

PENHILL POINT CLAY PIPE COLLECTION

By Heather Coleman and Chris Preece. (2023)



Background

Situated within the parish of Fremington, Penhill Point is the tip of a headland which juts out into the Taw estuary, some three miles west of Barnstaple, just north of Fremington Quay (Fig. 1). Fish weirs were mapped either side of this point in the 19th century and had probably been in existence for many years previously (Preece 2005, 154 and 157). Two lime kilns are listed at Penhill by Hughes (2006, 108), one of which is located abutting the north-west corner of the north field surveyed. It was described as 'old' on the Tithe map of 1840.

In 2021 Peter Mullen, a member of North Devon Archaeology Society, was approached by the farmer of fields at Penhill and asked whether he would like a collection of surface clay pipe finds which had been located during ploughing. Peter approached NDAS and the collection was donated with a view to analysing and recording the pipes prior to deposition in the Museum of North Devon. The collection comprised 345 bowls and 258 stems. The date range was broad but given the proximity of pottery kilns and the location on the estuary they were clearly of interest. The nearby location of lime kilns and weirs suggested the possibility of some of the pipes being random discards but the number of early pipes hinted at other deposition.



Fig. 1: Location map

Fieldwork

To see if any pattern of distribution was evident or whether there was any evidence of kiln furniture (muffle, sheet, concreted stems etc.) as found in quantity at Little Potheridge (Preece 2019), a field walk was proposed by NDAS. Peter Mullen kindly liaised with the present farmer Paul Tucker who gave permission for a survey of two fields when they had been harvested and ploughed (Fig. II). This was effected in Autumn 2022. No kiln furniture was found but in the northern field 99 stem fragments were located and in the southern field, 282 stem fragments and eight identifiable bowls, several of which (Fig. III) were in the south-west part of the field (i.e. nearer Fremington Quay). These included a TG bowl as well as 2 BARVM bowls (see below).

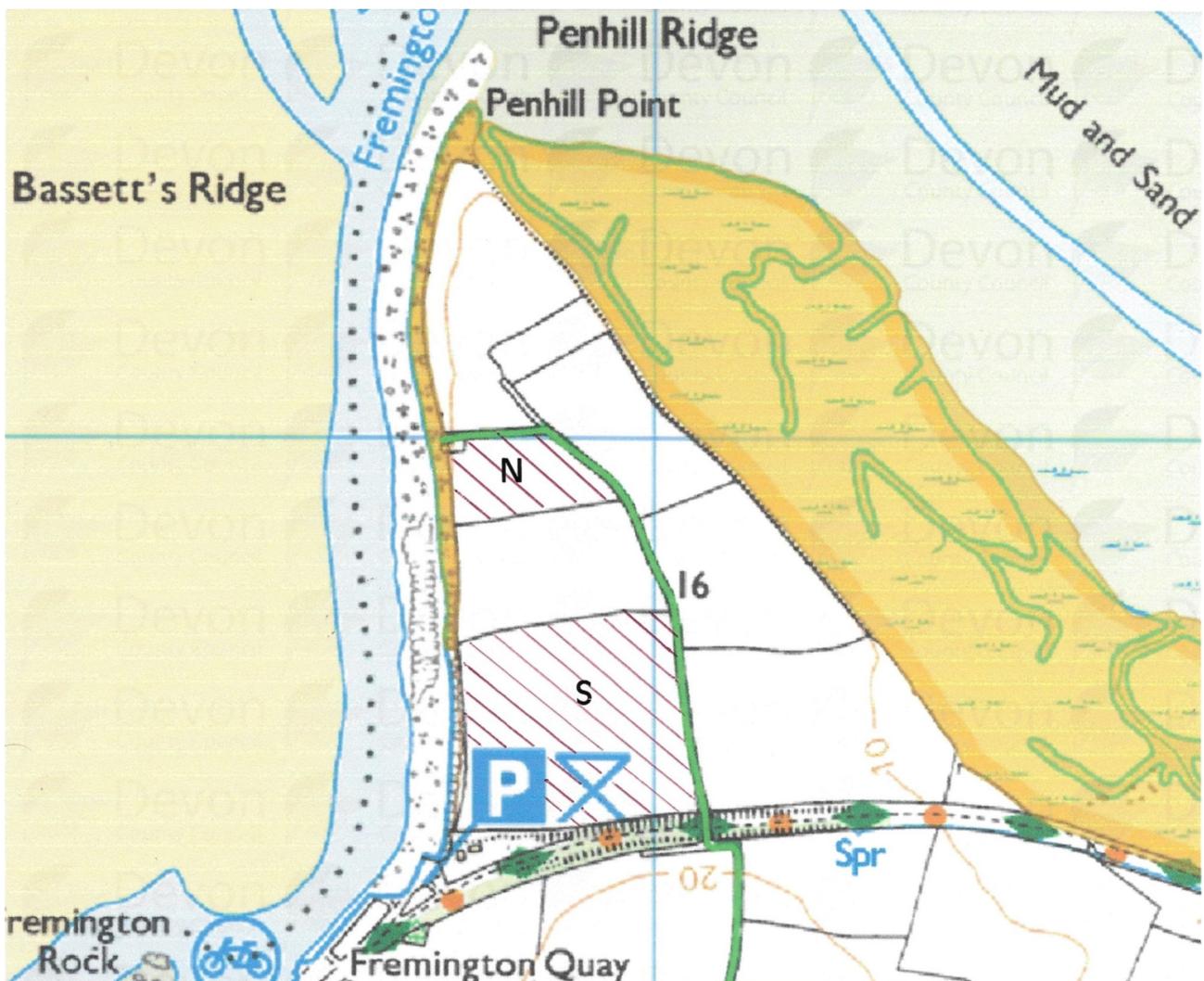


Fig. II: Fields surveyed (shaded red) N= northern; S = southern.



Fig.III: Bowls from south-west corner of southern field

Analysis

The general condition of the pipes is fair with some degradation of surfaces due to the softness of the clay – older pipes were not fired to the higher temperatures found on post c. 1740 products. Surfaces tend to weather more and feel powdery to the touch and this has often been seen on pipes recovered from field walking in parts of Devon.

There are occasional well made forms with a smooth surface. No burnishing was noted and while some earlier pipes are often burnished it might be that the surface is too weathered to tell.

This collection represents a good body of typical products relating to the Barnstaple area dating mainly from c.1600 to 1750. A few 19th century designs are included. There appear to be few products dating from the last third of the 18th century and through to the beginning of the 19th; this might be because the farmland changed hands or waste practices changed at that time although similar observations have been made in other parts of the UK and it could be due to changes in society with less demand for pipes due to snuff taking, local trade or more widespread global trade and wars. While pipes are lacking in this

period in this group it is known that production of pipe making continued at Merton, a few miles to the south of Barnstaple, where the kiln site of the Pardon family of pipe makers (Preece 2019) seem to have been producing right through the 18th century.

A number of very distinct forms are represented which are likely to be unique to North Devon, e.g. numbers 88, 92 and 93. For 107, 109, 110 and 115 a number of duplicates were in the group. 139 to 151 (not inclusive) cover several forms with the BARVM mark. A couple of Dutch imports were noted: 69, a typical bulbous Dutch shape and 68, being part of a Dutch pipe that usually has the head of an alligator on the stem with the face of a man as if being swallowed (Duco 1987, 91-4). These are also sometimes referred to as Jonas pipes because some examples have the word Jonas on the stem.

Of note, a number of the pipes appear to have long portions of stem still attached, however upon closer inspection these stems have all been repaired by someone using a dowel in the stem hole then glued. The stem has then been smeared over with some sort of porous filling material which has been blended well with the pipe. Looking at this in more detail it appears that on some the stem is likely contemporary with the bowl and is a repair though on others someone has taken odd stems to create a longer pipe. This applies to numbers: 5. 9. 13. 32. 33. 66. 67. 71. 117. 118. 122. 152. (43. is broken but filler not applied). The join points on these examples have been shown as a broken line on the illustrations and it should be noted that the extended stems may not be part of the original pipe and that the bore diameter indicated might not be correct.

A number of makers' marks are present in incuse and relief including already known symbols such as spokes and sun rays, also the initials TG, thought to be Thamsyn Garland (Grant and Jemmett 1985, 448 and 458) or another unidentified maker (see Discussion below), and BARVM by another local maker or group of makers using that mark (Grant and Jemmett 1985, 451). Another common incuse is a single initial I with the centre of the letter barred. Other products noted are well known examples from Bristol such as PE of the Edwards Family (Price *et al* 1974, 42 and 95-6) and other production areas in the Bristol/Bath region such as the Hunt Family (Marek Lewcun *pers. comm*).

Catalogue

1. Bowl, c. 1615-1630, rim bottered and fully milled with neat pattern. Maker's incuse mark T G in a decorative frame. Possibly a product of Thamsyn Garland of Barnstaple (see discussion below). Smoked. Stem bore 5/64".
2. Bowl, c. 1600-1620, rim chipped away. Fully milled. Stem bore 5/64".
3. Bowl, c. 1610-1625, rim bottered and fully milled. Stem bore 6/64".
4. Bowl, c. 1620-1635, rim bottered and 3/4 milled. Smoked. Stem bore 6/64".
5. Bowl, c. 1610-1625, rim bottered and fully milled. Smoked. This pipe has a made up stem likely created by someone using stem from a different pipe. Stem bore on the made up portion 5/64".
6. Bowl, c. 1615-1630, rim bottered and fully milled. Stem bore 6/64".
7. Bowl, c. 1630-1645, rim bottered and fully milled. Unidentified maker's incuse mark, could be a smeared fleur de lis or a three-leaf and stalk design or even a Basque cross (see Discussion below). Stem bore 6/64".
8. Bowl, c. 1620-1635, rim bottered and fully milled. Unidentified maker's incuse mark, partly chipped away perhaps IR as example 14. The letter I is barred. Stem bore 5/64".
9. Bowl, c. 1615-1630, rim bottered and fully milled. Unidentified maker's incuse mark which resembles simple sun rays without a sun. This pipe has a made up stem likely created by someone using a piece which may or may not be from the original pipe. Stem bore on the made up portion 7/64".
10. Bowl, c. 1625-1635, rim bottered and 3/4 milled. Maker's incuse mark T G surrounded by a frame with fleur de lis. Thamsyn Garland? Stem bore 6/64".
11. Bowl, c. 1615-1635, rim bottered and fully milled. Stem bore 5/64".
12. Bowl, c. 1615-1635, rim bottered and fully milled with a smooth line. Stem bore 5/64".
13. Bowl, c. 1625-1640, rim bottered and fully milled. Maker's incuse mark T G surrounded by a frame with fleur de lis. Thamsyn Garland? This pipe has a made up stem likely created by someone using a piece which may or may not be from the original pipe. Stem bore on the made up portion 4/64".
14. Bowl, c. 1630-1640, rim chipped away, possible it was fully milled. Unidentified maker's incuse mark I R with barred I. Small smoking chamber. Stem bore 6/64".
15. Bowl, c. 1630-1640, rim bottered and fully milled. Unidentified maker's incuse mark showing perhaps a simplified sun with rays or incuse triangles leaving spokes. Stem bore 5/64".
16. Bowl, c. 1615-1630, rim trimmed with internal smoothing and fully milled. Unidentified maker's incuse mark which looks like a letter W. Two examples were found. This mark also on an example from Launceston Castle (Higgins 2006, 386). Stem bore 6/64".

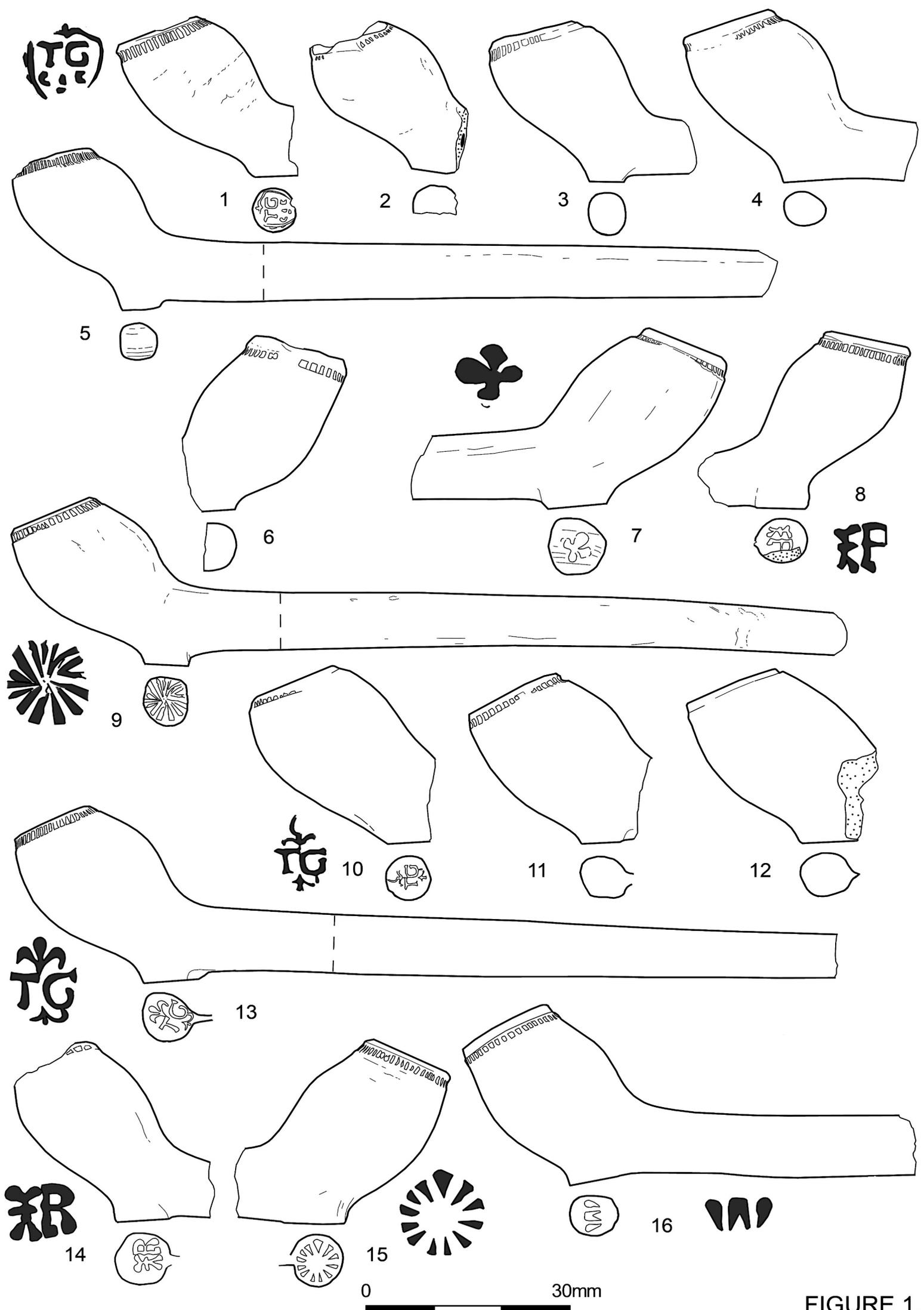


FIGURE 1.

