

Jeremy D. G. G.

CLAY SMOKING PIPES RECOVERED FROM THE SUNKEN CITY
OF PORT ROYAL: OCTOBER 1, 1967 - MARCH 31, 1968
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JAMAICA NATIONAL TRUST COMMISSION
KINGSTON, JAMAICA

AUGUST 1968

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1. INTRODUCTION TO PORT ROYAL PIPES

by

Adrian Oswald M.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.

Much has been written on tobacco pipes but it is only in the last twenty years that they have become a vital tool in the hands of the archaeologist wishing to date sites post 1600 A.D. This statement applies to white clay pipes of British origin (1). Prior to the last war regional studies of these pipes had been made for Hull, Broseley, Bristol and London, but these suffered from the lack of a general typology and in some cases from faulty identification of pipemarks with makers. The evolution of a typology by the writer arose from post war excavations in the devastated City of London. Here the discovery of vast quantities of artifacts which at that time were difficult to date by themselves, failing coin evidence, called for an easily used reliable dating tool. It seemed possible that clay tobacco pipes which were found in almost every context might, by reason of their short life, due to fragility, supply such a need. These had an additional advantage that a proportion, very small in the 17th century, were signed with makers' initials. Unfortunately the records of the Pipemakers Company had disappeared in the mid nineteenth century and there was no comprehensive list of makers available. Nevertheless by 1951 the writer was able to publish a typology, based in the main on London pipes. This typology with three revisions has stood the test in its essentials and provides basic dating to within about 30 years over the past three centuries. Naturally there have been additions and improvements by others. One may instance the study of Broseley pipes by the writer and R.E. James (2), and the methods of dating from the bores of the stems evolved by Harrington and Binfold (3), which when used with caution have proved useful. In 1960 the writer was able to publish a list of makers (4) which Parsons has supplemented for North Eastern England (5) and Atkinson for Sussex and Marlborough. Regional developments and styles are at present the subject of much fieldwork in Britain. American studies have been pioneered by Omwake, Hume and Walker (6).

Such is the outline of archaeological development in this field which has particular value in the study of New World sites. Now the discoveries at Port Royal open fresh horizons. By reason of the earthquake of 1692 much of the material recovered must be earlier in date than the disaster. From an archaeologist's stand point it is unfortunate that there was continued occupation after this date. It will be seen that from the point of view of pipe identification the intensity of deposit before and after 1692 is much the same. The greatest interest provided by the pipes is the picture they give of trade from Europe to Port Royal.

A note of caution must be sounded here. In Britain the records of the pipemakers of Bristol are probably ninety per cent complete, by virtue of the survival of Freemens admissions and apprenticeship rolls, over a period from the early 17th century to the mid nineteenth. For the other centres records provide only partial coverage. Hence the identification of marks on pipes with makers is much easier and more correct for Bristol than anywhere else. Even so such identification, lacking other factors is always liable to error by reason of the numbers of identical initials. Fortunately in the case of Port Royal the style of the pipes and the marks is of considerable assistance in identification. First the pipe with no spur or heel is a considerable rarity in Britain outside those discovered in the excavation of Bristol kiln sites (7). Similarly the relief mark on the side of the bowl is a Bristol characteristic and to a lesser extent the initials impressed separately on the back. The crowned mark on the heel seems to have been mainly of London origin (8). Clearly Bristol had the bulk of the trade with some loss of ground as time passed. The London position may well be underestimated (9).

II. PREFACE

The following is a preliminary report on the clay smoking pipes recovered from the Sunken City of Port Royal in Jamaica during the period of October 1, 1967 and March 31, 1968, when the programme of excavation came to a halt for an indefinite period of time. The excavation of the site began on May 1, 1966, and I have published an earlier report on the clay pipes recovered from the site during the period of May 1, 1966 and September 30, 1967.

I make no claims of being an expert of clay smoking pipes and my only objective in publishing this report is to provide those who are experts in this field, with all of the information I have obtained during the course of our excavation, with the hope that it will prove useful to them in their future studies of the clay smoking pipes.

Without the assistance of Mr. Adrian Oswald of England, I would not have been able to write this or my previous report on the clay smoking pipes. For more than two years he has assisted me in dating and identifying the makers' marks of the numerous pipes recovered on the site. I also owe a great deal of thanks to Dr. Ivor Noel Hume, Director of the Department of Archaeology of Colonial Williamsburg, in Virginia for the valuable information he has provided on the red clay smoking pipes. Also I would like to thank Miss Louise Judge and Mr. Walter McFarlane for their assistance in making the drawings of the pipe shapes and their markings.

III. HISTORY OF THE SITE

Port Royal and the large harbour it protects, although one of the finest in the West Indies, had little importance in the history of Spanish Jamaica, since the Spanish Colonists had scarcely any commerce to speak of. They had a small port, called Puerto de Caguaya, at the mouth of the Rio Cobre on the north-western shore of the harbour. Port Royal itself was called Cayo de Carena (Careening Cay) by the Spaniards, and used only, as the name suggests, as a place for careening and refitting the occasional ship that visited the virtually forgotten colony. (10).

After the English had captured Jamaica in 1655, they immediately recognized the commercial and strategic value of Port Royal. The Royal Navy first made use of Port Royal for the invading fleet, and after the successful invasion, the Navy was soon followed by the Army, which stationed troops there and quickly began to fortify the site. Port Royal played a vital role in the early history of English Jamaica as a base for a series of naval operations that contributed so heavily to England's ultimate success in establishing a permanent colony in Jamaica. In the years 1655-1660, the Royal Navy carried out a number of successful attacks on nearby Spanish Colonies, which prevented the Spaniards from organizing any effective force to recapture the island. Then, when the monarchy was restored in England in 1660, all the naval forces and most of the military in Jamaica were recalled, and the task of defending the struggling colony - by intimidating the Spaniards - fell to the pirates, or privateers, since most of them did, in fact, hold royal commissions.

During the next decade (1660-1670) Port Royal served as the most important buccaneering base in the West Indies. Henry Morgan was only the most successful of a long list of privateers who brought immense riches in plunder from their raids on Spanish settlements and shipping. Then in 1670 Spain and England signed a peace treaty in which England's claim to Jamaica was formally recognized, and in return the English Crown ordered the withdrawal of all privateering commissions and the

and no more than ten acres of land remained out of the water by the end of the day: Port Royal was once again a cay, separated from the Palisadoes. More than 2,000 lives were lost that day, and within a month an additional 3,000 persons died in epidemics that followed the disaster.

Except for a number of men who immediately began carrying out salvage operations on the submerged buildings in hopes of recovering some of the great amount of wealth which went down with the buildings, the majority of the survivors moved across the harbour and found the town of Kingston. However, within a few months after the disaster, some of Port Royal's former inhabitants moved back to the cay again and began to rebuild the town, but it was never again to regain a degree of its former glory. In 1702 when the town was just starting to flourish somewhat, a fire consumed the whole town. In 1712 and again in 1722 the town was levelled to the ground by disastrous hurricanes. Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Port Royal mainly served as an important base for the British Navy and, during periods of war, for privateers.

IV. EXCAVATION OF THE SITE

The site itself is far from being an archaeologists' dream. Over the centuries since the initial disaster, the site has been seriously disturbed by both nature and man. Subsequent earthquakes as well as many different hurricanes, have greatly altered the sea floor. Probably the most serious disturbance has been caused by the hundreds of ships which have anchored over the site and, in dragging their anchors, have plowed up a great part of the sea floor. During the course of my preliminary survey of the site (January - April 1966) and subsequent excavations we have discovered that the stratigraphical context of the site left a great deal to be desired. On many occasions nineteenth and twentieth centuries items have been found underneath artifacts dating from period of the 1692 disaster. Furthermore, the site has been used, and is still being used, as a refuge dump, which has made dating of the artifacts recovered more difficult. Except in cases where artifacts are found under fallen walls of the buildings which sank in the 1692 disaster - and this is not always foolproof either, since many walls of the old buildings were still collapsing as late as the 1907 earthquake - we have had to rely almost entirely on hallmarks and touchmarks on silver and pewterware and cross reference with already dated artifacts from other sites, for dating and identifying artifacts recovered on our site. This also applies to clay smoking pipes, which, with the exception of ceramic shreds and bones, constitute the largest number of any single type of artifacts found on the site. (12).

Other factors which make dating artifacts recovered on the site difficult are the almost total lack of underwater visibility and the manner in which the site has to be excavated. At the best, the underwater visibility at the beginning of each day's excavation is rarely more than three or four feet, and once the excavation is in progress, visibility is either nil, or only a few inches. The sediment on the site consists on the average of one to three feet of fine silt below which there is between three to five feet of very hard-packed mud, which is almost impossible to penetrate with our excavation tool - an airlift - unless it is first broken up in small pieces. Below the mud we find loose black sand and gravel, which like the silt, is easy to pump to the surface up the airlift tube. We have found from long experience that the best method of excavation on our site is to pump in the levels of the sand and gravel, which undermine the hard-packed strata of mud and causes it to fall deeper in the hole, which also results in the mud breaking apart and making it possible to excavate. Naturally this causes artifacts lying at higher levels in the sediment to fall deeper, making stratigraphical dating of these artifacts an impossibility. However, unless another more practical method of excavation can be developed we have no other choice but to excavate in this manner. If we were first to pump the silt to the surface and

believe.

The total number of pipes recovered during the period covered in this report was: 577 unmarked white clay pipes, 501 marked white clay pipes, and 191 red clay pipes or a total of 869 pipes. The total number covered in my previous report was 6,264 and the total for both reports is 7,133. In neither of these reports have I included drawings or information concerning the unmarked white clay pipes. I intend to write a report on these pipes in the near future.

Since my previous reports on clay pipes has been published, Mr. Adrian Oswald and I have been contacted by various experts who have furnished us with additional information and several obvious errors that should be corrected. All of these corrections concern the marked white clay pipes.

- #23. Date should be 1690-1730
- #24. Date should be 1680-1710
- #26. Pipe made in Hull, probably by William Best who was apprenticed to Francis Wood in 1691.
- #40. A London made pipe
- #41. Should be changed to a London made pipe, maker unknown.
- #50-53. Lluellin Evans was still working in 1609, so these pipes could have been made by him.
- #60. Hume suggests a much later dated pipe, perhaps Joseph Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1774.
- #62. Date should read 1680-1720
- #63. Date should read 1700-40
- #71. Date should read 1680-1720
- #79. Correct to English, c. 1680-1720
- #78. Date should read 1680-1730
- #87. This pipe may also have been made in London.
- #95 & 96. Change to Devereux Jones I, Bristol, Freeman 1691.
- #98. There are a number of different possible makers with surnames beginning with 'K'.
- #102. Probably made in London
- #107. Change to Thomas Owen, Bristol, Freeman 1698
- #117. Should read: RP embossed on R. & L.H.S. of heel
- #118. Should read: TP incised on center of bowl
- #152. Change to a Dutch pipe

Since my previous report was published, Dr. Ivor Noel Hume has been in contact with Mr. Adrian Oswald concerning the origin of the red clay pipes and Mr. Oswald now agrees with Dr. Hume that these pipes were probably made in the Caribbean, and most likely right at Port Royal. Mr. Michael Pawson of Jamaica has turned up additional evidence which suggests that these pipes were made on Jamaica. He had the Jamaican Geological Survey Department make an analysis of the clay used in these pipes. The analysis revealed that the clay has a typical Montmorillonite composition in its major constituents of silicone and alumina, and that the ratio of alumina to iron oxide suggests that it could possibly be the parent clay from which Jamaica bauxite was derived. Dr. Hume has also pointed out an oversight on my part, as on page 504 of the Taylor Document (16) there is a mention of a woman with "a red tobacco pipe" in her mouth at Port Royal several years before the 1692 disaster. The hand-writing of this manuscript is not very legible and the typist I had copy this document misread the word 'red' and thus the reason for this oversight.

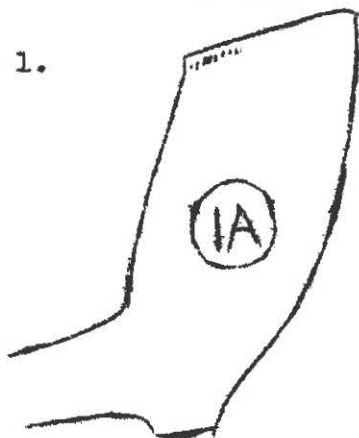
Appendix A contains 160 drawings of white clay pipes with different maker's marks, or with distinct shapes though similar makers' marks, and pipe bowls of special designs or markings. The information below each pipe bowl, such as the date range when each pipe was most commonly in use, the maker's identity and place of manufacture, has all been obtained from Mr. Adrian Oswald. The first set of numerals in the parenthesis is the stem bore diameter and the second numeral or numerals indicate the number of pipe bowls of this particular type recovered during the period covered in this report. The stem bore of each pipe was measured, and whenever examples of the same type of bowl have

VI. REFERENCES

- (1) Similar work is proceeding in Holland. For a general Dutch bibliography see Brongers, G.A. Nicotiana Tabacum. Amsterdam 1964.
- (2) Oswald A.H. and James R.E. Broseley Pipes. 1955. Arch. Newsletter V. 10. 11.
- (3) Harrington, J.C. Dating stem fragments of 17th and 18th century tobacco pipes. Bull. Arch. Soc. Virginia V.4.1954. Binford L.H. A new method of calculating dates from Kaolin Pipe stem samples. S.E. Arch. Conference Newsletter. IX. 1. 1962. Cambridge. Mass.
- (4) Oswald A.H. Archaeological and Economic History of English Clay Tobacco pipes. Brit. Arch. Ass. Journ. XXIII. 1960. reprinted 1967 with an additional bibliography.
- (5) Parsons J.E. Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe in N.E. England. Arch. Ael. 4th Ser. XLII. 1964.
- (6) See the bibliography of (4) above.
- (7) These kilns have been excavated by Messrs. Reed and Marochan and await publication.
- (8) Atkinson D.R. Maker's Marks on Clay Tobacco Pipes found in London. Arch. Newsletter VII. 8. 11. gives lists of such marks.
- (9) For a general study of the subject - see Oswald A.H. on Tobacco Pipes. Connoisseur Encyclopedia of Antiques. Vol. IV pp. 201-209. London 1959.
- (10) For more information regarding the history of the site see: Marx, R.F. 1967, PIRATE PORT: THE STORY OF THE SUNKEN CITY OF PORT ROYAL.
- (11) John Taylor, 'Mulum in Parvo or Parvum in Multo. Taylor's second part of the history of his life and Travels in America....' 1688.
- (12) For more information concerning our methods of excavation and the work accomplished during 1966 see: Marx R.F. 'Excavation of the Sunken City of Port Royal: December 1965 - December 1966,' March 1967, Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica.
- (13) For more information concerning the work accomplished throughout the overall excavation see: Marx, R.F. 'Excavation of the Sunken City of Port Royal, January 1967 - March 1968,' May 1968, Jamaica National Trust Commission, Kingston, Jamaica.
- (14) Harrington, J.C. 1954, 'Dating stem fragments of seventeenth and eighteenth century clay tobacco pipes,' Bulletin Arch. Soc. Virginia, IX, 1.
- (15) Chalkley, J.F. 1955, 'A critique and rebuttal of the paper Dating stem fragments of seventeenth and eighteenth century clay tobacco pipes by J.C. Harrington,' Quaterly Bulletin, Arch. Soc. of Virginia, IX, 4. Also: Oawake, H.G., 1956, 'Date-bore diameter correlation in English white kaolin pipe stems, yes or no?', Bulletin, Arch. Soc. Virginia, XI, 1.
- (16) See: John Taylor, 'Mulum in Parvo.....' 1688.

