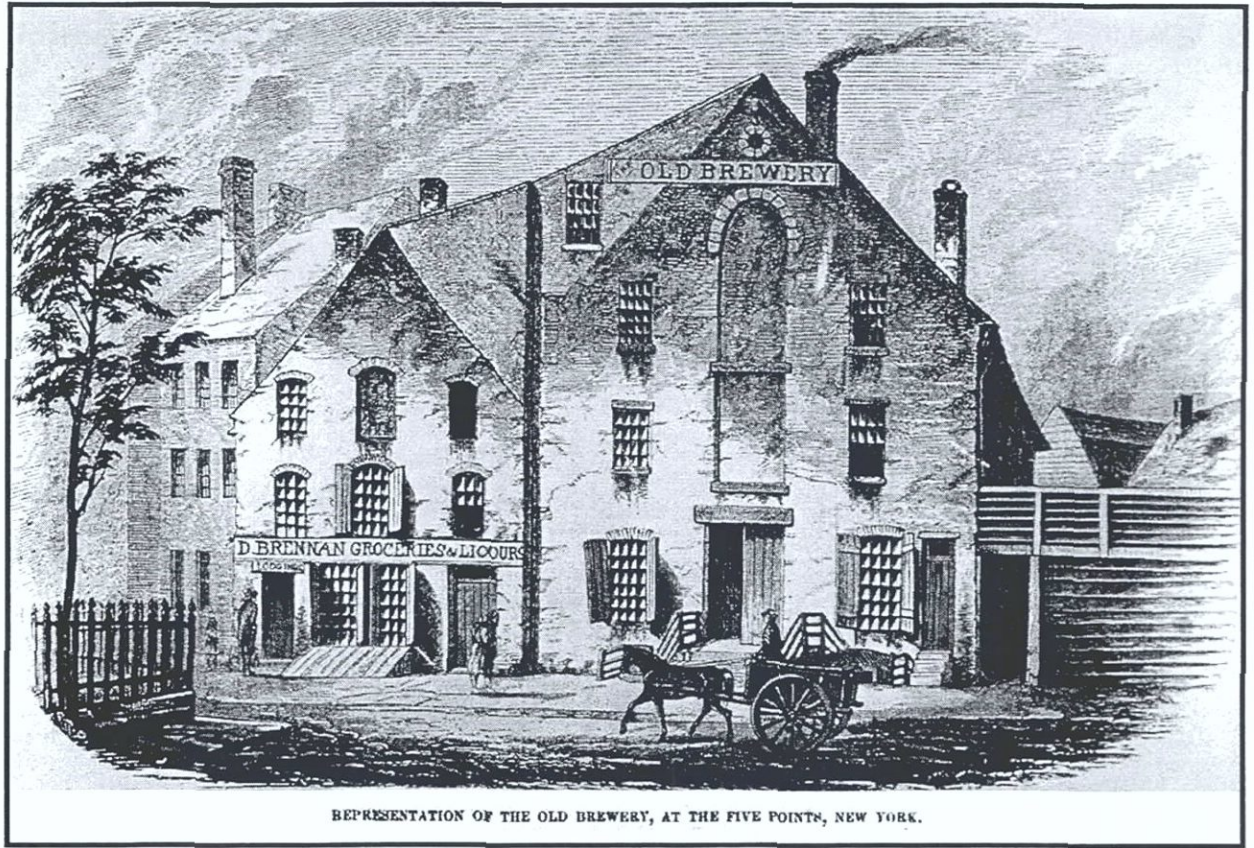


Figure 2. Marketing at Five Points. *From A History of Public Health in New York City 1625-1866* by John Duffy, 1968.



REPRESENTATION OF THE OLD BREWERY, AT THE FIVE POINTS, NEW YORK.

Figure 3. The Old Brewery. Courtesy of the Museum of the City of New York.

Table 1: Fragmentary Examples Not Included in Typology (Pipe # or CAT#)

3	8	9	14	25	62	63	68
69	70	109	112	113	114	115	117
145	146	152	153	162	164	172	184
185	191	198	214	223	236	265	266
271	279	326	327	336	361	378	411
445	458	485	488	502	522	536	544
547	573	578	580	601	643	695	725
745	752	757	758	773	790	801	811
812	c-169	c-247	c-390	c-459	c-583	c-682	c-710
c-746	c-816	c-919	c-935	c-946			

1.3 Organization and Indexing

PIPE #s were assigned sequentially as material from each feature and deposit was analyzed. Thus, consecutive PIPE #s are usually associated with the same deposit. Occasionally it was necessary to return to a previously analyzed feature and assign additional PIPE #s which were not consecutive with those initially assigned to that feature. The typology is arranged in roughly the order of analysis (numerical by PIPE #) with related, non-consecutive PIPE #s grouped at the end of the appropriate section. Remainders are also assembled at the end of each section, arranged by catalogue number. In order to make the typology more accessible, this volume has been indexed according to the following categories: maker names, places of manufacture, general styles, material types, letter marks on the heel/spur, Dutch and Dutch-like marks, French letter- and number-marks, and numbered stem marks.

Several of these categories require further explanation. The General Style index includes 11 arbitrary sub-categories. These are: American Patriotic, Anthropomorphic/Figural, Dorni Styles, Fluted (Gadrooned), Glazed, Irish, Masonic, Stub Stem, and TD, ID, and WG. American patriotic motifs include the Federal eagle emblem, and arrangements of 13 or 14 stars. Anthropomorphic/Figural bowls are fully molded in the shape of a human (or other) head. Dorni styles include all pipes with elements resembling those originally attributed to Peter Dornier, mid-nineteenth-century French pipemaker (see Walker 1983). Fluted (Gadrooned) pipes show some type of fluting, ribbing, or other repeated linear surface decoration. Glazed pipes display a fired-on glaze. Irish motifs include ERIN GO BRAGH, DUBLIN NO.1 PIPE, shamrocks, harps, etc. Masonic styles exhibit at least one element which can be associated with the fraternal order of Freemasons, such as the intertwined compass and square. Stub-stem bowls are those which require a separate, detachable stem. Pipes associated with the final three categories—TD, ID, and WG—display these letters in some arrangement on the bowl or heel/spur. The lists of Dutch and French marks overlap slightly, as makers from these two countries often adapted or plagiarized each others' marks. However, Dutch or Dutch-like marks generally consist of makers' marks commonly used by the Gouda pipemakers' guild, or marks which actually read GOUDA or HOLLAND (see Duco 1982). French letter- and number-marks include marks from the Gambier and Fiolet firms (see Duco 1986A). The Material Types index lists only those pipes made from materials other than white- or buff-firing ball clay. Both the PIPE # and page number are included in each listing, and cross-referencing may be achieved by consulting multiple indices. See page 264 for a guide to the typology indices.

1.4 Illustration Scale

Full-scale illustrations were produced wherever possible. In a few instances, however, a drawing was reduced in order to fit within this volume's format. Additionally, some details were drawn at two to four

times actual size in the interests of clarity and accuracy. In all cases, scale is indicated below and to the right of the illustration.

1.5 Bore Diameter

Bore diameters were measured in 64ths of inches, following the Harrington/Binford convention, but used only for comparative purposes. As has been demonstrated in previous studies, the Harrington/Binford formula and later variations will not produce meaningful results when applied to late-eighteenth- and nineteenth-century material.

1.6 Stem Length

Stem lengths were measured (in centimeters) in only three cases: (1) the stem was complete—including an intact mouthpiece, (2) the stem was substantially complete and gave an indication of the full length, or (3) there was strong evidence, in the form of toothmarks or re-working of the broken margin, of reuse of the pipe after initial stem breakage. For each measured example, the case is stated in the physical description.

1.7 Descriptive Conventions

Bowl and stem are used as expected. Stems are straight unless specifically described as curved, and are circular in cross-section unless noted as lenticular or oval. The presence or absence of a heel or spur is noted in each description, but the actual form of the heel/spur is not described. In nearly every case this detail appears in the illustration itself. A shank describes the socket which receives a reed or other detachable stem on a stub-stem bowl. Mouthpieces are recorded as either tapered or lipped. All locations are given as if the pipe in question were being held in the mouth of the viewer. A cartouche describes any border which encloses another design element. Design elements are either mold imparted (produced by the character of the pipe mold) or hand applied (stamped into the clay after the pipe was removed from the mold). Relief designs have at least some details which are raised above the surrounding surface of the clay, but impressed (or incuse) designs are pressed into the clay body and thus are below the surrounding surface. Letter and number marks with elements on both the left and right faces of a bowl, heel/spur, or stem are described as **LEFT MARK/RIGHT MARK**. The quality of the ceramic body, design, molding, and finishing have been evaluated on a subjective scale consisting of four degrees; good, average, below average, and poor. Use-related bowl charring is ranked as heavy, moderate, slight, or absent. Other wear patterns, such as toothwear, are simply noted as present. Intentional modifications, such as whittling or grinding, are also mentioned in the descriptive section (see **STEM LENGTH** above).

1.8 Context Date

This entry includes the Analytical Stratum (AS) with which each pipe is associated, and the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) assigned to the entire stratum. Several styles were associated with multiple Analytical Strata, and in these cases, the AS and TPQ are listed for each context.

1.9 General Bibliography

In addition to the references cited section, we have included a general bibliography. The bibliography, while far from comprehensive, contains a range of useful primary and secondary sources relating to tobacco pipes, clay or otherwise.

1.10 Plates

The following nine plates are referenced in individual pipe descriptions. They are presented in this introduction for easy reference.

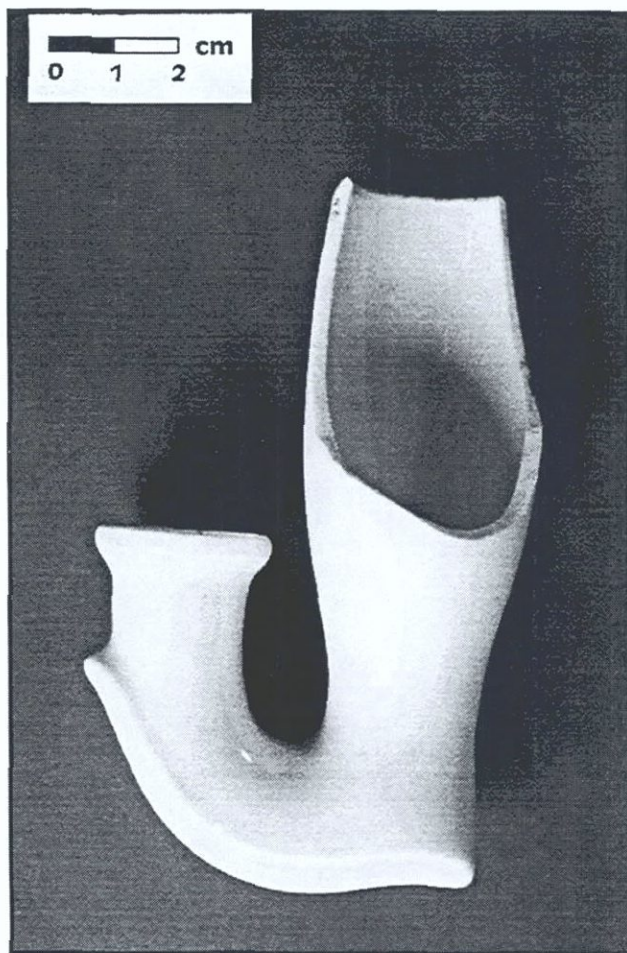


Plate I. Pipe # 183. Plain hard-paste porcelain bowl from a modular *pfeifenkopf* (pipe-head).

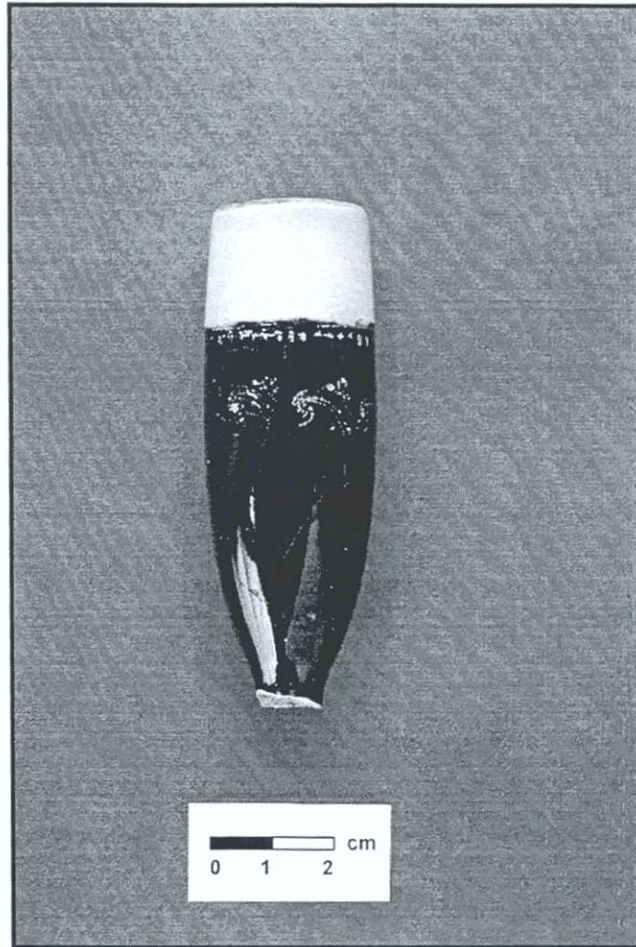


Plate II. Pipe # 634. Modular *pfeifenkopf* (pipe-head), cobalt-blue bowl with overglaze gilt decoration.

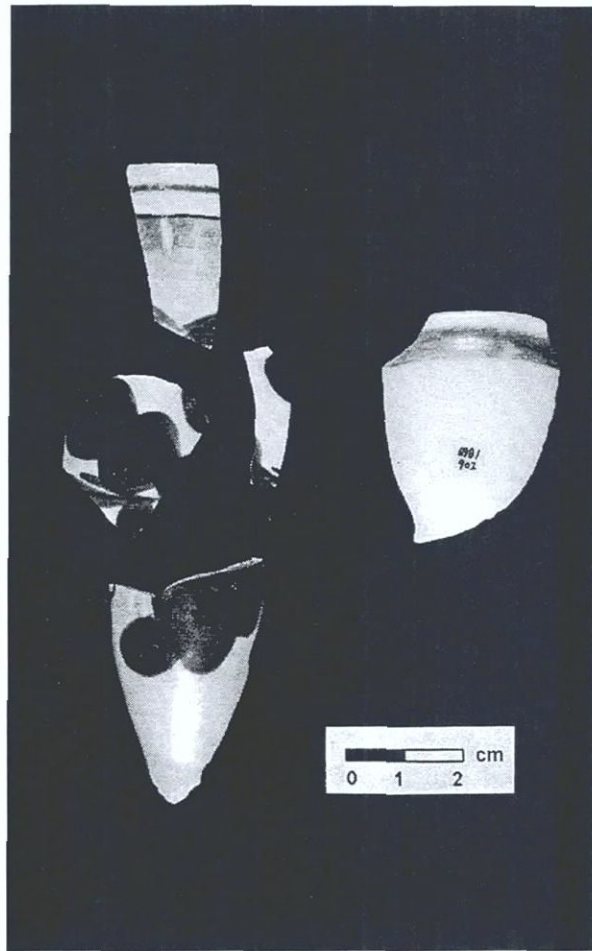


Plate III. Pipe # 703, left, fragments showing enameled gilt band encircling rim (top) and hand-painted green underglaze botanical motif; pipe # 810, right.



Plate IV. Pipe # 118, left, bowl molded in the form of a military ("turk" or African?) figure-head; pipe # 161, right.



Plate V. Pipe # 97, bottom left, complete bowl with federal eagle motif; pipe # 30, top right, bowl with eagle motif and stars.

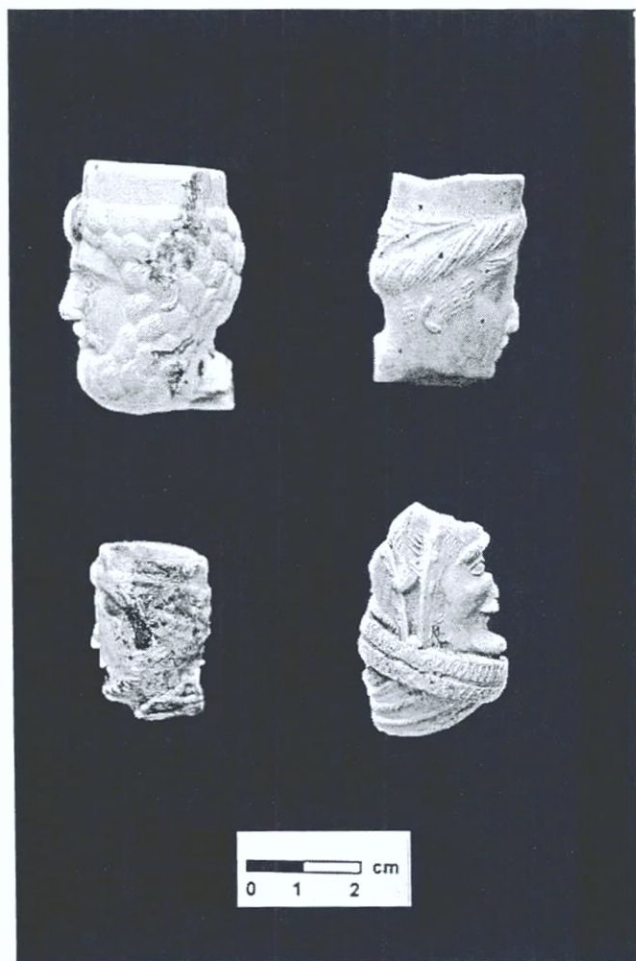


Plate VI. Pipe # 296, top left, bowl molded in the form of a bearded man; pipe # 417, top right, a woman's head; pipe # 430; bottom left; a bearded man with turban; pipe # 447, bottom right, a jester's head or Punch figure.



Plate VII. Top to bottom, pipe #s 267, 474, 260, 432, 300, and 255. Bowls with intact stems.



Plate VIII. Pipe # 700, top left; pipe # 653, top right;
pipe # 689, bottom. Bowls with Masonic
imagery.

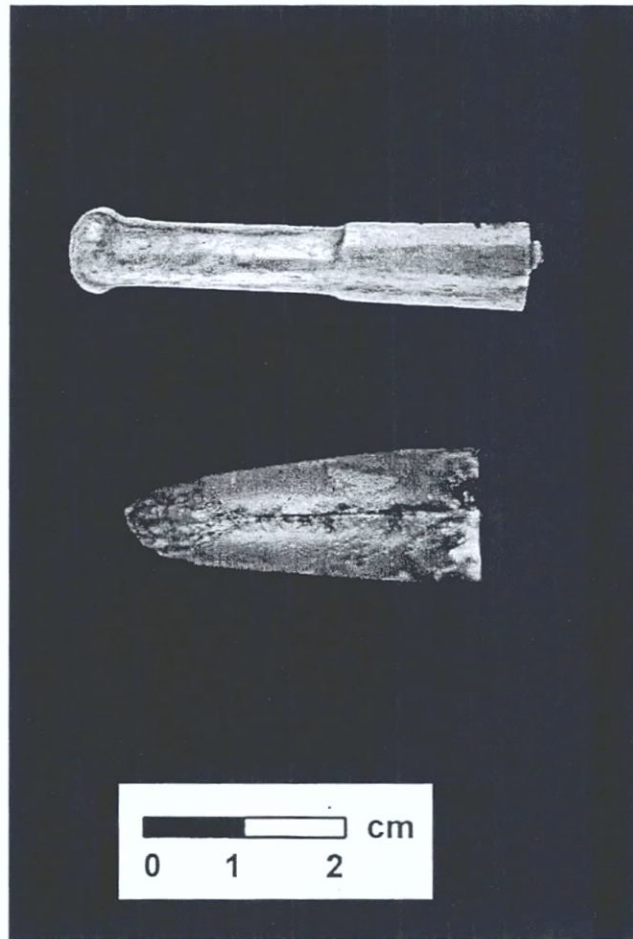


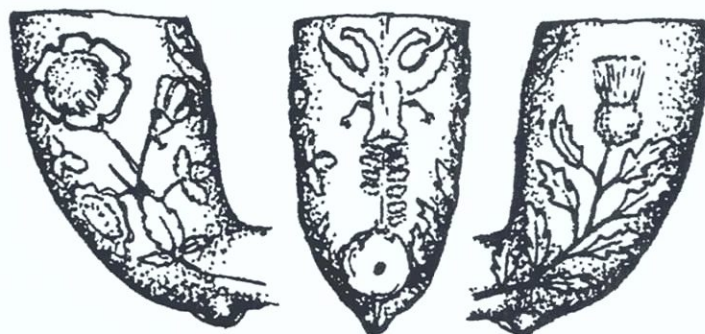
Plate IX. Pipe catalogue # 169-1, top; not coded, bottom.

PIPE #: 1

LOT: 52

FEATURE: AM

CATALOGUE #: 754-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: England (possibly Lincolnshire area)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1800 - 1860

CONTEXT DATE: AS AM-II, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: The example consists of a complete bowl with an intact heel/spur. Design elements include a rose motif on the left face of the bowl, a thistle motif on the right bowl, a leaf pattern repeated along the distal mold seam of the bowl, and a two-headed bird and heraldic crest on the proximal bowl. All elements are molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Moderate use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The heraldic device is probably a debased version of the Arms of Prussia, a stylistic element frequently used by pipemakers from the Lincolnshire region, an active center for the pipe industry of southeastern England until circa 1860 (Tatman 1993:6-13). By this date, nearly all local pipemaking had ceased (Tatman 1993:6-13). A very similar motif appears on pipe # 11. The designs appearing on the right and left faces of the bowl, interpreted as the Tudor rose and Scottish thistle, are suggestive of Scottish unionist sentiments, but no clear connection with a particular political party/ideology has been made.

PIPE #: 2

LOT: 52

FEATURE: AM

CATALOGUE #: 766-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England (possibly Nottingham)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AM-II, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A single bowl fragment. Design elements: a geometric pattern made up of Xs or diamonds encircles the rim and there is regular, evenly spaced fluting (gadrooning) over the lower third of the bowl. All designs are molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average.

COMMENTS: In form and manner of decoration, this pipe bears a resemblance to several pipes found in the area of Nottingham, England, and dated 1820-1840 (Hammond 1982:57, fig. 17, nos. 85-87). The example is also similar to the style described as "Fluted Type B" from the Mugavero site assemblage (Dallal in Geismar 1992A:390).

PIPE #: 5

LOT: 52

FEATURE: AM

CATALOGUE #: 811-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (post-1756)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AM-II, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stub-stem bowl with a complete shank. The entire pipe is decorated with roughly shaped fluting or gadrooning, molded in relief, and both the interior and exterior have been glazed. The body of the pipe is a gray stoneware clay. There is no clear evidence of use-related charring on the interior surface of the bowl, but the fact that it is glazed and, therefore, more resistant to staining, makes any evaluation of actual use difficult.

COMMENTS: The diameter of the shank socket suggests that this pipe was probably intended to take a reed stem. This style is believed to have originated in Central Europe, but quickly spread throughout the Continent and into the Americas. Gottfried Aust is the earliest documented producer of such pipes in the United States; his pottery at Bethabara, North Carolina, was operating as early as 1756 (Sudbury 1979:178). By the nineteenth century, many potteries and small-scale pipemakers were producing stub- or reed-stem pipe heads in the United States, and several Ohio and Virginia companies (the Akron and Pamplin firms) were churning out large numbers of pipes in earthenware and stoneware. The 1895 Akron Smoking Pipe Co. catalogue advertises "Hamburg"-style pipes, stub-stem pipe heads with shanks at an acute angle to the bowl (Sudbury 1986:24, 27). In Europe, especially France, stub-stem pipe heads were manufactured in every conceivable form, from quite spartan shapes to highly ornate figural models.

PIPE #: 6

LOT: 52

FEATURE: AM

CATALOGUE #: 811-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England (possibly Nottingham)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AM-II, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A single bowl fragment only. Design elements consist of a geometric pattern of Xs or diamonds encircling the rim, and regular, evenly spaced fluting (gadrooning) over the lower three quarters of the bowl. All designs are molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. No clear use-related charring is evident on the bowl interior.

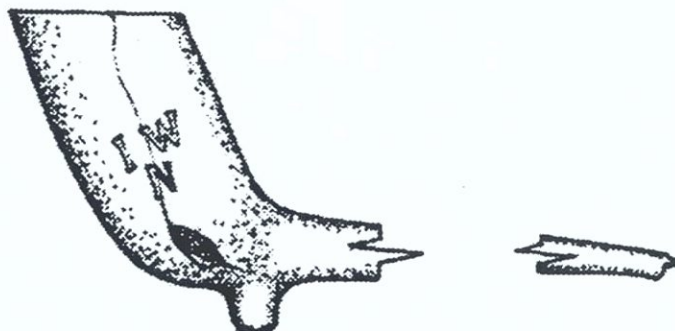
COMMENTS: This example is similar to several pipes which were probably manufactured in the area of Nottingham, England, and dated 1820-1840 (Hammond 1982:57, fig. 17, nos. 85-87).

PIPE #: 10

LOT: 52

FEATURE: AM

CATALOGUE #: 811-3



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 23.8 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1770 - 1800 (Atkinson 1964 reprinted in Walker 1977:1527, no. 11)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AM-II, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A nearly complete bowl with heel/spur and stem (tapered mouthpiece). The mold seams of the bowl have been finished, and the letters ^I_N^W have been molded in relief on the left face of the bowl. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. *Slight use-related charring is present on the bowl interior.*

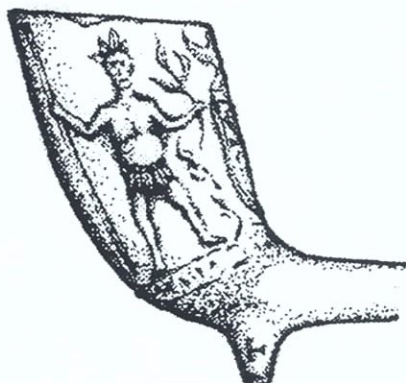
COMMENTS: The manufacturing date for this example is based solely on the form of the bowl. No references to the ^I_N^W mark have been located.

PIPE #: 11

LOT: 52

FEATURE: AM

CATALOGUE #: 760-2;782-1
789-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 18.2 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Thomas Balme

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: *Probably East London, Essex, or the Lincolnshire area of England*

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1805 - 1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AM-II, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: This example is a complete bowl with intact heel/spur and a fragmentary stem. Design elements consist of: an aboriginal figure appearing on both faces of the bowl bearing a spear and a tobacco(?) plant surmounting a banner with an unreadable inscription; a two-headed bird and heraldic crest on the proximal bowl; and the letters **T/B** (on the L/R faces of the heel/spur) oriented parallel to the stem. All designs are molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. Moderate use-related charring is evident on the bowl interior.

COMMENTS: Both the shield device and the two-headed bird (probably a variation of the Arms of Prussia) and the aboriginal figures were used by pipemakers from the Lincolnshire region of eastern England (Tatman 1993:6-13). The aboriginal figure motif was also used on pipes from the English Midlands (Tatman 1993:6-13). The **T/B** mark may be associated with Thomas Balme, recorded in East London from 1805 to 1840, and also at Romford (Essex) from 1805 to 1811 (Walker 1977:22). Whether the same person or two separate individuals, the Balme listed for East London provides an encompassing date bracket. It is also possible that this mark is related to an as-yet-unidentified pipemaker. Also see Higgins (1985:337-362) and Hammond (1995:10-15).

PIPE #: 26

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 986-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England (possibly Nottingham)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with partial heel/spur. Design elements consist of a geometric pattern of +s encircling the rim; regular, evenly spaced fluting (gadrooning) over the lower three quarters of the bowl; and a leaf motif along the mold seams of the bowl. All designs are molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. The interior surface of the bowl shows a moderate degree of use-related charring.

COMMENTS: This example is similar to several pipes reported from Nottingham, England, and dated 1820-1840 (Hammond 1982:57, fig. 17, nos. 85-87).

PIPE #: 27

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 986-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1800 and later

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with broad, regularly spaced flutes (gadroons) molded in relief over the bowl, and a leaf motif along the proximal mold seam. All designs are molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. No clear use-related charring is evident on the bowl interior.

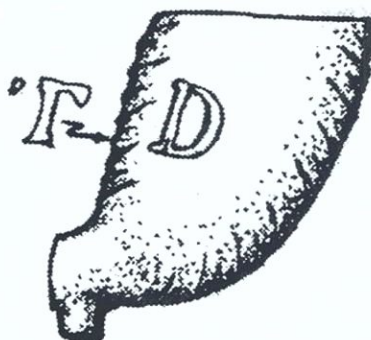
COMMENTS: The use of the leaf motif to obscure the mold seam began late in the eighteenth century (Oswald 1961:56).

PIPE #: 28

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 951-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1850

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-II, TPQ 1840; AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: This example consists of a complete bowl with an intact heel/spur. Design elements include a large T/D mark molded in relief on the L/R faces of the bowl; and a leaf motif molded in relief along both mold seams. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy use-related charring is evident on the bowl interior.

COMMENTS: The leaf motif suggests that this example was manufactured in the late-eighteenth century or later (Oswald 1961:56), but the form of the bowl actually suggests it was manufactured in the second half of the nineteenth century.

PIPE #: 30

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 951-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: *Probably United States*

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: See Plate V, top right. A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements consist of a federal eagle motif with seven stars arching above and six stars clustered below, molded in relief on both faces of the bowl. A leaf motif (molded in relief) decorates the mold seams. The body is a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. The bowl interior is moderately charred from use.

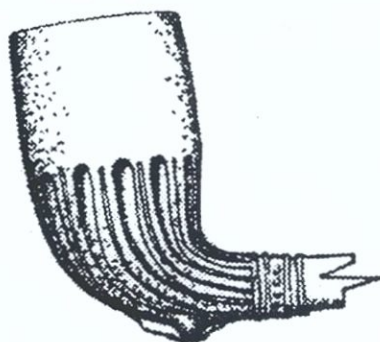
COMMENTS: From the late-eighteenth century onward, the leaf motif was used to obscure mold seams (Oswald 1961:56). This explicitly American-style pipe is assumed to have been produced in the United States. This type of design is absent from known export catalogues of European, English, and Scottish pipe manufacturers. Also see pipe # 97.

PIPE #: 31

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 951-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 5.9 cm (also see comments)

BORE DIAMETER: 5-6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1800 - at least 1892

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-I, TPQ 1892; AS AG-III, TPQ 1841; AS AG-IV, TPQ 1834; AS AN-II, TPQ 1840; AS AN-III, TPQ 1860; B-II, TPQ 1873; AS B-III, TPQ 1850; AS H-III, TPQ 1857; AS J-III, TPQ 1870; AS J-IV, TPQ 1860; AS J-V, TPQ 1850; AS O-III, TPQ 1862; AS Z-I, TPQ 1883; AS Z-II, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements include: alternating broad-narrow flutes (gadroons) molded in relief over the lower half of the bowl and distal stem; hand-incised hash marks along the mold seams of the bowl; and a series of bands and beads encircling the distal stem, also molded in relief. The body is generally a white-firing ball clay, varying in quality from average to below average. The execution of designs, molding, and finishing also ranges from average to below average. This particular example exhibits heavy use-related charring on the bowl interior, and wear at the broken stem margin suggests that the pipe was reused at its present length after initial stem breakage.

COMMENTS: This type of pipe is frequently recovered from nineteenth-century North American sites. Alexander (1983:214) suggests a date range of 1800-1850 for his fluted type II, which appears to resemble the above example. The end of his range seems early, however. The fifth edition (circa 1892) catalogue of pipes and smokers' articles from George Zorn and Company of Philadelphia illustrates a similar pipe described as "the cheapest clay pipe in existence" (Jung 1989:9). Two varieties were offered—the imported "C.D." or "common clay" for \$1.30 per three gross box, and the "No. 721, C.D. improved" from

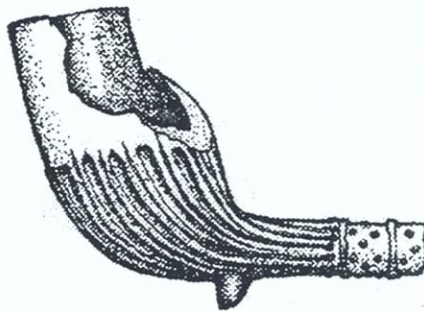
Germany at \$1.60 for the same quantity (Jung 1989:9). Pipes which exhibited the bowl form and stem treatment illustrated above were designated as style # 31, but it is clear from several complete examples that bowls of this style were made with a number of different stem-lengths and mouthpiece finishes. Pipe # 573 includes a complete stem with an overall length of 15.4 cm and a tapered mouthpiece. Pipe # 378 displays an intact stem which is 17.3 cm long and has a lipped mouthpiece. Pipe # 172 shows evidence of reuse after stem breakage with a stem that is only 3.7 cm in length.