17. Bowl, c. 1625-1635, rim edge smoothed and fully milled which is deeply impressed. Stem bore 7/64".
18. Bowl, c. 1615-1635, rim chipped away, possible it was fully milled. Stem bore 5/64".
19. Bowl, c. 1620-1635, rim bottered and fully milled with a neat pattern. Stem bore 5/64".
20. Bowl, c. 1615-1625, rim bottered and 3/4 milled. Bulbous shape. Stem bore 6/64".
21. Bowl, c. 1625-1640, rim smoothed and 3/4 milled. Maker's incuse mark T G. Thamsyn Garland? The mark applied is back to front. Bulbous shape. Stem bore 6/64".
22. Bowl, c. 1615-1635, rim smoothed and fully milled. Smoked. Stem bore 5/64".
23. Bowl, c. 1620-1630, rim bottered and fully milled with a larger pattern. Stem bore 7/64".
24. Bowl, c. 1630-1640, rim trimmed with smoothing inside. 3/4 milled with a single line. Maker's incuse mark T G surrounded partly by a frame with fleur de lis. Thamsyn Garland?. Stem bore 7/64".
25. Bowl, c. 1630-1640, rim bottered and 3/4 milled. Stem bore 5/64".
26. Bowl, c. 1620-1640, rim bottered and fully milled which is impressed deeply causing distortion inside due to pressure. Unidentified maker's incuse mark with four clusters of plant leaves arranged in each quadrant leaving a cross area in the middle. Stem bore 6/64".
27. Bowl, c. 1630-1640, rim bottered and fully milled which is deeply impressed. Stem bore 5/64".
28. Bowl, c. 1630-1640, rim bottered and 3/4 milled. Stem bore 5/64".
29. Bowl, c. 1630-1640, rim bottered and fully milled which is deeply impressed. Smoked. Stem bore 5/64".
30. Bowl, c. 1630-1640, rim bottered and fully milled neat pattern. Bulbous shape with thick walls and small smoking chamber. Unidentified maker's incuse mark with the initial I which is barred. Stem bore 6/64". Thought to be a local mark (Grant and Jemmett 1985, 505). Found at Barnstaple Castle (*ibid*) and Joy Street, Barnstaple (Powell 2017, 255) as well as at Launceston (Higgins 2006, 386). Often described as a 'bar' mark.
31. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim smoothed and fully milled. Stem bore 6/64".

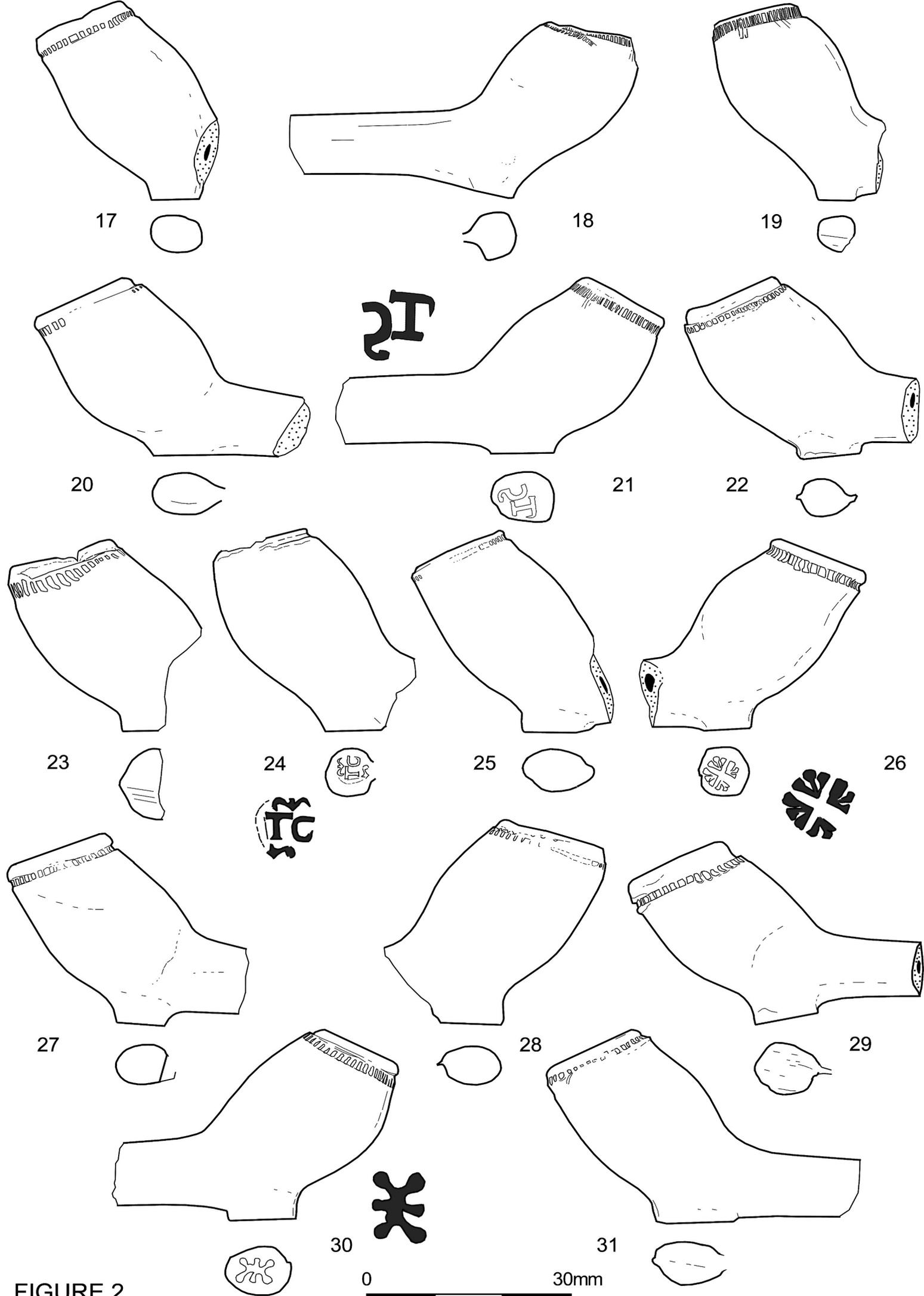


FIGURE 2.

32. Bowl, c. 1625-1635, rim bottered and likely 3/4 milled but chipped away. Unidentified maker's incuse mark of 8 triangles arranged in a circle. This pipe has a made up stem likely created by someone using a piece which may or may not be from the original pipe. Stem bore on the made up portion 8/64".
33. Bowl, c. 1630-1640, rim bottered and fully milled. This pipe has a made up stem likely created by someone using a piece which may or may not be from the original pipe. Stem bore on the made up portion 4/64".
34. Bowl, c. 1630-1645, rim bottered and fully milled. Smoked. Stem bore 6/64".
35. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim bottered and fully milled which is impressed deeply. Smaller spur-like heel. Stem bore 6/64".
36. Bowl, c. 1625-1635, rim bottered and 3/4 milled. Not well finished around the heel. Unidentified maker's incuse mark with a barred I initial partly impressed. Smoked. Stem bore 5/64".
37. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim bottered and fully milled with a larger pattern. Stem bore 6/64".
38. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim bottered and fully milled. More bulbous shape. Stem bore 6/64".
39. Partial Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim where intact milled with a fine pattern. Maker's incuse mark with a shaped outer frame and initials T G with fleur de lis designs. Thamsyn Garland? Stem bore 6/64".
40. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim bottered and milled but chipped away. Unidentified maker's incuse mark which resembles a simple leaf-like design without a stalk. Stem bore 6/64".
41. Bowl, c. 1630-1645, rim smoothed and fully milled. Small smoking chamber. Stem bore 6/64".
42. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim smoothed and fully milled which is deeply impressed. This is an example with a spill of rich brown coloured glaze on most of the lower portion of the bowl. The glaze is finely crackled and thicker on the right side of the bowl with a well formed drop shape over the heel. There is also a contact scar where the bowl was fused to another object during firing. Similar examples have been noted from the Barnstaple area (Higgins 2010, 176). Stem bore 5/64".

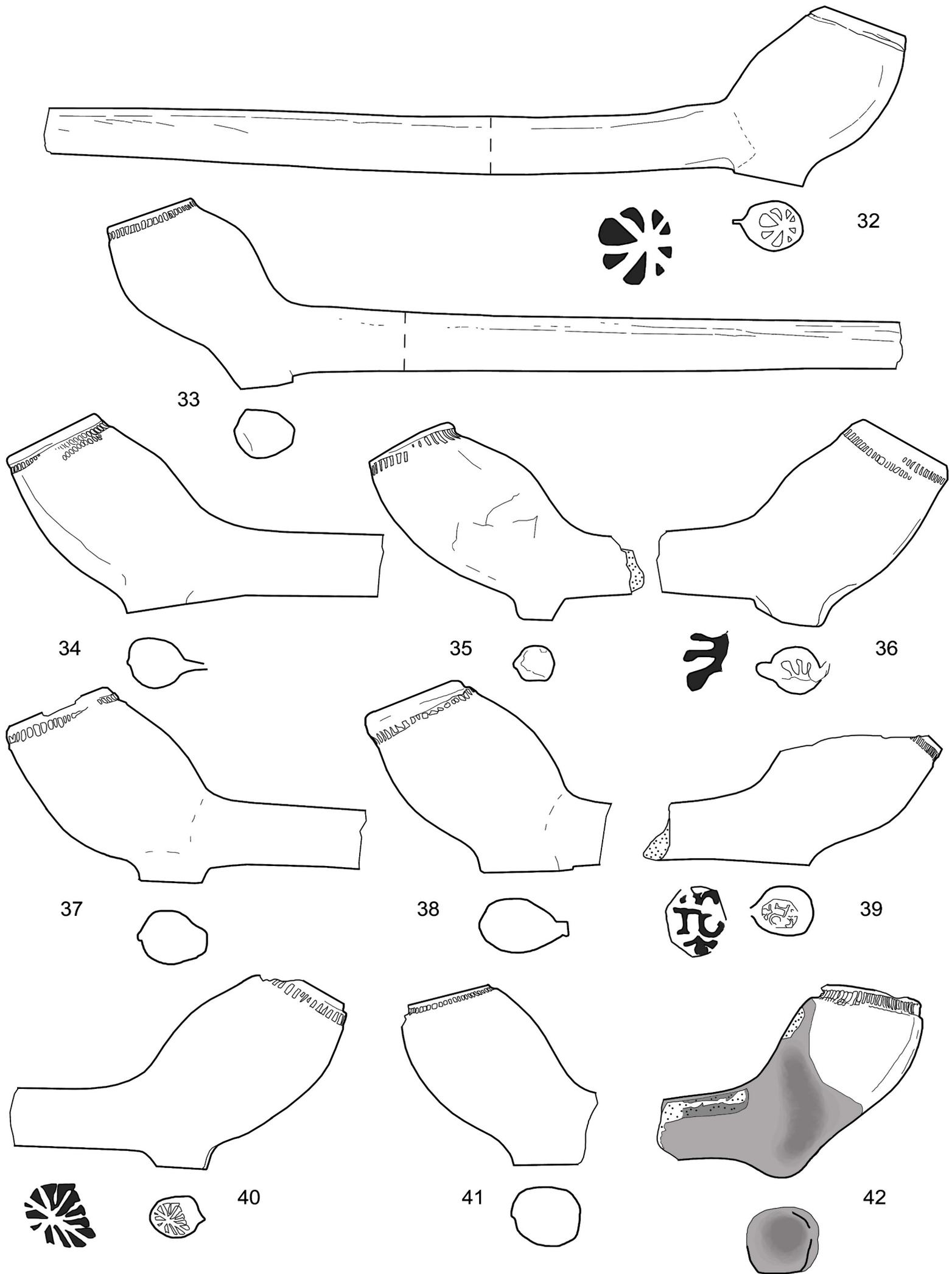


FIGURE 3.

