Sudbury, Byron (editor)
Historic Clay Tobacco Pipe Studies Volume 3

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Sudbury, Byron (editor)

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- Michael A. Pfeiffer - pp 39-47 - 10 illustrations of various white clay and terra cotta pipes.

"W. White Pipes from the Foote House Dump, IA AA 96" - Michael A. Pfeiffer pp 48 - A single pipe type (illustrated), a "TD" pipe manufactured by W. White of Glasgow.


"Sally Michaels: A Mid-Nineteenth Century North Carolina Pipe Maker" - Byron Sudbury - pp 59-60 - White clay reed- or wood-stem pipes, one illustrated, w/ description of production method, ca 1850-1870.


"Two New Jersey Pipe Molds" - Paul Jung - pp 67-71 - List of references to published mold descriptions - plaster pipe molded.

"Clay Pipes in an 1875 Wm. Demuth & Co Catalogue - a page of 10 white clay pipes "Home Made" "Peter Dunn"
Oswald, Adrian

Clay Pipes for the Archeologist, British Archeological Reports 14

Broad overview of the field - history of tobacco in America, Europe, the growth of pipe making industry, processes of manufacture. The Archeology of the Pipe - Typology of stems & bowls, marks, statistical dating methods, decorations, Internal trade Imports & Exports, Source Collection, Reference sources, & Pipemaker Lists - Cities etc of England, and general
Lists for Scotland, Ireland, Jersey & Wales.
Wilson, Rex L.

Clay Tobacco Pipes From Fort Laramie National Historic Site and Related Locations

Extensive illustrations/photographs of pipes from sites in Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, South Dakota.

Generally 19th century.
Davey, Peter (editor)
The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe in England and Eastern England
BAR British Series 63

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Regional Varieties of Clay Tobacco Pipe Markings in Eastern England - Ian C. Walker and Peter K. Wells 3-66
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363-411
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The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe II: The United States of America. BAR International Series 60

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Clay Tobacco Pipes Excavated at Martin’s Hundred, Virginia, 1976-1978. Audrey Noël Hume. 3-36

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Britain: the North and West  BAR British Series 78

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The Dating and Typology of Clay Pipes Bearing the Royal Arms  D.R. Atkinson & A. Oswald  363–391
Examples from collection of “seventeenth-century artifacts... from a large trash deposit... in the water-eroded bank of the James River at Newport News.” Fleur-de-lis, heel-marks, Peter Dorni.
Onwake, H. G.

Peter Dorni White Kaolin Pipes

Bulletin The Archeological Society of New Jersey

No. 19-19 pp 12-15

Review of Peter Dorni-type pipes recovered in sites principally NE US & in Canada. Reports personal communications from G.C. Helbers identifying Peter Dorni as pipermaker in Northern France circa 1850, w/ Dutch copies produced by 1880.
Faulkner, Alaric

Identifying Clay Pipes from Historic Sites: Some Rules of Thumb

The New Hampshire Archaeologist

Number 21 pp 1-27

An overview of general methods of pipestem/bowl analysis (eg stem bore diameters, bowl shape, trends in styles of decoration).
Walker, Eam C.

“TD Pipes - A Preliminary Study”
Quarterly Bulletin, Archeological Society of Virginia
Vol 20 No 1, pp 86-102

Summarizes research on origin and evolution of “TD” pipes, as well as correlation of “TD” mark with other marks.
Sudbury, Byron (editor)

*Historic Clay Tobacco Pipe Studies Volume 1*

**Table of Contents** (both articles: Byron Sudbury)


*Note - Home Rule-type pipe discussed*

White Clay Pipes from the Old Connellsville Dumps, 36 FA 140  pp 23-46  *Note 1875 McDougall, Glasgow “Irish Price List”*
Lot 642

Lot 696

Lot 504 (base) + 696 (rim)

Fragments from two separate but identical bowls, lot 696 piece used to complete lot 504 piece.
Figure 1 - Identifiable pipe fragments from 18HA148 (drawn to scale)
(drawn full scale)

Figure I-1
Figure 2 - Unidentified white clay and porcelain pipe fragments from 18 HA148 (drawn full scale)
South Method & Theory

Michigan State University, Anthro Series Vol 1 No 1

The Lesaman Site

Walker  Ontario Archeology No16 (1971) 19-35 19th Cent Clay Pipes in Canada

F.C. Walker

Walker  "An Arch. Study of Clay Pipes from King's Bastion, Fortress of Louisburg"

Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology & History

No 2 (1971) pp 55-122

Omwake  Kaolin pipes from Schurz site  Bull Arch Soc Connecticut

29, 1958  pg 3-13

Pawson  Clay Tob pipes in Knowles Collection  Bull. Arch. Soc. Virginia

23, 1969  115-147


20, 1966  86-102

Gifford, S  "Tobacco pipes found at Fort Ticonderoga"  Bulletin of the

Fort Ticonderoga Museum  Vol II No 4 (January 1940) 180-33.