PIPE #: 47

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 951-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (post-1790)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with a heel/spur and partial stem. The lower half of the bowl and distal stem are covered in fluting (gadrooning) of alternating broad-narrow width, and a pattern of bands and beads encircle the medial stem. All designs are molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Moderate use-related charring is evident on the bowl interior.

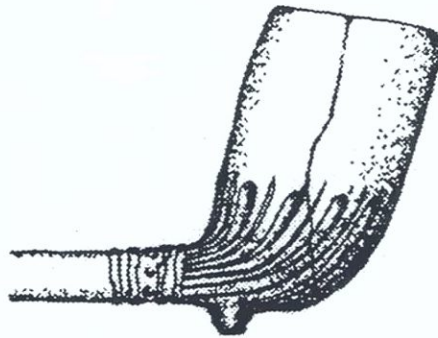
COMMENTS: Similar stem treatments appear on pipes from Boott Mills (Cook 1989A:fig. 10-10) and the Meadows site (Dallal 1991:fig. 5.12).

PIPE #: 51

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 951-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 4.45 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1800 - at least 1892

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. Design elements include alternating broad-narrow flutes (gadroons) over the lower third of the bowl, and a series of bands and beads encircling the distal stem. All designs are molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy charring is evident on the bowl interior, and wear patterns on the broken stem margin suggest that the pipe was utilized at its present length after initial stem breakage.

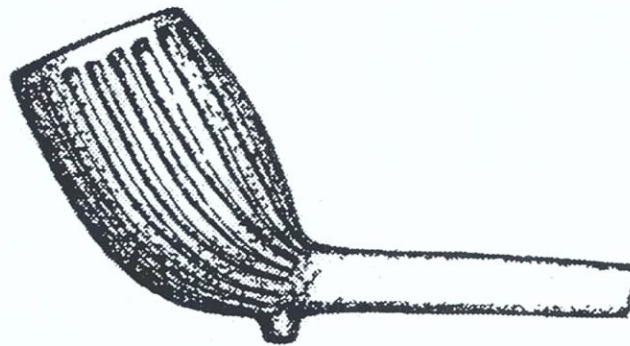
COMMENTS: Although the decorative elements on this example are quite similar to style # 31, the bowl form identifies this pipe as a distinct gadrooned variety.

PIPE #: 56

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 951-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1870

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. The example is decorated with broad, regular flutes (gadroons) molded in relief over the entire surface of the bowl. The body consists of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Moderate charring is evident on the bowl interior.

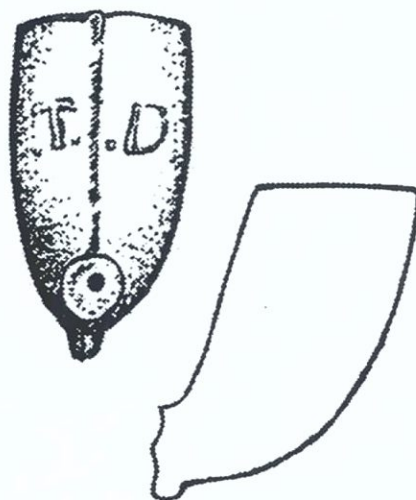
COMMENTS: The pipe resembles Alexander's fluted type XI, which he dates to 1820-1870 (1983:216). This illustration is based on pipe # 192, a more complete example of this style.

PIPE #: 57

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 951-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1800 - at least 1830

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: The example consists of a complete bowl with heel/spur. A large **.T.D** is molded in relief on the proximal face of the bowl, and hand-incised hash marks cover the mold seams of the bowl. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Charring on the interior surface of the bowl indicates heavy usage prior to discard.

COMMENTS: While similar to **TD** type III from Alexander (1983:200), this example probably post-dates the late-eighteenth century. The use of hash marks to obscure the mold seam suggests that the bowl form itself is reminiscent of Atkinson's type 13 to which he ascribes a circa 1830 date of manufacture (Atkinson 1964 reprinted in Walker 1977:1527).

PIPE #: 64

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 951-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1800 and later

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A bowl fragment only, this example is decorated with broad, evenly spaced flutes (gadroons) over the entire surface of the bowl (fragment), and a leaf motif along the mold seams. All designs are molded in relief. The body is an average quality white-firing ball clay with some red-firing inclusions. The execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. No use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The circa 1800 and later date of manufacture is based on the use of the leaf motif to obscure the mold seams, which became a common practice at the end of the eighteenth century (Oswald 1961:56).

PIPE #: 67

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 946-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1770

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A small bowl fragment decorated with broad, evenly spaced flutes (gadroons) molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. The interior surface of the bowl shows a moderate degree of use-related charring.

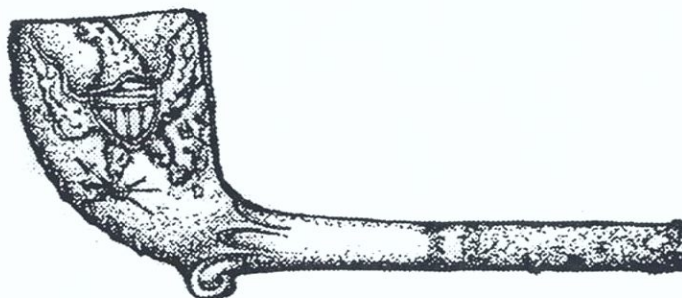
COMMENTS: The use of gadrooning on clay pipes is believed to have begun circa 1770 (Alexander 1983:212).

PIPE #: 97

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 927-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1860

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860; AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: See Plate V, bottom left. A complete bowl with heel/spur and a fragmentary stem. Design elements include: a federal eagle motif on the left and right faces of the bowl; a leaf motif along the mold seams of the bowl; and a scroll-work treatment on the heel/spur and distal stem. All designs are molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average to poor. The interior surface of the bowl is heavily charred from use.

COMMENTS: The form of this bowl resembles type number 13 from Parson's typology of northeastern England pipe styles, dated to 1820-1860 (Walker 1977:1539).

PIPE #: 103

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 927-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England (possibly Nottingham)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: The pipe consists of a *complete bowl with intact heel/spur*. Design elements include broad, regularly spaced fluting (gadrooning) covering the entire bowl, and a leaf motif along the mold seams. Both designs are molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Moderate charring is evident on the bowl interior.

COMMENTS: This example is similar to several pipes reported from Nottingham, England, and dated to 1820-1840 (Hammond 1982:57, fig.17, nos. 85-87).

PIPE #: 108

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 927-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with intact heel/spur. The only remaining evidence of decorative elements is a leaf motif molded in relief along the mold seams. It is probable that this pipe also bore a **TD** mark which is absent from this example. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy charring is evident on the bowl interior.

COMMENTS: The bowl form of this example is comparable to number 28 from Atkinson and Oswald's London typology, dated 1820-1840 (1964 reprinted in Walker 1977:1533).

PIPE #: 110

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 927-1



scale 1:1 (mark 2:1)

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Frans Simon Sparnaaij

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur. Design elements include: hand-applied rouletting encircling the rim; burnished surface; the Arms of Gouda molded in relief on the left and right faces of the heel/spur; and a *de molen* (windmill) mark within a circular cartouche, hand-applied in relief on the base of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Slight use-related charring is present on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: Duco (1982:68) reports that the *de molen* mark was in use in the Gouda pipemakers' guild from 1667 until as late as 1880. The widow of Klaas de Jong owned the mark from circa 1803 until circa 1811 when it was purchased by Jacobus Collinee, who used it to mark his pipes until sometime after 1838 (Duco 1978:122). According to Laansma (1977), the mark was purchased by Frans Simon Sparnaaij in 1839. *De molen* was still being used by Sparnaaij in 1865, although by this time the company was known as *F. Sparnaaij en Zoonen* (Duco 1978:122). It is not known who owned the mark after 1865. Pipe # 268 is a more complete version of the same style, and this illustration and description reflect information from that example.

PIPE #: 116

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 927-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1739

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: An incomplete bowl with intact heel/spur. Faint letters (possibly **TD**) are molded in relief on the proximal face of the bowl, and the Arms of Gouda appear on the left face of the heel/spur, also molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is poor. Slight use-related charring is present on the interior surface of the bowl.

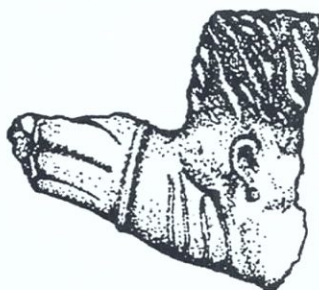
COMMENTS: The Arms of Gouda mark suggests a post-1739 date of manufacture (Walker 1977:268).

PIPE #: 118

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 927-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly Germany)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1800

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: See Plate IV, left. This example consists of an incomplete bowl and fragmentary shank (stub-stem insert type). The bowl appears to be molded in the form of a military figure-head, a "turk," or perhaps an African. The shank is decorated with rudimentary fluting (molded in relief), and the outer surface of the pipe is covered with a green glaze. The body consists of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. The interior surface of the bowl is moderately charred from use.

COMMENTS: This exact style has not been located in nineteenth-century pipe catalogues. Anthropomorphic pipes similar to this model were produced throughout Europe, and French pipemakers were renowned for their figural styles. However, the rough molding and finishing of this example suggest a German or North American provenance.

PIPE #: 139

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 920-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1845 - 1865 (Anderson 1982)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with intact heel/spur. Design elements include: a **TD** mark on the proximal face of the bowl encircled by 14 stars and a leaf motif along the mold seams. All elements are molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. The interior surface of the bowl is heavily charred from use.

COMMENTS: Scottish-made **TDs** were manufactured predominantly for the North American market (Gallagher 1987C:70). In fact, **TD** pipes were manufactured by many firms in many countries. A study of nineteenth-century Scottish, Dutch, German, and French pipe catalogues, however, revealed no "13-Star Patriotic" **TD** styles. This suggests a U.S. provenance. Sudbury (1979:255, plate 6, nos. 5-7) illustrates three similar examples of the **TD**-and-stars style which he feels were "probably made in the USA." Also see pipe # 235.

PIPE #: 154

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 882-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1800 - at least 1892

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-II, TPQ 1840

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. Alternating broad-narrow fluting (gadrooning) covers the lower portion of the bowl, and a series of four bands encircles the distal stem. All designs are molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. The interior surface of the bowl is slightly charred from use.

COMMENTS: This example is similar to style # 31 and its variations, but is decidedly more robust.

PIPE #: 161

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 951-3;986-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown (possibly The Gerten/Starck Co.)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States (possibly Fulton, Illinois)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840 (1869 - 1930)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: See Plate IV, right. A fragmentary bowl (non-spur/heel type) and partial stem. The example is undecorated save for a yellow glaze over the exterior. An associated non-mending stem fragment exhibits a similar glaze which changes to a darker red color at what was probably the proximal end. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. The interior surface of the bowl is heavily charred from use, and the base of the bowl is badly abraded—probably the result of repeated knocking to remove charred tobacco.

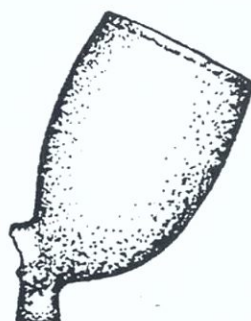
COMMENTS: The flared margin of the stem at first suggests the form of a stub-stem shank. However, the small size of the stem bore and the associated stem fragment indicate that the complete example would have had an integral clay stem. While it is impossible to make a definitive attribution, the Gerten/Starck Company of Fulton, Illinois, is documented as producing pipes “covered with a yellowish glaze, veritable poor-men’s meerschaums” (Bastian 1968 quoted in Sudbury 1979:159). The form of this example is clearly meant to resemble the more costly meerschaum styles of the 1840s and later.

PIPE #: 163

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 946-1;986-1



scale 1:1 (mark 3:1)

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably the van Essen family - Pieter or W.F.C.

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (post-1739)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A nearly complete bowl with intact heel/spur. Design elements: hand-applied rouletting encircling the rim; burnished exterior surface; the Arms of Gouda molded in relief on the left face of the heel/spur; an asterisk or flower motif molded in relief on the right face of the heel/spur; and the *krijgsman met schild en zwaard* (swordsman with shield and sword) mark hand-applied in relief on the base of the heel/spur. The body is a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. The interior surface of the bowl is slightly charred from use.

COMMENTS: The *krijgsman met schild en zwaard* mark was in use by Gouda guild-members from 1732 to as late as 1881 (Duco 1982:55). From 1848 the mark was registered to Pieter van Essen, and later (after 1865) to P en W.F.C. van Essen (Laansma 1977:85, 95; Duco 1978:104).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 946-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Firm of Louis Fiolet

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Saint-Omer, France

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1765-1919

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with the letters **LF** molded in relief within a rectangular cartouche. The mark is extremely faint, likely the result of poor molding.

COMMENTS: The mark was used by the firm of Louis Fiolet, located in Saint-Omer, France (Raphaël 1991:173). The company is known to have produced pipes under the L. Fiolet name from as early as 1765 until 1919 (Walker 1977:286).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 37

FEATURE: AN

CATALOGUE #: 951-1



N. YORK

scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Thomas Smith

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: New York, New York

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1850 - 1884

CONTEXT DATE: AS AN-III, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A stem fragment with a Dorni-like stem treatment and the faint mark N. YORK/T. SMITH within the cartouches on the L/R faces of the stem, respectively. The body is a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is poor.

COMMENTS: Thomas Smith first appears in Doggett's 1843/44 *New York City Directory* as a "tobacco pipe maker" at 287 West 18th Street. He remains at this location until circa 1850 when he is listed at West 54th Street between Ninth and Tenth Avenues (Doggett's *New York City Directory* 1849/50). A card accompanying Smith's listing states:

Notice to consumers of pipe clay. A large assortment of the best English pipe clay always on hand.

(Doggett's *New York City Directory* 1849/50, Appendix pg. 102)

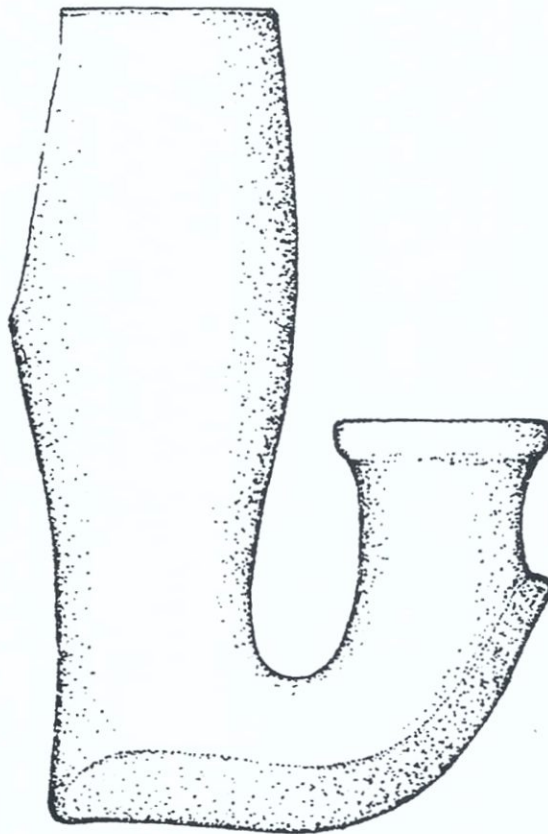
Smith continues to be listed in city directories until he makes his final appearance in Trow's 1883/84 *New York City Directory*. This example is probably a product of Smith's stint at West 54th Street, given that the stem treatment seems to have been inspired by the Dorni style and thus post-dates 1850 (Walker 1983:33).

PIPE #: 183

LOT: 45

FEATURE: H

CATALOGUE #: 322-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Germany

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (1825-1850?)

CONTEXT DATE: AS H-III, TPQ 1857

DESCRIPTION: See Plate I. A nearly complete example of a combined bowl and reservoir. Morgenroth (1989:39) refers to this bowl form as a *gebogene pfeifenkopf* (bent pipe head). The pipe is undecorated, but is covered with a clear glaze over all visible surfaces save the bowl and shank rims. A small, impressed 7 or L appears on the rim of the shank. The pipe is made of a slightly grayish hard-paste porcelain. No clear evidence of use-related charring is present on the bowl interior, but this may be the

result of the glazed interior. Abrasions over several discrete areas of the exterior bowl suggest that the pipe may have been utilized, however.

COMMENTS: When prepared for smoking, the combined pipe head and reservoir would have been fitted to a stem of wood (often cherry or weichsel), bone, or, after the mid-nineteenth century, hard rubber. A mouthpiece of horn or hard rubber would be attached to the stem, and many other accouterments may have also been used, including flexible horsehair hoses, tassels, metal spark caps, etc. (Fresco-Corbu 1982:27-33; Jung 1989:103-106). Porcelain pipes were probably first manufactured in Germany: a pipe bowl was exhibited along with other experimental porcelain wares at the Leipzig Easter Fair in 1710 (Walker 1977:66). Fresco-Corbu (1982:29-33) claims that reservoirs came into use with porcelain bowls only after 1760, and he illustrates a combined bowl and reservoir similar to this example which is described as typical of the second quarter of the nineteenth century. In Germany in the latter part of the nineteenth century, these pipes were strongly associated with the peasant class, and the circa 1892 catalogue of the George Zorn & Co. advertises similar pipes as "German Students' Pipes" and "China Pipes" (Fresco-Corbu 1982:29-33; Jung 1989:103). While the connection to Germanic cultural practices is strong, the use of these pipes has also been associated with the Dutch and other Lowland European groups.

PIPE #: 186

LOT: 45

FEATURE: H

CATALOGUE #: 322-1



scale 1:1 (mark 3:1)

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Jan Prince (Jan Prince *en Cie*)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (post-1739)

CONTEXT DATE: AS H-III, TPQ 1857

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with intact heel/spur. Design elements include: hand-applied rouletting encircling the rim; burnished exterior surface; a raised texture molded over the distal stem; the Arms of Gouda molded in relief on either side of the heel/spur; and *de melkmeid* (milkmaid) mark hand-applied in relief on the base of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The Arms of Gouda indicate a post-1739 period of manufacture (Walker 1977:268). *De melkmeid* mark was used by pipemakers in the Gouda guild from 1660 to 1940 (Duco 1982:56). The milkmaid mark was owned by Cornelis van der Wal and Leendert de Jong from 1744 until 1774 when it became the trademark of Maarten Monk (Duco 1978:105). Monk used the mark until his death sometime after 1782. His widow rented it to Cornelis Prince in 1803, and Prince purchased the mark the following year. Jan Prince was the registered owner in 1834, and it remained the property of the Prince family through various corporate incarnations (Jan Prince *Gzn.* and Jan Prince *en Cie*) until 1898 when it was purchased by *Fa. P.J. van der Want Azn.* (Duco 1978:105).

PIPE #: 187

LOT: 45

FEATURE: H

CATALOGUE #: 322-2

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Sparnaaij family - Frans Simon and A. or F. Sparnaaij *en Zoonen*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1850 (post-1891?)

CONTEXT DATE: AS H-III, TPQ 1857

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with a fragmentary stem. Design elements include: hand-applied rouletting encircling the rim; burnished exterior surface; *de molen* (windmill) mark hand-applied in relief on the proximal face of the bowl; a Dorni-style stem treatment molded in relief on the medial stem; the mark **A & FS SPARNAAY/INGOUDAHOLLAND** molded in relief within the L/R cartouches of the Dorni design; and hand-incised hash marks over the mold seams along the stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Slight charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

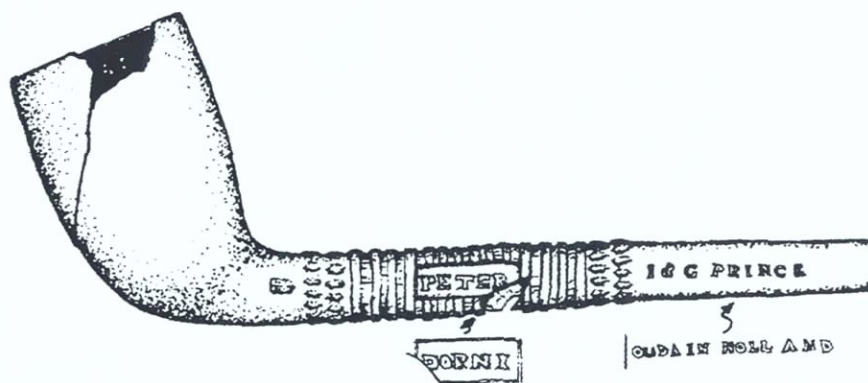
COMMENTS: The Dorni style post-dates 1850, when the supposed originator of the design, Peter Dornier, is believed to have begun producing pipes in the north of France (Walker 1983:32-33). In that same year, the *de molen* mark was re-registered to Frans Simon Sparnaaij, first listed as owner in 1839 (Laansma 1977). This particular example may date to 1891 or later, based on the inclusion of the country of origin within the maker's mark, as required by the passage of the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891 (Walker 1983:13).

PIPE #: 188

LOT: 45

FEATURE: H

CATALOGUE #: 322-5



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 14.2 cm (stem is not fully illus.)

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Jan and Gerrit Prince (as Jan Prince *en Cie?*)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1850 - 1898 (possibly 1891-1898)

CONTEXT DATE: AS H-III, TPQ 1857; AS J-III, TPQ 1870; AS J-IV, TPQ 1860; AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A nearly complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with fragmentary stem. Design elements include: hand-applied rouletting encircling the bowl rim; burnished exterior surface; the *gekrooned* (crowned) 51 mark within a circular cartouche, hand-applied in relief on the proximal bowl; the Arms of Gouda molded in relief (oriented parallel to stem) on the L/R faces of the distal stem; a Dorni-style stem treatment with a pattern of oak leaves repeated at either end; **PETER/DORNI** within cartouches on the L/R faces of the stem (molded in relief); hand-incised hash marks obscuring the mold seams along the stem; and the mark **I&G PRINCE/GOUDA IN HOLLAND** molded in relief on the L/R faces of the proximal stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Moderate charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: This example is clearly a Dutch plagiarism of Frenchman Peter Dornier's often imitated style. The *gekrooned* 51 mark was initially registered to Gerrit Prince in 1835 and again in 1851 (Laansma 1977). In 1865, ownership was officially transferred to Jan Prince *en Cie* and, by 1898, the firm had closed its doors (Laansma 1977; Walker 1983:29). The use of the country of origin within the maker's mark suggests that this example was produced after the passage of the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891 (Walker 1983:13).

PIPE #: 190

LOT: 45

FEATURE: H

CATALOGUE #: 322-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS H-III, TPQ 1857

DESCRIPTION: A flattened stem fragment (lenticular in cross-section) with a lipped mouthpiece. The stem is undecorated, but the medial narrowing of the stem appears to be the result of intentional whittling. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality. Heavy toothwear around the mouthpiece area indicates that the pipe was used fairly intensively prior to discard.

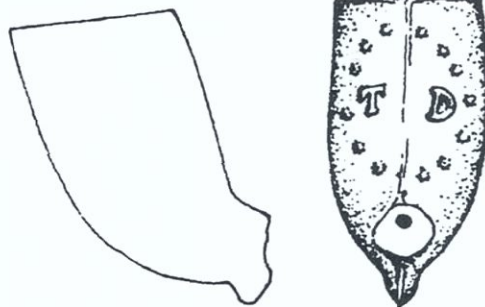
COMMENTS: The short, cutty-style stem and lipped mouthpiece suggest a post-1840 date of manufacture.

PIPE #: 193

LOT: 45

FEATURE: H

CATALOGUE #: 345-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1845 - 1865 (Anderson 1982)

CONTEXT DATE: AS H-III, TPQ 1857

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur. This example is decorated with a **TD** mark molded in relief on the proximal face of the bowl, and encircled by 13 stars also molded in relief. A leaf motif is molded in relief along the distal mold seam of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Slight use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: This example has been attributed to the United States based on the absence of the 13-star motif from known export catalogues of major Scottish and European makers. Sudbury (1979:255, plate 6, nos. 5-7) illustrates three similar examples of the **TD**-and-stars style which he feels were "probably made in the USA." Also see pipe # 235.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 45

FEATURE: H

CATALOGUE #: 298-1



scale 4:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly Holland)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS H-II, TPQ 1880

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with a poorly applied and incomplete mark which appears to read S•S•MAN... underlined by a band of rouletting. The mark is hand-applied in relief.

COMMENTS: The maker who used this mark remains unknown. The style of the mark is reminiscent of Dutch methods, but no Dutch makers can be associated with the partial name appearing on this example.

PIPE #: 211

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 791-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly Germany)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (nineteenth century)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-IV, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem fully molded in the form of a lace or ruffled collar—probably part of an anthropomorphic figure-head style.

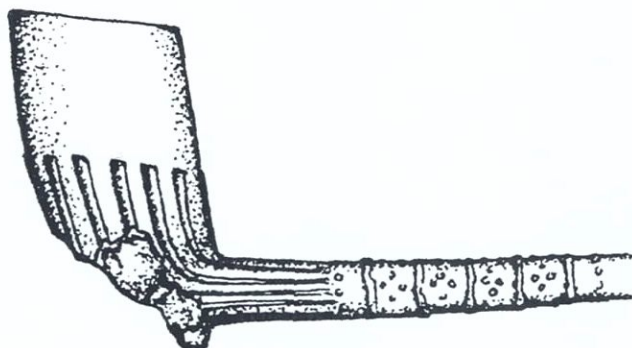
COMMENTS: This fragment resembles the type of decorative element visible at the bowl-stem juncture of pipe style 45, illustrated in a nineteenth-century catalogue from the firm of Müllenbach and Thewald, Höhr, Germany (Freckmann 1987:52).

PIPE #: 215

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 830-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 9.2 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1790 and later (Walker 1983:37-39)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A nearly complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. The pipe is decorated with regularly spaced fluting (gadrooning) molded in relief over the lower half of the bowl and distal stem. Hand-incised hash marks along the mold seams of the bowl, and a repeated pattern of beads and bands is molded in relief encircling the medial stem. The body of the pipe is predominantly a white-firing ball clay of average quality, although some portions are black, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. The interior surface of the bowl is only slightly charred, and wear and toothmarks on the broken margin of the stem suggest that the pipe was utilized at its present length after initial stem breakage.

COMMENTS: The form of the bowl further suggests a nineteenth-century date.

PIPE #: 220

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 785-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1800

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A bowl fragment molded with a series of lobe-like flutes, and hash marks (hand-incised) along the mold seam. The pipe is composed of a good quality, white-firing ball clay, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: Model number 25 in the 1868 *V^{me}* Hasslauer (*successeur de Gambier*) catalogue resembles this fragment, but lacking a more complete (or marked) example, it is impossible to be certain of the maker's identity (Duco 1987B:55).

PIPE #: 221

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-2



scale 4:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Johannes van Zutphen or Pieter Goedewaagen

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1850 - circa 1945

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870; AS O-III, TPQ 1862

DESCRIPTION: Two mending fragments constituting a complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with a partial stem. Design elements: the bowl surface is burnished; hand-applied rouletting encircles the bowl rim; the distal stem is encircled by a Dorni-style stem treatment with a fleur de lis motif repeated at both ends (molded, relief); **PETER/DORNI**, also molded in relief, appears within the L/R cartouches of the Dorni design; hand-incised hash marks along mold seams of stem; and the mark **I^WI** within a circular cartouche is hand-applied in relief on the proximal bowl. The pipe is composed of good quality white-firing clay, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

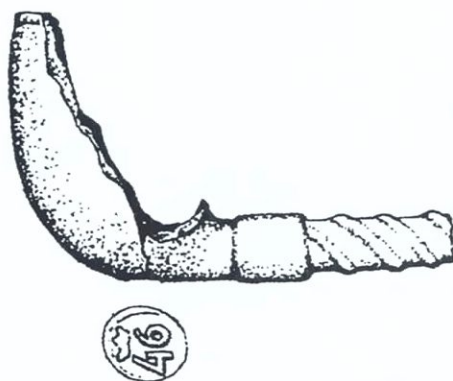
COMMENTS: The fact that the example imitates the Dorni style indicates a post-1850 date of manufacture (Walker 1983:33). Gouda pipemaker Johannes van Zutphen owned the mark between 1832 and 1867, when it became the property of Pieter Goedewaagen (Duco 1978:67-68). The mark remained with the Goedewaagen firm until circa 1945 (Duco 1978:67-68).

PIPE #: 226

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-2



scale 1:1 (mark 2:1)

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably George van Leeuwen or Jan Prince *en Cie*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

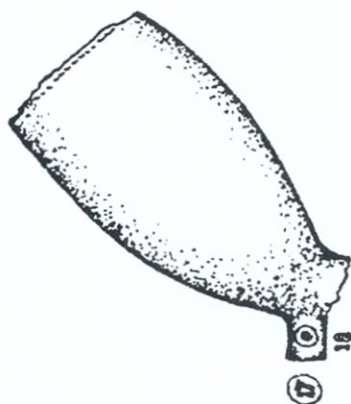
DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl (non-heel/spur type) with partial stem mended from two fragments. The surface of the bowl is burnished; hand-applied rouletting encircles the bowl rim; a raised collar and spiral design encircles the distal stem (molded, relief); incised hash marks over mold seams of stem; and the *gekrooned* (crowned) 46 mark appears within a circular cartouche (hand-applied, relief) on the base of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Slight charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The *gekrooned* 46 mark was owned by members of the van Leeuwen family from as early as 1778 (Duco 1978:83). At some point just prior to 1865, ownership passed to the firm of Jan Prince *en Cie* until the business closed circa 1898 (Duco 1978:83; Laansma 1977). The nature of the mark (hand stamped in relief) suggests a Dutch provenance, but the frequent use of this mark by French firms such as Blanc-Garin and Gambier makes a definite attribution impossible (Duco 1986A:101-103). Declaf (1987:34) states that the *gekrooned* 46 mark was used by the Gambier firm, but only on the heels of its pipes, further suggesting that this example is of Dutch manufacture.

PIPE #: 230

LOT: 6 FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably the firm of L. Fiolet, under the proprietorship of Louis-Maximilien Fiolet *fls*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Saint-Omer, France

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1834 - 1892 (ceased production in 1921) (Raphaël 1991:107)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A nearly complete bowl with heel/spur. Design elements include: burnished bowl surface; hand-applied rouletting encircling the rim; a raised bead within a circle (molded, relief) on the left heel/spur; 18 molded in relief on the left heel/spur, oriented parallel to the stem; 17 hand-applied (impressed) within a circular cartouche on the base of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. The interior surface of the bowl is moderately charred from use.

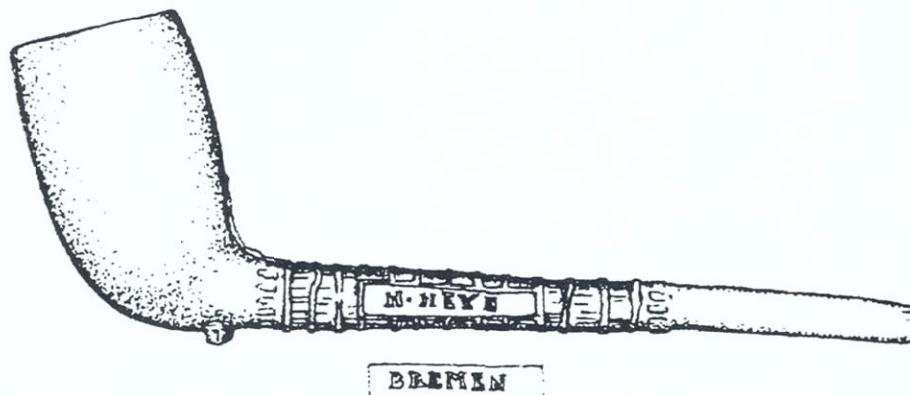
COMMENTS: While number marks appearing on the spur/heel are generally associated with Gouda pipemakers (Duco 1982), several sources suggest that French makers were also using these marks (Duco 1986A; undated Fiolet catalogue; 1838 Blanc-Garin catalogue:4). The 17 mark which appears on this example is impressed, as opposed to the typical relief style of Gouda's numbered marks, suggesting French manufacture. The use of the 17 mark by French makers has been documented, but Duco (1986A:103) indicates that the Gambier and Blanc-Garin version of the mark included a crown above the numerals. The uncrowned 17 appears on Fiolet pipes pictured in an undated (post-1830) catalogue (plate X, nos. 4, 6). Plate XXX from the same catalogue also depicts pipes with number marks similar to the 18 mark appearing on the right heel/spur of this example, although only the numbers 20, 21, and 22 are pictured in the illustration.