0 30mm

43. Bowl, c. 1630-1645, rim bottered and milled at back and front. A long portion of stem remains which has been glued. The stem curves gradually upwards. Stem bore $7/64$ ".
44. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim smoothed and fully milled. Unidentified maker's incuse mark which resembles sun rays similar to example 9. Stem bore $4/64$ ".
45. Bowl, c. 1630-1645, rim smoothed and fully milled with neat pattern. Unidentified maker's incuse mark made up of small triangles and V shapes in a circle leaving spokes, similar to examples 32. and 53. Stem bore $4/64$ ".
46. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim smoothed and fully milled with a thick line. Unidentified maker's incuse mark with possible initials PT though the T is chipped away. There is a vertical line between the initials which has been observed on pipes made in the Bristol area. Surface partly burnt outside. Stem bore $7/64$ ". Another possibility is Peter Takell of Barnstaple.
47. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim bottered and $3/4$ milled. Unidentified maker's incuse mark with initials I S and a double tipped leaf set into a circular outer frame. Stem bore $6/64$ ".
48. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim fully milled but top edge chipped away. Unidentified maker's incuse mark with initials I R with the initial I barred. Similar to example 14. Stem bore $8/64$ ".
49. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim chipped away but milling visible on remaining portion. Unidentified maker's incuse mark with barred initial I similar to 30. 36. and 52. Stem bore $5/64$ ".
50. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim bottered and fully milled. Surface of the bowl is lumpy on the left side. Stem bore $5/64$ ".
51. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim bottered and fully milled. There are slight traces of pale brown glaze dripped on the right hand side. Stem bore $5/64$ ".
52. Bowl, c. 1635-1650, rim bottered and fully milled. Unidentified maker's incuse mark with barred initial I similar to 30. 36. and 49. The underside of the stem on the break has a drip of dark black/green glaze adhered to it from the firing process. Stem bore $5/64$ ".
53. Bowl, c. 1640-1650, rim smoothed and fully milled. Unidentified maker's incuse mark of 8 triangles arranged in a circle leaving spokes similar to example 32. 45. and 55. Stem bore $6/64$ ".
54. Bowl, c. 1640-1655, rim bottered and $3/4$ milled. Stem bore $6/64$ ".

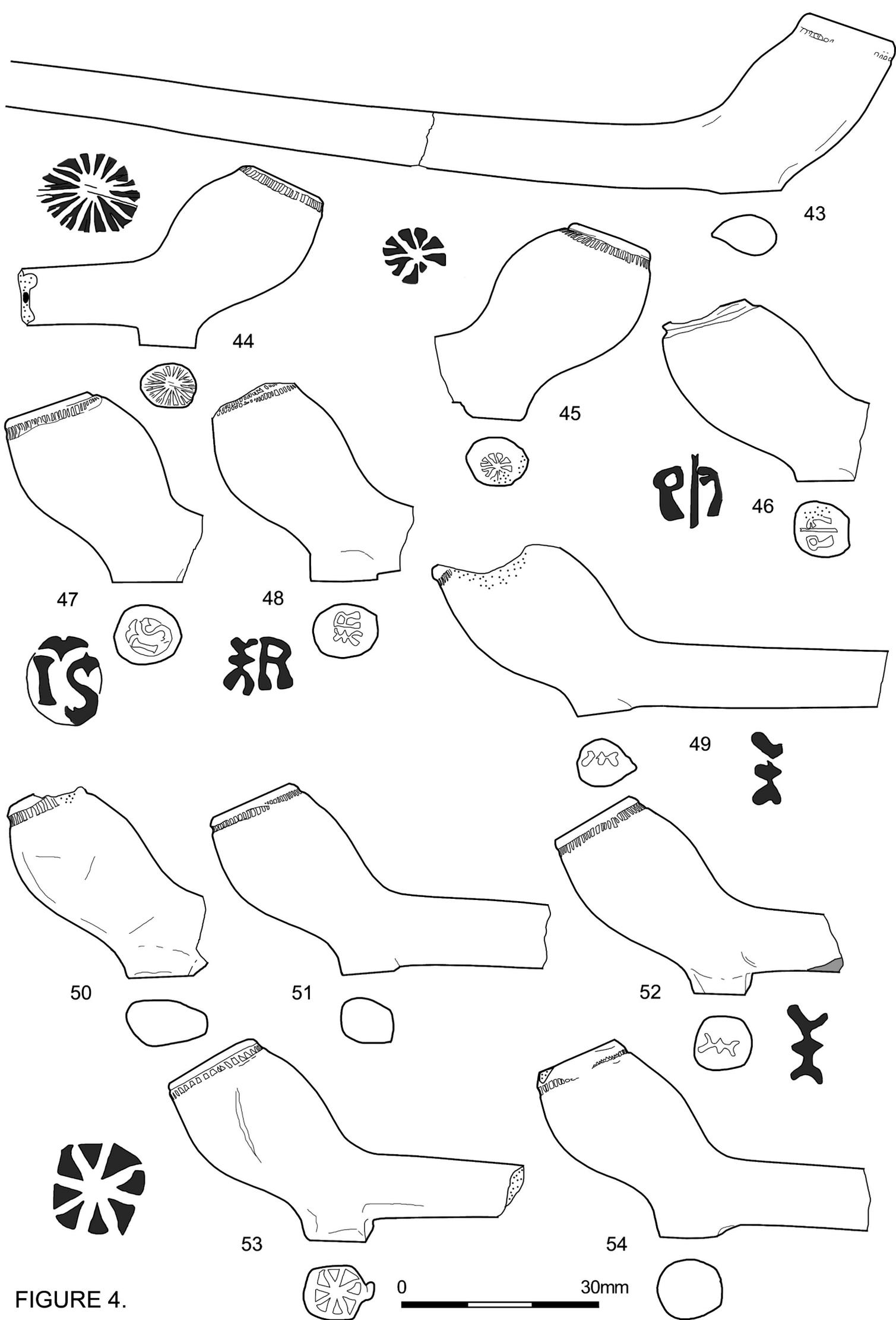


FIGURE 4.

55. Bowl, c. 1635-1650, rim bottered and 3/4 milled with a neat pattern. Unidentified maker's incuse mark of 8 triangles arranged in a circle leaving spokes similar to examples 32. 43. 45. and 53. Smoked. Stem bore 6/64".
56. Bowl, c. 1640-1650, rim bottered and 3/4 milled. Stem bore 5/64".
57. Bowl, c. 1635-1645, rim bottered and fully milled. There are noticeable bulges on both sides of the bowl around the middle portion, occurring on a number of bowls of this general date. Stem bore 5/64".
58. Bowl, c. 1640-1650, rim bottered and fully milled with a larger pattern and the milling overlaps. There are noticeable bulges on both sides of the bowl around the middle portion, occurring on a number of bowls of this general date. Stem bore 5/64".
59. Bowl, c. 1640-1650, rim bottered and fully milled with a larger pattern. Stem bore 6/64".
60. Bowl, c. 1640-1655, rim bottered and 3/4 milled which is deeply impressed at the front. There are noticeable bulges on both sides of the bowl around the middle portion, occurring on a number of bowls of this general date. The surface of the bowl is pitted in places and the stem section is oval with linear flaws. Stem bore 5/64".
61. Bowl, c. 1640-1655, rim bottered and 3/4 milled. There are noticeable bulges on both sides of the bowl around the middle portion, occurring on a number of bowls of this general date. Stem bore 5/64".
62. Bowl, c. 1640-1660, rim bottered and 3/4 milled. The bowl shape narrows towards the bottom. Stem bore 5/64".
63. Bowl, c. 1640-1655, rim bottered and fully milled with a larger pattern which is deeply impressed. The bowl sides above and around the heel appear sunken in and distorted, perhaps due to suction caused by drawing out the chamber former during pressing. Burnt all over. Stem bore 5/64".
64. Bowl, c. 1640-1655, rim trimmed and lightly bottered with milling at front and back. The bowl shape has a slightly angular appearance not unlike some Bristol products. Stem has an oval section. Stem bore 5/64".
65. Bowl, c. 1640-1660, rim bottered and fully milled with larger pattern which is deeply impressed. Stem bore 8/64".
66. Bowl, c. 1640-1660, rim smoothed and 3/4 milled with neat pattern. Unidentified maker's incuse mark with barred initial I similar to 30. 36. 49. 52. This pipe has a made up stem likely created by someone using a piece which may or may not be from the original pipe. Stem bore on the made up portion 6/64".

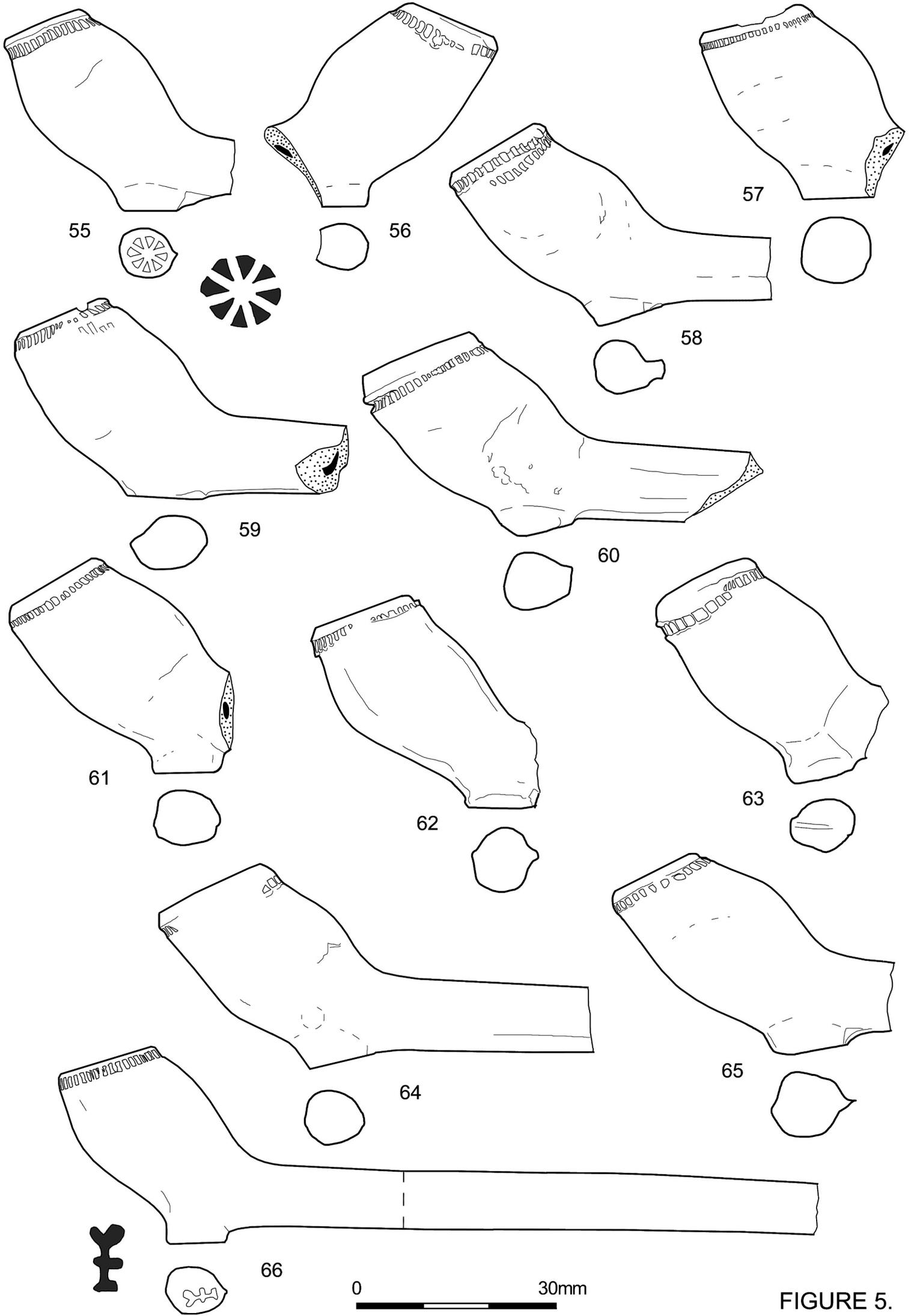


FIGURE 5.

