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**TOBACCO PIPES, PIPEMAKERS,
and
TOBACCONISTS
in
NEWCASTLE and GATESHEAD
UNTIL c1800:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY.**

Lloyd J. Edwards

University of Durham

Tobacco Pipes, Pipemakers and Tobacconists in Newcastle and
Gateshead Until c 1800 : An Archaeological Study.

by

Lloyd Jonathan Edwards.

Submitted for the Degree of Master of Arts, University of Durham.

Department of Archaeology.

1986.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A.C.C.	Associated Congregation of the Close, Newcastle upon Tyne.
A.S.P.R.	All Saints Parish Records.
B.F.	Blackfriars (excavation).
B.F.P.	Pipes from Blackfriars excavation.
B.G.P.	Pipes from Blackgate excavation.
B.P.K.	Bearpark (excavation).
B.W.S.	Baptist Westgate Street Chapel.
C.	Cheesemonger.
C72.	Corbridge (excavation).
C.C.C.B.N.	Calendar of Common Council Book for Newcastle.
Ch. A.	Chamberlain's Accounts.
C.L.	Chapter Library, Durham, (excavation).
C.L.S.	Chester-le-Street (excavation).
D.C.R.O.	Durham County Record Office.
D.G.	Deanery Gardens (excavation).
D.M.B.	Durham Marriage Bonds.
D.M.G.	Durham Milburngate (excavation).
D.P.U.D.	Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic, University of Durham.
D.R.B.	Durham River Banks (excavation).
F.C.A.	Records of the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers.
G.	Grocer.
G.A.B.	Guild and Admissions Book.
H.L.S.	Hartlepool (excavation).
H.L.S.C.W.	Hartlepool Church Walk (excavation).
H.T.G.	Hearth Tax Returns for Gateshead.
I.D.	Ihler Directory, 1833.
I.S.J.C.	Independent St. James Chapel.
J.A.	Jarrow (excavation).
J.S.	Jarrow Slake (excavation).
K.G.	Kepier Grange (excavation).
M.C.D.	Maiden Castle, Durham (excavation).
M.D.a.	Mitchell Directory 1801.
M.D.b.	Mitchell Directory 1811.
M.I.S.A.C.	Monumental Inscriptions in St. Andrew's Churchyard.
M.I.S.M.G.	Monumental Inscriptions in the Church and Churchyard of St. Mary's Gateshead.

M.I.S.N.C.	Monumental Inscriptions in St. Nicholas Church.
m.l.	milli-litre.
M.S.N.C.	Memoranda Relating to St. Nicholas Church.
M.S.S.	Manuscripts.
N.C.a.	Newcastle Courant, 23rd June 1821, page 1.
N.C.R.O.	Northumberland County Record Office.
N.J.a.	Newcastle Journal, 12th August 1775, page 2, column 4.
N.J.b.	Newcastle Journal, 30th April 1763, page 2, column 2.
N.J.C.	New Jerusalem Church.
N.P.B.	Newcastle Poll Book.
P.B.	Piercebridge (excavation).
P.D.	Pigot Directory 1834.
P.H.S.C.	Presbyterian Hanover Square Chapel.
P.R.O.	Public Record Office.
P.U.	Pipe in Eric Parsons' collection, uncertain provenance.
P.W.D.	Parson and White Directory, Vol. 1., 1828.
R.D.	Richardson Directory 1838.
S.A.N.T.	Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.
S.A.P.R.	St. Andrews Parish Records.
S.J.P.R.	St. Johns Parish Records.
S.M.P.R.	St. Marys Parish Records.
S.M.V.B.	St. Marys Vestry Book.
S.N.C.W.A.B.	St. Nicholas Church Wardens' Accounts Book.
S.N.P.R.	St. Nicholas Parish Records.
S.N.P.R.C.G.	St. Nicholas Parish Register for Castle Garth.
T.	Tobacconist.
T.D.	Tea Dealer.
T.S.M.	Tobacconist and Snuff Manufacturer.
T.A. Arch.	Tyne and Wear Archives.
U.L.X.	University Library Extension, Durham, (excavation).
U.S.	Unstratified.
W.D.a.	Whitehead Directory 1778.
W.D.b.	Whitehead Directory 1782-84.
W.D.c.	Whitehead Directory 1787.
W.D.d.	Whitehead Directory 1790.
W.D.e.	Whitehead Directory 1795.
W.M.	Wesleyan Methodists Register of Births and Baptisms.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis is intended to provide a far greater understanding of the early development of the tobacconist and tobacco-pipemaking trades in Newcastle and Gateshead than has existed in the past. I am grateful to my Supervisor, Christopher Morris, for suggesting that I do research in this field, and for his advice and guidance during my studies.

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Jarrow.

May 16th 1986.

NEWCASTLE and GATESHEAD

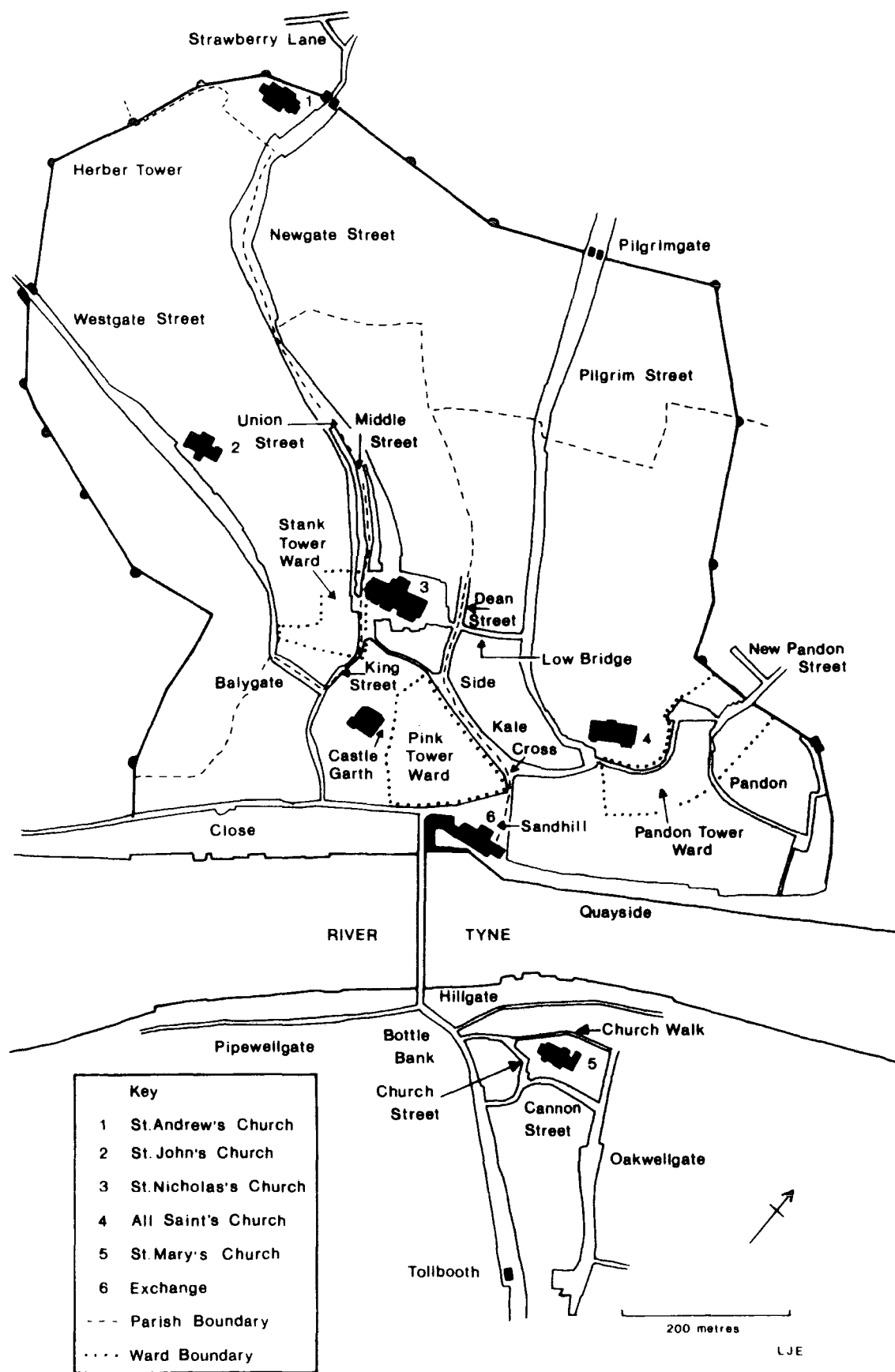


Figure 1.

CHAPTER ONE.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.

This thesis is intended to investigate the clay tobacco-pipemaking and tobacconist trades in Newcastle and Gateshead from their introduction until c 1800. Neither of these trades have been the subject of detailed research before, although that of the Pipemakers was commented upon by J.E. Parsons in his article "The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco-pipe in North East England" (Parsons, 1964). In that article he proposed typologies for the bowls and makers' stamps produced in the North East, and compiled a list of pipemakers working in the region from c 1645 to 1953. In addition, the tobacco-pipes have been the subject of a number of archaeological reports, notably that by A. Oswald which developed Parsons' bowl-typology using material from the Blackgate excavations in Newcastle (Oswald, 1983).

Initially, it was intended to re-appraise the whole of Parsons' work. However, a survey of various Trade Directories and Census Returns from several north-east towns indicated that Parsons' article should be considered to be an overview of the pipemaking industry in that region. His article indicated that the earliest, and largest, pipemaking industry had been at Gateshead, commencing c 1645. It was therefore decided that this thesis should concentrate on that town. Because of the many historical links between Gateshead and Newcastle a survey was done of documentary evidence from the latter. This revealed that the pipemaking industry had in fact commenced in Newcastle during the 1630s before expanding into Gateshead by c 1645. Further brief research showed that during the nineteenth century there was a large increase in the number of pipemakers working in Newcastle and Gateshead, particularly during the middle decades of that century. It was noted that by c 1800 the original pipemaking families had virtually died out, and were being replaced by names such as Gallon, Halliday, Marshall, Tennant and Tucker, all famous pipemaking families along Tyneside in the nineteenth century. It was therefore decided that research for this thesis should, in general, be restricted to the period ending c 1800. At the same time it appeared necessary to investigate the tobacconists of seventeenth and eighteenth century Newcastle and Gateshead in order to ascertain what connections there were

between them and the pipemakers. Whilst such research might satisfy the historical requirements of a thesis such as this, it was deemed necessary to investigate the development of the tobacco-pipes themselves, the nature of the makers' stamps used to identify the wares of individual workshops, and compare these results with the typologies proposed by Parsons in his 1964 article. In addition, it was thought necessary to seek out extant archaeological evidence for both the pipemaking and tobacconist trades, and to identify other areas where similar evidence might survive and possibly be recovered during archaeological excavation.

Having determined the field of research, the several aims of this thesis can be described as follows. Firstly, to determine how many pipemakers and tobacconists were working in Newcastle and Gateshead prior to c 1800, and using various sources obtain as full and detailed biography as possible for each of them. This would permit the development of both trades to be calculated on a decade-basis, and the identification of inter-relationships between pipemakers, between tobacconists, and between pipemakers and tobacconists. Such relationships might be of a family or business nature. In addition, it might prove possible to determine differences in status between members within each trade, and between the two trades as a whole.

Secondly, to investigate the archaeological evidence, other than tobacco-pipes, for these two trades. This would require, as precisely as possible, the identification of those locations where pipemakers and tobacconists lived and worked. In some instances the buildings may survive, such as the Herber Tower near Blackfriars, but in the vast majority of cases it must be expected that the buildings in question have been destroyed by subsequent development. Nevertheless, consideration must be given to the possible survival of archaeological evidence, the nature of that evidence, and the identification of those areas where evidence may be retrieved by archaeological excavation. It is, for instance, a sad fact that no pipe-kiln has ever been excavated in the north-east, although a large amount of kiln-debris was discovered during excavations in Back Silver Street, Durham, in 1975 - 76 (Clipson, 1980). Other archaeological evidence which might survive, and be readily recorded, comprises tombstones of deceased pipemakers and tobacconists.

Thirdly, to investigate the development of the clay tobacco-pipe in Newcastle and Gateshead. This would require the identification of locally produced pipes, particularly those from archaeological contexts dateable by other means. Of great importance, particularly in the early phase of this research, would be those pipes carrying the stamps of pipemakers known from documentary sources to have been working at Newcastle and Gateshead. It would also be necessary to establish the variety of stamps used by the pipemakers. This would enable both bowl and stamp-typologies to be formulated and which could be compared with those proposed by Parsons in 1964. Consideration was also to be given to the stem-bore diameter and bowl-capacity of pipes produced at Newcastle and Gateshead. Great importance has been given over the years to the question of dating pipe-deposits by stem-bore diameter, using the methods proposed by Harrington, Binford, and Hanson (see Chapter Seven). Part of this study was aimed at testing the reliability of those methods when used on Tyneside pipes.

Finally, that having collated and interpreted all the available and varied evidence the thesis would be of practical use to archaeologists, providing them with a medium for dating the seventeenth and eighteenth century deposits of Tyneside more finely than Parsons' work allowed, and identifying possible areas for excavation for those working within Newcastle and Gateshead. Because of the nature of the thesis it was hoped that it would also be of use to Social and Economic Historians, for example the ratio of pipemakers to the population as a whole, possible consequences of the apparent decline in smoking during the mid-eighteenth century, and the location of the trades in question within Newcastle and Gateshead.

CHAPTER TWO.

PREVIOUS PUBLISHED WORKS : A REVIEW.

The study of the clay tobacco-pipemaking industry in the North East may be said to have commenced with the article by J.A. Oxberry entitled "The Local Clay Pipe Industry" (Oxberry, 1936). Oxberry knew the last surviving pipemakers of Gateshead, and his knowledge of the nineteenth century industry relied upon their recollections and information gleaned from the Trade Directories of the late eighteenth century onwards. His knowledge of the seventeenth and early eighteenth century pipemakers was limited to the Charter of 1675 when the pipemakers of Gateshead "and two or three other trades endeavoured to obtain a Charter of incorporation from the Bishop of Durham", and he observed that "Unlike the clay pipe makers of Hull and elsewhere, Tyneside tradesmen do not as a rule appear to have used initials or any other distinguishing mark on the pipes they made". In fact, little research appears to have been done, for Oxberry commented that "records of its existence are scarce."

In 1960, M.G. Jarrett published an article entitled "Makers of Clay Pipes Recorded in North Eastern England" (Jarrett, 1960). In this he described a number of stamps, including three of John Thompson, two of Edward Craggs, one of Leonard Holmes, and a broken one of a member of the Parke family. Most had been found on the site of West Whelpington, a Northumberland village depopulated c 1715. The stamps were described as being on the stem and "arranged to fit into a circle or ellipse." It was still unknown as to where these pipemakers had practised their trade, but it was believed that John Thompson had lived in the North East. This article was an improvement on that of Oxberry in that stamps were being recognised, described, and consideration given to their date and place of origin.

Jarrett's subsequent article, "Makers of Clay Pipes Recorded in North Eastern England II" (Jarrett, 1964), continued the development of the study. Although basically a list of clay pipes and their find-spots in the region, it proposed a basic stamp-typology. Jarrett's Types were:-

1. Impressed on the flat heel. 17th century.
2. On the stem. Lettering arranged in two or three lines, and usually enclosed with a circle or ellipse. Late 17th / early 18th century.

3. Initials on the side of the spur.
4. Large bold lettering along the stem, maker on one side and town of manufacture on the other.

Important though this article was, it was already outdated by the time that it was published. J.E. Parsons had been working on North East clay pipemakers for some time and had formulated typologies for both bowls and stamps, and compiled a list of pipemakers working in the region from c 1645 to the 1950s.

Entitled "The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe in North East England", Parsons' article (Parsons, 1964) has been the basic reference work for all those working on clay pipes found in the region since 1964. From his researches, Parsons concluded that the development of the clay tobacco-pipe industry in the North East was connected with that of the coastal shipping trade during the seventeenth century. He believed that during the period c 1600 to 1650 the majority of pipes smoked in the region came from London, and that other important sources were Bristol between c 1630 and 1670, and Hull and York between c 1650 and 1700. After c 1645 local pipes became increasingly common, with Gateshead being the main production-centre. According to Parsons, the earliest reference to pipemaking in the North East is the entry in the Parish Records of St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, recording the death of William Sewell, pipemaker, in 1651. Parsons attributed the early importance of Gateshead as a pipemaking centre to the pre-existing glassmaking industry in the town, pointing out that there are numerous references to glaziers in the Parish Records. By 1675 the Gateshead pipemakers, together with the grocers and apothecaries of the town, were in a position to be granted a Charter by the Bishop of Durham (P.R.O. Durham 3/118 mem. ld. No. 1). Despite the fact that this Charter was subsequently revoked, the pipemaking trade in Gateshead continued to flourish. Using Parish Records and other documentary sources, Parsons named a total of seventy four people as pipemakers in Gateshead before c 1800. He claimed none for Newcastle prior to the nineteenth century, although he admitted that his was not an exhaustive list of either individuals or their working lives. Parsons' work on bowl and stamp-typologies between c 1650 and 1780 has proved to be of significant use in the study of clay tobacco-pipes in this region, and is the foundation of those typologies proposed in this thesis. From his examination of the pipe-material he concluded that there were a total of twelve

bowl-types and three stamp-types found in the region prior to c 1800. Of the bowl-types, nine (Parsons' Types 4 - 12) were produced in the north-east between c 1650 and 1780, the others merely being imports. His stamp-type 'a' was described as conventionalised tobacco-foliage above and below the maker's name, the whole enclosed within an elliptical frame and stamped on the pipe-stem, and dated to c 1675 - 1725. Stamp-type 'b' comprised the maker's initials on either side of the heel or spur, and were dated c 1700 - 1780. Stamp-type 'c', c 1780 - 1820, comprised incuse decoration, including the maker's name, encircling the stem.

In 1971 Jarrett, together with J. Belcher, published a third article on the clay pipes from the site of West Whelpington (Belcher and Jarrett, 1971). This article sought to test the reliability of dating the stem-bore diameters of clay pipes produced in the North East of England, using Harrington's series of histograms (Harrington, 1954). These had been formulated using English pipes discovered in dateable archaeological contexts on American sites. Those histograms therefore related to southern English pipes, that is pipes from production-centres that exported to America, particularly Bristol. Belcher and Jarrett used North East-produced pipes from West Whelpington to test the relevance of Harrington's work on northern pipes. The site had no closely dateable groups, but results showed that for the period c 1680 - 1710 at least, Harrington's histograms could not be used. This question is discussed in greater length in Chapter Seven of this thesis. Jarrett admitted that nothing could be established on the evidence of a single site with no closely dateable groups. However, this was the first time that work on this facet of the subject had been done, and the first new work since Parsons' article of 1964.

Whilst working on clay pipes from the excavation of the Blackgate Pit (Oswald, 1979), and the Blackgate, Newcastle, Oswald identified a series of pipes of local manufacture dating from c 1630 - 1675 (Oswald, 1983). These are discussed in detail in Chapters Seven and Eight of this thesis. His discovery of the artefactual evidence for the early period of the Tyneside industry and the discovery of the documentary evidence for it (see Chapter Five and Appendices One and Two) are roughly contemporary, and complementary. Oswald's work showed that Parsons' list of sources for clay pipes found in North East also reflected sources of

influence on the local industry.

Oxberry's article had served to draw attention to a dying industry whose origins had become mislaid in the "mists of time". The later studies outlined above, but notably those by Parsons and Oswald, created a basic understanding of the artefactual and historical nature of that industry. It is intended that this thesis will provide the detailed understanding of the pre - 1800 Tyneside pipemaking industry that the above persons have been working towards, coupled with a similar understanding of the tobacco trade of that period.

CHAPTER THREE.

DOCUMENTARY SOURCES.

Research has shown that Oxberry's comment that "Records of its existence are scarce" (Oxberry, 1936, 65) when referring to the seventeenth and early eighteenth century Tyneside pipemaking industry was quite wrong. Whilst it is true that, apart from the Charter of 1675 (P.R.O. Durham 3/118 mem. Id. no. 1), no records of the Gateshead Company of Pipemakers appears to have survived, evidence can be found in other sources. These include Parish Registers, Vestry Books, Hearth Tax Returns, Indentures, Maps, Port Books, Probate material and Trade Directories (see Bibliography). The same sources also supply information about the tobacconists. The Newcastle tobacconists were often members of the Company of Feltmakers in that town, and their records survive (Tyne and Wear Archives, 151). It is therefore possible to gain a fairly detailed understanding of the development of these two trades in Newcastle and Gateshead.

On 28th September 1675 the "honest persons now exercising and occupying the severall trades, arts, crafts, faculties, and occupations of grocers, apothecaries, and Tobacco pipe-makers within our borough and town of Gateshead" were granted a Charter by Bishop Crewe of Durham. These persons were named as Richard Delavale, Robert Ferry, Christopher Bickers, Richard Hudleston, Samuel London, Robert Kelly, John Trotter, George Kirby jun., Luke Maxwell, John Bowman, Thomas Parke, John Pattison, Leonard Holmes, and Humphrey Ferry. Of these, only Maxwell, Bowman, Parke, Pattison and Holmes are known to have been pipemakers. Not only are they recorded as such elsewhere (see Chapter Five), but all stamped their pipes. Hudleston is recorded as a grocer on a document of 1678 signed by Michael Swaddel, pipemaker (M13/E13/no. 83. N.C.R.O., Gowland MSS.).

The Charter laid down certain rules. Members were to meet on 29th September each year and elect three wardens and a clerk from amongst their number. Those elected were to hold office for one year. The Charter names the first three wardens as Robert Ferry, Christopher Bickers and John Trotter, none of whom are known to have practised pipemaking. At the same meetings members were to make freemen and brethren. Any person wishing to practice any of

the three aforementioned trades who had not been apprenticed in Gateshead had to pay ten pounds to the wardens and ten pounds to the Bishop in order to gain membership. Members were also to meet each 27th December, 25th March, and 24th June to set down "such lawfull orders, acts and constitutions" as were thought necessary. The Charter decreed that the wardens were to receive and keep all fines and forfeitures legally imposed on any member. The clerk was to enter all "accounts, doings and proceedings" in a book. All books, monies and Charter of the Company were to be stored in a chest (to be purchased with Company funds) and kept in the custody of the eldest warden.

The Charter is not without problems, for it does not include persons known, or believed, to have possibly been pipemaking in Gateshead in 1675. These are George Carter, John Hastings I, John Holmes, Jeffrey Leek, Thomas Middleton, Robert Mould, Michael Swaddel, Nicholas Todd and Henry Walker. Carter is attributed with a Tyneside Type C stamp of pre - 1675 date, and therefore must have been a Master. This question is considered more fully in Chapter Five.

In 1678 the Drapers Company of Gateshead obtained a Decree in Chancery ordering the surrender of the Charter granted to the Grocers, Apothecaries and Tobacco pipemakers (P.R.O. Durham 4/3, ff. 499v - 501r). This was ignored, and the records of the Drapers Company show that in April 1683 the "pretended Company of Grocers and the Stewards thereof" faced proceedings for failing to obey the decree awarded to the Drapers (Dodds, 1907, 29). The Pipemakers do not appear to have suffered, and their industry continued to expand.

The records of the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers of Newcastle (Tyne and Wear Archives, 151) are quite detailed and would appear to be relatively complete from the late sixteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. These detail names of apprentices and Freemen, and the proceedings and resolutions of their meetings held in the Herber Tower near Blackfriars. It is possible, for example, to establish "trade trees" such as that headed by Edmund Middleton. In 1663 he took Samuel Chicken as his apprentice. In turn, Chicken took John Ogle as apprentice in 1689, and Ogle took John Coulter as apprentice in 1703(see Chapter Six).

From c 1630 it was the practice in both Newcastle and Gateshead to record the occupations of those named within the Parish Registers, thus enabling easy identification of pipemakers and tobacconists. Unfortunately, whilst this practice continued throughout the period in question at Newcastle, there was a lapse of several decades at Gateshead during the mid-eighteenth century. There are two problems in the usage of the Parish Registers of Newcastle and Gateshead. Firstly, if the earliest reference to a person gives no occupation, but subsequent ones refer to him as a pipemaker or tobacconist, was he necessarily practising that trade at the earlier date? Secondly, the information they provide regarding biographies varies in detail from person to person. Taken to the extreme, an individual who did not marry, or married elsewhere, had no children and moved away before his death would not appear in the Parish Registers. For example, the Newcastle pipemakers "G.C." and "N.W." are only known through their pipes (see Chapter Five). Information from Registers can sometimes be supplemented by that contained in Church Vestry Books. Those of St. Mary, Gateshead, indicate the social status of some pipemakers by recording those who held Parish Offices and / or rented their pews (see Chapter Five). Additional information can be obtained from Probate material comprising wills, inventories and administrations. Unfortunately, most pipemakers and tobacconists of this period appear to have had their estates dealt with in an informal manner not requiring documentation. However, a number of wills and inventories do survive, often giving very detailed information (see Appendix One).

The Hearth Tax returns for Newcastle in 1665 (Welford, 1911, 58 - 76) and Gateshead in 1663 (D.C.R.O. M6/1) record those persons eligible to pay that tax, the wards in which they lived, and the number of hearths that they had. Whilst not giving precise locations, these often allow the area where a person is known to have lived to be narrowed down from a whole Parish to part of a Parish. Thomas Partis I is recorded living in St. Nicholas Parish from at least 1649 until his death in 1669, and in Stank Tower Ward in 1665. This would tend to suggest that in 1665 he was living on the east side of the present St. Nicholas Street, between the Cathedral and the junction with Side, otherwise known as Head of Side. Other evidence has allowed Partis's house to be precisely located in that area (see Chapter Six).

There are a number of property indentures relevant to this particular study. Several date to the period 1691 - 1712 and relate to property transactions in Forestreet, Gateshead (i.e. that area near the junction of old High Street and Bottle Bank, Figure 1 and Plate 2) involving the pipemaker Michael Parke (Tyne and Wear Archives 1287/5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 15/5, 6). Two of the indentures, one dated 17th May 1710 and the other dated 5th May 1712 (15/5, 6) refer to a property at the junction of High Church Chare and Forestreet. The former refers to an earlier document dated 23rd July 1705, and states that at that time the above property was occupied by George Parke, pipemaker who died in 1706. The latter states that in May 1712 that same property was occupied by John Thompson, pipemaker. He died in June of the following year (see Chapter Five). A slightly later indenture, of 1718, records the sale of a property in Bottle Bank, Gateshead, by the pipemaker William Wilkinson (Welford, 1915, 67). The final indenture dates to 1848 and concerns the property in Church Walk, Gateshead, owned by the John Bowman Trust (EP/GaSM/2/17. D.C.R.O.). This provides the only known groundplan of any pipemaker's or tobacconist's house of the period in question in either Newcastle or Gateshead. This is the property that John Bowman left to the Parish of Gateshead in his will of 1689 (see Chapters Five and Nine, and Appendix One).

The Chamberlains' Accounts (Tyne and Wear Archives 543) record the import and export of goods into Newcastle, not only through the Port but also by road. The vast majority of ships coming into the Tyne brought ballast and took out coal, but a small number of vessels traded in other commodities. The Accounts detail the name and port of origin of the ships, together with their cargoes and the duties paid. Examples include Thomas Bailes, Master of the 'Violet' of Hastings offloading "10 Tunn of Tobacco Pipe Clay" and paying 1/8d duty on 25th July 1692 (Tyne and Wear Archives 543/69), and Christopher Buskile, Master of the 'Thomas' of Newcastle offloading "22 Hogsheads of Tobacco" at 6d per hogshead (Tyne and Wear Archives 543/70).

During the late eighteenth century the first Trade Directories were published. In particular for Newcastle and Gateshead are the several volumes by Whitehead beginning in 1778, and the 1801 and 1811 volumes of Mitchell's Directory. These indicate in which streets persons carried out their respective trades. Whilst this is useful

a comparison of pipemakers and tobacconists listed in the Directories with those known from other sources reveals that not everyone had an entry in the Directories. It may be that those not recorded in the Directories were quite happy with their share of the market. Whatever the reason, it is obvious that the Directories do not reveal the true state of these trades in any given year.

A number of maps exist which assist in the location of streets and properties named in the various sources, now conveniently published by Frank Graham in a single volume (Graham, 1984). The earliest map is that published in 1723 by James Corbridge. Apart from indicating street names and showing areas of buildings it also lists the names of the Meeting Houses of the various Newcastle Companies. These include that of the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers at the Herber Tower near Blackfriars. The 1770 map by Charles Hutton is a little more explicit regarding street-names. It is this map upon which Figure 1 is based. Subsequent maps by Cole in 1808, Wood in 1827, and Oliver in 1838 show the gradual redevelopment of the town and removal of features such as large stretches of the Town Wall.