PIPE #: 232

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 9.2 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: H. Heye

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Bremen, Germany

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1850 - 1891

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

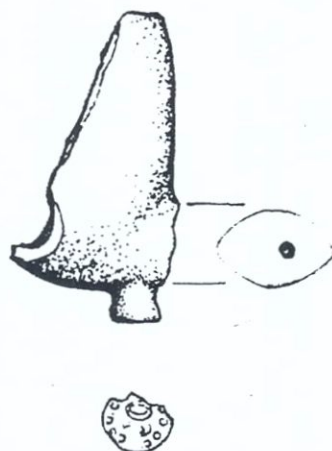
DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with a rudimentary heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements: mold seams covered with hand-incised hash marks; Dorni-stye stem treatment with floral motif repeated at both ends (molded, relief); **H•HEYE/BREMEN** molded in relief within the L/R cartouches of the Dorni design. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl, and the proximal margin of the stem shows wear and toothmarks suggestive of reuse after initial stem breakage.

COMMENTS: No information on H. Heye could be located. Therefore, this example was assigned a post-1850 date based on the presence of the Dorni-style stem treatment (Walker 1983:32-33). The fact that the country of origin is not identified on this example may indicate a pre-1891 (pre-McKinley Tariff Act) date of manufacture (Walker 1983:13). Unfortunately, variations in compliance with and enforcement of the law makes this a tentative end date. Walker (1983:33) reports fragmentary examples of this mark from a site "in upper New York state" and "an Ontario site." A stem fragment bearing the **H•HEYE/BREMEN** mark was recovered from the 7 Hanover Square Site in lower Manhattan (Dallal in Rothschild and Pickman 1990).

PIPE #: 233

LOT: 6 FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1 (mark 2:1)

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably firm of Jean Gambier

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Givet, France

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1840 - circa 1860

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel/spur. Design elements: bowl surface is burnished; **JG** encircled by beads hand-applied in relief on the base of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good.

COMMENTS: Although the stem is absent, the profile indicates a lenticular shape, suggesting that the complete pipe was of the short-stemmed, cutty style. The mark which appears on this example was registered on 27 November, 1877, by the firm of *Veuve* (widow) Hasslauer and De Champeaux—successors to J. Gambier—with the claim that it had been in use since circa 1794 (Hammond 1985:115-117). According to Duco (1986A:105) the relief version of this mark was not used after circa 1860, when it was replaced by an incuse (impressed) version. The French pipemaking concern Blanc-Garin also used the beaded **JG** mark (Blanc-Garin catalogue 1838: introduction, page 6).

PIPE #: 235

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1845 - 1865 (Anderson 1982)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur. Design elements include a botanical motif (molded, relief) along the distal mold seam; **TD** (molded, relief) on the proximal face of the bowl—one letter on either side of the mold seam; 13 six-pointed stars encircling the **TD** motif (molded, relief). The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average.

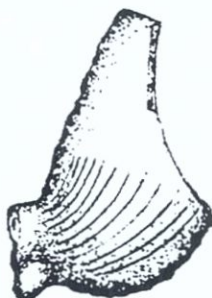
COMMENTS: This example has been attributed to the United States based on the absence of the 13-star motif from the export catalogues of major Scottish and European makers. Sudbury (1979:255, plate 6, nos. 5-7) illustrates three similar examples of the **TD**-and-stars style which he feels were “probably made in the USA.”

PIPE #: 237

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1800 and later

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel/spur. Design elements: narrow, regularly spaced fluting (gadrooning) over the lower half of the bowl (molded, relief); and a botanical motif molded in relief along the mold seams. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Slight charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

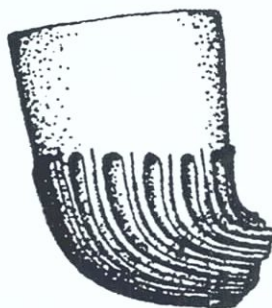
COMMENTS: Also see pipe #s 332 and 579.

PIPE #: 240

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1800 - at least 1892

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl decorated with alternating broad/narrow fluting (gadrooning) molded in relief over the lower half of the bowl. The pipe consists of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Moderate charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl, and gouge marks, caused by the removal of burnt tobacco with a sharp implement, scar the bowl interior.

COMMENTS: Identical to pipe # 31 in terms of the gadrooned decoration. Clear differences in bowl form identify this example as unique. See pipe # 31 for additional comments.

PIPE #: 245

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1800 - at least 1892

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with intact heel/spur. Decorative elements include alternating broad and narrow fluting (gadrooning) over the lower half of the bowl (molded, relief); and hand-incised hash marks along the mold seams. Moderate charring and gouge marks are evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: See pipe # 31 for discussion. Also refer to Alexander (1983) and Jung (1989).

PIPE #: 253

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1770

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: This example is a fragmentary bowl with a two-tiered, fluted (gadrooned) motif. The upper flutes are quite broad and regularly spaced, ending at a horizontal band encircling the medial bowl (molded, relief). The lower half of the bowl is covered with narrow, regularly spaced gadrooning (molded, relief). Slight use-related charring is evident on the bowl interior.

COMMENTS: According to Alexander (1983:212) the application of fluted (gadrooned) designs began circa 1770. Though this example surely post-dates 1770 by decades, the lack of other datable characteristics restricts further refinement of the period of manufacture.

PIPE #: 254

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1840 - at least 1900

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with a keel-like ridge along the distal mold seam and a burnished outer surface. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: Similar styles appear in catalogues from almost every major European pipemaking center, making it impossible to attribute to a specific firm. The circa 1880 Thomas Davidson Jr. & Co. catalogue depicts several keeled styles which are also described in the 1900 price list of the Associated Tobacco Pipe Makers' Society of Scotland and Ireland. Among these are number 11, the *Small Alma*, number 33, the *Baltic*, and number 62 *Keel Balm* (Gallagher and Price 1987; Gallagher 1987A). According to the circa 1900 price list, Davidson's "Small Alma" and "Baltic" models wholesaled for 8d. per gross, and the "Keel Balm" was slightly more expensive at 8.5d. (Gallagher 1987A). The "Alma" models were named for the 1854 Battle of Alma, and thus post-date that year (Jack 1986). From the circa 1900 Goedewaagen export catalogue, model numbers 63 and 395 both have the keel element (Duco 1986B). The 1868 *V^{me}* Hasslauer (*successeur de Gambier*) catalogue includes keeled models 839, 873, and others, each available in several sizes (Duco 1987B). The keeled styles listed above are all depicted with a short, cutty-length stem and a lipped mouthpiece.

PIPE #: 255

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 7.7 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: J. Gambier firm

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Givet, France

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1840 - 1891? (1926)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: See Plate VII, bottom. Two mending fragments which together constitute a complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with a fragmentary stem. The bowl surface is burnished and a keel-like ridge runs along the mold seams of the bowl and distal stem. The mark **Gambier/a Paris/m*M** (no accent marks visible) is hand-applied (impressed) on the upper face of the medial stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. The bowl interior is moderately charred from use.

COMMENTS: The mark stamped on the stem of this pipe was registered by the firm of *Veuve Hasslauer and De Champeaux*—successors to J. Gambier—in 1877 with the statement that the mark had been “previously in use for eighty-one years before 13th, August 1875” (Hammond 1985:115-117). If this is true, the mark was first used circa 1794. The beginning date for this example is based on the argument that short-stemmed, keeled styles with lipped mouthpieces developed during the second half of the nineteenth century in association with the growing popularity of wooden and meerschaum pipes. The fact that the country of origin is not identified on this example may indicate a pre-1891 (pre-McKinley Tariff Act) date of manufacture (Walker 1983:13). Unfortunately, variations in compliance with and enforcement of the law makes this a tentative end date. A later but more definite end date is drawn from the end of the Gambier firm’s period of production (Duco 1986A).

PIPE #: 258

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown (possibly Klauer, Ransbach-Baumbach)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Germany (possibly Höhr)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl (non-heel/spur type). Hand-incised rouletting encircles the bowl rim, a bird (eagle?) clutching a crescent-shaped object in its talons covers the lower half of the bowl (molded, relief), the undecorated portions of the bowl have been burnished, and hand-applied hash marks cover the mold seams within the bird design. The pipe is a buff color, but this is probably the result of post-depositional organic staining. Originally, the body was a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good.

COMMENTS: Two period catalogues illustrate pipes which greatly resemble this example. The first appears in the circa 1850 catalogue of the Klauer, Ransbach-Baumbach company of Höhr, Germany (Freckmann 1987:47, fig. 34, no. 28). The pipe is also pictured in the circa 1892 George Zorn & Co. catalogue under two headings: "Imported and Domestic Clay Pipes" offered in both white (\$.75 per one gross box) and red (\$.80 per one gross box); and "Irish Meerschaum Clay Pipes" where they list for \$1.50 per gross (Jung 1989). Though the stem is absent from this example, catalogue illustrations indicate a short stem (lenticular in cross-section) with a lipped mouthpiece.

PIPE #: 259

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840 to at least 1920

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem molded with a faux thorn motif, and covered with a dark-yellow glaze.

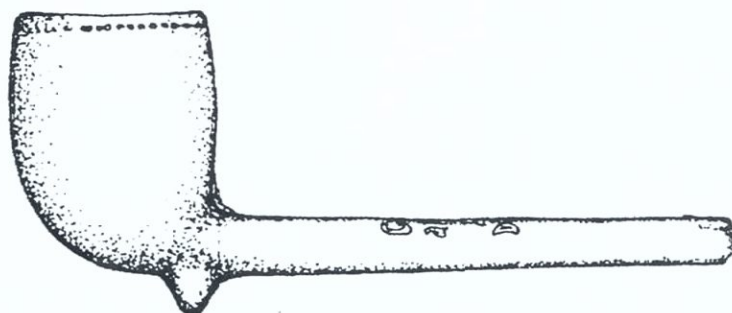
COMMENTS: The faux thorn motif (in clay) seems to have become common after the spread of briar and meerschaum pipes in the 1840s and 50s, and continued in production well into the twentieth century, as illustrated in the 1915-1920 catalogue of the American Clay Pipe Works of New York (Jung 1988:7, nos. 17 and 18, "Thorn").

PIPE #: 260

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-2



Gambier
à Paris
M M
Déposé

scale 1:1 (mark 2:1)

STEM LENGTH: 6.9 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Firm of Jean Gambier

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Givet, France

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1862 - 1891? (1926)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: See Plate VII, third from top. A nearly complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem, composed of two mending fragments. The bowl surface is burnished, hand-applied rouletting encircles the bowl rim, and the mark **Gambier/a Paris/m*M/Depose** (no accent marks visible) is hand-applied (impressed) on the upper face of the distal stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Moderate charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl, and the broken margin of the stem is worn and toothmarked, suggesting reuse after initial stem breakage.

COMMENTS: The **Déposé Gambier** mark was registered by Gambier's successors, *Veuve Hasslauer* and *De Champeaux*, on 5 May 1892 with the claim that the mark had been in use for over 13 years prior to 13 August 1875 (Hammond 1985:118-119). The mark thus dates to at least 1862 or possibly earlier, and there is a record of this mark still being registered at the *Tribunal de Commerce* in Rocroi in 1920 (Raphaël 1991:119). See pipe # 255 for a discussion of end dates related to the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891.

PIPE #: 263

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: An unusually small bowl fragment with a finished mold seam. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: Many nineteenth-century pipe catalogues advertise styles in extremely small sizes, including a six centimeter example (probably a novelty) offered in the circa 1900 Goedewaagen Export Catalogue (Duco 1986B:93; no. 583).

PIPE #: 267

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 10.2 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1840 - 1891? (circa 1875?)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: See Plate VII, top. A complete cutty-style pipe with lipped mouthpiece. The pipe is undecorated save for the bowl itself which is molded in a faceted, octagonal form. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. The bowl interior exhibits only slight use-related charring.

COMMENTS: An illustration of a pipe virtually identical to this example appears in an 1875 William Demuth & Co. catalogue, in which the pipe is identified as "#210" (Sudbury and Pfeiffer 1983:72). Demuth's address, given in this same advertisement, is 501 Broadway—only a few blocks from Five Points. This is not to say that the example is definitely from Demuth's shop, as this style was made by a number of pipemakers and might have been available in any of Manhattan's numerous tobacco shops, groceries, etc. Demuth's activities as a pipe dealer are well documented and it is known that by 1865 he was actually manufacturing briars and meerschaums (Richmond Hill History File, Queens Borough Library). By 1900 the Wm. Demuth & Co. factory, "the largest manufacturers of Tobacco Pipes in the New World," was located in the Richmond Hill section of Queens (Richmond Hill History File, Queens Borough Library). An article on Demuth's business, written by Sara Wilford, appeared in an illegibly titled newspaper dated January 24, 1936, indicating that the factory was still operating as of that year. Unfortunately, there is no evidence that he was making clay pipes, and the actual maker of this example remains unknown. A circa 1870-1900 Gambier catalogue (*Nomenclature des Pipes Gambier: V^o*

Hasslauer & De Champeaux *successeurs, à Givet*) depicts a similar faceted pipe identified as no. 1049 (page 125). Victor Belle's circa 1900 catalogue also illustrates several of these faceted styles (Anon.:10). A pre-1891 date of manufacture is suggested by the absence of the country of origin on this example, as required by the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891 (Walker 1983:13). Unfortunately, variations in compliance with and enforcement of the law makes this a tentative end date. Pfeiffer (1982:178-179, fig. 28k) illustrates a similar octagonal bowl from DeSoto, Nebraska (25-WN-16), and reports that pipes of this style have also been recovered from Rome, New York; Fort Laramie, Wyoming; and Old Sacramento, California.

PIPE #: 269

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 662-2

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: The van Essen family - Pieter or P. en W.F.C.

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1850

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: Two mending fragments constituting a complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with a partial stem. Design elements include hand-applied rouletting around the bowl rim; burnishing on the outer bowl surface; a Dorni-style stem treatment with an oak leaf motif repeated at both ends and the words **PETER/DORNI** molded in relief within the L/R cartouches of the Dorni design; hand-incised hash marks along the mold seam of the stem; an open circle molded in relief on the right side of the bowl-stem juncture; and *de krijgsman* (swordsman) within a circular cartouche, hand-applied in relief on the proximal face of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Slight charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The Dorni style post-dates 1850 (Walker 1983:33). According to the records of the Gouda pipe guild, Pieter van Essen owned *de krijgsman* mark from 1848 until 1865 when it became the property of P. en W.F.C. van Essen until 1881 (Laansma 1977; Duco 1978:104). This marked Dutch example, an imitation of the design attributed to the French maker Dornier, is indicative of the widespread plagiarization of this style.

PIPE #: 287

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 551-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Europe (possibly Holland or France)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1850 - 1910 (Atkinson and Oswald reprinted in Walker 1977:1532)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur. Design elements include hand-applied rouletting around the bowl rim, and a burnished bowl surface. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: This bowl form is most often identified with Dutch pipemakers, but by the mid-nineteenth century many French pipemakers were also producing this style. An undated catalogue of the Fiolet firm (Fabrique de Pipes de Mr. L. Fiolet à St. Omer, probably from the second half of the nineteenth century) illustrates a number of pipes of this shape, decorated and undecorated, and available in a range of stem lengths/sizes - *petite, moyen, grande*, etc.

PIPE #: 289

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 551-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with hand-applied rouletting encircling the rim, a burnished surface, and a small Arms of Gouda mark molded in relief at the juncture of bowl and stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. The interior surface of the bowl shows moderate use-related charring.

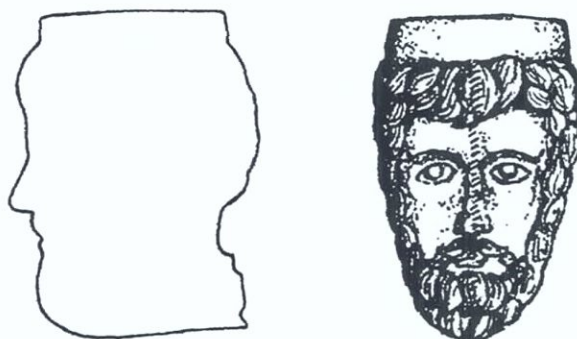
COMMENTS: The form of the bowl, along with the lack of a heel/spur, suggests that this example was a short-stemmed pipe (cutty length) of the type common after the introduction of briar and meerschaum pipes to the U.S. market circa 1840.

PIPE #: 296

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 551-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown (possibly Müllenbach & Thewald)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly Höhr, Germany)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: See Plate VI, top left. A complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with minimal stem fragment. The bowl is fully molded in the form of the head of a man with a beard and mustache, whose hair is rendered in well-defined locks. Hand-incised hash marks cover the mold seams. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is good.

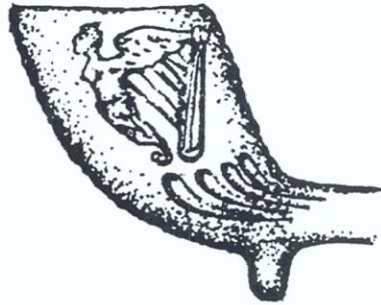
COMMENTS: Figural or anthropomorphic styles were commonly produced by many European pipemakers of the second half of the nineteenth century, particularly those of the major French firms. However, this particular example does not appear in known catalogues from French and Scottish makers. The closest analogues are illustrated in an undated (19th-century) catalogue from the firm of Müllenbach & Thewald, Höhr (Freckmann 1987:50-54). M & T produced pipes from 1830 to 1930 (Walker 1983:35).

PIPE #: 297

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 551-1;825-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1800 and later

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements consist of a leaf motif molded in relief along the mold seams of the bowl, rudimentary fluting (gadrooning) on the lower third of the bowl (molded in relief), a harp with a female figurehead molded in relief on the left side of the bowl, and an arrangement of three shamrocks molded in relief on the right bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average.

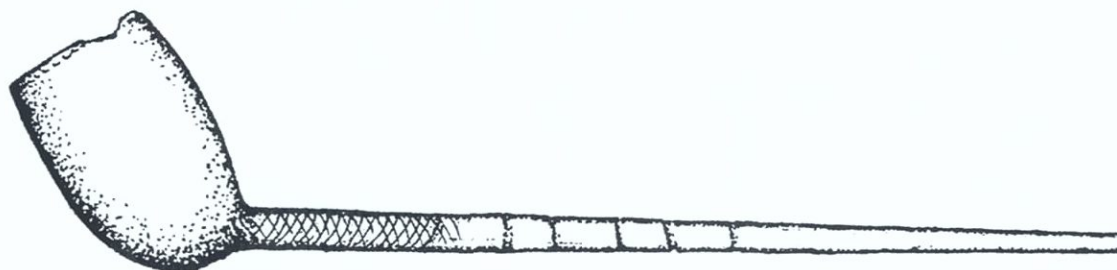
COMMENTS: The practice of covering the mold seams of the bowl with a floral motif began in the late-eighteenth century (Oswald 1961:56). The presence of motifs generally associated with Ireland and Irish nationalism suggests this style was created to appeal to an Irish ethnic/national market.

PIPE #: 298

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 738-1; 739-1;
758-1



scale .88:1

STEM LENGTH: 13.65 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Frans Simon Sparnaaij or F. Sparnaaij *en Zoonen*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (1800 - 1891)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fully mended pipe (non-heel/spur type) with a tapered mouthpiece. Design elements include hand-applied rouletting encircling the bowl rim, and five bands around the medial stem; burnished bowl surface; a molded, relief texture covering the distal stem; and *de molen* (windmill) mark within a circular cartouche, hand-applied in relief at the base of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: Duco (1982:68) reports that *de molen* mark was in use within the Gouda pipemakers guild from 1667 to as late as 1880. The widow of Klaas de Jong owned the mark from circa 1800 until 1806, and Jacobus Collinee held the mark until 1838 (Duco 1978:122). Ownership of *de molen* passed to Frans Simon Sparnaaij in 1839, and reaffirmed in 1850 (Laansma 1977). F. Sparnaaij *en Zoonen* owned the mark circa 1865 (Duco 1978:122). The lack of a country of origin on this example may indicate a pre-1891 (pre-McKinley Tariff Act) date of manufacture (Walker 1983:13). Unfortunately, variations in compliance with and enforcement of the law makes this a tentative end date.

PIPE #: 299

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 551-1

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably France

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl only. Design elements include a small Arms of Gouda molded in relief on the lower left bowl, and the number 46 within a circular cartouche, hand-applied, impressed, at the base of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Slight charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

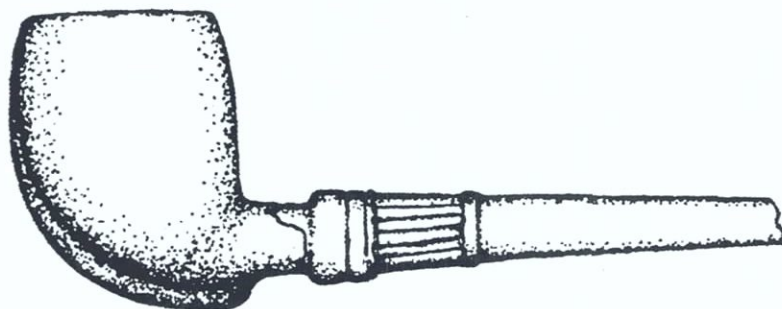
COMMENTS: While the 46 mark (often crowned) is well documented as a device of Gouda pipemakers, Duco has noted that records from the Gambier firm of Givet, France, also mention use of the crowned 46 (1986A:101). The mark on this example is not crowned and has a distinctly French style (the numerals are serif and have been impressed) as opposed to the relief version of the mark typically used by Gouda pipemakers. A catalogue from the French firm of Blanc Garin, dated 1838, lists "Petite Belge 46" (uncrowned) and the introductory page indicates the use of the uncrowned 46 mark on "Pipes Belges." There are no accompanying illustrations, however. Also see pipe # 611.

PIPE #: 300

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 551-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 7.2 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly France or Holland)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1840 - 1891?

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: See Plate VII, second from bottom. Two mending fragments which together constitute a complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with fragmentary stem. Design elements include a keel-like ridge molded along the distal seam of the bowl; a burnished bowl surface; and a columnar motif molded along the distal stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl. The proximal margin of the broken stem shows evidence of grinding and toothwear, suggesting that the pipe was reused at this length after initial stem breakage.

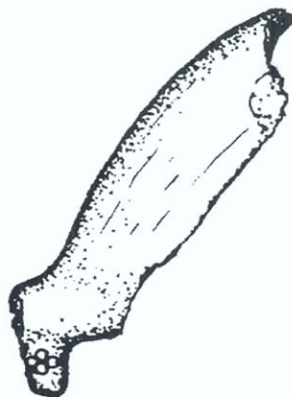
COMMENTS: The keel motif was produced by many nineteenth-century pipemakers (see pipe # 254), but only in the 1868 catalogue of *V^{me} Hasslauer (successeur de Gambier)* do similar stem treatments appear on keeled styles (Duco 1987B). These include model numbers 363 and 507 (Duco 1987B:57, 60). Unfortunately, neither of the illustrated pipes exactly matches this example. With the passage of the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891, imported goods were required to bear a mark indicating the country of origin. Lacking this type of labeling, the example may pre-date 1891 (Walker 1983:13). Unfortunately, variations in compliance with and enforcement of the law makes this a tentative end date.

PIPE #: 309

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 490-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly France or Holland)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1850 - 1910 (Atkinson and Oswald reprinted in Walker 1977:1532)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: This example consists of a fragmentary bowl with heel/spur intact. Design elements include hand-applied rouletting encircling the bowl rim, burnishing on the exterior bowl surface, and a mark made up of four linked rings molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Slight charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: If complete, this example would probably resemble pipe # 431 in terms of bowl form. L. Fiolet used marks similar to that appearing on the heel/spur of this example (Undated [post-1830] Fiolet catalogue).

PIPE #: 310

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 490-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with a fragmentary stem. The bowl has been molded in the shape of an acorn and the undecorated surfaces of the bowl have been burnished. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. The interior surface of the bowl shows moderate use-related charring.

COMMENTS: No known catalogues from the major pipemaking centers depict a pipe similar to this example. Based on the nature of the fragmentary stem it can be supposed that the pipe is a crop style—the stem curving gently downward from the mouthpiece, which was probably of the lipped European variety. This form emulates the popular but quite expensive briar and meerschaum pipes of the post-1840 period.

PIPE #: 315

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 788-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly Europe or Scotland)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with a burnished exterior surface and keel-like ridges along both mold seams. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: See pipe # 254 for a complete discussion of the keeled style. Because so many pipemakers produced variations on this style, it is not possible to attribute this unmarked example to a particular maker.

PIPE #: 318

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 788-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown (possibly Gambier, Blanc-Garin, or Frederick Moll)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably France

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1840 - 1891?

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with intact heel/spur and a partial stem which is lenticular in profile. The crowned 46 within a circular cartouche is hand-applied in relief on the base of the heel/spur and the letters COL are hand-applied, impressed into the upper face of the medial stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

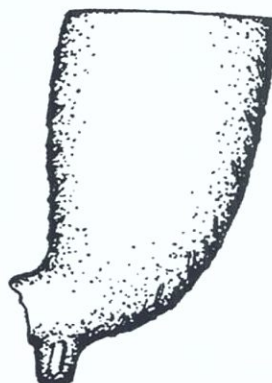
COMMENTS: The crowned 46 mark was used by a number of Gouda pipemakers from 1720 to as late as 1897 (Duco 1982:101). However, the frequent plagiarization of this mark by other pipemakers, especially Jean Gambier and Blanc-Garin of France, makes it difficult to attribute this example to a Dutch maker (Duco 1986A:103). The impressed, serif style of the COL mark is typical of French makers, and it is possible that pipemaker Frederick Moll, working ca. 1850 in the French town of Colmar, was using this mark (Raphaël 1991:98). A pipe bearing a JG heel mark and COLOGNE on the stem has been reported from the Ohio Trap Rock copper mine site (Dixon 1995:28). The fact that the country of origin is not identified on this example may indicate a pre-1891 (pre-McKinley Tariff Act) date of manufacture (Walker 1983:13). Unfortunately, variations in compliance with and enforcement of the law makes this a tentative end date.

PIPE #: 320

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 788-3



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1800 and later

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with intact heel/spur. The pipe is undecorated save for a leaf motif along both mold seams of the bowl (molded, relief) and an unidentified mark on the right face of the heel/spur (also molded, relief). The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Moderate charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The upright shape of the bowl suggests that the pipe post-dates 1800.

PIPE #: 328

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 788-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 7/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A shank fragment from a stub-stem pipe with a botanical motif molded in relief at the bowl-stem juncture. The pipe is made of a brown-bodied stoneware, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is of average quality.

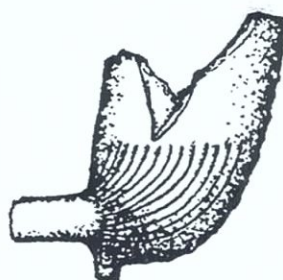
COMMENTS: By the second half of the nineteenth century, stub-stem pipes of this type were produced in most major European pipemaking centers as well as in the United States. Perhaps best known among the American manufacturers are the Akron, Ohio, and Pamplin City, Virginia, industries. An 1895 catalogue of The Akron Smoking Pipe Company depicts a style referred to as the "Globe" which, while not identical to the example, suggests the form of the complete pipe (Sudbury 1986:19). The Akron "Globe" is depicted with a nickel ferule clamping the separate stem/mouthpiece to the shank; this is in contrast to the typical reed-stemmed style, on which the shank/socket would be large enough in diameter to accept the stem without an intervening ferule. The stem/mouthpiece on the feruled variety was typically rubber or bone, as opposed to the far more expensive amber which was often used on briar and meerschaum pipes.

PIPE #: 332

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 812-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1800 and later

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: The example consists of a fragmentary bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. Narrow flutes (gadroons) cover the lower half of the bowl, a leaf motif appears along the mold seams of the bowl, and the Arms of Gouda are located on the right face of the heel/spur. All designs are molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. The interior surface of the bowl exhibits heavy charring as a result of use.

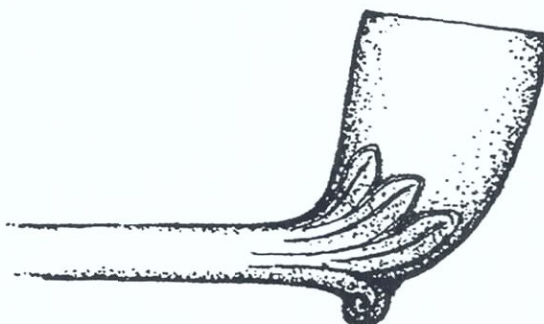
COMMENTS: This example, similar in design to pipe #s 237 and 579, post-dates 1800 based on bowl morphology.

PIPE #: 337

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 795-3



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 18.4 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1800 to circa 1891

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with intact heel/spur, complete stem, and tapered mouthpiece. Design elements include a molded scroll-work heel/spur and rudimentary gadrooning (tulip or lotus leaves?) molded in relief on the lower third of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Slight charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

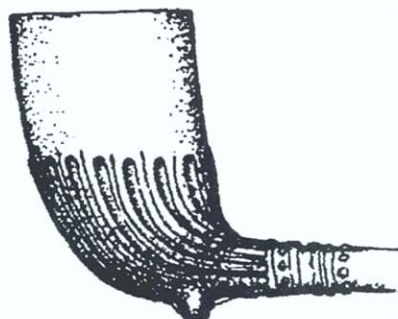
COMMENTS: Many nineteenth century pipemaking concerns manufactured models with the scrolled heel/spur (also see pipe #s 97, 379, and 599). This example is complete enough to determine that it probably did not bear a mark identifying the country of origin. This suggests a pre-1891 (pre-McKinley Tariff Act) date of manufacture (Walker 1983:13). Unfortunately, variations in compliance with and enforcement of the law makes this a tentative end date.

PIPE #: 344

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 795-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1800 - at least 1892

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. Design elements include alternating broad/narrow fluting (gadrooning) molded in relief over the lower half of the bowl, and a pattern of beads and bands, molded in relief, encircling the distal stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Moderate charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: Also see pipe # 31 for discussion and citations.

PIPE #: 345

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 795-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1800 - at least 1892

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with complete heel/spur and partial stem. Alternating broad and narrow fluting (gadrooning) is molded in relief over the lower half of the bowl and the distal stem, and hand-incised hash marks cover the mold seams of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Moderate charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

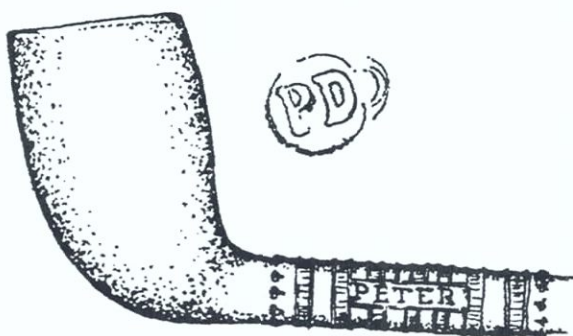
COMMENTS: This example is similar to pipe # 31, but does not have the geometric pattern encircling the distal stem.

PIPE #: 352

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 795-2



scale 1:1 (mark 3:1)

STEM LENGTH: 12.1 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1850 - 1891 (Walker 1983:32)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: The example consists of a complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with fragmentary stem. Design elements include: hand-applied rouletting encircling the bowl rim; burnished exterior surface; a rudimentary Dorni-style stem treatment with a fleur de lis pattern repeated at either end (molded, relief); **PETER/DORNI** molded in relief within cartouches on the L/R faces of the stem; hand-incised hash marks along the mold seams of the stem; and **PD** within a circular cartouche, hand-applied in relief, on the proximal face of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl, and general wear and toothmarks at the broken margin of the stem indicate that the pipe was smoked at its present length after initial stem breakage.