APPENDIX A WHITE CLAY PIPES WITH MARKINGS.

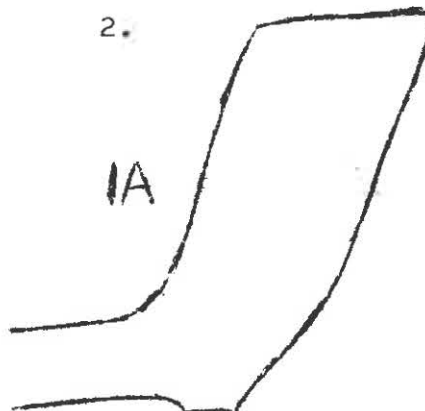
1.



IA Embossed - R.H.S. of Bowl
c. 1700-40. Many different
possible Bristol makers.

(5/64" - 6)

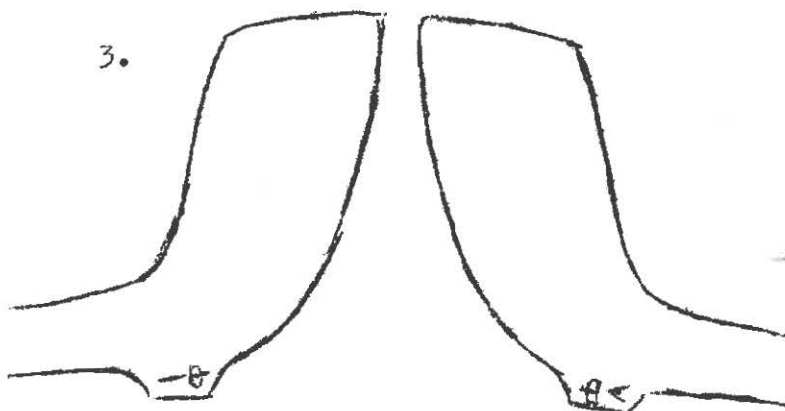
2.



IA Incised - center of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Many different
possible Bristol makers.

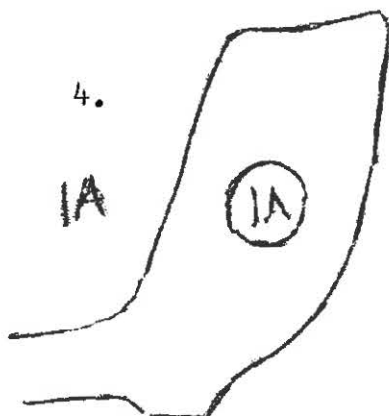
(5/64" - 2 and 3/32" - 1)

3.



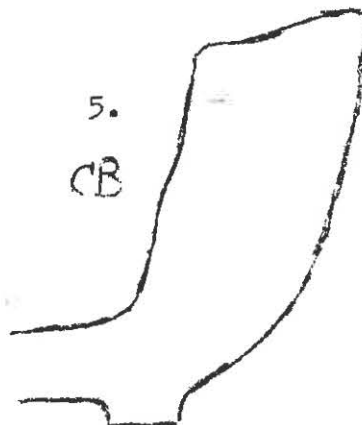
IA Embossed on R. and L. side of heel.
c. 1700-40. Many different possible
Bristol makers. (5/64" - 1).

4.

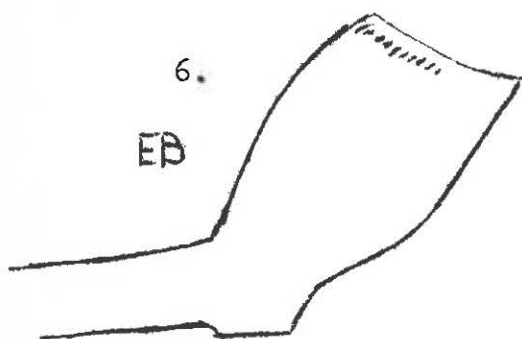


IA Incised on center of bowl.
IA Embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Many different possible
Bristol makers. (5/64" - 3)

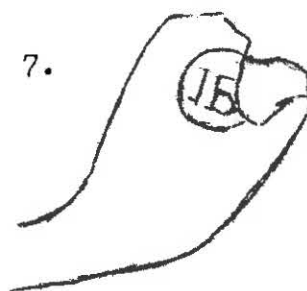
5.



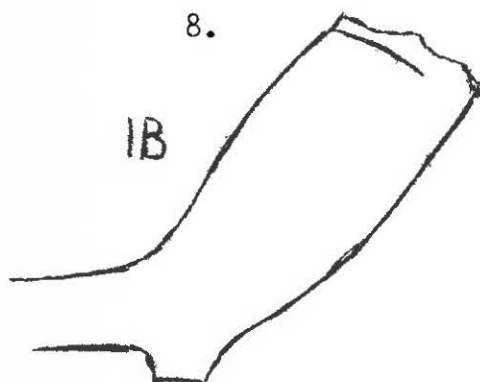
CB Incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Charles Buckley,
Bristol, Freeman, 1713, Pollis
1722 (5/64" - 1)



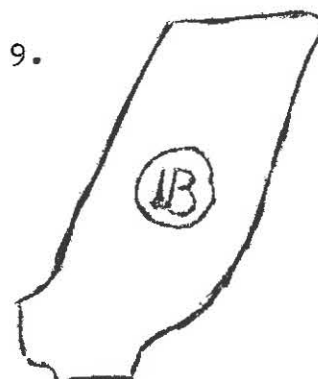
EB embossed on base of heel.
c.1700. Many different possibilities. (7/64" - 1)



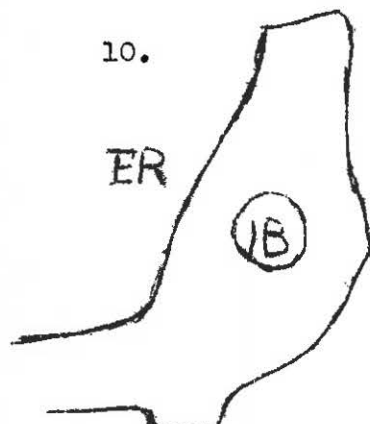
IB embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c.1690. Many different possible Bristol makers. This shape of pipe very common in America. (5/64" - 1)



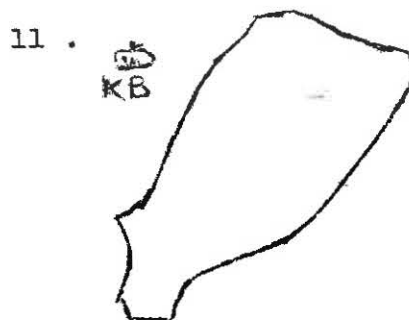
IB incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1710. Many different possible Bristol makers. (3/32" - 1).



IB embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1690-1740. Many different possible Bristol makers. (5/64" - 1).



IB embossed on R.H. S. of bowl.
Er incised on center of bowl.
c.1700-1740. Many different possible Bristol makers. (3/32" - 1)



KB embossed on base of heel.
c. 1680-1720. Maker unknown. Probably Dutch. (3/32" - 1)

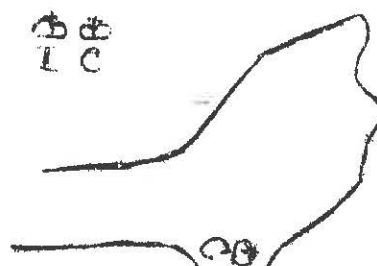
17.

12.



DC embossed R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1700-30. Daniel Chilton,
Bristol, Polls 1722.
(5/64" - 1)

13.



I.C. embossed on R. & L.H.S. of heel.
c. 1700? Possibly James Chapman, London,
Freedom 1682.
(5/64" - 1)

14.

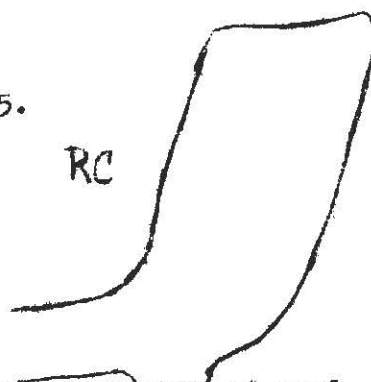
RC



RC incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680 - 1740. Several different
possible Bristol makers.
(1/16" - 1 and 5/64" - 1)

15.

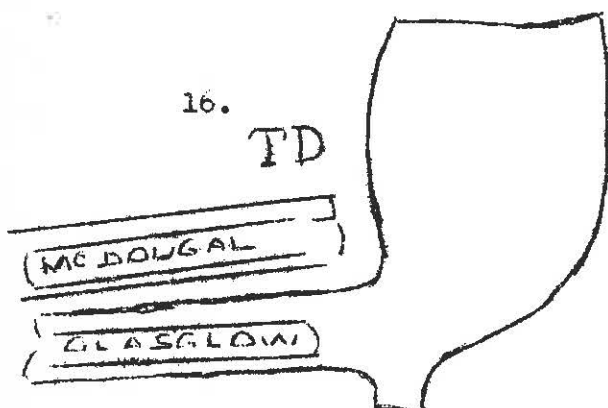
RC



RC incised on center of bowl. c. 1700 -
1740. Several different possible Bristol
makers.
(5/64" - 2)

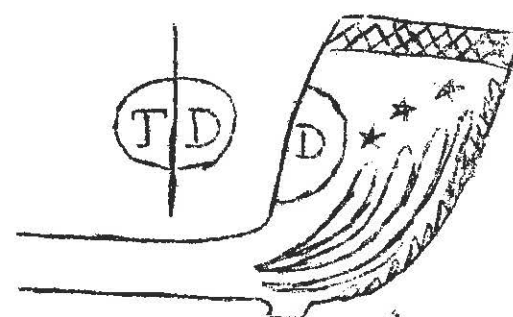
16.

TD



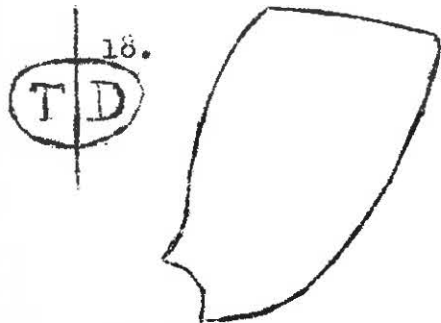
TD incised on center of bowl. c.
Late 19th- early 20th century.
McDougalls of Glasgow making TD
pipes in 1900. See Walker, TD pipes,
Bull. Arch. Soc. Virginia, Vol. 20
No. 4. (5/64" - 3)

17.

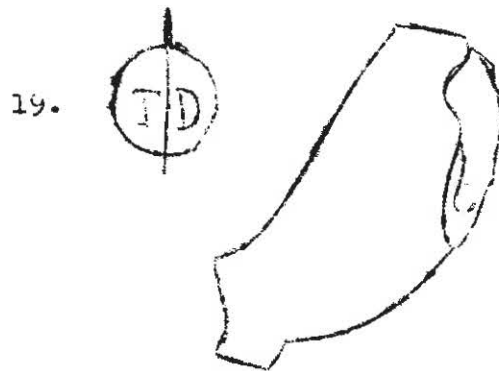


TD embossed in center of bowl. c. Post
1820. See number #16.
(5/64" - 1)

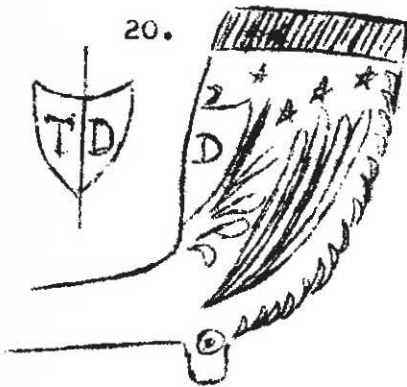
19.



TD embossed on center of bowl.
c. ? Possibly Thomas Dennis,
Bristol, Freeman 1754.
(? - 1)



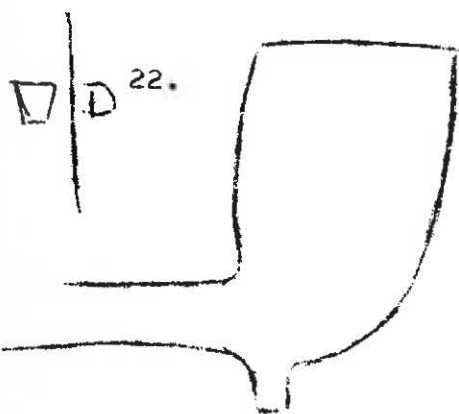
TD incised on center of bowl.
c. ? Possibly Thomas Dennis,
Bristol, Freeman 1754.
(5/64" - 1)



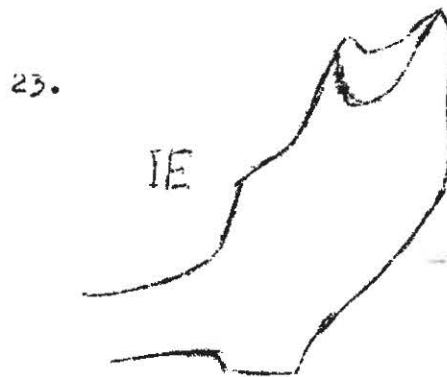
TD embossed on center of bowl.
c. Post 1820. See number #16.
(1/16" - 1)



Mark incised on center of bowl.
c. 1730-60. See number #16.
(5/64" - 1)

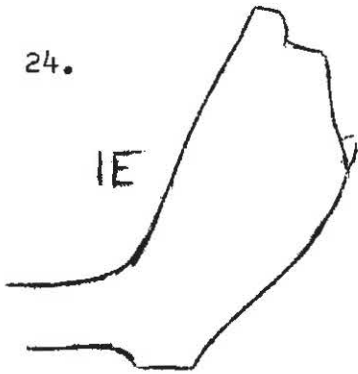


Mark embossed on center of
bowl. c. Fernys 19th cen-
tury. (5/64" - 1)



IE incised on base of heel.
c. 1690-1740. Either Isaac Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1699; or James
Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1722.
(5/32" - 2)

24.

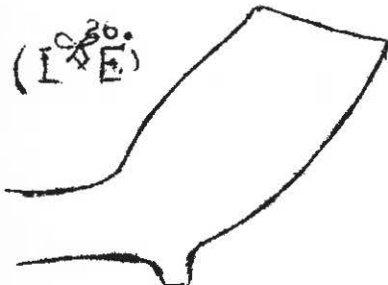


IE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1690-1740. Probably Isaac
Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699.
(3/32" - 3)

25.

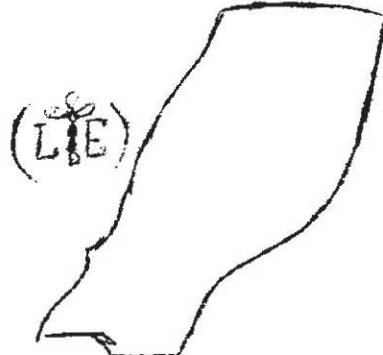


IE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1720. Probably Isaac
Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699.
(3/32" - 1)

(L²⁰E)

LE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1700. Lluellin Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1661.
(1/8" - 1)

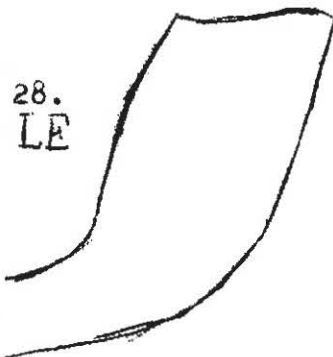
27.