Whilst the study of the seventeenth and eighteenth century tobacco-pipemakers and tobacconists of Newcastle and Gateshead obviously suffers from the fact that records of the Gateshead Company of Pipemakers do not appear to have survived, and it is uncertain as to which Company their Newcastle colleagues belonged, sufficient evidence can be gleaned from other sources to allow a detailed understanding of the development of these two trades.

CHAPTER FOUR.

TOBACCO-PIPES : METHODS OF ANALYSIS.

The study of any artefact-type requires the examination of specific artefact-features and their inter-relationships. In the case of the clay tobacco-pipe these are bowl-type , stamp-type , stem-bore diameter , and bowl-capacity.

The construction of bowl and stamp-typologies for any tobacco-pipe production - centre initially requires the identification of pipes, complete with bowls, bearing the stamps of pipemakers known from documentary sources to have worked at that production - centre. This must be complemented by the examination of tobacco-pipes from archaeological excavations in and around the production-centre. Particularly important are those pipes recovered from sealed contexts which can be dated by other means such as pottery or coins. By comparing these pipes with those identified by the former method, and others found elsewhere in the country, it may prove possible to identify other bowl-types produced at the production - centre. However, consideration must be given to the possibility that pipes from any period of a production - centre's working life may be influenced by styles from outside sources, and particularly so during the early period of production. This is certainly the case at Newcastle and Gateshead. Therefore care must be taken to separate out pipes from outside sources from those with similar features produced at the production - centre in question. This comparison of pipes might also lead to the identification of other pipemakers working at that production - centre and yet not recorded in the documentary sources, for example the pipemakers "G.C." and "N.W." of Newcastle (see Chapter Five).

For this study the method of recording individual pipes is that recommended by P.J. Davey (Davey, 1981, 65 - 88), namely on index cards stored in a "Form Index" (for bowls) and a "Mark Index" (for makers' stamps) (Figure 2). In this system each pipe is assigned a site-number. This may be a Find-Number allocated whilst the pipe was being processed by the Excavation Finds Assistant or, if that has not occurred, one based on the site-code and layer in which it was found. For example, pipe number DMG 83 / 77 / 1 would be the first pipe examined from layer 77 of the 1983 excavation at Milburngate,

Durham. Whatever numbering system is used, the site-number should be unique to the individual pipe. Additionally, in time each pipe will be allocated a "Newcastle" or "Gateshead" number, i.e. a Production - centre Number, in the same way that site-numbers are allocated. However, this may not prove feasible until the nineteenth and twentieth century industries have been fully researched.

For the "Form Index" each bowl is described using a number of headings. The Type-date, as indicated by archaeological and / or documentary evidence is recorded, as are the stem-bore diameter (measured in sixty-fourths of an inch) and the bowl capacity (measured in m.l. to two decimal places). The finish of the pipe is given a value between 1 and 4. Grade 1 pipes are highly finished with no casting seams visible, and may be burnished and / or polished ; Grade 2 pipes are well finished, tidily trimmed, with no casting seams visible; Grade 3 pipes are poorly finished with casting seams poorly or crudely trimmed; Grade 4 pipes are unfinished with no trimming at all. The presence of burnishing and / or glaze is indicated by ticks against the appropriate word(s). The milling around the rim of the bowl is similarly allocated a number to reflect the amount of milling present :-

0 = Unmilled

1 = Nil to one quarter of the circumference milled

2 = One quarter to one half of the circumference milled

3 = Half to three quarters of the circumference milled

4 = Three quarters to the whole of the circumference milled

U = Unmeasurable owing to damage.

The bowl-type of the pipe is written at the top of the card, and any stamp on the pipe is recorded against "X-refs", and cross-referenced to the "Mark Index" (see below). Any bowl-types and stamps found in the same archaeological context as the pipe in question are recorded under "Associations, Marks, Bowls".

The right-hand side of the card records the mathematical data for Principal Component Analysis. This system was proposed by Alvey, Laxton and Paechter (Alvey et al, 1979), and is intended to trace subtle changes in bowl-type and the number of moulds used by any given pipemaker. The system requires the measurement of given dimensions of individual pipes and their conversion into mathematical data. This data can then be analysed to identify groups of similar / dissimilar

pipes. However, this work requires large numbers of pipes with complete bowls and maker's stamp and must therefore be considered to be a long-term project.

To assist with the identification of bowl-types, bowls should be drawn at a scale of 1 : 1. The comparison of drawings with actual bowls is then much easier and allows the identification of individual bowl-types, and eventually a bowl-typology for the production - centre.

For the "Mark Index" each stamp is described using a number of headings. Under "Mark", the stamp is fully described giving details of shape, design and lettering, for example :-

ROGER / RAIN with foliate design above and below,
all enclosed within an oval frame.

The nature of the stamp is indicated by circling one or more of the words "Inc(use)", "Rel(ief)", or "M(ou)ld", as appropriate. The position of the stamp on the pipe is similarly indicated by circling one of either "Heel", "Bowl", "Spur", or "Stem". The stem-bore diameter is recorded, and reference is made to the bowl-type of the pipe (if the bowl survives) and any other pipes from the same archaeological context. The suggested identities of the production - centre and pipemaker are also recorded. The suggested date of the stamp is also entered. Should there be no bowl attached, the date given is that of the known working period of the pipemaker. Where a bowl remains attached, the date will be that of the bowl-type, or the period within the date-range of that bowl-type that that pipemaker is known to have worked.

Ideally the stamp should also be recorded by rubbing, photograph and drawing. Stamps should normally be drawn at a scale of 2 : 1 in order that the often intricate designs may be properly reproduced. Relief stamps are drawn in outline and incuse stamps in solid black. In the case of Tyneside Type E stamps, the size and simplicity of the design makes a scale of 1 : 1 sufficient for reproduction drawings.

Careful examination of the stamps allows the identification of those stamps used by individual pipemakers, together with the identification of a series of stamp-types used throughout the production - centre as a whole. Within the basic design of any given stamp-type there may be differences of design significant enough to warrant the identification of sub-types. For example, Tyneside Type A is a heart-shaped relief stamp on the base of the heel, but the use of a variety of symbols allows the identification of seven sub-types (see Chapter Eight and Figure 12a).

The stem-bore diameter of clay tobacco-pipes is measured in sixty-fourths of an inch by inserting the butt-end of drill-bits into both ends of stem fragments. Where a difference in readings occurs, the narrower measurement is normally the one recorded. The exception occurs when pressure from the application of a stamp on the pipe-stem has caused a narrowing of the stem-bore prior to firing in the pipe kiln.

In 1931 W.L. Calver recognised that earlier pipes had wider stem-bores than later examples (Calver, 1931, 91 - 102). Later, J.C. Harrington realised that that observation could indicate a possible method of statistically dating stem fragments (Harrington, 1954). It was Harrington who introduced the sixty-fourth of an inch as the unit of measurement. He measured the stem-bore diameters of English pipes from (American) archaeological contexts which could be closely dated by other means. His results showed a steady reduction in the average stem-bore diameter throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He divided the period c 1620 to 1800 into five smaller periods. For each period he drew a histogram showing each stem-bore size as a percentage of the total number of stem-bore diameters measured (Figure 9).

In 1961 L.R. Binford advanced the mathematical formula :-

$$Y = 1931.85 - 38.26X$$

where Y = date of deposit, and X = the average stem-bore diameter expressed in sixty-fourths of an inch. (Binford, 1961, 19 - 21).

This refined Harrington's method in that it provided a median date for the deposit.

In 1969 L.H. Hanson argued that because the relationship between date and stem-bore diameter is not linear, the above formula should be replaced by a series of equations with different constants for different dates. For example :-

$$1620 - 1680 \quad Y = 1891.64 - 32.09X \pm 15.00 \quad (2S)$$

$$1620 - 1710 \quad Y = 1880.92 - 30.70X \pm 15.00 \quad (2S)$$

2S = 95% probability.

(Hanson, 1969, 2 - 15).

Certain points must be borne in mind regarding the measurement of stem-bore diameters, and the analysis of the results obtained. Firstly, stem-bore diameters differed widely during all periods.

Therefore the larger the sample the more accurate is the date determined likely to be. Certainly, it is not possible to date single fragments. Secondly, in a small sample one stem broken into a number of pieces will drastically affect the results. Thirdly, after c 1800 the stem-bore becomes more uniform, thus eliminating this method of dating. Lastly, although the methods outlined above provide a general picture, there may well be regional differences. It is therefore necessary for those persons researching specific production-centres to establish the stem-bore diameters used within given date-ranges at those production-centres and compare their results with those obtained by Harrington,.

The bowl-capacity was investigated to see if there was any possible correlation with stem-bore diameter, and examine the rate of increase in capacity associated with changes in bowl-type. Bowl capacity is measured in m.l. by running water into the pipe bowl from a graduated pipette until the rim of the meniscus is level with that of the bowl. By simply placing a thumb over the end of the pipe stem, water is prevented from travelling along the stem-bore from the bowl by air-pressure within the pipe stem. The results obtained are discussed in Chapter Seven.

The data gathered by the methods described above allows the investigation of a variety of aspects of clay tobacco-pipes produced prior to c 1800. These are firstly, the bowl-types produced in Newcastle and Gateshead, secondly the bowl-types produced by individual pipemakers, thirdly the stamp-types produced in Newcastle and Gateshead, fourthly the stamps and stamp-types produced by individual pipemakers, and lastly the relationships of bowl-type to stem-bore, bowl-type to bowl-capacity, stem-bore to bowl-capacity, bowl-type to stamp, and stamp to stem-bore.

If these are then related to documentary and archaeological evidence it is possible to attempt the dating of bowl-types, stamp-types, rate of bowl-capacity increase, and rate of stem-bore decrease. However, there are certain problems, including those related to documentary sources as discussed in Chapter Three. Whilst it is obvious that all stamps of a known pipemaker, pipes bearing those stamps, and the stem-bore diameters and bowl-capacities of such pipes must date to at least the known working-life of that pipemaker, it must be considered that in the individual workshop older equipment may well have been used alongside newer equipment. In addition, the degree of standardisation of stem-bore diameters and bowl-types between

different pipemakers at any given time is unknown, although it is probable that there was a broad similarity. Archaeologically, there are the problems of the unknown length of time taken to assemble the deposit, and contemporaneity in deposit need not be reflected in either date of production or date of use.

Nevertheless, when these problems are taken into account it is possible to reach a detailed understanding of a clay tobacco-pipe production - centre. These methods have been used for pipes produced at Newcastle and Gateshead and the results obtained are discussed in Chapters Seven and Eight of this thesis.

Provenance		Prod. Centre No.
County		Site No.
Site		V
Date		H1
		D2
Stem-bore	Bowl Cap.	D2-D1
Finish	Milling	D3-D2
		D3-D ₄
Burnish	Glaze	(h1-d5)/H1
Associations		(h2-h1)D1
Marks		d1
		d2
		d3
Bowls		d ₄
		d5
X-refs		

Form Index card for recording details of bowls.

Provenance		Nat. No.
County		Site No.
Site	Mark	
Suggested Prod. Centre.		
Suggested Maker		
Date	Heel Bowl Spur Stem	
Bowl-type (if any)		
Date	Inc. Rel. Mld.	
Associations	Stem-bore	

Mark Index card for recording details of stamps.

Figure 2

CHAPTER FIVE.

THE TOBACCO-PIPEMAKERS.

The archaeological evidence provided by the tobacco-pipes suggest that the pipemaking industry on Tyneside commenced in Newcastle c 1630 - 1635 (see Chapters Seven and Eight). The documentary evidence shows that it was flourishing by the early 1640s, and had spread to Gateshead by the mid - 1640s at the latest. The earliest recorded Newcastle pipemaker is Richard Calder, c 1643 - 1644 died (A.S.P.R.). The earliest pipemaker recorded in Gateshead is William Sewell who died in 1651, but first appears in the Parish Registers (without a named occupation) as early as 1646 (S.M.P.R.).

Parsons believed that the pipemaking industry on Tyneside had commenced in Gateshead, c 1645, rather than Newcastle because of the existence at Gateshead of other industries already using pipeclay, notably glass makers (Parsons, 1964, 234). However, there were glass makers on both sides of the Tyne. Bourne stated that in the time of Queen Elizabeth I glass-furnaces were built in Newcastle, at the place later known as Glasshouses, by Huguenot refugees from Lorraine, namely the Henzels, Tyzacks and Tytorys (Bourne, 1736, 155). Other historians, including Brand (1789, Vol 2, 43), believed that the origin of the Tyneside glass-making industry dated to the grant of a monopoly by the Crown to Sir Robert Mansell, Treasurer of the Navy, in 1615 or 1616. The object of the monopoly was to encourage the use of sea-coal for the production of English glass in order to preserve the forests. At the same time the importation of foreign glass was prohibited. **Mansell** then constructed three furnaces at Newcastle and others at London, and it is possible that it was he who invited the Lorrainers to settle in Newcastle (Middlebrook, 1950, 90). Pipe clay was imported to Tyneside from elsewhere. In 1692, for instance, there were five ships recorded in the Chamberlains Accounts bringing a total of sixty six tunns of pipe clay to Newcastle. Four of the ships were registered at Hastings and the fifth at Colchester (Tyne and Wear Archives 543/69). From Elizabeth's reign onwards the industries which expanded most rapidly were those which used coal (Middlebrook, *ibid*, 89). Newcastle and Gateshead had an abundance of coal. The fact that pipe clay had to be imported, and that Newcastle was not a major importer of tobacco (see Chapter Six), demonstrates that the

primary factor for the establishment of a large pipemaking industry on Tyneside was the availability of readily obtainable coal.

At Newcastle a total of forty five pipemakers are known in the period before c 1800 compared with ninety five at Gateshead. By plotting those pipemakers actually referred to, and adding other pipemakers likely to have been working, it is possible to obtain an indication of the development of the industry decade by decade (Figure 3). Pipemakers referred to either in the early or later years of a decade might be considered to have possibly been working in the previous or forthcoming decade respectively. These figures indicate a peak in the number of pipemakers in the years around 1700, followed by a decline in the mid-eighteenth century. In Newcastle the pipemaking industry apparently died out in the 1790s and did not re-emerge until the nineteenth century. In contrast, Gateshead pipemakers enjoyed a substantial revival in the 1780s and 1790s. In comparison, Hull pipemakers reached a peak in the 1720s, declined until the 1780s and then revived (Watkins, 1979, 104); York pipemakers also reached a peak in the 1720s, but then declined into apparent extinction c 1760 (Lawrence, 1979, 80 - 82); London pipemakers increased until the mid-eighteenth century before declining (Oswald, pers. comm.). It is possible that Fig. 3 may be slightly inaccurate. Firstly, the major documentary source for the pipemakers of Newcastle and Gateshead comprises the various Parish Registers. The apparent decline at Gateshead could be explained by the fact that the Registers in that town do not record occupations during the mid-eighteenth century. However, these details are recorded in Newcastle where the slight decline in pipemakers is matched by a similar decline in the number of tobacconists (Figure. 6). Secondly, whilst the Company records of the Gateshead pipemakers do not appear to have survived, and it is uncertain as to which Company their Newcastle colleagues belonged, those of the tobacconists do survive (see Chapter Six). When these are taken into account the decline in the number of tobacconists becomes far less marked (Figure. 7). However, one must then consider any fluctuations in the population of Newcastle and Gateshead. For the period 1621 to 1791 Manders used the Parish Registers to calculate decennial population figures for Gateshead. These show the population steadily rising from 3,135 in 1621 to 6,135 in 1691, before declining to 6,036 in 1701 (Between 1690

and 1700 the inhabitants of Gateshead, men, women and children, were computed to be about seven thousand - Brand, 1789, Vol 2, 485). The decline continued until about 1761, when the population is estimated to have been about 5,400, before steadily rising to the figure of 8,597 recorded in the first official census in 1801 (Manders, 1973, 342 - 343). Similar estimates have been done for Newcastle giving the population as about 18,000 in 1700, 21,000 in 1740, and 24,000 in 1770. The census of 1801 recorded a figure of 28,294 (Middlebrook, op.cit., 321). When the figures for Gateshead and Newcastle are combined the joint population becomes about 25,036 in 1700, 26,343 in 1740, 29,550 in 1770, and 36,891 in 1801. It would seem, therefore, that the rise in the number of pipemakers until c 1700 was not only the result of a new consumer industry becoming established, but also reflected the growth of that industry's market. There is no doubt that during the first half of the eighteenth century there was a decline in the number of pipemakers in Newcastle and Gateshead. However, the evidence would suggest that that decline was not as marked as would first appear. One contributory factor for this decline was probably the very limited growth in the population of these two towns during that period. Similarly, the increase in the number of pipemakers during the late eighteenth century was an obvious reaction to the increase in population. By that time the old pipemaking families had all but died out, and were being replaced by names such as Gallon, Halliday, Marshall, Tenant and Tucker, all famous pipemaking families on Tyneside in the nineteenth century.

Whilst the evidence would suggest that the earliest Tyneside pipemakers were in Newcastle, after c 1660 the major industry was in Gateshead. Although the approximate locations of only two Newcastle pipemakers are known, compared with twenty from Gateshead (Table 20, 22) it is possible to determine the spread of the industry throughout the City using Parish Registers. Of the eleven pipemakers known to be working in Newcastle before c 1660, nine are recorded in All Saints Parish. The other two, known only as "G.C." and "N.W." from their pipes, remain otherwise unidentified. By 1661 at the latest pipemakers were spreading into St. Andrews Parish where a total of nine are known in the period c 1661 - 1701. After c 1680 a number are known in the Parish of St. Nicholas. However, throughout the period as a whole the majority are recorded in All Saints Parish (Table 18, Chapter Nine). The documentary evidence for tobacconists

emphasises the area incorporating Side, Sandhill and Quayside (see Chapter Six), and it is possible that the majority of Newcastle pipemakers may have been found in or near that area. Given that the tobacco trade remained centred on the trading areas near the Quayside in Newcastle, it is perhaps surprising that the majority of pipemakers should choose to be in Gateshead. The reasons are unclear, but perhaps conditions were more favourable for establishing businesses in Gateshead than in Newcastle. After the Civil War the Guild restrictions in Newcastle began to break up. In an effort to enforce the old restrictions nearly all trades passed a series of acts aimed at protecting tradesmen native to the City and preventing "foreigners" from becoming established in Newcastle. Offenders were prosecuted, and there are a number of instances recorded involving tobacco (see Chapter Six), but none involving clay pipes. The need for such acts and prosecutions would suggest an underlying movement away from the older ties towards a more free and open trading system (Howell, 1967, 278). It is not known to which Company the Newcastle pipemakers belonged and it is possible that they were not in a position to organise the protective measures that the tobacconists enjoyed. It might be suggested that initially the small pipemaking industry in Newcastle was hampered by Guild restrictions within the City, and that this encouraged would-be pipemakers to set up business in Gateshead. At least one Gateshead pipemaker, Thomas Parke I, began his working life in Newcastle, albeit as a Journeyman Feltmaker (F.C.A., 151/3). Later, competition from the Gateshead pipemakers restricted the growth of the Newcastle industry and eventually caused its demise.

By September 1675 the pipemakers of Gateshead, allied with the Grocers and Apothecaries of that town, were able to obtain a Charter from the Bishop of Durham (P.R.O. Durham 3/118 mem. ld. no. 1), as detailed in Chapter Three. On 19th September 1678 proceedings were started at the Durham Court of Chancery by Thomas Daville and Robert Henderson, wardens of the Society of Drapers, Taylors, Mercers, Hardwaremen, Coopers and Chandlers of Gateshead, against Robert Ferry, Christopher Bickers and John Trotter, the wardens of the Gateshead Company of Grocers, Apothecaries and Tobacco-pipemakers. The former brought four witnesses who all swore that during their lifetimes it had been unlawful for anyone not belonging to the Drapers Company to be a grocer (D.P.U.D., Gibson Deposit, Vol 2, f.178). As a result Daville and Henderson were awarded a Decree in

Chancery ordering the surrender of the 1675 Charter (P.R.O. Durham 4/3, ff. 499v - 501r). This was ignored, and the records of the Drapers Company show that in April 1683 the "pretended Company of Grocers and the Stewards thereof" faced proceedings for failing to obey the Decree of 1678 (Dodds, 1907, 29).

The Charter of 1675 is a problematical document in that it names only a minority of pipemakers known or believed to have possibly been working in 1675. Whilst it lists John Bowman, Leonard Holmes, Luke Maxwell, Thomas Parke II, and John Pattison, all of whom stamped their pipes, it omits George Carter (c 1667 - 1677), John Hastings I (c 1672 - 1720d), John Holmes (c 1675), Robert Mould (c 1659 - 1703 d), Michael Swaddel (c 1670 - 1696), and Henry Walker (c 1674 - 1699 d) who are also known to have stamped their pipes. The Charter also excludes Nicholas Todd (c 1663 - 1700 d), Jeffrey Leek (c 1665 - 1698), and Thomas Middleton (c 1671 - 1705 d), none of whom are known to have stamped their pipes.

Carter is referred to as a pipemaker in 1667 (S.M.P.R.) and may be the person of that name referred to ten years later (S.M.V.B., 485). Leek is first referred to as a pipemaker in 1665 (S.M.P.R.). Those pipemakers who stamped their pipes must, presumably, have achieved the status of Master Pipemaker at some stage in their career. It is uncertain whether those who are recorded as pipemakers, but for whom no stamps are known, ever achieved that status. There are therefore several possible explanations why the Charter list of pipemakers should be so short. Firstly, for whatever reason, Carter had ceased production by 1675. Secondly, with the exception of Carter and Leek the others were not yet pipemakers, or with the exception of Carter they were not yet Master Pipemakers and therefore ineligible for inclusion in the Charter. Finally, that in 1675 those not named in the Charter were unable to meet certain (unknown) conditions for membership.

Only four Newcastle pipemakers are known to have stamped their pipes, and of these "G.C.", "N.W.", and John Grayson appear to have ended their careers by c 1675 at the latest. In comparison, thirty two Gateshead pipemakers are known to have used stamps to identify their wares. A list of these pipemakers can be divided into those whose career is believed over by c 1675, those working in 1675 and recorded in the Charter, those possibly working in 1675 and not in the Charter, and those whose career is believed to have begun after

1675 (Table 3). Whilst the Charter only included Gateshead pipemakers, it serves as a suitable point in time to compare this aspect of the industry on both sides of the Tyne.

Two questions arise from such a comparison. Firstly, why did so few Newcastle men stamp their pipes in comparison to their Gateshead colleagues ? The answer may partly lie in the Charter itself. Having established a Pipemakers Company in Gateshead, was the practice of stamping pipes not only a method of advertisement for the individual, but also a method of quality control to protect the pipemakers of Gateshead as a whole ? Why the majority of Newcastle pipemakers chose not to stamp their pipes remains unknown. Perhaps as individuals they were content with their share of the market and saw no justification in going to the expense of having their own stamps made. The one post-Charter exception, Roger Rain, used a Tyneside Type D stamp (see Chapter Eight). He may have been the only Newcastle pipemaker to reveal a competitive business approach in this manner. Alternatively, his use of that stamp might indicate that he was the only Newcastle pipemaker to be accepted into the Gateshead Company. Secondly, were those Gateshead pipemakers who did not stamp their pipes merely employees of Master Pipemakers, or Master Pipemakers who did not bother to distinguish their products from those of their colleagues ? This question remains valid until c 1744 when the practice of stamping pipes finally went out of fashion until the late eighteenth century (see Chapter Eight). The answer probably lies somewhere between the two extremes, but an indication of the status of some Gateshead pipemakers is given by certain entries in the Vestry Book of St. Mary's Church, Gateshead. These record a number of pipemakers who held various parish Offices and / or paid rent for their pews (Table 4). With the exception of Taylor and Mary Ansell, and Joseph Davie they all stamped their pipes. However, Taylor Ansell was Master of the Pipemakers Company in 1775 (Newcastle Journal, 12th August 1775, page 2, column 4), and all three worked during the period when pipes were not stamped.

As stated above, the approximate locations of only four Newcastle pipemakers and eighteen Gateshead pipemakers are known. Of these one can be more precise about John Bowman, George Parke and John Thompson, all of Gateshead. Bowman's will of September 1689 (T 171, 1689. Appendix One) describes his "Dwelling house" in Hillgate, Gateshead. He left the house to his wife Ann and her

assigns "for and during her naturall life only". After her death the property was to pass to the Church Wardens of Gateshead "for ever". They were directed to distribute the yearly rent from the property to the poor of the Parish. An indenture of March 1848, relating to the John Bowman Charity (EP/GaSM 12/17(2). D.C.R.O.), provides the only known ground plan of property belonging to a pre-nineteenth century Gateshead pipemaker (Figure 5). The building measured c 7 metres x 11 metres on a North - South axis. It was divided into two interconnecting rooms, and a yard entered from the southern room. The latter, c 5 metres square, also had access to a staircase (presumably leading to a first floor), and a doorway opening onto Church Walk. The northern room, c 4.75 metres x 3 metres, north to south, had a doorway giving access to the rear (north) of the premises. Both rooms had a fireplace in the east wall. In 1829 the property was described as "an old house in which five or six persons reside, who are placed there by the Parish officers." (Mackenzie, 1834, 92). The indenture of 1848 describes it as having been "lately used as a lock-up house with a piece of land to the north", and proposed its demolition and rebuilding. Correspondence of the John Bowman Charity relating to the sale of the land prior to the building of Tyne Bridge in 1926 describe the premises as "comprising an area of 216 square yards situated in Church Walk, Gateshead, and known as No. 4, Church Walk." (EP/GaSM 12/17 (2). D.C.R.O.). One of the piers of Tyne Bridge now stands on, or very near, that site (Plate 2).

Two indentures link the pipemakers George Parke and John Thompson II with another property in Gateshead (T.W. Arch. 15/5, 6). This property was at the junction of Fore Street (i.e. that part of old High Street near the junction with Bottle Bank) and High Church Chare (i.e. Church Street). The first indenture states that Parke had leased the property prior to his death in 1706. The second indenture refers to the first and states that in May 1712 it was occupied by John Thompson. The site of this property lies just to the south of the railway bridge crossing High Street, and beneath the modern roadway.

Similar precision can be used to locate just one Newcastle pipemaker. The Parish Registers of St. John's Church, Newcastle, describe James Morris as pipemaker at the "Hatters' Meeting House" in an entry dated 26th August 1714. The Hatters were the Company

of Feltmakers, a number of whom were tobacconists, and they met in the Herber Tower near Blackfriars (Plate 3).

It might be expected that over a period of time families of pipemakers would inter-marry. Careful scrutiny of the Parish Records has revealed a number of examples on both sides of the Tyne. Gateshead examples include Luke Maxwell, William Harle, the Colling brothers, and the Hastings who were variously related to each other (Figure 4), whilst in Newcastle Stephen Craister and Edward Sandelings were possibly brothers-in-law. The same records would seem to indicate that a number of families had pipemakers on both sides of the river (Table 1).

Table 1

Pipemakers : Newcastle - Gateshead family connections.

Newcastle		Gateshead
Frederick Watson	-	John Hastings I
Thomas Collin	-	Colling brothers
William Craggs	-	Edward Craggs
James and Thomas Jobson	-	John Jobson
Robert Mitchell	-	George Liddell
John and James Morris	-	James and John Morris
Thomas and Thomas Richardson	-	Charles Richardson
John Thompson	-	John and John Thompson

It is uncertain to what extent such relationships might indicate larger family concerns. However, in the case of the "Maxwell Group" it is possible that John and Robert Colling may have been apprenticed to either their uncle William Harle, or their uncle Arthur Hastings before setting up business in their own names.

Similar connections may have existed between Gateshead pipemakers and Newcastle tobacconists (Table 2), but none are known between Newcastle pipemakers and tobacconists, Gateshead pipemakers and tobacconists, or Newcastle pipemakers and Gateshead tobacconists. The latter however, are not recorded before the 1770s (see Chapter Six). It is possible that some of these family connections may represent entrepreneurial families attempting to increase their commercial horizons and influence. The best example might be that of the wealthy tobacco-merchant Edmund Middleton putting a member of his family into

the pipemaking trade. The problem with this interpretation is that none of the pipemakers involved are known to have stamped their pipes. Their status within the trade is therefore uncertain.

Table 2

Pipemakers and Tobacconists : Family connections

Pipemakers		Tobacconists
William Hall	-	Mathew Hall
Thomas Middleton	-	Edmund Middleton
William Wilkinson	-	William Wilkinson
William Wilson	±	John and James Wilson

It might also be expected that business associations between individual pipemakers and tobacconists would develop over a period of time. These might include the above record of James Morris at the Herber Tower in 1714. In Newcastle and Gateshead there are two pipemakers who were also tobacconists (although not necessarily at the same time), and one tobacconist who may also have been a pipemaker. Ralph Madely of Newcastle is known to have been both pipemaker and tobacconist (A.S.P.R.), whilst Thomas Parke I, pipemaker of Gateshead, served an apprenticeship as a Journeyman Feltmaker in Newcastle (F.C.A., 151/3). Because Newcastle tobacconists were members of the Feltmakers' Company, this would suggest that Parke was originally a tobacconist. In 1660 Thomas Partis I was granted his freedom and undertook not to trade in any commodity other than tobacco and pipes (C.C.C.B.N. 589/6, f.43). However, his inventory of 1669 lists only tobacco and makes no mention of pipes (D.P.U.D., T 23 1669. See Appendix One). It is uncertain whether or not the terms of his freedom allowed him to make pipes as well as sell them. His colleague William Wilkinson certainly dealt in pipes. His inventory of 1670 lists thirteen gross of pipes in his shop (D.P.U.D. A32 1670). It makes no mention of pipemaking tools, suggesting that Wilkinson purchased them from elsewhere. Presumably a Newcastle pipemaker.