COMMENTS: The **PD** mark does not appear to have actually been used by Gouda pipemakers, suggesting that this example represents an attempt to capitalize on the popularity of both the Dorni style and the Gouda reputation (Duco 1982; Laansma 1977; Walker 1983:32-33). The actual maker and place of manufacture is unknown. Despite being a nearly complete example, this pipe lacks a mark indicating the country of origin. This suggests that it was produced prior to the passage of the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891, which required such identification (Walker 1983:13). Unfortunately, variations in compliance with and enforcement of the law make this a tentative end date.

PIPE #: 354

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 795-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Frans Simon Sparnaaij or F. Sparnaaij *en Zoonen*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (post-1739; pre-1880)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: Two mending fragments which constitute a complete bowl with an intact heel/spur. Design elements: hand-applied rouletting encircling the bowl rim; burnished exterior surface; ribbed texture molded in relief over the distal stem; the Arms of Gouda molded in relief on the left face of the heel/spur; and *de molen* (windmill) mark within a circular cartouche, hand-applied in relief on the base of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. No charring or other use-related wear is evident on this example.

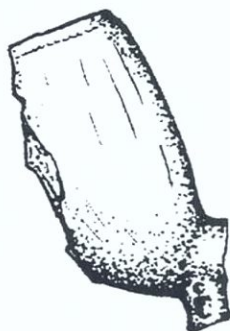
COMMENTS: Duco (1982:68) reports that *de molen* mark was in use within the Gouda pipemakers' guild from 1667 to as late as 1880. Although records are incomplete, it appears that Jacob Danens used it prior to his death in 1774 (Duco 1978:49, 122). His son Jans apparently inherited the mark and continued to use it until ca. 1782 (Duco 1978:122). Adam Schoute and Meindert van der Heijden retained rights to *de molen* until ca. 1799 when Klaas de Jong and his widow were recorded as owners. Jacob Collinee purchased the mark from the Widow de Jong and used it to mark his pipes between ca. 1811 and 1838 (Duco 1978:122). Frans Simon Sparnaaij gained ownership of the mark in 1839, and reaffirmed his claim in 1850 (Laansma 1977). By 1865 it was held by F. Sparnaaij *en Zoonen* (Duco 1978:122). The Arms of Gouda mark suggests a post-1739 date of manufacture (Walker 1977:268). See pipe # 298.

PIPE #: 355

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 795-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Frans Simon Sparnaaij

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (post-1739; pre-1880)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with intact heel/spur. Design elements: hand-applied rouletting encircling the bowl rim; burnished exterior surface; ribbed texture molded in relief over the distal stem; the Arms of Gouda, with a single bead above, molded in relief on both faces of the heel/spur; and *de molen* (windmill) mark within a circular cartouche, hand-applied in relief on the base of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

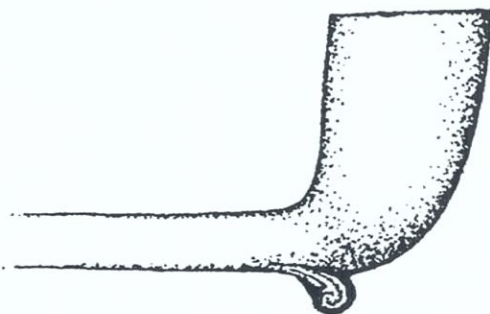
COMMENTS: This example is almost identical to pipe # 354 in terms of bowl form, but the application of the Arms of Gouda (post-1739) with the single bead are noticeably different (Walker 1977:268). Records from the Gouda pipemakers' guild report that ownership of *de molen* was given over to Frans Simon Sparnaaij in 1839, and reaffirmed in 1850 (Laansma 1977). The mark was transferred to F. Sparnaaij *en Zoonen* circa 1865 (Duco 1978:122). Although McCashion (1979:120) has stated that beads associated with seventeenth-century Dutch pipes referred to the quality of the pipe, Dallal (1993:VII-31) has noted this dotted motif on eighteenth-century English (London-style) pipes recovered at the Faneuil Hall site, and the French maker L. Fiolet also placed dots on the heels of certain models during the nineteenth century (undated [post-1830] Fiolet catalogue). The significance of the dot is unknown, but perhaps its "meaning" is simply evocative of Dutch "quality" of the seventeenth century (Dallal 1993:VII-31).

PIPE #: 357

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 795-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1800 and later

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with an intact heel/spur and fragmentary stem. A leaf motif is molded in relief along the distal mold seams of the bowl, and the heel/spur is fully molded in a scroll-like motif. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of below average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also below average. Slight charring, resulting from utilization, is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: One of several examples from the assemblage which exhibit the scrollwork heel/spur (also see pipe #s 97, 337, and 599). The use of the botanical treatment along the mold seam began in the late-eighteenth century (Oswald 1961:56).

PIPE #: 358

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 795-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1860+

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with fragmentary stem. The pipe is undecorated except for a leaf motif molded in relief along the seams of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

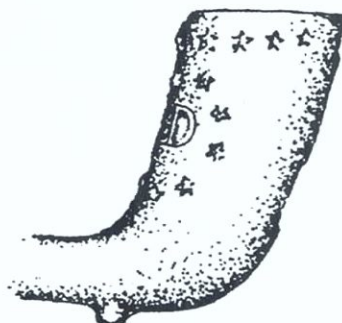
COMMENTS: This example was dated based on the general bowl form (Parsons 1964 reprinted in Walker 1977:1539, fig. 5c, no. 13).

PIPE #: 366

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 752-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1845 - 1865 (Anderson 1982)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. Design elements: a large, upper case **D** (paired with a **T** on the complete example) molded in relief on the proximal face of the bowl; a series of stars (molded in relief) arranged in a circular pattern around the (**T**)**D**, with a second series encircling the bowl rim; and a leaf motif molded in relief along the distal mold seam. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. The bowl interior shows no evidence of use-related charring.

COMMENTS: See pipe # 235 for additional information.

PIPE #: 371

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 752-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1800 - at least 1892

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A nearly complete bowl with intact heel/spur. Alternating broad and narrow fluting (gadrooning) is molded in relief over the lower half of the bowl, and a small Arms of Gouda mark is molded in relief on the left face of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a buff-firing ball clay of very good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is good. Heavy use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

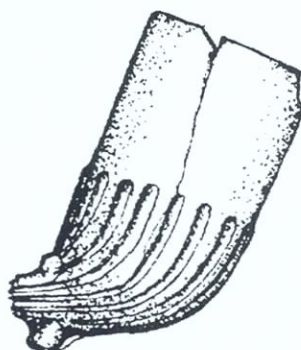
COMMENTS: In terms of form and decoration, this example is virtually identical to pipe # 31. However, the unusually high quality of the pipe and the presence of the Arms of Gouda mark set it apart as a unique style.

PIPE #: 373

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 752-1;758-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 9.2 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1800 (1826-1900?)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel/spur. Decorative elements include broad, regularly spaced fluting covering the lower third of the bowl, and finished mold seams. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. The proximal margin of the stem is heavily worn, suggesting that the pipe was reused at the present length after initial stem breakage.

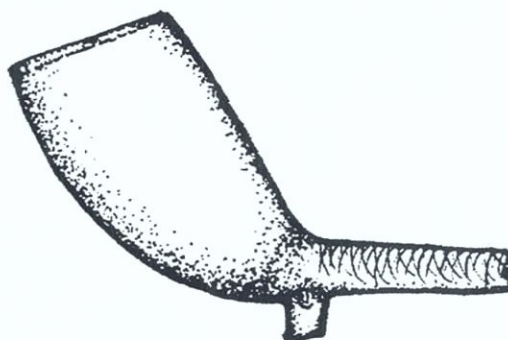
COMMENTS: This fluted variation is quite similar to Alexander's fluted type V, which he dates 1826-1850, and possibly as late as 1900 (1983:214).

PIPE #: 377

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 823-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Frans Simon Sparnaaij or F. Sparnaaij *en Zoonen*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (post-1739)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with intact heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements include: hand-applied rouletting encircling the bowl rim; burnished exterior; ribbed texture molded in relief over the distal stem; the Arms of Gouda molded in relief on the left face of the heel/spur; and *de molen* (windmill) mark hand-applied in relief on the base of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl, and unusual wear patterns on the broken margin of the stem suggest that the pipe was re-used at its present length after initial stem breakage.

COMMENTS: Duco (1982:68) reports that *de molen* mark was in use within the Gouda pipemakers' guild from 1667 to as late as 1880. Records from the guild also indicate that ownership of *de molen* was given over to Frans Simon Sparnaaij in 1839, and reaffirmed in 1850 (Laansma 1977). After 1865 the mark was transferred to F. Sparnaaij *en Zoonen* (Duco 1978:122). The Arms of Gouda mark was used after 1739, providing a solid beginning date (Walker 1977:268).

PIPE #: 379

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 851-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (late-eighteenth to nineteenth century)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-II, TPQ 1840; AS AG-III, TPQ 1841; AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with an intact heel/spur. Design elements include a federal eagle motif on the left and right faces of the bowl (molded in relief), and a leaf motif molded in relief along both seams of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

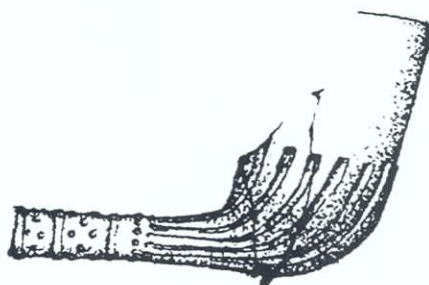
COMMENTS: This example is quite similar to pipe # 97, but lacks the distinctive scroll-like heel/spur. The use of the leaf motif along the mold began at the end of the eighteenth century (Oswald 1961:56). As with the **TD** styles with the 13 stars motif, the U.S. provenance can only be suggested based on the fact that these pipes, with their Americanesque decorative elements, do not appear in export catalogues from the major European pipemakers.

PIPE #: 382

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 851-3



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (nineteenth century?)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: The pipe is composed of three mending fragments constituting a partial bowl with fragmentary heel/spur and an incomplete stem. Design elements include broad, regularly spaced fluting (gadrooning) covering the distal stem and the lower half of the bowl (molded, relief); finished mold seams on bowl; and a geometric pattern of raised bands and beads encircling the stem, molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. The bowl interior shows a slight degree of use-related charring.

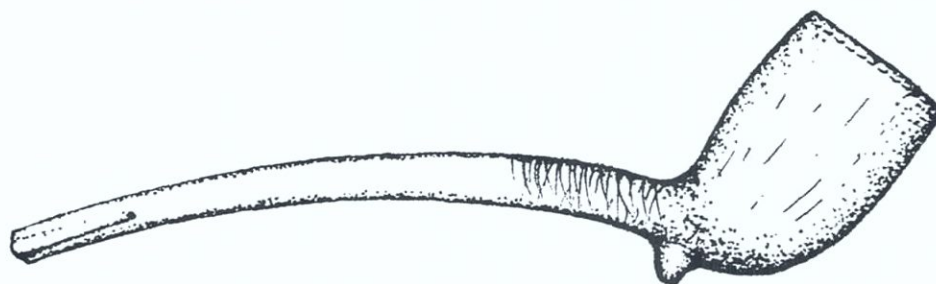
COMMENTS: The gadrooned bowl suggests a post-1770 period of manufacture, and the bowl form is typical of the nineteenth century (Alexander 1983:212). Also see pipe # 47.

PIPE #: 397

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 708-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Frans Simon Sparnaaij

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1840 - 1880

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with intact heel/spur and fragmentary curved stem. The stem begins to widen at the broken margin suggesting that the complete example was rather short-stemmed, and would have included a flattened, lipped mouthpiece. Design elements include: hand-applied rouletting encircling the bowl rim; burnished exterior; ribbed texture molded in relief over the distal stem; and *de molen* (windmill) mark hand-applied in relief on the proximal face of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: Duco (1982:68) reports that *de molen* mark was in use within the Gouda pipemakers' guild from 1667 to as late as 1880. Records from the guild also indicate that ownership of *de molen* was given over to Frans Simon Sparnaaij in 1839, and reaffirmed in 1850 (Laansma 1977). The mark was owned by F Sparnaaij *en Zoonen* circa 1865 (Duco 1978:122). The post-1840 date of manufacture is indicated by the short stem with a lipped mouthpiece, a style popularized in America by the introduction of briar and meerschaum pipes in the 1840s.

PIPE #: 398

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 762-1

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: *Unknown*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: *Unknown*

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: *Unknown (post-1850?)*

CONTEXT DATE: *AS J-V, TPQ 1850*

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with a large **T** (probably accompanied by a **D** in the complete example) hand-applied, impressed, on the proximal face of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Moderate use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

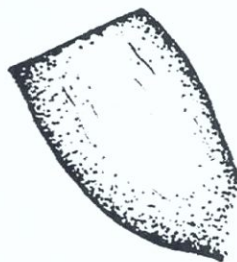
COMMENTS: This style was manufactured by many Scottish and European makers. Similar examples also appear in an assemblage of pipes from a waster dump tentatively attributed to the Garvis pipe factory, located in the town of Maspeth in Queens, New York (Ralph Solecki, personal communication, 1995, material in the collection of the Garvey's Point Branch of the Nassau County Museum). The thick bowl wall and the impressed **TD** mark together suggest a manufacturing date in the second half of the nineteenth century.

PIPE #: 399

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 762-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly England or France)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (circa 1800 and later)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with a lightly burnished exterior surface. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The form of this bowl resembles English-made pipes from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, as well as certain French styles manufactured later in the century.

PIPE #: 412

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 738-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (circa 1800 and later)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with a T molded in relief on the left face surrounded by a wreath-like design, also molded in relief. A leaf motif is molded in relief along the distal mold seam. The pipe is composed of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Heavy use-related charring is present on the interior surface of the bowl.

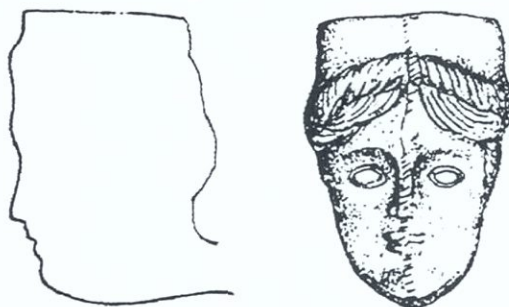
COMMENTS: Also see pipe # 599.

PIPE #: 417

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 825-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly Germany)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: See Plate VI, top right. A complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with fragmentary stem. The bowl is fully molded in the shape of a woman's head, resembling a classical "victory" or "justice" figure. Hand-incised hash marks have been applied over the mold seams of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: No clear match could be made between this example and pipes illustrated in various nineteenth-century manufacturers' catalogues. However, model numbers 100 and 103 from a catalogue of the German firm of Müllenbach and Thewald (1830-1930) appear to resemble this pipe (Freckmann 1987:50; Walker 1983:35).

PIPE #: 426

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 825-1

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly United States)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1850 (Sudbury 1979:182)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: This example is a thick-walled red earthenware bowl fragment with a clear glaze on the exterior surface.

COMMENTS: The form, body, and glaze of this pipe are all quite similar to products from the Pamplin, Virginia, and the Akron-Mogadore/Point Pleasant, Ohio, pipe industries (Sudbury 1979). Unfortunately, pipes of this type were also produced by many small and unrecorded potters and pipemakers throughout the United States and Europe. For this reason it is difficult to firmly attribute this pipe to any one maker.

PIPE #: 430

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly United States)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (post-1840?)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: See Plate VI, bottom left. A complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) molded in the shape of a male head with beard and mustache, turban, and frilled collar. Thirteen stars are molded in relief throughout the turban and the words **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** are molded in relief around the bowl rim. The body of the pipe is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. Heavy post-depositional staining has obscured any evidence of use-related charring.

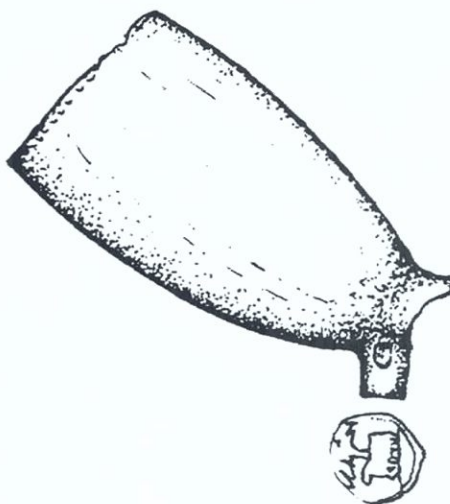
COMMENTS: This style has also been reported from Fort Stanwix in Rome, New York (Hanson 1971B:95, fig. 2e). A nearly identical pipe with the mark **W.TUNSTALL BROOKLYN** encircling the rim has been reported by Paul Jung (1995:personal communication). William Tunstall was in business in Brooklyn, New York, as early as 1839 (Sohlbreck, personal communication, 1996). After 1848, listings in Brooklyn City Directories appear as Tunstall & Hollely, and by 1854 Tunstall is no longer listed with the business (Sohlbreck, personal communication, 1996).

PIPE #: 431

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 752-1



scale 1:1 (mark 2:1)

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably the Prince family - Gerrit or Jan *en Cie*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1850 - 1930

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A nearly complete bowl and heel/spur, with hand-applied rouletting encircling the bowl rim, a burnished exterior, the Arms of Gouda molded in relief on the left face of the heel/spur, a single bead molded in relief on the right face of the heel/spur, and the *lam onder de boom* (lamb under the tree) mark hand-applied in relief on the base of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy use-related charring is present on the interior surface of the bowl.

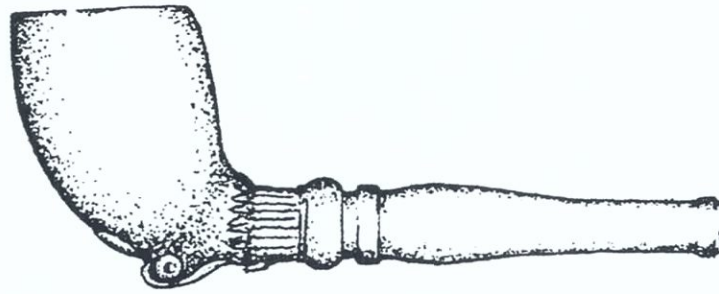
COMMENTS: Several Gouda pipemakers used the *lam onder de boom* mark from 1724 to as late as 1940 (Duco 1982:51). Gerrit Prince was first registered as the owner of the mark in 1834 and again in 1850. The firm of Jan Prince *en Cie* held the mark from 1865 until 1898, when it closed down (Laansma 1977; Walker 1983:29). After 1898, the mark was owned by *Fa. P. van der Want Gzn.* until circa 1930 (Duco 1978:98).

PIPE #: 432

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably France

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1840 - 1891?

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: See Plate VII, fourth from top. A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. The heel/spur is molded in a floral motif and the stem treatment resembles a turned wood or column-like design. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Slight charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

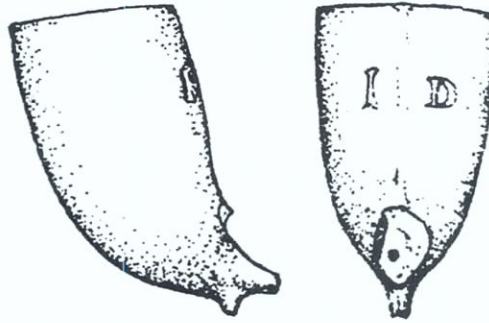
COMMENTS: Pipes with similar stem treatments are illustrated in the 1868 catalogue of *V^oe* Hasslauer (*successeur de Gambier*), particularly numbers 363, 381, and 507 (Duco 1987B:107-108). However, none of the illustrated pipes exactly matches this example. The fact that the country of origin is not identified, as required under the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891, may indicate a pre-1891 date of manufacture (Walker 1983:13). Unfortunately, variations in compliance with and enforcement of the law makes this a tentative end date.

PIPE #: 433

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 739-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Possibly Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (post-1739)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl and heel/spur with the large letters **ID** molded in relief on the proximal face of the bowl, and the Arms of Gouda, also molded in relief, on the left face of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl, and the distal rim shows chipping damage which is probably the result of the pipe being tapped against a hard surface in order to remove charred tobacco.

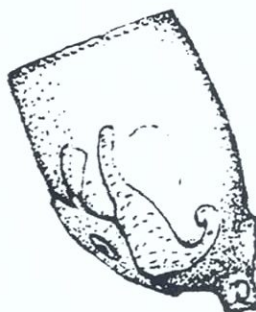
COMMENTS: The mark on this example is distinctly and intentionally molded as **ID**. There is no evidence of a partial or smeared impression, yet it is clearly a variation on the more common **TD** style. The Arms of Gouda mark indicates a post-1739 date of manufacture, but, due to frequent plagiarizations, this does not necessarily mean that the pipe was actually made in Gouda (Walker 1977:268). The placement of initials on the proximal face of the bowl was not common among Dutch makers.

PIPE #: 434

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 738-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Frans Simon Sparnaaij or F. Sparnaaij *en Zoonen*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur. Design elements include: hand-applied rouletting encircling the rim; burnished bowl exterior; a bat motif molded in relief on the distal face of the bowl; the Arms of Gouda molded in relief on the left face of the heel/spur; a raised circle on the right face of the heel/spur; and a badly smeared mark—probably *de molen* (windmill)—hand-applied in relief on the base of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The primary design element has been identified as a bat (*vleermuis*) motif (Duco 1987A:121-123, no. 619). The same motif also appears on a pipe (*serie 3*, fol. 17, no. 434) illustrated in a catalogue from the Gouda firm of P. Goedewaagen & Zoon dated circa 1885 - 1893. Unfortunately, a description of the pipe does not accompany this drawing. The Goedewaagen example is depicted with a short, slightly curved stem and a lipped mouthpiece, suggesting a post-1840 date of manufacture. Duco (1982:68) reports that *de molen* mark was in use within the Gouda pipemakers' guild from 1667 to as late as 1880. Records from the guild also indicate that ownership of *de molen* was given over to Frans Simon Sparnaaij in 1839, and reaffirmed in 1850 (Laansma 1977). By 1865 the mark was in the hands of the company of F. Sparnaaij *en Zoonen* (Duco 1978:122).

PIPE #: 435

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 762-1



scale 1:1 (mark 2:1)

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably the widow of Leendert van der Vin or J. van Balen

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (pre-1897)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl (angled towards the smoker) with heel/spur. The pipe is decorated with an unidentified motif molded in relief over the entire bowl, and the *Fortuyn* (Fortune) mark within a circular cartouche hand-applied in relief on the base of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Slight charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

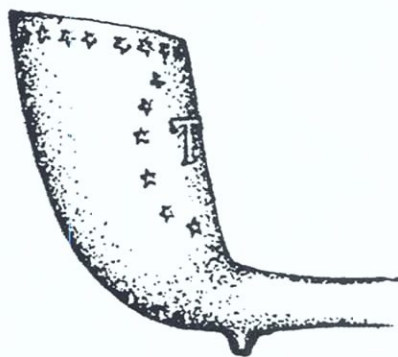
COMMENTS: The *Fortuyn* mark was in use among pipemakers of Gouda from 1675 to 1897, and the style of the mark on this example dates to the latter part of this period (Duco 1982:56). The widow of Leendert van der Vin owned the mark beginning sometime before 1838 until 1849 (Duco 1978:106). Jan van Baalen rented it from Widow van der Vin between 1840 and 1849, and owned it privately from 1849 until at least 1865 (Duco 1978:106).

PIPE #: 436

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 738-1;708-1;
780-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 9.4 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1845 - 1865 (Anderson 1982)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl heel/spur and partial stem. Decorative elements include the letters **TD** molded in relief on the proximal face of the bowl; a ring of 13 stars surrounding the **TD** mark and another ring of 13 stars encircling the bowl rim, all molded in relief; and a leaf motif molded in relief along the distal mold seam of the bowl. The body of this pipe is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl, and wear and toothmarks at the broken margin of the stem indicate re-use of the pipe at its present length.

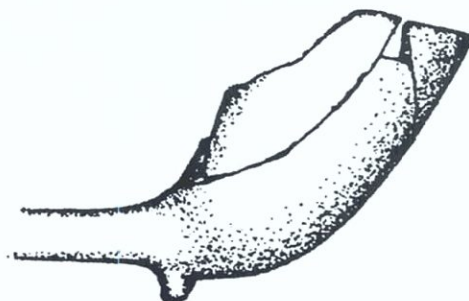
COMMENTS: This example is quite similar to pipe # 366, but differences in bowl form set this pipe apart as a distinct style. Please refer to pipe # 235 for more detailed discussion.

PIPE #: 440

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 795-1;825-3



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly England)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (late-18th to early-19th century?)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: Four fragments which mend into a nearly complete bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. The example is undecorated, but the mold seams have been smoothed over and finished. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The general form of this bowl suggests a late-eighteenth- to early-nineteenth-century English style, but lacking any corroborative dates from other characteristics, this remains a tentative date (Rutter and Davey 1980:95-96).

PIPE #: 447

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 644-1:662-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Müllenbach and Thewald

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Höhr, Germany

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1830 - 1930 (Walker 1983:35)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A nearly complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) molded in the shape of a jester's head or Punch figure. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. No use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

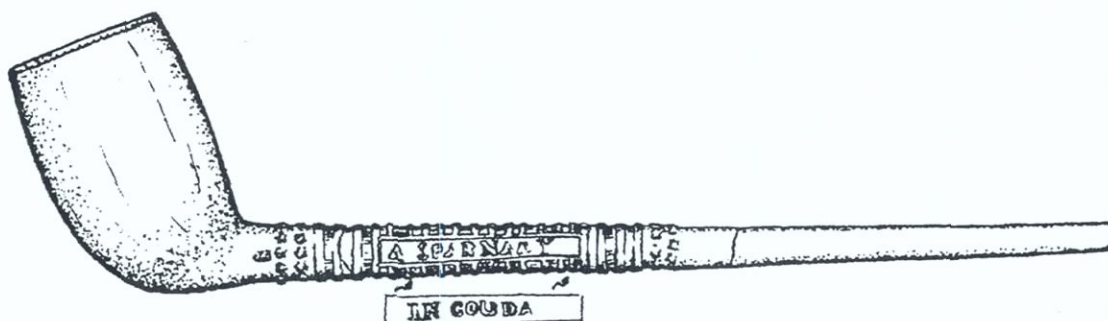
COMMENTS: An 1838 Blanc-Garin catalogue offers a similar pipe (p. 13, no. 126) and an undated listing of pipes from the L. Fiolet firm of Saint-Omer also depicts a jester's head (pl. LI, no. 14). The particular style and detailing of this example, however, most closely matches a pipe pictured in an undated (probably nineteenth-century) catalogue from the firm of Müllenbach and Thewald, of Höhr, Germany (Freckmann 1987:52, no. 25).

PIPE #: 459

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-2:788-1



scale .85:1

STEM LENGTH: 13.2 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably A. Sparnaaij

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1850 - 1891?

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with fragmentary stem. Design elements: hand-applied rouletting encircling the bowl rim; burnished exterior surface; the Arms of Gouda molded in relief (oriented parallel to stem) on the L/R faces of the distal stem; a Dorni-style stem treatment with a fleur-de-lis pattern repeated at either end (molded in relief); hand-incised hash marks obscuring the mold seams along the stem; and the mark **A SPARNAAY/IN GOUDA** molded in relief on the L/R faces of the proximal stem within the cartouches of the Dorni design. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl, and wear and toothmarks on the broken stem margin indicate reuse of the pipe at its present length after initial stem breakage.

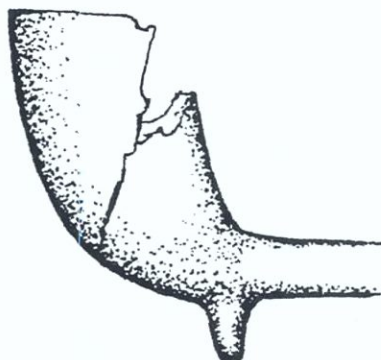
COMMENTS: The Sparnaaij family was well-established in Gouda, and an Adrianus Sparnaaij [*sic*] is listed in guild records as early as 1783 (Duco 1978:59). While this example is marked with the Sparnaaij name, it bears none of the other Gouda guild marks registered to the Sparnaaij family. Thus, the attribution is tentative, acknowledging the possibility of plagiarism. The Dorni style post-dates 1850, when Peter Dornier is believed to have begun producing pipes in northern France (Walker 1983:13-33). The fact that the country of origin does not appear within the maker's mark suggests a pre-McKinley Tariff (pre-1891) date of manufacture (Walker 1983:13-33).

PIPE #: 462

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 752-1;762-1;
780-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 9.1 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly England)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1820 - 1840 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969 reprinted in Walker 1977:1533, no. 28)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A partial bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. The pipe is undecorated, but mold seams have been finished and smoothed over. The body is a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Toothwear on the broken margin of the stem indicates that the pipe was utilized at its present length after initial stem breakage.

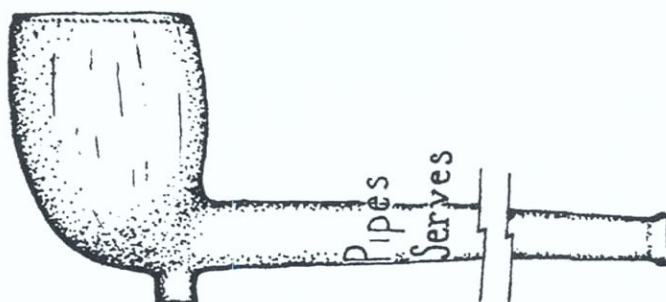
COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 474

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 708-1;738-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 11.1 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Motton *Fils*, Job-Mouton Clerc, or Victor Belle

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: France, probably Serves or St. Quetin-de-la-Poterie

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1850 - 1891? (1930+)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: See Plate VII, 2nd from top. A complete bowl with heel/spur, stem, and lipped mouthpiece. The pipe is decorated with hand-applied rouletting encircling the bowl rim, burnishing over the exterior surface of the bowl, and the mark **Pipes Serves** (hand-applied, impressed) around the medial stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Moderate charring on the bowl interior and toothmarks in the area of the mouthpiece suggest that the pipe was utilized prior to being discarded.

COMMENTS: The **Pipes Serves** mark refers to the town of Serves in the Department of Drôme, France. No specific maker can be linked to this exact mark, but two pipe manufacturers are known to have been located in Serves. Motton Pere *et Fils* established their pipe manufactory in Serves circa 1850 (Raphaël 1991:100). This factory, under the name Motton *Fils*, was purchased by Victor Belle in 1900. Belle had been an established pipemaker in the town of Erôme, also in the Department of Drôme, since 1834. In 1888 Belle registered the mark **Pipe Serve en Amiante**. However, it was not until his takeover of the Motton *Fils* works in 1900 that he began using the mark **Belle à Serves** (Raphaël 1991:92, 100). Pipes marked **Serves** were also manufactured by pipe manufactories in the town of St. Quetin-de-la-Poterie in the Department of Gard (Raphaël 1991:72-73). Many pipemaking families operated in this area—Abauzit (1773-1891), Tolan (1779-1906), and Roman (1802-1891)—often consisting of several generations interrelated by marriage. Their marks generally consisted of the family name over the name **Serves**. The

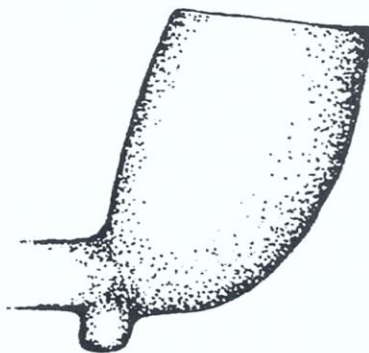
term **Pipes Serves** was used to describe a particular style or type of pipe. Job-Mouton Clerc operated a pipe manufactory in St. Quentin-de-la-Poterie from 1880 until 1970, selling pipes to other manufacturers (Raphaël 1991:70). In a letter to Clerc dated August 1889, the pipemaker Bonnaud of Marseilles requested rapid delivery of “pipes Serves” as well as shooting gallery pipes (Raphaël 1991:128-129). “Pipes Serves” was also a descriptive heading used in Victor Belle’s catalogue of 1910 (in Raphaël 1991:54).

PIPE #: 475

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 739-2;758-1;
767-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 11.3 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1800 - 1891?