(Peter Dorni pipes)
Mr John McCashion
841 Lockrow Avenue
Albany, NY 12205

Dear Mr McCashion,

I am writing to you in reference to your research concerning Peter Dorni pipes. Recent excavations conducted by the Maryland Geological Survey at the Hartford Furnace site, 18HA148, yielded two white clay pipestem fragments each bearing an identifiable portion of the Peter Dorni mark. The styles are indistinguishable from the Peter Dorni pipe illustrated in the 1875 Wm Dornhill & Co catalog (as reprinted in Historic Clay Tobacco Pipe Studies vol 3; editor Byron Smelbury, 1986; pg viii). On one of the stems the cartouche measures 0.210 inches in height and the letters 0.110 inches, while the second stem bears a cartouche of 0.173 inches in height and letters 0.130 inches. Bore diameters are ¾” and ¾”, respectively.

Very briefly, the Hartford Furnace site is the stone foundation & assorted yard features of a “company house” associated with an iron furnace complex, with an occupation period of 1830 to 1880. A full report of the Survey’s Phase III mitigation of this site is in preparation, and any information or references which you could supply concerning the Peter Dorni pipes would be appreciated.

Enclosed you will find a list of the references uncovered so far in my research. I will be happy to forward copies of any which you would like and do not have access to.

Sincerely, etc
J & G, PRINCE IN GOU DA (see illustration) \checkmark

This mark is present on three stems: one is complete, a second is nearly complete, and the third contains only the initial “J” (lots 696, 696, and 432).

/ \ "J & G, PRINCE" / "IN GOU DA" / "PRINCE" / "IN GOU" / "J" /

The portion of stem represented in these artifacts is marked by parallel raised bands running vertically around the stem, with rectangular panels inset on each side; one panel contains "MURRAY GLASGOW" (capital block letters), the other "IN GOU DA", all in raised capital block letters. Probably the Firm of Jan Prince, in operation from 1773 to 1898 (Oswald, 1975).

MURRAY GLASGOW  \checkmark

One example recovered, lot 503. A plain stem with impressed letters, "MURRAY" on one side, "GLASGOW" on the other side. Identified as William Murray and Company, in operation from 1820–1861 (Oswald, 1975)

McDOUGALL GLASGOW  \checkmark

Two examples of this mark were recovered: one is complete and the other is fragmentary (lots 696, 429).

/ \ "McDOUGALL" / "GLASGOW" / "McDOU" / "SGOW" /

A plain stem with impressed letters, "McDOUGALL" on one side and "GLASGOW" on the other. Identified as Duncan McDougall and Company, the Glasgow Pipe Manufactory, in operation from 1847 to 1868 (Oswald, 1975).
HOME RULE  (see illustration)  

One pipe bowl fragment, with only a portion of the design intact. The design consists of the word “HOME” in capital block letters, running in a semi-circular pattern above the remainder of the design. The central element is incomplete and somewhat eroded, but is most likely a harp; below this are crossed stems with shamrocks. In addition there is a very faint rouletted band around the bowl rim.

This design bears a strong resemblance to a pipe illustrated in the 1875 William Wm. Demuth and Co. catalog, reported a manufacturer and importer of pipes & pipe-related material operating in New York City for at least the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Sudbury and Pfeiffer, 1983; preface to Sudbury (editor), 1986).

Reed Stem/Sampin-style pipes

Lot 646  |  Redware terminal stem fragment, unglazed
         |  Porcelain bowl fragment and stem  (see illustration)
Lot 423  |  Glazed redware terminal stem frag
Lot 479  |  Unglazed redware stem-bowl joint fragment, very chunky.
Lot 469
0 1) Bowl frag

0 2) Bowl frag, same as 632/2

Lot 404
0 1) Bowl & stem frag w/ spnx, same as 504/1

Lot 511
1) Probably TD pipe

Lot 459
1) Redware fragment stem (?)