The only documentary evidence referring to pipemaking equipment is the will of Leonard Holmes I of Gateshead who died in 1707. This states "I give and devise to my sone Leonard Holmes All my Clay and worke Toolles belonging to my Trade of what kind soever" (D.P.U.D. T 22 1707). His inventory records a "Small p(ar)cell of pipes - 6s 8d" (ibid).

(see Appendix One). Wilkinson's thirteen gross of pipes were valued at £1. 0s. 6d, which might indicate that Holmes' "small parcell" contained about three and a half gross of pipes.

Consideration has been given to the comparative wealth of pipemakers and tobacconists. This is a problematical question in that it relies on the survival of probate documents, if they ever existed at all. It would seem that relatives of deceased pipemakers and tobacconists frequently settled the estates of their late relatives in an informal manner not requiring any formal documentation. In addition, there were probably differences in financial status between members within each trade. The Partis family of tobacconists, for example, were possibly the wealthiest and most influential of their trade in the late seventeenth century (see Chapter Six). The only evidence available comprises the probate documents of the pipemakers John Bowman and Leonard Holmes, and tobacconists Samuel Chicken, Edmund Middleton I and II, Thomas Partis I and II, and William Wilkinson. Extracts from these are contained in Appendix One of this thesis. Limited though this evidence is, it does suggest a considerable monetary gap between the two trades. That Bowman and Holmes have wills and inventories suggests that they were amongst the wealthier of their contemporaries, yet their personal estates were valued at only £12. 6s. 0d. and £13. 0s. 8d. respectively. These compare with William Wilkinson's estate of £225.13s. 1d., Edmund Middleton I's £1,195. 6s. 7d., and Thomas Partis I's £2270.12s. 7d.. No inventory exists for either Middleton II or Partis II, but Middleton's will suggests that his personal fortune was not inconsiderable and a variety of evidence shows that Partis was a very wealthy man (see Chapter Six). No will or inventory exists for Samuel Chicken, but his Administration states that his estate was administered by merchants and tobacconists from London. On this minimal amount of evidence it seems reasonable to suggest that tobacconists and pipemakers, although dealing in very closely connected commodities, were (certainly in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries) in very different financial strata of society.

PIPEMAKERS PER DECADE

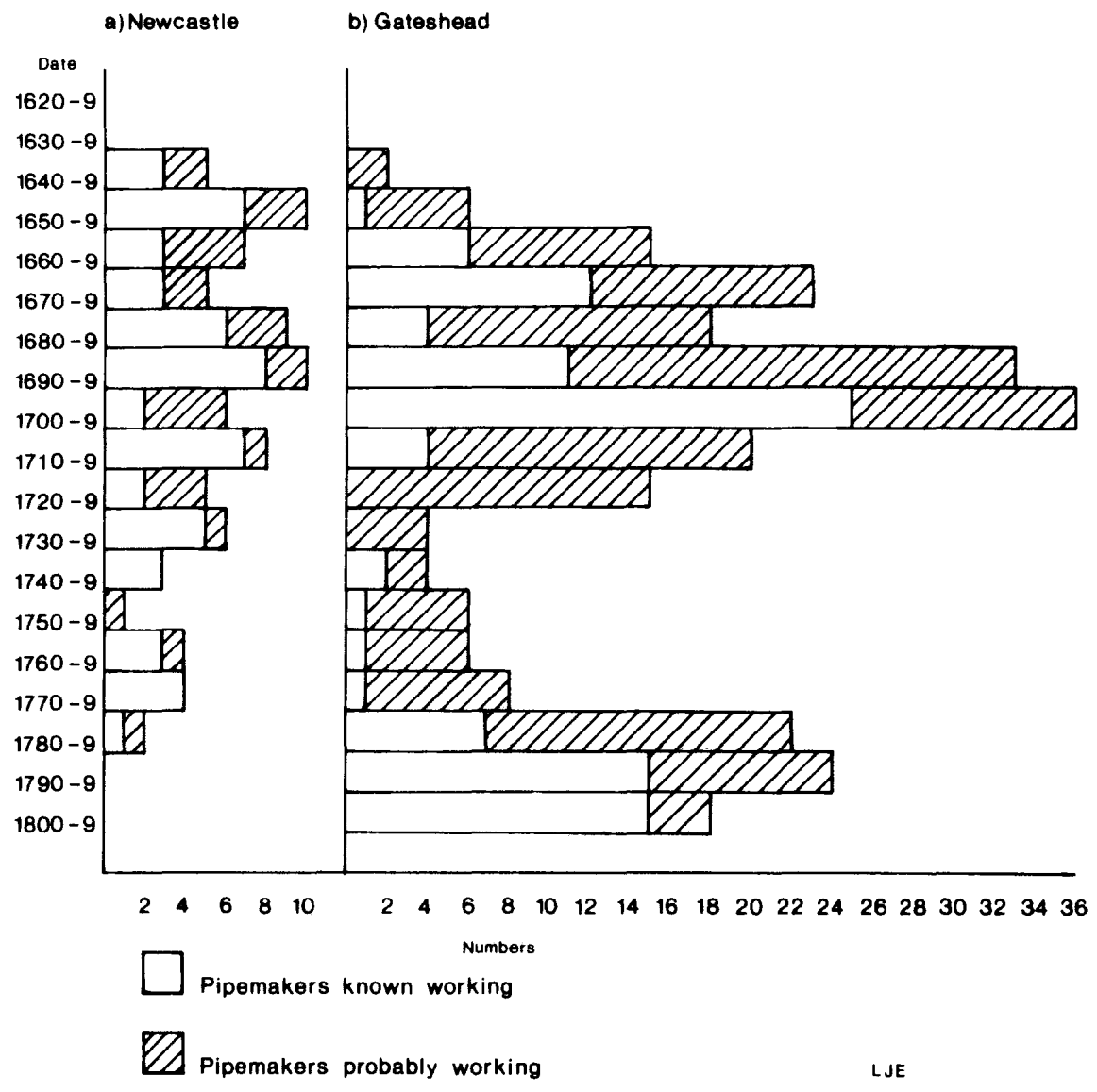


Figure 3

Table 3

Stamp-using Pipemakers in Newcastle and Gateshead until c 1800.

Newcastle		Gateshead
i) Pre- 1675.		
"G.C."	c 1635 - 1675	William Sewell c 1646 - 1651d
John Grayson	c 1653 - 1654	Thomas Parke I 1675d
"N.W."	c 1635 - 1675	
ii) 1675 - in the Charter.		
		John Bowman c 1645 - 1689d
		Leonard Holmes I c 1671 - 1707d
		Luke Maxwell c 1671 - 1678d
		Thomas Parke II c 1667 - 1687
		John Pattison c 1663 - 1675d
iii) 1675 - not in the Charter.		
		George Carter c 1667 - 1677
		John Hastings I c 1672 - 1720d
		John Holmes c 1675
		Robert Mould c 1659 - 1703d
		Michael Swaddel c 1670 - 1696
		Henry Walker c 1674 - 1699d
iv) Post 1675.		
		Edward Craggs c 1678 - 1717d
		William Harle c 1679
		Arthur Hastings c 1680 - 1722d
		John Thompson I c 1683 - 1690d
		Henry Holmes I c 1687 - 1699d
		John Rodchester c 1688 - 1718d
		Michael Parke c 1692 - 1737d
		Joseph Fawell c 1693 - 1708d
		George Parke c 1695 - 1706d
Roger Rain	c 1698	Thomas Taylor c 1697 - 1708d
		Robert Colling c 1700 - 1721d
		John Thompson II c 1705 - 1713d
		John Colling c 1706 - 1729d
		Leonard Holmes II 1707d
		Arthur Mould c 1713 - 1736
		John Hastings II c 1720 - 1744d
		Henry Holmes II 1729d
		Hugh Coates c 1792 - 1810

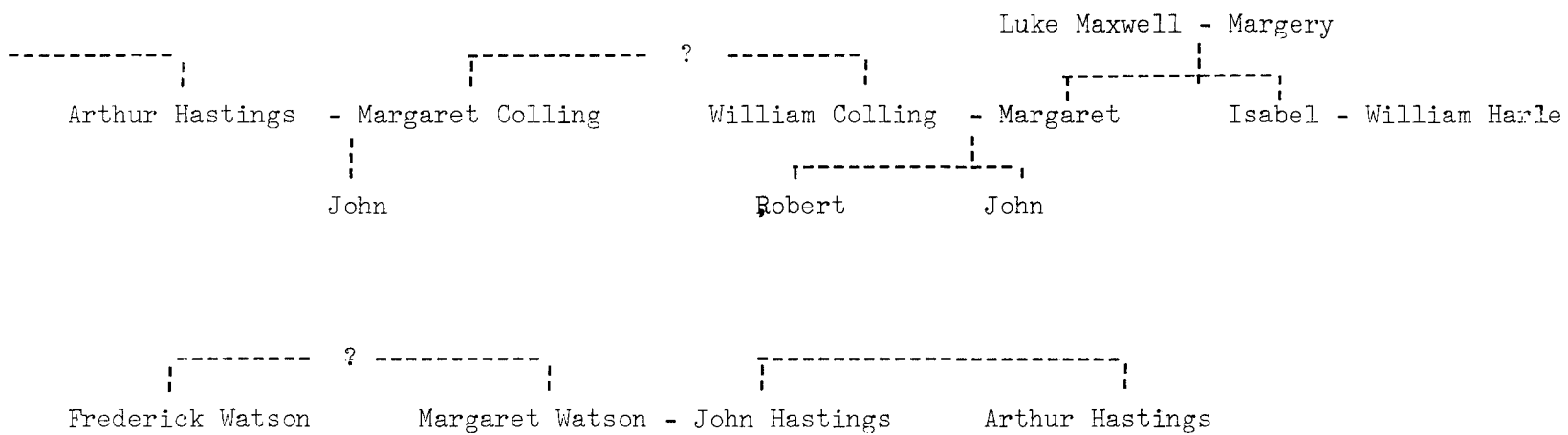
Table 4

Pipemakers : Parish Officers and Pew-renters at St. Mary's,
Gateshead.

Parish Officers	Pew-renters
	Mary Ansell
Taylor Ansell	
	John Bowman
Robert Colling	Robert Colling
	Edward Craggs
Joseph Davie	
John Hastings I	John Hastings I
	John Hastings II
Henry Holmes I	Henry Holmes I
Leonard Holmes I	Leonard Holmes I
	Leonard Holmes II
	Arthur Mould
Michael Parke	
Thomas Parke II	Thomas Parke II
John Pattison	John Pattison
John Thompson I	John Thompson I
John Thompson II	John Thompson II

Figure 4.

The "Maxwell Family" of Pipemakers.



17

JOHN BOWMAN'S HOUSE

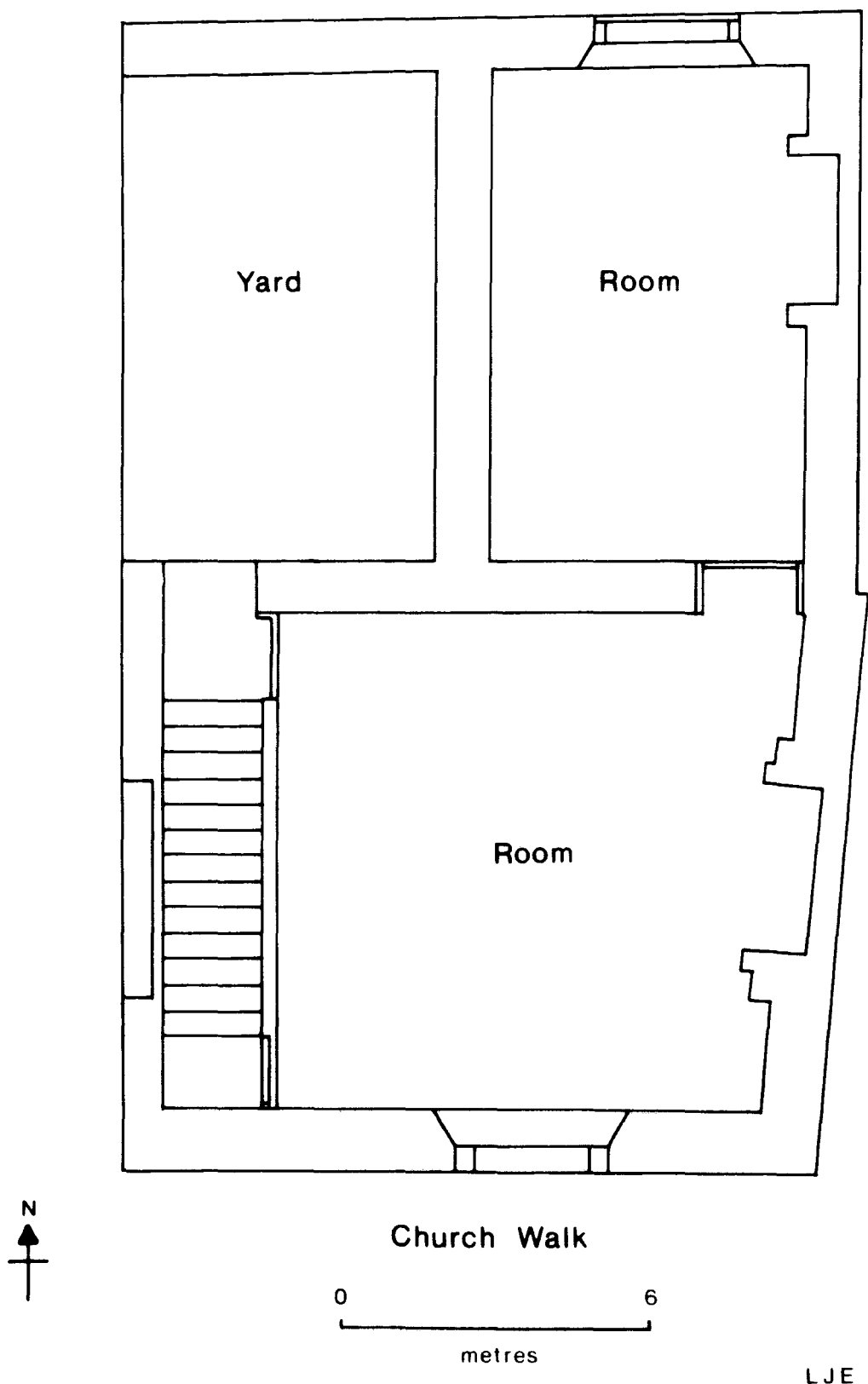


Figure 5

LJE

DIRECTORY OF PIPEMAKERS

NEWCASTLE

1. Allen. Thomas.

15th September 1651. Pipemaker. Son Henry bapt. A.S.P.R.
 30th May 1656. Pipemaker. Daughter Elizabeth bapt. A.S.P.R.
 25th December 1657. Tobacco pipemaker. Son
 Henry buried. A.S.P.R.
 No pipes known.

2. C.... . G.... .

The identity of this person remains uncertain, but one possible suggestion is George Carter who is recorded with three hearths in Wall knowle Tower Ward in 1665 (Welford, 1911, 74.). His pipes are of Tyneside Types 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, and 3b. He used a total of eight stamps of Tyneside Type A and one of Type B. He may have originated in the south of England or London before moving north by 1650 at the latest (Oswald, 1983, 189.).

3. Calder. Richard.

2nd November 1643. Married Elizabeth Cooke. A.S.P.R.
 20th March 1644. Tobacco pipemaker. Buried. A.S.P.R.
 No pipes known. He is the first person specifically referred to as a pipemaker in Newcastle.

4. Cheseman. John.

30th July 1649. Pipemaker. Daughter Margery bapt. A.S.P.R.
 No pipes known.

5. Christian. Peter.

24th October 1714. Married Margaret Hunter. A.S.P.R.
 5th October 1715. Pipemaker. Son John bapt. A.S.P.R.
 No pipes known.

6. Collin. Thomas.
 23rd June 1714. Pipemaker. Mathew Hall, son of
 Thomas Hall, smith apprentice, bound to him. C.C.C.B.N.
 f. 233a.
 No pipes known. May be related to John and
 Robert Colling, pipemakers of Gateshead.
7. Craggs. William.
 15th May 1712. Pipemaker. Son Ralph bapt. Wife
 Ellenor. S.N.P.R.
 No pipes known. May be related to Edward
 Craggs, pipemaker of Gateshead.
8. Craister. Stephen.
 16th October 1673. Married Elizabeth Sandalings. S.A.P.R.
 14th November 1675. Pipemaker. Son Stephen bapt. S.A.P.R.
 8th June 1676. Son Michael buried. S.A.P.R.
 No pipes known. May be related, possibly
 brother-in-law, to Edward Sandelings,
 pipemaker of Newcastle.
9. Dixon. John.
 3rd March 1772. Pipemaker. Wife Frances buried. A.S.P.R.
 No pipes known.
10. Dodds. Thomas.
 14th January 1690. Pipemaker. Buried. S.N.P.R.
 No pipes known.
11. Errington. George.
 14th October 1688. Pipemaker. Daughter Elizabeth
 bapt. S.A.P.R.
 4th December 1692. Pipemaker. Daughter Esther
 bapt. S.A.P.R.
 No pipes known.
12. Fife. Stephen.
 18th December 1680. Pipemaker. Daughter Elizabeth
 bapt. Wife Mary. S.N.P.R.
 No pipes known.

13. Grayson. John.

12th March 1653. Pipemaker. Son George bapt. A.S.P.R.

11th April 1653. Pipemaker. Daughter Dorothy
bapt. A.S.P.R.

12th November 1653. Pipemaker. Wife Barbara
buried. A.S.P.R.

30th January 1654. Pipemaker. Married Sarah
Perrie. A.S.P.R.

4th November 1654. Pipemaker. Daughter Barbara
buried. A.S.P.R.

Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside
Types 1b, 2a, 2b. He used a total of four
stamps of Tyneside Type A and one of Type B,
all bearing the initials "I.G."

Described as "of this Parish" on his
marriage to Sarah Perrie.

14. Grenton. George.

9th June 1690. Pipemaker. Son George bapt. S.A.P.R.
No pipes known.

15. Jobson. James.

14th November 1731. Pipemaker. Son William bapt. A.S.P.R.

28th May 1735. Pipemaker. Daughter Anne buried. A.S.P.R.
No pipes known.

16. Jobson. Thomas.

1st February 1733. Pipemaker. Son William buried. A.S.P.R.

No pipes known. James and Thomas Jobson
may be brothers, and may be related to John
Jobson, pipemaker of Gateshead.

17. Lyons. John.

9th April 1784. Pipemaker. Illegitimate son
William bapt. A.S.P.R.

16th April 1784. Pipemaker. Son William buried. A.S.P.R.
No pipes known.

18. Madeley. Ralph.

19th July 1649. Pipemaker. Son John bapt. A.S.P.R.

29th May 1651. Tobacco-cutter. Daughter Ann bapt. A.S.P.R.

7th November 1653. Tobacco-cutter. Son Francis
born. A.S.P.R.

22nd June 1654. Tobacco-cutter. Son Francis
buried. A.S.P.R.

25th March 1657. Son Roger buried. A.S.P.R.

No pipes known. He is one of only two known
examples of a person being engaged in both
the pipemaking and tobacconist trades in
either Newcastle or Gateshead.

19. Mitchel. Robert.

17th June 1764. Pipemaker. Married Eleanor
Liddell. A.S.P.R.

30th March 1777. Pipemaker. Daughter Catherine
bapt. A.S.P.R.

No pipes known. May be related by marriage
to George Liddell, pipemaker of Gateshead.

20. Morris. James.

26th August 1714. Pipemaker at the Hatters'
Meeting House. Uncertain member of family
buried. S.J.P.R.

The Hatters were the Company of Feltmakers,
a number of whom were tobacconists. The
meeting house was the Herber Tower.
(see Chapter Six).

21. Morris. John.

22nd February 1748. Pipemaker. Wife Anne buried. S.J.P.R.

No pipes known. James and John Morris are
probably related, and may be related to
James and John Morris, pipemakers of
Gateshead.

22. Murray. James.

28th March 1746. Pipemaker. Buried. A.S.P.R.

No pipes known.

23. Postell. Roger.

January 1658. Tobacco pipemaker. Daughter Barbara
 bapt. A.S.P.R.
 10th April 1658. Tobacco pipemaker. Married
 Barbara Ruttish. A.S.P.R.
 19th February 1659. Tobacco pipemaker. Daughter
 Susanna buried. A.S.P.R.
 No pipes known.

24. Potter. Stevan.

1665. Living in Pilgrim Tower Ward. Two hearths.
 (Welford. 1911, 68).
 20th February 1669. Pipemaker. Buried. A.S.P.R.
 No pipes known.

25. Poulson. William.

1st December 1689. Pipemaker. Son William bapt. A.S.P.R.
 No pipes known.

26. Radcliffe. Bartholomew.

30th April 1734. Pipemaker. Buried. S.N.P.R.
 No pipes known.

27. Rain. Roger.

1st September 1698. Pipemaker. Son Robert bapt. A.S.P.R.
 Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside Type
 9, and used one Tyneside Type D stamp. The
 use of that stamp suggests that he may have
 gained admittance to the Gateshead Company
 of Pipemakers.

28. Richardson. Thomas.

1st January 1684. Pipemaker. Married Isable
 Wiley. S.N.P.R.
 23rd March 1684. Pipemaker. Son John bapt. S.N.P.R.
 8th April 1688. Pipemaker. Daughter Elizabeth
 bapt. S.N.P.R.
 27th February 1698. Daughter Isable bapt. S.N.P.R.

6th December 1700. Pipemaker. Daughter Isable
buried. S.N.P.R.

8th December 1700. Pipemaker in Balygate. Daughter
Ann and son Joseph buried. S.N.P.R.

27th January 1706. Pipemaker in Balygate. Daughter
Ann bapt. S.N.P.R.

18th April 1708. Pipemaker. Wife Isable buried. S.N.P.R.

12th October 1708. Son Joseph bapt. S.N.P.R.

26th February 1717. Pipemaker. Daughter Elianor
buried. S.N.P.R.

12th May 1735. Pipemaker. Buried. S.N.P.R.

No pipes known.

29. Richardson. Thomas.

23rd November 1701. Pipemaker at Pilgrimgate. Son
John bapt. S.A.P.R.

15th December 1706. Pipemaker. Son William bapt. S.A.P.R.

10th April 1709. Pipemaker. Daughter Jane bapt. S.A.P.R.

24th February 1712. Pipemaker. Daughter Margreat
bapt. S.A.P.R.

4th May 1718. Pipemaker. Daughter Isabell bapt. S.A.P.R.

16th September 1731. Pipemaker. Buried. S.A.P.R.

No pipes known. The Richardsons may be related
to each other, and may be related to Charles
Richardson, pipemaker of Gateshead.

30. Robinson. Edmund.

5th May 1655. Tobacco pipemaker. Daughter Marie
buried. A.S.P.R.

2nd October 1656. Tobacco pipemaker. Son
Nathaniel buried. A.S.P.R.

No pipes known.

31. Sandelings. Edward.

4th August 1670. Pipemaker. Son John bapt. S.A.P.R.

25th April 1672. Pipemaker. Son William bapt. A.S.P.R.

4th September 1672. Pipemaker. Son William
buried. A.S.P.R.

- 7th April 1674. Pipemaker. Son William bapt. A.S.P.R.
9th November 1675. Pipemaker. Daughter Margaret
bapt. A.S.P.R.
No pipes known. He may have been a Bristol
man, related to the Sinderling family of
pipemakers from that town, namely John
c 1668 - 1699, Edmond c 1691 - 1698, Edward
c 1739 - 1775, and William c 1768. (Oswald.
1975, 158). He may also be related, possibly
brother-in-law, to Stephen Craister, pipemaker
of Newcastle.
32. Scott. John.
30th June 1765. Pipemaker. Married Elizabeth
Henderson. A.S.P.R.
No pipes known.
33. Shoebread. John.
23rd February 1690. Pipemaker. Son Richard bapt. A.S.P.R.
5th March 1690. Pipemaker. Son Richard buried. A.S.P.R.
24th February 1695. Pipemaker. Daughter Rachel
bapt. A.S.P.R.
No pipes known.
34. Smith. George.
March 1715. Pipemaker. Son George bapt. A.S.P.R.
No pipes known.
35. Stringfields. Robert.
25th September 1655. Tobacco pipemaker of All
Saints Parish. Married Anne Johnson. A.S.P.R.
No pipes known.
36. Stougenes. Robert.
2nd November 1661. Pipemaker. Buried. S.A.P.R.
No pipes known.
37. Tenant. John.
3rd April 1743. Married Mary Andrews. S.N.P.R.

27th March 1749. Pipemaker. Daughter Mary bapt. S.N.P.R.
No pipes known. May be a forebear of the
19th century Newcastle pipemakers of that name.

38. Thompson. John.

7th January 1765. Pipemaker. Married Margaret
Vaughan. A.S.P.R.

11th July 1773. Pipemaker. Son John bapt. A.S.P.R.

No pipes known. May be related to the John
Thompsons, pipemakers of Gateshead.

39. Walter. Edward.

16th June 1779. Pipemaker. Wife buried. S.A.P.R.

No pipes known.

40. Wanless. James.

28th March 1692. Pipemaker. Married Mary Fowler. S.N.P.R.

No pipes known.

41. Watson. Frederick.

30th March 1673. Pipemaker. Daughters Ann and
Jane bapt. A.S.P.R.

No pipes known. May be a forebear of John
Watson, tobacconist of Newcastle. May also
be related to John Hastings, pipemaker of
Gateshead, possibly brother-in-law.

42. Wiggam. Edward.

23rd October 1682. Pipemaker. Daughter Ann bapt. S.A.P.R.

2nd August 1685. Pipemaker. Daughter Margrat bapt. A.S.P.R.

20th June 1686. Pipemaker. Daughter Margaret
buried. A.S.P.R.

5th June 1687. Pipemaker. Son Anthony bapt. A.S.P.R.

6th April 1690. Pipemaker. Son Thomas bapt. A.S.P.R.

28th February 1734. Buried. A.S.P.R.

No pipes known.

43. Williamson. Richard.

27th December 1663. Pipemaker. Son Thomas bapt. S.A.P.R.

17th February 1667. Pipemaker. Daughter Margaret
 bapt. S.A.P.R.
 No pipes known.

44. Wolfe. Edward.
 15th February 1655. Tobacco pipemaker. Buried. A.S.P.R.
 No pipes known.

45. W.... . N.... .
 The identity of this pipemaker remains unknown. He
 is only known by his pipes, stamped "N.W." on the
 base of the heel. He is known to have produced pipes
 of Tyneside Types 1a, 2a, 3a, 3b, and used a total
 of five stamps of Tyneside Type A and two of Type B.

GATESHEAD

1. Anguish. William.
 21st May 1675. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.
 No pipes known.

2. Ansell. Mary.
 1775. Paid 8/- rent for church pew. S.M.V.B., 677
 1782 - 1784. Pipe Manufacturer. W.D.b., 48
 No pipes known.

3. Ansell. Taylor.
 29th January 1733. Baptised. Son of Matt. Ansell. S.M.P.R.
 1758. Parish Overseer. S.M.V.B., 521
 1759 - 1761. Parish Grassman. S.M.V.B., 543, 547, 555.
 1762 - 1763. Churchwarden. S.M.V.B., 559, 560.
 1765 - 1769. Parish Grassman. S.M.V.B., 580, 586, 607,
 609.
 1770 - 1771. Parish Constable. S.M.V.B., 617, 626.
 1774. Parish Constable. S.M.V.B., 643.
 1775. Master of the Pipemakers Company in
 Gateshead. N.J.a.
 Mary and Taylor Ansell were husband and wife.
 References to her in 1782 - 1784 suggest that
 he was dead by that time. He is known to have

owned several houses in Pipewellgate, Gateshead
(Surtees, 1820, Vol. II, 134).

4. Atkinson. Thomas.

24th February 1793. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.
No pipes known.