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A nearly complete bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. The pipe is undecorated, but the mold seams have been finished and smoothed over. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl, and wear and toothmarks at the broken margin of the stem suggest that the pipe was smoked at its present length after initial stem breakage.

COMMENTS: The example is complete enough to determine that it did not bear a mark indicating the name of the country of origin, as required after the passage of the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891 (Walker 1983:13-33). Unfortunately, variations in compliance with and enforcement of the law make this a tentative end date.

PIPE #: 477

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 752-1;758-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly England)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1840 - 1880 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969 reprinted in Walker 1977:1533, no. 29)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. The only decorative element on this example is a leaf motif molded in relief along the mold seams. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is poor. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

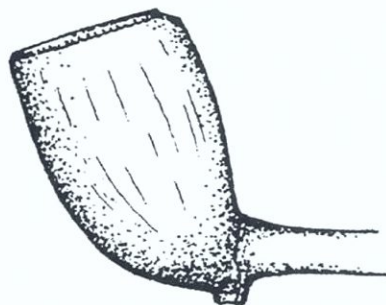
COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 478

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 738-1;762-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Frans Simon Sparnaaij

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Probably 1839 - circa 1880

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with partial heel/spur and fragmentary stem. The example is decorated with hand-applied rouletting encircling the bowl rim, burnished exterior surface, ribbed texture molded in relief around the distal stem, a flower or asterisk motif molded in relief on the left face of the heel/spur, and *de molen* (windmill) mark hand-applied in relief on the proximal face of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

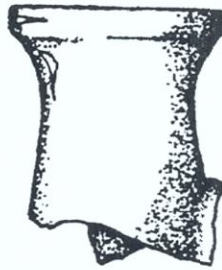
COMMENTS: Duco (1982:68) reports that *de molen* mark was in use within the Gouda pipemakers' guild from 1667 to as late as 1880. Ownership of *de molen* was given over to Frans Simon Sparnaaij in 1839, and reaffirmed in 1850 (Laansma 1977). By 1865 the mark belonged to the firm of F. Sparnaaij *en Zoonen* (Duco 1978:122).

PIPE #: 480

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 708-1:738-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Germany

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1825 - 1850

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A shank fragment from a *gebogene pfeifenkopf*—a bent pipe head (Morgenroth 1989:39). The example is made of porcelain and is undecorated save for a clear glaze applied only to the exterior.

COMMENTS: Morgenroth (1989:39) provides an example of this style which he dates to 1830. Fresco-Corbu (1982:33) refers to this same form as a “combined bowl and reservoir” and dates a decorated version to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Refer to pipe # 183 for further comments.

PIPE #: 534

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 644-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown (possibly James Birch)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England (possibly Rainford)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl and heel/spur decorated with rudimentary fluting (gadrooning) on the distal face of the bowl, a floral motif on the right face of the bowl, a crossed square and compass on the right face of the bowl, and a partial design (probably part of a stag's head) on the proximal bowl. All elements molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. The interior surface of the bowl shows only a slight degree of charring.

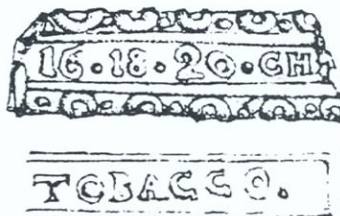
COMMENTS: The square and compass are symbols closely linked to the practice of Freemasonry (Franco 1986). This particular bowl has a strong resemblance to two English examples. The first was recovered from the Norton Priory site in Cheshire and dated to the late-eighteenth century (Davey 1985:211, fig. 21, no. 166). The second was found in a waster dump on the site of Rookery Farm in Rainford, documented as the location of the pipe shop of James Birch (Dagnall 1982:182, fig. 2, F and G).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 490-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly United States)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1867 - 1877

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem. Design elements consist of a stem treatment reminiscent of the Dorni style, molded in relief; ...**TOBACCO./16.18.20.CHA...**(molded in relief) within the cartouches of the stem decoration (L/R faces respectively); and hand-incised hash marks along the mold seams. The fragment is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average.

COMMENTS: The mark refers to the address 16, 18 & 20 Chambers Street on Manhattan's Lower East Side, one of several locations of the P. & G. Lorillard tobacco company. The earliest known address of the Lorillards' tobacco establishment appears in an advertisement dated May 27, 1789. "Tobacco & Snuff of the best quality and flavor" is offered for sale by Peter and George Lorillard "At the manufactory, No. 4 Chatham street, near the Gaol" (Heimann 1960:192). The shop is listed at 42 & 44 Chatham in an 1820/21 city directory. By 1847 the Lorillards had opened another store at 69 Wooster. The Chatham street address does not appear after 1858/59, the same year that their establishment at 16 Chambers Street is first listed. The full address—16, 18 & 20 Chambers Street—occurs in city directories beginning in 1867. By 1877 the family seems to have sold off all of their older locations and the only address listed for the company is 114 Water Street. While the mark was clearly intended to advertise the Lorillards' business, the identity of the pipemaker remains in question. It is most likely that these pipes were custom-made for the Lorillards. It is also possible that the Lorillards operated their own pipe manufactory, but with no known documentation this must remain entirely speculative. See comments on fragment from CAT # 354.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 552-1

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: L. Fiolet under the proprietorship of Louis-Maximilien Fiolet *fi ls*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Saint-Omer, France

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1833-1919 (Hammond 1985:115; Walker 1977:286)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A rust-encrusted stem fragment. The mark **L Fiolet/á S^t Omer** is hand-applied, impressed, encircling the stem.

COMMENTS:

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 644-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly Gouda, Holland, or Germany)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Probably post-1891

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: This fragmentary stem has been decorated with a typical Dorni-style stem treatment with a leaf motif repeated at either end. The name **PETER/DORNI** appears in the L/R cartouches of the design (molded, relief), and the words **INGOUDEHOLLAN(D)** are molded in relief, upside down and backwards, on the right face of the proximal stem.

COMMENTS: While it is clear that this fragment was manufactured after 1850 based on the Dorni-style motif, the presence of the country of origin in the mark further suggests a post-1891, post-McKinley Tarrif, date (Walker 1983:13-33). The inverted mark and the alternate spelling of Gouda are highly unusual, perhaps indicating that the pipe was manufactured outside of the Netherlands, possibly Germany. No other examples are known to the authors.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 738-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly post-1840)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A stem fragment which has been whittled into the form of a lipped or European mouthpiece, strongly suggestive of reuse after initial stem breakage. Toothmarks are visible at the modified end of the fragment.

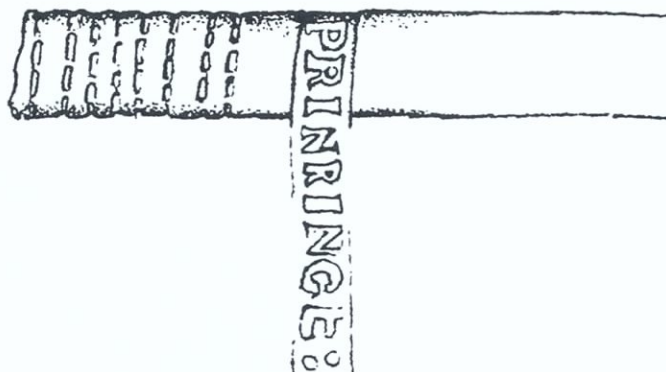
COMMENTS: This hand-made version of a lipped mouthpiece probably post-dates 1840, when this style of manufactured mouthpiece was gaining in popularity, riding on the coattails of amber bits on briar and meerschaum pipes. While it is unclear whether the European-style mouthpiece existed prior to the advent and popularization of briar and meerschaum pipes, these mouthpieces appear far more frequently on clay pipes produced in the 1840s and later.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 752-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Gerrit Prince (Gerrit Prince *en Zoon*) or Jan Prince *en Cie*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1833 - 1898 (Walker 1983:29)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with the hand-applied relief mark **PRINRINCE:** encircling the stem, accompanied by eight rouletted bands, also hand-applied.

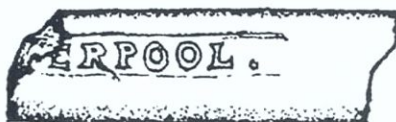
COMMENTS: The stamp was probably applied twice, resulting in a partial and overlapping imprint. It is likely that a second line of text was present in the complete mark, indicating the place of manufacture, possibly "IN GOUDA" or some variation thereof. Also see Laansma (1977).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 780-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Liverpool, England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (probably pre-1891)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with the partial mark (...LIV)ERPOOL. mold-imparted in relief.

COMMENTS: While it is not possible to attribute this example to a specific Liverpool pipe manufacturer, the fact that the city of origin is identified in the mark, without mention of the country, suggests that the pipe was manufactured before the enactment of the McKinley Tariff of 1891.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 787-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly Holland)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1850 (post-1891?)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-III, TPQ 1870

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with a Dorni-style stem treatment with a star or fleur-de-lis motif repeated at either end (molded, relief). The words **PETER/DORNI** are molded in relief within the L/R cartouches of the Dorni design, and the letter **D** appears, molded in relief, on the right face of the stem just above the broken margin.

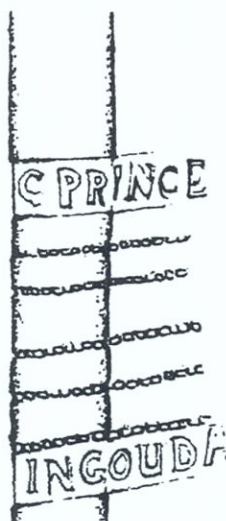
COMMENTS: This is probably not a true example of the work of Peter Dornier, but it is likely that it postdates his period of activity, circa 1850 (Walker 1983:33). The **D** may have stood alone or it may be the final letter of a more lengthy mark—possibly including the word HOLLAND.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 795-2



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: The Prince family - Gerrit or Gerrit *en Zoon*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1833 - at least 1865

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: This object consists of two mending stem fragments with a partial heel/spur. A ribbed texture encircles the distal end of the fragment; and the mark **GPRINCE** followed by five rouletted bands with the words **INGOUDA** below (all hand-applied—text in relief, rouletting impressed).

COMMENTS: Gerrit Prince worked in Gouda, Holland from circa 1833 until at least 1850 (Duco 1978:84, 98). The firm of Gerrit Prince *en Zoon* appears circa 1860 and continues to operate until at least 1865 (Duco 1978:103).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 812-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Bristol, England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1760 (Walker 1977:18)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: An undecorated stem fragment with the partial mark **BRISTO(L)** molded in relief.

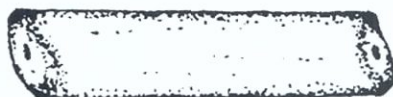
COMMENTS: It is not possible to associate this pipe with a particular Bristol maker.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: J

CATALOGUE #: 851-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-V, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A single stem fragment 2.45 cm in length with both broken margins showing heavy grinding and polishing.

COMMENTS: These modifications appear intentional, but the nature of the intention remains uncertain. One possible explanation is that the stem fragment was altered for reuse as a decorative bead. A similarly altered stem fragment, also interpreted as a bead, was recovered from Savi, Benin (Kelly, personal communication, 1997).

PIPE #: 481

LOT: 6

FEATURE: T

CATALOGUE #: 280-1;293-3



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1845 - 1865 (Anderson 1982)

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: The example consists of a nearly complete bowl with an intact heel/spur. A large TD mark appears on the proximal face of the bowl, and this design is encircled by 13 six-pointed stars. A second group of 13 stars encircles the bowl rim. All designs are molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Slight charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

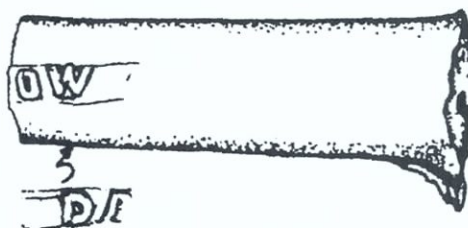
COMMENTS: See pipe # 235 for additional details.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: T

CATALOGUE #: 783-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Thomas Davidson, Jr. Co.

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1861 - 1910 (Walker 1983:12)

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-II, TPQ 1864

DESCRIPTION: A small stem fragment with a partial heel/spur. This example is marked with the letters DA(VIDSON)/(GLASG)OW molded (impressed) on the L/R faces of the stem, respectively.

COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 486

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Outside J

CATALOGUE #: 232-1:600-1:
601-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly France)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS J-I, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with an intact heel/spur and partial stem. The exterior of the bowl has been burnished, but the pipe is otherwise undecorated and unmarked. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Slight use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The heel/spur portion of this pipe resembles several models illustrated in the circa 1868 catalogue of *V^o* Hasslauer (successor de Gambier). These include numbers 183, 707, and 1253 (Duco 1987B:57, 67, 84). It is also similar to model number 1117, "Neogene talon ovale," from a circa 1870-1900 Gambier catalogue (*Nomenclature des Pipes Gambier: V^o* Hasslauer & De Champeaux *successeurs, à Givet* [ca.1870-1900]:129). *Neogene* refers to a type of high-quality white clay, and *talon ovale* describes an oval-shaped heel/spur. It is not certain, however, that this example was actually constructed from a *neogene*-quality clay.

PIPE #: 487

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Outside J

CATALOGUE #: 707-1



scale 3:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Prince family - Cornelis, Jan, or Jan *en Cie*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (pre-1940)

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: This example is represented by a fragmentary bowl. The exterior bowl surface is burnished, and *de melkmeid* (milkmaid) mark is hand-applied in relief on the proximal bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: *De melkmeid* (or *melkmeisje*) mark was used by various Gouda pipemakers from 1660 to as late as 1940 (Duco 1982:56). Members of the Prince family owned this mark throughout most of the nineteenth century. The widow of Maarten Monk owned the mark in 1803, when Cornelis Prince first rented it for his personal use (Duco 1978:105). Cornelis purchased the mark outright in 1804, and continued to use it until sometime after 1819 (Duco 1978:105). Jan Prince was recorded as the mark's owner as early as 1834, and it continued to be used by the firm of Jan Prince *Gzn.* (later Jan Prince *en Cie*) until 1898 when it became part of the inventory of *Fa. P.J. van der Want Azn.* (Duco 1978:105).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Outside J

CATALOGUE #: 368-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably the Morgan family - Ralph, Richard, or William (Jr. or Sr.)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Liverpool, England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1767 - 1845

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A single stem fragment with a partial mark ...(MO)RGAN LIVERPOOL on the left face of the stem, hand-applied in relief.

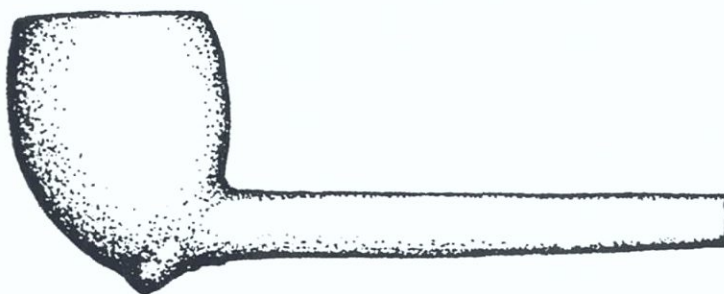
COMMENTS: Walker (1983:7) lists three Morgans working in the Liverpool area. Of these, the earliest is William Sr., recorded in 1767, and the latest is Richard, who worked from 1790 until 1845 (Walker 1983:7). See fragment from CAT # 770 (feature AI).

PIPE #: 490

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Outside Z

CATALOGUE #: 436-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 6.8 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly Europe or Scotland)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS A-I, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: An intact bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. The pipe is undecorated, but the exterior surface is well burnished. The body is a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. The bowl interior is heavily charred. Toothmarks and wear on the broken stem margin indicate that the pipe was utilized at its present length after initial stem breakage.

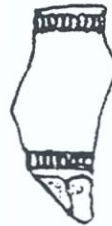
COMMENTS: Model numbers 553 and 555 from the 1868 *V^{me}* Hasslauer (*successeur de Gambier*) catalogue are depicted with an identical bowl form and a short stem with a lipped mouthpiece (Duco 1987B:62). The style name is given as the "Néog. Gambier," and these pipes were offered in a variety of sizes (Duco 1987B:62). *Neogene* is a high-quality white clay (Declef 1987:14). Unfortunately, this example is unmarked and extremely difficult to attribute to a specific region or maker.

PIPE #: 492

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Outside Z

CATALOGUE #: 436-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS A-I, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A single bowl fragment decorated with two bands of (probably) hand-applied rouletting. The pipe is badly stained and charred as a result of the post-depositional environment.

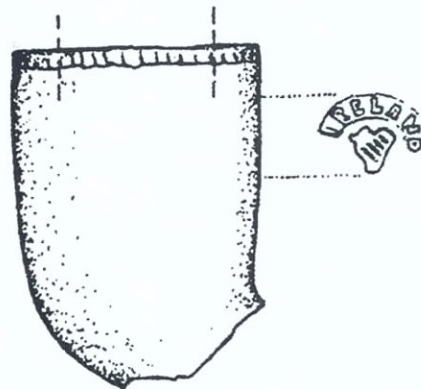
COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 495

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Z

CATALOGUE #: 442-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (probably Scotland)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1880 - 1950

CONTEXT DATE: AS Z-0, TPQ 1873

DESCRIPTION: A nearly complete bowl with mold-imparted rouletting encircling the rim, and the hand-stamped (impressed) mark **IRELAND** arching above a rudimentary harp motif. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. The interior surface of the bowl is heavily charred from use.

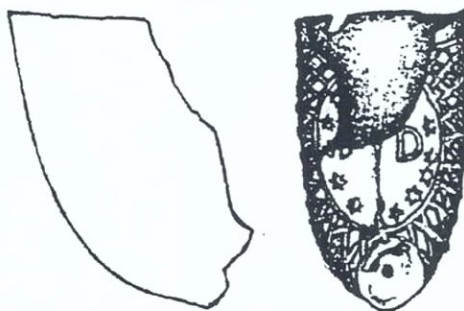
COMMENTS: Many Scottish pipemaking concerns are known to have produced pipes for the "Irish" market (Gallagher 1987C:70). The general shape of this pipe and the thickness of the bowl wall together suggest a style which was designed to closely mimic a typical wooden or meerschaum form.

PIPE #: 501

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Z

CATALOGUE #: 683-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1845 - 1865 (Anderson 1982)

CONTEXT DATE: AS Z-I, TPQ 1883

DESCRIPTION: An incomplete bowl with broken stem. Design elements: a leaf motif along the distal mold seam of the bowl; a "waffle" pattern over the majority of the exterior bowl; **TD** encircled by 13 or 14 six-pointed stars; and a band of six-pointed stars encircling the bowl rim. All elements are molded in relief. The body of this pipe is buff in color, but it is unclear whether this is natural or the result of post-depositional staining. The execution of designs, molding, and finishing is good.

COMMENTS: See pipe # 235 for a discussion of the date range.

PIPE #: 504

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Z

CATALOGUE #: 740-1

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS Z-I, TPQ 1883

DESCRIPTION: A single bowl fragment covered with a yellowish glaze over its interior and exterior surfaces. A partial and unidentifiable design (molded in relief) is also visible on this example. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality.

COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 507

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Z

CATALOGUE #: 747-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Possibly England, Gouda, or France

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS Z-II, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with an intact heel/spur and the letters V/G, oriented parallel to the stem, molded in relief on the L/R faces of the heel/spur, respectively. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality.

COMMENTS: The mark is stylistically similar to those used by many pipemakers in London and east of England, but no documentary evidence of a maker from these areas with the initials V.G. has been located. It is possible that the V/G mark was an effort to associate the product with those of the Verzijl family of Gouda. These pipemakers were extraordinarily successful, remaining in business from the early eighteenth century well into the nineteenth (Duco 1978; Duco 1986A). Gambier's 1868 catalogue mentions a "Verzijl" model (Duco 1986A:101). Also see pipe # 642.

PIPE #: 510

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Z

CATALOGUE #: 781-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1775 and later

CONTEXT DATE: AS Z-II, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with the letters **WG** encircled by a floral or wreath motif (hand-applied, impressed). The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Moderate use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: Walker (1983:37) considers the **WG** mark an outgrowth of the **TD** style, and reports that they are often associated with Revolutionary War era sites. This example strongly resembles the earliest known **TD** designs (Walker 1983:86, pl. XIV).

PIPE #: 512

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Z

CATALOGUE #: 747-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Samuel Richards II or III

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Bristol, England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS Z-II, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with an intact heel/spur and the letters S/R, oriented parallel to the stem, molded in relief on the L/R faces of the heel/spur, respectively. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality.

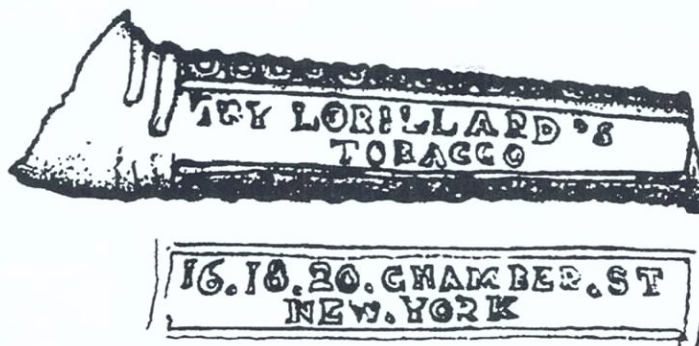
COMMENTS: Three pipemakers named Samuel Richards (father, son, and grandson) worked in Bristol from 1747 until at least 1817 (Jackson and Price 1974:68). The workshop was probably a family business, handed down through the generations (Price et al. 1979:n.p.). Samuel I, son of Richard Richards, pipemaker, and brother of Henry Richards, also a pipemaker, took his freedom in 1774. Samuel II took his freedom in 1774 and in the 1790s is known to have been exporting pipes to County Cork, Ireland. He was in business until at least 1817 when his workshop was listed in the Bristol City Directory (Jackson and Price 1974:68). Samuel Richards III took his freedom as a pipemaker in 1812 and was working until at least 1815, when it was recorded that he and his wife took on a new apprentice (Price et al. 1979:n.p.). Samuel I and II are known to have marked their pipes with their initials (Jackson and Price 1974:127-128). It is likely that Samuel III continued with this practice.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Z

CATALOGUE #: 354-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly United States)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1867 - 1877

CONTEXT DATE: AS Z-0, TPQ 1873

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem. Design elements consist of a stem treatment reminiscent of the Dorni style, molded in relief; the mark **TRY LORILLARD'S TOBACCO/16.18.20.CHAMBER.ST NEW.YORK** (molded in relief) within the cartouches of the stem decoration (L/R faces respectively); and hand-incised hash marks along the mold seams. The fragment is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average.

COMMENTS: The address referred to in the mark is 16, 18, & 20 Chambers Street on Manhattan's Lower East Side, one of several locations of the P. & G. Lorillard tobacco company. The earliest known address of the Lorillards' tobacco establishment appears in an advertisement dated May 27, 1789. "Tobacco & Snuff of the best quality and flavor" was offered for sale by Peter and George Lorillard "At the manufactory, No. 4 Chatham Street, near the Gaol" (Heimann 1960:192). The shop was listed at 42 & 44 Chatham in an 1820/21 city directory, and by 1847 the Lorillards had opened another store at 69 Wooster. The Chatham Street address does not appear after 1858/59, the same year that their establishment at 16 Chambers Street is first listed. The full address—16, 18, & 20 Chambers Street—occurs in city directories from 1867 until 1877, when the family seems to have sold off all of their older locations, and the only address listed for the company is 114 Water Street. While the mark was clearly

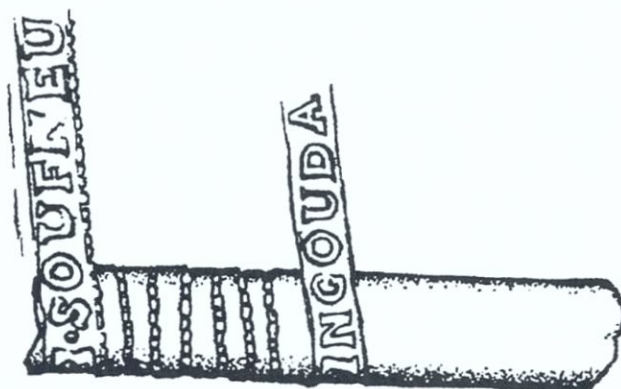
intended to advertise the Lorillards' business, the identity of the pipemaker remains in question. It is likely that these pipes were custom-made for the Lorillards by an as yet unidentified pipemaking firm. Also see pipe # 523.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Z

CATALOGUE #: 597-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS Z-0, TPQ 1873

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with a hand-applied relief mark which appears to read **I•SOUFNEU/IN GOUDA**. The lines of text are separated by six bands of rouletting. Unfortunately, the mark is so indistinct that it is not possible to be certain of the lettering.

COMMENTS: The style of this mark is appropriate for the Gouda industry, but no names appearing in the roles of the Gouda guild correspond with this mark.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Z

CATALOGUE #: 597-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS Z-0, TPQ 1873

DESCRIPTION: A single stem fragment with the partial mark **BHOO**... hand-applied in relief around the stem. A series of three bands of rouletting also encircles the stem.

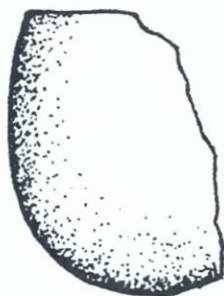
COMMENTS: As with the above mark from CAT # 597, this type of mark was often used by Dutch pipemakers, but no names matching this fragmentary mark can be found in the records of the Gouda pipemakers' guild.

PIPE #: 521

LOT: 6

FEATURE: A

CATALOGUE #: 341-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS Z-I, TPQ 1883

DESCRIPTION: An undecorated bowl fragment. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

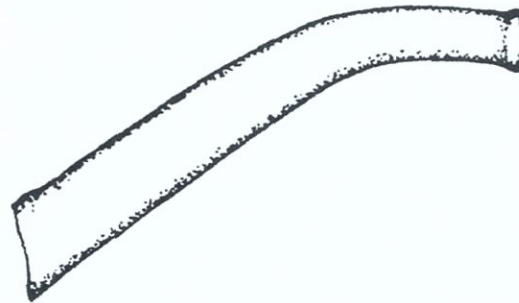
COMMENTS: The form of this bowl suggests that the complete pipe would have been a crop style with a short, curved stem and a lipped mouthpiece. It was probably very much like the standard "half-bent billiard" form, typically made in meerschaum or briar wood (Ewha 1974:1126).

PIPE #: 523

LOT: 6

FEATURE: A

CATALOGUE #: 342-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly United States)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840 (1867-1877)

CONTEXT DATE: AS Z-I, TPQ 1883

DESCRIPTION: A crop-style fragmentary stem with a lipped mouthpiece. Design elements: a stem treatment reminiscent of the Dorni style molded in relief; the mark **TRY LORILLARD'S TOBACCO/16.18.20.CHAMBER.ST NEW YORK** (molded in relief) within the cartouches of the stem decoration (L/R faces respectively); and hand-incised hash marks along the mold seams. The fragment is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average.

COMMENTS: This example represents a "crop" stem style, a shape often seen on pipes of briar or meerschaum. Refer to the example from feature Z (CAT # 354) for an illustration and discussion of the Lorillard logo.

PIPE #: 529

LOT: 6

FEATURE: Outside U

CATALOGUE #: 617-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Anna Viner

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Bristol, England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1765-1805

CONTEXT DATE:

DESCRIPTION: This example is represented by a fragmentary bowl with spur/heel and incomplete stem. The letters *A/V* (oriented parallel to the stem) are molded in relief on the L/R faces of the spur/heel, respectively. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average.

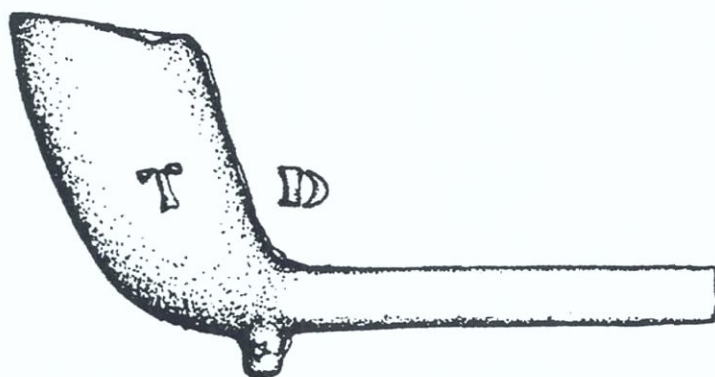
COMMENTS: Anna Viner "tobacco pipemaker" worked with her husband George in Bristol, England, from circa 1750 until her husband's death in 1765, after which she continued to operate the business as late as circa 1805 (Price et al. 1979:n.p.; Jackson and Price 1974:76; Walker 1983:6). In an advertisement dated 7 August 1779, pipemakers Anna Viner, John Cary, Joseph Edwards II, and Samuel Richards advised "merchants, captains of ships and others," that they were manufacturing and selling pipes suitable for the West Indian, American, African, Irish, and Spanish markets (Jackson and Price 1974:84).

PIPE #: 540

LOT: 6

FEATURE: B

CATALOGUE #: 184-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly England)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1800 and later

CONTEXT DATE: AS B-II, TPQ 1873

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements: a leaf motif along the mold seams of the bowl; the letters **T/D** appearing on the L/R faces of the bowl, respectively; and an inverted, five-pointed star on either side of the heel/spur. All designs are molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The presence of the leaf motif along the mold seams indicates that this example was produced after the late-eighteenth century (Oswald 1961:56). The ubiquitous **TD** motif was used throughout the nineteenth century in virtually every major pipemaking center in the world. The inverted star mark on the heel/spur resembles several examples recovered from Surrey, England, but this is far from a certain attribution (Higgins 1981). This mark also appears on pipes in an undated (post-1830) L. Fiolet catalogue (Plate XII, no. 4).

PIPE #: 542

LOT: 6

FEATURE: B

CATALOGUE #: 202-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS B-II, TPQ 1873

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with an intact heel/spur and the mark 180 molded in relief above the heel/spur on the left face of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The style of the mark is not unlike the typical Glasgow method of applying a model or mold number. The 1900 price list of the Associated Tobacco Pipe Makers Society of Scotland and Ireland lists a model number 180 from three of the major Glasgow firms (Gallagher 1987A). D. McDougall and Co.'s model 180 is the "Ringed African Cutty," White's is described as the "Comet," and Thomas Davidson's is the "Town Derry" (Gallagher 1987A).

PIPE #: 545

LOT: 6

FEATURE: B

CATALOGUE #: 672-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (nineteenth century)

CONTEXT DATE: AS B-II, TPQ 1873

DESCRIPTION: A single bowl fragment decorated with broad, regularly spaced flutes (gadroons), and a raised band encircling the bowl rim. *The body is a fine red earthenware.*

COMMENTS: Although it is incomplete, this example was probably a stub-stem pipe. Several Ohio pipemaking concerns, as well as the Pamplin, Virginia, industry, were well known for producing red clay pipes. An 1895 catalogue from the Akron Smoking Pipe Co. illustrates two products—the “City Point Shaker” and “City Point Hamburg”—which exhibit very similar decorative elements (Sudbury 1986:23-24; Sudbury 1979:pl. 51, nos. 7, 8, and pl. 52, nos. 1, 2).

PIPE #: 549

LOT: 6

FEATURE: B

CATALOGUE #: 703-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS B-II, TPQ 1873

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stub-stem bowl with intact shank. The pipe is undecorated, and the body is a buff-firing ball clay of average quality. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl. The proximal end of the shank was finished prior to being fired, and there is clear evidence of some type of metal ferrule which would have attached a separate stem/mouthpiece (probably bone or rubber) to the clay shank.

COMMENTS: Pipes of this type were produced and marketed as an inexpensive alternative to costly briar and meerschaum pipes. They were offered with various glazes and finishes which simulated the color and texture of either briar wood or well-smoked meerschaum (a rich brown-yellow). Without a mark, however, it is impossible to identify the specific maker of the example. The American Clay Pipe Works catalogue of circa 1915 advertises clay "briarite" pipes (Jung 1988). These clay pipes sported bowl forms which were reminiscent of briar and meerschaum styles, the clay itself was glazed a rich brown color, and a stem/mouthpiece of rubber(?) was clamped to the clay bowl by a metal ferrule (Jung 1988). A page from the 1875 William Demuth catalogue illustrates *Demuth's Magic Woodstock*—probably a clay bowl and shank with a metal ferrule and attached stem (Sudbury 1986:viii).