67. Bowl, c. 1640-1655, rim smoothed and 3/4 milled with possible trimming inside at the back. The bowl has a slightly lumpy surface. This pipe has a made up stem likely created by someone using a piece which may or may not be from the original pipe. Stem bore on the made up portion 6/64".
68. Stem fragment, c. 1640-1670 of Dutch origin. The design is the snout of an alligator with teeth and an embellished tongue. Likely part of a well known Dutch design often called Jonas pipes – they portray the face of a man looking towards the smoker and the stem form is of an alligator swallowing him (*op. cit.*). A few examples are known to have the wording Jonas on the stem. It is not uncommon to find Dutch imports in and around coastal ports of the UK. Stem bore 6/64".
69. Bowl, c. 1640-1660, rim smoothed with milling at front and back. This example has a very Dutch shape, bulbous with a hunched back, and is likely an import. Stem bore 8/64".
70. Bowl, c. 1645-1670, rim trimmed and then bottered on the outside only. 3/4 milled. The bowl surface is uneven and lumpy with the heel having no form leaving a slim narrow cut on the base joining an oval stem. Stem bore 5/64".
71. Bowl, c. 1645-1665, rim bottered and 3/4 milled with a pattern which is deeply impressed. This pipe has a made up stem likely created by someone using a piece which may or may not be from the original pipe. Stem bore on the made up portion 7/64".
72. Bowl, c. 1650-1665, rim bottered and fully milled with a larger pattern. Has a shape similar to some Bristol products of that time. Stem bore 6/64".
73. Bowl, c. 1650-1670, rim smoothed and fully milled with some chipped away. Stem bore 5/64".
74. Bowl, c. 1660-1675, rim trimmed with smoothing on edges. Milled at front and back. Has a grey overfired vitreous appearance with surface pitting. Stem bore 6/64".
75. Bowl, c. 1645-1665, rim bottered and fully milled. There are noticeable bulges on both sides of the bowl around the middle portion, occurring on a number of bowls of this general date. Some burning on outer surface. Stem bore 6/64".
76. Bowl, c. 1665-1675, rim smoothed on top edge. No milling. Nicely formed shape with smooth surfaces. Elaborate maker's mark in relief with a round frame and initials I H separated by a small 6 pointed star and wrapped with two decorative features. This is likely a product by the maker John Hunt II who is known to have operated in Bath. The family had ties to Bristol and the bowl form of this pipe is typical Bristol fashion (Marek Lewcun *pers. comm*), Stem bore 6/64".
77. Bowl, c. 1665-1675, rim smoothed and partly bottered. Milled at front and back. Stem bore 7/64".
78. Bowl, c. 1670-1680, rim bottered and 3/4 milled. Stem bore 5/64".

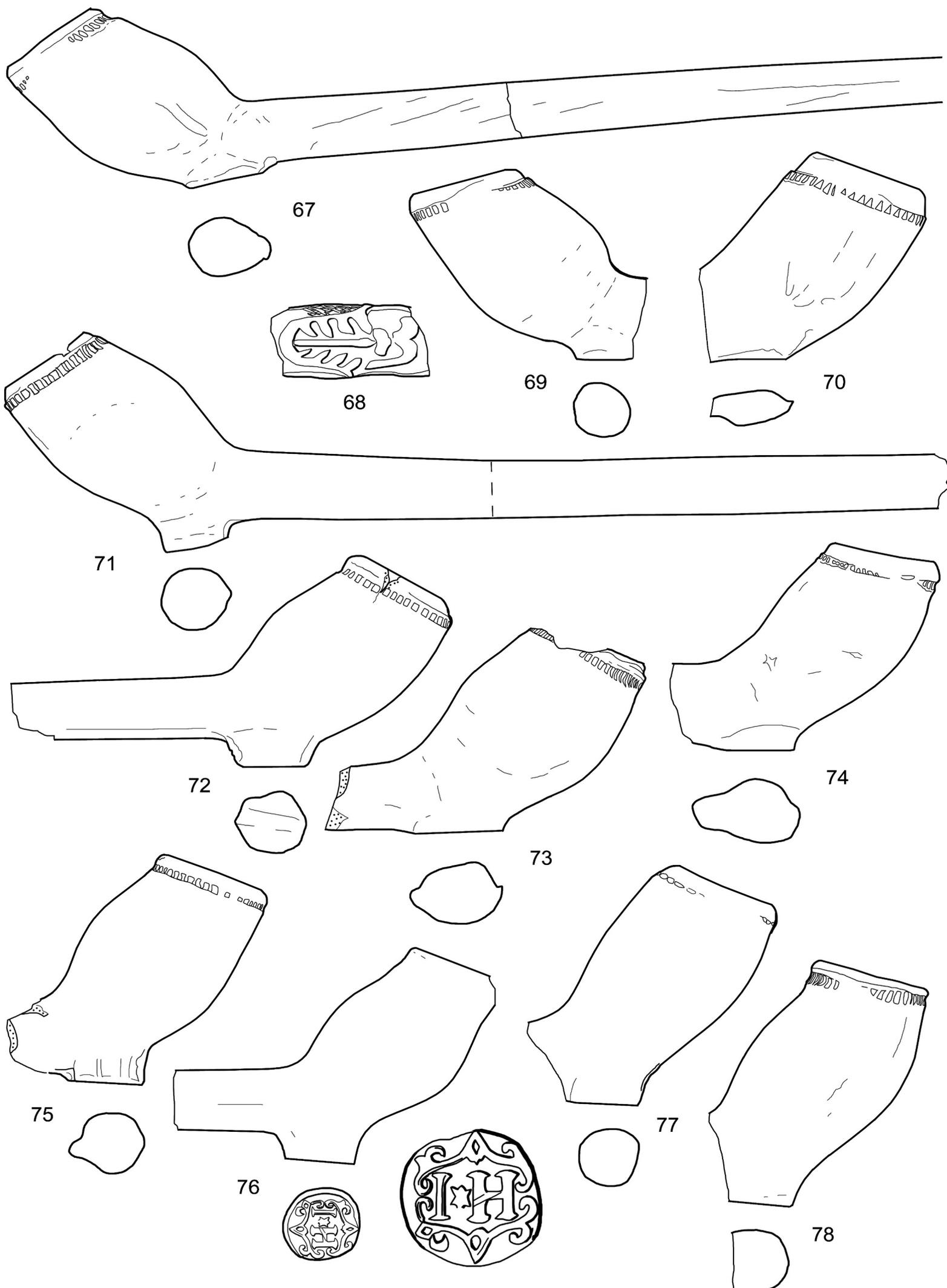


FIGURE 6.

79. Bowl, c. 1660-1675, rim smoothed and bottered on outside only. The bottering tool cut into the clay at the front forming a wide line and the rear has a line added instead of milling. Smoked. Slightly more oval stem section. Stem bore 5/64".
80. Bowl, c. 1660-1670, rim smoothed and bottered on outside only and some internal trimming at rear. Milled at front and back. Stem bore 7/64".
81. Bowl, c. 1665-1670, rim trimmed and bottered on outside only. The bottering tool was oversized and cut into the clay at the rear forming a wide line. There might have been a line applied at the front instead of milling. Bowl surface irregular in places. Stem bore 6/64".
82. Bowl, c. 1665-1680, rim smoothed and bottered on outside only and fully milled. The bowl has a Bristol form and has a maker's incuse mark spelling the name EDWARDS. The Edwards family are documented in Bristol and this might be a product of Philip Edwards I. See also 111 and 112 (Jackson and Price 1974, 42). Some surface burning. Stem bore 7/64".
83. Bowl, c. 1670-1680, rim smoothed and bottered on outside only. The bottering tool cut into the clay forming a wide line. Milled at front and back with larger pattern. Unidentified maker's incuse mark of six spokes with blobs on each end like a type of star or flower. Stem bore 5/64".
84. Bowl, c. 1665-1675, rim smoothed and bottered on outside only and some internal trimming at rear, 3/4 milled. Has a narrow internal chamber. Smoked. Stem bore 6/64".
85. Bowl, c. 1665-1675, rim smoothed, milling aside of front and back. Stem section slightly oval. Stem bore 6/64".
86. Bowl, c. 1665-1675, rim smoothed and 3/4 milled with larger pattern which is deeply impressed. Some surface burning. Stem bore 7/64".
87. Bowl, c. 1665-1675, rim trimmed and partly bottered, 3/4 milled. Smoked. Stem bore 6/64".
88. Bowl, c. 1665-1675, rim smoothed, some internal trimming at rear, 3/4 milled. Several examples of this shape found, the heel juts out at the sides and the surface is irregular in places. Other examples have the rim and heel trimmed different amounts. Oval stem section. Stem bore 6/64".
89. Bowl, c. 1665-1675, rim bottered and milled at rear. Heel juts out and cut on a slant from left to right. Stem bore 5/64".
90. Bowl, c. 1670-1680, rim smoothed and bottered on outside only. The bottering tool cut into the clay forming a wide line at the rear. Milled at front. Heel juts out on left side. Stem bore 7/64".

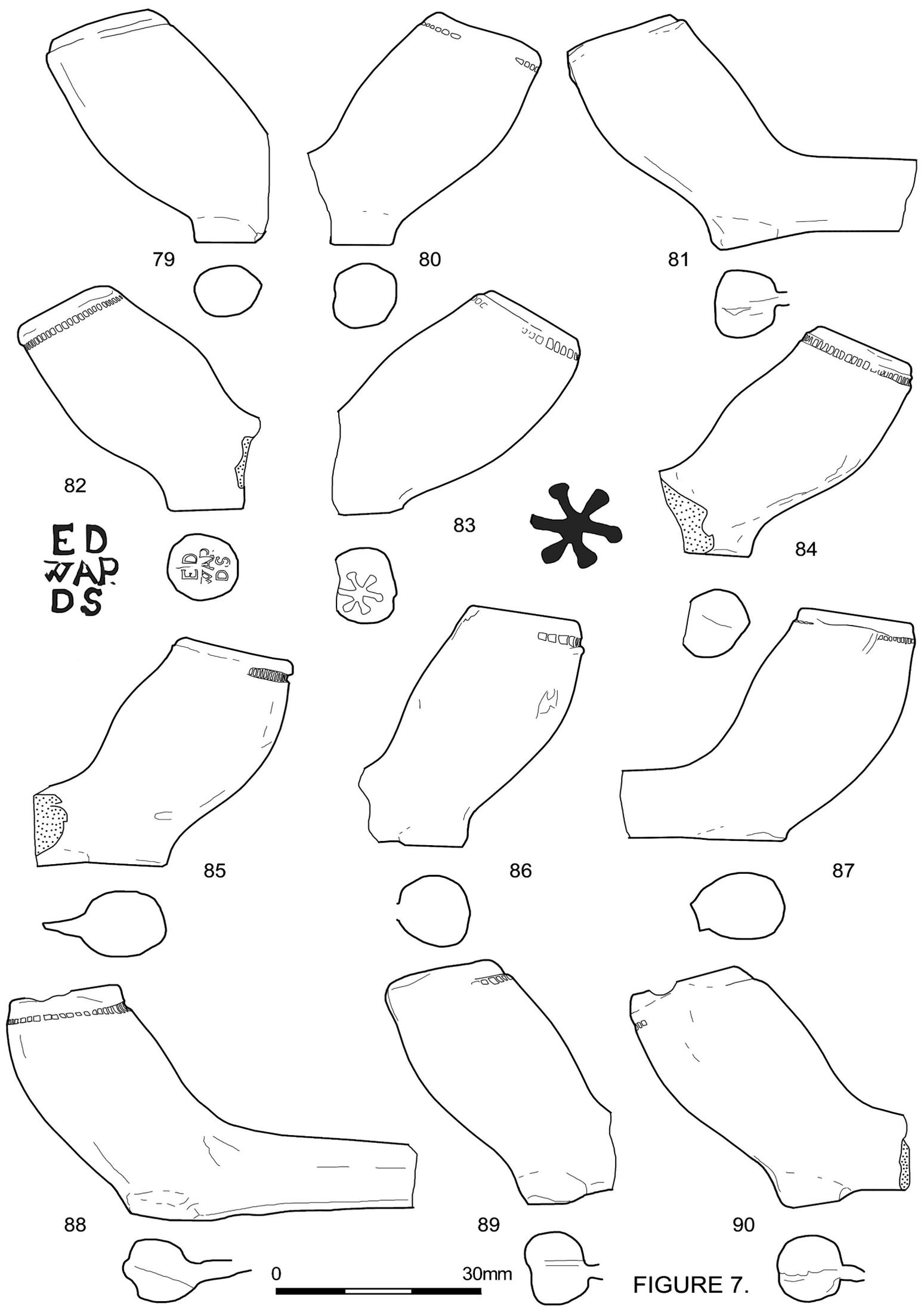


FIGURE 7.

91. Bowl, c. 1670-1680, rim trimmed with partly smoothed edges. Line applied at front and back. Stem bore $5/64$ ".
92. Bowl, c. 1670-1680, Very thin top edge fully chipped away, fully milled right on edge. Stem has oval section close to bowl. Smoked. Stem bore $7/64$ ".
93. Bowl, c. 1670-1680, rim smoothed and bottered on outside only. Milled at front and back. Diagonal scratch lines across the heel caused by a serrated cutting tool. Stem bore $6/64$ ".
94. Bowl, c. 1670-1680, rim smoothed and bottered on outside only, some internal trimming at rear. $3/4$ line applied. Stem bore $5/64$ ".
95. Bowl, c. 1675-1685, rim smoothed and bottered. The bottering tool cut into the clay at the rear. $1/2$ milled on right side, broken front portion of bowl. The bowl has a more rounded shape at the front appearing squashed underneath. The stem section is wider than its height near the bowl. Stem bore $5/64$ ".
96. Bowl, c. 1670-1685, rim smoothed and bottered on outside only, $3/4$ milled with bottered line forming last $1/4$. Unidentified maker's incuse mark has the design of a leaf. Stem bore $6/64$ ".
97. Bowl, c. 1675-1685, rim trimmed with some smoothing to outside and inside. Milled at front and back with edge chipped away. Diagonal scratch lines from tool edge across the heel. Stem bore $6/64$ ".
98. Bowl, c. 1675-1685, rim trimmed and milled but chipped away. Stem bore $5/64$ ".
99. Bowl, c. 1670-1680, rim trimmed with smoothing outside and inside. Milled at front and back with fine pattern. An elegant shape which narrows towards the bottom. Several examples were found. Stem bore $7/64$ ".
100. Bowl, c. 1670-1680, rim trimmed, bottered on outside with slight trimming on inside at rear. $3/4$ milled with a very thin sharp edge that has a milled pattern only just visible. Slightly overfired appearance. Stem bore $5/64$ ".
101. Bowl, c. 1670-1680, rim trimmed, bottered on outside with slight trimming on inside at rear. $2/3$ milled. Stem bore unknown.