5. Bowman. John.

4th November 1645. Married Elizabeth Pearson. S.M.P.R.
2nd October 1646. Son John bapt. S.M.P.R.
22nd October 1651. Daughter Ann bapt. S.M.P.R.
23rd February 1652. Daughter Ann buried. S.M.P.R.
1653. Paid 4/4d Church Sess. S.M.V.B., 181.
1656. Contributed 6d to "the new clock." S.M.V.B., 221.
13th August 1656. Daughter Jane bapt. S.M.P.R.
1st January 1663. Wife Elizabeth buried. S.M.P.R.
1666. Had his own church pew. S.M.V.B., 346.
22nd March 1667. Daughter Catherine buried. S.M.P.R.
4th June 1667. Married Ann Burrell, widow of
Newcastle. S.M.P.R.
1667. Paid 4/- and 5/- for both his own his wife's
church pews, respectively. S.M.V.B., 368.
1671. Contributed 1/- to "the redemption of poor
Christians, now slaves under the Turks. S.M.V.B., 417.
1675. Named on the Charter of 1675. .P.R.O. Durham 3/118
mem. ld. No. 1.
27th January 1678. Daughter Jane buried. S.M.P.R.
1687. Had his own church pew. S.M.V.B., 515.
26th September 1689. Pipemaker. His will.
(see Appendix One). D.P.U.D., T 171 1689
Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside Type
2a, and used one stamp of Tyneside Type A
and one of Type C. His will describes a house
in Hillgate, Gateshead, which he left to
his wife.

6. Brown. Christopher.

15th June 1770. Baptised, son of George Brown. S.M.P.R.
18th February 1793. Died. M.I.S.M.G., No. 194

22nd February 1793. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.
 No pipes known.

7. Brown. George.

15th June 1770. Son Christopher bapt. S.M.P.R.
 17th April 1797. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.
 3rd November 1805. Pipemaker deceased. Widow
 Anne (nee Harrison) buried, aged 75. S.M.P.R.
 Record of family tombstone. M.I.S.M.G., No. 194
 No pipes known.

8. Brown & Co..

1795. Pipe Manufacturers in Low Church. W.D.e., 68
 No pipes known.

9. Brown & Hewitson.

1787. Pipe Manufacturers in Low Church Chair. W.D.c., 103
 1790. Pipe Manufacturers in George Street. W.D.d., 110
 No pipes known.

10. Brown & Wilson.

1801. Pipemakers in Low Church Street. M.D.a., 10
 No pipes known. It would seem likely that
 George Brown is the 'Brown' of Brown & Co.,
 and Brown & Hewitson, and his widow that of
 Brown & Wilson. It is possible that George
 Brown was in partnership with a Mr
 Hewitson until sometime after 1790 and before
 1795. The firm then became known as Brown
 & Co. . By 1801, and possibly before 1797,
 a Mr Wilson became a partner in the firm.
 The identity of Hewitson is not known, but
 Wilson is probably William Wilson, pipemaker
 of Gateshead.

11. Carter. George.

16th May 1667. Pipemaker. Married Elizabeth
 Crawsett. S.M.P.R.
 1677. Living in the Low Ward of Gateshead. S.M.V.B., 485

Known to have used one Tyneside Type C stamp.

12. Carter. Robert.

12th May 1700. Pipemaker. Son John bapt.	S.M.P.R.
9th November 1702. Daughter Margaret bapt.	S.M.P.R.
20th May 1705. Pipemaker. Son Robert bapt.	S.M.P.R.
5th June 1709. Buried.	S.M.P.R.

No pipes known. George and Robert Carter are probably father and son.

13. Clemison. John.

5th November 1802. Pipemaker in Pipewellgate. Buried, aged 26.	S.M.P.R.
10th July 1803. Pipemaker deceased. First daughter Mary Ann, born. Wife Elizabeth.	S.M.P.R.
7th August 1803. Pipemaker deceased. Daughter Mary Ann bapt.	S.M.P.R.

No pipes known. Described as a "Native of the Parish" in the first 1803 reference.

14. Coates. Hugh.

9th November 1792. Pipemaker. Son Hugh born. Wife Jane.	S.M.P.R.
31st March 1793. Pipemaker. Son Hugh bapt.	S.M.P.R.
14th June 1795. Pipemaker. Daughter Elisabeth buried.	S.M.P.R.
26th July 1810. Pipemaker. Son John buried, aged 26.	S.M.P.R.

Known to have used one stamp of Tyneside Type F.

15. Colling. John.

12th January 1668. Baptised, son of William Colling.	S.M.P.R.
24th September 1706. Pipemaker. Married Sarah Hewbank.	S.M.P.R.
1st September 1707. Pipemaker. Daughter Sarah bapt.	S.M.P.R.
29th March 1709. Pipemaker. Son William bapt.	S.M.P.R.

2nd April 1710. Pipemaker. Son William buried. S.M.P.R.
 7th November 1710. Daughter Elisabeth bapt. S.M.P.R.
 4th May 1713. Daughter Lydia bapt. S.M.P.R.
 1st December 1714. Daughter Lydia buried. S.M.P.R.
 25th October 1715. Daughter Hannah bapt. S.M.P.R.
 24th May 1724. Wife Sarah buried. S.M.P.R.
 24th June 1729. Buried. S.M.P.R.

Known to have produced Tyneside Type 13 pipes,
 and used a total of three stamps of Tyneside
 Type D, one of Type E, and possibly shared
 another of Type E with his brother Robert.

16. Colling. Robert.

1st September 1676. Baptised, son of William
 Colling. S.M.P.R.
 25th May 1700. Pipemaker. Married Isabell Readman. S.M.P.R.
 28th July 1701. Daughter Mary bapt. S.M.P.R.
 4th May 1703. Pipemaker. Daughter Margaret bapt. S.M.P.R.
 1st April 1705. Pipemaker. Daughter Isabel bapt. S.M.P.R.
 26th May 1707. Daughter Sarah bapt. S.M.P.R.
 1708. Parish Collector for the Poor. S.M.V.B., 244
 Paid 4/- rent for his church pew. S.M.V.B., 255
 21st August 1709. Pipemaker. Son Robert bapt. S.M.P.R.
 27th March 1710. Pipemaker. Son Robert buried. S.M.P.R.
 26th December 1710. Daughter Ann bapt. S.M.P.R.
 9th March 1713. Daughter Jane bapt. S.M.P.R.
 17th October 1714. Daughter Margaret buried. S.M.P.R.
 31st January 1716. Twins Giles and Margaret bapt. S.M.P.R.
 11th March 1716. Daughter Margaret buried. S.M.P.R.
 28th May 1716. Daughter Jane buried. S.M.P.R.
 1720. Had his own church pew. S.M.V.B., 321
 27th April 1721. Buried. S.M.P.R.

Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside Type
 13 and used four stamps of Tyneside Type D,
 three of Type E, and possibly shared another
 of Type E with his brother John.

The Colling brothers were related to several
 other Gateshead pipemakers:-
 grandsons of Luke Maxwell,

nephews of Arthur Hastings and William Harle,
 cousins of John Hastings II, (Fig. 4).

17. Cooper. James.

26th January 1699. Pipemaker. Married Elizabeth
 Rhea. S.M.P.R.
 3rd October 1699. Pipemaker. Son William bapt. S.M.P.R.
 No pipes known.

18. Craggs. Edward.

14th May 1678. Married Isabel Hall. S.M.P.R.
 6th February 1680. Daughter Mary bapt. S.M.P.R.
 15th July 1683. Daughter Katherine bapt. S.M.P.R.
 13th October 1687. Son John bapt. S.M.P.R.
 5th November 1689. Daughter Jane bapt. S.M.P.R.
 1693. Had his own church pew. S.M.V.B., 195
 1694. Paid 4/- rent for his church pew. S.M.V.B., 198
 21st August 1698. Wife Isabel buried. S.M.P.R.
 1706. Had his own church pew. S.M.V.B., 236
 6th February 1706. Pipemaker. Married Elizabeth
 Kirbie, widow. S.M.P.R.
 1st July 1717. Buried. S.M.P.R.
 Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside
 Types 8,9,12 and 13, and used a total of one
 stamp of Tyneside Type C, six of Type D, and
 two of Type E. Possibly related to William
 Craggs, pipemaker of Newcastle.

19. Davie. Joseph.

1782. Pipemaker. W.D.b., 48
 Parish Constable. S.M.V.B., 748
 No pipes known.

20. Dearden. George.

27th April 1801. Pipemaker. Buried, aged 73. S.M.P.R.
 No pipes known.

21. Fawell. Joseph.

31st December 1693. Bastard daughter Mary bapt. S.M.P.R.

8th October 1700. Pipemaker. Son John bapt.	S.M.P.R.
12th November 1703. Daughter Barbara bapt.	S.M.P.R.
26th June 1704. Pipemaker. Son Joseph bapt.	S.M.P.R.
4th June 1705. Pipemaker. Son Jonathan bapt.	S.M.P.R.
7th June 1705. Pipemaker. Son Jonathan buried.	S.M.P.R.
17th June 1706. Son Thomas bapt.	S.M.P.R.
21st September 1707. Son Joseph buried.	S.M.P.R.
8th March 1708. Daughter Elizabeth bapt.	S.M.P.R.
7th December 1708. Pipemaker. Buried.	S.M.P.R.
16th February 1709. Daughter Elizabeth buried.	S.M.P.R.
16th April 1710. Widow, Ann, buried.	S.M.P.R.

Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside Type
9, and used a total of five stamps of
Tyneside Type D.

22. Forster. Robert.

29th July 1705. Pipemaker. Poor. Daughter Margaret bapt.	S.M.P.R.
5th June 1707. Daughter Margaret buried.	S.M.P.R.
2nd November 1707. Daughter Ann buried.	S.M.P.R.
16th May 1710. Son William buried.	S.M.P.R.
10th May 1713. Son John bapt.	S.M.P.R.
18th October 1716. Daughter Elizabeth buried.	S.M.P.R.
27th May 1719. Son John buried.	S.M.P.R.
25th September 1720. Son Ralph bapt.	S.M.P.R.
2nd October 1720. Daughter Mary buried.	S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

23. Gallon. John.

16th March 1796. Pipemaker. Daughter Jane born. Wife Grace.	S.M.P.R.
17th April 1796. Pipemaker. Daughter Jane bapt.	S.M.P.R.
28th January 1801. Pipemaker. Daughter Jane buried. Wife Grace (nee Potts).	S.M.P.R.
7th February 1805. Pipemaker. Wife Grace (nee Potts) buried, aged 32.	S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

24. Gallon. John.

- 19th November 1803. Pipemaker. Second son John born. Native of Gateshead. Wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George Tate of Sunderland. S.M.P.R.
- 11th December 1803. Pipemaker. Son John bapt. S.M.P.R.
- 7th August 1805. Pipemaker. Son Thomas Vaughan buried, aged 1 year. S.M.P.R.
- 3rd April 1808. Pipemaker. Buried, aged 34. Son of William Gallon and Alice (nee Vaughan). S.M.P.R.
No pipes known. The two Gallons may be related and either, or both, are probably forebears of the Gallon pipemakers of the 19th century. It is uncertain which is the one referred to in Mitchell's Directory of 1801, page 18.

25. Gelder. William.

- 17th August 1644. Son Ralph bapt. S.M.P.R.
- 21st December 1667. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.
No pipes known.

26. Guthrie. John.

- 15th February 1800. Pipemaker deceased. Widow, Catherine (nee Ferguson of Hillgate, Gateshead) buried, aged 29. S.M.P.R.
No pipes known.

27. Guthrie. Thomas Taylor.

- 26th January 1812. Pipemaker. Buried, aged 33. S.M.P.R.
No pipes known. Thomas and John Guthrie are probably related, possibly brothers.

28. Hall. William.

- 21st March 1703. Son Ralph bapt. S.M.P.R.
- 29th November 1711. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.
No pipes known. May be related to Mathew Hall, tobacconist of Newcastle.

29. Halliday. John.

- 18th March 1791. Pipemaker. Third son, James,
born. S.M.P.R.
- 20th July 1794. Pipemaker. Son Arthur born. Wife
Margaret. S.M.P.R.
- 5th October 1794. Pipemaker. Son Arthur bapt. S.M.P.R.
- 5th November 1800. Pipemaker. First daughter,
Margaret, born. S.M.P.R.
- 15th December 1803. Pipemaker. Seventh son, Ralph,
born. S.M.P.R.
- 14th December 1806. Pipemaker of Drax, Yorkshire.
Daughter Margaret and son Ralph bapt. Wife
Margaret, daughter of William Blackett of
Lamersly. S.M.P.R.
- 2nd August 1807. Pipemaker. Third son, James,
bapt. S.M.P.R.
- No pipes known. His sons Ralph and William
became pipemakers later in the 19th century.
Another pipemaker, David Halliday, is
probably their brother.

30. Harle. William.

- 28th July 1679. Married Isabel Maxwell. S.M.P.R.
- Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside
Type 6, and used one stamp of Tyneside Type
D. He was related to several pipemakers :-
son-in-law of Luke Maxwell,
uncle of John and Robart Colling, (Fig. 4).

31. Hastings. Arthur.

- 3rd July 1661. Baptised, son of James Hastings. S.M.P.R.
- 15th June 1680. Married Margaret Colling. S.M.P.R.
- 11th December 1683. Son John bapt. S.M.P.R.
- 19th October 1715. Wife Margaret buried. S.M.P.R.
- 28th October 1722. Buried. S.M.P.R.
- Known to have used two stamps of Tyneside
Type D. May have shared a Type E stamp with
John and John Hastings.

32. Hastings. John I.

27th August 1672. Married Margaret Watson.	S.M.P.R.
24th June 1677. Son Mathew bapt.	S.M.P.R.
21st June 1680. Daughter Ann bapt.	S.M.P.R.
26th March 1682. Daughter Jane bapt.	S.M.P.R.
20th July 1684. Son Thomas bapt.	S.M.P.R.
8th May 1687. Daughter Margaret bapt.	S.M.P.R.
11th May 1688. Daughter Margaret buried.	S.M.P.R.
1691. Paid 4/- rent for his church pew.	S.M.V.B., 101
1717. Record of Tombstone. Wife Ann (?) died. (see Appendix Two).	M.I.S.M.G. No. 55
1720. Had his own church pew. After his name is written the word "dead". Known to have used one stamp of Tyneside Type D. May have shared a Type E stamp with Arthur and John Hastings.	S.M.V.B., 322

33. Hastings. John II.

11th December 1683. Baptised, son of Arthur Hastings.	S.M.P.R.
1720. Parish Constable.	S.M.P.R.
8th December 1735. Son Arthur bapt.	S.M.P.R.
1736. Had his own church pew.	S.M.V.B., 397
27th November 1738. Daughter Judith bapt.	S.M.P.R.
8th February 1742. Daughter Anne bapt.	S.M.P.R.
13th December 1744. Buried.	S.M.P.R.
15th January 1745. Daughter Anne buried.	S.M.P.R.
Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside Types 12.13 and 14, and used two stamps of Tyneside Type E. He may have shared another Type E stamp with Arthur and John Hastings. There is no documentary evidence for the Hastings' having been pipemakers. The evidence is solely that of their pipes. Arthur and John I were probably brothers, and Arthur and John II father and son. Arthur Hastings was also the uncle of John and Robert Colling. John I may be related to Frederick Watson, pipemaker of Newcastle, possible brother-in-law.	

34. Hastings. Thomas.

21st August 1805. Pipemaker. Buried, aged 24.

Single man.

S.M.P.R.

No pipes known. Possibly descended from the earlier Hastings.

35. Hilton. Cuthbert.

26th September 1689. Pipemaker. Beneficiary of the will of John Bowman, pipemaker of Gateshead.

D.P.U.D., T 171 1689

23rd January 1690. Daughter Margaret bapt.

S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

36. Hogg. Peter.

5th June 1697. Pipemaker. Son Robert bapt.

S.M.P.R.

27th August 1698. Son John bapt.

S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

37. Holmes. Henry I.

1687. Paid 4/- rent for his church pew.

S.M.V.B., 67

1694. Parish Overseer.

S.M.V.B., 146

10th June 1695. Son Edward buried.

S.M.P.R.

19th July 1698. Wife Frances buried.

S.M.P.R.

9th March 1699. Buried.

S.M.P.R.

Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside Type 8, and used a total of two stamps of Tyneside Type D.

38. Holmes. Henry II.

5th May 1729. Buried.

S.M.P.R.

His identification as a pipemaker relies on the assumption that he is the person who produced Tyneside Type 10 and 13 pipes with the Type E stamp using the initials "H.H."

39. Holmes. John.

14th September 1675. Daughter Elianor bapt.

S.M.P.R.

Known to have used two stamps of Tyneside Type D.

40. Holmes. Leonard I.

1671. Contributed 6d to "the redemption of the
poor Christians now slaves under the Turks. S.M.V.B.,
418.
- 27th October 1672. Married Mary Hopper. S.M.P.R.
- 22nd June 1673. Daughter Margaret bapt. S.M.P.R.
1675. Named on the Charter of 1675. P.R.O. Durham 3/118 mem
ld. No. 1
- 15th January 1676. Son Richard bapt. S.M.P.R.
- 4th May 1679. Son George bapt. S.M.P.R.
- 30th June 1680. Son George buried. S.M.P.R.
- 15th March 1681. Son Jonathan bapt. S.M.P.R.
- 21st December 1681. Son Jonathan buried. S.M.P.R.
1685. Parish Constable. S.M.V.B., 49
1687. Had his own church pew. S.M.V.B., 69
1693. Had his own church pew. S.M.V.B., 119
1694. Paid 5/- rent for his wife's church
pew. S.M.V.B., 146
- 11th November 1696. Pipemaker. Son Richard
buried. S.M.P.R.
- 29th January 1707. In his will he left his son,
Leonard, all his pipemaking tools and a
parcel of pipes.(see Appendix One) . D.P.U.D., T 22
1707.
- 2nd February 1707. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.
- 2nd June 1707. Pipemaker deceased. Son Leonard
buried. S.M.P.R.
- Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside
Types 6 and 8, and used a total of one stamp
of Tyneside Type C, and three of Type D.

41. Holmes. Leonard II.

1693. Had his own church pew. S.M.V.B., 146
1707. Beneficiary of his father's will. D.P.U.D., T 22 1707
- 2nd June 1707. Buried. S.M.P.R.
- Any pipes that he may have made are indistinguishable
from those of his father.
- The inter-relationships of Henry I, Henry II,
John and Leonard Holmes I are uncertain.

However, it could be suggested that Henry I and Henry II are father and son, and that Henry I, John and Leonard I are brothers. They may be sons of Henry Holmes, Merchant of Newcastle, who died on 26th June 1641 (A.S.P.R.). Leonard Holmes I may also be related, possibly brother-in-law, to John Hopper, pipemaker of Gateshead.

42. Hopper. John.

March 1687. Married Jane Brown.	S.M.P.R.
24th October 1689. Son Edward bapt.	S.M.P.R.
17th April 1692. Son George bapt.	S.M.P.R.
6th January 1695. Son John bapt.	S.M.P.R.
5th September 1697. Pipemaker. Son Michael bapt.	S.M.P.R.
24th April 1698. Son Michael buried.	S.M.P.R.
10th April 1699. Son William bapt.	S.M.P.R.
16th March 1700. Son William buried.	S.M.P.R.
3rd November 1700. Son Thomas bapt.	S.M.P.R.
24th June 1701. Son Edward buried.	S.M.P.R.
27th December 1702. Daughter Anne bapt.	S.M.P.R.
3rd January 1717. Wife Jane buried.	S.M.P.R.
12th January 1731. Buried.	S.M.P.R.

No pipes known. May be related, possibly brother-in-law, to Leonard Holmes I, pipemaker of Gateshead.

43. Jeffries. William.

27th May 1667. Pipemaker. Married Jane Chapman.	S.M.P.R.
9th December 1667. Pipemaker. Buried.	S.M.P.R.
No pipes known.	

44. Jobson. John.

7th October 1792. Pipemaker. Buried.	S.M.P.R.
15th April 1804. Pipemaker deceased. Widow Margaret (nee Brady), buried, aged 43.	S.M.P.R.
No pipes known.	

45. Laing. Jacob.

24th November 1788. Pipe Manufacturer. Son Jacob
born. Wife Margaret.

I.S.J.C.

No pipes known. Probably one of the partners in
the firm of Laing & Marshall, below.

46. Laing & Marshall.

1790. Pipe Manufacturers in Hillgate.

W.D.d., 110

No pipes known.

This firm would seem to be a partnership
between Jacob Laing and one or more members
of the Marshall family of Gateshead pipemakers.

47. Leek. Jeffrey.

25th April 1665. Pipemaker. Married Elizabeth.

S.M.P.R.

8th May 1675. Son John buried.

S.M.P.R.

16th September 1698. Wife Elizabeth buried.

S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

48. Liddel. Cuthbert.

15th November 1705. Pipemaker. Buried.

S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

49. Liddell George.

1749. Pipemaker working with William Ostle. (Oswald. 1975,
169)

23rd April 1763. Pipemaker. Died.

N.J.b.

No pipes known. Cuthbert and George Liddell
were possibly related. George may also be
related by marriage to Robert Mitchel,
pipemaker of Newcastle.

50. Luans. Andrew.

20th February 1706. Pipemaker. Died poor. Buried. S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

51. Marshall. Margaret.

1787. Pipe Manufacturer in Hillgate.

W.D.c., 106

No pipes known.

52. Marshall. Robert.

1801. Pipemaker in Hillgate. M.D.a., 27
 No pipes known.

53. Marshall. Thomas.

1782 - 1784. Pipe Manufacturer in Hillgate. W.D.b., 48
 No pipes known. Thomas and Margaret Marshall
 were probably husband and wife, and Robert
 their son. The mention of Margaret in 1787
 might suggest that Thomas was dead by that
 date, and Robert not yet in a position to
 take over. They were probably partners in the
 firm of Laing & Marshall, pipemakers of
 Gateshead.

54. Maxwell. Luke.

1671. Paid 6d towards "the redemption of the poor
 Christians now slavez under the Turks." S.M.V.B., 417
 22nd June 1673. Daughter Ann buried. S.M.P.R.
 13th August 1675. Daughter Rebecca buried. S.M.P.R.
 1675. Named in the Charter of 1675. P.R.O. Durham 3/118 mem.
 ld. No. 1
 1677. Living in the High Ward of Gateshead. S.M.V.B., 485
 8th December 1677. Wife Margery buried. S.M.P.R.
 24th January 1678. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.
 Known to have used one stamp of Tyneside
 Type C. Related to several other pipemakers:-
 father-in-law of William Harle,
 grandfather of John and Robert Colling (Fig. 4).

55. Middleton. Thomas.

11th October 1671. Married Jane Jarrard. S.M.P.R.
 20th May 1679. Daughter Katherine buried. S.M.P.R.
 19th September 1680. Daughter bapt. S.M.P.R.
 20th November 1705. Pipemaker. Died poor. Buried. S.M.P.R.
 No pipes known. May be related to Edmund
 Middleton, tobacco-merchant of Newcastle.

56. Morris. James.

16th September 1694. Daughter Catherine bapt. S.M.P.R.
 2nd October 1709. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.
 No pipes known.

57. Morris. John.

13th April 1801. Pipemaker. Buried, aged 75.
 Widower. S.M.P.R.
 No pipes known. James and John Morris may be
 related, possibly grandfather and grandson.
 They may also be related to James and John
 Morris, pipemakers of Newcastle.

58. Mould. Arthur.

30th December 1688. Baptised, son of Robert Mould. S.M.P.R.
 15th July 1713. Married Barbara Rochelle. S.M.P.R.
 27th May 1716. Daughter Anne bapt. S.M.P.R.
 19th May 1718. Daughter Margaret bapt. S.M.P.R.
 15th January 1722. Daughter Mary bapt. S.M.P.R.
 3rd March 1724. Daughter Jane buried. S.M.P.R.
 21st March 1724. Daughter Isabel buried. S.M.P.R.
 1725. Paid 2/6d rent for his church pew. S.M.V.B., 353
 2nd May 1726. Son Robert bapt. S.M.P.R.
 21st December 1726. Son Robert buried. S.M.P.R.
 11th January 1730. Son Robert bapt. S.M.P.R.
 25th December 1730. Son Robert buried. S.M.P.R.
 11th February 1731. Son Thomas bapt. S.M.P.R.
 15th March 1731. Daughter Barbara buried. S.M.P.R.
 16th February 1735. Daughter Margaret baptised
 and buried. S.M.P.R.
 1736. Had his own church pew. S.M.V.B., 397
 No specific reference to him as a pipemaker,
 but he is probably the person who produced
 pipes of Tyneside Types 13 and 14, using
 a total of three stamps of Tyneside Type
 E with the initials "A.M.".

59. Mould. Robert.

1st September 1659. Married Elizabeth Hutchinson. S.M.P.R.

1st July 1663. Daughter Jane bapt.	S.M.P.R.
10th June 1666. Son Henry bapt.	S.M.P.R.
24th November 1672. Son Robert bapt.	S.M.P.R.
30th December 1688. Son Arthur bapt.	S.M.P.R.
25th May 1703. Pipemaker. Buried.	S.M.P.R.

Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside Type 13, and used one stamp of Tyneside Type D and one of Type E. Robert and Arthur Mould are probably father and son.

60. Norris. John.

24th August 1793. Son John born. Wife Sarah.	S.M.P.R.
22nd September 1793. Son John bapt.	S.M.P.R.
18th March 1795. Pipemaker. Son Samuel born.	S.M.P.R.
12th July 1795. Pipemaker. Son Samuel bapt.	S.M.P.R.
20th November 1796. Pipemaker. Daughter Sarah bapt.	S.M.P.R.
23rd March 1800. Tobacco pipemaker. Son George died aged 5 weeks.	R.B.H.C., 280
1801. Pipemaker in Bottlebank.	M.D.a., 29
23rd March 1817. Pipemaker. Baptised into the New Jerusalem Church.	N.J.C.
30th March 1817. Pipemaker. Daughter Margaret bapt. Wife Sarah.	N.J.C.
1828. Pipemaker at 52, Hillgate.	P.W.D., 62, 127
1834. Pipemaker at Hillgate.	P.D., 595, 619
1838. Pipemaker at Hillgate.	R.D., 112, 234
No pipes known.	

61. Ogle. Richard.

25th July 1772. Son John buried.	S.M.P.R.
13th May 1774. Son Thomas bapt.	S.M.P.R.
28th July 1776. Daughter Elizabeth bapt.	S.M.P.R.
10th June 1809. Pipemaker deceased. Widow Margaret buried, aged 70.	S.M.P.R.
No pipes known.	

62. Oliver. James.

28th January 1811. Pipemaker. Buried, aged 29.	S.M.P.R.
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27th February 1811. Pipemaker deceased. Son David
 buried, aged 2 years. S.M.P.R.
 No pipes known.

63. Ostle. William.

1749. Working with George Liddell, pipemaker of
 Gateshead. (Oswald. 1975, 169).
 No pipes known.

64. Parke. George.

11th June 1671. Baptised, son of Thomas Parke. S.M.P.R.
 1687. Had his own church pew. S.M.V.B., 69
 1694. Parish Waneman. S.M.V.B., 146.
 12th March 1695. Son Thomas bapt. S.M.P.R.
 10th May 1695. Son Thomas buried. S.M.P.R.
 13th April 1696. Daughter Eleanor bapt. S.M.P.R.
 3rd April 1698. Pipemaker. Daughter Susanna bapt. S.M.P.R.
 1st June 1698. Pipemaker. Wife Mary buried. S.M.P.R.
 11th August 1700. Tobacco Pipemaker. Son George
 bapt. S.M.P.R.
 21st December 1701. Pipemaker. Daughter Elizabeth
 bapt. S.M.P.R.
 29th December 1701. Pipemaker. Daughter Elizabeth
 buried. S.M.P.R.
 12th September 1703. Daughter Anne bapt. S.M.P.R.
 2nd August 1705. Pipemaker. Daughter Susanna
 buried. S.M.P.R.
 12th August 1705. Pipemaker. Daughter Anne
 buried. S.M.P.R.
 9th May 1706. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.
 17th May 1710. An indenture states that he had
 leased a property on the east side of Fore
 Street. Bounded on the west by Fore Street,
 on the east by property in the possession
 of Barbary Thompson, on the north by High
 Church Chare, and on the south by property
 belonging to William Donnerdale.(Fig. 1)

T.W. Arch. 15/5

(This same property was later occupied
 by John Thompson, pipemaker of Gateshead)

T.W. Arch. 15/6

Known to have used two stamps of Tyneside Type
D. May have shared one of Type E with his
brother Michael.