LE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1690-1700. Lluellin Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1661. He was
still known to be making pipes
in 1689. (7/64" - 4)

28.

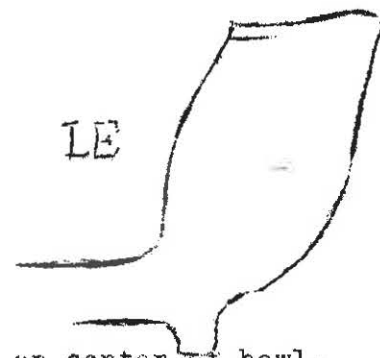
LE



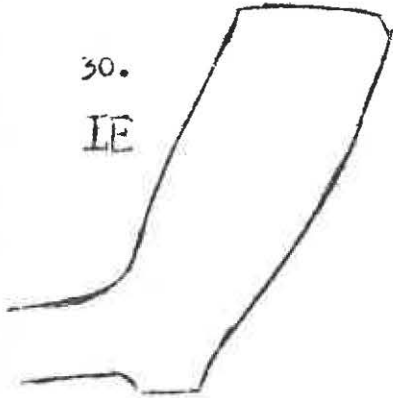
LE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1660-1690. Lluellin Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1661.
(7/64" - 1)

29.

LE

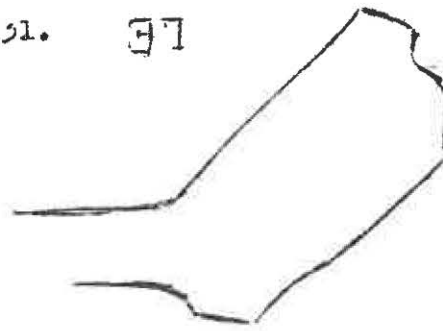


LE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Lluellin Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1661. (7/64" -
5 and 1/8" - 2)

30.
LE

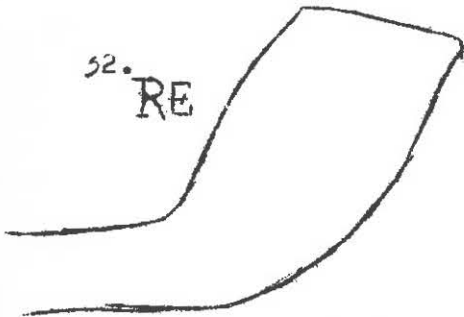
LE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Lluellin Evans, Bristol,
Freeman 1661.
($3/32$ " - 5 and $7/64$ " - 9)

31. ET



Mark incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1720. Lluellin Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1661.
($7/64$ " - 1)

32. RE



RE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1700-30. Edward Randall II,
Bristol, Freeman 1699.
($7/64$ " - 1)

33.

WE



WE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Either Walter Evans,
Bristol, apprenticed 1660; or
William Evans, Bristol, Freeman
1660. ($1/8$ " - 2)

34.
WE

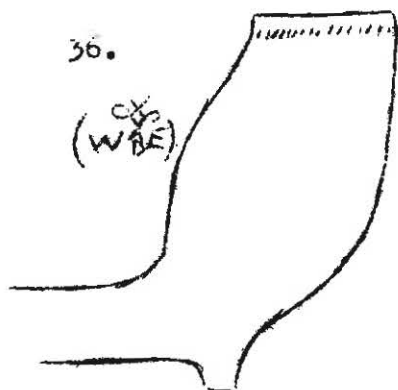
WE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1670-90. William Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1660.
($7/64$ " - 1)

35.

WE



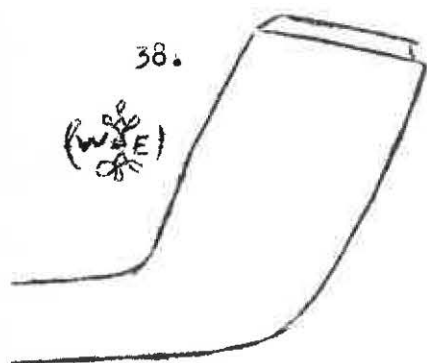
WE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Either Walter Evans,
Bristol, apprenticed 1660; or
William Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1660.
($7/64$ " - 1)



WE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1710. Either Walter
Evans, Bristol, apprenticed
1660; or William Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1660.
(7/64" - 2)



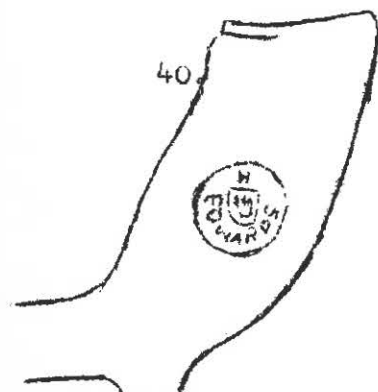
WE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1710. Either Walter Evans,
Bristol, apprenticed 1660; or
William Evans, Bristol, Freeman
1660. (7/64" - 3 and 1/8" - 3)



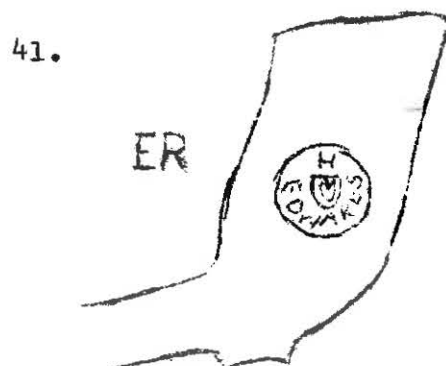
WE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Either Walter
Evans, Bristol, apprenticed 1660;
or William Evans, Bristol,
Freeman 1660. (7/64" - 1)



WE incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Either Walter
Evans, Bristol, apprenticed 1660;
or William Evans, Bristol Freeman
1660. (7/64" - 1)

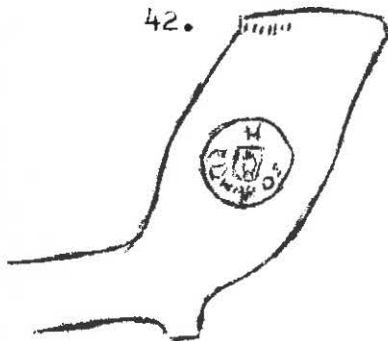


H. Edwards embossed on R.H.S.
of bowl. c. 1660-1720. Henry
Edwards, Bristol, Freeman
1699, Polls 1715.
(5/64" - 3 and 3/32" - 2)



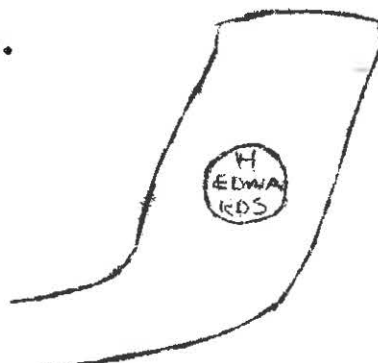
ER incised on center of bowl.
H. Edwards embossed on R.H.S.
of bowl. c. 1700-40. Henry Edwards,
Bristol, Freeman 1699, Polls 1715.
Presumably in partnership with
either Edward Randall, Bristol,
Freeman 1699; or Edward Reed,
Bristol, Freeman 1700, Polls 1722.
(5/64" - 3)

42.



H. Edwards embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1680-1730. Henry Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1699, Polls 1715. (5/64" - 1)

43.



H. Edwards embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1680-1730. Henry Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1699, Polls 1715. (5/64" - 1)

44.



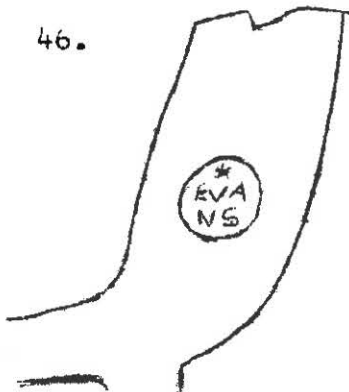
H. Edwards embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1680-1730. Henry Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1699, Polls 1715. (5/64" - 1)

45.



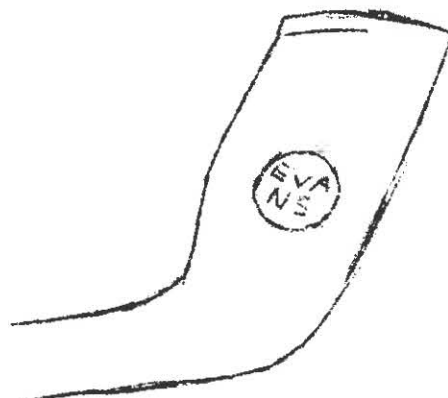
H. Edwards embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1680-1730. Henry Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1699, Polls 1715. (? - 1)

46.



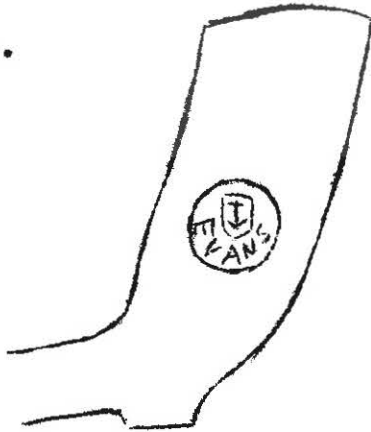
Evans embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1680-1730. Isaac Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699. (5/64" 2 and 3/32" - 2)

47.



Evans embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1680-1730. Isaac Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699. (5/64" - 2 and 3/32" - 3)

48.



Evans embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1680-1710. Issac Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699 (1/16" - 5 and 5/64" - 3)

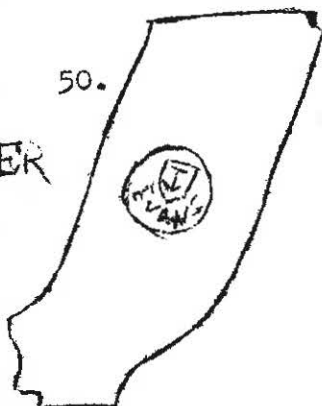
49.



Evans embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1670-1730. Issac Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699. (5/64" - 1)

ER

50.



ER incised on center of bowl. Evans embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1690-1740. Issac Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699; in partnership with either one of two Edward Randalls of Bristol, Freeman in 1681 and 1699; or Edward Reed, Bristol, Freeman 1706. (5/64" - 1)

51.

RT.



Evans embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. RT incised on center of bowl. c. 1680-1730. Issac Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699; in partnership with Robert Tippet III, Bristol, Freeman 1713. (5/64" - 1)

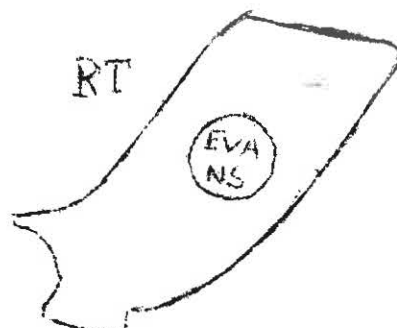
RT 52.



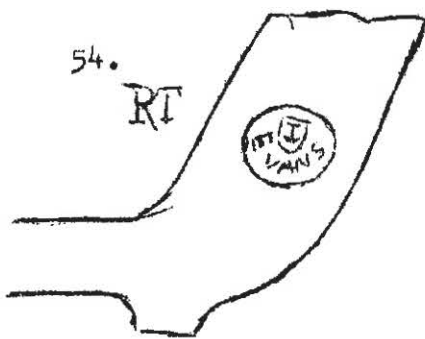
RT incised on center of bowl. Evans embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1680-1740. Issac Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699; in partnership with Robert Tippet III, Bristol, Freeman 1713. (? - 1)

53.

RT

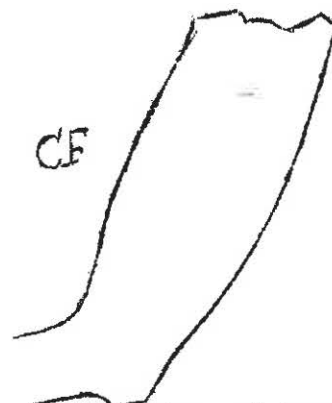


RT incised on center of bowl. Evans embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1690-1720. Same as number #52. (? - 1)

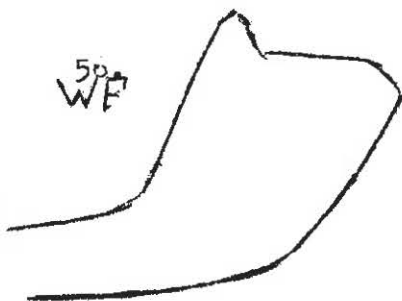


RT incised on center of bowl.
Evans embossed on R.H.S. of
bowl. c. 1700-40. Same as
number #52. (5/64" - 1)

55.



CF incised on center of bowl.
c. 1700-30. Several different
possible makers. (7/64" - 1)

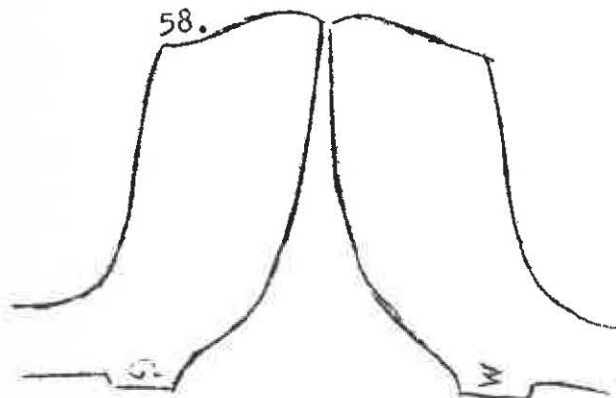


WF incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1750. Probably
William Foord, Bristol,
Freeman 1733. (5/64" - 1)

57.

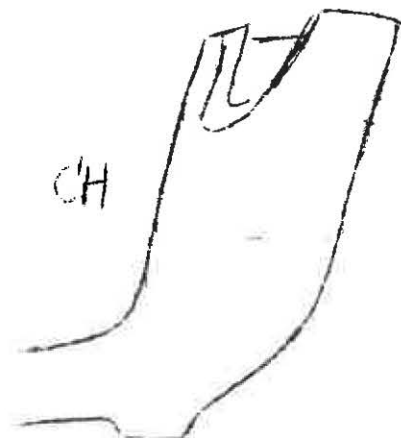


Mark embossed on heel.
c. 1680-90. Maker not known.
(1/8" - 1)



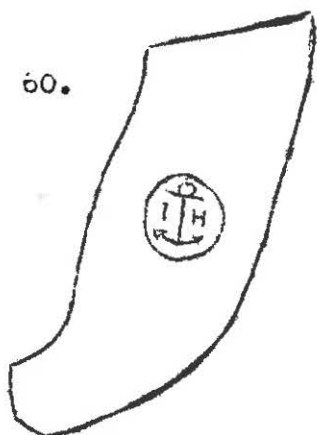
WG embossed on R & L side of
heel. c. 1660-1700. Many
different possible makers.
(3/32" - 1)

59.



