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FIGURE 3.G: Simplified General Typology


1. Thick stem sometimes polished wide bore. Harrison's 'little ladell' c.1580-1600. (2, L.1).
2. Slim elongated bowl, flat base a prolongation of the stem. (1, L.2). Thinner stem. c.1580-1610.
3. Bowl and foot project forward stem usually thick. (3, L.4) c.1580-1610.
4. Smallish bowl with a pedestal foot, both wide and very narrow, swelling on back of bowl sometimes pronounced. Narrower stem (4a, L.5,7) c.1600-40. Rim of bowl often rouletted.
5. Longer and large bowl. Slimmer stem moderately thick. Rim usually rouletted. (4c, L.10) c.1640-60.
6. Large bulbous bowl, large base sometimes heart shaped and everted. Rim rouletted or lined. (6, L.12,13) c.1660-80.
7. Bowl with nearly straight sides, small to large. c.1660-80. (7a, L.18).
8. Long elongated bowls with moderately straight sides. (7b,8a, L.20,22) c.1680-1710.
9. Long bowl with curved sides, particularly the underside. (8b, L.21) c.1680-1710.

Types 7,8,9, occasionally have marks of initials mould-impacted on the sides of the base, fore-runners of the common custom of 18th century marking just as they are the ancestors of the bowls with the line of the lip more or less parallel with that of the stem. This geometrical change, practically universal in Britain from c.1700, was formerly thought to be due to Dutch influence, but a study of Dutch pipes shows that this theory is untenable and Walker makes a case for attributing the change to Bristol makers. However this may be, the difference in marking and shape which begins with type 7 and becomes nearly universal with type 10 is quite clear and may well be connected with the development of iron moulds apart from those of bronze and tin, etc.

Post 1700
10. Upright bowl, rather narrow, varying from long to medium; thick walls and stems, c.1700-40 (10b, L.21).
11. Bowls with wide mouths, thinner stems, and walls and bases declining in size. c.1730-60. (10c, L.25).

Types 10-12 have been sub-divided by Atkinson in his study of London 18th century types, depending on stem and bowl thickness, size and shape of spur and size of initials thereon.
13. Thin, short bowls, flared mouth, thin stems, flat spurs which after c.1800 have the mould line sliced off. c.1780–1820. (11a, L.27).

14. Thin narrow bowls (cp. type 10 above for shape), narrow but flat based foot. Lip often at an angle to the stem which is narrow and small bored. Small moulded initials. c.1820–40. (11b, L.28).


Note: the middle and latter parts of the 19th century produced a great variety of shapes, so much so that a general typology is of little use. Stem marks can usually provide an identification as makers' lists are more complete than for the preceding centuries.
Fig. 3, G: Simplified General Typology
FIGURE 4.G: Simplified General Typology

Spurred pipes.

17. Larger bulbous bowl spur often only incipient. Often rouletted. (4d, L.9) c.1640-70.
18. Increase in bowl size which is often more elongated, with the passing of time. (6c, L.14,15) c.1660-80.
19. Very long bowl with straighter sides resembling Fig. 3, no.8 (L.19) c.1690-1710.
21. Bowl with flowing forward curve and generally fairly thick. Stem usually medium thick. (9a) c.1700-40.
22. Large bowl, thinning in later examples. Long forward spur. Lip often at a rising angle to the stem, which is thinner in later examples. c.1730-80.
23. Thin bowls with thin stems and long forward spurs. Front of the bowl straighter and less projecting. c.1760-1800. (L.26).

Pipes without base or spur.

These which are found mainly in America, as the common export types mainly duplicate in shape the basic spurred types without the base. The earliest examples are the thick pipes in Raleigh's pouch in the Wallace Collection, c.1610-20.

25. Thick straight-sided bowl and thick stem. cp. Fig. 3, nos 4,7 (L.24) c.1660-90.
26. Elongated bowl. cp. Fig. 3, no.8. c.1680-1710. Examples with horizontal lip as Fig. 3, no.10 continue to c. 1740. (9c).
27. Bowl shape as Fig. 3, no.11, with date the same: 1730-60.
29. 19th Cent. examples, c.1850-1900, competing with wooden shapes.
Fig. 4,G: Simplified General Typology
could not apply to some areas where local fashions prevailed. For this reason a separate study was made of Broseley pipes in 1956 involving a regional typology. This has since been followed for other regions, notably by Atkinson and Parsons coupled with Walker's vast work on Bristol (Thesis) and Alvey's work on Nottingham.

Differentiation in pipe styles seems to have occurred almost from the start of manufacture, since groups of pipes from deposits with a narrow time bracket often show varieties of form and, when complete, of stem length bearing out the scanty illustrative material. Early varieties are shown in Fig. 2, and by 1688 Randle Home ('Academy of Armory', above) can describe varieties of 'severall molds for severall fashions:–

Lark Heele pipes (presumably spurred pipes)
Flat Heel Pipes
Round Bollis or head (? types G.4-6)
Long Bollis (? types G.7-9)
Long, middle and short shanks (presumably stem lengths)
Wrought pipes in the head and shank (presumably decorated pipes).

It is clear that a local style started early in the West country and perhaps also in the Chester area. This seems to have occurred despite the monopoly and control claimed by the London Company. Although London is at present the only place to provide documentary records of makers before 1620 one may note that John Lyne was married at Canterbury in 1620 aged 34 and therefore was presumably working by about 1605; that Robert Godsnuff who left Southampton 1618/19 and died in Portsmouth before 1622, being succeeded by his widow, was working therefore c.1600-20; that Richard Berriman of Bristol took John Wall apprentice in 1619 and was therefore working well before that date. There are records of makers working between 1620 and 1640 at Reading, Hitchin, Gateshead, Liverpool, Newcastle under Lyme and possibly Broseley. Pipes of early form locally made before 1640 occur at Taunton, Plymouth, Amesbury and Salisbury.

It is probable that the London monopoly was not absolute although it seems to have crumbled, as Walker (Thesis) points out, after 1640 when the Civil War disrupted control and also perhaps as a result of the lifting of the restriction on tobacco imports to London only in 163810.

In general it seems valid to assume that most pipes before 1640 are of London origin and that a national typology can be used without safeguards before then. Thereafter it is another matter and local styles must be considered and are shown as far as possible in Figs 5-10.