PIPE #: 554

LOT: 6

FEATURE: B

CATALOGUE #: 278-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1800 and later

CONTEXT DATE: AS B-IV, TPQ 1834

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. Design elements: alternating broad/narrow fluting (gadrooning) molded in relief over the entire surface of the bowl; and a leaf motif, also molded in relief, along the mold seams of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The use of the leaf pattern to obscure the mold seams began in the late-eighteenth century (Oswald 1961:56).

PIPE #: 806

LOT: 6

FEATURE: B

CATALOGUE #: 672-1

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (nineteenth century)

CONTEXT DATE: AS B-II, TPQ 1873

DESCRIPTION: A single undecorated bowl fragment. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality. Moderate charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: This plain white clay fragment is distinct in that the diameter and overall size of the *complete pipe, only suggested by the curvature of this example, would have been extremely large.* It is likely that this remainder represents what the circa 1892 George Zorn & Co. catalogue refers to as a "Jumbo" clay pipe (Jung 1989:12). Zorn advertises these as the "best pipe for show in windows," suggesting that they were intended for display (Jung 1989:12). However, this example, and a similarly sized pipe recovered from the East Side Neighborhood site in Wilmington, Delaware, both appear to have been smoked (Azizi 1990:222-236). The example from Wilmington bears the mark of the American Clay Pipe Works of New York, and a circa 1915 catalogue from that company depicts a "Jumbo" style (Azizi 1990:222-236; Jung 1988:3).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: B

CATALOGUE #: 697-1;699-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: William Masters

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: New York City Area - Manhattan and Brooklyn

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1865 - 1888

CONTEXT DATE: AS B-II, TPQ 1873

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with the mark **W.MAST(ERS)** molded (impressed) within a relief rope border on the left(?) face of the stem.

COMMENTS: William Masters is first listed in Trow's 1865/66 *New York City Directory* with the simple description "pipes," at 74 Jackson Street. On November 5, 1867, he was granted a patent by the U.S. Patent Office for "design no. 2,824...for a smoking pipe...the design, which is arranged on the bowl portion of the pipe, is made up of emblems or symbols of a masonic type or character" (Jung 1987:244-245). Surprisingly, the patent illustration does not include Masters' mark. Masters remained at his Manhattan address until ca. 1872/73 when he moved across the East River into the city of Brooklyn (*The Brooklyn City Directory and Business Directory 1872/73*). He worked out of several addresses during the years that followed, finally settling at 638 Kosciusko circa 1880/81, where he is listed as late as 1887/88 (*The Brooklyn City Directory 1880/81-1887/88*). Masters' pipes have been reported from several sites in the New York area: the Van Cortlandt House, Bronx, New York (Dallal 1997:personal communication), the Shaft 21B site, Brooklyn (Greenhouse Consultants 1994:21), and the Metro Tech Site, also in Brooklyn (reported in Greenhouse Consultants 1994:21).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 6

FEATURE: B

CATALOGUE #: 169-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS B-II, TPQ 1873

DESCRIPTION: See Plate IX, top. A worked-bone stem with a lipped, saddle-style bit or mouthpiece. The presence of toothmarks around the bit indicates that the stem was used.

COMMENTS: This type of stem would have been attached to a bowl of either clay, wood, or meerschaum. Prior to the invention of synthetics like hard rubber and cellulose, bone was commonly used for less expensive pipes, and amber for more costly styles.

PIPE #: 556

LOT: 6

FEATURE: D

CATALOGUE #: 636-4



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 20.75 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (probably England)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1740 - 1800 (Rutter and Davey 1980:90-95)

CONTEXT DATE: AS D-V, TPQ 1800

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. The pipe is undecorated, but the mold seams of the bowl have been finished. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 558

LOT: 7

FEATURE: N

CATALOGUE #: 598-1:617-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1770 (Alexander 1983:112)

CONTEXT DATE: AS N-IV, TPQ 1830

DESCRIPTION: Two mending fragments constituting a fragmentary bowl with crude fluting (gadroning) molded in relief over the entire surface, and an irregular beaded treatment between the flutes, also molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

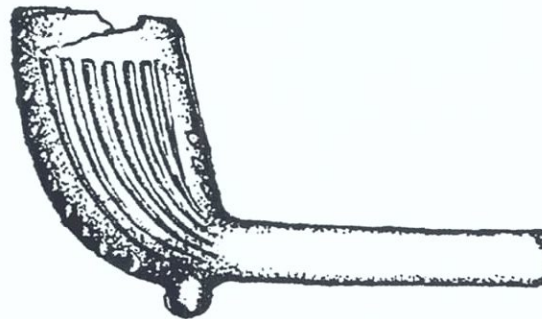
COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 563

LOT: 7

FEATURE: N

CATALOGUE #: 268-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1800 and later

CONTEXT DATE: AS N-IV, TPQ 1830

DESCRIPTION: A partial bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements: broad, evenly spaced fluting (gadrooning) molded in relief over the surface of the bowl; and a leaf motif molded in relief over the mold seams of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The circa 1800 and later date is based on the presence of the leaf pattern along the mold seams, a practice which appears to have begun in the late-eighteenth century (Oswald 1961:56).

PIPE #: 564

LOT: 7

FEATURE: N

CATALOGUE #: 268-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: *Unknown*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England (possibly Nottingham)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS N-IV, TPQ 1830

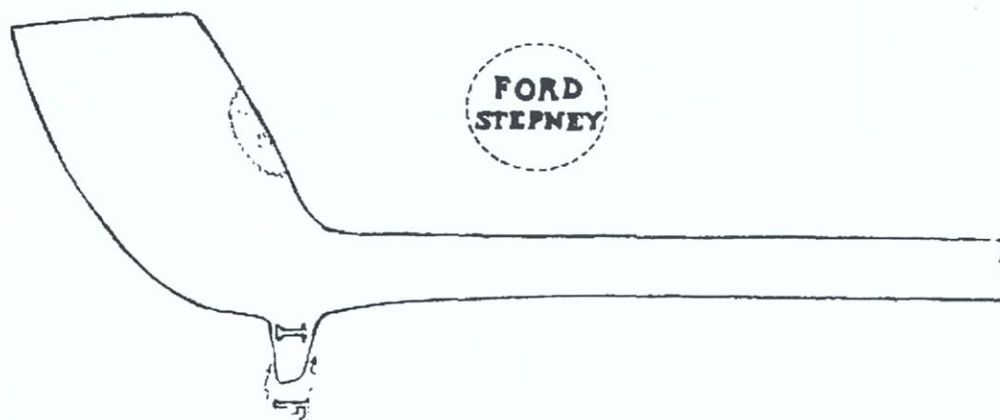
DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl (heel/spur missing) with fragmentary stem. Design elements: a geometric pattern of tulip flowers encircles the rim; a band of diamonds and beads circles the medial bowl; a leaf motif obscures the mold seams of the bowl; and regular, evenly spaced fluting (gadrooning) covers the lower third of the bowl. All designs are molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is good.

COMMENTS: In form and manner of decoration, this pipe bears a resemblance to several pipes found in the area of Nottingham, England, and dated 1820-1840 (Hammond 1982:57, fig.17, nos. 85-87). It is interesting that the bowl decoration of this nineteenth-century pipe combines two of the most popular motifs of seventeenth-century Holland and Bristol. Tulip marks on the base of the heel graced seventeenth-century Dutch pipes, and Bristol diamonds enhanced the stems of seventeenth-century Bristol pipes. It is possible that the bowl motifs were intended to evoke a sense of quality pipes from an earlier age.

PIPE #: 567

LOT: 7 FEATURE: N

CATALOGUE #: 617-1



scale 1:1

(mark not to scale - from Walker 1983:65)

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: John Ford

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Stepney, East London, England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1823 - circa 1830

CONTEXT DATE: AS N-IV, TPQ 1830

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements: the surface of the bowl is lightly burnished and mold seams have been finished. The mark *I/F* (molded, relief) appears on the L/R faces of the heel/spur, oriented parallel to the stem. **FORD/STEPNEY** is hand-stamped, impressed, on the proximal face of the bowl, surrounded by a denticulated circular cartouche. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: Stylistically, the bowl form is dated circa 1830 (Atkinson 1964 reprinted in Walker 1977:1527). The marks appearing on this example identify it as the product of the Ford family of pipemakers, whose works were located in the area of London (Walker 1983:6-7). The letters *I/F* probably refer to John Ford, the founder of the business (Walker 1983:6-7). The Fords first appear in London city directories in 1823, and they served as a major supplier of clay pipes for the Hudson's Bay Co. from 1831 to at least 1870 (Walker 1983:7-8). Several Ford-marked pipes were recovered from the Kanaka Village/Fort Vancouver site in Washington State, established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1825 (Pfeiffer 1982:29-32).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 7

FEATURE: N

CATALOGUE #: 512-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1870

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: An incomplete celluloid stem (mouthpiece missing). The material is translucent and yellow in color, intentionally mimicking the appearance of amber. The damage to the proximal end of the stem is believed to be post-depositional rather than use-related.

COMMENTS: When celluloid went into large-scale production after 1870, it was quickly seized upon by pipemakers who valued it as an alternative to amber, a far more costly material used in mouthpieces (Cook and Slessor 1992:60). Based on the recessed, threaded socket at the distal end of the stem, this example was probably attached to a briar or other wood pipe. However, it is also possible that such an attachment may have been fitted to a clay bowl.

PIPE #: 569

LOT: 7 FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 110-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably William White or John Waldie

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AF-I, TPQ 1850

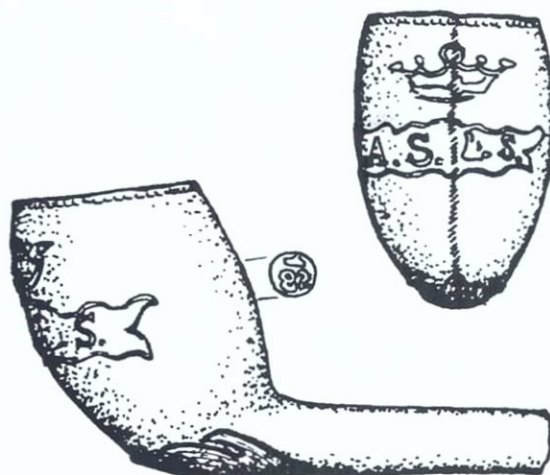
DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. A large acanthus leaf motif is molded in relief on both left and right faces of the bowl, and a slight keel-like ridge has been molded along the seams of the bowl. A small **W** (oriented parallel to the stem) is molded in relief on the left face of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality. The execution of designs, molding, and finishing is above average. Moderate charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The **W** mark has not been definitively attributed to White or Waldie, but the form of the bowl and its similarity to styles offered by other Glasgow firms suggest it is a product of one of these makers. A similar pipe is illustrated in a circa 1880 Thomas Davidson Jr. & Co. catalogue as model no. 2C (Gallagher and Price 1987:121). A catalogue of the German firm of Klauer, Ransbach-Baumbach dated to 1850-60 also depicts an acanthus motif on their model no. 162 (Freckmann 1987:47, no. 162).

PIPE #: 571

LOT: 7 FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 247-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably J. van Vliet or Pieter or Thobias Goedewaagen (P. Goedewaagen *en Zoon*)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1860

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with fragmentary stem (non-heel/spur type). Bowl surface is burnished and rim is rouletted (hand-applied). A large crown over a banner bearing the letters A.S.&S. is molded in relief on the distal face of the bowl, and a botanical motif (also molded, relief) is located on the underside of the bowl. The crowned 82 mark within a denticulated circular cartouche is hand-stamped in relief in the proximal face of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality. The execution of designs, molding, and finishing is above average. The bowl interior is moderately charred from use.

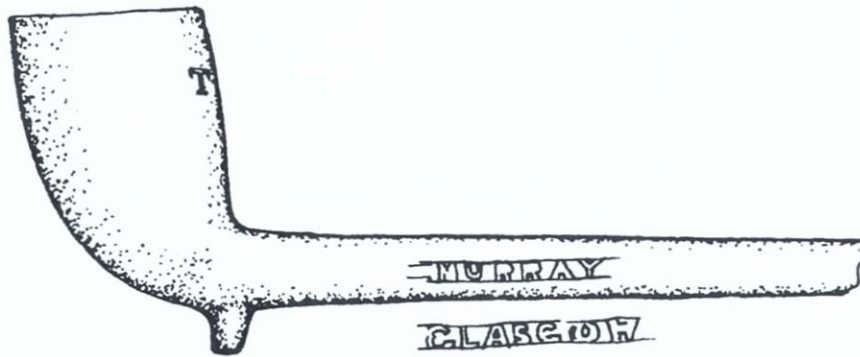
COMMENTS: The crowned 82 mark was purchased by Jan van Vliet sometime between 1848 and 1850, and he owned it until 1856 when it was bought by Pieter Goedewaagen (Duco 1978:90). The mark remained in the hands of the Goedewaagens until as late as 1945 (Duco 1978:90). Pipes of the same form with a similar botanical motif on the base of the bowl are pictured in two nineteenth-century pipe catalogues: model no. 27 from the export series of the circa 1885-1893 P. Goedewaagen & Zoon catalogue, and no. 185, the *Neog. haiti petite*, from the 1868 *V^oe* Hasslauer (*Successeur de Gambier*)

catalogue (Duco 1987B:57). However, neither of these bears the banner and heraldic crest present on this example. Based on catalogue illustrations, the complete pipe would have included a short, cutty-length stem with a lipped mouthpiece. The meaning of the crown and banner mark is unknown but may be an advertisement for a tobacco company or shop. Many tobacco pipemakers of the later nineteenth century offered to produce custom-marked pipes for an additional fee (Cook 1989A:193). According to Alexander (1983:223), advertising slogans on clay pipes were popular between circa 1860 and 1890. Also see pipe # 705.

PIPE #: 572

LOT: 7 FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 247-2 frags



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: William Murray

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1830 - 1861 (Walker 1983:12)

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. The mold seams along both faces of the bowl have been finished and the bowl surface has been lightly burnished. The letters **TD** appear molded in relief on the proximal face of the bowl. The stem bears the mark **MURRAY/GLASGOW** (molded, impressed) on the L/R faces, respectively. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality. The execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. The bowl interior is moderately charred from use.

COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 577

LOT: 7 FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 247-1 frags



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown post-1770

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

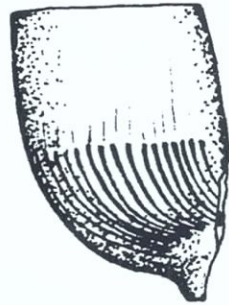
DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Alternating wide and narrow flutes (gadrooning), molded in relief, cover the lower half of the bowl, and two raised rings encircle the distal stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, but the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average, as evidenced by the poor alignment of the two halves of the mold. The bowl interior is heavily charred from use.

COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 579

LOT: 7 FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 247-1 frags



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

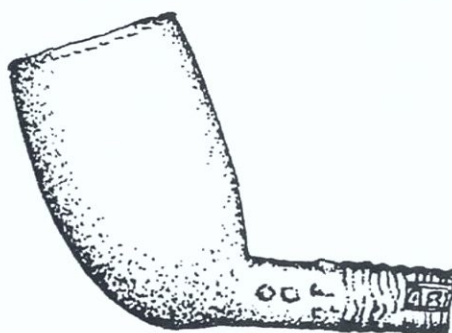
DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur. Narrow, regularly spaced flutes (gadrooning) cover the lower half of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Heavy use-related charring is present on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: This example is similar to pipe #s 237 and 332, but is distinct enough to be identified separately.

PIPE #: 586

LOT: 7 FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 247-2 frags



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: A. Sparnaaij

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1850 (Walker 1983:32-33)

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

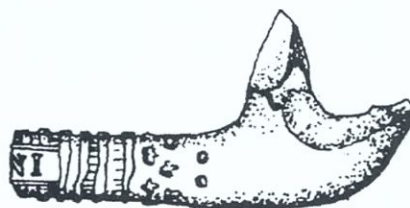
DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with fragmentary stem (non-heel/spur type). The surface of the bowl is burnished and hand-applied rouletting encircles the rim of the bowl. A Dorni-style stem treatment encircles the distal stem and the mold seams have been covered by hand-incised hash marks. Within the cartouches of the Dorni design is the mark *AS.../...A.* (probably *ASPARNAAY/INGOUDA.*), two beads are molded in relief on the left distal stem, and a single bead is on the right distal stem. A hand-stamped, relief windmill within a denticulated circular cartouche appears on the proximal bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality. The execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: Duco (1982:68) reports that *de molen* mark was in use within the Gouda pipemakers' guild from 1667 to as late as 1880. Ownership of *de molen* was obtained by Frans Simon Sparnaaij after 1838, and by 1865 the mark belonged to the firm of F. Sparnaaij *en Zoonen* (Duco 1978:122). Also see pipe # 459.

PIPE #: 587

LOT: 7 FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 247-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1850

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

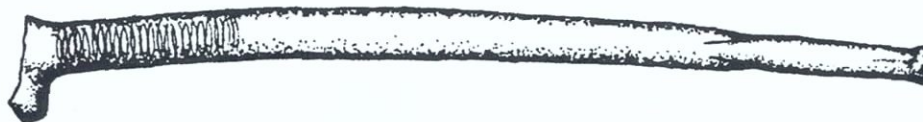
DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl and stem (non-heel/spur type). The bowl surface is burnished. A Dorni-style stem treatment with fleur-de-lis or poorly molded oak leaves (molded in relief) encircles the stem with **PE.../...NI** in the cartouches on the left and right of the stem, respectively. Hand-applied hash marks cover the mold seams along the stem, and two beads (molded, relief) are located on the right at the juncture of bowl and stem oriented one above the other. This example has been burned, making it difficult to assess the color or quality of the original clay fabric. Additionally, encrustations of lime(?) are evident within the Dorni decoration.

COMMENTS: While the maker remains unknown, this example must post-date 1850 when Peter Dornier is believed to have begun producing pipes in northern France (Walker 1983:32-33).

PIPE #: 592

LOT: 7 FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 247-2 frags



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 12.2 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

DESCRIPTION: A complete stem with heel/spur and flattened, lipped mouthpiece. The only decorative element is a mold-applied ribbed texture encircling the distal stem. The pipe is made of a buff-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average.

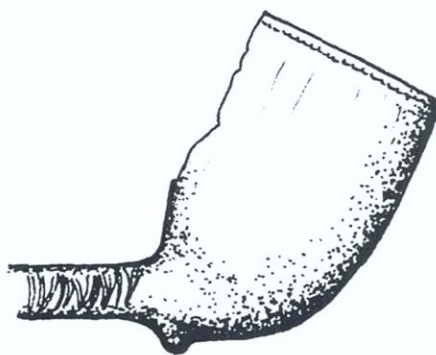
COMMENTS: The ribbed texture suggests a Dutch provenance, but this is not a definite attribution. An assigned date of 1840 is based on the relative shortness of the stem and the lipped mouthpiece, two characteristics which became more common on clay pipes after the advent of briar and meerschaum forms.

PIPE #: 593

LOT: 7

FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 247-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1800

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. The bowl surface is burnished, hand-applied rouletting encircles the bowl rim, and a ribbed texture is molded on the distal stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality. The execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Moderate charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

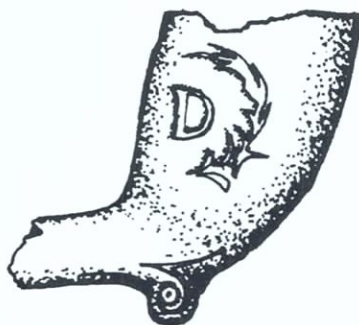
COMMENTS: The ribbed texture is often associated with Dutch-made pipes, but is by no means a definite indicator.

PIPE #: 599

LOT: 7

FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 275-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a cm

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (circa 1800 and later)

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

DESCRIPTION: A nearly complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. The distal mold seam is adorned with a leaf motif (molded in relief), and the proximal face of the bowl bears a large **TD** (one letter on either side of the mold seam) encircled by a wreath motif. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality. The execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. The bowl interior is moderately charred from use.

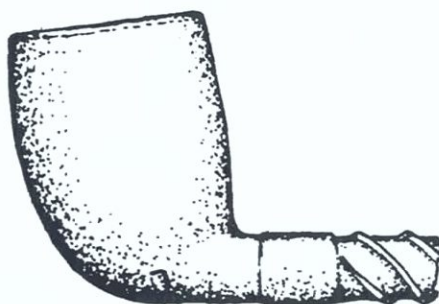
COMMENTS: The use of the botanical treatment along the seam began in the late-eighteenth century (Oswald 1961:56). The heel/spur is sculpted in a scroll-like design resembling detailing on pipe #s 97, 337, and 357. Also see pipe # 412.

PIPE #: 608

LOT: 7

FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 606-1



scale 1:1 (mark 4:1)

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Possibly Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with fragmentary stem (non-heel/spur type). The bowl surface is burnished; the distal stem is encircled by a raised cuff and spiral design (molded, relief); a smeared, hand-stamped (relief) **H** mark within a beaded circular cartouche is located at the base of the bowl; and the Arms of Gouda molded in relief on the lower left of the the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality. The execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

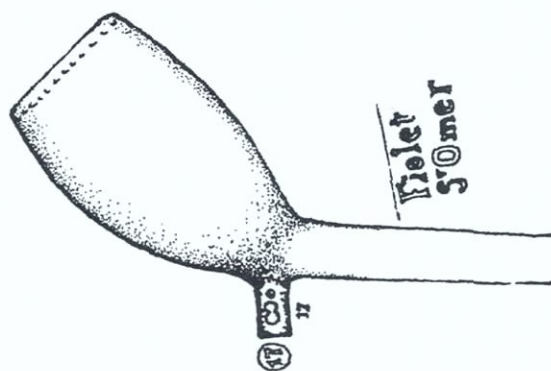
COMMENTS: Although the French pipemaker Jean Gambier used an **H** mark as early as 1780, records indicate that it was a plain mark without the beaded border present in this example (Declaf 1987:34). While the beaded **H** is quite similar to the beaded **JG** mark used by the Gambier firm, there is no evidence to suggest that this firm was utilizing both of these marking styles. Thus, this example is tentatively attributed to Dutch manufacture and may have been produced by one of Gambier's competitors to capitalize on the popularity and selling power of this French maker's marks. The spiral stem treatment is present on pipe # 226 as well, also a Dutch product.

PIPE #: 611

LOT: 7

FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 607-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: L. Fiolet under the proprietorship of Louis-Maximilien *fls*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Saint-Omer, France

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1833 and later

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

DESCRIPTION: This example consists of a complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements include hand-applied rouletting encircling the bowl rim, burnished bowl surface, a single bead above an 8 on the left face of the heel/spur (molded, relief), and the number 17 oriented parallel to the stem on the right face of the heel/spur (also molded in relief). A 17 within a circular cartouche is hand stamped (impressed) on the base of the heel/spur, and the mark *Fiolet/S' Omer* (hand applied, impressed) encircles the medial stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Moderate use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

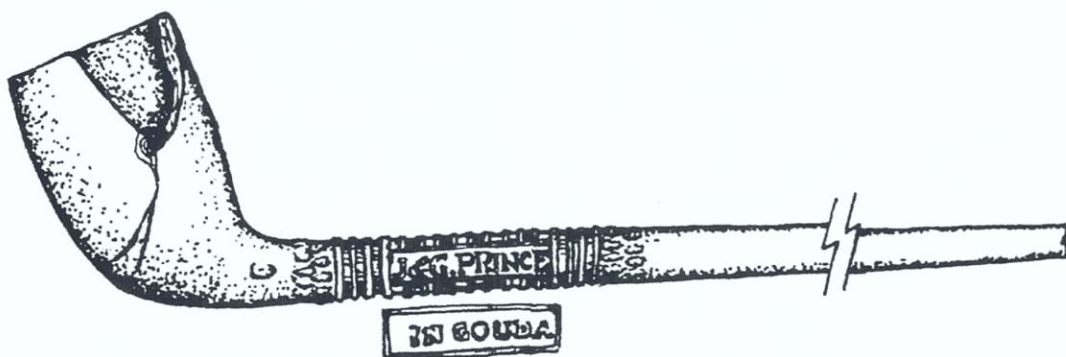
COMMENTS: The stem mark on this example is probably a truncated, incomplete impression of the mark *L.Fiolet/à S' Omer*, registered by the Fiolet firm on 20 April 1876 (Hammond 1985:115). The text of the registration claims, however, that this mark had been in use for 43 years prior to 15 April 1876, indicating that this example was produced after circa 1833 (Hammond 1985:115). Also see pipe # 230.

PIPE #: 628

LOT: 7

FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 247-4;765-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 17.3 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Jan and Gerrit Prince (Jan Prince *en Cie*?)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1850 - 1891?

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl (non-heel/spur type) with fully mended stem and tapered mouthpiece. Design elements: bowl surface is burnished; hand-incised rouletting encircles the bowl rim; the *gekrooned* (crowned) 51 mark hand-applied (impressed) on the proximal face of the bowl within a denticulated circular cartouche; the Arms of Gouda (molded, relief) appear on either side of the stem at the juncture of bowl and stem; a Dorni-style stem treatment with an oak-leaf motif encircles the distal stem (molded, relief); the mark **J&G. PRINCE/IN GOUDA** is molded in relief within the cartouches of the Dorni treatment; and the mold seams along the decorated portion of the stem have been covered with hand-incised hash marks. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. The bowl interior is moderately charred from use.

COMMENTS: The *gekrooned* 51 was owned by Gerrit Prince from 1835 until circa 1865 when it passed to the firm of Jan Prince *en Cie* (Laansma 1977). Jan Prince *en Cie* held the mark until circa 1898 (Duco 1978:84). Lacking a mark which includes the country of origin, as required by the 1891 McKinley Tariff, it is probable that this example was produced prior to passage of this legislation (Walker 1983:13).

PIPE #: 629

LOT: 7

FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 247-1;606-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (probably Europe)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl and fragmentary stem (although a strategically placed "thorn" resembles a heel/spur, this example is considered a non-heel/spur type). The bowl surface is burnished and hand-applied rouletting encircles the bowl rim. A faux thorn motif covers the lower part of the bowl and the distal portion of the stem, and the mold seams have been covered with hand-incised hash marks. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. The bowl interior is moderately charred from use.

COMMENTS: Pipes with the faux thorn motif appear in several catalogues from the later-nineteenth century, including Goedewaagen's circa 1900 price list, undated catalogues from a number of French firms (Fiolet, Gambier, Victor Belle), and the circa 1880 catalogue from Davidson & Co. of Glasgow. The appearance of this motif is probably related to the growing popularity of briar and other wooden pipe styles in the 1840s. Also see pipe # 630.

PIPE #: 630

LOT: 7

FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 247-1

SEE PIPE# 629

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably the Prince family - Jan or Gerrit (Jan Prince *en Cie?*)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl and fragmentary stem (although a strategically placed "thorn" resembles a heel/spur, this example is considered a non-heel/spur type). The bowl surface is burnished and hand-applied rouletting encircles the bowl rim. A faux thorn motif covers the lower part of the bowl and the distal portion of the stem, and the mold seams have been covered with hand-incised hash marks. A *De melkmeid* (milkmaid) mark appears in a denticulated circular cartouche (hand-stamped, relief) on the underside of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. The bowl interior is moderately charred from use.

COMMENTS: Refer to pipe # 629 for a discussion of the motif and dates. The *De melkmeid* mark was used by pipemakers in the Gouda guild from 1660 to 1940 (Duco 1982:56). From 1833 the mark was specifically registered to Jan Prince, and to Jan Prince *Gzn.* in 1851 (Laansma 1977; Duco 1978:105). Ownership was transferred to the firm of Jan Prince *en Cie* circa 1865, and in 1898 it passed to P.J van der Want *Azn.* (Laansma 1977; Duco 1978:105).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 7

FEATURE: O

CATALOGUE #: 540-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Duncan McDougall & Co. - The Glasgow Pipe Manufactory

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1846 - 1891?

CONTEXT DATE: AS O-III, TPQ 1862

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem bearing the mold-imparted, impressed mark **MCDUGA.../...**
LASGOW within a cartouche. The body is a white-firing ball clay.

COMMENTS: The absence of "Scotland" from the maker's mark suggests that the pipe was manufactured and imported prior to passage of the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891 (Walker 1983:13).

PIPE #: 634

LOT: 7

FEATURE: AF

CATALOGUE #: 892-5 frags



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Germany

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: post-1760

CONTEXT DATE: AS AF-II, TPQ 1800

DESCRIPTION: See Plate II. A fragmentary bowl from a modular *pfeifenkopf* (pipe-head). The lower portion of the bowl is covered in a cobalt blue underglaze probably applied by dipping. Hand-applied, overglaze gilt (gold) geometric and floral patterns encircle the medial bowl. The pipe is made of a true hard-paste porcelain body of good quality. There is some evidence of use-related charring, but the interior glaze makes evaluation somewhat difficult.

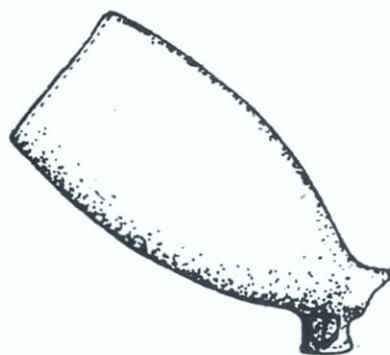
COMMENTS: This type of bowl would generally be inserted into a "U"-shaped reservoir (often of porcelain or horn) which served to cool and condense the smoke before it traveled up the stem (Morgenroth 1989; Fresco-Corbu 1982:29-33). This style of pipe is reported to have been produced in

Europe from as early as 1760, and was continually manufactured, largely unaltered, into the twentieth century (Fresco-Corbu 1982:29-33). The context from which this particular pipe was recovered dates to the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, but a circa 1892 *George Zorn & Co.* catalogue illustrates a number of examples which appear identical in form to the Five Points pipe, despite being made as much as a century later (Jung 1989:103-106). Unfortunately, lacking a manufacturer's mark, there is no way to firmly date this example other than to suggest that hand-applied decorations are more commonly found on pipes of this style from the earlier periods of production. Porcelain pipes have been identified in assemblages from Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks, and Bellevue Farm, Washington (Pfeiffer 1982:46-48, 77-78). An example of a porcelain reservoir (see above) was recovered during the excavation of Block 378 (lots 58 and 59) on the Lower East Side of Manhattan (Grossman 1995:fig.7-1). Also see pipe # 183.

PIPE #: 635

LOT: 7 FEATURE: AF

CATALOGUE #: 892-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1775 - 1815

CONTEXT DATE: AS AF-II, TPQ 1800

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur. The bowl surface is burnished and the rim is adorned with a band of hand-applied rouletting. A fairly large and detailed Arms of Gouda is molded in relief on the left side of the heel/spur, and an unidentified maker's mark in a denticulated circular cartouche is hand-stamped in relief on the base of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is above average.

COMMENTS: The morphology of the bowl suggests a Dutch product dating from 1775 to 1815 (Duco 1982:111). Unfortunately, while the the maker's mark is resoundingly Dutch in terms of style, the specific elements are illegible.

PIPE #: 638

LOT: 7 FEATURE: AF

CATALOGUE #: 950-1



scale 4:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Dirk van der Valk or Widow van der Valk

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1775 - 1815

CONTEXT DATE: AS AF-II, TPQ 1800

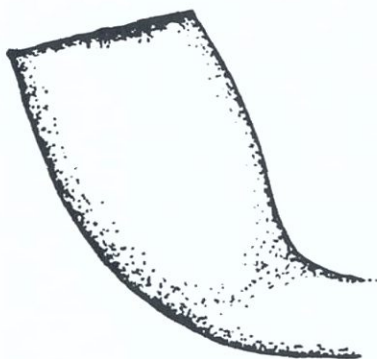
DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with fragmentary heel/spur. The bowl surface is burnished and the rim is adorned with a band of hand-applied rouletting. The Arms of Gouda is molded in relief on the right side of the heel/spur and a small S, molded in relief, is above the Arms. A *gekrooned* (crowned) 29 mark is hand-stamped in relief on the base of the stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Moderate use-related charring is evident on the bowl interior.

COMMENTS: The form of this bowl is identical to Duco's type H (1982:111). The *gekrooned* 29 was in use from 1732 to 1831 by members of the van der Valk family of Gouda, Holland (Duco 1982:100; Duco 1978:79). Dirk van der Valk held the mark from 1771 until sometime after 1812, and his widow owned the mark as late as 1838 (Duco 1978:79).