Lot 432
0 1) Stem frag "J" probably same as 646/8
0 2) 1 bowl frag

Arch of Clay Tek. Pipe
Vol I pg 389 Fig 37

Lot 503
0 1) Stem frag "MURRAY" "GLASGOW"

Oswald 1975 pg 305 William Murray & Co 1830-61 from Hudson Bay Co. Records
Lot 390
1) 1 Bowl frag, same as 632/2

Lot 384
1) 1 Redware frag, bowl

Lot 467
1) 1 glazed terminal stem fragment

Duncan McDougall & Co
Glasgow
Glasgow Pipe Manufactury 1847-1868
Source Oswald 1975 Clay Pipes for the Archeologist pg 205

Jaime Prince
J & C Prince Gordon firm of Jamie Prince, 1773-1898
Source Oswald 1975 Clay Pipes for the Archeologist pg 118
(references D.R. Atkinson & A. Oswald “A Brief Guide for the
identification of Dutch Clay Tobacco Pipes found in England”

Seaberry
Wilson
Noel Hume
Harrington
Bintford
Walker
Lot 423
1) Glazed red ware pumpkin style terminal stem frag

Lot 409
1) Ball clay stem frag "M'DOL" "LSGOW"
2) 2 stem frag
3) 3 bowl frag

Lot 479
1) Redware (glazed?) very thick + clunky
2) 2 ball clay stem frags

Lot 501
1) Ball clay bowl frag with heel; T \ D

Lot 642
1) Ball clay stem frag makers mark "PET/" "JORMI"
2) 1 Bowl frag (?)

Lot 506
1) Stem frag "DOL/" "TER" same as 642 (1)

Lot 632
1) Redware spunc (?)
0 2) Bowl frag
3) 8 other pieces
18HA148  PIPE BOWLS & STEMS
LOT 696
*1)  01 Redware Plumpton-style bowl & stem frag
*2)  01 Porcelain Plumpton-style bowl & stem
3)    7 Plain ball clay bowl fragments
4)    47 "  "  "  "  stem fragments
5)    1 Plain ball clay terminal stem fragment, straight
*6)    1 "  "  "  "  "  curved, marked "COME"
*7)  01 Ball clay stem fragment "MCDougall"  "GLASGOW"
*8)  01 Ball clay stem fragment "IN Gouda"  "J & G. PRINCE", molded dec.
9)  01 "  "  "  "  "  "  IN Gouda"  "Prince", molded dec.
*10)  1 "  "  "  "  "  "  "  "  on both sides
11)  8 "  "  "  "  "  "  various molded/rouletted decorations
*12)  01 Ball clay pipe bowl frag, highly ornate floral & faunal (?) decorations. Asymetric.
     Some kind of winged reptile? Gryphon or eagle? Phoenix?
*13)  04 Ball clay pipe bowl frag, molded dec

14)  6 Ball clay pipe bowl frag, various raised band decorations
15)  2 "  "  "  "  "  vertical curvilinear bands, floral motif along seams

*LOT # 504
1)  01 Ball clay stem & bowl, w/spear, similar to 696/13, except linear
     stripes are incised rather than raised
2)  &  other pieces
Lot 696(2), 432(1)(?) "IN GOU DA/" "J & G PRIN CE" stem, molded
Firm of Jan Prince, 1773-1898, Gouda
Source: Adrian Oswald 1975 Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist

Lot 429(1), 696(1) "MCD OUGALL" "GLAS G OW" stem, molded
Duncan McDougall & Co, Glasgow Pipe Manufactory, Glasgow
1847 - 1868
Source: Same as above pg 205

Lot 503(1) "MURR AY" "GLAS G OW" stem, molded
William Murray & Co 1830-61
Source: Same as above pg 205 (citing Hudson Bay Co. records)
Both McDougall & Murray are noted as exporters to America & W. Indies

Lot 642 "PET/" "/ORNI" PET ORNI

Lot 506 "/TER" "DOR/" PETER DORN

1 Peter Dorni from Bulletin, The Archeological Society of New Jersey
Nov 18-19 May, 1961 "Peter Dorni White Kaolin Pipes"
H. G. Omwaleke
"The mark consists of the name Peter Dorni in block letters...
in relief upon a flattened rectangular panel, parallel with the length of
the stem, at either end of which are combinations of very evenly
spaced, deeply depressed, rouletted lines, and narrow, raised
bands of alternately spaced "oak" leaves, also in relief, encircling
the stem." (over)
Lot 506, 6-12  "PETER DORNI"

Examples have been found at

1. Fort Ticonderoga, NY
2. Seven Mile House, north of Albany, NY
3. Travis site, Travis, Long Island
4. Ouiatanon site, Wabash Township, Indiana
5. Ontario (no specific site given)
6. Delaware (no specific site given)

1. Fort Ticonderoga — Constructed by French 1755, abandoned by Americans shortly after Rev. War. Looted by local citizenry for building stones through 19th century.