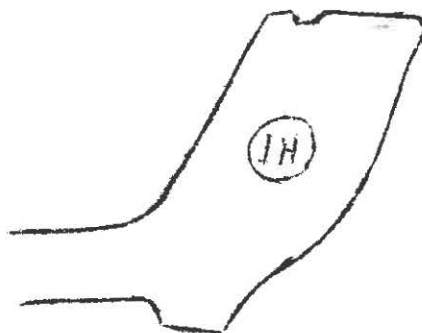
CH incised on center of bowl.
c. 1690-1740. Christian Hunt, Bristol,
Freeman 1689. (3/32" - 1)

60.



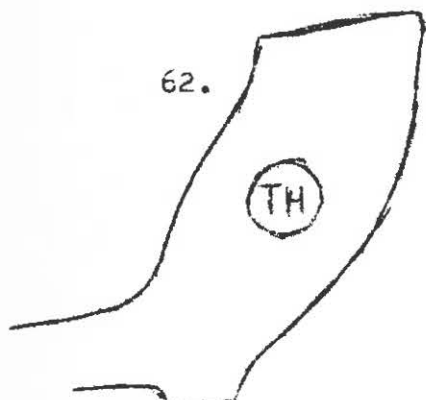
IH embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1690-1740. Many different possible makers. (5/64" - 2)

61.



IH embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1710-50. Many different possible makers. (5/64" - 1)

62.

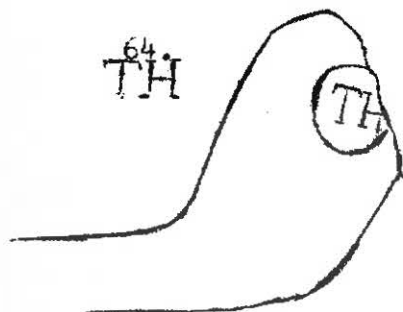


TH embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1700-1740. Several different possible Bristol makers. (5/64" - 1)

63.

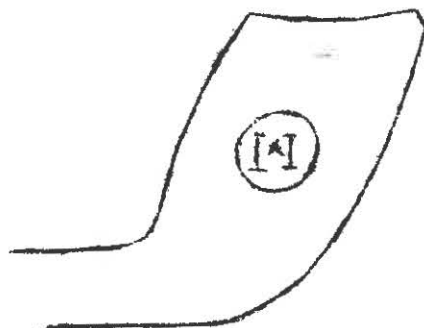


TH incised on center of bowl. TH embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1700-30. Thomas Hill, Bristol, Freeman 1676; or Thomas Harvey, Bristol, Freeman 1700, Polls 1722. Also possible that both were in partnership together. (5/64" - 1)

64.
TH

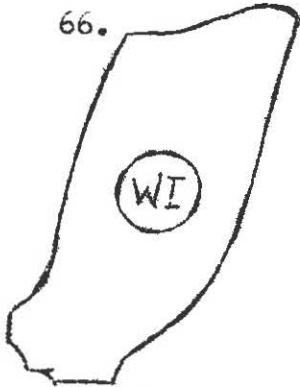
TH incised on center of bowl. TH embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1700-40. Possibly Thomas Hill, Bristol, Freeman 1676; in partnership with Thomas Harvey, Bristol, Freeman 1700, Polls 1722. (5/64" - 1)

65.



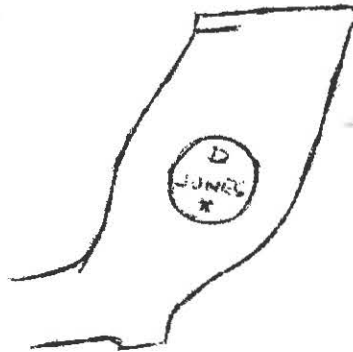
I.I. embossed on R.H.S. of bowl c. 1700-40. English pipe, but maker unknown. (5/64" - 1)

66.



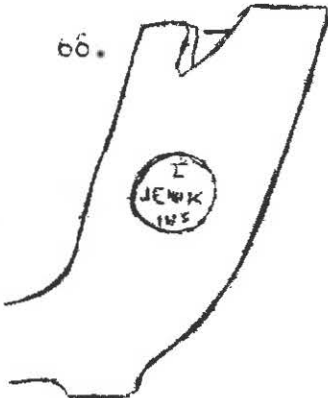
WI embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1710-1760. William James,
Bristol, Freeman 1756.
(5/64" - 6)

67.



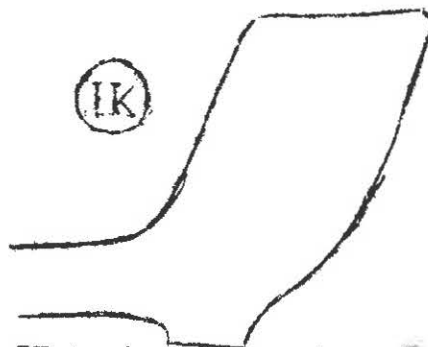
D. Jones embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1780. Devereux Jones I,
Bristol, Freeman, 1691.

68.



I. Jenkins embossed on R.H.S.
of bowl. c. 1680-1740.
Probably James Jenkins,
Bristol, Freeman 1707, Polls
1739. (5/64" - 1)

69.



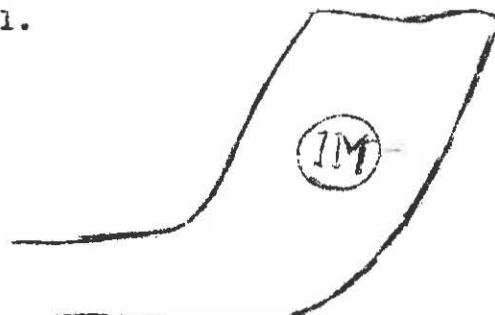
IK incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1740. Either John King,
Bristol, Freeman 1739; or John
King, Lynn, Freeman 1695.
(5/64" - 2)

70.
L.L.



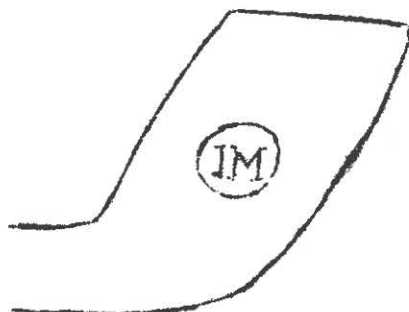
L.L. incised on center of
bowl. c. 1680-1700. Perhaps
John Lewis, Bristol, Freeman 2
1669. (? - 1)

71.



IM embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1750. John Mass, Bristol,
Freeman 1700. (5/64" - 1)

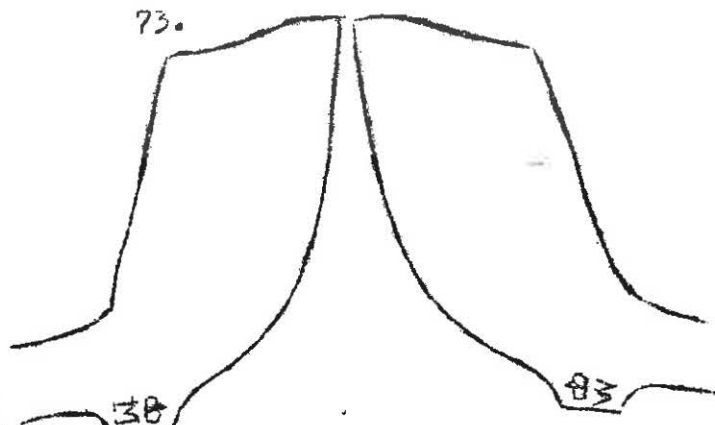
72.



IM embossed on R.H.S. of
bowl. c. 1700-40. John Mase,
Bristol, Freeman 1700.
(5/64" - 1)

37.

73.



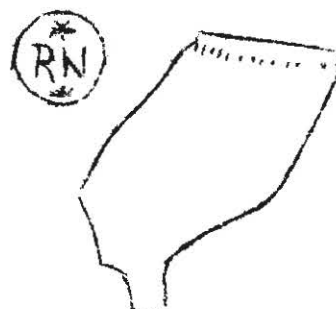
WM embossed on R & _ side of bowl.
c. 1700-30. Probably a London maker.
(1/16" - 1)

74.



W embossed on L.H.S. of spur.
M embossed on R.H.S. of spur.
c. 1660-90. Perhaps William
Manbe of St. Botolph,
Aldgate, London, who was
married in 1687 at the age of
48. (5/64" - 1)

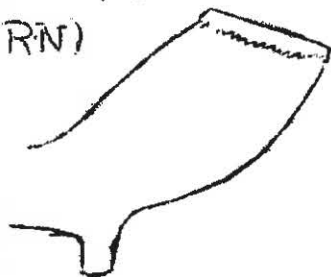
75.



RN incised on center of bowl.
c. 1670-90. Richard Nunney, Bristol,
Freeman 1655, Polls 1699. (? - 1)

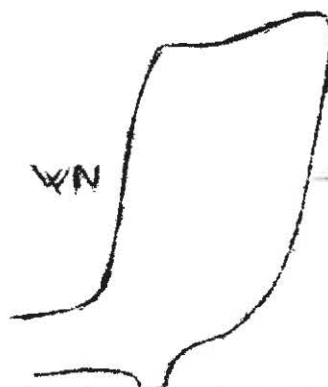
76.

(RN)



RN incised on center of bowl.
c. 1660-80. Richard Nunney,
Bristol, Freeman 1655, Polls
1699. (? - 1)

77.



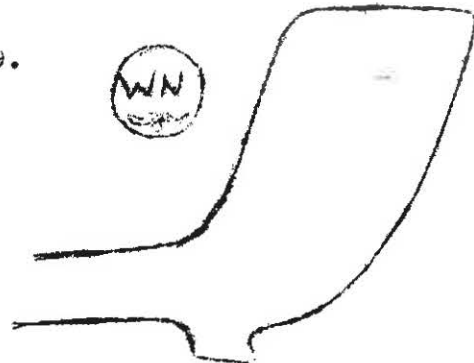
WN incised on center of bowl.
c. 1740-80. Possibly William Nicholes,
Bristol, Freeman 1750, Polls 1770.
(1/16" - 1)

78.

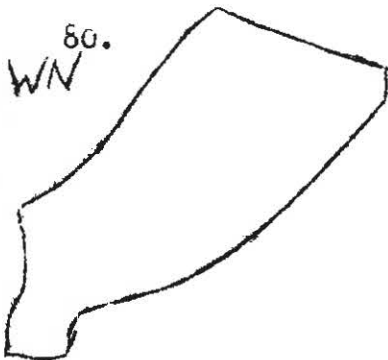


WN incised on center of bowl.
c. 1740-80. William Nicholas,
Bristol, Freeman 1730, Polls
1770. (5/64" - 1)

79.

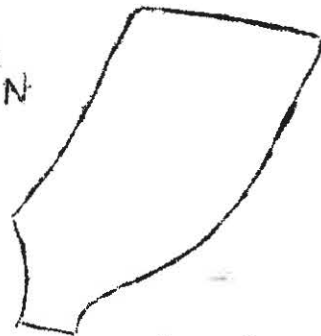


WN incised on center of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Either William Nicholas,
Bristol, Freeman 1730, Polls 1770;
or William Naylor, Bristol, Freeman
1722. (5/64" - 1)

80.
WN

WN incised on center of bowl.
c. 1690-1710. Maker unknown.
(? - 1)

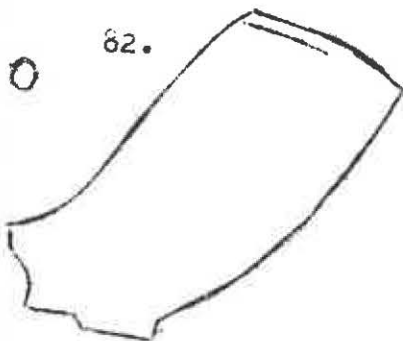
81.

1A
WN

Marks on center of bowl.
c. 1720-50. Partnership between
two Bristol makers, one of which
was probably William Nicholas,
Bristol, Freeman 1730, Polls 1770.
(? - 1)

O

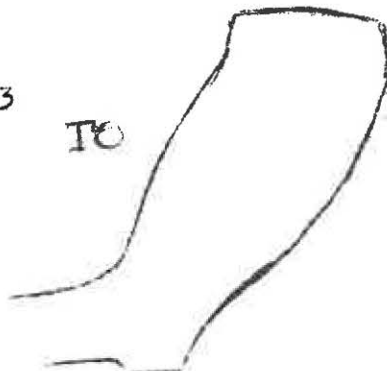
82.



O incised on center of bowl.
c. 1690-1700. Many different
possible makers. (5/64" - 1)

83

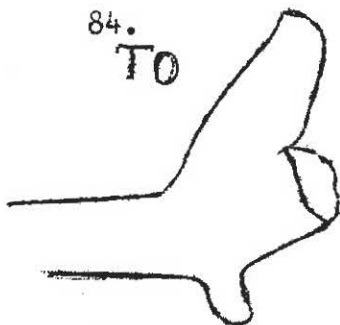
TO



TO incised on center of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Several different
possible Bristol and Chester makers.
(5/64" - 1, 5/32" - 3 and 7/64" - 1)

84.

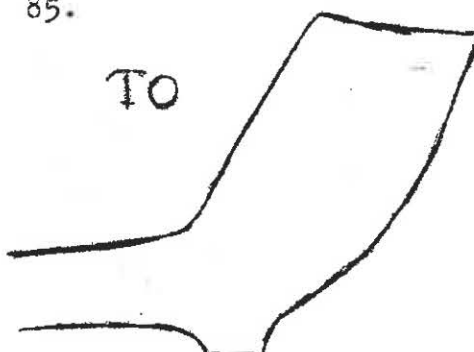
TO



TO incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1710. Possibly
Thomas Owen, Bristol, Freeman
1698. ($3/32$ " - 1)

85.

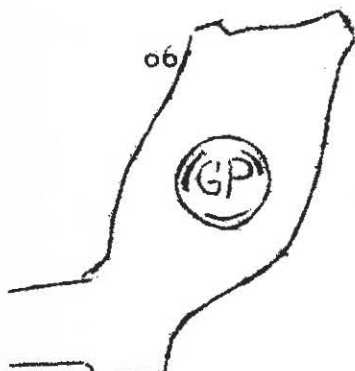
TO



TO incised on center of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Several different
possible Bristol and Chester
makers. ($3/32$ " - 1)

86.

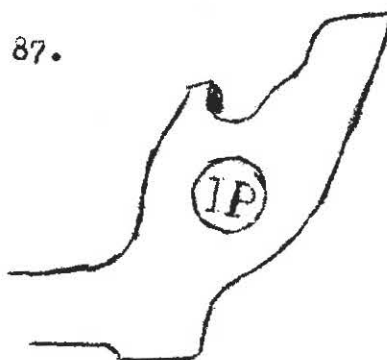
GP



GP embossed on R.H.S. of bowl
c. 1680-1730. George
Pritchard, Bristol, Freeman
1696. ($5/64$ " - 6)

87.

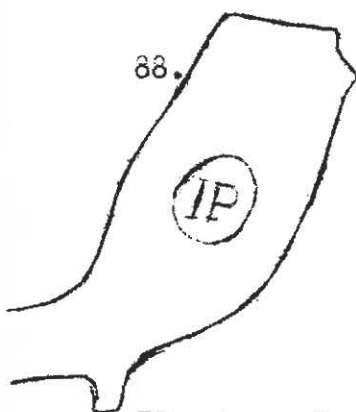
IP



IP embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Many possible Bristol
makers. ($5/64$ " - 1)

88.