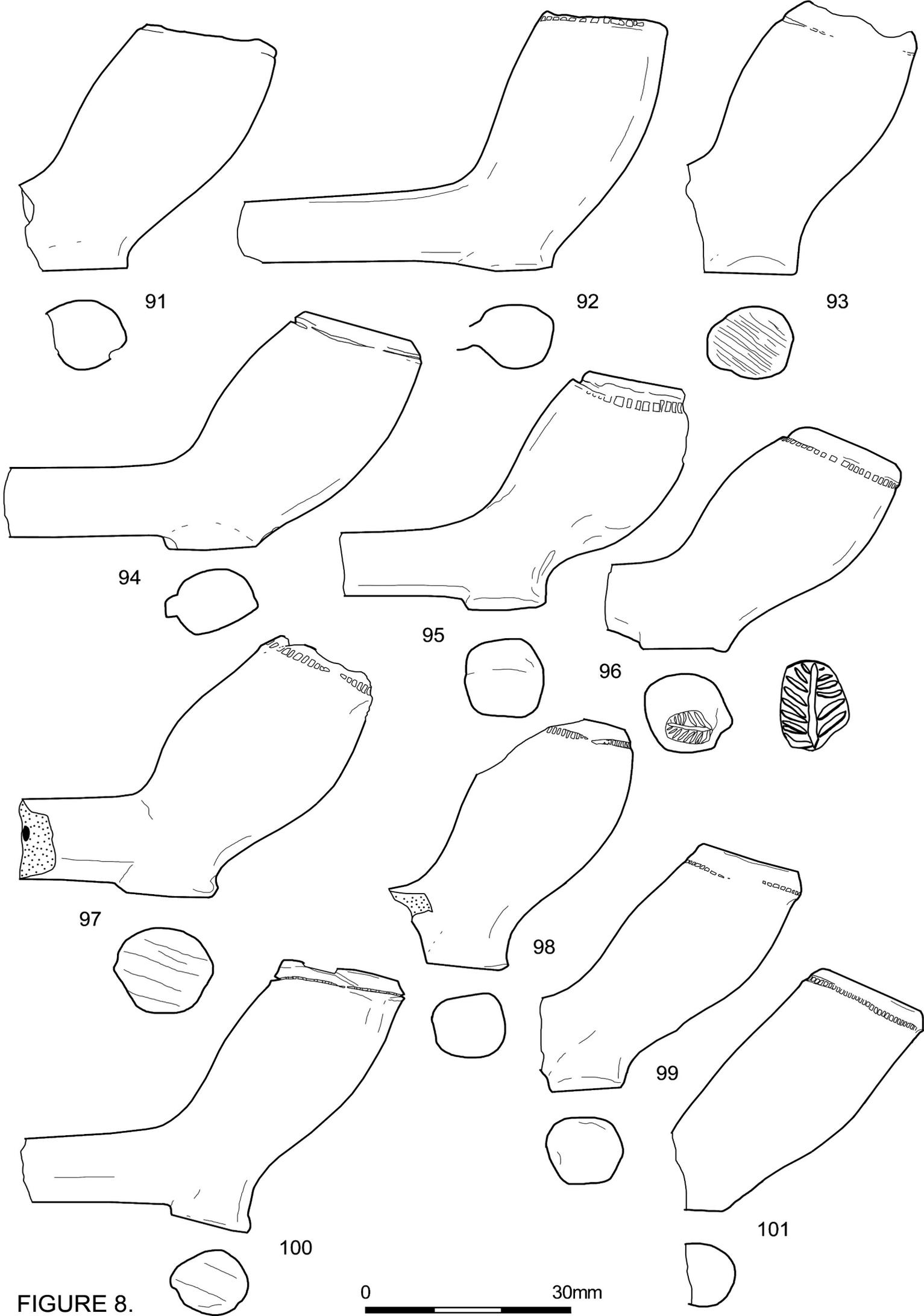


FIGURE 8.

102. Bowl, c. 1670-1685, rim smoothed and bottered on outside only with some internal trimming at rear, 3/4 milled. Stem bore 5/64".
103. Bowl, c. 1670-1680, rim trimmed with partly smoothed outside and inside. 3/4 milled line with occasional pattern. Stem bore 6/64".
104. Bowl, c. 1670-1685, rim smoothed and bottered, 3/4 milled very fine pattern. Smoked. Stem bore 5/64".
105. Bowl, c. 1675-1685, rim smoothed and bottered but mostly chipped away, fine lines applied at front and rear with some milled pattern just visible. Stem bore 6/64".
106. Bowl, c. 1675-1685, rim trimmed with some smoothing inside. Milled at front and back. Surface partly burnt outside. Stem bore 7/64".
107. Bowl, c. 1675-1685, rim trimmed with some smoothing outside and inside. 3/4 milled larger pattern which is deeply impressed. Similar shape to 109 but with better heel shape, several examples found. Surface partly burnt outside. Stem bore 8/64".
108. Bowl, c. 1680-1690, rim trimmed with possible smoothing, 3/4 milled. Smoked and surface partly burnt outside. Stem bore 8/64".
109. Bowl, c. 1675-1690, rim trimmed with bad smoothing over outside edge. 3/4 milled with fine line and milled pattern. Similar shape to 107 but with a misaligned heel shape that juts out at the sides and is blended in with the stem. Likely a local form as many examples were found. The trimming of the rim, heel and milling treatment varies. Smoked. Stem bore 7/64".
110. Bowl, c. 1680-1690, rim bottered with milling at front and back. Several examples found, milling varies. Stem bore 6/64".

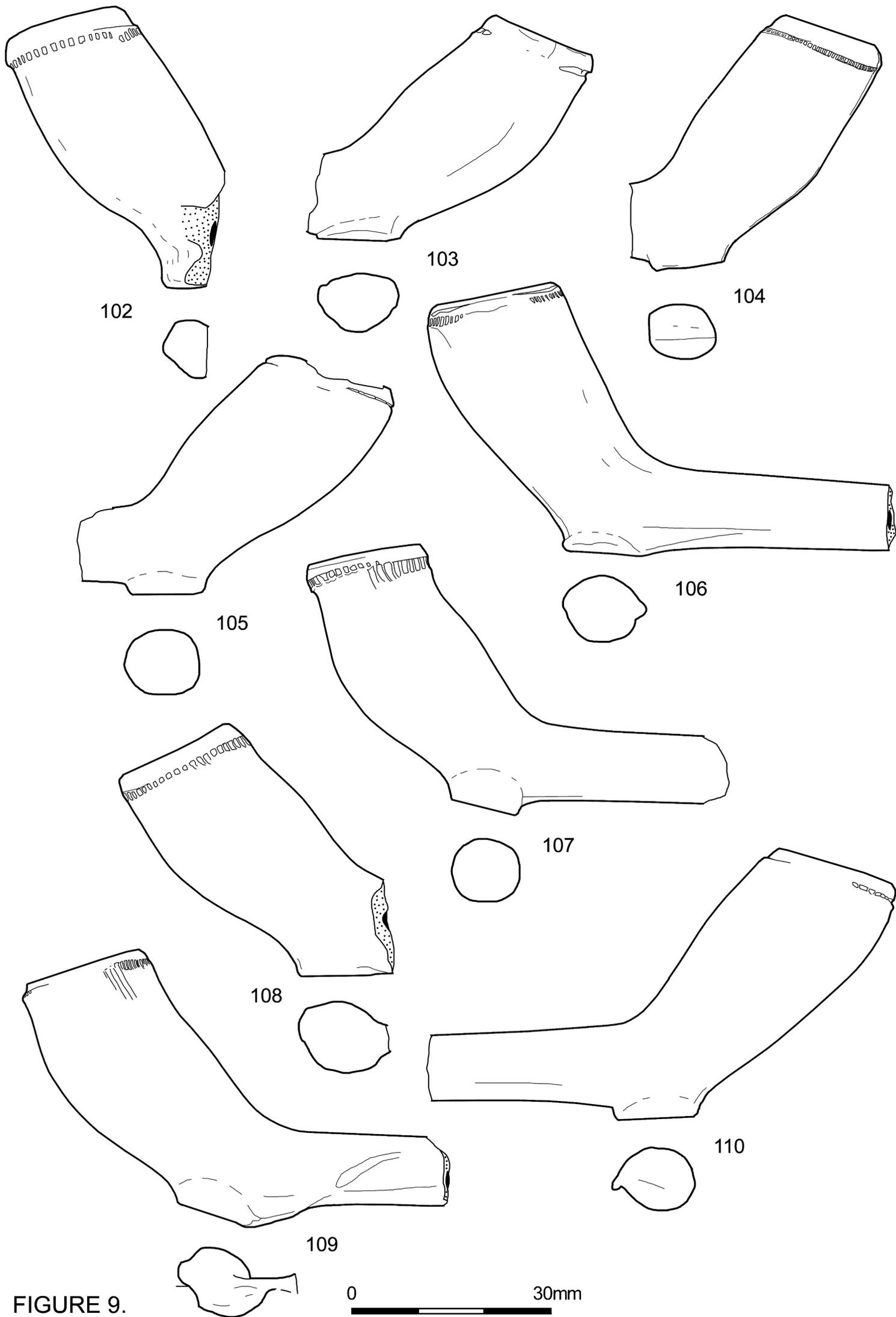


FIGURE 9.

111. Bowl, c. 1675-1685, rim trimmed with a smoothed outer edge and fully milled. The bowl has a Bristol form and has a maker's incuse mark with large initials P E. The Edwards family are documented in Bristol and this might be a product of Philip Edwards I, as number 82 and 112 (*op. cit.*). Stem bore 7/64".

112. Bowl, c. 1675-1685, rim smoothed and fully milled. The bowl has a Bristol form and has a maker's incuse mark with large initials P E. The Edwards family are documented in Bristol and this might be a product of Philip Edwards I, as number 82 and 111 (*op. cit.*). Stem bore 5/64".

113. Bowl, c. 1675-1690, rim trimmed with a smoothed outer edge and fully milled with a fine line, the pattern just visible. The bowl has a Bristol form. Stem bore 5/64".

114. Bowl, c. 1680-1700, rim trimmed with smoothing over front edge and 1/2 milled with an extremely fine pattern. Stem bore 6/64".

115. Bowl, c. 1675-1685, rim trimmed with smoothing over front edge and internal trimming at rear. Partly milled with extremely fine lines. The front of the heel has vertical dips on each side of the seam. Several examples found. Stem bore 6/64".

116. Bowl, c. 1675-1690, rim trimmed with smoothing on outer edge and partly inside, 3/4 milled. Maker's incuse mark of a gauntlet. This mark occurs in many forms from the mid 17th century to early 18th used by pipe maker's in the West Country mainly in the region between Bristol and Salisbury. Smoked. Stem bore 4/64".

117. Bowl, c. 1675-1690, rim trimmed and smoothed, milled front and back. This pipe has a made up stem likely created by someone using a piece which may or may not be from the original pipe. Stem bore on the made up portion 5/64".

118. Bowl, c. 1675-1690, rim trimmed and the inside smoothed, impressed lines front and back with no milled pattern. This pipe has a made up stem likely created by someone using a piece which may or may not be from the original pipe. Stem bore on the made up portion 7/64".