Excavations - stratigraphic positions not recorded, only very loose associations between items possible.

2. Seven Mile House — Property leased in 1731; dwelling present by 1757; inn or tavern by 1818, torn down c. 1890. Excavations carried out over 20 yr. period by a dozen different excavators, and no good records kept; did not distinguish between surface collections & excavated material.

3. Travis site — surface collection

4. Ouiatanon site — French post 1717, captured by British 1761. Attacked and destroyed by Americans. In 1878 2 farms c. 1.5 miles from site, 1927 24 homes & summer cottages.

Two suggested identifications

1. Pieter van Doorne, a potter in Delft, Holland 1759.
2. Peter Dorni (Dornier?), pipemaker in northern France, c. 1850.

Two styles of block letters noted (two styles also found at 18HA148), it is suggested that one of the styles is a Dutch imitation of the original Dorni pipe. (cont)
Pipe Identification Source List (in MOs collection)

Fawson, Michael "Clay Tobacco Pipes in the Knowles Collection" pp 115-147
Quarterly Bulletin Archeological Society of Virginia vol 23 no 3 March 1969

Omwake, H. G. "Peter Dorni White Kaolin Pipes" pp 12-15
Bulletin of the Archeological Society of New Jersey Numbers 18-19 May 1961

Faulkner, Alaric "Identifying Clay Pipes from Historic Sites: Some Rules of Thumb" pp 1-27
The New Hampshire Archeologist Number 21 1980

Walker, Iain C. "TD Pipes - A Preliminary Study" pp 86-102
Quarterly Bulletin Archeological Society of Virginia vol 20, no 4 June 1966

Sudbury, Byron (editor) Historic Clay Tobacco Pipe Studies vol 1, 2, 3 1980, 1983, 1986

Davey, Peter (editor) The Archeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe
1979 vol I Britain: The Midlands & Eastern England BAR British Series 63
1979 vol II The United States of America BAR International Series 60
1980 vol III Britain: The North and West BAR British Series 78

Oswald, Adrian Clay Pipes for the Archeologist BAR 14 1975

Wilson, Rex Clay Tobacco Pipes from Fort Laramie National Historic Site and Related Locations 1971

Brown, Kevin Michael and Judith D. Jobrack and Ted M. Payne Beaver Dam Road
Phase I Archeological Survey MAAR Associates, Inc
March, 1986 (Peter Dorni pipe, Appendix D, cat# 55 5731)
Duco, Don

1986  A Ca. 1900 Export Catalogue of the Goedewaagen Firm"

Historic Clay Tobacco Pipe Studies Volume 3  pp 89-95
Lot 506, 642 "PETER DORNI" (Cont.)

II  Adrian Oswald, "Clay Pipes for the Archeologist," BAR 114 1975 pp 119

"The other name ... is that of Peter Dorni manufacturing in Northern France from c. 1850-80, whose pipes proved so popular that they were copied by Scottish firms."


Archeological Society of Virginia

Report on a part of a collection recovered by Dr. Jerome Knowles from a "large trash deposit exposed in the water-eroded bank of the James River at Newport News" during the years 1928-1935. Pawson describes six stem fragments bearing the name Peter Dorni; the illustration matches the fragments recovered at 18HA148. 9/64" bore diameter

Lot 506 "DORI/" "TER"

Height of cartouche: 0.520 cm 0.20 inches
Height of letters: 0.270 cm 0.11 inches
Bore diameter: 

Lot 642 "PETE/" "YORNI"

Height of cartouche: .940 cm 0.173 inches
Height of letters: 0.335 0.130 inches
Bore diameter:
Fort Ticonderoga
New York State Archeologist
Erin Walker Parks, Canada
Byron Sudbury

Recent excavations conducted by the Maryland Geological Survey at the Harford Furnace site, 18HA148, yielded two white clay pipestem fragments each stamped with the “PETER DORN” maker’s mark. The only reference to this mark found to date is a 1961 article by H.G. Omwake (copy enclosed). Omwake cites a personal communication from G.C. Helbers identifying Peter Dorn as a mid-nineteenth century French pipe maker. This is consistent with the interpretation of the Harford Furnace site, which was a “company house” associated with the Harford Furnace. The time period for this occupation was from 1830 to 1880, references which I would appreciate any additional information you could supply concerning Peter Dorn and/or other excavated examples of these pipes.