65. Parke. Michael.

- 10th October 1669. Baptised, son of Thomas Parke. S.M.P.R.
18th July 1691. Pipemaker. An indenture states that
he paid seventy pounds for a property on
the east side of Fore Street. T.W. Arch. 1287/6,7
10th January 1692. Son Thomas bapt. S.M.P.R.
1st October 1693. Son Moses bapt. S.M.P.R.
12th November 1693. Son Moses buried. S.M.P.R.
1694. Paid 3/6d rent for his church pew. S.M.V.B., 146
28th June 1697. Pipemaker. Daughter Ursula bapt. S.M.P.R.
6th May 1701. An indenture states that, with his
wife Ursula, he paid 5/- for a one year
lease on a property on the east side of Fore
Street, immediately to the south of another
property held by him. T.W. Arch. 1287/8
7th March 1702. An indenture states that he paid
thirty four pounds for the above property
in Fore Street. T.W. Arch. 1287/9
1702. Parish Waineman. S.M.V.B., 183
24th November 1705. Owed 1/8d on his house in
Fore Street. List of Tithes and Rents.
1706. Had his own church pew. S.M.P.R.
17th May 1710. Tobacco Pipemaker. An indenture
states that on the 23rd July 1705 he, and
certain other persons, had leased a property
on the west side of Fore Street to a John
Harrison. Harrison had also taken the lease
on a property on the east side of Fore
Street which, at that time, was occupied
by George Parke, pipemaker of Gateshead.
Michael Parke now bought both leases for
a total of one hundred and fifty pounds.
T.W. Arch. 15/5
1711 - 1712. Parish Constable. S.M.V.B., 263, 264
1712. Paid 8/- rent for his church pew. S.M.V.B., 273

- 5th May 1712. Tobacco Pipemaker. An indenture states
that he was involved in transactions
concerning the property in Fore Street, formerly
occupied by his brother, George Parke, and
now occupied by John Thompson, pipemaker of
Gateshead. T.W. Arch., 15/6
- 23rd October 1716. Wife Ursula buried. S.M.P.R.
- 19th April 1720. Elected one of the "Twenty four
Vestrymen". S.M.V.B., 308
1720. Had his own church pew. S.M.V.B., 315
- 1721 - 1734. One of the "Twenty four
Vestrymen". S.M.V.B., 304, 310, 333, 339, 362, 367,
375, 378.
1736. Had his own church pew. S.M.V.B., 390
- 18th January 1737. Buried. S.M.P.R.
Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside
Types 8, 9, 12, and 13, and used a total of
eight stamps of Tyneside Type D and one
of Type E. He may have shared another Type
E with his brother George.
66. Parke. Thomas I.
30th June 1673. Listed in "An Account of the
Journeyman Feltmakers to have served their
time as apprentice". R.F.C.A.
- 21st February 1675. Feltmaker and pipemaker.
Buried. S.M.P.R.
No pipes known.
67. Parke. Thomas II.
15th October 1667. Son John bapt. S.M.P.R.
10th October 1669. Son Michael bapt. S.M.P.R.
1670. Pipemaker. Parish Overseer for the Poor. S.M.V.B., 400
11th June 1671. Pipemaker. Son George bapt. S.M.P.R.
13th September 1674. Son Thomas bapt. S.M.P.R.
1675. Named on the Charter of 1675. P.R.O. Durham 3/118,
mem. ld. No. 1.
5th June 1675. Son Thomas buried. S.M.P.R.
1676. Parish Constable. S.M.V.B., 477

1676. Paid 4/- rent for his church pew. S.M.V.B., 478.
 14th May 1676. Daughter Ellinore bapt. S.M.P.R.
 21st October 1677. Daughter Winnifred bapt. S.M.P.R.
 25th March 1679. Daughter Marie bapt. S.M.P.R.
 3rd July 1679. Daughter Mary buried. S.M.P.R.
 1680. Parish Wainman. S.M.V.B., 9
 8th August 1680. Son Thomas bapt. S.M.P.R.
 1681. Had his own church pew. Wife called
 Ellinor. S.M.V.B., 27
 1683. Parish Wainman. S.M.V.B., 31
 1st July 1683. Daughter Elizabeth bapt. S.M.P.R.
 1684. Parish Wainman. S.M.V.B., 41
 17th July 1687. Son Thomas bapt. S.M.P.R.

Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside Types 6 and 8, and used one stamp of Tyneside Type C, and a total of six stamps of Type D. His use of Type D6 might suggest that he continued until c 1700 (see Chapter Eight). Thomas Parke I and II are probably father and son. Prior to 1675 it is very difficult to distinguish between them. Thomas II was the father of George and Michael. They may be related to Thomas Taylor and John Thompson, pipemakers of Gateshead.

68. Pattison. John.

1663. Had two hearths. H.T.G.
 2nd March 1665. Son George bapt. S.M.P.R.
 1666. Pipemaker. Had his own church pew. S.M.V.B., 350
 19th July 1666. Pipemaker. Daughter Margaret bapt. S.M.P.R.
 1670. Pipemaker. Parish Overseer for Highways.
 S.M.V.B., 400
 1671. Contributed 1/- towards "the redemption of
 the poor Christians now slaves under the
 Turks". S.M.V.B., 414
 12th January 1671. Pipemaker. Daughter Alice bapt. S.M.P.R.
 30th August 1671. Pipemaker. Servant Samuel
 Wilkinson buried. S.M.P.R.
 6th January 1673. Pipemaker. Son John bapt. S.M.P.R.

18th May 1675. Pipemaker. Daughter Margaret bapt. S.M.P.R.
1675. Named on the Charter of 1675. P.R.O. Durham 3/118.

mem. ld. No. 1.

30th September 1675. Buried. S.M.P.R.

Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside Type
8, and used one stamp of Tyneside Type D.

69. Porter. George.

Between 29th April and 9th June 1705. Married

Mary Chambers. S.M.P.R.

15th May 1709. Pipemaker. Son George bapt. S.M.P.R.

8th July 1716. Daughter Ann buried. S.M.P.R.

29th April 1722. Daughter Margaret bapt. S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

70. Porterhouse. Simon.

31st July 1671. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

71. Raw. William.

6th November 1709. Pipemaker. Son William bapt. S.M.P.R.

26th January 1711. Son William buried. S.M.P.R.

10th August 1712. Son Richard bapt. S.M.P.R.

6th April 1713. Son Richard buried. S.M.P.R.

9th January 1715. Son Stephen bapt. S.M.P.R.

3rd February 1717. Daughter Sarah buried. S.M.P.R.

8th December 1717. Daughter Elizabeth bapt. S.M.P.R.

6th January 1718. Daughter Elizabeth buried. S.M.P.R.

7th February 1720. Son William bapt. S.M.P.R.

27th October 1720. Daughter Elizabeth buried. S.M.P.R.

13th December 1724. Son Robert buried. S.M.P.R.

1st January 1727. Son Robert buried. S.M.P.R.

2nd November 1729. Daughter Alice bapt. S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

72. Reynoldson. Thomas.

11th February 1705. Pipemaker. Married Margaret
Barker. S.M.P.R.

10th December 1705. Son Stephen buried. S.M.P.R.

9th July 1710. Daughter Johanna bapt. S.M.P.R.
 28th March 1711. Daughter Johanna buried. S.M.P.R.
 23rd October 1715. Son Michael bapt. S.M.P.R.
 8th June 1718. Daughter Jane bapt. S.M.P.R.
 1st January 1719. Daughter Jane buried. S.M.P.R.
 21st February 1720. Daughter Mary bapt. S.M.P.R.
 8th April 1722. Daughter Anne bapt. S.M.P.R.
 No pipes known.

73. Richardson. Charles.

16th May 1697. Pipemaker. Son John bapt. S.M.P.R.
 27th November 1705. Pipemaker. Son Robert bapt. S.M.P.R.
 28th November 1705. Pipemaker. Son Robert buried. S.M.P.R.
 No pipes known. He may be related to either,
 or both, of the Thomas Richardsons, pipemakers
 of Newcastle.

74. Rodchester. John.

23rd September 1688. Daughter Barbara bapt. S.M.P.R.
 12th January 1691. Daughter Elizabeth buried. S.M.P.R.
 14th May 1691. Son Anthony buried. S.M.P.R.
 26th January 1693. Daughter Dorothy bapt. S.M.P.R.
 27th January 1693. Daughter Dorothy buried. S.M.P.R.
 6th August 1694. Son Henry bapt. S.M.P.R.
 7th July 1695. Wife Jane buried. S.M.P.R.
 3rd May 1697. Pipemaker. Son Mathew bapt. S.M.P.R.
 28th October 1703. Tobacco pipemaker. His family
 included sons Henry, Mathew, John and Thomas,
 together with daughters Elizabeth and
 Barbara. The will of his uncle, John Rochester,
 bootwright of Gateshead, D.P.U.D., T56 1704
 16th December 1716. Son Mathew buried. S.M.P.R.
 9th June 1718. Buried. S.M.P.R.
 Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside Type
 9, and used a total of two stamps of Tyneside
 Type D and two of Type E.

75. Sewell. William.

25th September 1646. Son bapt. S.M.P.R.

- 4th May 1648. Son Anthony bapt. S.M.P.R.
- 22nd April 1651. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.
 Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside
 Types 2a and 2b, and used a total of two
 stamps of Tyneside Type A. He is the first
 person specifically referred to as a pipemaker
 in Gateshead.
76. Smirke & Andrews.
 1787. Pipemakers at the Tollbooth. W.D.c., 107
 No pipes known.
77. Smith. James.
 28th February 1803. Pipemaker. Daughter Mary
 buried. Wife Hannah Dakins of Wylam,
 Northumberland. S.M.P.R.
 12th June 1803. Pipemaker. First son, John
 Walker born. S.M.P.R.
 23rd December 1804. Pipemaker. Son John Walker
 bapt. S.M.P.R.
 27th July 1805. Pipemaker. Son John Walker buried. S.M.P.R.
 8th October 1805. Pipemaker. Second son, Henry
 born. S.M.P.R.
 2nd February 1806. Pipemaker. Son Henry bapt. S.M.P.R.
 No pipes known.
78. Stephenson. James.
 24th February 1798. Pipemaker. Wife Dorothy (nee
 Stephenson of Pandon Gate, Newcastle, and
 relict of James Beck) died aged 63. S.M.P.R.
 No pipes known.
79. Swaddel. Michael.
 25th January 1670. Married Isabel Hodgson. S.M.P.R.
 5th March 1671. Daughter Alice bapt. S.M.P.R.
 11th May 1673. Son John bapt. S.M.P.R.
 1676. Lived in the Low Ward of Gateshead. S.M.V.B., 471
 14th May 1676. Son Michael bapt. S.M.P.R.
 1st July 1676. Son Michael buried. S.M.P.R.

24th June 1678. Tobacco pipemaker. Signed an agreement with Richard Hudleston, Gateshead grocer named in the Charter of 1675.

Gowland MSS. N.C.R.O. M13/E13 No. 83

23rd March 1679. Daughter bapt.	S.M.P.R.
26th November 1682. Daughter Isabel bapt.	S.M.P.R.
13th April 1685. Daughter Isabel buried.	S.M.P.R.
10th April 1687. Daughter Catherine bapt.	S.M.P.R.
27th April 1690. Daughter Elizabeth bapt.	S.M.P.R.
24th July 1690. Daughter Elizabeth buried.	S.M.P.R.
8th November 1696. Daughter Isabel bapt.	S.M.P.R.

Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside Type 8, and used one stamp of Tyneside Type C and one of Type D.

80. Swadle. John.

11th May 1673. Baptised, son of Michael Swaddel.	S.M.P.R.
26th December 1707. Daughter Jane buried.	S.M.P.R.
16th August 1709. Pipemaker. Daughter Jane buried.	S.M.P.R.
18th February 1710. Pipemaker. Son John buried.	S.M.P.R.
10th June 1711. Son John bapt.	S.M.P.R.

No pipes known. Michael and John Swaddel (Swadle) are probably father and son.

81. Taylor. Lawrence.

28th August 1696. Pipemaker. Wife Jane buried.	S.M.P.R.
16th February 1699. Buried. Died poor.	S.M.P.R.
No pipes known.	

82. Taylor. Thomas.

16th May 1697. Pipemaker. Bastard son Thomas bapt. Child's mother Mary Park.	S.M.P.R.
13th October 1697. Pipemaker. Son Thomas bapt.	S.M.P.R.
13th November 1698. Son Thomas buried.	S.M.P.R.
29th September 1700. Pipemaker. Daughter Frances bapt.	S.M.P.R.
12th February 1702. Pipemaker. Son John bapt.	S.M.P.R.
7th September 1703. Pipemaker. Son John buried.	S.M.P.R.
7th November 1703. Daughter Eleanor bapt.	S.M.P.R.

2nd February 1707. Pipemaker. Daughter Mary bapt. S.M.P.R.
 12th September 1707. Pipemaker. Daughter Eleanor
 buried. S.M.P.R.
 6th March 1708. Pipemaker. Daughter Mary buried. S.M.P.R.
 Known to have used one stamp of Tyneside Type
 D. Lawrence and Thomas Taylor are probably
 related, possibly brothers. Thomas Taylor
 may have been related by marriage to the
 Parke family of Gateshead pipemakers.

83. Thompson. John I.

4th March 1683. Pipemaker. Son John bapt. S.M.P.R.
 1684. Pipemaker. Parish Constable. S.M.V.B., 41
 14th February 1690. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.
 Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside
 Type 8. A total of seven stamps of Tyneside
 Type D are known with the name John Thompson.
 The majority, if not all, belong to this
 pipemaker, but it is uncertain how many,
 if any, were used by John Thompson II.

84. Thompson. John II.

1705. Pipemaker. Parish Overseer for the Poor.
 S.M.V.B., 201
 26th January 1707. Pipemaker. Married Jane Park. S.M.P.R.
 25th February 1708. Pipemaker. Wife Jane buried. S.M.P.R.
 11th April 1710. Pipemaker. Parish Constable. S.M.V.B., 253
 5th May 1712. Pipemaker. Occupied a property on
 the east side of Fore Street, immediately
 south of High Church Chare. Formerly
 occupied by George Parke, pipemaker of
 Gateshead. T.W. Arch., 15/6
 7th June 1713. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.
 No pipes known. John I and John II are possibly
 father and son, and may be forebears of John
 Thompson III, late 18th century pipemaker of
 Gateshead. They may also be related to John
 Thompson, pipemaker of Newcastle.

Both John I and John II may have held several Parish Offices. However, their name was common at that period, and surviving records are not detailed enough for absolute certainty.

85. Thompson. John III.

19th February 1796. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.

No pipes known. May be descended from the earlier pipemakers of the same name. May be related to John Thompson, pipemaker of Newcastle.

86. Todd. Nicholas.

1663. Had one hearth. H.T.G.

25th July 1700. Pipemaker. Buried. Died poor. S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

87. Tucker. Isaac.

3rd January 1802. Pipemaker. Second son, William born. S.M.P.R.

25th November 1802. Pipemaker. Son William bapt. S.M.P.R.

2nd November 1803. First daughter, Elizabeth born. S.M.P.R.

12th February 1804. Daughter Elizabeth bapt. S.M.P.R.

16th November 1809. Pipemaker of St. Margaret's, Leicester. Fourth son, William born. S.M.P.R.

10th December 1809. Pipemaker. Son William bapt. S.M.P.R.

18th July 1812. Pipemaker. Second daughter, Mary born. S.M.P.R.

9th August 1812. Pipemaker. Daughter Mary bapt. S.M.P.R.

30th April 1815. Pipemaker. Son John born. S.M.P.R.

16th July 1815. Pipemaker. Son John bapt. S.M.P.R.

7th September 1817. Pipemaker. Son George born. S.M.P.R.

28th September 1817. Pipemaker. Son George bapt. S.M.P.R.

23rd October 1819. Pipemaker. Daughter Frances born. S.M.P.R.

2nd April 1820. Pipemaker. Daughter Frances bapt. S.M.P.R.

1828. Tobacco pipemaker at 8, Pipewellgate. P.W.D., 87, 113

1834. Tobacco pipemaker at Oakwellgate. P.D., 598, 619

1838. Tobacco pipemaker at 29, Bottlebank, but living at 2, Cannon Street.

R.D., 160, 234

No pipes known.

88. Walker. Henry.

21st June 1674. Daughter Elizabeth bapt.	S.M.P.R.
23rd March 1675. Daughter Mary buried.	S.M.P.R.
9th April 1675. Daughter Margeret buried.	S.M.P.R.
17th July 1676. Married Ann Swaithling.	S.M.P.R.
2nd October 1676. Son Henry bapt.	S.M.P.R.
22nd September 1679. Son Edward buried.	S.M.P.R.
23rd February 1682. Son John buried.	S.M.P.R.
12th August 1683. Daughter Barbara buried.	S.M.P.R.
5th June 1699. Buried. Died poor.	S.M.P.R.

Known to have produced pipes of Tyneside Type 8, and used one stamp of Tyneside Type C and one of Type D.

89. Wardhaugh. Thomas.

26th June 1796. Pipemaker. Son William born.	S.M.P.R.
2nd October 1796. Pipemaker. Son William bapt.	S.M.P.R.
6th April 1798. Pipemaker. Native of All Saints Parish, Newcastle. Second son, Thomas born.	S.M.P.R.
26th August 1798. Pipemaker. Son Thomas bapt.	S.M.P.R.
11th February 1800. Pipemaker. Third son, John Ord born. Wife Mary, daughter of George Ord of Houghton-le-Spring, County Durham.	S.M.P.R.
25th December 1800. Pipemaker. Son John Ord bapt.	S.M.P.R.
19th April 1801. Pipemaker living in Fore Street. Son Thomas died, aged 3 years.	S.M.P.R.
30th May 1802. Pipemaker. First daughter, Mary Anne born.	S.M.P.R.
21st June 1804. Pipemaker. Fourth son, Thomas born.	S.M.P.R.
11th November 1804. Pipemaker. Son Thomas and daughter Mary Anne bapt.	S.M.P.R.
7th September 1806. Pipemaker. Second daughter, Harriet born.	S.M.P.R.
18th February 1809. Pipemaker. Fifth son, George born.	S.M.P.R.
2nd March 1812. Pipemaker. Sixth son, Henry born.	S.M.P.R.
20th September 1812. Pipemaker. Daughter Harriet and sons George and Henry bapt.	S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

90. Wharton. Anthony.

2nd June 1700. Pipemaker. Married Barbara Neasham. S.M.P.R.

1st February 1703. Pipemaker. Daughter Mary bapt. S.M.P.R.

27th February 1705. Pipemaker. Son George bapt. S.M.P.R.

9th December 1705. Pipemaker. Son George buried. S.M.P.R.

No pipes known. This person may be either the

Anthony Wharton buried on 18th October 1725,

or the person of the same name buried on 5th

July 1730. S.M.P.R.

91. Wilkinson. William.

11th July 1697. Married Eleanor Sanders. S.M.P.R.

27th June 1703. Pipemaker. Daughter Alice bapt. S.M.P.R.

4th March 1704. Tobacco pipemaker. Son Thomas
buried. S.M.P.R.

5th March 1710. Pipemaker. Son Joseph bapt. S.M.P.R.

30th March 1711. Daughter Elizabeth buried. S.M.P.R.

1718. Pipemaker. With his wife and eldest son,

John, he sold a messuage and garth on the

west side of Bottle Bank for twenty pounds

to William Sanders, smith of Middle Street,

Newcastle. Welford. R., 1915, 67.

No pipes known. May be related to William

Wilkinson, tobacconist of Newcastle.

92. Wilson. William.

July 1794. Son William born. Wife Hannah. S.M.P.R.

1801. Pipemaker in Church Street. M.D.a., 43

23rd June 1821. Either he, his son, or both,
recorded at a Pipe manufactory in Bottle
Bank. N.C.a.

5th July 1822. Pipemaker. 28 year old son William
bapt. S.M.P.R.

No pipes known. Probably the Wilson of

"Brown & Wilson", pipemakers of Gateshead.

Both his son and his grandson were pipemakers

later in the nineteenth century.

93. Wright. Thomas.

23rd July 1703. Pipemaker. Daughter Jane bapt. S.M.P.R.

4th February 1706. Pipemaker. Son James bapt and
buried. S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

94. Young. Thomas.

6th March 1802. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

95. Young. William.

12th November 1666. Pipemaker. Married Alice Head. S.M.P.R.

1st March 1667. Pipemaker. Son John bapt. S.M.P.R.

21st February 1668. Pipemaker. Son Ralph bapt. S.M.P.R.

22nd June 1675. Pipemaker. Buried. S.M.P.R.

No pipes known.

CHAPTER SIX.

THE TOBACCONISTS.

Documentary evidence implies that trade in tobacco had commenced on Tyneside by 1628 at the latest. Two of the earliest references to tobacco occur in the Howard Household Book (Welford, 1887, Vol. 3, 284 - 285). These record details of the expenses incurred by Sir Thomas Swinburne, High Sheriff of Northumberland, at the Assizes held in Gateshead in 1628 and 1629. On the former occasion thirty five pounds was paid for wine, three pounds for March beer and one pound for tobacco. On the latter occasion 5/6d was paid "for beer and tobacco at several times."

Details of the import and export of tobacco through the Port of Newcastle remain uncertain (see Chapter Ten). An examination of the Chamberlains' Accounts (Tyne and Wear Archives, 543) for the period 1667 to 1670 shows a total of thirteen entries concerning the import of almost twenty eight tons of tobacco. None of these particular entries include the name of a ship, suggesting that the tobacco had been imported into the country elsewhere and transported overland to Newcastle. Over twenty two and a half tons of this tobacco was imported into Newcastle by Christopher Bickers, a Grocer of Gateshead (Ch. A., 543/46 - 47). He was one of the persons named in the Charter granted to the Grocers, Apothecaries and Tobacco-pipemakers of Gateshead in 1675 (see Chapter Five). This might imply that the tobacco handled by Bickers had been transported through County Durham.

During the 1690s the same Accounts contain six entries recording the import of tobacco into Newcastle. Four of these show that the tobacco concerned came by ship. These include twenty two hogsheads of tobacco imported on the "Thomas" of Newcastle in December 1695 (Ch. A., 543/70), and sixty hogsheads of tobacco imported on the "Susan and Sarah" of Boston, New England, in March 1698 (Ch. A., 543/72). One hogshead of tobacco equals 750lb (Rive, 1929, 61), and c 1749 a ship of 150 - 200 tons would carry 400 - 450 hogsheads of tobacco (Hughes, 1965, 57). The remaining entries apparently record tobacco brought overland as in the 1660s. These include the payment of 4/- duty for eight hogsheads of tobacco by Anthony Lax of Durham, and 6/4d duty for twenty eight boxes of "cutt tobacco" by Robert Lamb of Durham. Both entries were made in July 1692 (Ch. A., 543/69).

The Chamberlains' Accounts also record tobacco being exported from Newcastle on four occasions during the 1690s. In October 1691 five hogsheads of tobacco were exported on the "Golden Hart" of Stralsound (Ch. A., 543/69), and eight hogsheads on the "Fortune" of Tumbro in May 1698 (Ch. A., 543/72). On the other occasions, in October 1695 (Ch. A., 543/70) and July 1699 (Ch. A., 543/73) unspecified amounts of tobacco are recorded leaving Newcastle on board ship.

In the early eighteenth century the Gateshead merchant William Cotesworth imported tobacco and other items including indigo, hops, and dyestuffs from London (Hughes, 1952, 7). However, Newcastle was not a major importer of tobacco, and required an Act of Parliament in 1789 in order to allow it to join London, Bristol, Liverpool, Lancaster, Cowes, Falmouth, Whitehaven, Hull, Glasgow, Greenock and Leith as a tobacco-importing port of any consequence. (Tobacco Act, 1789).

During the first half of the eighteenth century Whitehaven became the second or third most important port in the country for trade in tobacco (Jarvis, 1946, 212). In 1759 it was recorded that that port had "140 ships in the Virginia trade. A very large import of tobacco, the greatest part of which is sent to France." (Hutton, 1961, 292). A major figure in this development was Captain Walter Lutwidge, merchant of Whitehaven, who began trading about 1710. By 1740 he owned about six ships, had shares in several others, and imported over twelve hundred hogsheads of Virginia tobacco each year (Hughes, 1965, 29). Lutwidge had agents and small warehouses or cellars in all the principal towns in the north. These included his son-in-law John Cookson, John Shippard and Christian Gulicker or Gallacher in Newcastle (ibid, 30-31). This might imply that some at least of the tobacco consumed on Tyneside during the early to mid eighteenth century may have been imported at Whitehaven and transported overland to Newcastle. Certainly, movement of tobacco across the Pennines appears to have occurred in the seventeenth century. In 1652 Matthew Porter of Penrith had a parcel of tobacco worth £9.15s.6d. seized from him in Newcastle (Dendy, 1894, 178).

A document dated March 21st 1710/11 refers to a consignment of tobacco purchased from a ship called the "Maria Christiana" by a James Cookson (N.C.R.O., Gowland M.S.S. M13/E13). The tobacco is described as 456lb of "cutt tobacco" at 12d per pound, contained in six boxes each stamped with a "Lyon"; 545lb of "cutt tobacco" at 9d per pound, contained in six boxes each stamped with a "Black Boy"; 581lb of "cutt tobacco" at 6d per pound, contained in seven boxes each

stamped with a "Cock". Unfortunately, the provenance of the document is unknown. It is possible that James Cookson may be the father of the above John Cookson. If so, it is possible that James Cookson might have been involved with Lutwidge or some other Whitehaven merchant. It would seem that if the tobacco concerned ever came to Newcastle, it did not come by ship. There is no record of the "Maria Christiana" entering the Port of Newcastle in the period October 1710 to March 1710/11. Neither is there a record of any cargo of tobacco entering the Port during the same period of time.

A total of ninety three tobacconists are known at Newcastle before c 1800, compared to only eight at Gateshead where none are recorded before the 1770s. By plotting the tobacconists in the manner described for the Pipemakers (see Chapter Five) it is possible to obtain an indication of the development of the industry decade-by-decade. (Figure 7). This shows that the tobacconist trade in Newcastle was established by the 1640s and quickly expanded in the 1660s to a level which was approximately maintained until the first years of the eighteenth century. There may then have been a slight decline, levelling off in the 1720s prior to a revival which began in the 1750s and peaked some forty years later. As with the pipemakers, these fluctuations are probably reflecting the population figures for Newcastle and Gateshead during this period.

References to people specifically dealing in tobacco do not begin until the 1640s, suggesting that prior to that date it was handled by general merchants. There is some evidence that such merchants remained as "middlemen" after tobacconists had become established. The Newcastle merchant Timothy Davison paid a duty of 3d per hogshead for two hundred and twenty hogsheads of tobacco in December 1681 (Ch. A., 543/59). Unfortunately there is no indication of where this large amount of tobacco (equivalent to over half a ship's cargo) was brought from. Equally, it is unknown if it was the result of a single purchase, or the result of a series of purchases from one or more sources over an unknown period of time.

Parish Records show that the tobacco trade became established in the Newcastle Parishes of All Saints and St. Nicholas, i.e. those with a river frontage. Other contemporary sources and later Trade Directories emphasise the importance of the area incorporating Side, Sandhill and Quayside (Table 20 and Figure 1). The lack of tobacconists

in Gateshead may be more apparent than real, owing to the Parish Registers of that town not recording details of occupation during much of the eighteenth century, unlike those in Newcastle. However, it would seem that tobacconists were few in Gateshead at any time prior to c 1800.

A number of the Newcastle tobacconists are known to have been Merchant Adventurers, but the majority would appear to have been Feltmakers. The Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers held its meetings in the Herber Tower near Blackfriars (Plate 3). Company records survive in Tyne and Wear Archive Department (F.C.A., 151).

Members of these Companies were, to some degree, able to protect themselves against "foreigners" selling tobacco in Newcastle. In early 1640 the Merchant Adventurers petitioned the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council stating that they found it "a great grievance that any stranger, by virtue of any patent for tobacco should be privileged within the liberty of the town to keep open shop as free merchants" (Welford, 1887, Vol. 3, 379). This was followed in 1646 by a request to the Mayor and Justices that persons not free of the Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers should be restrained from keeping tobacco shops (Dendy, 1894, 143). Instances such as the seizure and sale of eight roubles of tobacco from Andrew Veitch, a "foreigner", in November 1648 (ibid, 150) did not dissuade such persons from attempting to trade in Newcastle. The failure to prevent "foreigners" trading in the City resulted in further petitions to the Common Council in January 1652 (C.C.C.B.N., 589/5, f. 112), December 1682 and December 1703 (C.C.C.B.N., 589/12, f. 83). On the latter occasion Samuel Chicken and other tobacconists complained to the Common Council that in December 1682 the Council had ordered that all persons should be restrained from selling tobacco on tables or stalls near Kale Cross. Chicken complained that despite that ruling several "foreigners" had recently set up tables and stalls at Kale Cross, Sandhill, Tyne Bridge and elsewhere, whilst others had even set up shop (Figure 1). All of this was to the detriment of Newcastle tobacconists. The Common Council responded by enacting that all "foreign" tobacconists should cease trading in Newcastle after 1st February 1704.

Such protection may not have been available across the river, and until the 1770s the Newcastle Companies may have had sufficient influence to stifle would-be tobacconists in Gateshead. An early

example of this may have occurred in October 1650 when a Mr Barrett of London sold three hogsheads of tobacco to a Gateshead man. This was then seized by Leonard Hodhson of the Newcastle Merchant Adventurers. At a subsequent meeting of the Merchant Adventurers Court the tobacco was judged to be "foreign bought and foreign sold", and it was ordered to be placed in the custody of the Company's wardens until such time as it could be sold (Dendy, 1894, 164).