PIPE #: 640

LOT: 7 FEATURE: AF

CATALOGUE #: 991-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AF-II, TPQ 1800

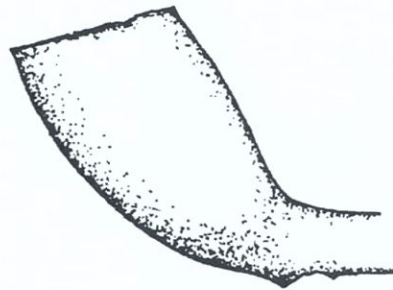
DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with stem fragment (non-heel/spur type). The only decorative element present on this style is the finished or trimmed mold seams on the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy use-related charring is evident on the bowl interior.

COMMENTS: This bowl form resembles a pipe style produced in England from the late-eighteenth to the early-nineteenth century. Lacking a maker's mark or other diagnostic features, this example has been assigned a date range and provenance based on form alone.

PIPE #: 641

LOT: 7 FEATURE: AF

CATALOGUE #: 955-1;991-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AF-II, TPQ 1800

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with fragmentary stem, heel/spur broken. Mold seams on bowl have been finished. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay (the core is a dark gray) of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Post-depositional staining (probably organic) prevents an accurate assessment of use-related charring.

COMMENTS: As with pipe # 640, this bowl form was common to the late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century English pipe industry, but without other features (maker's mark, etc.), it is difficult to date this style with a high degree of certainty.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 7 FEATURE: AF

CATALOGUE #: 935-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS AF-II, TPQ 1800

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem. An indistinct mark is hand-stamped in relief around the stem and appears to read MUN•DEN...

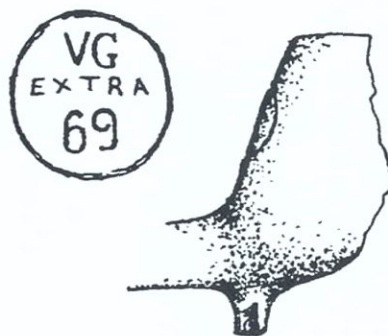
COMMENTS: No further information is available about this mark or the maker to whom it belonged.

PIPE #: 642

LOT: 43

FEATURE: Outside AG

CATALOGUE #: 883-1



scale 1:1 (mark 2:1)

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably L. Fiolet

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Saint-Omer, France

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1903-1919

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel/spur (left face chipped) and fragmentary stem. The only decorative element on this example is the well burnished bowl surface. The mark **VG/EXTRA/69** within a circular cartouche is hand-stamped (impressed) on the proximal face of the bowl and the letters **VG** are molded in relief on the right face of the heel/spur (possibly on left?) oriented perpendicular to the stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is good. Moderate charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

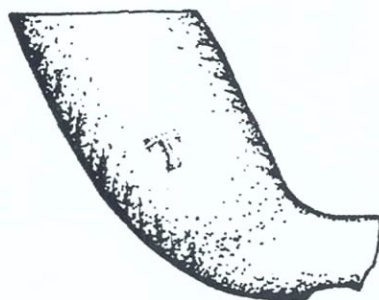
COMMENTS: The **VG/EXTRA/69** mark was registered by Madame *Veuve* Audebert-Fiolet on 10 March, 1903, along with the **VG/EXTRA/14** and **/16** marks and **L. FIOLET/69/SUPERIEUR**; **L. FIOLET/14/SUPERIEUR**; **L. FIOLET/16/SUPERIEUR** (Raphaël 1991:107). The French firm of Gisclon also advertised "VG" pipes in their 1875 catalogue (Plate 63), but the mark itself does not appear in the accompanying illustrations.

PIPE #: 645

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 949-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (circa 1800 and later)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-II, TPQ 1840

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with both the heel/spur and stem broken. Design elements: leaf motif along mold seams of bowl (molded, relief), and **T/D** - one letter on the L/R side of the bowl, respectively. All elements are molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. No use-related charring is detectable on the bowl interior.

COMMENTS: The use of the botanical motif to obscure the mold seams began in the late-eighteenth century (Oswald 1961:56).

PIPE #: 646

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 959-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: *Unknown*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England (possibly Nottingham)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-I, TPQ 1892

DESCRIPTION: The example consists of a complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements: leaf motif along mold seams of bowl; regularly spaced flutes (gadroons) over the lower two thirds of the bowl; geometric pattern in a band encircling medial bowl; and a geometric/floral motif encircling bowl rim. All designs are molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Moderate use-related charring is present on the bowl interior.

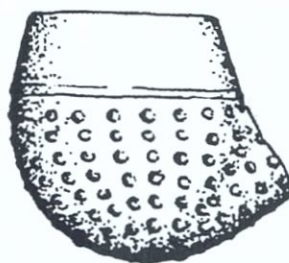
COMMENTS: In form and manner of decoration, this pipe bears a resemblance to several pipes found in the area of Nottingham, England, and dated 1820-1840 (Hammond 1982:57, fig. 17, nos. 85-87). From North America, an example of this style was recovered at Bellevue Trading Post, Nebraska, occupied between 1823 to circa 1840 (Pfeiffer 1982:156-160, fig. 25f and g).

PIPE #: 648

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 902-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-I, TPQ 1892

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl only, non-heel/spur type. Design elements: a beaded treatment covering the lower two thirds of the bowl with a raised band encircling the medial bowl, and a brownish-yellow glaze (iron-oxide?) over the exterior surface of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Moderate use-related charring is present on the bowl interior.

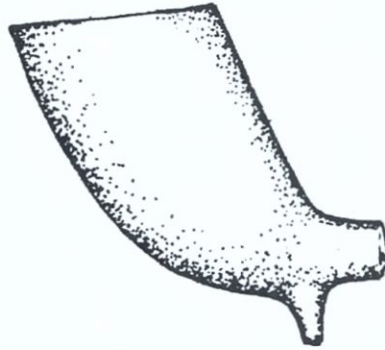
COMMENTS: This example, with its brown glaze, rounded bowl, and curved stem (missing but clearly indicated at the base of the bowl), simulates the appearance of a more expensive briar or meerschaum pipe. The circa 1915 American Clay Pipe Works catalogue advertises many of the company's styles in "either white or colored" clays (Jung 1988). Another series of pipes in the catalogue, apparently made from clay and glazed or coated to give them a brownish surface are described as "Briarite" (Jung 1988).

PIPE #: 650

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 916-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1830 (Atkinson 1964 reprinted in Walker 1977:1527)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-I, TPQ 1892

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and stem fragment. The example is not decorated, but the mold seams of the bowl have been finished. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is above average. The bowl interior shows heavy use-related charring.

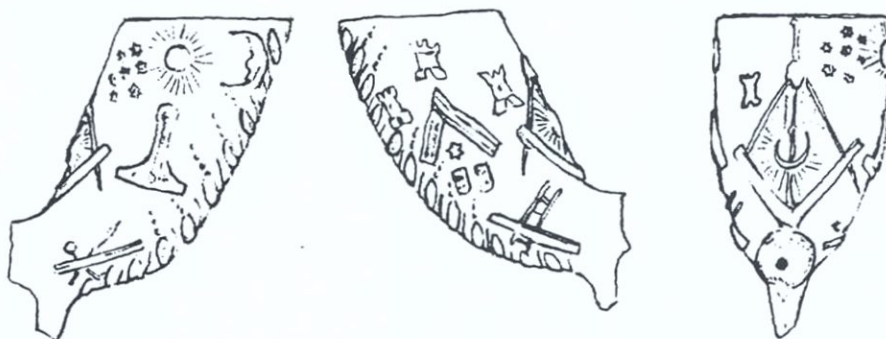
COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 653

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 916-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1820 - 1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-I, TPQ 1892

DESCRIPTION: See Plate VIII, top right. This example consists of a complete bowl with heel/spur. On the right face of the bowl—seven stars, sun, and moon below rim; level at center; unidentified symbol (possibly mallet, prybar, and chisel) above heel/spur. On the left face of the bowl—three castles or crowns below rim; square with star and unidentified symbol at center; Jacob's ladder and 24-inch gauge crossed above heel/spur. Facing the smoker on the proximal bowl—compass and square with all-seeing eye. A leaf motif appears along the distal mold seam. All designs are molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy use-related charring is present on the bowl interior.

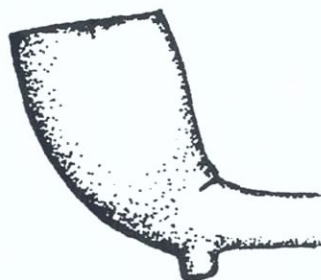
COMMENTS: The symbols on this pipe are related to the practice of Freemasonry—the motifs are described based on Barbara Franco's 1986 glossary. Originating in England, the order was transplanted to the Americas as early as the 1730s and rapidly grew in size and influence. John Hamilton, Curator of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum of Our National Heritage, has examined this and other pipes from the assemblage and has characterized the designs as a "generic" use of Masonic symbolism and probably not manufactured for a specific lodge or region (personal communication, Hamilton, 1995). In form, this pipe matches type 28 (circa 1820-1840) from Atkinson and Oswald's London typology (reprinted in Walker 1977:1533).

PIPE #: 654

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 973-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1820 - 1880

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-I, TPQ 1892

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. The pipe is entirely unadorned and is composed of a white-firing ball clay of average quality. The execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. The bowl interior is heavily charred from use.

COMMENTS: Dates for this example are based on general bowl morphology.

PIPE #: 655

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 973-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England (possibly Nottingham)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-I, TPQ 1892

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl and fragmentary stem, heel/spur broken. Design elements: leaf motif along mold seams; geometric pattern encircling bowl below rim; and regular, evenly spaced fluting (gadrooning) covering the lower half of the bowl. All designs are molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. Heavy use-related charring is present on the bowl interior.

COMMENTS: In form and manner of decoration, this pipe bears a resemblance to several pipes found in the area of Nottingham, England, and dated 1820-1840 (Hammond 1982:57, fig. 17, nos. 85-87).

PIPE #: 662

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 919-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England (possibly Nottingham)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: This pipe consists of a fully mended bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements: a leaf motif over both mold seams; geometrical motifs encircling the bowl at both the rim and the medial section; and crude fluting (gadrooning) over the lower half of the bowl. All designs are molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average to below average. The bowl interior exhibits heavy use-related charring.

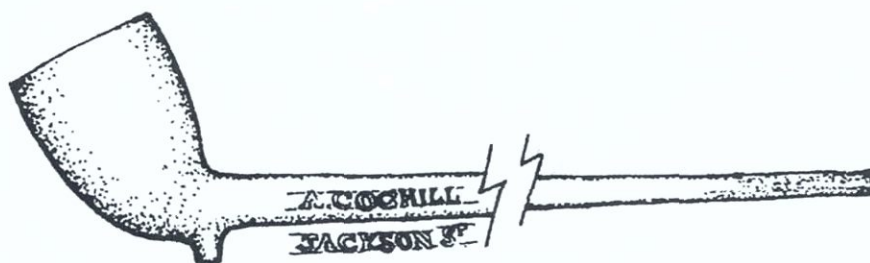
COMMENTS: In form and manner of decoration, this pipe bears a resemblance to several pipes found in the area of Nottingham, England, and dated 1820-1840 (Hammond 1982:57, fig.17, nos. 85-87).

PIPE #: 665

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 919-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 15.7 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Alexander Coghill

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1826 - 1891? (1904)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: This example is a complete bowl with heel/spur and stem fragment. The mold seams have been finished, and the mouthpiece has a brownish-yellow glaze. The mark **A. COGHILL/JACKSON S^T** is molded (impressed) on the L/R faces of the stem, respectively. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. The bowl interior exhibits moderate use-related charring.

COMMENTS: Alexander Coghill operated his Glasgow pipe works from 1826 until his death in 1860, and the business continued until 1904 (Gallagher 1987C:70; Walker 1983:12). Coghill's shop was actually located at 4 Ropewalk Lane, but this may have been another name for Jackson Street or simply in the vicinity of the latter (Walker 1983:106). Lacking a mark which includes the country of origin, as required by the 1891 McKinley Tariff Act, it is probable that this example was produced prior to passage of this legislation (Walker 1983:13). Unfortunately, variations in compliance with and enforcement of the law makes this a tentative end date. Pipes bearing Alexander Coghill's mark reported by Walker (1983:12, 70, 71) are all marked **A. COGHILL/GLASGOW**. The illustration above is based on pipe # 695, a complete example of the same style.

PIPE #: 666

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 922-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: A single bowl fragment with a pineapple molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. The bowl interior exhibits heavy use-related charring.

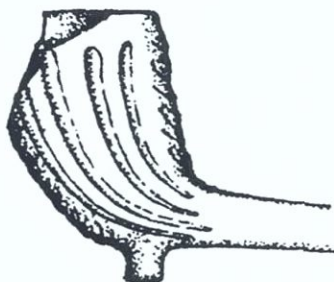
COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 670

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 921-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1780 - 1825

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: A partial bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements: a leaf motif along both mold seams (molded, relief), and regular, evenly spaced fluting (gadrooning) extending over the full height of the bowl (molded, relief). The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. No use-related charring is evident on the bowl interior.

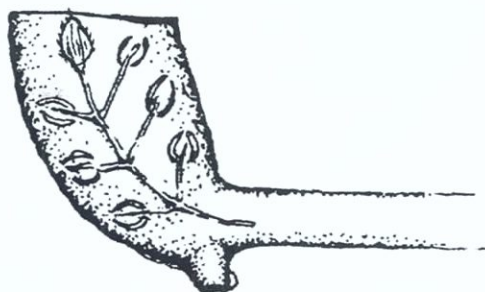
COMMENTS: In form and decoration, this example greatly resembles Alexander's fluted type VII, which he dates 1780-1825 (1983:216).

PIPE #: 671

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 921-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1860 (Walker 1977:1551)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: This pipe is represented by a complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements: a leaf motif, molded in relief, along both mold seams, and a thistle motif—two slight variations—one on either side of the bowl (molded, relief). The pipe is composed of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. The bowl interior exhibits heavy use-related charring.

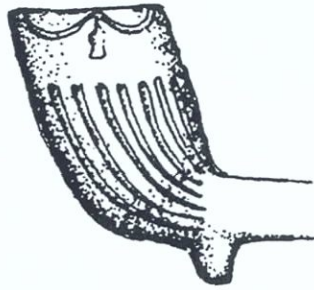
COMMENTS: The thistle, the national flower of Scotland under English rule, may indicate some relationship to Scottish politics or national identity.

PIPE #: 672

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 921-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England (possibly Nottingham)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: This example consists of a complete bowl with heel/spur and stem fragment. Design elements: a leaf pattern along the mold seams; a swag motif below the rim on either side of the bowl; and regular, evenly spaced fluting (gadrooning) over the lower three quarters of the bowl. All designs are molded in relief. The pipe is composed of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. No use-related charring is present on the bowl interior.

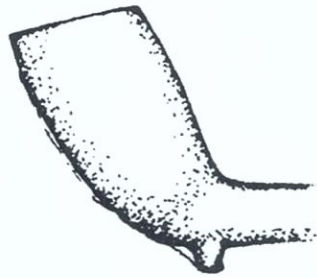
COMMENTS: In form and manner of decoration, this pipe bears a resemblance to several pipes found in the area of Nottingham, England, and dated 1820-1840 (Hammond 1982:57, fig. 17, nos. 85-87).

PIPE #: 673

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 921-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1810-1840 (Rutter and Davey 1980:fig. 28, no. 2)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: *A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. This pipe is entirely unadorned, and is composed of a white-firing ball clay of average quality. The execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Slight charring is evident on the bowl interior.*

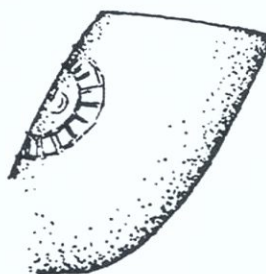
COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 682

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 984-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1800

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl only. Design elements: **TD** within a segmented circular cartouche, molded in relief; and finished mold seams. The pipe is composed of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. Moderate use-related charring is present on the bowl interior.

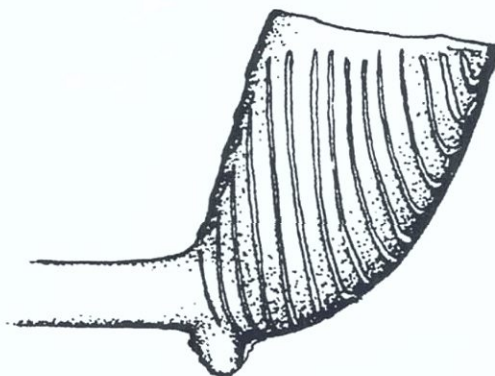
COMMENTS: Similar pipes were recovered during excavations at Bellevue Trading Post, Nebraska, occupied from 1823 to circa 1840 (Pfeiffer 1982:149-152, fig. 24c, d).

PIPE #: 685

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 985-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: *Unknown*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: *Unknown*

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: *Unknown (circa 1800 and later)*

CONTEXT DATE: *AS AG-III, TPQ 1841*

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements: a leaf motif along the mold seams; and crude, diagonal fluting (gadrooning) over the entire bowl. Both designs are molded in relief. The pipe is composed of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is below average. Use-related charring on the bowl interior is moderate.

COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 686

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 985-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Germany

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (post-1760)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: A shank fragment from a modular *pfeifenkopf* (pipe head). The fragment is of hard-paste porcelain and a clear lead glaze covers both the interior and exterior surfaces. The lower lip of the shank is ribbed. No clear evidence of use-related wear is visible, but the presence of the interior glaze, which is resistant to charring and staining, makes the lack of wear suspect.

COMMENTS: See pipe #s 183 and 634 for further discussion.

PIPE #: 688

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 960-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 11.5 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England (possibly Nottingham)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1820 - 1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: The pipe consists of a complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements: a geometric pattern encircles the rim, made up of diamonds and paired beads between two bars; a floral motif covers both faces of the medial bowl; regular, evenly spaced fluting (gadrooning) decorates the lower third of the bowl; and a leaf motif obscures both mold seams. All designs are molded in relief. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Use-related charring on the bowl interior is moderate in degree, and the broken stem margin show clear signs of intentional modification, suggesting that the pipe was reused after initial stem breakage.

COMMENTS: In form and manner of decoration, this pipe bears a resemblance to several pipes found in the area of Nottingham, England, and dated 1820-1840 (Hammond 1982:57, fig. 17, nos. 85-87).

PIPE #: 689

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 1008-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown (possibly James Birch)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England (possibly Rainford)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: See Plate VIII, bottom. A fragmentary bowl only. Design elements: fluting (gadrooning) extending to the full height of the bowl on the distal face; a floral motif on left and right faces of bowl; the compass and square motif on the right face of the bowl; and three castles also appearing on the right face of the bowl. All designs are molded in relief. The pipe is composed of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is good. Use-related charring on the bowl interior is moderate in degree.

COMMENTS: This pipe resembles two examples reported from England. The first was recovered from the Norton Priory site in Cheshire and dated to the late-eighteenth century (Davey 1985:211, fig. 21, no. 166). The second was found in a waster dump on the site of Rookery Farm in Rainford, documented as the location of the pipe shop of James Birch (Dagnall 1982:182, fig. 2, F and G).

PIPE #: 690

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 922-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (circa 1800 and later)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: A single bowl fragment is all that can be attributed to this pipe. Design elements consist of a leaf motif along at least one mold seam, a federal eagle motif on at least one face of the bowl, and several stars arching above the eagle. All designs are molded in relief. The pipe is composed of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Use-related charring on the bowl interior is moderate.

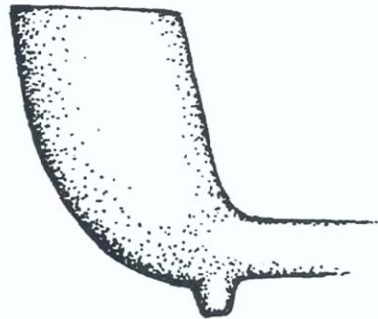
COMMENTS: Also see pipe #s 30 and 97.

PIPE #: 692

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 960-1;989-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1770

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: This example is composed of two mending fragments which comprise a complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. The pipe is unadorned and the mold seams have been finished. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. No use-related charring is visible on the interior surface of the bowl.

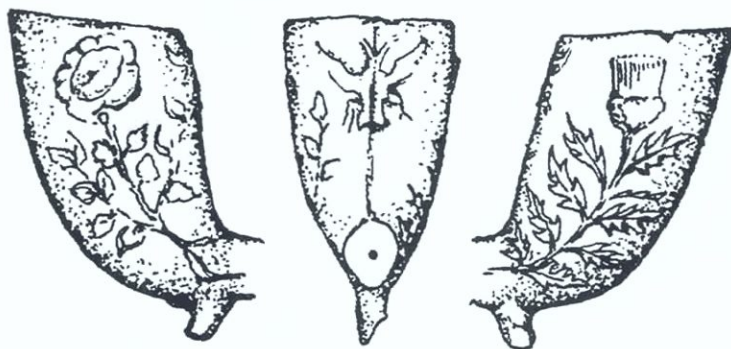
COMMENTS: Lacking any distinct identifying marks, the provenance and date range for this example are based solely on the morphology of the bowl.

PIPE #: 693

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 960-4



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: *Unknown*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Eastern England (Tatman 1993:6-13)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (circa 1800 and later)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: Four mending fragments constituting a complete bowl with heel/spur and stem. Design elements: a leaf motif along the mold seams, a rose on the left face, a thistle on the right face, and a double-headed heraldic bird on the proximal bowl. All designs are molded in relief. The pipe is composed of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy use-related charring is present on the interior bowl surface.

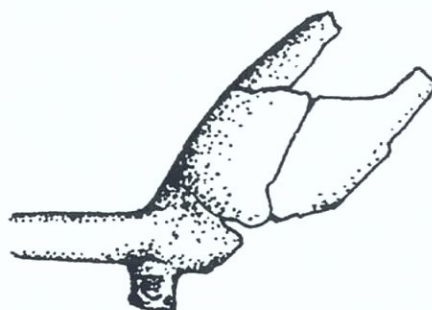
COMMENTS: For a discussion of the two-headed bird and crest motif, see pipe #s 1 and 11. The rose and thistle motif (the national flowers of England and Scotland, respectively) may reflect a Scottish national/political identity.

PIPE #: 698

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 960-6;959-1;
921-1



scale 1:1 (mark scale 3:1)

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown - see comments

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1775 - 1815 (Duco 1982:111)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: A stem fragment with heel/spur and fragmentary bowl. Bowl surface is burnished; hand-incised rouletting encircles bowl rim; ribbed pattern (molded, relief) encircles distal portion of stem; Arms of Gouda (molded, relief) on either side of heel/spur; a single bead molded in relief on the right heel/spur. A *gekrooned* (crowned) DS mark within a denticulated circular cartouche is hand-stamped on the bottom of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is good. The bowl interior is heavily charred from use.

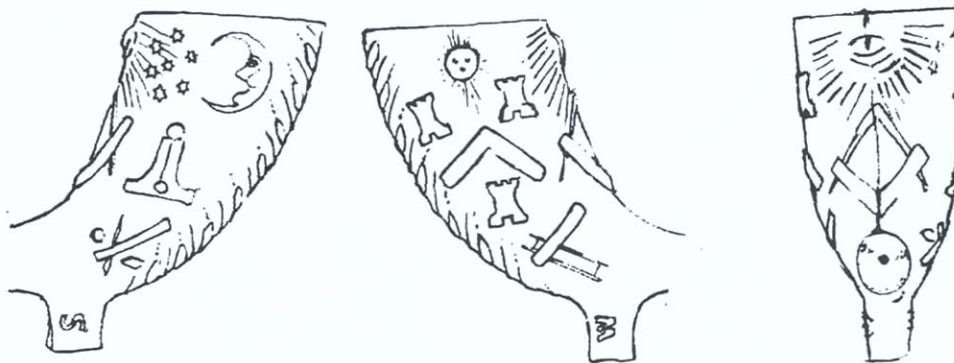
COMMENTS: The *gekrooned* DS mark was used by a number of Gouda pipemakers from 1699 until 1869 (Duco 1982:83). Hendrick Pietersz de Jong owned the mark between 1789 and 1826 (Duco 1978:59). In 1826 it was purchased by Dirk de Mol; Teunis Vermey then bought the mark sometime prior to 1838 (Duco 1978:59). Fop Booij purchased it from Vermey circa 1848 (Duco 1978:59).

PIPE #: 700

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 960-1;921-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably William Swinyard

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Surrey, England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1815 - 1858

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: See Plate VIII, top left. A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem made up of two mending fragments. On the right face of the bowl: seven stars and moon below rim; level at center; an unidentified symbol (possibly mallet, prybar, and chisel) above heel/spur. On the left face of the bowl: sun or blazing star below rim; three castles, square, and Jacob's ladder with 24-inch gauge crossed above heel/spur. Facing the smoker on the proximal bowl: compass and square and all-seeing eye. A leaf motif appears along the distal mold seam. All designs are molded in relief. The letters **W/S** (oriented parallel to stem) are molded in relief on the L/R of heel/spur, respectively. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is good. Moderate use-related charring is present on the bowl interior.

COMMENTS: The **W/S** mark has been found on pipes from the Guildford area of Surrey, in association with the stem mark of William Swinyard (Higgins 1981). Swinyard's business operated from 1815 until 1858 (Higgins 1981:240). Refer to pipe # 653 for discussion of Masonic symbolism.

PIPE #: 703

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 902-1;921-1
949-1;984-1

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Germany

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: See Plate III, left. This example is represented by four distinctive non-mending bowl fragments. Design elements: a hand-painted, green underglaze botanical motif, unidentified hand-painted polychrome design; enameled gilt band encircling rim; and clear glaze over both exterior and interior surfaces. The body is porcelain. Due to the glazed interior surface, an accurate assessment of use-related charring is not possible.

COMMENTS: See pipe #s 183 and 634 for discussion on "German" *pfeifenköpfen*.

PIPE #: 809

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG CATALOGUE #: 938-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A single bowl fragment, probably representing the left face of the bowl. Design elements: the compass and square with crossed trowel and mallet; a sun or blazing star; the 24-inch gauge; and the letters **FRATER**(NITY?)... All designs are molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is good. Moderate use-related charring is present on the bowl interior.

COMMENTS: See pipe # 653 for a discussion of Masonic symbolism.

PIPE #: 810

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 902-1

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Germany

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-I, TPQ 1892

DESCRIPTION: See Plate III, right. A single bowl fragment of porcelain with a clear glaze of interior and exterior surfaces, and a hand-painted enamel gilt band encircling the rim.

COMMENTS: See pipe # 634 for discussion on "German" *pfeifenköpfen*.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 902-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (post-1850)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-I, TPQ 1892

DESCRIPTION: A stem fragment with a Dorni-style treatment and the words (P)ETERDORNI/IN GOUDA within the cartouches of the Dorni design. All designs are molded in relief.

COMMENTS: This is the only example from the Five Points site which displays this particular variation on the style believed to have originated with the French pipemaker Peter Dornier circa 1850 (Walker 1983:32-33).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 43

FEATURE: AG

CATALOGUE #: 916-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Thomas Smith

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: New York City, United States

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1842-1884

CONTEXT DATE: AS AG-III, TPQ 1841

DESCRIPTION: A stem fragment with a botanical motif on either face, in which the badly smeared letters MITH*/*NEW•Y appear on the L/R faces, respectively.

COMMENTS: This is probably one of the marks used by Thomas Smith, a New York City pipemaker, but the poor quality of the mark leaves some doubt as to the maker's name. See example from CAT # 951 (Feature AN) for a complete discussion of Thomas Smith.

PIPE #: 705

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AK

CATALOGUE #: 759-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably France or Germany

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AK-I, TPQ 1880

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl (non-heel/spur type) with a partial stem. The exterior surface of the bowl is burnished, and an incomplete floral motif is molded in relief at the base of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Moderate use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: Pipes with similar bowl forms and decorative elements are illustrated in two nineteenth-century catalogues from European manufacturers: model number 187, the *Néog. à fleur petite*, in the 1868 catalogue of V^{ve} Hasslauer (*successeur de Gambier*); and model 127 from a circa 1885-1893 catalogue of the Gouda firm of P. Goedewaagen & Zoon. These illustrations suggest that the complete example included a short, cutty-length stem with a lipped mouthpiece. Also see pipe # 571.

PIPE #: 706

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AK

CATALOGUE #: 759-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: William Masters

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Manhattan and Brooklyn, New York

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1865 - 1888

CONTEXT DATE: AS AK-I, TPQ 1880

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with the mark **W.MASTERS/596** molded (impressed) within a rope border (molded, relief) on the L/R faces of the stem, respectively.

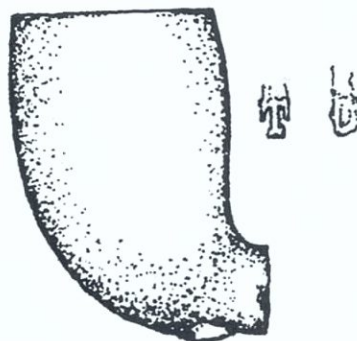
COMMENTS: William Masters operated his Manhattan shop from circa 1865 until circa 1872/73 when he moved across the East River into the city of Brooklyn, where he continued to produce pipes until circa 1887/88. The **596** mark on the left of the stem is a model number, but the style remains unknown as no extant catalogues of Masters's products are presently available. Also see fragments from feature B (CAT #s 697 and 699).

PIPE #: 709

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AK

CATALOGUE #: 801-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AK-I, TPQ 1880

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl only (heel/spur broken). A mold-imparted, impressed, **TD** mark appears on the proximal bowl, and the mold seams have been finished. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is poor. Moderate charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

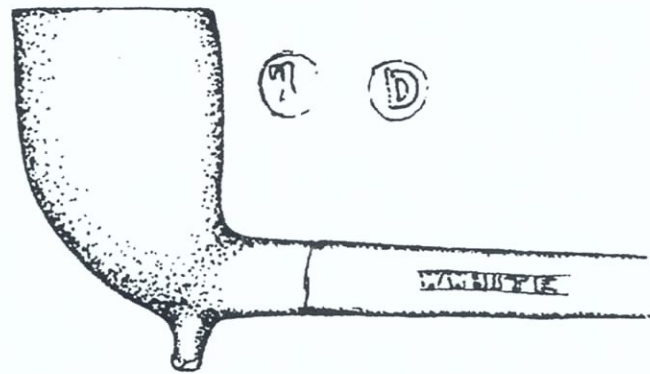
COMMENTS: The presence of the mold-imparted, impressed, mark is fairly unusual. This method of application usually results in a poor impression when used on the proximal or distal faces of a pipe, owing to the nature of the two-part mold used to produce this example. The ubiquitous nature of the **TD** motif, the common bowl form, and the lack of a maker's mark make it virtually impossible to assign a meaningful provenance.

PIPE #: 710

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AK

CATALOGUE #: 801-1;806-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: William White and Son

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1840 - 1891

CONTEXT DATE: AS AK-I, TPQ 1880

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements: mold seams are finished; **TD** molded in relief on the proximal face of the bowl; and the mark **W.WHITE/GLASGOW** molded (impressed) on the L/R faces of the stem, respectively. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is poor. Moderate charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

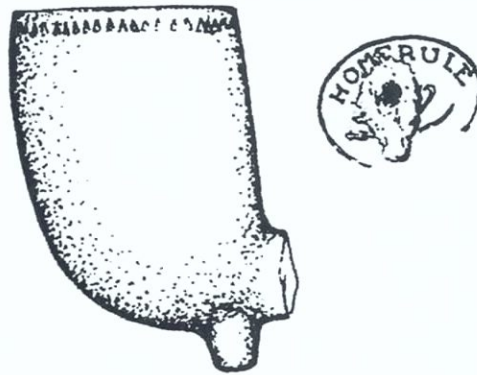
COMMENTS: The Glasgow firm of William White operated from 1805 until 1955 (Walker 1983:12). The firm was known as W. White and Son between 1846 and 1864, and W. White and Sons from 1865 to 1896 (Walker 1983:12). It is surprising that this example is not marked with a model number on the left side of the stem where it joins the bowl. This was a common practice among Glasgow makers. The 1900 price list of the Associated Tobacco Pipe Makers' Society of Scotland and Ireland indicates that White offered a number of TD styles, including model numbers 71 (*Large Plain T.D.*), 75 (*Carved T.D.*), 76 (*Middle Plain T.D.*), and 78 (*Small Plain T.D.*) (Gallagher 1987A:148). The form of the bowl—large and upright with very thick walls—suggests that its makers were influenced by the meerschaum and briar forms of the 1840s and later. Additionally, the use of **GLASGOW** in the maker's mark indicates that the pipe was probably manufactured prior to the passage of the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891, requiring that the name of the country of origin appear on all items imported into the United States (Walker 1983:13).