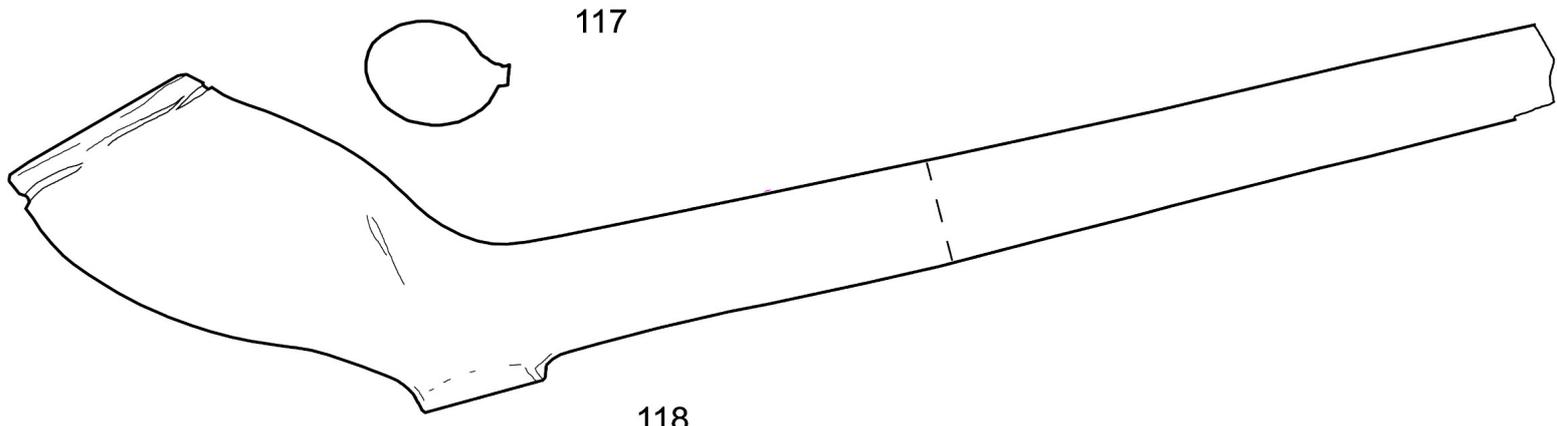
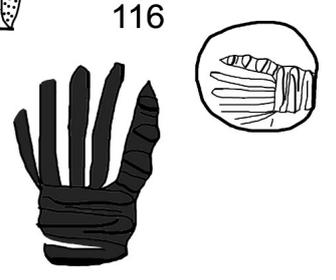
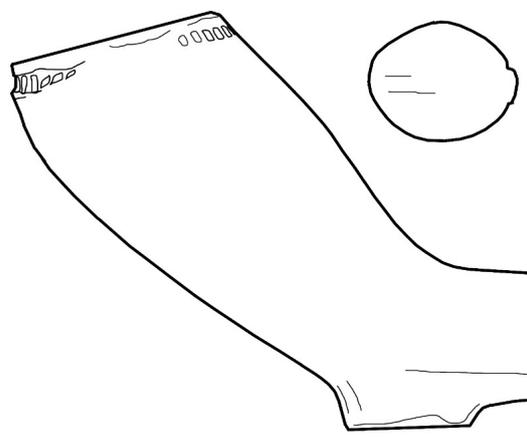
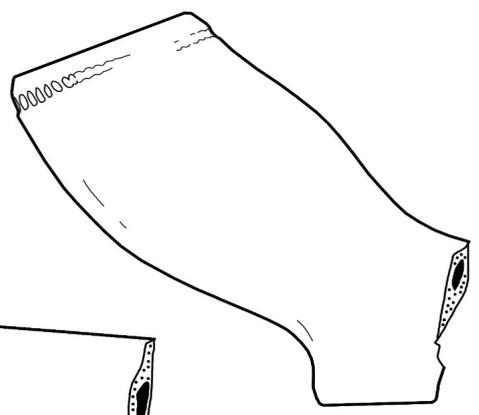
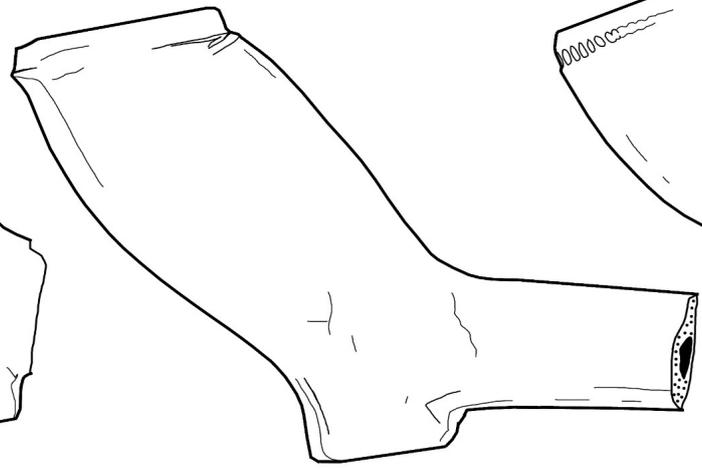
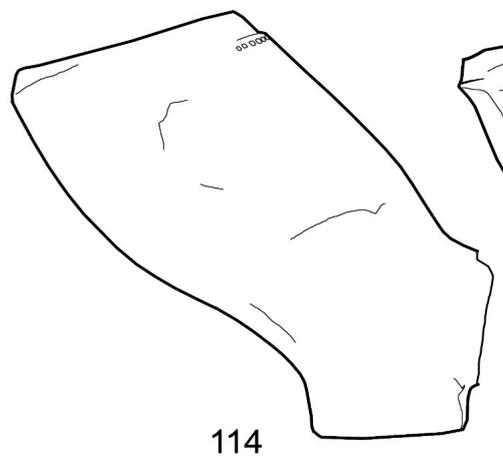
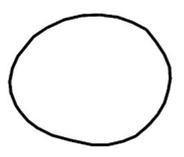
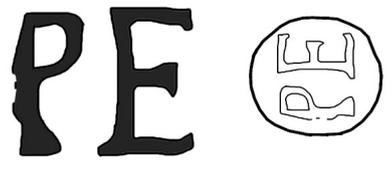
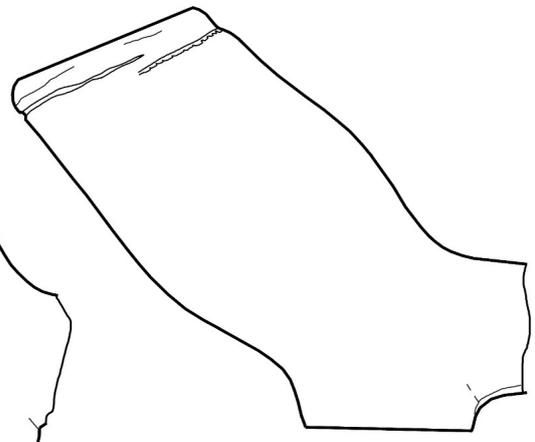
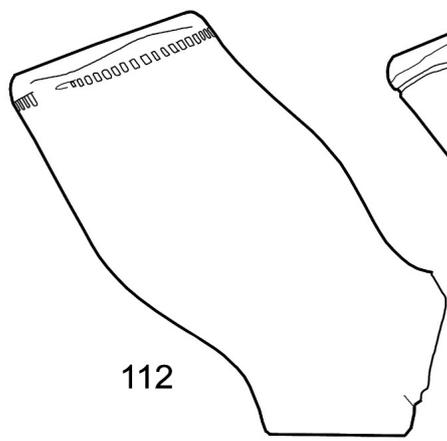
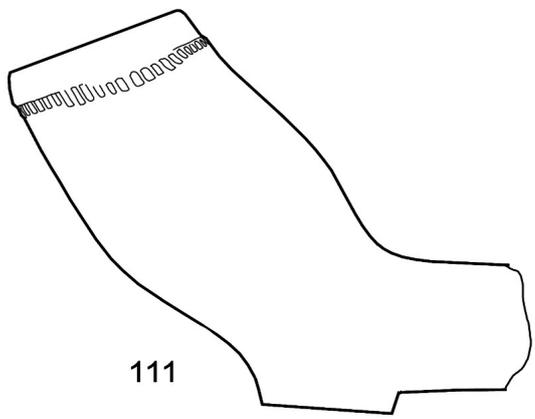


FIGURE 10.

0 30mm

119. Bowl, c. 1680-1710, rim bottered with impressed lines at front and back. Traces of milled pattern just visible. Stem bore $7/64$ ".
120. Bowl, c. 1685-1710, rim bottered and $3/4$ milled. Surface partly burnt outside after the stem had broken. Stem bore $8/64$ ".
121. Bowl, c. 1685-1710, rim smoothed and bottered on outside only, milled front and back. Stem bore $5/64$ ".
122. Bowl, c. 1680-1700, rim smoothed and bottered on outside only, milled front with very fine pattern. This pipe has a made up stem likely created by someone using a piece which may or may not be from the original pipe. Stem bore on the made up portion $6/64$ ".
123. Bowl, c. 1680-1710, rim bottered and fully milled. Mould flaws on the stem and around the heel. Stem bore $8/64$ ".
124. Bowl, c. 1680-1700, rim bottered and fully milled. Thick walls. Smoked. Stem bore $6/64$ ".
125. Bowl, c. 1680-1710, rim and inside edge smoothed. Milled front and back. On plan the rim is squashed and distorted. Stem bore $8/64$ ".
126. Bowl, c. 1680-1700, rim lightly bottered. Milled front and back. Stem bore $6/64$ ".
127. Bowl, c. 1685-1710, rim and inside edge smoothed. Milled front and back. Stem bore $6/64$ ".
128. Bowl, c. 1690-1715, rim trimmed, no milling. Well made with smooth, slightly shiny surface. Unidentified maker's incuse mark partly chipped but possible letters H or N above V on the left side. Thin walls. Stem bore $4/64$ ".

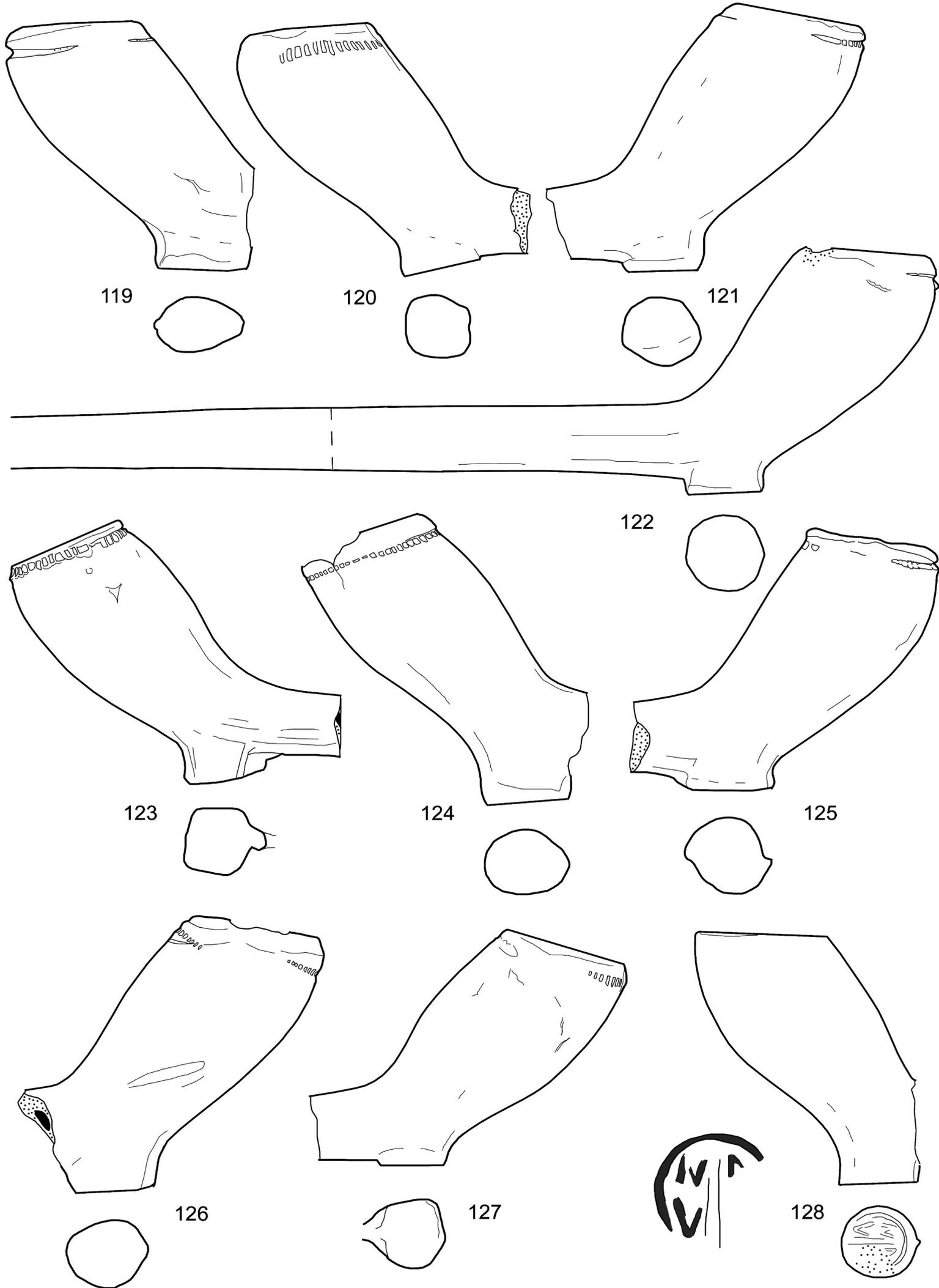


FIGURE 11.

0 30mm

129. Bowl, c. 1690-1725, rim trimmed and partly bottered, milled front and back. Surface partly burnt outside. Stem bore $6/64$ ".
130. Bowl, c. 1690-1725, rim trimmed and partly bottered, milled front and back. Stem bore $7/64$ ".
131. Bowl, c. 1690-1730, rim and inside edge smoothed, fully milled close to the rim. Stem bore $5/64$ ".
132. Bowl, c. 1700-1740, rim trimmed and some internal trimming at rear and side, $1/2$ milled at back. Stem bore $5/64$ ".
133. Bowl, c. 1700-1740, rim trimmed and partly smoothed outside, $1/2$ milled with traces of pattern. Has a short rounded spur which has not been trimmed well. Irregular surface on right side. Stem bore $6/64$ ".
134. Bowl, c. 1700-1740, rim trimmed and slightly smoothed on outer edge. Smaller bowl with good shape and a small spur, possible a Bristol product. Stem bore $5/64$ ".
135. Bowl, c. 1710-1750, rim trimmed. Surface partly burnt outside. Stem bore $4/64$ ".
136. Bowl, c. 1710-1750, rim trimmed. Unidentified maker's relief mark with initials T W above B within a notched frame. The mark is of similar style to that of 137. Stem bore $4/64$ ".
137. Bowl, c. 1710-1750, rim trimmed, $2/3$ milled. Unidentified maker's relief mark with initials R W above B within a notched frame. The mark is of similar style to that of 136. Stem bore $5/64$ ". Thought to be local maker (Grant and Jemmett 1985, 526-7).
138. Bowl, c. 1700-1740, rim trimmed with internal trimming at rear. $3/4$ milled line with some pattern in places. Bowl has a spur with a rounded tip. Surface partly burnt outside. Stem bore $6/64$ ".