IP



IP embossed on R.H.S. of
bowl. c. 1690-1720. Several
possible Bristol makers.
($5/64$ " - 1)

89.

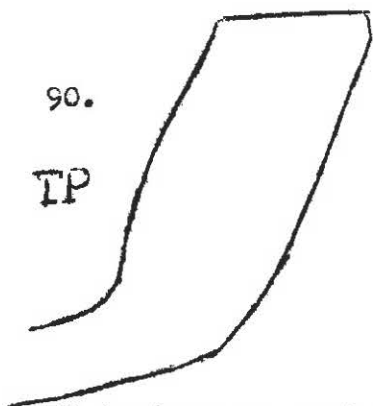
MP



MP incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1730 ? Morris Phillips,
Bristol, Freeman 1721. (? - 1)

90.

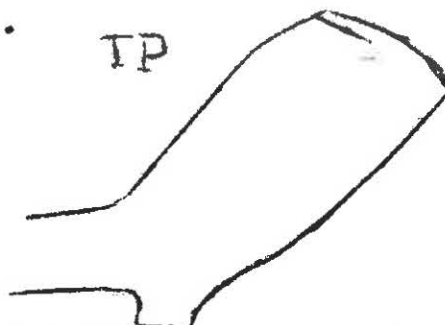
TP



TP incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. A Bristol type.
Thomas Peick, Poyce, or Poyte,
Bristol, Freeman 1656 seems
the only possibility.
(7/64" - 1)

91.

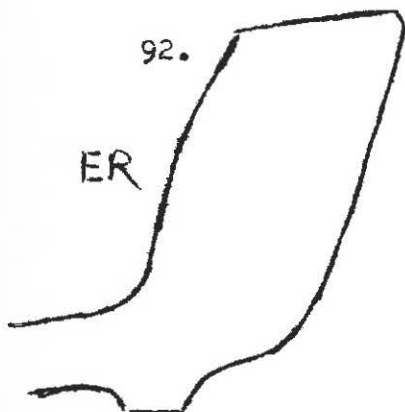
TP



TP incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1700. A Bristol type.
Thomas Peick, Poyce or Poyte,
Bristol, Freeman 1656 seem the
only possibility. (7/64" - 1)

92.

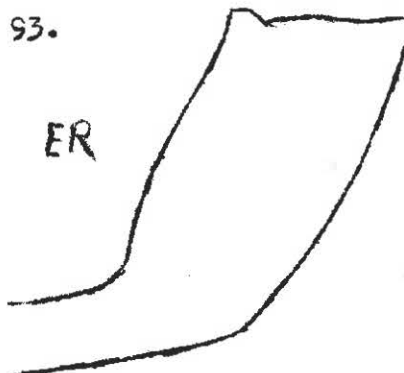
ER



ER incised on center of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Either Edward
Randall II, Bristol, Freeman
1699; or the same of London,
Freeman 1719; or Edward Reep,
Bristol, Freeman 1700, Polls
1722. (5/64" - 2)

93.

ER

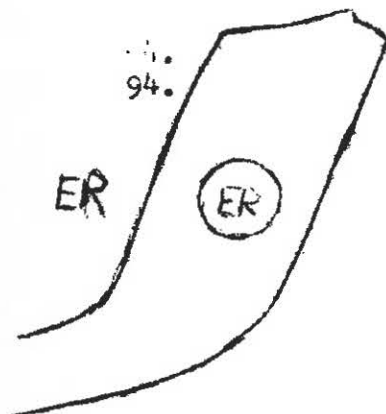


ER incised on center of bowl.
c. 1700-30. Edward Randall II,
Bristol, Freeman 1699. (5/64" - 1)

94.

ER

ER



ER incised on center of bowl.
ER embossed on R.H.S. of bowl
c. 1700-30. Edward Randall II,
Bristol, Freeman 1699.
(5/64" - 5)

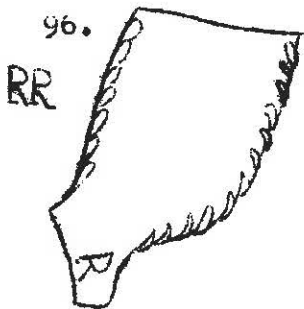
95.

FR

ER

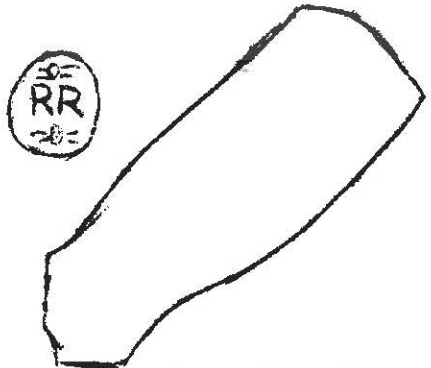


FR incised on center of bowl.
ER embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Partnership between
Francis Russell II, Bristol, Freedom
1698 and Edward Randall II, Bristol,
Freeman 1699. (5/64" - 1)

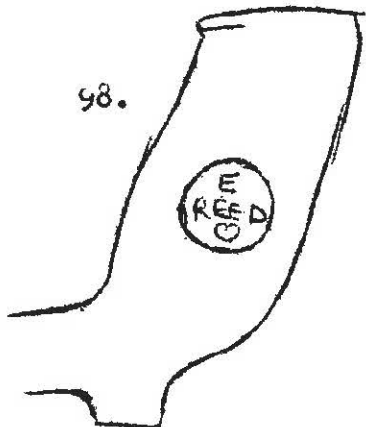


R embossed on L.H.S. of spur.
R. embossed on R.H.S. of spur.
c. 19th century. Perhaps Ring
and Company of Bristol
working 1868, or Richard Ring
Bristol, working in 1822.
(? - 1)

97.

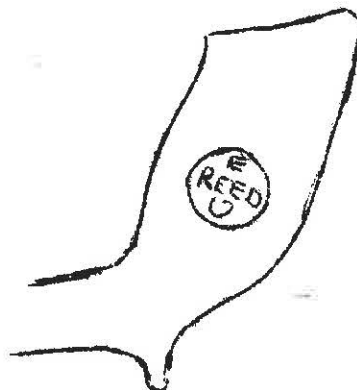


RR embossed on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1720. Possibly Richard
Richards, Bristol, Freeman 1713,
(5/64" - 1)

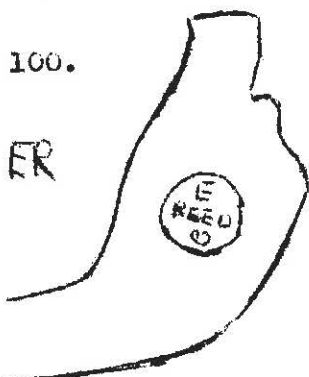


E. Reed embossed on R.H.S. of
bowl. c. 1680-1730. Edward Reed,
Bristol, Freedom 1706, Polls
1722. (5/64" - 1)

99.

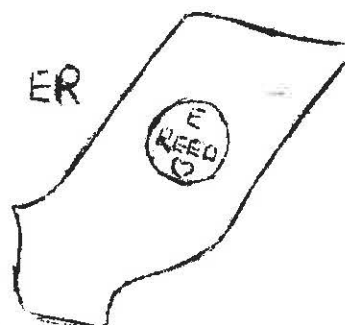


E. Reed embossed on R.H.S. of bowl,
c. 1680-1730. The same maker as no.
98. (5/64" - 1)



ER incised on center of bowl.
E. Reed embossed on R.H.S.
of bowl. c. 1680-1730. Same
maker as no. 98.
(5/64" - 1)

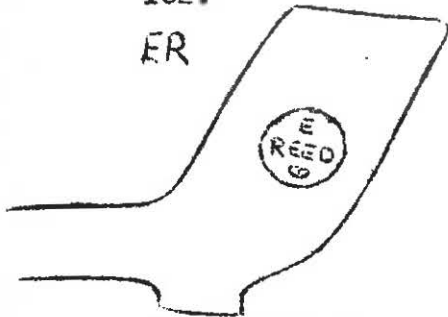
101.



ER incised on center of bowl.
E. Reed embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Edward Reed, Bristol,
Freedom 1706, Polls 1722. (? - 1)

102.

ER



ER incised on center of bowl.
E. Reed embossed on R.H.S.
of bowl. c. 1680-1730. Same
as number # 101. (5/64" - 1)

103.

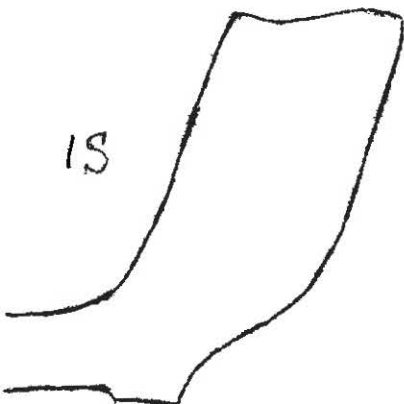
S



S incised on center of bowl.
c. 1670-1700. Probably a Bristol
maker. (3/32" - 1)

104.

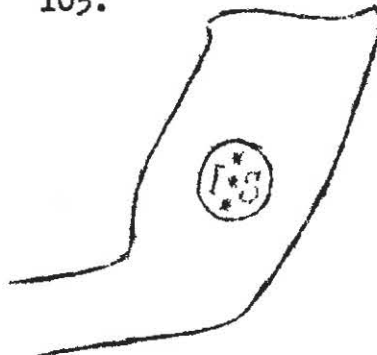
IS



IS incised on center of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Many possible
Bristol makers. (2/32" - 1)

105.

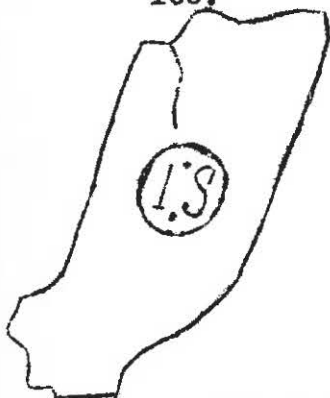
IS



IS embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Many possible Bristol
makers. (3/32" - 1)

106.

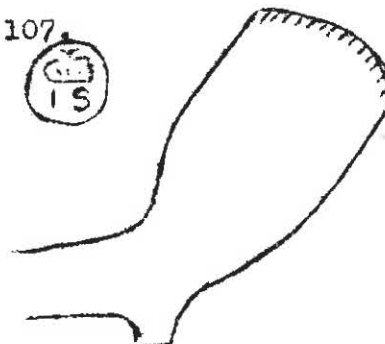
IS



IS embossed on R.H.S. of bowl
c. 1700-30. Several possible
Bristol makers. (5/64" - 6
and 3/32" - 4)

107.

IS



IS embossed on base of heel.
c. 1690-1720. A Dutch pipe.
(5/64" - 2)

108.

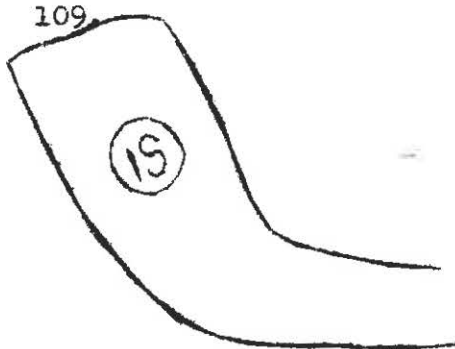
IS



IS incised on center of bowl.
c. ? Many possible makers.
(? - 1)

109.

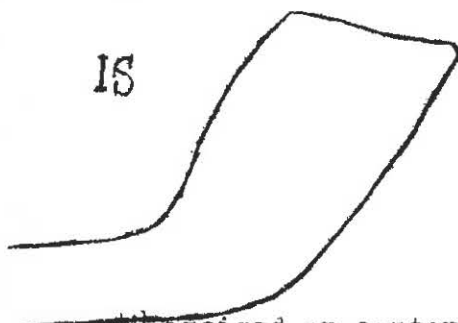
IS



IS embossed on L.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1690-1730. Many different possible,
Bristol makers.
(5/64" - 1)

110.

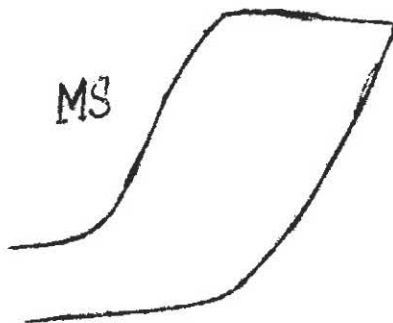
IS



IS incised on center of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Many possible
Bristol makers. (5/64" - 1)

111.

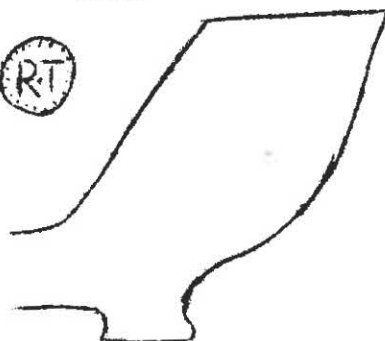
MS



MS incised on center of bowl.
c. 1690-1720. Possibly Michael
Simpson, London, Freeman 1694.
(5/64" - 1)

112.

RT



RT embossed on bottom of heel.
c. 1740. Robert Tippet III,
Bristol, Freedom 1713.
(? - 1)

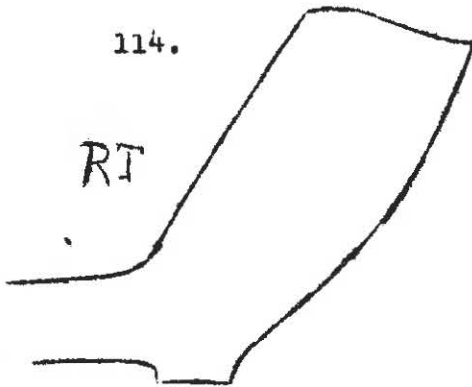
113.

RT



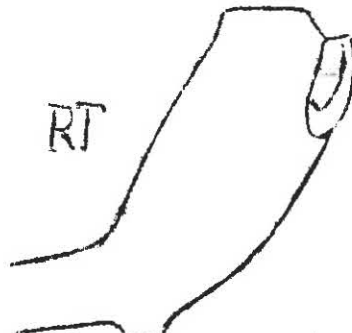
RT incised on center of bowl.
c. 1640-60. Robert Tippet II,
Bristol, Freedom 1678. (5/32" - 1)

114.



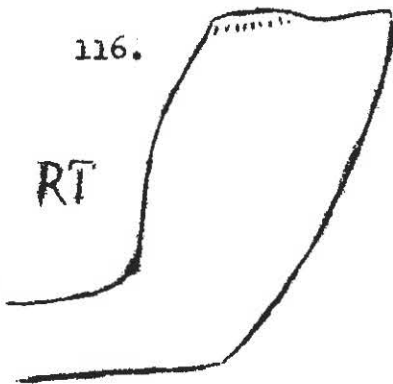
RT incised on base of heel.
c. 1690-1740. Either Robert
Tippett II, Bristol, Freedom
1678; or Robert Tippett III,
Bristol, Freedom 1713.
($3/32''$ - 3 and $7/64''$ - 2)

115.