Tobacconists were subject to taxes and other charges at various times. One such tax, raised in 1638, was to finance improved fortifications for Newcastle. It was decreed that "all common brewers and all others who brew strong ale or beer to sell shall pay so much of every tun as shall be thought fitting, and likewise all those who sell tobacco." (Welford, 1887, Vol.3, 358). From December 1704, by order of the Common Council, porters were allowed to charge 2d per hundredweight for carrying tobacco from the New Quay to any warehouse in the low part of Newcastle (C.C.C.B.N., 589/12, f. 100).

The earliest known tobacco merchant was Thomas Partis I who is known to have had a shop in 1648 (Dendy, *ibid*, 148). Following his death in 1669 his possessions were appraised and the inventory taken records "Roll, Leafe and Cutt" tobacco worth £500.0s.0d. in his cellar (D.P.U.D. T23 1669, see Appendix One). This can be compared with the amounts of tobacco recorded in the inventories of William Wilkinson (D.P.U.D. A32I 1670) and Edmund Middleton I (D.P.U.D. T264 1672). The former records a total of thirty hundredweight plus seven hogsheads of tobacco (i.e. a total amount of almost seventy seven hundredweight) worth £131.12s.0d.. The latter records fifty seven hogsheads of tobacco (i.e. almost three hundred and eighty two hundredweight) worth £513.0s.0d, plus other tobacco worth £38.9s.3d (See Appendix One).

The first person to be referred to as a "tobacconist" was Lancelot Thwaites on the occasion of the baptism of his daughter in 1677 (S.N.P.R.). Several other terms were used to describe persons involved in the tobacco industry. "Tobacco-man" was used to describe Thomas Brumell in 1666 (A.S.P.R.) and William Wilkinson in 1670 (S.N.P.R.). "Tobacco-cutter" and "Tobacco-spinner" also occur in the records. There is a certain amount of inter-changeability of these terms which might reflect either differences in terminology, or a status structure within the industry. For example, George Bilton was a tobacconist in 1704 (S.N.P.R.) and 1708 (A.S.P.R.) but a tobacco-cutter in 1705 (A.S.P.R.), and Patrick Irvin was a tobacco-spinner

in 1753 but a tobacconist in 1754 (A.S.P.R.).

It is known that some tobacconists were very wealthy men. The inventory of William Wilkinson records personal possessions worth a total of £225.13s.5d.. Edmund Middleton I had a personal estate valued at £1,195.6s.7d.. In addition he owned two adjoining properties in Newcastle. These were probably those later owned by his son Edmund in the Side (D.P.U.D. T13 1703, see Appendix One).

Thomas Partis I would appear to have been the wealthiest of the early tobacconists. His inventory shows that his personal estate was valued at £2,270.12s.7d.. In addition he owned two properties in Newcastle and another at Alnwick (D.P.U.D. T23 1669, see Appendix One).

Three of Thomas's sons, Thomas, Francis and Matthias, were later recorded as tobacconists in Newcastle. Thomas was elected a member of the Merchants Company of Alnwick in December 1683 (Hodgson and Wood, 1924, 19). He was followed by Francis and their brother John, a Newcastle merchant, in March 1690 (*ibid*, 20). Francis is also recorded as an Alderman of Newcastle in 1691/92 (*ibid*.) and 1696 to 1697 (C.C.C.B.N., 589/6, f. 206v), and Master of Trinity House, Newcastle, in 1695 (Brand, 1789, Vol.2, 338). Matthias was briefly Sheriff of Newcastle in 1688 (Howell, 1980, 29), and succeeded to the Manor of Tallentire in Cumberland by marriage (Burn and Nicholson, 1777, 103).

It is possible that by the early 1680s the Partis family were involved in the shipment of tobacco. The will of Eleanor Partis, widow of Thomas Partis I (d. 1681), states that she owned a sixteenth share in two ships (D.P.U.D. T154 1684). One of these was the "Potomack Merchant" captained by her son Charles Partis. The area around the Potomack River in Virginia was a major source of tobacco (Hughes, 1965, 35 - 36). Unfortunately, there is no direct evidence of the "Potomack Merchant" or Eleanor's other ship, the "Constant Friend" of Newcastle, carrying tobacco.

The careful study of Parish Records and Probate material also permits the investigation of the comparative status of tobacconists and pipemakers as well as possible family and business relationships between the two trades. The results of this study are discussed in Chapter Five.

By the later eighteenth century it was not uncommon for tobacconists to practice other trades such as Cheesemonger or Grocer (Table 20). This may have been the result of increased competition within the trade

necessitating some tobacconists to broaden their business interests. The practice continued throughout the nineteenth century when tobacconists are often recorded dealing in other trades (Wards Directories - various years). This trend has continued to the present day when specialist tobacconists are few, and most sellers of tobacco deal in a wide range of commodities.

The approximate locations of forty two tobacconists in Newcastle are known before c 1800 (Table 20). These include James Wilson II who lived in one of the houses still surviving in Sandhill in the late eighteenth century (D.P.U.D. T. 1803. , W.D.d, 47). However, it is not known which building is the one concerned (see Chapter Nine).

Evidence drawn from a number of sources has allowed the site of just one house and shop belonging to a tobacconist to be precisely located. The will and inventory of Thomas Partis I state that his dwelling house incorporated a shop and chamber, kitchen, new parlour, old parlour, hall, lofts, cellars and closet. He also held the lease of the house adjoining the northern side of his dwelling house. (D.P.U.D. T 23 1669 - see Appendix One). The dwelling house and shop may be the one that he had in 1648 (Dendy, 1894, 148). Certainly it is known that he lived in the Parish of St. Nicholas (S.N.P.R.). In 1665 he was recorded living in Stank Tower Ward (Welford, 1911, 61). These two areas overlap at the Head of Side, immediately to the south of St. Nicholas Cathedral (Figure 1).After his death in 1669 the shop and chamber passed to his son Thomas, whilst another son, Francis, received the adjoining leaseheld house. Thomas II also received the dwelling house after the death of his mother, Ellinor Partis, in 1681 (D.P.U.D. T 23 1669).

Thomas Partis II died in January 1689 and instructed that his house should be sold and the monies raised be divided between his eight daughters (D.P.U.D. T 17 1701 - see Appendix One). No record of the sale would seem to survive, but the property apparently passed into the possession of his younger brother, Joseph.

At about 8pm on 21st October 1724 a fire broke out "in the house of Mr Joseph Partis, merchant, near St. Nicholas Church in Newcastle, where by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder twelve persons were killed, and about one hundred more or lesswounded; one person was blown onto the leads of St. Nicholas Church; all the windows in the neighbourhood were also broken, but the blast extinguished the fire." (Richardson, 1841, 361). The buildings survived the fire and were

presumably repaired. Bourne refers to "Houses belonging to Mr Partis etc. which are situated from the Porch Door of St. Nicholas." (Bourne, 1736, 109). These would appear to be those illustrated on Hutton's plan of Newcastle in 1770 (Plate 5).

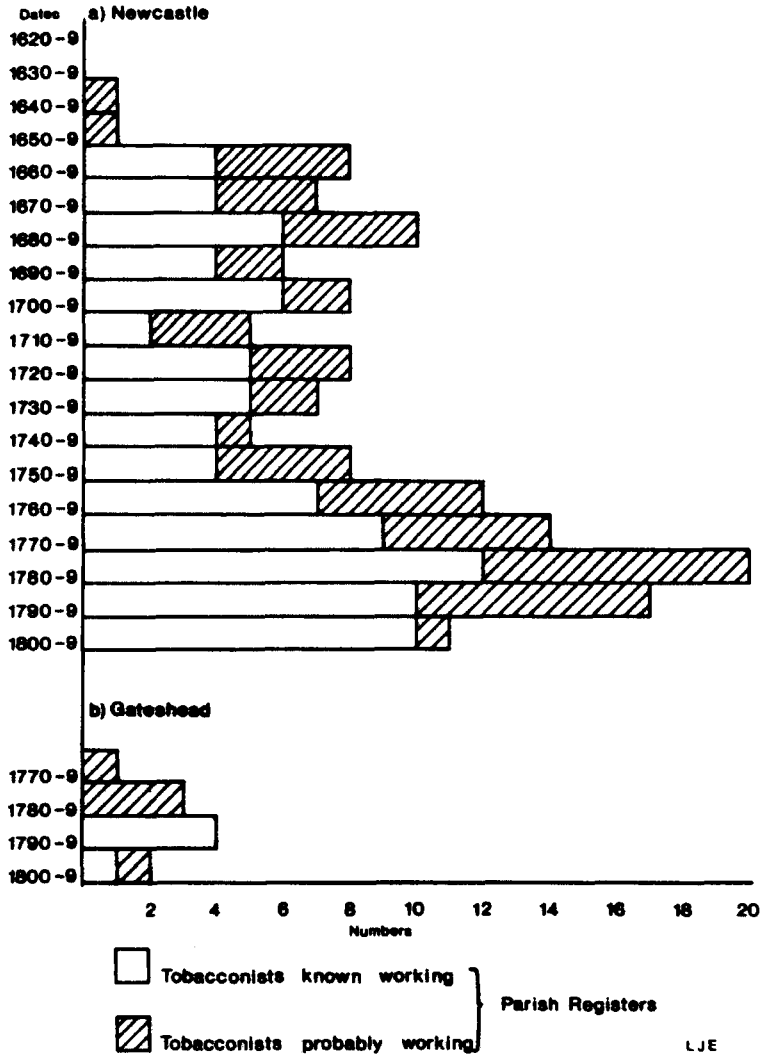
Following the death of Joseph Partis, the buildings passed into the joint ownership of his sons Thomas and Joseph, both of whom were merchants. The will of Thomas, who died in 1735, describes the property as "two Messuages or Tenements with the Appurtenances situate in Newcastle." and refers to indentures dated 8th August 1732. These indentures were jointly held by Thomas and Joseph II (D.P.U.D. T65 1735). Joseph II died in 1734 and left his share of the property to his sisters Barbara and Hannah Partis (D.P.U.D. T64 1735). It would appear that the two women also eventually inherited Thomas's share. His will instructed that if his wife Isabella died childless (as would appear to have been the case) her interest in the property was to pass to Thomas's mother and sisters (see Appendix One).

Sixty years later, in 1799, the premises were described as a shop and warehouse in a range of buildings which stood in the middle of the street (i.e. Head of Side) near to the south door of St. Nicholas Church. They were owned, or leased, by a John Bulman, saddler and ironmonger. At this time no-one lived on the premises. On the 28th August 1799 the building again sustained fire-damage. Amongst the items stored in the building were barrels of gunpowder in "the upper warehouses." These were removed to St. Nicholas Church during the course of the fire (Sykes, 1865, Vol. 1, 393). It would seem that the fire-damage was not severe, for on September 7th 1799 Bulman advertised the fact that his shop had re-opened to customers (Newcastle Courant, No. 6413, September 7th 1799, page 1, column 1). The buildings were finally demolished in the early nineteenth century, before 1827. They are not illustrated on the map of Newcastle made by John Wood in that year (Graham, 1984, 21 - 22).

Today the site of Thomas Partis's shop and houses lies in the roadway of St. Nicholas Street near the junction with the Side. (Plate 6).

TOBACCONISTS PER DECADE

Figure 5.



TOBACCONISTS PER DECADE

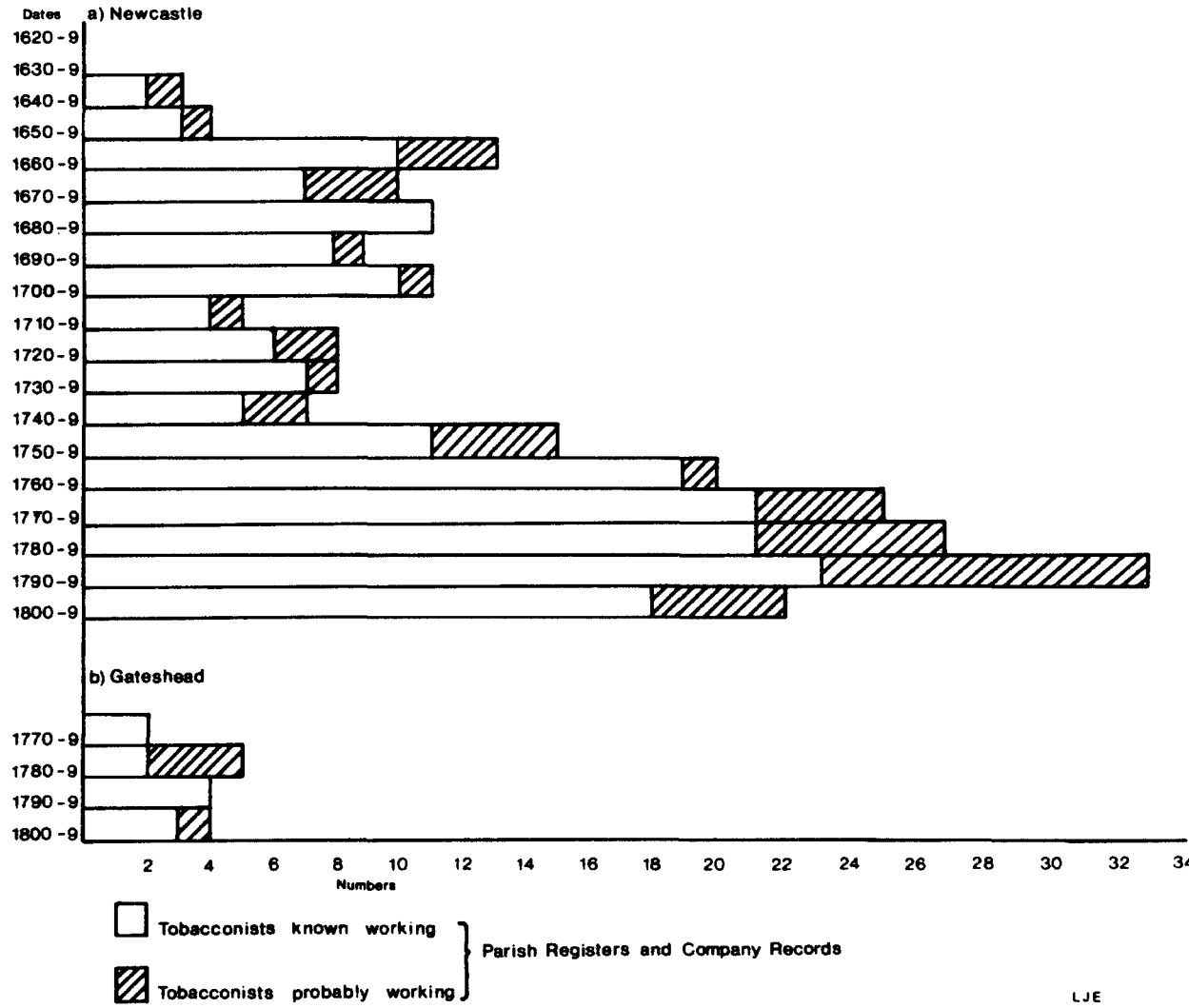


Figure 7.

DIRECTORY OF TOBACCONISTS

NEWCASTLE

1. Ainsley. Robert.
24th October 1790. Son George Craerston bapt. A.S.P.R.
2. Austin. Samuel.
18th September 1781. Tobacconist. Son Joseph
buried. A.S.P.R.
3. Bell. Mary, Mrs.
16th November 1766. Married William Bell. S.N.P.R.
1790. Tobacco and Snuff manufacturer in Side. W.D.d., 12.
4. Bell. William I.
16th November 1766. Married Mary Vint. S.N.P.R.
28th May 1772. Tobacconist. Son Thomas born. S.N.P.R.
1773 - 1774. Tenant of property owned by George
Parker in the Sandhill quarter. Land Tax.
T.W. Arch. 23/652.
1775 - 1778. Tenant of property belonging to
William Peareth in the Sandhill quarter.
Land Tax. T.W. Arch. 23/654-7.
1778. Tobacconist in Side. W.D.a, 33.
Mary and William Bell were husband and wife.
The fact that Mary is recorded in 1790
suggests that William was dead by that time.
Their relationship with William Bell II is
uncertain.
5. Bell. William II.
20th December 1768. Tobacconist. Daughter Hannah
born. Wife Dorothy. I.S.J.C.
13th June 1770. Tobacconist. Son John born. Wife
Hannah. I.S.J.C.
25th May 1772. Tobacconist. Son Thomas born.
Wife Deborah. I.S.J.C.

14th February 1777. Tobacconist. Daughter Margaret
born. Wife Deborah. I.S.J.C.
His relationship with William Bell I and
Mary Bell is uncertain.

6. Bilton. George.

6th February 1704. Tobacconist. Daughter Joannah
buried. S.N.P.R.
17th October 1705. Tobacco-cutter. Son Robert
buried. A.S.P.R.
18th May 1708. Tobacconist. Daughter Ruth buried. A.S.P.R.

7. Blenkinsop. John.

c 1800. House and shop in Middle Street.
T.W. Arch. 440/13.,1.
1801. Tobacconist and Cheesemonger in Dean Street. M.D.a.,8

8. Borgoine. John.

25th February 1776. Tobacconist in Pilgrim Street.
Daughter Elizabeth bapt. Wife Elizabeth. P.H.S.C.
17th January 1780. Tobacconist in the Close.
Daughter Henrietta bapt. Wife Elizabeth. P.H.S.C.
23rd May 1782. Tobacconist in the Close.
Daughter Elizabeth bapt. Wife Elizabeth. P.H.S.C.

9. Brumell. George.

6th June 1708. Tobacconist. Son George bapt.
Wife Isabell. S.N.P.R.
21st May 1711. Son Thomas bapt. S.N.P.R.
14th May 1714. Daughter Elizabeth bapt. S.N.P.R.

10. Brumell. Thomas.

12th January 1666. Skinner and Glover of Newcastle.
Bound to Elizabeth Beadnell. D.M.B., 39.
17th January 1666. Tobacco-man. Married
Elizabeth Bednall. A.S.P.R.
Thomas and George Brumell are probably
related, possibly father and son.

11. Burt. Peter.

18th October 1761. Tobacconist. Daughter Isabella
born. Wife Isabella. I.S.J.C.

23rd May 1763. Son Peter born. Wife Isabella. I.S.J.C.

16th May 1765. Tobacconist. Daughter Dorothy born.
Wife Isabell. I.S.J.C.

16th November 1766. Tobacconist. Son Robert born.
Wife Isabell. I.S.J.C.

2nd March 1767. Son Thomas born. Wife Isabell. I.S.J.C.

14th March 1772. Daughter Ann born. Wife
Isabell. I.S.J.C.

16th February 1774. Grocer. Daughter Mary born.
Wife Isabell. I.S.J.C.

12. Cannon. Thomas.

10th May 1802. Tobacconist in St. Nicholas'
Parish. Daughter Frances born. Wife Elizabeth. I.S.J.C.

13. Carr. William I.

January 1728. Tobacco-cutter. Son Prior bapt. A.S.P.R.

1736. Member of the Company of Feltmakers,
Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3

14. Carr. William II.

17th January 1737. Admitted a Free Brother of the
Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and
Armourers. F.C.A., 151/10

29th January 1749. Tobacco-spinner. Son John bapt.
Wife Julia. S.N.P.R.

1753 - 1754. Tenant of property owned by Mrs
Jane Todd in the Sandhill Quarter. Land Tax.
T.W. Arch.23/635-6

1756 - 1764. Tenant of property owned by Mrs
Elizabeth Todd in the Sandhill Quarter.
Land Tax. T.W. Arch.23/638-46

1765 - 1775. Tenant of property owned by Thomas
Newton in the Sandhill Quarter. Land Tax.
T.W. Arch.23/647-54

William Carr I and II are probably father and son.

15. Chicken. Joseph.

2nd November 1686. Tobacconist. Buried. S.N.P.R.
29th December 1686. Lairstone cost 6/8d. S.N.C.W.A.B.

16. Chicken. Samuel.

12th January 1663. Bound himself apprentice to
Edmund Middleton for eight years. F.C.A., 151/2, 110
17th June 1667. Member of the Company of
Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3
18th February 1672. Feltmaker. One of four
appraisers of Edmund Middleton's estate.
D.P.U.D., T264 1672
1672. Feltmaker. Oliver, 1923, 88.
6th November 1673. Made free of the Company of
Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers after
paying 41/- . F.C.A., 151/3
5th October 1674. Fined 2/9d "for not appearing
at the meeting house several times last
year. F.C.A., 151/3
13th June 1678. Tobacconist. Married Cornelia
Schontee, with a licence. S.N.P.R.
16th April 1683. Leased or granted eight keelrooms
at Ouseburne. C.C.C.B.N. 589/6, f.163
6th October 1684. Elected to be one of three
Stewards of the Company of Feltmakers,
Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3
6th April 1686. Feltmaker. Sons Robert, Ebenezer
and Samuel entered into the Company of
Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/2, 116
1st August 1689. Feltmaker. John Ogle bound
apprentice to him. F.C.A., 151/2, 118
6th October 1690. Elected Steward of the Company
of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers for
the ensuing year. F.C.A., 151/3
5th October 1691. "Election Man" for the election
of Stewards. F.C.A., 151/3

- 29th June 1694. Feltmaker. Sons William and Joseph entered into the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/2, 120
- 27th February 1696. Feltmaker. John Robson, son of John Robson, Taylor, bound apprentice to him for eight years. F.C.A., 151/2, 121
- 12th October 1697. Feltmaker. His apprentice, John Ogle, paid 20/- for his freedom. Ch. A . 543/72
- 4th October 1703. Owed the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers 5/6d in fines. F.C.A., 151/3
- 16th December 1703. Tobacco-seller. With others he complained about "foreigners" selling tobacco in Newcastle. C.C.C.B.N., 589/12, f.83
- 2nd October 1704. Owed the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers 5/6d in fines. F.C.A., 151/3
- 14th January 1706. Feltmaker. Sons Ebenezer and Samuel enrolled in the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. Oliver, 1923, 171
- 20th August 1706. Tobacconist. Son Benezzer buried.S.N.P.R.
- 11th October 1706. Tobacconist. Buried. S.N.P.R.
1707. Administration of his Estate. Administrator- Daniel Oley, Merchant of London; Witnesses - John Joplin, Tobacconist, and Thomas Higham, Merchant, both of London. (see Appendix One)
D.P.U.D., A65
- 28th April 1712. Feltmaker. Son William sworn into the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. Oliver, 1926, 11

17. Coulter. John.

- 1st May 1703. Son of John Coulter of Lesbury, Northumberland. Bound apprentice to John Ogle, Feltmaker, for seven years. F.C.A., 151/2, 126
- 30th October 1710. Apprentice to John Ogle, Feltmaker, sworn a member of the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. Oliver, 1926, 1
- 14th April 1711. Admitted to the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/10

- 3rd April 1711. Paid the Company of Feltmakers,
Curriers and Armourers £2.1s.2d for his
freedom. F.C.A., 151/3
- 30th June 1713. Steward of the Company of Feltmakers,
Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/10
- 15th October 1713. Steward of the Company of
Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/10
- 2nd May 1720. Feltmaker. Edward Loadsman of
South Shields bound apprentice to him for
seven years. F.C.A., 151/2, 134
1722. Hatter. Voter No. 752 in Newcastle. N.P.B.
- 1st July 1723. Elected Steward of the Company of
Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3
1724. Churchwarden at St. John's Church, Newcastle.
Inscription in the chancel of the Church. (See Plate)
- 28th October 1725. Tobacconist at Head of Side.
Son Shafto bapt. S.J.P.R.
- 27th March 1726. Feltmaker. Richard Carr bound
apprentice to him for seven years. F.C.A., 151/2, 137
- 29th June 1726. Elected Steward of the Company of
Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3
- 13th October 1730. His apprentice John Armstrong
admitted and sworn a Free Brother of the Company
of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers, after
paying £2.1s.2d. to the Company. F.C.A., 151/3
- 15th February 1731. William Coulter, son of William
Coulter of Lesbury, and Thomas Brown of Bolton,
bound apprentices to him for seven years.
F.C.A., 151/2, 140
- 11th July 1734. Feltmaker. His sons John and Shafto
entered into the Company of Feltmakers,
Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3
- May 1741. Voted for William Blackett and Matthew
Ridley in the Parliamentary election. N.P.B., 39
- 6th April 1743. Died aged 58. Wife Mary.
Tombstone.(see Appendix Two.)
Richardson. M.A., 1820 Vol. II, 62.

14th January 1744. Feltmaker deceased. Had left
twenty pounds to the poor of the Parish of
St. Nicholas. C.C.C.B.N., 589/14, f.36

3rd March 1798. Tobacconist deceased. Son Robert,
a Corn Merchant of Westgate Street, died
aged 62. S.N.P.R.

10th March 1800. Tobacconist deceased. Daughter
Jane, of Westgate Street, died aged 81. S.N.P.R.

18. Crosby. Robert.

13th May 1748. Tobacco-spinner. Wife Jane buried. A.S.P.R.

19. Crowe. John.

22nd March 1750. Son of John Crowe, late of
Newcastle, bound apprentice to Lance Stowe,
Feltmaker, for seven years. F.C.A., 151/2, 163

2nd April 1759. Feltmaker. Robert Crosby, son of
Thomas Crosby of Swalwell, Co. Durham, bound
apprentice to him for seven years. F.C.A., 151/2, 164

29th June 1759. Apprentice to Lancelot Stowe,
Feltmaker, admitted and sworn a Free Brother
of the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and
Armourers, having paid £2.1s.2d. to the
Company. Also elected a Steward of the
Company. F.C.A., 151/3

30th June 1760. Elected a Steward of the Company
of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3

28th January 1761. Having "declined business", he
allowed Robert Crosby to leave his apprentice-
ship and seek a new Master. None were
forthcoming. F.C.A., 151/2, 165

27th June 1800. Tobacconist of Westgate Township.
Buried aged 57. S.J.P.R.

20. Crowe. Margaret.

30th June 1800. Tobacconist of Westgate Township.
Died aged 55 years. S.J.P.R.

John and Margaret Crowe were probably husband
and wife.

21. Crulfort. Walter.
6th April 1699. Tobacco-cutter. Buried. S.N.P.R.
22. Cuthbertson. John.
14th April 1798. Tobacconist at Pandon. Widower.
Died aged 65. A.S.P.R.
23. Davidson. Alice, Mrs .
11th December 1755. Married George Davidson. S.N.P.R.
1778. Tobacconist in Side. W.D.a., 24
14th February 1808. Tobacconist. Died aged 74. Tombstone.
24. Davidson. George.
11th December 1755. Married Alice Cunningham. S.N.P.R.
26th September 1776. Tobacconist. Died aged 62. Tombstone.
29th September 1776. Tobacconist. Buried. S.N.P.R.
25. Davidson. John.
1782 - 1784. Tobacconist in Side. W.D.b., 32
1787. Tobacconist in Side. W.D.c., 64
c. 1787. Son George born. Tombstone.
1790. Tobacconist and Snuff Manufacturer in
Side. W.D.d., 18
c. 1790. Daughter Margaret born. Tombstone.
4th March 1795. Tobacconist. Daughter Anna Frances
buried. (Died in infancy - tombstone). S.N.P.R.
c. 1796. Son Francis born. Tombstone.
c. 1799. Daughter Ann born. Tombstone.
c. 1800. House, shop and Manufactory at Head of
Side. T.W. Arch. 440/13., 2.
1801. Tobacconist and Grocer in Side. M.D.a., 14
c. first decade nineteenth century. Tobacconist
in Head of Side. Special Constable. S.A.N.T. (1)
December 1832. Tobacconist in Head of Side. N.P.B., 30
1833. Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturer and Dealer
at 62, Side. Home - Ridley Place. I.D., 30, 162
21st April 1842. Daughter Margaret died aged
52. Tombstone.
5th November 1842. Died aged 86. Tombstone.

9th November 1846. Son George died aged 59. Tombstone
 6th May 1855. Widow Margaret died aged 90. Tombstone
 25th May 1856. Son Francis died aged 60. Tombstone
 16th March 1869. Daughter Ann died aged 70. Tombstone

John Davidson's house was centrally situated in the Head of Side. It was later occupied by W.O. Dickinson, tobacconist, before being demolished in 1856. At that time it was believed to be 14th century in date and possibly once belonged to the Lords Lumley (Knowle and Boyle 1890, 2).

The Davidson family tombstone survives in the north aisle of St. Nicholas Cathedral (see Appendix Two and Plate 7).

26. Donaldson. Andrew.

20th October 1763. Tobacconist. Daughter Susanna
 bapt. P.H.S.C.
 27th April 1766. Tobacconist. Son David bapt. P.H.S.C.
 23rd June 1767. Tobacconist. Daughter Mary bapt. P.H.S.C.

27. Fairney. Robert.

1787. Tobacconist in King Street. W.D.c., 64

28. Fife. George.

9th November 1745. Tobacconist. Son James buried. A.S.P.R.
 14th October 1746. Tobacconist. Wife Sarah
 buried. A.S.P.R.
 21st May 1770. Son George apprenticed to William
 Shotton, joiner and cabinet maker. T.W. Arch. 298/24/19.

29. Frazer. George.

22nd April 1776. Tobacconist. Married Elizabeth
 Nicholson, widow. A.S.P.R.