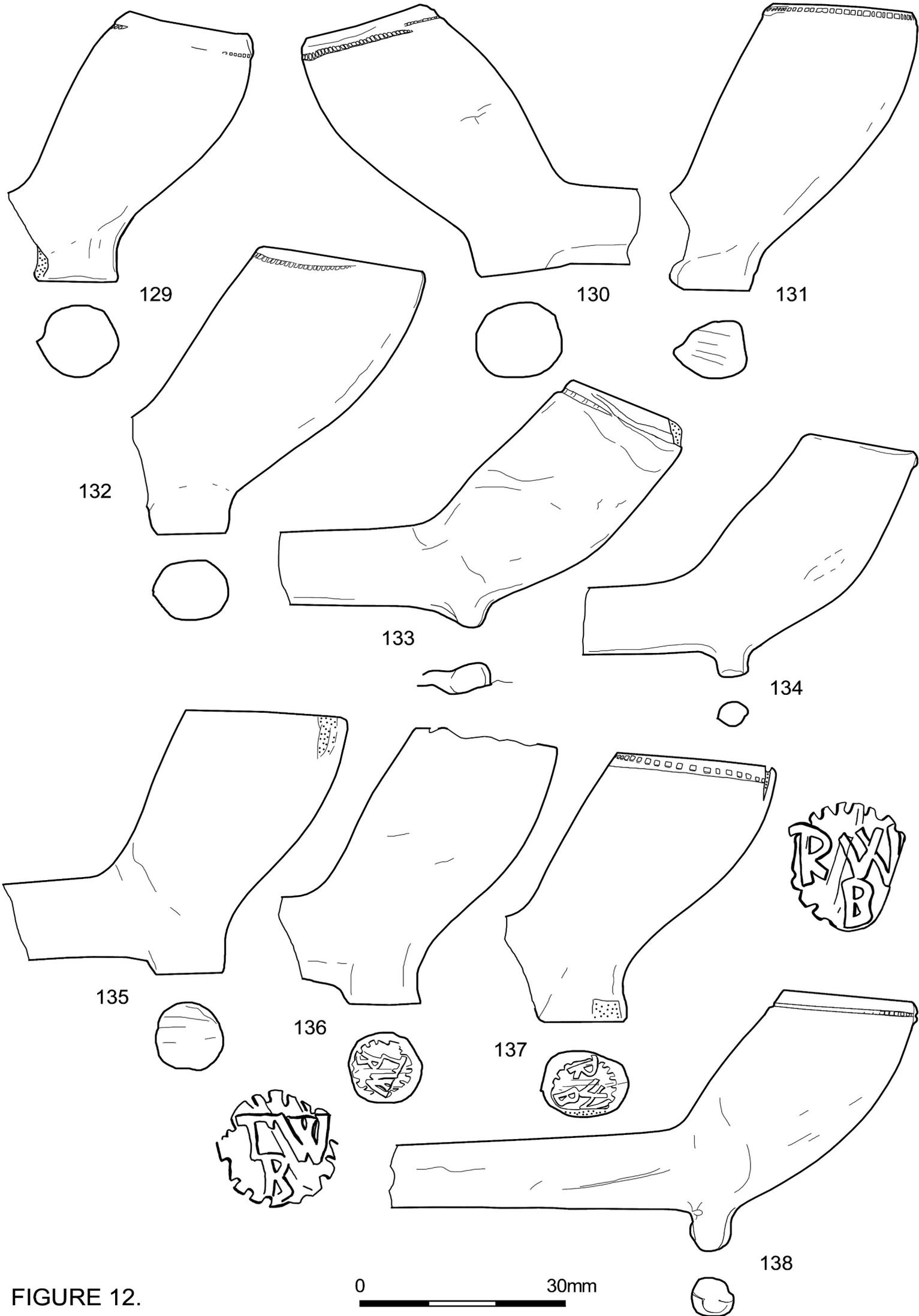


FIGURE 12.

0 30mm

139. Bowl, c. 1700-1750, rim trimmed and 2/3 milled. Incuse maker's mark BARVM which most likely refers to the place Barnstaple (see Discussion below). This mark is very common in that area (Higgins 2010, 177). Stem has an oval section. Stem bore 5/64".
140. Bowl, c. 1700-1750, rim trimmed and fully milled. Incuse maker's mark BARVM which refers to the place Barnstaple. Has a smooth surface. Stem bore 5/64".
141. Bowl, c. 1700-1750, rim trimmed and 1/2 milled at rear right on the rim edge with a very fine pattern. Incuse maker's mark BARVM which refers to the place Barnstaple. Heel curves right out at the front. Surface partly burnt outside. Stem bore 5/64".
142. Bowl, c. 1700-1750, rim trimmed and 2/3 milled with a fine line with pattern just visible. Incuse maker's mark BARVM which refers to the place Barnstaple. Smoked. Stem bore 6/64".
143. Bowl, c. 1700-1750, rim trimmed and 2/3 milled. Has a taller cylindrical looking heel. Incuse maker's mark BARVM which refers to the place Barnstaple. Stem bore 5/64".
144. Bowl, c. 1700-1750, rim trimmed and 3/4 milled. Incuse maker's mark BARVM which refers to the place Barnstaple. Stem bore 5/64".
145. Bowl, c. 1710-1750, rim trimmed. Relief maker's mark BARVM in a circular frame which refers to the place Barnstaple. The bowl is well shaped with a smooth surface. Stem bore 4/64".
146. Bowl, c. 1710-1750, rim trimmed and 1/3 milled at rear. Incuse maker's mark BARVM which refers to the place Barnstaple. Bowl has a smooth surface and there are several accidental cuts on the right side of the heel caused by a sharp tool. Stem bore 4/64".

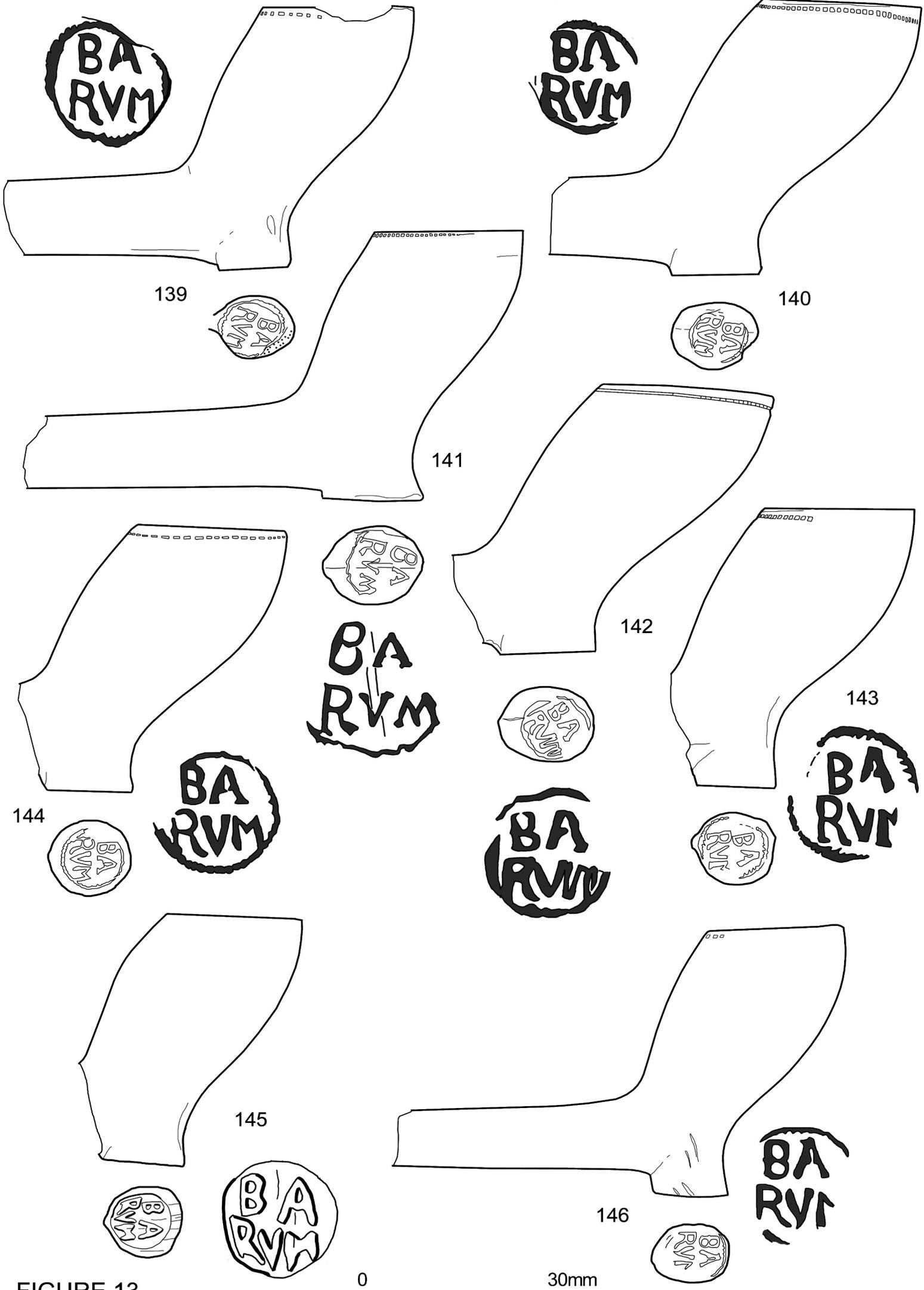


FIGURE 13.

147. Bowl, c. 1700-1740, rim trimmed and partly smoothed outer edge at rear. Half milled at rear. Stem bore $7/64$ ".

148. Bowl, c. 1700-1750, rim trimmed and $1/3$ milled at rear. Incuse maker's mark BARVM which refers to the place Barnstaple. Well made with smooth surface similar to example 143. Stem bore $5/64$ ".

149. Bowl, c. 1725-1760, rim trimmed and smoothed and partly smoothed inside. $2/3$ milled fine line with pattern just visible. Smoked. Stem bore $6/64$ ".

150. Bowl, c. 1700-1750, rim trimmed and fully milled close to the rim. Incuse maker's mark BARVM which refers to the place Barnstaple. Note that the same form was found with two different marks on the heel, both have been drawn for this example. Stem bore $6/64$ ".

151. Bowl, c. 1735-1775, rim trimmed. Smaller style of heel. This pipe has a made up stem likely created by someone using a piece which may or may not be from the original pipe. Stem bore $5/64$ ".

152. Stem, c. 1710-1750. Relief maker's mark with initials B A above I H within a notched frame. There are two vertical dots between the I and H. Stem bore $5/64$ ". Possibly John Horwood, a documented Barnstaple pipemaker (b.1690; d. 1753) The BA could refer to Barnstaple (cf. BARVM pipes). A slightly earlier example with the same colon separating the initials and 'Bid' (referring to Bideford) is illustrated in Grant and Jemmett (1985, 536). See Discussion below.

153. Bowl, c. 1740-1775, rim trimmed. Spur type. Smoked. Stem bore $4/64$ ".

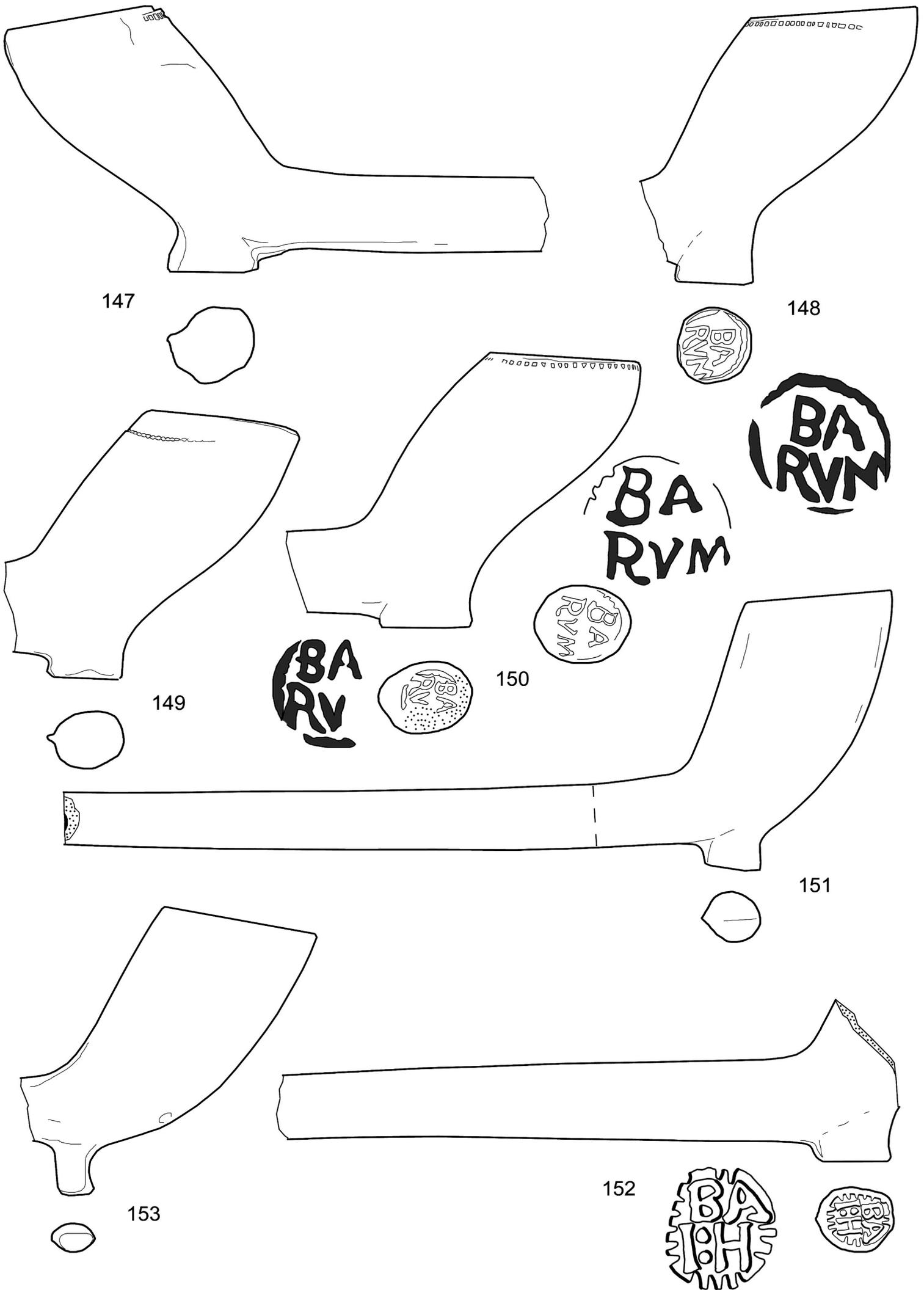


FIGURE 14.