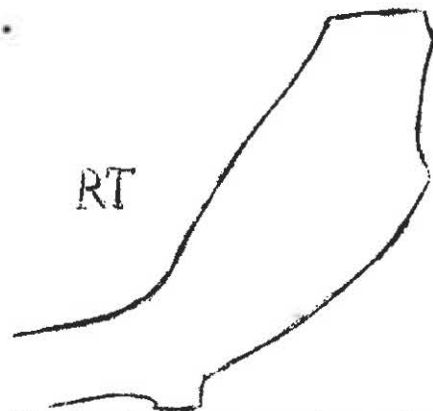
RT incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1740. Either Robert Tippett
II, or III. ($5/32''$ - 1)

116.



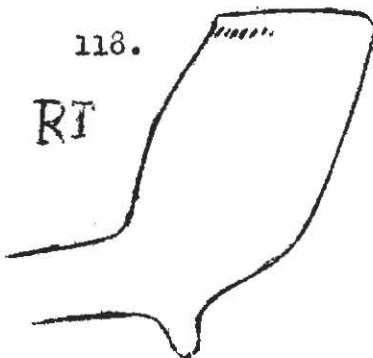
RT incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1750. Robert Tippett
II, Bristol, Freedom 1678.
($5/64''$ - 2 and $3/32''$ 1)

117.



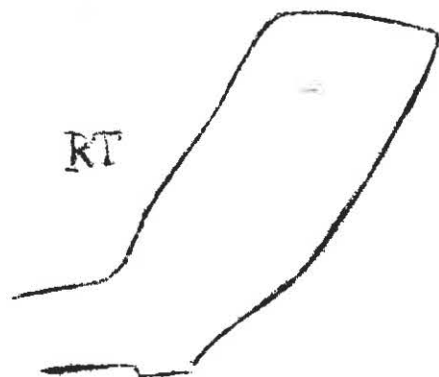
RT incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1720. Same maker as
no 116. ($3/32''$ - 4)

118.



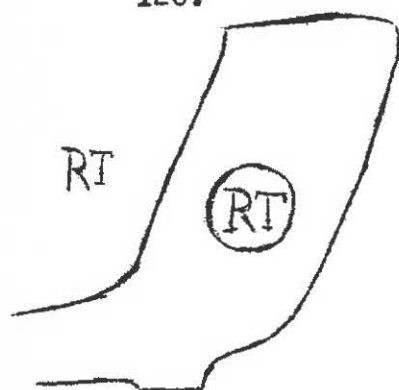
RT incised on center of bowl.
c. 1650-80. Robert Tippett I,
Bristol, Freedom 1660.
($5/64''$ - 1)

119.



RT incised on center of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Robert Tippett II,
or III. ($5/64''$ - 5, $3/32''$ - 2
and $7/64''$ - 4)

120.



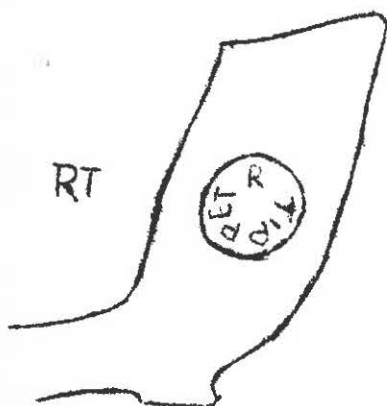
RT incised on center of bowl
c. 1700-40. Either Robert
Tippett II or III.
(5/64" - 1)

121.



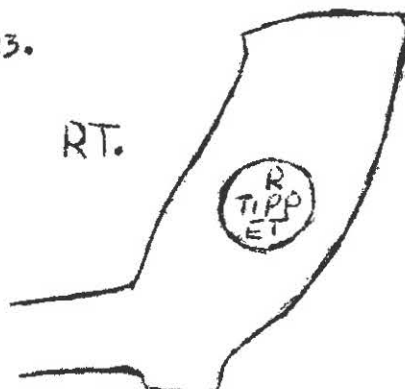
HH incised on center of bowl.
R. Tippet on R.H.S. of bowl
c. 1680-1710. Partnership between
Henry Hoare or Hare, Bristol,
Freedom 1699, Polls 1722; and
Robert Tippett II, Bristol, Freedom
1678. (5/64" - 1)

122.



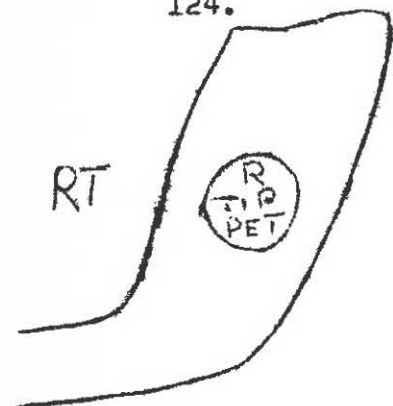
RT incised on center of bowl.
R. Tippet embossed on R.H.S.
of bowl. c. 1700-40.
Robert Tippett II.
(5/64" - 2)

123.



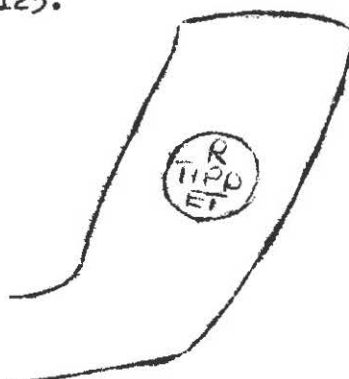
RT incised on center of bowl.
R. Tippet embossed on R.H.S. of
bowl. c. 1700-40. Either Robert
Tippett II or III. (5/64" - 1)

124.



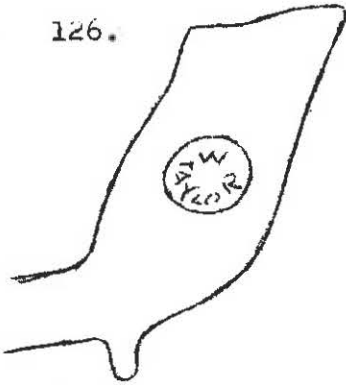
RT incised on center of bowl.
R. Tippet embossed on R.H.S.
of bowl. c. 1680-1730.
Robert Tippett II. (5/64" -
4 and 3/32" - 2)

125.



R. Tippet embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Robert Tippett II.
(5/64" - 3)

126.



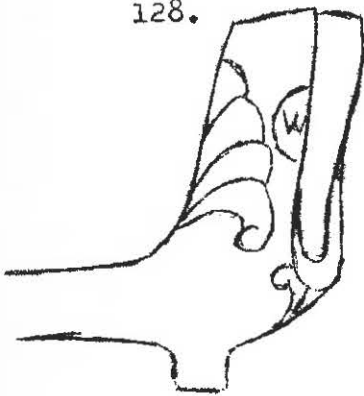
W. Taylor embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1680-1730. William Taylor, Bristol, Freeman 1688. (5/64" - 1)

127.



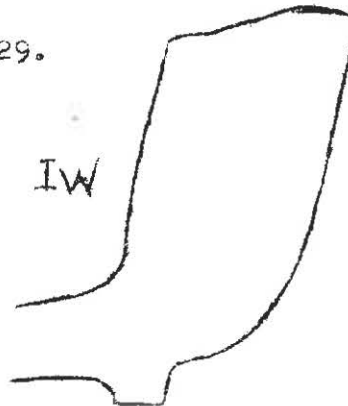
W embossed on bottom of heel. c. ? . Uncertain. (? - 1)

128.



Marks embossed around complete bowl with W on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1850. Maker unknown. (1/16" - 1)

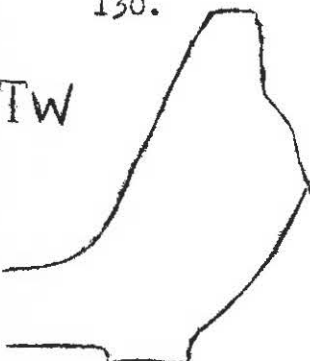
129.



IW incised on center of bowl. c. 1720-70. Many different possible English makers. (5/64" - 1)

130.

TW

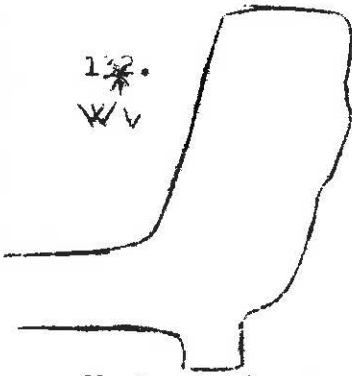


TW incised on center of bowl. c. 1680-1730. Presumably Thomas Watts, Bristol, Freeman 1675, Pells 1715. (3/32" - 1)

131.

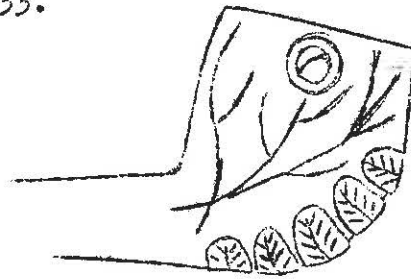


I. Wilson embossed on L.H.S. of bowl. c. 1670-1720. John Wilson, Bristol, Freeman 1707. (3/32" - 1)



Marks incised on center of bowl.
c. 1690-1730. Maker unknown.
(1/16" - 1)

133.



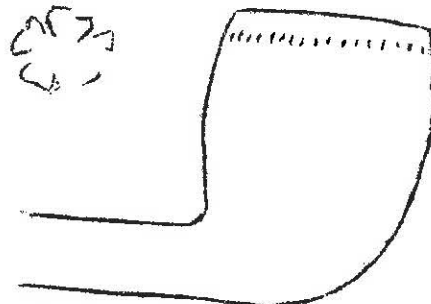
Marks embossed on both sides.
of both. c. 1850. Maker unknown.
(3/32" - 1)

134.



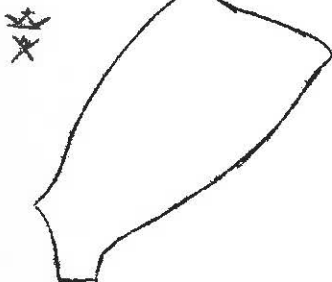
Markings embossed on both sides
of bowl. c. post 1850. Maker
unknown. (5/64" - 2)

135.



Mark incised on center of bowl.
c. post 1850. Shamrock indicates
an Irish made pipe, but similar
ones were also made in England.
(1/16" - 1)

136.



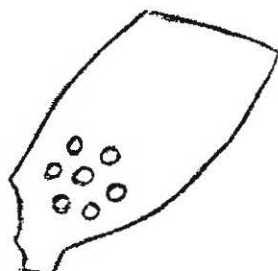
Mark embossed on base of
spur. c. ? Perhaps a Dutch
pipe. (? - 1)

137.



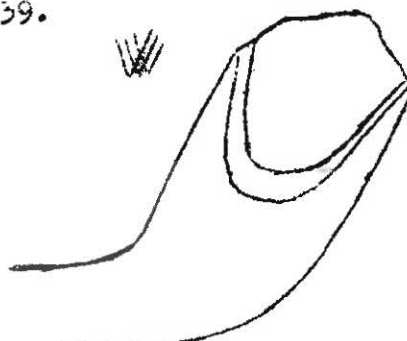
Mark incised on center of bowl.
c. 1670-1720. Bristol pipe, but
maker unknown. (? - 1)

138.



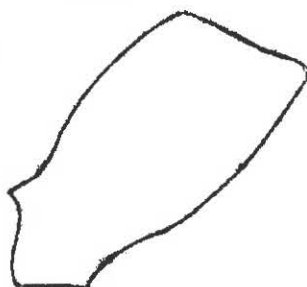
Marks embossed on both sides of bowl. c. 1670-1700. A Dutch pipe. (? - 1)

139.



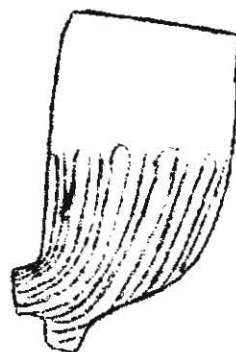
Mark incised on center of bowl. c. 18th century. Several different possible Bristol makers. (5/64" - 1)

140.



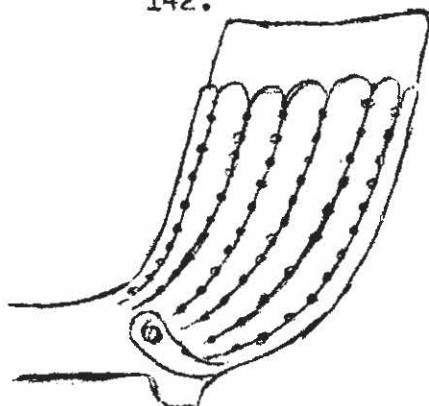
Mark embossed on base of heel. c. 1690-1710. English pipe. (? - 1)

141.



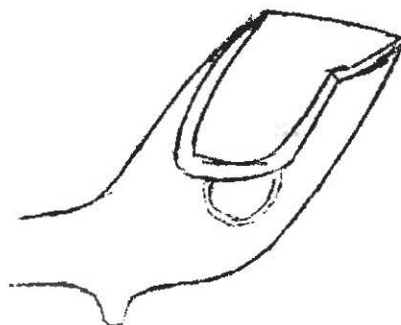
Markings embossed on both sides of bowl. c. post 1850. English pipe. (5/64" - 1)

142.

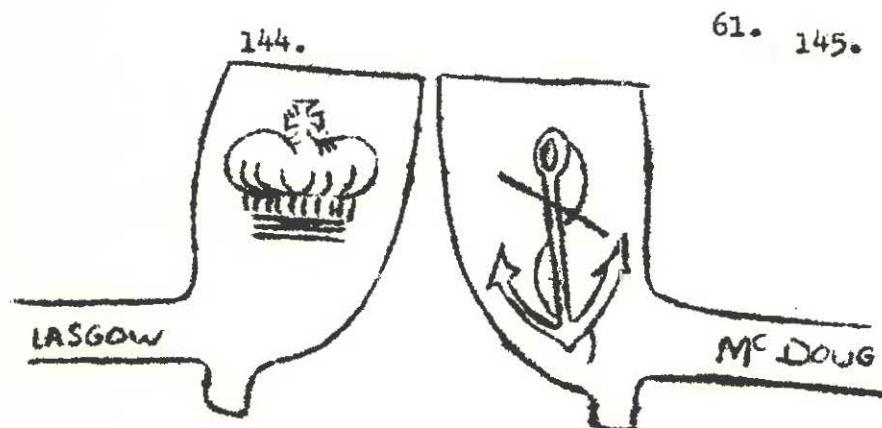


Markings embossed on both sides of the bowl. c. post 1850. English pipe. (5/64" - 1)

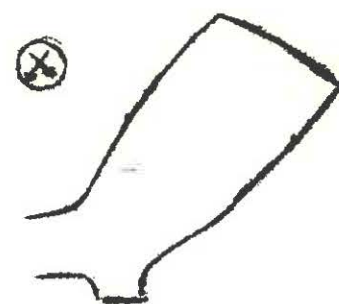
143.