30. Gray. Thomas.

12th July 1800. Tobacconist in Castle Garth.
 Daughter Catherine Harvey born. Wife Ann. A.C.C.

31. Geddie. John.

28th October 1792. Tobacconist in All Saints Parish.
Son John born. Wife Ann. A.C.C.
22nd February 1795. Tobacconist in All Saints
Parish. Daughter Elizabeth born. Wife Ann. A.C.C.
16th April 1798. Tobacconist in All Saints Parish.
Daughter Barbara born. Wife Ann. A.C.C.

32. Hall Matthew.

1665. Living in Pandon Tower Ward. No hearths.
(Welford, 1911., 73).
18th July 1680. Tobacconist. Son Matthew bapt.
Wife Elizabeth. S.N.P.R.
16th November 1680. Tobacconist. Married Margery
Mills, widow. S.N.P.R.
May be related to William Hall, pipemaker of
Gateshead.

33. Hamilton. James.

3rd March 1780. Tobacconist. Daughter Mary born.
Wife Elizabeth. I.S.J.C.

34. Harrison. Matthew & Co.

1787. Tobacconist and Tea Dealer in Side. W.D.c., 70
1790. Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturer and Tea
Dealer. W.D.d., 24
1801. Tobacconist and Tea Dealer. M.D.a., 20

35. Harrison. Thomas.

5th August 1832. Daughter Mary Ann died aged 6. Tombstone
2nd May 1833. Son Thomas died aged 18 months. Tombstone
25th October 1836. Tobacconist. Died aged 64. Tombstone
All references - Tombstone. M.I.S.A.C. No. 139

36. Harvey. Catherine, Mrs.

1778. Tobacconist in Side. W.D.a., 24
1787. Tobacconist at Head of Side. W.D.c., 70
1790. Tobacconist and Tea Dealer in Side. W.D.d., 25

1800. Tobacconist at Head of Side. Employee James
Bowhill died in the infirmary, aged 56. Oliver, 1933, 288.
14th March 1800. Tobacconist. Died aged 64. Wife
of John Harvey. Oliver, 1930, 279

37. Harvey. James.

17th May 1829. Tobacconist. Died aged 54.

Tombstone in St. Andrew's Churchyard

38. Harvey. John.

27th December 1770. Tobacconist. Died aged 34.

Oliver, 1930, 190

The Harvey firm of tobacconists continued to
flourish throughout the nineteenth century.

39. Hindson. John.

20th May 1729. Tobacconist. Son Thomas apprenticed
to Robert Wallis, Shipwright. Rowe, 1966, 255.

40. Horn. Andrew.

22nd October 1761. Tobacconist. Son Robert bapt. P.H.S.C.

41. Horn. James.

13th February 1768. Tobacco-spinner. Married Jane
Hugen. A.S.P.R.

28th April 1771. Tobacconist. Son James bapt. A.S.P.R.

11th July 1773. Tobacconist. Son William bapt. A.S.P.R.

The Horns were probably brothers.

42. Irvin. Patrick.

11th September 1753. Tobacco-spinner. Married

Elizabeth Saddler, widow. A.S.P.R.

1st December 1754. Tobacconist. Son Patrick bapt. A.S.P.R.

43. James. Edward.

1801. Tobacconist in Quayside. M.D.a., 23

44. James. John.

1778. Tobacconist in Side. W.D.a., 24



9th November 1779. Tobacconist and Cheesemonger.
Son John Anderson buried. A.S.P.R.
25th November 1779. Tobacconist and Cheesemonger.
Daughter Ann buried. A.S.P.R.
23rd May 1780. Tobacconist. Wife Elizabeth buried. A.S.P.R.
1782. Tobacconist and Cheesemonger on east side
of Sandhill. W.D.b., 25
1787. Tobacconist on east side of Sandhill. W.D.c., 72
1790. Tobacconist and Tea Dealer on east side
of Sandhill. W.D.d., 27
30th May 1799. Tobacconist. Daughter Elizabeth
buried, aged 23. A.S.P.R.
The relationship between Edward and John James
is uncertain, perhaps brothers.

45. Johnson. Cuthbert.

5th July 1799. Tobacconist. Daughter Ann born.
Wife Ann, daughter of William Smith, pitman
of Whitehaven. A.S.P.R.
21st July 1799. Tobacconist. Daughter Ann bapt. A.S.P.R.
1819. Churchwarden at St. Nicholas Cathedral. M.S.N.C.
December 1832. Tobacconist in Union Street. N.P.B., 38

46. Johnson. John.

1st July 1756. Tobacconist. Daughter Anne bapt. A.S.P.R.
John and Cuthbert Johnson are probably related,
perhaps father and son.

47. Lovett. John.

17th June 1691. Tobacconist. Son bapt. Wife Mary. S.N.P.R.
25th January 1704. Tobacconist in Side. Daughter
Mary bapt. S.N.P.R.

48. Lowerston. William.

26th April 1767. Tobacco-spinner. Daughter Jane
bapt. A.S.P.R.

49. Madeley. Ralph.

19th July 1649. Pipemaker. Son John bapt. A.S.P.R.

29th May 1651. Tobacco-cutter. Daughter Ann bapt. A.S.P.R.
 7th November 1653. Tobacco-cutter. Son Francis
 born. A.S.P.R.
 22nd June 1654. Son Francis buried. A.S.P.R.
 25th March 1657. Son Roger buried. A.S.P.R.

50. Middleton. Edmund I.

1637. Admitted to Company of Feltmakers, Curriers
 and Armourers. G.A.B., 596/24
 3rd October 1642. His apprentice Richard Sutton
 was transferred to John Dobson for the rest of
 his time. F.C.A., 151/2, 103
 25th April 1648. His apprentice Henry Sidgewicke
 was recorded as deceased. F.C.A., 151/2, 105
 3rd October 1653. Together with others he agreed to
 pay 12d per Quarter for the repairing of a
 Meeting House. F.C.A., 151/3, 1
 6th January 1658. Petitioned for freedom within the
 Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle on payment
 of some reasonable fine. For reasons undisclosed
 the petition was refused. Dendy, 1894, 190
 1660. Fined 3/9d for absence from Company Meetings
 F.C.A., 151/2, 207
 12th January 1663. Feltmaker. Samuel Chicking
 bound himself to Middleton for eight years.
 F.C.A., 151/2, 110
 1665. Living in Pink Tower Ward. Nine hearths.
 (see Fig. 1) Welford, 1911, 62
 10th November 1668. Tobacco Merchant. Daughter
 Isabel bapt. S.N.P.R.
 3rd July 1671. Tobacco Merchant. Son Edmund bapt.
 Wife Jane. S.N.P.R.
 2nd October 1671. Feltmaker. Owed 1/- to the
 Company. F.C.A., 151/2, 112
 7th February 1673. Merchant. His will names his wife
 Jane and his son Edmund. He had two adjoining
 properties, which are probably those referred
 to in the 1703 will of his son Edmund.
 D.P.U.D., T264 1672

18th February 1673. His estate was appraised by R. Ellison and Henry Bland, Merchants, together with Richard Willan and Samuel Chicken, Feltmakers. Willan occupied Middleton's property adjoining his dwelling house. D.P.U.D., T264 1672
(see Appendix One).

51. Middleton. Edmund II.

3rd July 1671. Born the son of Edmund Middleton, Tobacco Merchant, and his wife Jane. S.N.P.R.
27th July 1687. Son of Edmond Middleton, gent. deceased of Newcastle. Apprenticed to Samuel Ellison, Mercer. Dendy, 1899, 318
1st March 1688. Enrolled as apprentice, and set over to Thomas Emerson. Dendy, 1899, 318
25th August 1697. Admitted to the Merchant Adventurers Company. Dendy, 1899, 318
1st November 1697. Mercer. Took Ralph Harrup as apprentice. Dendy, 1899, 331
24th September 1700. Merchant. C.C.C.B.N. 589/12, f.37
8th October 1702. Merchant. Son Robert bapt. S.N.P.R.
15th February 1703. Tobacco Merchant. His will names his wife Martha and two sons, both under age, George and Robert. He had two adjoining properties in Side, one of which was mortgaged for two hundred pounds. (see Appendix One).
D.P.U.D., T13 1703
18th February 1703. Died. Dendy, 1899, 318
21st February 1703. Buried. S.N.P.R.
22nd February 1703. Lairstone cost 6/8d. S.N.C.W.A.B.

52. Milne. Robert.

24th April 1763. Tobacconist. Daughter Margaret bapt. A.S.P.R.

53. McLean. John.

5th January 1794. Tobacconist. Native of Isle of Man. Daughter Catherine bapt. Wife Catherine, daughter of William Morrison, farmer of Belfast. A.S.P.R.

10th January 1796. Tobacconist. Son John bapt. A.S.P.R.
4th March 1798. Tobacconist. Fourth son, Daniel,
born. A.S.P.R.
11th March 1798. Tobacconist. Son Damiel bapt. A.S.P.R.
20th August 1799. Tobacconist. Daughter Mary born. A.S.P.R.
2nd September 1799. Tobacconist. Daughter Mary
bapt. A.S.P.R.

54. Ogle. John.

1st August 1689. Son of Henry Ogle, Gent of Hayropp,
Northumberland, bound apprentice to Samuel
Chicken for eight years. F.C.A., 151/2, 118
12th October 1697. Apprentice to Samuel Chicken,
Feltmaker. Paid 20/- for his freedom.
Ch.A., 543/72
1697. Feltmaker. Oliver, 1923, 118
29th May 1698. Admitted to Company of Feltmakers,
Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/10
1699. Elected Steward of the Company of Feltmakers,
Curriers and Armourers from Michaelmas 1699
to Michaelmas 1700. F.C.A., 151/3
1st May 1703. Feltmaker. John Coulter bound
apprentice to him for seven years. F.C.A., 151/2, 126
29th September 1703. "Election Man" for the election
of Stewards for the Company of Feltmakers,
Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3
16th August 1705. Tobacconist at Head of Side. Son
William buried. S.J.P.R.
18th April 1707. Ordered to attend the Guildhall
on the following Monday to assist the Steward,
or be fined 5/-. F.C.A., 151/3
1st September 1708. Feltmaker. George Grahame, son
of William Grahame, bound apprentice to him.
F.C.A., 151/2, 129
30th October 1710. Apprentice John Coulter sworn a
member of the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers
and Armourers. Oliver, 1926, 1
5th March 1714. Feltmaker. Apprentice George Grahame
reported absent from his Master. He returned
on 25th April. F.C.A., 151/2, 129.

17th April 1716. Tobacconist at Head of Side.
Buried. S.J.P.R.
7th November 1716. Apprentice George Grahame
sworn a member of the Company of Feltmakers,
Curriers and Armourers. Oliver, 1926, 21

55. Parke. Thomas.

30th June 1673. Listed in "An Account of the
Journeymen Feltmakers to have served their
time as apprentis." F.C.A., 151/3
21st February 1675. Feltmaker and pipemaker.
Buried. S.M.P.R.
Thomas Parke was probably the forebear of
the Parke family of Gateshead pipemakers.

56. Partis. Francis.

19th August 1653. Baptised. Son of Thomas Partis. S.N.P.R.
8th September 1664. Under 21 years of age. Under
the terms of the will of his father, Thomas
Partis I, he was left a leasehold house
adjoining that of his father in Head of
Side near St. Nicholas Cathedral. D.P.U.D. T23 1669
1679. Master Mariner. Oliver, 1923, 97
3rd March 1690. Admitted to the Trade and Fellowship
of Merchants of Alnwick as Mr Thomas Partis
second son, "and likewise John Partis as
his father's third son". Hodgson & Wood, 1924, 20
1st October 1690. Tobacconist. Daughter Barbara
bapt. Wife Elizabeth. S.N.P.R.
1st February 1691. Wife Elizabeth died.
Richardson, 1820, Vol. 1, 37
5th October 1691. Chosen to be an Alderman of Newcastle
for the ensuing year. Hodgson & Wood, 1924, 20
12th July 1692. Paid 5/- for four packs of Goods.
Ch.A., 543/69
30th August 1694. Paid 1/- for a pew. S.N.C.W.A.B.
1695. Master of Trinity House. Brand, 1789, Vol. 2, 338
21st April 1695. Son Matthias died.
Richardson, 1820, Vol. 1, 37

10th November 1695. Paid 1/- for a pew. S.N.C.W.A.B.
 1696 - 1697. Member of the Common Council. Ch.A., 543/71
 September 1696. Paid 1/- for a pew. S.N.C.W.A.B.
 21st October 1696. Received from Thomas Bax, master
 of the 'Rose' of Margate, an undisclosed
 amount of pipe clay free of charge. Ch.A., 543/71
 16th November 1696. Alderman of Newcastle.
 C.C.C.B.N., 589/6 f.206v
 1697 - 1698. Member of the Common Council. Ch.A., 543/72
 18th February 1699. Paid "for a waist of his house
 at the head of Side for 4 years at Mich. 98
 the sum of 8/-." Ch.A., 543/73
 7th March 1699. Living in the Close. Paid for the
 funeral of Margaret Dixon, widow. S.J.P.R.
 (She was his aunt, and sister of his father.
 D.P.U.D. T243 1690).
 30th September 1700. Paid 1/- for a pew. S.N.C.W.A.B.
 12th October 1702. Master Mariner. James Galley
 apprenticed to him. Oliver, 1923, 148
 4th September 1702. Paid 1/- for a pew. S.N.C.W.A.B.
 17th November 1703. Paid 1/- for a pew. S.N.C.W.A.B.
 27th May 1704. Paid 4/- rent for John Nicholson's
 house. S.N.C.W.A.B.
 4th October 1704. Paid 3/4d Michaelmas rent. S.N.C.W.A.B.
 9th September 1705. Paid 3/4d rent. S.N.C.W.A.B.
 19th January 1708. Master Mariner. Alex. Hetherington
 apprenticed to him. Oliver, 1923, 184
 8th October 1711. Master Mariner. John Partis
 apprenticed to him. Oliver, 1926, 8

57. Partis. Matthias.

26th February 1655. Baptised. Son of Thomas
 Partis. S.N.P.R.
 1678. Hoastman. Oliver, 1923, 96
 1st April 1686. Recorded in two deeds effecting a
 mortgage of the Killingworth Estate to him
 in trust for his brother, Thomas, for £1000.
 Tobacconist. Dendy, 1906, 22

1688. Briefly Sheriff of Newcastle. Together with the Mayor, William Hutchinson, he resigned on 5th November. Howell, 1980, 29
The son of Thomas Partis and his wife Elianor. Hunter-Blair, 1940, 79
- Pre February 1692. Newcastle Merchant. The township of Tallentire, Cumberland, was given by Henry Fletcher Esq. with his second daughter Anne in marriage to Matthias Partis. Burn & Nicholson, 1777, 103
- 22nd February 1692. "now of Taleantyre in the County of Cumberland." Wife Ann. Father-in-law Henry Fletcher.(See Appendix One).D.P.U.D., T155 1720
- 2nd April 1705. Merchant of Tallentire, Cumberland. Involved with others, including his sister-in-law, Mehitabel, widow of his brother Thomas, regarding certain lands within the Killingworth Estate. Welford, 1915, 33
- 30th December 1715. Son Fletcher apprenticed to him. Oliver, 1926, 14
- 14th January 1716. Hostman. Sons Thomas and Francis apprenticed to him. Oliver, 1926, 27
- 18th June 1716. Oastman. Son Matthias apprenticed to Ralph Mitford, Mercer. Dendy, 1899, 343
- 2nd January 1717. Died. Hunter-Blair, 1940, 79

58. Partis. Thomas I.

- 24th February 1648. Married Ann Cornar. S.J.P.R.
- 3rd November 1648. A "foreign" married man with a tobacco-shop. Servant to Andrew Barker, Merchant Adventurer. Dendy, 1894, 148
- 8th March 1649. Wife Ann died. S.N.P.R.
- 4th October 1649. Married Ellinor Joblin. S.N.P.R.
- 24th December 1651. Infant child died. S.N.P.R.
- 5th January 1652. Son Robert bapt. Wife Elinor. S.N.P.R.
- 19th August 1653. Son Francis bapt. S.N.P.R.
- 26th February 1655. Son Matthias bapt. S.N.P.R.
- 6th January 1657. Yeoman. Son Robert born. S.N.P.R.
- 4th January 1659. Chapman. Son Robert buried. S.N.P.R.

- 15th February 1660. Granted his personal freedom
on payment of sixty pounds. Had served Andrew
Barker, deceased merchant, for seven years.
Undertook not to trade in any commodity
properly belonging to a free company, except
tobacco and pipes. His children had no claim
to freedom. C.C.C.B.N. 589/6, f.43
- 11th May 1660. Son Charles born. S.N.P.R.
- 11th September 1661. Yeoman. Daughter Barbara
bapt. S.N.P.R.
- 14th September 1662. Wife Ellinor was a suriety at
the baptism of Alice, daughter of Thomas Hills,
Cordwainer. S.N.P.R.
- 11th March 1663. Was a suriety at the baptism of
Florence, daughter of Robert Preston, plumber.
S.N.P.R.
- 13th March 1663. Yeoman. Son John bapt. S.N.P.R.
- 1st September 1664. Yeoman. Son Leonard bapt. S.N.P.R.
- 8th September 1664. His will names his wife
Ellinor, sons Thomas, Francis, Matthias,
Charles, John and Leonard, and daughter
Barbara. He owned a house with a shop and
"chamber" and leaseheld an adjoining house
in Head of Side, together with another house
at Alwick. (See Appendix One). D.P.U.D., T23 1669
- 1st November 1664. Son Leonard buried. S.N.P.R.
1665. Living in Stank Tower Ward. Had four hearths.
Welford, 1911, 61
- 16th March 1666. Son Joseph bapt. S.N.P.R.
- 8th November 1668. Wife Eleanor was suriety at the
baptism of Rachel, daughter of John Wilson,
Cordwainer. S.N.P.R.
- 12th April 1669. Died. Tombstone.
- 14th April 1669. Buried. S.N.P.R.
- 25th February 1679. Yeoman of Newcastle. Son John
apprenticed to Samuel Gill, Boothman.
Dendy, 1899, 308
- 9th May 1681. Wife Ellinor died.
Richardson, 1820, Vol. 1, 37

13th March 1682. Gent. deceased of Newcastle. Son

Joseph apprenticed to George Baines, Boothman.

Dendy, 1899, 311

59. Partis, Thomas II.

c 1650. Born. Son of Thomas Partis. S.N.P.R.

1671. Hoastman. Oliver, 1923, 87

24th May 1672. Newcastle Hostman. Betrothed to Jane

Rawling, spinster of St. Nicholas Parish,

Newcastle. Durham Marriage Bonds, 123

30th May 1672. Married Jane Rawling at Wallsend.

Durham Marriage Bonds, 123

12th February 1674. Married Mehitabel, daughter of

Luke Killingworth J.P., of Killingworth, at

Benton.

Philips, 1894, 196

3rd December 1683. Member of the Trade and Fellowship

of Merchants of Alnwick. Hodgson & Wood, 1924, 19

1685. Deed stating that "Sir Thomas Foot having

assigned his mortgage to William Barrett, the

latter declared that he held it in trust for

Thomas Partis, tobacconist, who had paid Sir

Thomas Foot his mortgage money." Dendy, 1906, 22

11th December 1685. Boothman. Two documents stating

that the Estate of Killingworth formerly held

by Luke Killingworth had passed to his sisters,

including Partis' wife Mehitabel, on his decease.

Dendy, 1906, 22

1st April 1686. Two deeds for effecting a mortgage

of the Killingworth Estate to Matthias Partis,

in trust for Thomas Partis for £1000. Dendy, 1906, 22

1st April 1687. Son Thomas Killingworth died. Tombstone

12th August 1687. Paid half year rent of 3/4d. on

his house.

S.N.C.W.A.B.

May 1688. Paid half year rent of 3/4d. on his house.

S.N.C.W.A.B.

17th September 1688. Member of the Company of

Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A. 151/3

21st September 1688. Member of the Company of Barber-

Surgeons and Wax and Tallow Chandlers.

Embleton, 1892, 230

4th January 1689. His will names his wife Mehitabel
and daughters Eleanor, Anne, Mehitabel, Barbara,
Jane, Deborah and Susannah. He had a dwelling
house in the Head of Side (left to him by
his father) and another at Alnwick. D.P.U.D. T17 1701
10th January 1689. Buried. S.N.P.R.
16th December 1689. Tobacconist deceased. Daughter
Susanna died. Richardson, 1820, Vol. 1, 37

60. Pool. Mathew.

30th July 1743. Married Margaret Robinson. S.N.P.R.
24th April 1758. Tobacconist. Daughter Isabel
buried. S.N.P.R.

61. Ramsey. John.

19th September 1766. Tobacco-spinner. Buried. A.S.P.R.

62. Rattray. George.

16th July 1757. Tobacco-spinner. Married Mary
Frazer. A.S.P.R.
11th June 1758. Tobacco-spinner. Daughter Jane
bapt. A.S.P.R.
28th September 1758. Daughter Jane died, aged 5
months. Oliver, 1926, 187
1st August 1759. Tobacconist. Son William Frazer
bapt. A.S.P.R.
13th September 1761. Tobacconist. Daughter Mary
bapt. A.S.P.R.
10th March 1763. Daughter Mary died, aged one year
and seven months. Oliver, 1926, 187
4th December 1763. Tobacconist. Son Robert bapt. A.S.P.R.
12th June 1768. Tobacconist. Son George bapt. A.S.P.R.
18th June 1768. Son George died aged seven weeks .
Oliver, 1926, 187
17th April 1776. Died aged 47. Oliver, 1926, 187

63. Reed. Alexander.

1st October 1777. Tobacconist. Son David born.
Wife Jean. I.S.J.C.

64. Reed David.

1st October 1777. Born. Son of Alex. Reed and his
 wife Jean. I.S.J.C.

9th February 1800. Tobacconist in Chimney Mills.

Died aged 22. Oliver, 1926, 277

65. Reed John.

29th November 1666. Married Margaret Bell. S.N.P.R.

11th March 1701. Tobacconist in Side. Buried. S.N.P.R.

He presumably lived on the south side of
 Side to come within the Parish of St. Nicholas.

66. Robertson. Andrew.

18th June 1730. Tobacconist. Buried. S.N.P.R.

67. Robertson. John.

7th May 1786. Tobacconist in St. Andrews Parish.

Son James born. Wife Isabell. I.S.J.C.

The Robertsons may be related, perhaps grandfather
 and grandson.

68. Robinson. James.

13th June 1731. Tobacco-spinner. Married Anne
 Stuart. A.S.P.R.

69. Robinson. William.

25th December 1738. Tobacconist. Buried. A.S.P.R.

William and James Robinson are probably related,
 perhaps either brothers or father and son.

70. Robson. Bartholomew.

12th June 1785. Tobacconist. Daughter Margaret
 bapt. A.S.P.R.

71. Robson. James.

1790. Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturer in Pipewellgate,
 Gateshead. W.D.d, 114

1801. Tobacconist in New Pandon Street. M.D.a, 33

The Robsons are probably related, perhaps
 brothers.

72. Sandforth. John.

1683. Tobacconist. Churchwarden of St. Nicholas. M.S.N.C.
 1687. Paid £1.0s.0d. for his Church pew. S.N.C.W.A.B.

73. Smith. William.

8th June 1761. Tobacconist. Wife Mary died aged
 33. M.I.S.N.C., 87
 15th May 1767. Tobacconist. Son William buried. S.N.P.R.
 1778. Tenant of property owned by Henry Simpson in
 the Sandhill Quarter. Land Tax. T.W.Arch. 23/657
 Tobacconist in Side. W.D.a, 24
 1782. Tobacconist in Side. W.D.b, 25
 14th October 1793. Tobacconist. Died aged 62. M.I.S.N.C., 87

74. Spencer. Stephen.

18th October 1685. Tobacconist. Son John bapt. A.S.P.R.

75. Storey. John.

2nd February 1713. Married Margaret Gersham. S.N.P.R.
 28th June 1716. Tobacconist. Son John bapt. Wife
 Margaret. S.N.P.R.
 10th March 1745. Tobacconist. Buried. S.N.P.R.

76. Thwaites. Lancelot.

12th February 1661. Bound apprentice to William
 Wilkinson, Feltmaker. F.C.A., 151/2, 110
 17th June 1667. Member of the Company of Feltmakers,
 Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3
 1671. Feltmaker. Oliver, 1923, 87
 9th May 1671. Made free of the Company of Feltmakers,
 Curriers and Armourers after paying 41/-.
 F.C.A., 151/3
 2nd October 1671. Owed the Company 2/6d on
 his half-year account. F.C.A., 151/2, 112
 11th December 1677. Tobacconist. Daughter Margaret
 bapt. Wife Mary. S.N.P.R.
 4th October 1680. Member of the Company of
 Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3

- 3rd October 1681. Son Lancelot entered into the
Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers.
F.C.A., 151/2, 114
- 2nd February 1684. Wife Mary buried. S.N.P.R.
1682. Owed the Company 5/- in fines. F.C.A., 151/3
- 5th October 1685. "Election Man" for the election
of Stewards of the Company of Feltmakers,
Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3
- 5th October 1685. Feltmaker. Son Thomas entered
into the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and
Armourers. F.C.A., 151/2, 116
- 3rd October 1687. Owed the Company 5/3d in fines.
F.C.A., 151/3
- 30th September 1689. Owed the Company 3/0d in fines.
F.C.A., 151/3
- 6th October 1690. Owed the Company 1/5d in fines.
F.C.A., 151/3
- December 1691. Was paid £5.17s.4d. for ringing the
bells for four days. Ch. A., 543/69
- July 1692. Was paid a note for 28/4d. Ch. A., 543/69
- 29th August 1694. Was paid 10/- for sacrament
bread. S.N.C.W.A.B.
- May 1696. Was paid £6.12s.0d for ringing the bells
on several occasions. Ch. A., 543/70
- 1st June 1696. Was paid 7/- for one years sacrament
bread. S.N.C.W.A.B.
- October 1696. Was paid 18/4d as per his note.
Ch. A., 543/70
1696. Was paid £5.19s.4d. as per his note. Ch. A., 543/71
- 17th June 1697. Was paid 7/- for one years bread.
S.N.C.W.A.B.
- October 1699. Deceased. Ch. A., 543/73
- From at least July 1684 until his death Thwaites
was Clerk to St. Nicholas Cathedral. This was
a salaried position with payments made quarterly.
In July 1684 this was 10/6d, but was raised to
13/4d thereafter until 1691 (S.N.C.W.A.B.).
From then until his death he was paid 14/-
a Quarter (Ch. A., 543/69 - 73).

77. Todd. Thomas.

13th February 1813. Son William died aged 19. Tombstone
18th March 1818. Wife Sarah died aged 58. Tombstone
The Todd family tombstone survives in All
Saints Churchyard. It records Thomas as
a tobacconist. (See Appendix Two and Plate 8).

78. Turnbull. Agnes.

1801. Tobacconist in Quayside. M.D.a, 39

79. Turnbull. James.

20th April 1745. Married Jane Lainge. A.S.P.R.
1782. Tobacconist at west end of Quayside. W.D.a, 25
3rd October 1796. Member of the Company of Feltmakers,
Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3

80. Turnbull. Mathew.

October 1774. Voted for Sir Walter Blackett and
Sir M. White Ridley in Parliamentary
Elections. T.W. Arch., 440/2, 46
September 1780. Feltmaker. Voted for Sir Matthew
White Ridley and Thomas Delaval in Parliamentary
Elections. T.W. Arch., 440/5, 51
1787. Tobacconist at west end of Quayside. W.D.c, 85
29th June 1796. Member of the Company of Feltmakers,
Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/7

81. Turnbull. Robert.

1790. Tobacconist and Tea Dealer at west end of
Quayside. W.D.d, 43
The Turnbulls were obviously a single family.
It might be suggested that James was the father,
Mathew and Robert the sons, and Agnes the wife
of either Mathew or Robert.

82. Wait. George.

17th October 1779. Tobacconist in St. Johns Parish.
Daughter Ann born. Wife Ann. A.C.C.

13th August 1781. Son John born. Wife Ann. A.C.C.
 20th July 1784. Daughter Eleanor born. Wife Ann. A.C.C.
 4th July 1786 Son William born. Wife Ann. A.C.C.
 22nd August 1788. Son Edmundston born. Wife Ann. A.C.C.
 23rd April 1790. Daughter Elizabeth born. Wife Ann. A.C.C.
 26th May 1792. Daughter Barbara born. Wife Ann. A.C.C.

83. Watson. John.

1st April 1764. Tobacconist. Daughter Sarah bapt. A.S.P.R.
 May be descended from Frederick Watson, pipemaker
 of Newcastle.

84. Waugh. Thomas.

21st June 1789. Daughter Jane died aged 3. Tombstone
 30th November 1796. Son George died aged 9. Tombstone
 3rd July 1806. Daughter Ann died aged 24. Tombstone
 The Waugh family tombstone survives in All
 Saints Churchyard. It records Thomas as a
 Tobacconist. (See Appendix Two and Plate 8).