PIPE #: 711

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AK

CATALOGUE #: 801-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Scotland or Germany

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1870 and later

CONTEXT DATE: AS AK-I, TPQ 1880

DESCRIPTION: A nearly complete bowl with an intact heel/spur. The bowl surface is burnished, and large, crude rouletting is hand-applied around the rim. On the proximal face of the bowl the words **HOME RULE** are hand stamped (impressed) above a harp and floral motif (also impressed) within an oval cartouche. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Moderate charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The **HOME RULE** slogan refers to Irish nationalist demands for an Irish (rather than English) government in the state of Ireland. It is closely linked to the Fenian movement which coalesced in the later 1840s and gained a great deal of popular support among American-Irish in the 1860s and 1870s (Miller 1985:328). The Irish Price List of D. McDougall & Co. of Glasgow offers two Home Rule styles—a “plain” version (model no. 145), and a “carved” style (model no. 146) (Sudbury 1980A:46). The list has been dated to circa 1875, and model numbers immediately following the Home Rule pipes—147 and 148, the “Livingstone” and “Stanley” pipes, respectively, have been dated to circa 1871 (Sudbury 1980A:32). This suggests that the Home Rule pipes in McDougall’s series went into production in the late 1860s or early 1870s. Davidson’s of Glasgow included a number of pipes with Irish national and political themes in its circa 1880 catalogue (Gallagher and Price 1987). Davidson’s model number 174 is described in the 1900 Price List of the Associated Tobacco Pipe Makers’ Society of Scotland and Ireland as a “Home

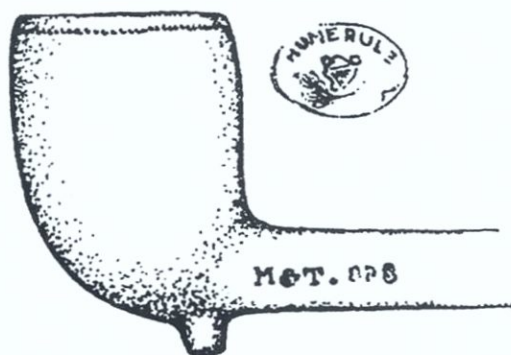
Rule” and is closely bracketed by number 158 “Livingstone” and number 178 “Stanley” (Gallagher and Price 1987:132; Gallagher 1987A:155). This suggests that the Home Rule style entered Davidson’s series at roughly the same time that it became part of McDougall’s line. Lacking a complete marked example, however, it is not possible to rule out German origins as well—see pipe # 712. An undated (probably post-1891) catalogue attributed to the Westerwald area illustrates pipes with Irish motifs similar to that pictured above. The circa 1892 catalogue of Gerorge Zorn & Co. of Philadelphia, suppliers of smokers’ articles, depicts two Home Rule pipe styles: the “Genuine Irish Home Rule” (no. 418) selling at \$1.00 per gross, and the “Genuine Imported Home Rule” (no. 535) offered at \$.90 per gross for white clay and \$1.00 per gross for red clay (Jung 1989:9-10). Examples of various Home Rule styles have been reported from the site of Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks in contexts dated to pre-1887 and 1887-1894 (Pfeiffer 1982:67-69). One of these includes the stem mark of the McDougall firm of Glasgow, Scotland, with the model number 254 appearing on the left face of the distal stem (Pfeiffer 1982:67-69).

PIPE #: 712

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AK

CATALOGUE #: 805-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Müllenbach and Thewald

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Höhr, Germany

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1870 - 1930

CONTEXT DATE: AS AK-I, TPQ 1880

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. The bowl surface is lightly burnished, and hand-applied rouletting encircles the rim. The words **HOME RULE** appear above a harp and floral motif within an oval cartouche—the mark is hand-applied, impressed. On the left face of the stem is the molded, relief mark **M.&T. 528**. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average.

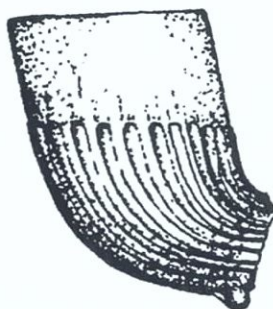
COMMENTS: The firm of Müllenbach and Thewald manufactured pipes from 1830 until 1930 (Walker 1983:35). See pipe # 711 for discussion of Home Rule design.

PIPE #: 714

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AK

CATALOGUE #: 806-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: *Unknown*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: *Unknown*

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: *Post-1840?*

CONTEXT DATE: *AS AK-I, TPQ 1880*

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with intact heel/spur. Broad, regularly-spaced fluting (gadrooning) covers the lower two thirds of the bowl, molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is poor. Slight use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

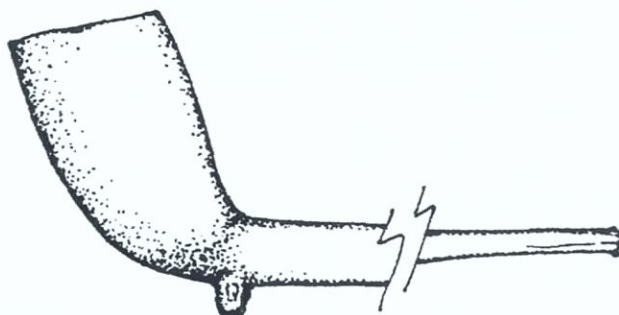
COMMENTS: The upright orientation of the bowl and its unusually thick walls suggest a late date of manufacture, but no definite range can be determined.

PIPE #: 715

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AK

CATALOGUE #: 833-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 23.6 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1750 - 1790

CONTEXT DATE: AS AK-IV, TPQ 1800

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with intact heel/spur and stem with tapered mouthpiece. The pipe is undecorated, but the mold seams have been smoothed over and finished. An unidentifiable mark is molded in relief on the left face of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

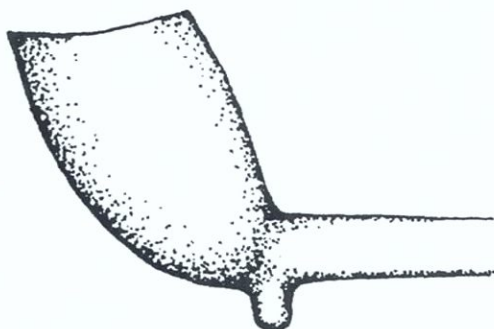
COMMENTS: This pipe is comparable to example number 11 from Group XIII of Rutter and Davey's typology, dated 1750-1790 (1980:95).

PIPE #: 718

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AK

CATALOGUE #: 833-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1750 - 1790

CONTEXT DATE: AS AK-IV, TPQ 1800

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. The pipe is undecorated, but the mold seams have been smoothed over and finished. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: In form, this pipe resembles example number 11 from Group XIII of Rutter and Davey's typology, dated 1750-1790 (1980:95). Also see pipe # 715.

PIPE #: 720

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AK

CATALOGUE #: 833-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: *Unknown*

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: *Probably England*

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: *late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century*

CONTEXT DATE: *AS AK-IV, TPQ 1800*

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl (heel/spur broken) with fragmentary stem. Design elements: left bowl—a shield-like design with a badly smeared motif at its center; an unidentified motif above the shield; and a garland pattern. Right bowl—sun and moon below rim; crossed compass and square with a G at center; a beaded design; and a garland pattern. A stag's head motif appears on the proximal bowl, and fluting (gadrooning) runs the entire height of the distal bowl. All designs are molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is poor. Slight charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

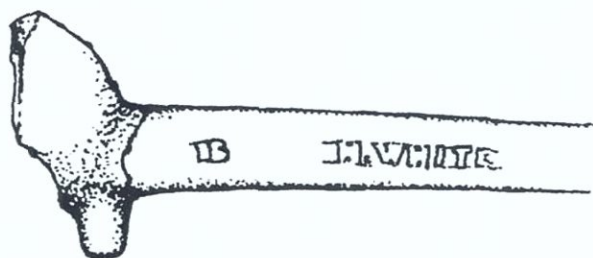
COMMENTS: While no exact analogues of this pipe have been identified in the literature, the general bowl form and decorative motifs are reminiscent of English-made pipes from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries (Davey 1985:210-211, fig. 21, no. 166).

PIPE #: 722

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AK

CATALOGUE #: 759-1;763-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 7.9 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: W. White and Son

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1870 - 1891

CONTEXT DATE: AS AK-I, TPQ 1880

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. A five-pointed star is molded in relief on the right face of the heel/spur; the mark **1B** is molded (impressed) on the left face of the distal stem; and the mark **W.WHITE/GLASGOW** is molded (impressed) on the R/L faces of the stem, respectively.

COMMENTS: The Glasgow firm of William White operated from 1805 until 1955 (Walker 1983:12). The firm was known as W. White and Son between 1846 and 1864, and W. White and Sons from 1865 to 1896 (Walker 1983:12). The model number appearing on the right distal stem was initially interpreted as a 13. However, the description of that model in the 1900 Price List of the Associated Tobacco Pipe Maker's Society of Scotland and Ireland is a "Large Billiard" (Gallagher 1987A:148). The billiard styles do not, as a rule, include a heel/spur. Thus, it is believed that the model number on this example is probably **1B**, indicating a variation on White's model number 1 (Walker 1977:19). White's price list describes this model as a "Large Home Rule" (Gallagher 1987A:148). Also see pipe # 710.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AK

CATALOGUE #: 746-3

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: D. McDougall & Co. - The Glasgow Pipe Manufactory

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1846 - 1967

CONTEXT DATE: AS AK-I, TPQ 1880

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with the mark **M^cDOUGALL/GLASGOW** molded (impressed) on the L/R faces of the stem, respectively. An impressed, mold-imparted 1 appears on either side of the distal stem.

COMMENTS: The Glasgow firm of Duncan McDougall was active from 1846 until 1967 (Walker 1983:13). According to the 1900 Price List of the Associated Tobacco Pipe Makers' Society of Scotland and Ireland, McDougall's model number 1 was a "T.D." listing for d. 8 1/4 (Gallagher 1987A:144).

PIPE #: 726

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AL

CATALOGUE #: 816-1

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: AS AL-I, TPQ 1859

DESCRIPTION: A stem fragment molded with a simulated thorn or bark-surfaced treatment and translucent brown glaze.

COMMENTS: See pipe # 629 for a discussion of the thorn motif.

PIPE #: 728

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AL

CATALOGUE #: 909-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown (possibly D. McDougall & Co.)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Scotland or Europe

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1870

CONTEXT DATE: AS AL-I, TPQ 1859

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with intact heel/spur. Design elements: a series of three beaded flutes (gadrons) on either side of the bowl; a single large leaf on the distal and proximal faces of the bowl; and a keel-like ridge along the distal mold seam of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: While this example is not marked as a product of McDougall's of Glasgow, an identical bowl (also unmarked) has been tentatively attributed to that Scottish firm (Gallagher 1987C:79, fig. 16, no. 27). A circa 1880 catalogue from the firm of Thomas Davidson Jr., also of Glasgow, pictures a similar style—number 221, described as the "Pearl Flute" in the 1900 Price List of the Associated Tobacco Pipe Makers' Society of Scotland and Ireland (Gallagher and Price 1987:137; Gallagher 1987A:156). Using Davidson's version of the "Livingstone" pipe (no. 158) as a temporal marker, it can be asserted that the "Pearl Flute" (no. 211) was introduced into the line well after 1860 (Gallagher 1987A:145; Sudbury 1980A:32). Comparing the sequence of Davidson's styles to McDougall's circa 1875 Irish Price List, McDougall's model number 158 "Pearl" falls after the circa 1860 introduction of their "Livingstone" pipe, suggesting that the example illustrated above may in fact be McDougall's model 158 "Pearl" which was probably introduced in the late 1860s or early 1870s (Sudbury 1980A:32, 46).

PIPE #: 729

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AL

CATALOGUE #: 1001-1

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

CONTEXT DATE: AS AL-I, TPQ 1859

DESCRIPTION: A single bowl fragment with hand-applied rouletting encircling the rim, and a hand-applied (impressed) mark within a circular, rouletted cartouche located on the proximal bowl. The mark is unrecognizable. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is poor. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

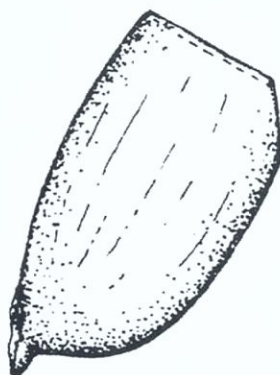
COMMENTS:

PIPE #: 733

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AL

CATALOGUE #: 1000-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Johannes van Zutphen or Pieter Goedewaagen

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1800

CONTEXT DATE: AS AL-II, TPQ 1850

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with a partial heel/spur. Design elements: the bowl surface is burnished; hand-applied rouletting encircles the bowl rim; and the mark I^WI within a circular cartouche is hand-applied in relief on the proximal bowl. The pipe is composed of good quality white-firing clay, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

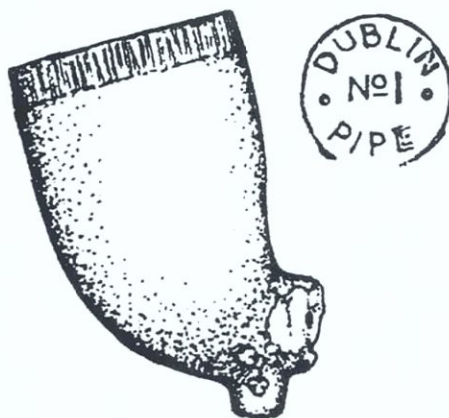
COMMENTS: Gouda pipemaker Johannes van Zutphen owned the mark between 1832 and 1867, when it became the property of Pieter Goedewaagen (Duco 1978:67-68). The mark remained with the Goedewaagen firm until circa 1945 (Duco 1978:67-68).

PIPE #: 739

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AL

CATALOGUE #: 815-1;1001-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Scotland or Germany

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1850

CONTEXT DATE: AS AL-I, TPQ 1859

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with an intact heel/spur. The rim is adorned with mold-imparted rouletting, and the remnants of a shamrock motif (molded in relief) are evident on either side of the heel/spur. A hand-stamped, impressed mark consisting of the words **DUBLIN/N^o 1/PIPE** within a circular cartouche is present on the proximal face of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

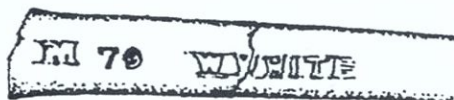
COMMENTS: The general form of this example suggests a date of manufacture in the later-nineteenth century, and though it is not specifically attributable to the Glasgow firm of D. McDougall & Co., the circa 1875 Irish Price List from that firm lists model numbers 63 "Large Dublin," and 64 "2nd Dublin No. 1" (Sudbury 1980A:46). McDougall's model 34 "Garibaldi" has been dated to circa 1860, and considering the Price List sequentially, the Dublin No.1 models can be said to have become part of McDougall's repertoire sometime after 1860 (Sudbury 1980A:32).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AL

CATALOGUE #: 815-1;1001-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: W. White and Son

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1805 - 1891?

CONTEXT DATE: AS AL-I, TPQ 1859

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. A five-pointed star is molded in relief on the right face of the heel/spur, the mark **M79** is molded (impressed) on the left face of the distal stem, and the mark **W.WHITE/GLASGOW** is molded (impressed) on the R/L faces of the stem, respectively.

COMMENTS: The Glasgow firm of William White operated from 1805 until 1955, and was known as W. White and Son between 1846 and 1864, and W. White and Sons from 1865 to 1896 (Walker 1983:12). The description of model number 79 in White's 1900 Price List of the Associated Tobacco Pipe Maker's Society of Scotland and Ireland is a "Carved T.D." (Gallagher 1987A:148). The presence of the letter **M** modifying the model number on this example probably indicates a variation on White's model number 79 (Walker 1977:19). The pipe probably pre-dates the 1891 McKinley Tariff Act, which required manufacturers to place the name of the country of origin on goods imported into the United States (Walker 1983:13).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AL

CATALOGUE #: 816-1

NOT ILLUS.

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Possibly New York (State or City?)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (probably post-1860)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AL-I, TPQ 1859

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with the letters ...**EREL & COM...**/**NEW YO...** molded in relief on either face. The example is composed of a buff-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average.

COMMENTS: The incomplete mark on this example does not correspond with any known New York State pipemakers or tobacco companies. However, according to Alexander (1983:223), "the custom of placing advertising slogans on pipe stems seems to have been popular for 20-30 years, starting around 1860."

PIPE #: 740

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: Outside W

CATALOGUE #: 262-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (eighteenth century)

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with intact heel/spur. The mold seams have been smoothed over and finished, and two unidentifiable marks are molded in relief on the L/R faces of the heel/spur, respectively. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is average.

COMMENTS: The bowl morphology of this example suggests an eighteenth-century period of manufacture. However, the heel/spur marks cannot, at this time, be firmly associated with a particular maker of that era.

PIPE #: 746

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: Outside W

CATALOGUE #: 426-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1720 - circa 1740

CONTEXT DATE: AS TU1-II, n/a

DESCRIPTION: A bowl fragment with intact heel/spur. The example is undecorated. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality. Heavy use-related charring is present on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: This example has been dated based on the presence of the substantial heel/spur with the lenticular "footprint." This feature appears to have fallen out of use among Chester makers circa 1740 (Rutter and Davey 1980:87, fig.21, nos. 24-26).

PIPE #: 748

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: Outside W

CATALOGUE #: 426-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1700 - 1720

CONTEXT DATE: AS TU1-II, n/a

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel and partial stem. The pipe is undecorated. The body is a white-firing ball clay which has been heavily weathered/worn.

COMMENTS: The form of the heel on this example suggests that it was manufactured prior to 1720, after which date this heel style was no longer produced (Rutter and Davey 1980:78-81, figs. 16-17).

PIPE #: 754

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: Outside W CATALOGUE #: 560-1



scale 3:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Edward Carter

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Bristol, England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1718

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with intact heel/spur. The pipe is undecorated except for a hand-applied relief mark on the base of the heel/spur. The mark consists of the letters EC within a raised circular cartouche. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average.

COMMENTS: This pipe may have been made by Edward Carter, brother of Richard Carter I, with whom he apprenticed beginning in March of 1710/11. Assuming his apprenticeship lasted the typical seven years, the earliest possible date for this pipe would be approximately 1718. Two pipes with the EC heel mark are illustrated in Jackson and Price (1974:90, nos. 27, 28).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: Outside W CATALOGUE #: 426-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1700

CONTEXT DATE: AS TU1-II, n/a

DESCRIPTION: A single bowl fragment with several unidentifiable motifs and the letters ...I...W molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average.

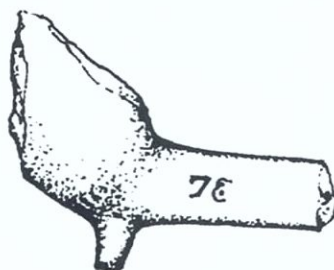
COMMENTS: No additional information could be drawn from this fragment.

PIPE #: 760

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AA

CATALOGUE #: 390-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably William White and Son or D. McDougall & Co.

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1854

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. The mark 78 is molded in relief on the left face of the distal stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The presence of the number mark (probably a model or style number) suggests that this example was manufactured by one of Glasgow's numerous pipemaking firms. The 1900 Price List of the Associated Tobacco Pipe Makers' Society of Scotland and Ireland lists William White's model number 78 as the "Small Plain T.D." and D. McDougall's style 78 as a "Dutch Cutty" (Gallagher 1987A:144, 148). In both White's and McDougall's price lists, these models appear to have been added to their lines after the "Alma" styles, believed to commemorate the 1854 Battle of Alma (Jack 1986:127). The descriptions of other Glasgow firms' number 78 pipe do not appear to correspond to this fragment (Gallagher 1987A).

PIPE #: 761

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AA

CATALOGUE #: 390-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. The pipe is undecorated, but the exterior bowl show signs of burnishing. The body consists of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The form of this example is similar to marked, short-stemmed examples dating to the post-1840 period.

PIPE #: 762

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AA

CATALOGUE #: 390-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl (non-heel/spur type). The pipe is undecorated but has been lightly burnished. The body is a red earthenware. Slight use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

COMMENTS: The bowl form and the angle of the base of the stem indicate that this example was a crop-style pipe with a curved stem and a lipped mouthpiece. Probably styled after meerschaum and briar pipes, these clay versions were produced by many manufacturers. Lacking a maker's mark, it is not possible to attribute this example to any one maker. Thomas Davidson Jr.'s circa 1880 catalogue illustrates several plain crop styles—numbers 25, 25 1/2, 26, 83, and 109 (Gallagher and Price 1987:117-138).

PIPE #: 763

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AA

CATALOGUE #: 390-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1840

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with intact heel/spur. The letters **TD** are molded (impressed) on the proximal face of the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is poor. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

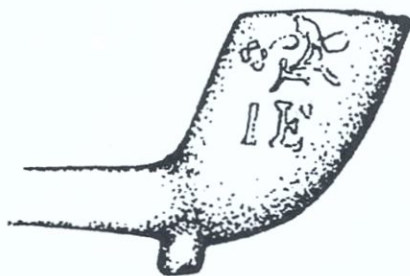
COMMENTS: See pipe # 761 for discussion.

PIPE #: 808

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AA

CATALOGUE #: 479-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Joseph Edwards II (Joseph Edwards and Son)

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Bristol, England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1794 - after 1823

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and fragmentary stem. Design elements: the letters **IE** with a floral motif on the right face of the bowl; and a larger floral motif over the entire left face of the bowl. All elements are molded in relief. The pipe is heavily worn and pitted, probably the result of chemical reactions in the post-depositional environment.

COMMENTS: This pipe was probably made by Joseph Edwards II of Bristol, son of Joseph Edwards I, pipemaker, and grandson of Jonas Edwards I, also a pipemaker. Joseph Edwards & Son was located at 70 Temple St. between 1775 and 1823. Documents suggest that Edwards II was working alone as of 1774. The company exported large quantities of pipes for the Irish, Spanish, American, African, and West Indian markets in the 1790s, and this probably continued in later years (Jackson and Price 1974:42, 84, 93; Price et al. 1979:n.p.). In an advertisement dated 7 August 1779, pipemakers Anna Viner, John Cary, Joseph Edwards II, and Samuel Richards advised "merchants, captains of ships and others" that they were manufacturing and selling pipes suitable for the West Indian, American, African, Irish, and Spanish markets (Jackson and Price 1974:84). Also see pipe #s 512 and 529.

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AA

CATALOGUE #: 390-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: D. McDougall & Co. - The Glasgow Pipe Manufactory

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1846 - 1891?

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A single stem fragment with the mark M^c DOUGALL/GLASGOW molded (impressed) on the L/R faces of the stem within a "rope" cartouche molded in relief. A 1 is molded (impressed) on the left face of the stem near the point at which it joins the bowl. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is poor.

COMMENTS: McDougall's firm operated out of Glasgow from 1846 until 1967 (Walker 1983:13). Their circa 1875 Irish Price List describes model number 1 as a "Plain T.D." available wholesale at 1s 10d per gross (Sudbury 1980A:46).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AA

CATALOGUE #: 390-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: William Masters

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: New York City Area - Manhattan and Brooklyn

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1865 - 1888

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with the mark **W.MASTERS/595** molded (impressed) within a relief "rope" border on the L/R faces of the stem, respectively.

COMMENTS: See fragment from Feature B (CAT #s 697 and 699) for details of Masters' history. Lacking a catalogue of Masters' pipes, it is not possible to hypothesize the specific style of the complete pipe based on the model number appearing on the right face of the stem.

PIPE #: 769

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: Outside AA CATALOGUE #: 457-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably East London, England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1750 - 1790

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. The letters **T/D** (oriented parallel to the stem) are molded in relief on the L/R faces of the heel/spur, respectively. A heart motif accompanies each letter. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality.

COMMENTS: Identical heart motifs have been reported on a number pipes recovered from London and Surrey (Tatman 1985:386, fig. 3, nos. 30a-e; Higgins 1981:264, fig. 24, nos. 1-6). Additionally, the orientation of the initials along the same plain as the stem was a common style of marking used by pipemakers of East London.

PIPE #: 771

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AB

CATALOGUE #: 392-1



scale 1:1(mark 2:1)

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 6/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Jan Sofvree

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Gouda, Holland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1739 - 1796

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with intact heel/spur. The Arms of Gouda are molded in relief on either side of the heel/spur along with a small S and a single bead. The *boogkooi* (birdcage) mark is hand-applied in relief on the base of the heel/spur. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality.

COMMENTS: The *boogkooi* mark was used by Gouda pipemakers from 1710 to 1796 (Duco 1982:68). The Arms of Gouda mark, however, was not used prior to 1739 (Walker 1977:268). Hermanus Verzijl owned the *boogkooi* mark prior to 1731 when it was purchased by Thomas Sofvree. Jan Sofvree inherited the mark in 1732 and used it until at least 1782 (Duco 1978:122).

PIPE #: 778

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: Outside AB CATALOGUE #: 449-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably East London, England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1775

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. The mold seams of the bowl have been finished, and a hand-applied mark (badly smeared) is impressed into the proximal face of the bowl. This mark may be a **TD** style within a rouletted or wreath-like cartouche. The letters **W/G** (oriented parallel to the stem) are molded in relief on the L/R faces of the heel/spur, respectively. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is poor.

COMMENTS: Walker (1983:37) considers the **WG** mark to be closely related to the ubiquitous **TD** mark, though possibly somewhat later in date. The mark on the proximal bowl of this example strongly resembles the earliest known **TD** designs (Walker 1983:86, pl. XIV). A fragmentary example from the site of Fort Okanogan (occupied 1811-1830s) shows a similar **W/G** heel/spur mark (Pfeiffer 1982:108-110, fig. 16m).

PIPE #: n/a

LOT: 47

FEATURE: AI

CATALOGUE #: 770-1



scale 2:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: William Morgan Jr. or Sr.

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Liverpool, England

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1767 - 1803

CONTEXT DATE: AS AI-II, TPQ 1873

DESCRIPTION: A single stem fragment with the mark **W•MORGAN LIVE**(RPOOL) hand-applied(?) in relief on the left face of the stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality.

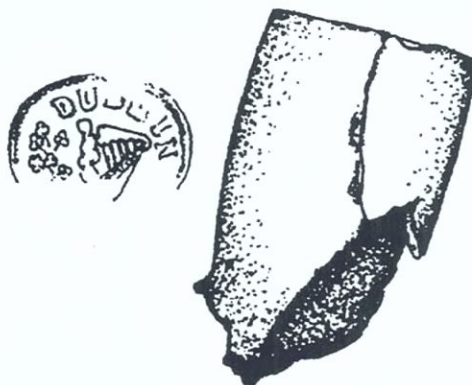
COMMENTS: Two William Morgans, father and son, are recorded in Liverpool, England. Willliam Sr. appears as early as 1767 and William Jr. is noted in 1803 (Walker 1983:7). See fragment from CAT # 368 (outside J).

PIPE #: 786

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AH

CATALOGUE #: 970-4



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: n/a

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Probably Europe or Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Post-1860

CONTEXT DATE: AS AH-I, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl only. Crude, hand-applied rouletting encircles the rim, and a partial mark is hand-applied in relief on the proximal face of the bowl. The mark consists of the word **DUBLIN** arching over a harp and shamrock motif within a circular cartouche (beaded or "rope" border). The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is poor. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

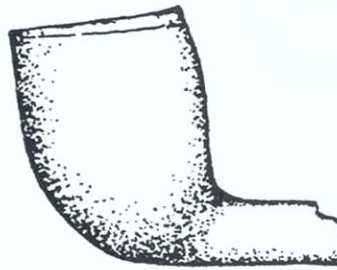
COMMENTS: See pipe # 739 for comments on motif and dates.

PIPE #: 791

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AH

CATALOGUE #: 1003-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Circa 1870

CONTEXT DATE: AS AH-I, TPQ 1860

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl (non-heel/spur type) with a partial stem. The pipe is undecorated, but the mold seams of the bowl have been finished. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Moderate use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

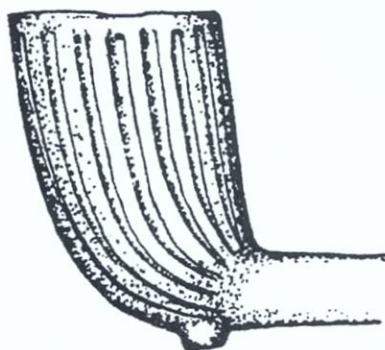
COMMENTS: The bowl morphology of the example is identical to type 15 from Atkinson's 1964 typology, which he dates to circa 1870 (reprinted in Walker 1977:1527).

PIPE #: 789

LOT: 3/4

FEATURE: AH-AT

CATALOGUE #: 1006-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: 16.8 cm

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (circa 1800 and later)

CONTEXT DATE: AS AT-II, TPQ 1820

DESCRIPTION: A complete bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. Design elements: broad, regularly spaced fluting (gadrooning) over the entire bowl; and a leaf motif along the mold seams of the bowl. All elements are molded in relief. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of good quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also good. Moderate use-related charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

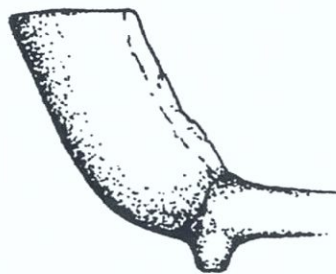
COMMENTS: The use of the botanical treatment along the seam began in the late-eighteenth century (Oswald 1961:56). This example resembles Alexander's fluted types X (1860-1900) and XI (1820-1870), though neither provides an exact match (1983:216).

PIPE #: 796

LOT: 6

FEATURE: F

CATALOGUE #: 400-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 4/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Unknown (possibly England)

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1750 - 1790

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary bowl with heel/spur and partial stem. The example is undecorated. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality, and the execution of designs, molding, and finishing is also average. Heavy charring is evident on the interior surface of the bowl.

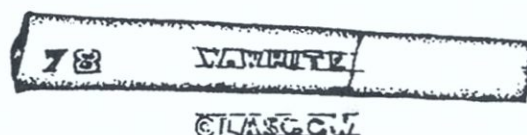
COMMENTS: Though incomplete, the form of the bowl and heel/spur suggests a style attributable to English makers of the second half of the eighteenth century (Rutter and Davey 1980:95, fig.27).

PIPE #: 798

LOT: 6

FEATURE: K

CATALOGUE #: 102-2



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: William White and Son

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1854 - 1891?

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with the mark **W.WHITE/GLASGOW** molded (impressed) on the L/R faces, respectively. The mark **78** is molded in relief on the left face of the distal stem. The pipe is made of a white-firing ball clay of average quality.

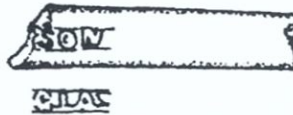
COMMENTS: The 1900 Price List of the Associated Tobacco Pipe Makers' Society of Scotland and Ireland lists William White's model number 78 as the "Small Plain T.D." (Gallagher 1987A:148). In the sequence of White's price lists, this model appears to have been added to their line after the "Alma" styles, believed to commemorate the 1854 Battle of Alma (Jack 1986:127). The 1891 ending date is suggested by the use of the name of the city of origin, rather than country as required by the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891 (Walker 1983:13).

PIPE #: 799

LOT: 6

FEATURE: K

CATALOGUE #: 102-1



scale 1:1

STEM LENGTH: n/a

BORE DIAMETER: 5/64"

PIPEMAKER/MANUFACTURER: Probably Thomas Davidson Jr.

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE: Glasgow, Scotland

PERIOD OF MANUFACTURE: 1861 - 1910

CONTEXT DATE: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A fragmentary stem with the mark ...SON/GLAS... molded (impressed) on the L/R faces, respectively. The body is a white-firing ball clay of average quality.

COMMENTS: There were a number of nineteenth-century Glasgow pipemakers with names corresponding to this partial mark, but the firm of Thomas Davidson Jr. was by far the largest (Walker 1983:13).

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