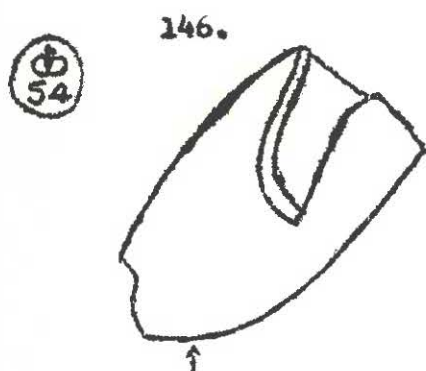
Plain circle embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. c. 1690-1720. English pipe. (5/64" - 1)



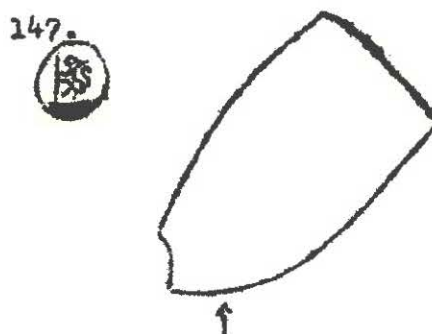
Markings embossed on both sides of bowl. c. post 1850. See number #16. (5/64" - 1)



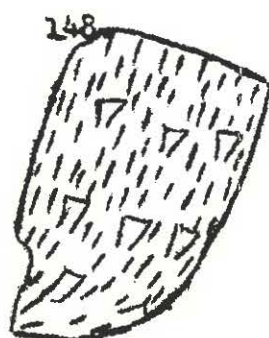
Mark embossed on base of heel. c. 1700. Probably a Dutch pipe. (5/64" - 1)



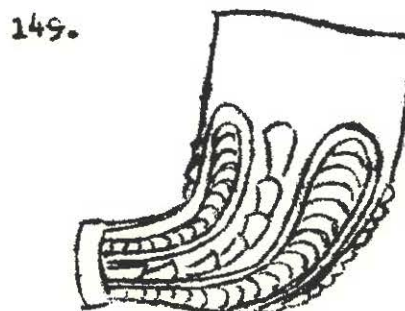
Mark embossed on bottom of bowl. c. 1680-1710. Unknown London maker. (? - 1)



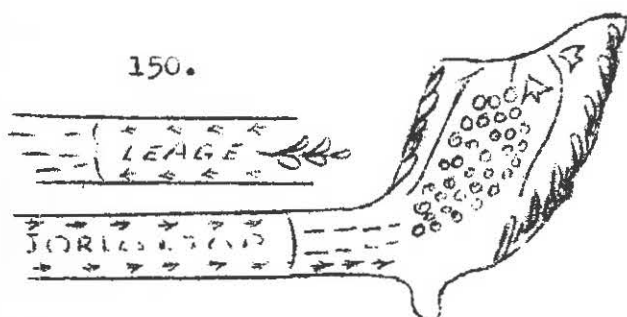
Mark embossed at bottom of bowl. c. 1700. Probably a Dutch pipe. (? - 1)



Markings embossed around complete bowl. c. post 1850. (? - 1)

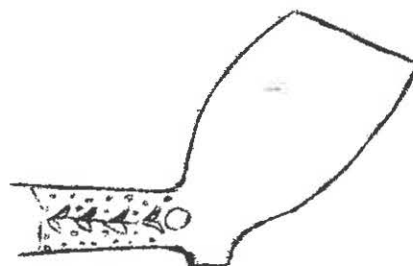


Embossed around complete bowl. A reed pipe. c. post 1850. One example found.



Identical markings on both sides of bowl. Markings not clear on stem, but it should probably read LEACH on L.H.S. of stem and SHOREDITCH on R.H.S. of stem. James Leach of Shoreditch, London working in 1832.

151.



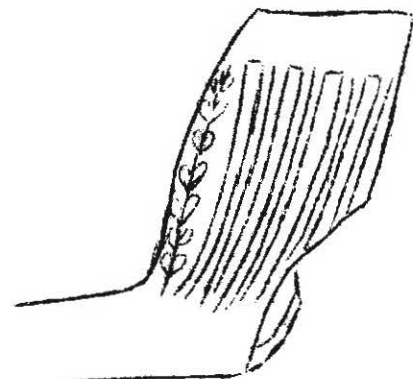
Markings embossed on both sides of stem. c. 1670-90. Probably a Dutch pipe. (5/64" - 1)

152.



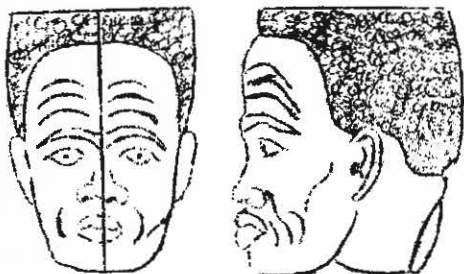
Identical mark on both sides of heel. c. 1700-30. London made pipe. (5/64" - 1)

153.



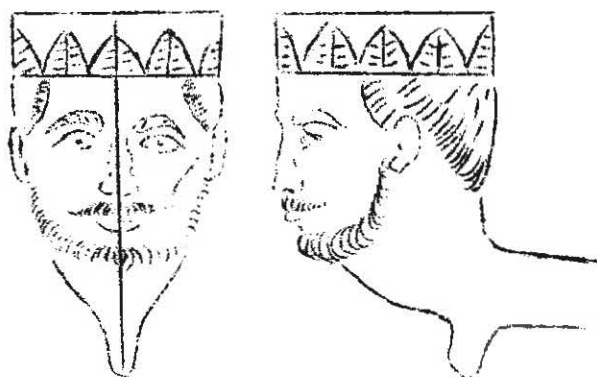
Markings embossed around the complete bowl. c. 19th century. Maker unknown. (5/64" - 1)

154.



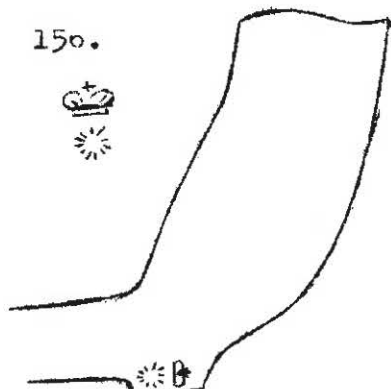
Face embossed on both sides of bowl. c. 1850. Place and name of maker unknown. (? - 1)

155.



Face embossed on both sides of bowl. McDOUGAL incised on L.H.S. of stem and GLASGOW incised on R.H.S. of stem. c. 1850. (5/64" - 1)

150.



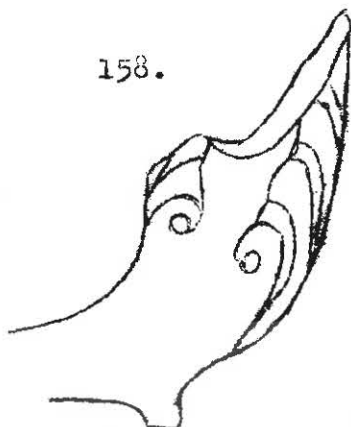
Embossed on L. & R.H.S. of
heel. c. 1700-40. An
English pipe. (5/64" - 2)

157.



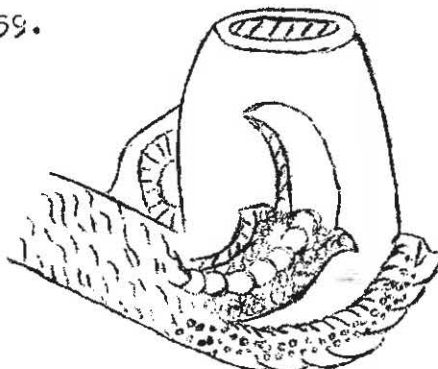
Embossed on heel.
c. ? Probably a Dutch pipe.
(7/64" - 1)

158.



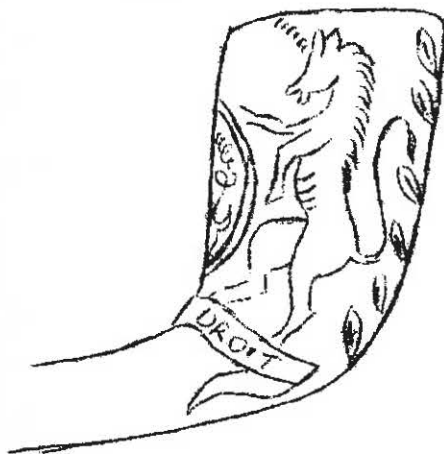
Embossed on R. & L.H.S. of
bowl. c. ? An English pipe.
(1/16" - 1)

159.

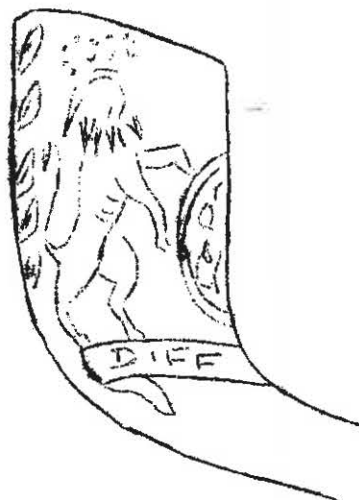
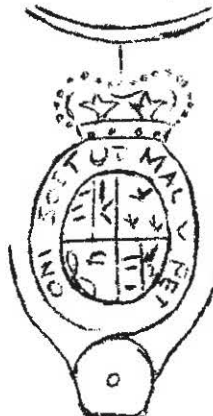


Embossed on R. & L.H.S. of bowl.
c. post 1840. A English pipe.
(1/16" - 1)

160.



161.



Embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. Embossed on L.H.S. of bowl.
c. 18th century. One of the Lenson armorial pipes. These were made by
various makers and bear the Royal Arms from William III, onwards. These
are the Hanoverian Arms from 1714-1801. (1/16" - 2)

1.

LHS

RHS

MC DOUGALL

GLASGOW.

Incised on R. & L.H.S. of stem. c. post 1850.
($1/16''$ - 1)

2.



Incised on both sides
of stem. c. ? ($3/32''$ - 2)

3.



Incised on both sides
of stem. c. ? ($7/64''$ - 2)

4.



Incised on both sides of
stem. c. ? ($1/8''$ - 1)

5.



Incised on both sides of
stem. c. ? ($5/64''$ - 1)

6.

RHS

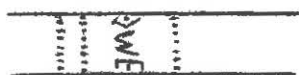
LHS

WHITE

GLASGOW.

Incised on L. & R.H.S. of stem. c. post 1850.
($5/64''$ - 8)

7.



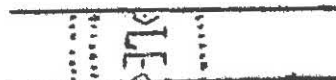
Incised on R.H.S. of stem.
c. 1680-1700. Either Walter
Evans, Bristol, apprenticed 1660:
or Wm. Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1660.
($1/8''$ - 3)

8.



Incised on both sides of
stem. c. ? ($1/8''$ - 1)

9.



Incised on R.H.S. of stem.
c. 1660-1700. Probably Lluellin
Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1661.
($7/64''$ - 3)

10.



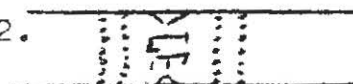
Incised on R.H.S. of stem.
Probably same as number #7.
($1/8''$ - 2)

11.



Incised on both sides of stem.
c. ? ($1/8''$ - 4)

12.



Incised on both sides of
stem. Probably same as
number #9. ($7/64''$ - 2)

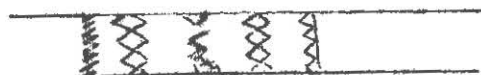
13.



Embossed around stem. c. ?
($3/32''$ - 1)

14.

WE



WE and other markings incised
around stem. c. 1680-1700.
Probably same as number #7.
($1/8''$ - 2)

15.



Incised around stem.
c. ? ($1/8''$ - 1)

16.



Incised around stem.
c. ? ($5/64''$ - 1)

17.

LHS

73 AA WHITE

RHS

ASGOW

Incised on L. & R.H.S. of stem. c. post 1850
($5/64''$ - 1)

18.

LHS

LIVERPOOL

RHS

214

L.H.

Incised on L. & R.H.S. of stem. c. post 1800.
($7/64''$ - 1)

19.

LHS

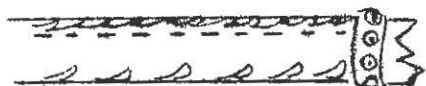
T 70 W.WH

RHS

SCOTLAND

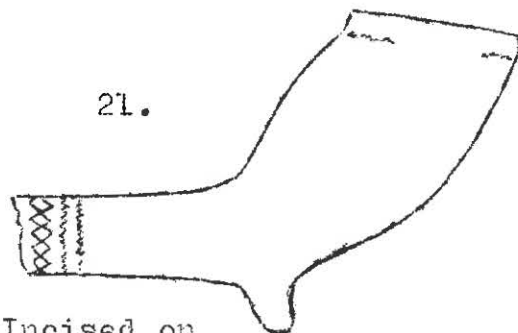
Incised on L. & R.H.S. of stem. c. post 1800
($5/64''$ - 1)

20.



Incised & embossed around
stem. c. ? ($3/32''$ - 1)

21.



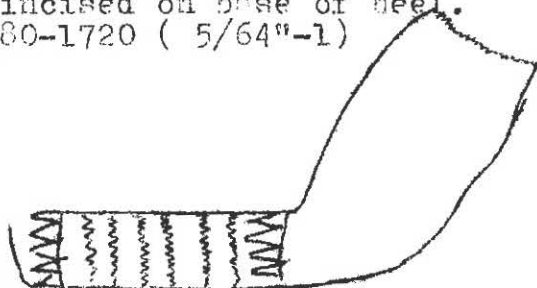
Incised on
stem. c. 1680-1710. ($5/64''$ - 1)

22.



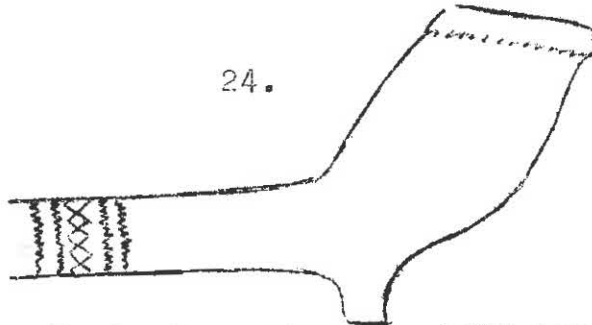
Incised on stem.
Mark incised on base of beel.
c. 1680-1720 ($5/64''$ - 1)

23.




Incised on stem. c. 1650-1700
($5/64''$ - 1)

24.




Incised on stem. c. 1680-1730.
($5/64''$ - 4)

71.
APPENDIX C RED CLAY PIPES


1. 
(1/8" - IX - 1)

2. 
(1/8" - VI - 1)


3. 
(7/64" - ? - 1)

4. 
(1/8" - VIII - 1)


5. 
(1/8" - ? - 1)

6. 
(1 of 7/64" & 1 of 1/8" - VII)


7. 
(3/32" - VII - 2)

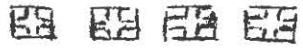
8. 
(1/8" - V - 1)

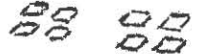
9. 
(1/8" - ? - 1)


10. 
(1 of 7/64" & 1 of 1/8" - III)


11. 
(1/8" - II - 1)

12. 
(1/8" - I - 1)


13. 
(7/64" - IV - 3)

14. 
(7/64" - III - 1)

15. 
(7/64" - III - 1)


16. 
(3/32" - IX - 1)


17. 
(1/8" - ? - 2)

18. 
(7/64" - ? - 1)


19. 
(7/64" - II - 1)

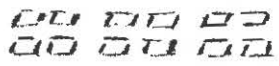
20. 
(1/8" - IX - 1)


21. 
(1 of 3/32" & 3 of 1/8" - V)


22. 
(3/32" - ? - 1)


23. 
(7/64" - III - 5)


24. 
(1/8" - III - 3)


25. 
($7/64''$ - III - 3)


26. 
($1/8''$ - ? - 1)


27. 
($1/8''$ - III - 1)


28. 
($1/8''$ - IV - 2)


29. 
($7/64''$ - IV - 2)


30. 
(1 of $5/64''$, 3 of $3/32''$, 3 of $7/64''$ & 4 of $1/8''$ - IV)


31. 
(5 of $3/32''$ & 16 of $7/64''$ - V)


32. 
(2 of $7/64''$ & 4 of $1/8''$ - II)


33. 
($1/8''$ - IV - 2)


34. 
($7/64''$ - III - 1)


35. 
(1 of $1/8''$ & 2 of $7/64''$ - III)

36. 
(3 of $3/32''$ & 3 of $7/64''$ - IV)

37. 
(3 of $5/64''$, 2 of $3/32''$, 5 of $7/64''$ & 20 of $1/8''$ - III)

38. 
(1 of $7/64''$ & 4 of $1/8''$ - ?)