Sincerely,

Byron Sudbury
P.O. Box 2282
Ponca City, OK 74602

Paul Huey
New York State Archeologist

Parks Canada
Fort Ticonderoga
I. Identifiable Tobacco Pipe Fragments

Figure 1. A

Two white clay pipestem fragments. The example illustrated is from Lot 642, while a similar stem fragment is found in Lot 506.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lot 506</th>
<th>Lot 642</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fragment Length</td>
<td>0.77 in</td>
<td>1.12 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment Height</td>
<td>0.36-0.36</td>
<td>0.33-0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment Width</td>
<td>0.30-0.29</td>
<td>0.32-0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel Height</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel Length</td>
<td>Unmeasurable</td>
<td>Unmeasurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter Height</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bore Diameter</td>
<td>5/64</td>
<td>6/64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: Dimensions of Peter Dorni Pipestem Fragments

Description

The example from Lot 642 has one band of leaf designs running vertically around the broad, broken-off end of the fragment, followed by two pairs of parallel bands also running vertically around the stem. Within each pair are numerous horizontal bands connecting the vertical bands. This design continues for the rest of the fragment, but with rectangular panels set on each side of the stem which interrupt the vertical bands. One panel contains the fragmentary word “PET” and the other the fragmentary word “ORNI”. The example from Lot 506 is similar to the above, but the fragment is broken such that the leaf design does not appear. The panels contain the fragmentary words “TER” and “DOR”.

The design of these two marks is identical to the elements on a pipe illustrated in the 1875 Wm. Demuth and Company catalog.
Discussion

Many of the references to archeologically recovered Peter Dorni pipes (Omwake, 1961; Pawson, 1969) deal with non- or poorly-provenenced examples. Byron Sudbury (personal communication, 1987) reports numerous examples in the collections of bottle-hunters in Pennsylvania. He goes on to suggest that examples of the Peter Dorni pipes are principally concentrated in the northeast of the United States. Omwake (1961) discusses specimens from Fort Ticonderoga, N.Y.; the Seven Mile House, near Albany, N.Y.; the Travis site, Long Island, N.Y.; the Quiwatanon site, Wabash Township, Indiana; and from Ontario and Delaware (no site specified). Brown et al. (1986, Appendix D, catalog number 55) report an example recovered in a shovel test pit during a Phase I project near Texas, Md.

The identity of the original Peter Dorni has not been determined, though some candidates exist. G.C. Helbers (as reported in Omwake, 1961) describes Dorni (or “Dornier”) as a pipemaker in the north of France, in operation by at least 1850. Helbers notes the great popularity of Dorni’s pipes in the United States, such that by 1880 the firms Goedewaagen and Van der Want were copying the style for export. Oswald (1975, 119) also identifies Dorni as a French pipemaker, working from 1850 to 1880, and observes that his popular pipe style was copied by Scottish firms.

That Goedewaagen was manufacturing and exporting Peter Dorni pipes is demonstrated in the circa 1900 Goedewaagen Export Catalogue (as reproduced in Duco, 1986). This catalog includes a small illustration (next page).
of a pipe (Number 304) which generally matches the stems recovered at 18HA148. Many elements are missing from the catalog illustration, though it is difficult to say if this is the result of a simplification of the mark or if the minor details were simply not included in the small illustration. Among the Scottish firms, J. McDougall and Company (The Glasgow Pipe Manufactory) published an “Irish Price List” in 1875 (as reproduced in Sudbury, 1980) which lists a pipe Number 139, “Peter Dorni”, selling at 2 pounds, 4 pence per gross, box included. Of the 16% pipe styles listed, 72 sold for less than the Peter Dorni, 16 for the same price, and 79 were more expensive. The range in prices was from a low of 1 pound, 5 pence to a high of 5 pounds, 6 pence.