0 30mm

154. Bowl, c. 1790-1840, rim trimmed. Decorated in relief with the lower portion made up of a series of scallop patterns and small rounded leaves on the front seam. The middle portion has a continuous band above which are spiralled hoops. The upper portion is two continuous bands infilled with diagonals forming triangles and diamonds which have dots in them. The same design has been recorded from Bristol (Jackson and Price 1974, 136). Stem may have been repaired. Smoked. Stem bore 4/64".
155. Bowl, c. 1835-1865, rim trimmed. Decorated in relief with a series of alternating thin and thick ribs. Spur type with a small shield in relief only on right side. This is a very common design for this time period produced by pipe makers all over England. Smoked. Stem bore 4/64".
156. Bowl fragment, c. 1780-1850. Decorated in relief with a series of scallops arranged like a fan on the front. The side has several vines with leaves and in the middle a plain vine wraps around in a heart shape with a single six petal flower below. The heart has a design within but has been chipped away. A number of designs with similar scallop arrangements on the front have been noted more frequently from Yorkshire. Smoked.
157. Bowl, c. 1840-1865, rim trimmed. The bowl has a series of rounded panels which create a tulip petal design. The spur has broken off. This is a very common design for this time period and a selection of variations have been recorded by makers in Bristol (Jackson and Price 1974, 133; Price *et al.* 1984, 133) and also by the Seldon family of Barnstaple (Terry 1989, 27). They are often found in and around ports of South West England and Wales. Stem bore 4/64".
158. Bowl fragment, c. 1835-1875, rim trimmed. Relief decoration of ship's anchor with rope coiled around and small narrow leaves on the front and back seams. The spur has broken off. This is a very common design for this time period and variations exist from locations all around the world though the style of this piece is likely from Southern UK. Half the bowl is missing but usually they have either a ship or portrait of Britannia on the other side. Smoked. Stem bore 3/64".
159. Bowl fragment, c. 1840-1875, rim trimmed. Plain bowl with raised ribs on front and back seams which are decorated with a series of small raised dots. This is a common design for this time period and variations exist from locations all around the UK. One very similar example is documented from Portsmouth (Fox and Hall 1979, 31).
160. Bowl, c. 1865-1925, rim trimmed. The bowl has a series of raised scallops running 2/3 up the bowl. Traces of an amber/meerschaum wash varnish remain on the outside and part inside. This is a very common design for this time period and variations have been recorded around the world. Some with the varnish are known to have been produced in England and also Germany. Stem bore 4/64".
161. Bowl, c. 1875-1925, rim trimmed. Part of a cutty style pipe (short) with thick walls and the bowl has a more square shape in section due to the ridged form running up the sides and along the stem. This is a very common design for this time period and variations have been recorded around the world. Surface partly burnt outside. Stem bore 4/64".

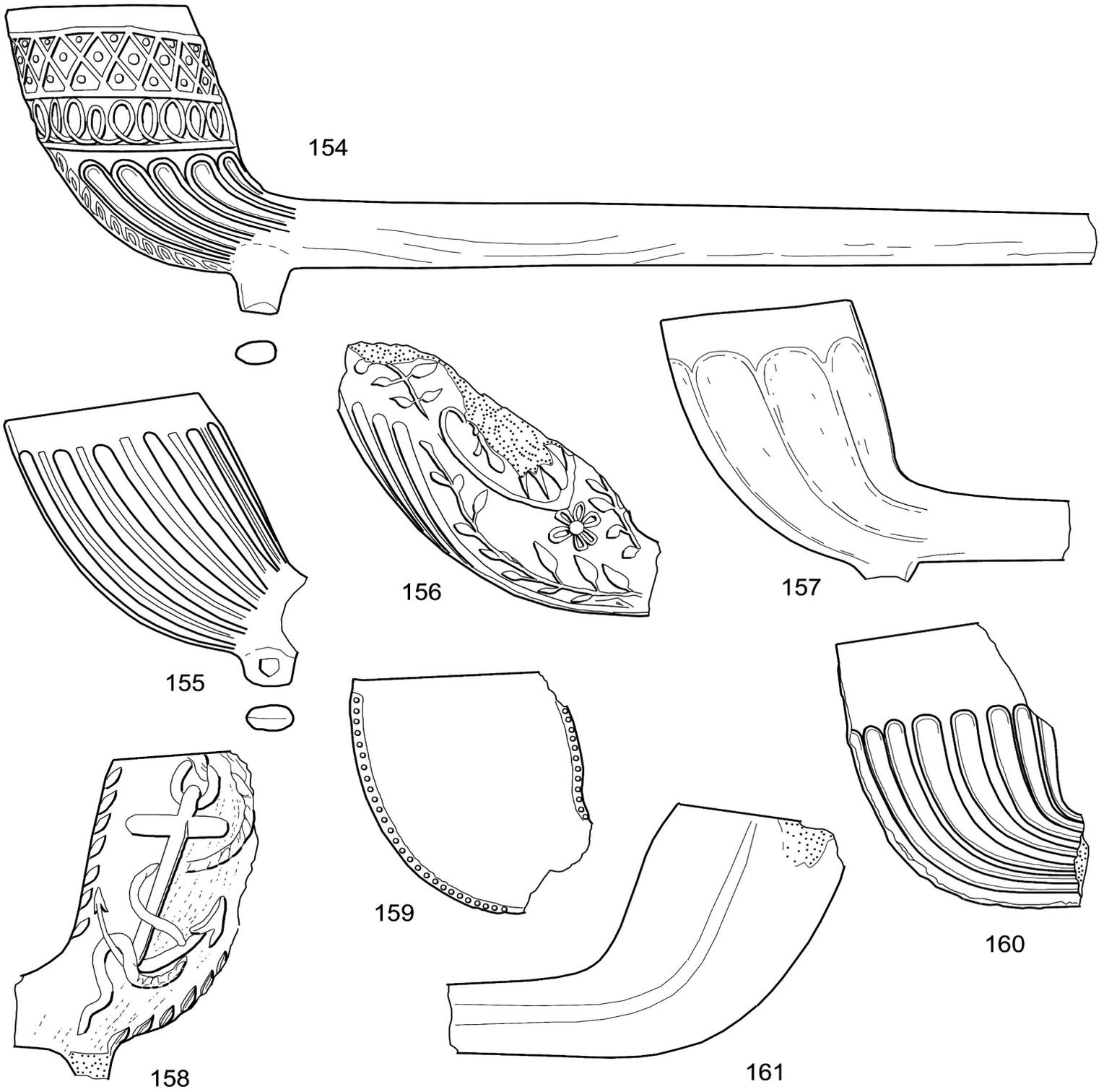


FIGURE 15.

0 30mm

Discussion

David Higgins has cast some doubt on the attribution of the TG pipes to Thamsyn Garland but it is worth recapping the documentary evidence that led Alison Grant to suggest her as a pipe maker. Thamsyn's father was Peter Takell, a potter and the earliest documented pipemaker in Barnstaple. Despite there being other Takells in North Devon (see online references below) there is no record of his birth or origin. He is documented as living in Barnstaple in 1599 when his daughter Thamsyn was baptised. He committed to pay off a debt by producing two gross (288) of tobacco pipes a week to the debtee. Presumably this still allowed him to make a living from production over and above this number. On the debt alone, this would mean he was capable of producing over 14,000 pipes a year, in addition to pottery. By the 19th century, pipemakers could produce 150 gross (21,600) at a firing (Peacey 1996, 150). A 'PT' pipe was found in Barnstaple excavations in 1974 (Grant and Jemmett 1985, 509).

His daughter Thamsyn married Ambrose Garland on the 6th January 1628 and died a widow, being buried on the 4th September, 1636. Therefore the period of production as 'TG' would have been only 9 years which Higgins suggests is too short a period for the quantity of pipes found (2010, 177). However, as a number of documented pipe firms were family businesses she could have been in effect an apprentice in her teens and an experienced pipemaker by 1628. If she only produced pipes (rather than pottery too), and was the main breadwinner for her family, it's possible she ramped up production. The pipe logos were attractive and were clearly popular pipes not just in North Devon. There was also clearly, growing demand. The thriving North Devon pottery trade with America at this time is well documented by Watkins (1960) and by Grant, who also notes trade with Ireland, citing a shipment to Carrickfergus (including pipes) in 1631 (1985, 458). 'TG' pipes have been found in both countries. Higgins lists 'TG' find sites in Devon as of 2006. (Of interest are Crediton and Launceston which in the 18th century were find sites of Pardon pipes manufactured in North Devon and suggest use of the same overland trade routes). Since then other examples have been found in Appledore (Preece 2009) and Barnstaple (Powell 2017) along with the six examples from Penhill. This gives further credence to the theory that Barnstaple was the centre of manufacture (Higgins 2010, 177). Thamsyn Garland had four children. The eldest, Mary, was only eight when her mother died so it is unlikely she continued the business but perhaps another employee did for a few years using the well established mark?

John Horwood (b. 1690, d.1753) is a documented Barnstaple pipemaker with, curiously, no known examples of his pipes, as noted by Grant and Jemmett (1985, 471 and 531). His brother William had a pottery in Instow to which he moved (presumably to fire his pipes there) before his brother died, whence he returned to Barnstaple. Grant and Jemmett suggest the Barum mark was used by a group of pipemakers in Barnstaple (1985, 451). If he was one of this group it would explain the paucity of finds of his pipes from Barnstaple. Does the BA/IH mark represent the period of production at Instow? The notched frame is paralleled by examples 136 and 137 (above) also thought to be local.

The spoked design (see nos. 32, 43, 45, 53 and 55 above) is a common mark in Devon and elsewhere. Recently it has also been identified on 16th century pottery from Barnstaple (Morris 2017, 303) where it was suggested it might have religious significance, possibly Catholic, with similarities to the Greek cross. If the mark is a 'covert indicator(s) of religious sympathy' (*ibid*, 311) another possibility is the wheel of St Catherine.

The symbol on bowl no.7 might also be religious. The fleur de lis was adopted by the Catholic church to represent the Virgin Mary and its three leaves also symbolised the holy trinity (interestingly, some of the Garland pipes feature a fleur de lis). Another possibility is that the symbol on no.7 is a Basque cross or lauburu (Fig. IV), a common decorative device in the 16th century.



Fig. IV: Lauburu from church font, Knopp-Labach, Germany.

Conclusions

The reason so many pipes were found in these fields is difficult to discern. Several were smoked and there were no wasters or kiln furniture noted, so despite the proximity of pottery kilns at Fremington and Yelland, the answer must lie elsewhere. Waste tipping (night-soil) on the fields was common practice in the nineteenth century and middens were common for refuse disposal before that. However, the relative remoteness of Penhill from a sizeable settlement argues somewhat against this. In addition, in the survey, pipes were the predominant finds. There were some sherds of North Devon medieval coarseware (not

unexpected as early maps show residual strip fields) and a few North Devon post-medieval sherds as well as a handful of flints.

The proximity of two fish weirs and two lime kilns either side of the point is noteworthy. Employees in both industries had time to kill and many would have smoked pipes. Along with the farmers (most fields were denoted as arable on the tithe), this could account for a number of pipes found. The small concentration of earlier pipes in the south-west corner of the southern field does suggest some sort of dumping, so perhaps a combination of factors led to their distribution, further spread perhaps by ploughing.

The collection as a whole mirrors many of the finds documented by Grant and Jemmett. It is important however for the sheer number of early pipes (pre 1650) and the number of symbolic marks on some of these pipes. The possible religious significance is a theory worth exploring further.

The number of TG forms has been expanded and will be a useful reference for other researchers as well as the increased number of BARVM forms (11); Grant and Jemmett had noted four versions of the stamp (1985, 451) as had Hall previously (1890, 318). The possible find of a pipe made by John Horwood and a possible link to manufacture of the BARVM pipes is noteworthy. The fact that he may have used his brother's pottery kiln at Instow for a while together with the documentary evidence for Peter Takell as pipemaker and potter is significant. There is also physical evidence for pipes being fired in pottery kilns, with dripped pot glazes being increasingly noted on some pipes; c.f. no. 42 above and those in the Barnstaple saggar (Blanchard 1988). Along with the similarity in symbolic marks noted above, it suggests that clay pipe researchers should also look at pottery kilns as places where pipes were at times fired, particularly in the 16th century. In addition therefore, it is also useful to study pottery reports in archaeological papers.

Acknowledgements

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