39. 
($7/64''$ - III - 1)


40. 
($7/64''$ - VI - 11)

41. 
($7/64''$ - I - 3)

42. 
($1/8''$ - V - 3)

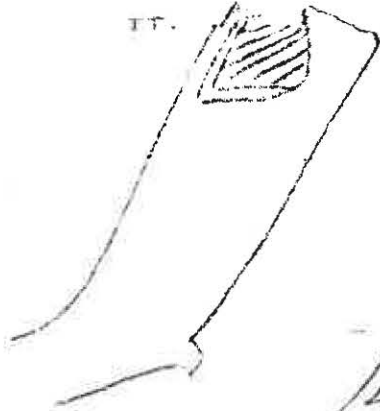
43. 
($1/8''$ - IV - 2)

44. 
($1/8''$ - III - 7)

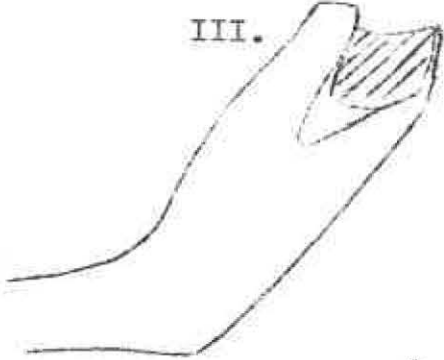
45. 
($7/64''$ - VI - 1)



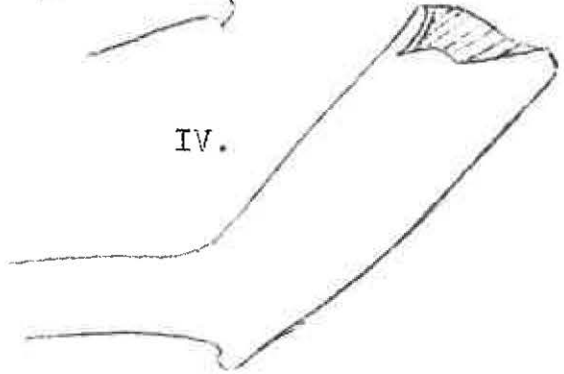
I.



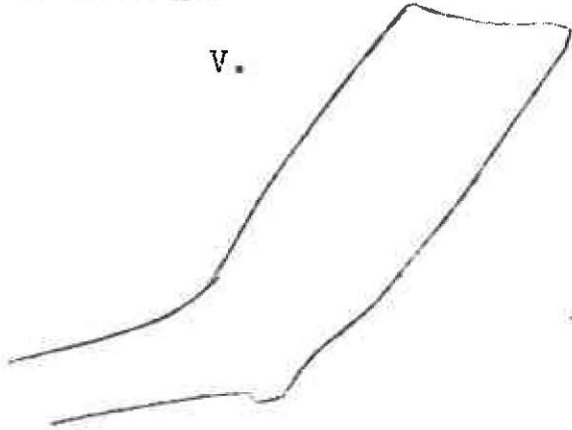
III.



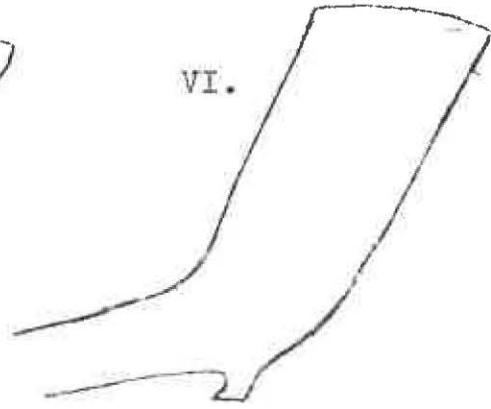
IV.



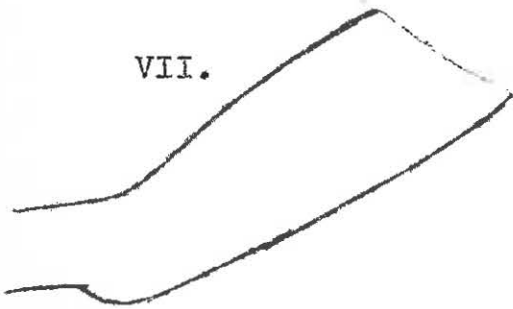
V.



VI.



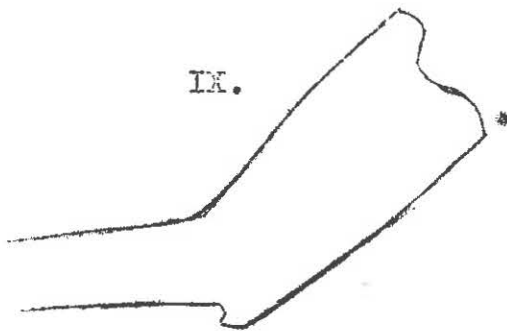
VII.



VIII.



IX.



38.



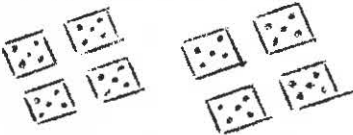
3 marks incised on stem
($7/64''$ - ? - 1)

40.



Mark incised around stem
($7/64''$ - ? - 1)

42.



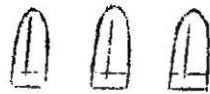
Marks on stem incised
($3/32''$ - ? - 1)

39.



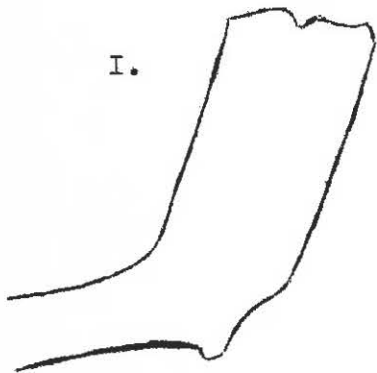
3 marks incised on stem
($7/64''$ - ? - 1)

41.

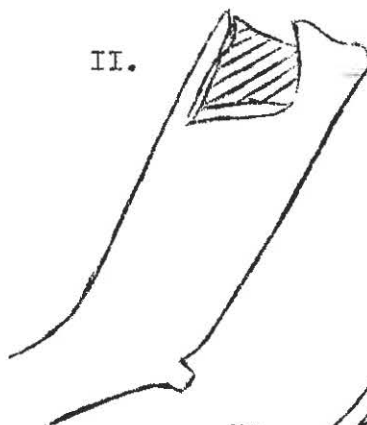


3 marks incised on stem
($1/8''$ - ? - 1)

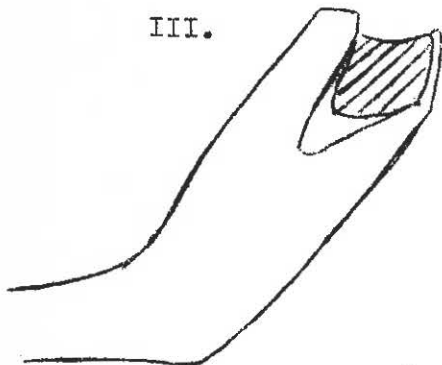
I.



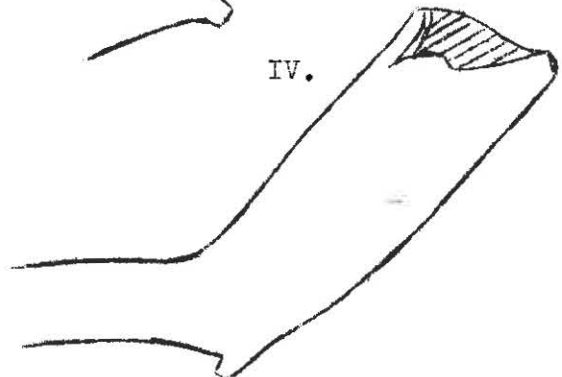
II.



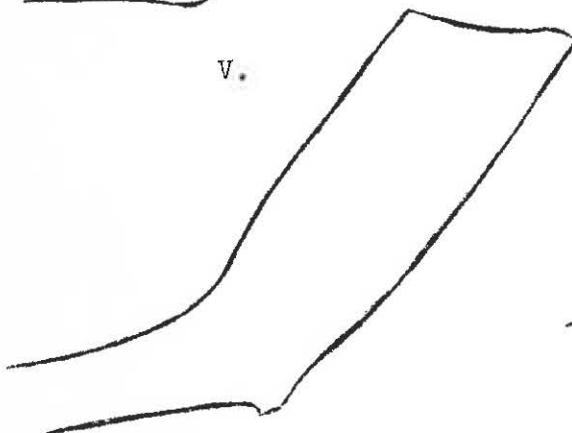
III.



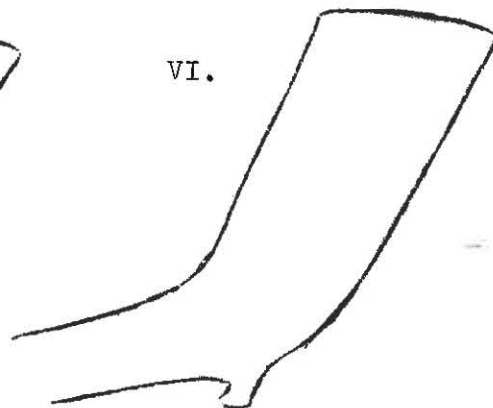
IV.



V.

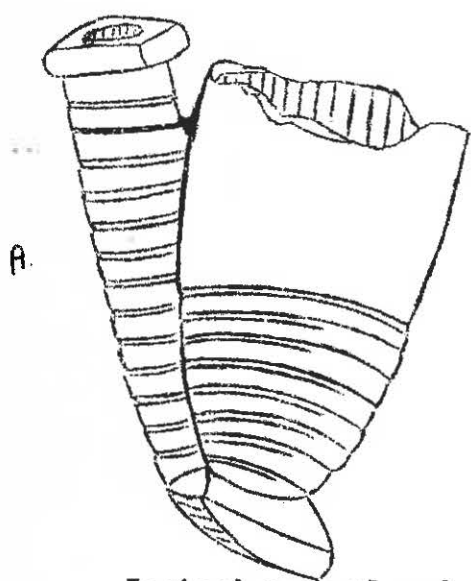


VI.

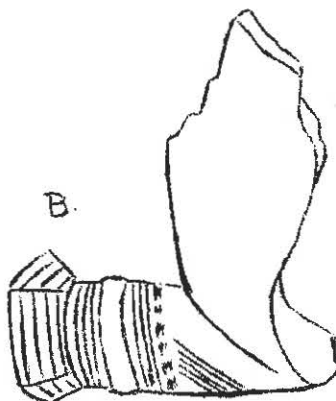


APPENDIX D.

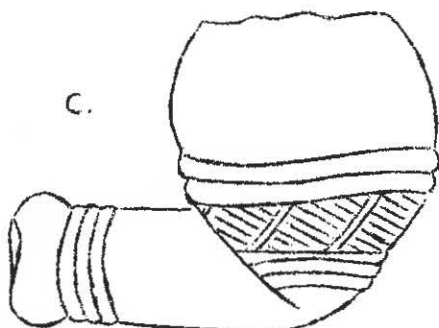
ORNAMENTAL REED PIPES



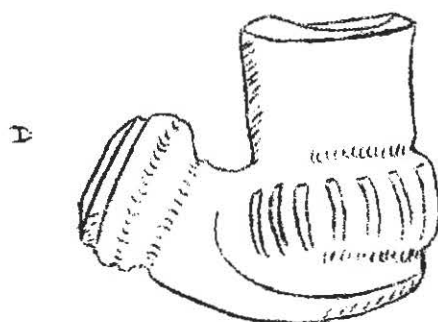
Incised on bowl and stem
Reddish-Brown clay



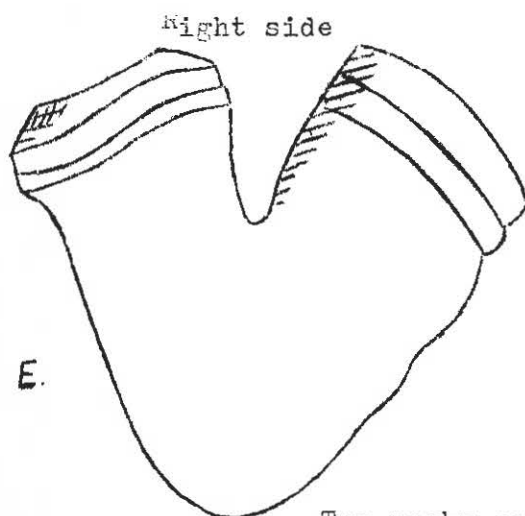
Red clay
Incised on stem



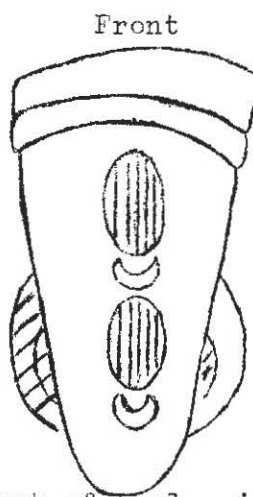
Incised on bowl and stem
Beige clay pipe



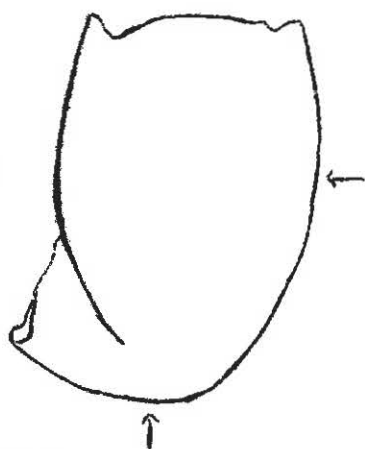
Red clay
Incised on bowl and stem



Two marks on front of bowl - incised
Gray clay

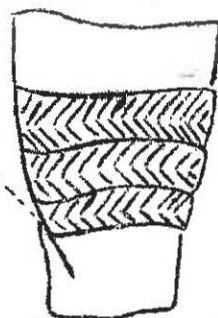


F.



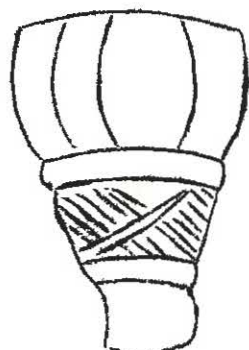
Red clay
Two marks on bowl (incised)

G.



Incised on bowl
Dark Green clay

H.



Incised on bowl
shiny black clay

I.



Incised on R. & L.H.S.
of bowl.