As discussed above, in 1875 Wm. Demuth and Co., published a catalog (as reproduced in Sudbury and Pfeiffer, 1983: 72-73) in the preface to Sudbury (editor), 1986:viii) which contains an illustration of a pipe that matches in nearly all particulars one of the stems recovered at 18HA148. While the styles of the marks on the two stem fragments are identical, there are differences in the dimensions, most notably in the heights of the panels and of the letters. While the Demuth illustration appears to correspond to the stem fragment with the smaller panel and larger letters (Lot 642) the direction of taper on the stem indicates that the first and surname on the stem fragment are reversed from the orientation indicated in the 1875 illustration. Sudbury and Pfeiffer (1983) caution that there is no evidence that any of the pipes in the catalog were actually manufactured by Wm. Demuth and Co., which is described as a manufacturer and importer of pipes and pipe-related materials. The possibility thus exists that the pipe illustrated was actually manufactured by some other
In addition to Scotland and Holland, there is evidence that imitation Peter Dorni pipes were being produced in England and Germany, while John McCashion and Martin Kügler are mostly researching the possibility of the original Peter Dorni originating in Germany. This possibility was proposed by John McCashion and Martin Kügler as yet another location for the original Peter Dorni (Byron Sudbury, personal communication, 1987).
Figure 13

This white clay piper stem fragment is from Lot 696. Two other examples were recovered: one nearly complete maker's mark on a stem also from Lot 696, and a fragmentary piece bearing only the initial "J" from Lot 432.

Description and Discussion

The portion of stem represented in these artifacts is marked by parallel raised bands running vertically around the stem, with rectangular panels inset on each side. One panel contains "J & C PRINCE" and the other "IN GOUDA", all in raised capital block letters. Probably the firm of Jan (and Cornelis?) Prince, in operation from 1773 to 1898 (Oswald, 1975, 118).

Figure 14

Only one example of this white clay pipe stem fragment was recovered, and is found in Lot 503.

Description and Discussion

A plain stem with impressed capital block letters spelling "MURRAY" on one side and "GLASGOW" on the other. Identified as William Murray and Company, in operation from 1830 to 1861 (Oswald, 1975, 205).

Figure 15

Two examples of this mark were recovered, both are white clay pipe stem fragments. The piece illustrated is from Lot 696 while a second fragmentary example is from Lot 429.

Description and Discussion

A plain stem with impressed capital block letters, "M'DOUGALL" on one side and "GLASGOW" on the other. Identified as Duncan McDougall and Company, the Glasgow Pipe Manufacturer, in operation from 1847 to 1868 (Oswald, 1975, 205).
Figure 1E

One white clay pipe bowl fragment from Lot 469.

Description

The design consists of the word "HOME" in capital block letters, running in an arc above the remainder of the design. The central element is incomplete and somewhat eroded, but is possibly a harp; below this arc crossed stems with shamrocks. In addition, there is a very faint rouletted band around the bowl rim.

Discussion

This example belongs to the class of "Irish Pipes"; more specifically, the "Home Rule" pipes produced in America to popularize the Irish political movement of the same name. This movement was active from approximately 1870 to 1914 (Alexander, 1986). Home Rule pipes have been recovered dating to 1850-1880.

Alexander (1986) reports a Home Rule pipe recovered near Lewes from a garbage dump near Lewes, Delaware. This pipe bears the rouletted band and "HOME RULE" in an arc on the rear face of the bowl, but other design elements were present. An example similar to the Lewes pipe was found at the John's Creek Cabin Site, 18CV217, Calvert County, Maryland (Hurley, Kavanagh, and Curry, 1987). This bowl fragment bears a strong resemblance to a pipe illustrated in the 1875 C. P. Denison and Company catalog of the Wag. Demuth and Company, a manufacturer of pipe maker and importer of pipes and pipe-related material operating in New York City for at least the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Sudbury and Freiffer, 1983; preface to Sudbury (editor), 1986).
Figure E

One white clay pipebowl fragment from Lot 469.

Description

The impressed design consists of the word "HOME" in capital block letters, running in an arc above the remainder of the design. The central element is incomplete and somewhat eroded, but is probably a harp; comparison w/ an identical piece recovered elsewhere (see below) confirms this. Below the central element are crossed stems with shamrocks. Finally, there is a very faint rouletted band around the bowl rim.

Discussion

This example belongs to the class of "Irish Pipes" (Alexander, 1986; Oswald, 1975, 110); more specifically, the "Home Rule" pipes produced to popularize the Irish political movement of the same name. This movement was active from approximately 1870 to 1916 (Alexander, 1986). Oswald (1975, 110) notes that these Irish pipes were "aimed apparently at the navvy population". The Penguin English Dictionary (second edition, 1969) defines "navvy" as "a labourer employed on manual digging in constructing roads, railways, sewers etc ..."

Alexander (1986) reports a Home Rule pipe dating to 1850-1880 recovered from a garbage dump near Lewes, Delaware. This pipe shares the rouletted band and "HOME RULE" in an arc on the rear face of the bowl, but none of the other design elements are present. An example similar to the Lewes pipe was found at the Johns Creek Cabin site, 18CU217, in Calvert County, Maryland (Hurry, Kavanagh, and Curry, 1987, 112).

A firebowl identical to the Hartford example (18HO10) was recovered as a surface find from the White Oak Shelter in Howard County, Maryland. Both these firebowls bear a strong resemblance to

(over)
A pipe bowl identical to the Harford Furnace example was recovered as a surface find from the Elysville Rock Shelter (18H010) in Howard County, Maryland (Maryland State Archeological Site Files). These two pipe bowls bear a strong resemblance to a pipe illustrated in the 1875 catalog of Wm. Penneth and Company, a maker and importer of pipes and pipe-related material operating in New York City for at least the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Sudbury and Pfeiffer, 1983; preface to Sudbury (editor), 1986, viii).
II Unidentifiable Tobacco Pipe Fragments

Figure A
This decorative element is represented on three white clay bowl fragments: the fragment illustrated is from Lot 632, the remaining two are from Lots 390 and 469.

Description and Discussion
This design apparently represents a thistle, which Oswald (1975, 110) identifies as a common nineteenth century element on moulded pipes.

Figure B
The pipebowl illustrated here is a composite of two fragments from different bowls with identical designs. The basal portion of the basal illustrated bowl represents in its entirety the example from Lot 504, while the rim portion of the illustration represents a fragment from Lot 696, minus the area of overlap with the base. This style of decoration is further represented by three additional fragments from Lot 696 and one fragment from Lot 408.

Description and Discussion
This decoration probably represents some type of leaf motif (holly, for example), although some descendants to another common nineteenth century design; a similar pipe is illustrated in Oswald (1975, 101). Chance and Chance report an identical specimen from the Kamaka Village/Vancouver barracks site with a context date of c. 1850. They describe the floral motif as "a four-petaled flower, possibly a tulip."

Figure C
This pipebowl illustration is of a single pipebowl from Lot 696.

Description and Discussion
A white porcelain reed-stem pipe. No references to porcelain reed-stem pipes have been found in the literature. In addition, the following reed-stem fragments were recovered:
Lot 327  One glazed stoneware rim fragment
Lot 423  One glazed redware terminal stem fragment
Lot 479  One (glazed?) redware bowl base.
Lot 510  One glazed stoneware rim fragment
Lot 696  One unglazed redware terminal stem fragment

Figure 1, D

The large white clay pipe bowl illustrated is comprised of two mending fragments. The larger rim-to-base fragment is from Lot 696, and the smaller rim fragment is from Lot 432.

Description and Discussion

This is a highly-ornate, finely-detailed molded pipe bowl. The motif is principally floral, with the exception of the winged lizard (?) on the rear face. Both the front and back seams have been incorporated into the floral design motif. Also note the asymmetry of the design evident in the rear view, with flowers and feather-like leaves to the left of the back-seam, and branches bearing holly leaves to the right. This asymmetry suggests a representation of different seasons of the year (i.e. Spring/Winter), but not enough of the right bowl face is present to really support this.

Figure 1, E

This design is represented by one white clay stem fragment, from Lot 696.

Description and Discussion

This decoration is apparently a stylized representation of some type of fish. While differing greatly as to detail, there is a pipe bowl very similar style illustrated in the circa 1900 Goedewaagen Export Catalogue (Duco, 1986, 95).
These fragments are from different but identical bowls, and they overlap so a part of the fragment from Lot 696 was used to "complete" the fragment from Lot 504.

Lot 696
Top View
Lot 696
Bottom View
Lot 696
Portion Unknown
Lot 632
Lot 503
Lot 469
Rear View (?)