85. Whitley. Nathaniel I.

18th March 1722. Tobacco-cutter. Buried. S.N.P.R.
 28th May 1722. Tobacco-cutter deceased. Son William
 bapt. Widow Margaret. S.N.P.R.

86. Whitley. Nathaniel II.

7th September 1725. Tobacco-cutter. Married Eleanor
 Ogle. S.N.P.R.
 The Whitleys are probably father and son.

87. Wilkinson. William.

4th October 1650. Member of the Company of
 Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3
 3rd October 1653. Together with others he agreed
 to pay 12d per Quarter for the repairing of the
 Meeting House of the Company of Feltmakers,
 Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/3
 1656. Feltmaker. Oliver, 1923, 73

20th April 1658. Warden and Steward of the Company
of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. F.C.A., 151/13

21st February 1660. Feltmaker. Son William born
and bapt. S.N.P.R.

1660. Fined 2/6d for absence from meetings of the
Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers.
F.C.A., 151/2, 207

12th February 1661. Lancelot Thwaites bound apprentice
to him. F.C.A., 151/2, 110

11th May 1661. Feltmaker. Daughter Mary bapt. S.N.P.R.

9th September 1664. Tobacco Merchant. Son James
bapt. S.N.P.R.

23rd July 1666. Tobacco Merchant. Son Richard
bapt. S.N.P.R.

13th November 1667. Tobacco Merchant. Daughter
Julianna bapt. S.N.P.R.

21st August 1669. One of the appraisers of the
estate of Thomas Partis I. D.P.U.D. T23 1669

26th April 1670. Tobacco-man. Buried. S.N.P.R.

28th April 1670. Estate appraised detailing stock
of tobacco and tobacco-pipes held in his
shop.(See Appendix One). D.P.U.D. A32 I,1670
May be related to William Wilkinson, pipemaker
of Gateshead.

88. Wilson. James I.

15th March 1766. Tobacconist. Son John born. Wife
Hannah. I.S.J.C.

13th September 1769. Tobacconist. Son David born.
Wife Hannah. I.S.J.C.

5th April 1770. Tobacconist. Son James born.
Wife Hannah. I.S.J.C.

28th September 1783. Married Margaret Browell. A.S.P.R.

89. Wilson. James II.

19th April 1783. His will names his wife Elizabeth
and their children Thomas William, George,
Ellen Jane and Elizabeth. Had a dwelling house
at Sandhill and a summer residence in

Strawberry Lane, Newcastle.(See Appendix One).

D.P.U.D. T 1803

1790. Tobacco and snuff manufacturer, and Tea dealer, living on the north side of Sandhill.

W.D.d, 47

22nd January 1797. Tobacconist. Son George born.

Wife Elisabeth.

S.N.P.R.C.G.

31st January 1797. Tobacconist. Son James Allen died aged 7 years 11 months. Wife Elisabeth.

M.I.S.M.G. No 87

2nd February 1797. Tobacconist. Son George bapt.S.N.P.R.C.G.

Son James Allen buried.

S.M.P.R.

1801. Tobacconist in Sandhill.

M.D.a, 24

16th June 1803. Tobacconist living in Strawberry Lane. Died aged 44.

S.M.P.R.

90. Wilson John.

24th March 1750. Tobacconist. Son John died aged 4.

M.I.S.M.G. No 87

1st August 1753. Son William died aged 4. M.I.S.M.G. No 87

26th December 1754. Daughter Jane died. M.I.S.M.G. No 87

14th October 1756. Daughter Elizabeth died aged 4.

M.I.S.M.G. No 87

17th July 1766. Daughter Ann died aged 11. M.I.S.M.G. No 87

October 1774. Voted for Sir Walter Blackett and

Sir M. White Ridley in Parliamentary

Elections.

T.W. Arch., 440/2, 50

March 1777. Feltmaker. Voted for Andrew Robinson

Bowes in Parliamentary Election.T.W. Arch., 440/ 4,55

1778. Tobacconist in Sandhill.

W.D.a, 24

2nd December 1787. Wife Eleanor died aged 64.

M.I.S.M.G. No 87

30th August 1788. His will mentions his son James, daughter Eleanor, son-in-law William Seymour, and grand-daughters Barbara and Eleanor Seymour. His dwelling house was in Sandhill, and he owned other properties in Low Bridge, Newcastle, together with other property at "Blind Man's Loaning, near Newcastle". (See Appendix One).

D.P.U.D. T11 1789

20th December 1788. Died aged 66.

M.I.S.M.G. No 87

(See Appendix Two).

The Wilsons were related. James I and John were probably brothers. John was the father of James II. James II had a son Thomas (not the above Thomas William) who also became a Tobacconist (M.S.N.C.). He died in 1848 aged 57 (M.I.S.M.G. No 87). The family may be related to William Wilson, pipemaker of Gateshead.

91. Woodruff. Richard.

16th December 1703. Tobacco-seller. C.C.C.B.N., 589/16, f.151

92. Wouldhave. William.

24th July 1692. Tobacconist. Married Esther

Teasdale.

S.N.P.R.

20th April 1699. With Richard Wall, in arrears for a

"waste in the Side per annum four shillings

- 22 years at Michaelmas 1698". C.C.C.B.N. 589/12, f.8

ADDENDA

93. Furingh. Lancelot.

18th August 1667. Tobacco-seller. Daughter Elizabeth

bapt.

S.N.P.R.

GATESHEAD

1. Armstrong. John.

1790. Tea and Tobacco dealer near Tollbooth.

W.D.d, 109

1795. Tobacconist near Tollbooth.

W.D.e, 67

2. Landells. Gavin.

1st December 1805. Tobacconist in Hillgate. Son

Samuel born. Wife Esther.

A.C.C.

3. Moss. Joseph.

27th November 1804. Tobacconist. Son George Edward
died aged 10 months. Wife Hannah (nee Johnson).
S.M.P.R.

29th November 1804. Tobacconist. Son George Edward
buried. S.M.P.R.

4. Patten. William.

7th April 1776. Tobacconist. Son William bapt.
Wife Isabella. A.C.C.

22nd August 1785. Tobacconist. Daughter Isabella
born. A.C.C.

5. Rainforth. Joseph.

14th February 1799. Tobacconist. Son Joseph Sharp
born. Wife Ann Sharp of Gateshead. S.M.P.R.

17th March 1799. Tobacconist. Son Joseph Sharp
bapt. Native of Bywell St. Peter, S.M.P.R.

6. Robson. James.

1790. Tobacco and snuff manufacturer in
Pipewellgate. W.D.d, 114

1801. Tobacconist in New Pandon Street,
Newcastle. M.D.a, 33

7. Seymour. John.

16th February 1799. Tobacconist in Low Team,
Gateshead. Buried aged 42. S.M.P.R.

8. Thompson. Thomas.

17th May 1786. Tobacconist in Gateshead. Son
Archbold born. Wife Mary. I.S.J.C.

8th August 1788. Tobacconist in Gateshead.
Daughter Mary Anne born. Wife Mary. I.S.J.C.

TOBACCO PIPES : BOWL-TYPES

During the past twenty years the main bowl-typology used in the study of North East clay tobacco pipes has been that formulated by Parsons (Parsons, 1964, 236). His understanding of the industry led him to believe that the earliest pipes produced in the region were his Type 4, c 1650 - 1680. He believed that his Types 1 - 3, c 1630 - 1680, were imported from other areas, namely London between c 1600 and 1650, Bristol and the South West between c 1630 and 1670, and Hull and York between c 1650 and 1700. From c 1645 local pipe-making industries, particularly at Gateshead, developed and eventually dominated the North East market (*ibid.*, 238).

Recent documentary research has shown that the clay tobacco pipe industry on Tyneside probably commenced in Newcastle during the 1630s. It is not known just how many of the early pipemakers in Newcastle and Gateshead originated from elsewhere, but it is not unreasonable to assume that some of them may have done so. Those for whom this can be suggested are Edward Sandelings and "G.C.". The former, known to be working in Newcastle between c 1670 and 1675 (see Chapter Five) may have been a member of the Sinderling family of pipemakers who are recorded in Bristol between the mid seventeenth and mid eighteenth centuries (Oswald, 1975, 158). "G.C"., known only by his pipes, may have originated in the south of England or London (Oswald, 1983, 189). The documentary evidence therefore suggested that not only might Parsons Bowl-Types 1 - 3 also be of Newcastle / Gateshead manufacture, but that the same might be true for some of those pipes discovered locally but showing characteristics from elsewhere.

Whilst working on clay pipes from the Blackgate excavations in Newcastle, Oswald noted a large number of pipes with "chinned bowls" and "heart-shaped bases". These were archaeologically dated between c 1635 and 1675 (*ibid.*, 188). He pointed out that the "chinned bowl" occurs in London and Central Southern England by the end of the sixteenth century, and were common in Bristol between c 1650 and 1680. "Heart-shaped bases" are found in London and the Central South from c 1600, Lincolnshire between c 1640 and 1690, Hull between c 1660 and 1675, and York between c 1640 and 1670. The combination of "chinned bowl" and "heart-shaped base" first occurred in Wiltshire,

Exeter, Salisbury and London between c 1590 and 1620. However, the vast majority are from Newcastle and the North East, clearly implying a local style and manufacture (Oswald, 1983, 188).

In the same article, Oswald proposed a typology comprising nine types for the pipes from the Blackgate excavations. Apart from his Type 4, all could be considered to be of local manufacture. Types 5,6,7 and 9 were similar to Parsons Types 1,2,3/4 and 5 respectively. It was apparent that a new bowl-typology for Newcastle and Gateshead should be created from an amalgamation of those formulated by Parsons and Oswald. For reasons of brevity, it is suggested that the name Tyneside be adopted both for this new typology and the new stamp-typology proposed in Chapter Eight. The new bowl-typology is detailed in Table 5 and Figures 8a and 8b.

Types 1 - 3 have heart-shaped and round projecting bases in the proportion of more than 2 : 1. Their sub-types 'a' have the "chinned bowl", whilst sub-types 'b' have a more oval bowl. Type 4 is the spurred variety of Type 1, and the forerunner of Types 5,6,8,9,14 and 15. It is also the equivalent of Oswald's Type 16G (Oswald, 1975, 40 - 41). Type 5 is the spurred variety of Type 2, and Type 7 is the flat-based variety of Type 6. Types 10 - 13 have oval and round projecting bases, whilst Types 14 and 15 have spurred bases. Type 13 is the most common eighteenth century pipe produced at Newcastle and Gateshead. Types 14 and 15 are very similar to Oswald Types 22G and 23G (ibid.), and would seem to be influenced by contemporary London styles.

The correlation of pipemakers and bowl-types requires the survival of pipes complete with bowl and maker's stamp. This is particularly so for Types 6 - 9 where the stamp is on the stem, rather than the bowl. A total of one hundred and forty pipemakers are known in Newcastle and Gateshead between the 1630s and c 1800, of whom thirty five are known to have stamped their pipes (see Chapter Eight). Pipes manufactured by twenty four of these pipemakers have survived with bowls and stamps intact. It is therefore possible to determine some of the bowl-types that various individual pipemakers produced (Table 6). However, certain of these twenty four pipemakers have stamps which have yet to be discovered on pipes with bowl and stamp intact. It is therefore possible that some of these pipemakers produced bowl-types in addition to those with which they are credited in Table 6 . In addition there are the remaining eleven stamp-using pipemakers whose

stamps have yet to be discovered on pipes with bowl and stamp intact. The status of the remaining one hundred and five pipemakers for whom no stamps are known is uncertain (see Chapter Five). The true total of Pipemakers per Bowl-Type will therefore largely remain unanswered.

Parsons gave no indication of the methods he used to determine the date-ranges he gave to his various bowl-types. However, they are corroborated by the work done by Oswald (Oswald, 1975), and have remained unchallenged since 1964. This would seem to suggest that they are reasonably accurate. Any further refining / correction of these dates would require sufficient pipe-material discovered in sealed archaeological contexts which are dateable by other means. Such contexts are extremely rare. An important example was the excavation of the Durham Chapter Library, where it was known from documentary evidence that the Library had been refloored in 1684, sealing the deposits beneath (Johnson, 1968, 85 - 93). Other excavations which have had sealed contexts with sufficient quantities of pipe-material include Blackgate and Blackfriars in Newcastle, St. Paul's in Jarrow, and Bearpark in Durham City. Blackgate produced dating evidence for Types 1 - 9 (Oswald, 1983, 188). Unfortunately, the pipes from Blackfriars came from material re-deposited in 1729 (B. Harbottle, pers. comm.). At Jarrow the post-excavation work is not yet sufficiently advanced to provide close dates for the various sealed contexts relevant to this study (P.Lowther, pers. comm.). The majority of pipes from Bearpark were discovered in middens and could not be closely dated (Clack, forthcoming). Work on this aspect of the study of pipes from Newcastle and Gateshead must therefore be considered a long-term project to be worked on as and when suitable material becomes available.

Using methods described in Chapter Four, the stem-bore diameters of all bowls were measured in an attempt to determine firstly the range of stem-bore diameters and mean stem-bore diameter per bowl-type, and secondly to determine the change in stem-bore diameter over the period up to c 1800 as a whole. The results of the latter could then be compared with those obtained by Harrington (see Chapter Four).

Table 7 shows the range of stem-bore diameters and mean stem-bore diameter per bowl-type. In Table 8 the sub-types 'a' and 'b' of Types 1 - 3 have been totalled together to give discreet totals for those three Types. Sub-types 1a and 1b require comment. The samples are admittedly small, but do show similarities. There are twenty four

pipes of sub-type 1a compared with twenty three of 1b. Pipes with stem-bore diameters of 8/64 and 6/64 are fairly equally represented in both 1a and 1b. However, there are over twice the number of pipes with a stem-bore diameter of 7/64 in 1a than in 1b. Certain of these pipes can be attributed to specific pipemakers. In sub-type 1a, "G.C." produced five at 7/64, and "N.W." produced eleven at 7/64. In sub-type 1b, "G.C." produced five at 6/64 and John Grayson produced four at 7/64. In comparison, of seventy four Type 2 bowls which can be attributed to specific pipemakers, two had stem-bore diameters of 9/64 (both by "G.C."), thirteen had 8/64 (ten by "G.C."), fifty seven had 7/64 (thirty eight by "G.C."), and two had 6/64 (both by "G.C."). It is possible that a larger sample of Type 1 bowls will provide a greater spread of stem-bore diameters, but on the available evidence it would appear that, for some reason, "G.C." may have preferred a smaller stem-bore diameter for his Type 1b bowls.

Figure 9 shows the change in stem-bore diameter over the period up to c 1800, and compares the results with those obtained by Harrington. For the purposes of this particular study Harrington's date-ranges were allocated Tyneside bowl-types as follows :-

c 1620 - 1650	Types 1 and 4,
c 1650 - 1680	Types 2,3,5,6,7,8,
c 1680 - 1710	Types 9 - 12,
c 1710 - 1750	Types 13 - 15,
c 1750 - 1800	None allocated - insufficient sample.

From these results it would seem apparent that, for pipes produced at Newcastle and Gateshead, the stem-bore diameter 9/64 was insignificant at any period. The material examined contained only five bowls in this category, comprising two of Type 2a and one each of Types 2b, 3b and 8. The stem-bore diameter of 7/64 was dominant until c 1680 when 6/64 became the most popular, and remained so until at least c 1750. The changeover from 7/64 to 6/64 coincides with the introduction of bowl-types 9 - 12.

Harrington's results were obtained from English pipes exported to America. Therefore his results are particularly significant for those production-centres which exported to America, namely those in the south of England, and Bristol in particular. Harrington's results may not necessarily reflect pipes from other British production-centres. The results of the study done for this thesis show that the Harrington and Tyneside histograms differ in all four of the

above date-ranges. It therefore follows that the median-dates derived from applying the Binford formula (see Chapter Four) will probably be inaccurate. In the period c 1620 - 1650 the Harrington stem-bore diameters range from 7/64 - 9/64, with 59% being 8/64. This compares with a Tyneside range of 6/64 - 8/64 with 71% being 7/64. Therefore a Binford date would be too late. In the period c 1650 - 1680 the Harrington results range from 6/64 to 8/64 with 57% being 7/64. In comparison the Tyneside material ranges between 5/64 and 9/64, with 68% being 7/64. Pipes with stem-bore diameter of either 5/64 or 9/64 account for only 0.5% each. For this period a Binford date might be reasonably accurate. In the period c 1680 - 1710 the Harrington results range from 5/64 to 7/64, with 72% being 6/64. The Tyneside material ranges between 4/64 and 8/64, with 52% being 6/64. Any Binford date for this period would therefore tend to be too early. Finally, for the period c 1710 - 1750 the Harrington results range between 4/64 and 6/64, with 72% being 5/64. The Tyneside material ranges between 5/64 and 7/64, with 72% being 6/64. Any Binford date for this period would therefore be too early.

A similar conclusion about the latter period was drawn by Belcher and Jarrett from pipe-material recovered from excavations at the village of West Whelpington in Northumberland. This village was apparently deserted c 1720, but only 0.8% of the pipes had a stem-bore diameter of 5/64 (Belcher and Jarrett, 1971, 173). This exceedingly low percentage may result partly from the early demise of the village. However, the combination of the results from West Whelpington and the study done for this thesis would seem to indicate a distinct difference from those obtained by Harrington. Therefore Harrington's histograms and Binford's formula cannot be used to date either sealed archaeological contexts containing Tyneside-produced pipes, or similar contexts where the majority of pipe-material originates from Tyneside.

When the bowl of any pipe had survived intact the bowl-capacity was measured using methods described in Chapter Four. This was done in an attempt to determine firstly the range of bowl-capacity and the mean bowl-capacity per bowl-type and, secondly, any correlation between bowl-capacity and stem-bore diameter.

Figure 10 shows the range of bowl-capacity per bowl-type, together with the mean bowl-capacity for each bowl-type. For Types 10 - 15 there are too few examples for any meaningful observations. It must be remembered that Types 4 and 5 are the spurred varieties of Types

1 and 2. The results show that the rate of increase in bowl-capacity is fairly steady until the introduction of Type 8, c 1670 - 1690, and Type 9, c 1680 - 1720. At that point there is a marked increase in the mean bowl-capacity from 3.30 m.l. in Type 7 to 5.19 m.l. in Type 8 and 6.13 m.l. in Type 9.

Table 9 uses the same information as Figure 10, but illustrates the relationships between bowl-type, stem-bore diameter and bowl-capacity. It was designed to examine whether large stem-bore diameters were used with large bowl-capacities, or if small stem-bore diameters were used with large bowl-capacities, or if there was a random mixture of stem-bore diameter and bowl-capacity. The sample is too small for detailed comment at present, but Types 1a - 5 appear to have a more random mixture, whereas Types 6 onwards tend to have small stem-bore diameters with larger bowl-capacities.

Figure 11 shows the relationship of bowl-capacity to stem-bore diameter throughout the period in question. The graph helps to highlight the fact that larger bowl-types are more prone to damage than smaller ones. This is illustrated by the large number of pipes in the 1.00 - 2.80 m.l. range, compared with the remainder. It can be seen that the stem-bore diameter 8/64 is found with bowls ranging in capacity between 1.50 and 6.70 m.l., although the main concentration is between 1.50 and 3.80 m.l.. By referring back to Table 9 it can be seen that the larger bowls are of Type 8. The stem-bore diameter 7/64 is found with bowls ranging between 1.15 and 7.40 m.l. in capacity. However, those above 6.40 m.l. may be considered exceptional, and reference to Table 9 shows them to be one each of Types 8, 10 and 13. Stem-bore diameter 6/64 is found with bowls ranging in capacity between 1.35 and 7.40 m.l.. There are two distinct concentrations. The first is between 1.35 and 2.55 m.l., whilst the second is between 4.45 and 6.85 m.l.. Table 9 shows the former group to comprise Types 1 - 5, c 1630 - 1675, and the latter Types 8 - 14, c 1680 - 1800.

The evidence would seem to indicate that stem-bore diameters remained relatively stable until c 1680, with 7/64 being the dominant size, and that during the same period there was a slow but steady increase in bowl-capacity. About 1680 new bowl-types with a larger bowl-capacity were introduced, and the stem-bore diameter 6/64 became dominant. This was followed by a steady decrease in stem-bore diameter to 5/64.

Why these changes occurred remains uncertain. However, Oswald has noted similar increases in bowl-capacity elsewhere in the country, for example in London, and has suggested a connection with the introduction of iron pipe-moulds (Oswald, 1975, 37).

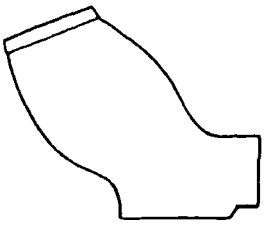
Table 5.

Bowl - Type Conversion

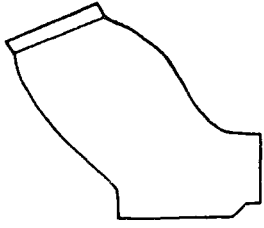
Parsons	Oswald	Tyneside	Date
	1a	1a	c 1635 - 1650
	1b	1b	c 1635 - 1650
	2a	2a	c 1645 - 1660
	2b	2b	c 1645 - 1660
	3a	3a	c 1650 - 1675
	3b	3b	c 1650 - 1675
1	5	4	c 1630 - 1645
2	6	5	c 1645 - 1660
3,4	7	6	c 1650 - 1680
	8	7	c 1660 - 1680
5	9	8	c 1670 - 1690
6		9	c 1680 - 1710
7		10	c 1680 - 1720
8		11	c 1680 - 1720
9		12	c 1680 - 1720
10		13	c 1710 - 1750
11		14	c 1700 - 1780
12		15	c 1700 - 1780

(See also Figure 8_a to 8_b).

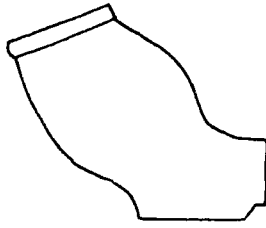
BOWL - TYPES



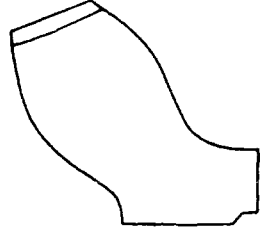
1a



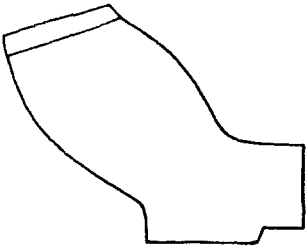
1b



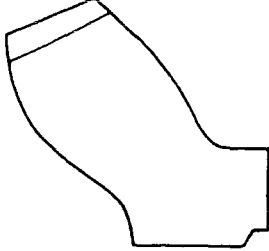
2a



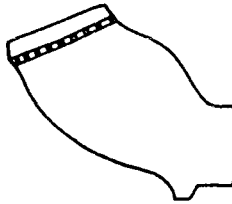
2b



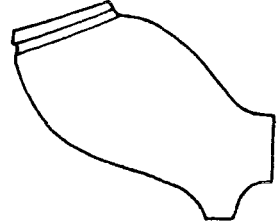
3a



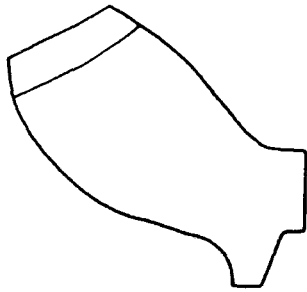
3b



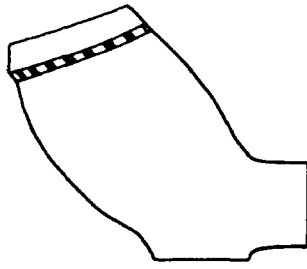
4



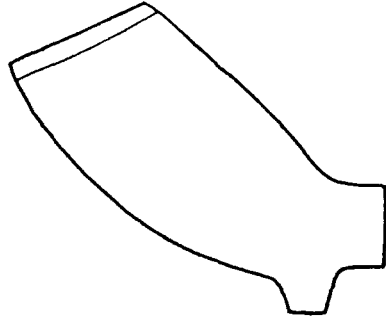
5



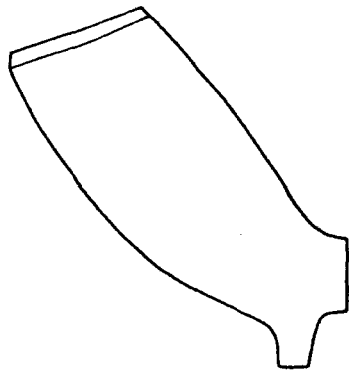
6



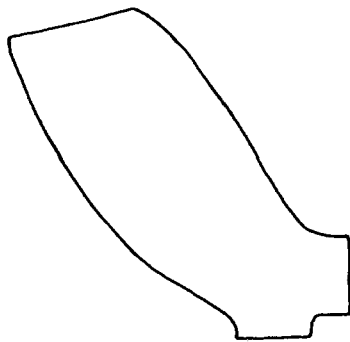
7



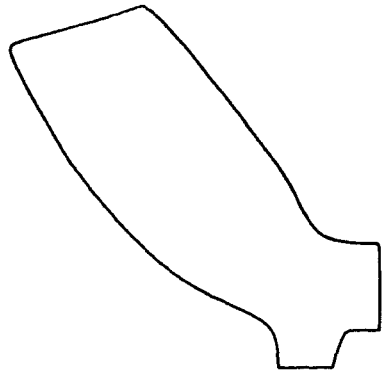
8



9



10



11

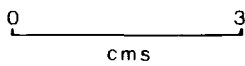


Figure 8a

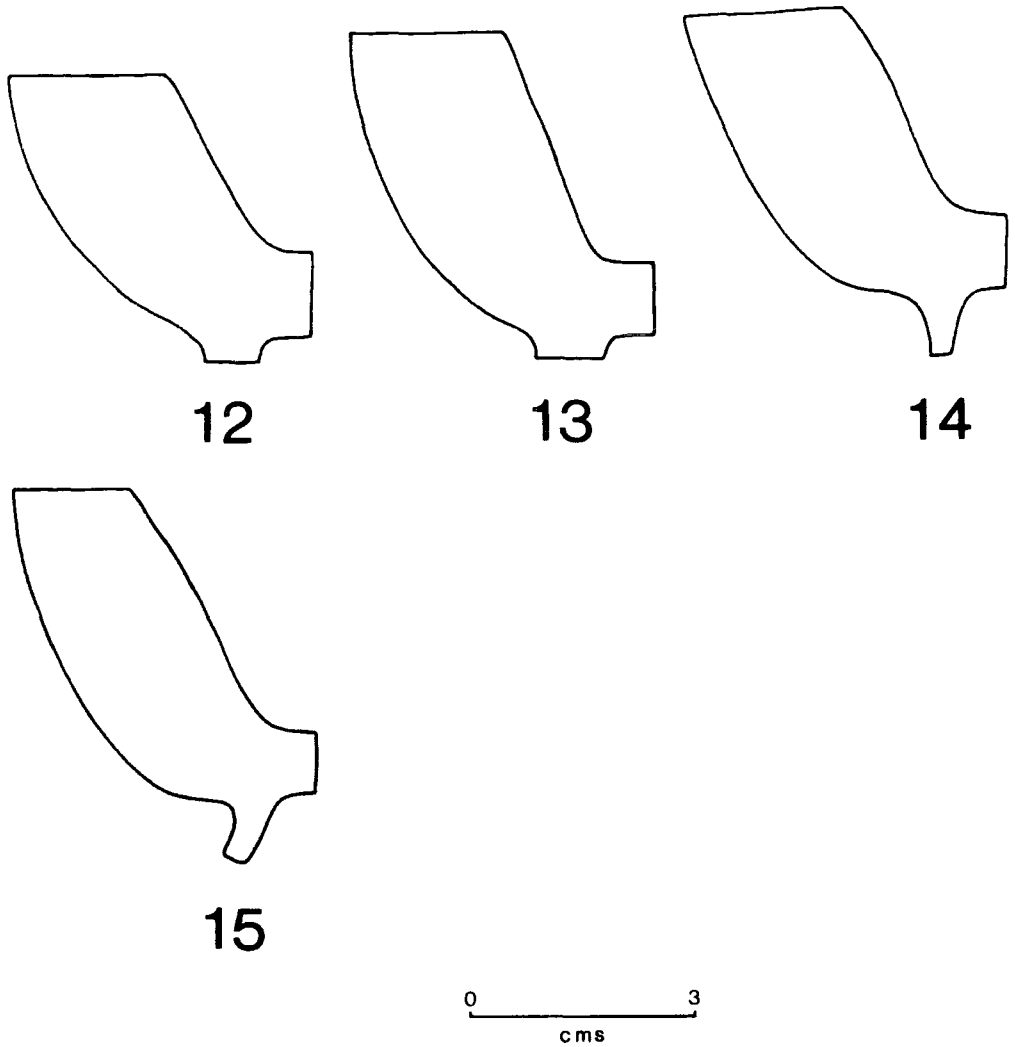


Figure 8b.

Table 6.

Pipemakers : Bowl-Type.

1a.	"G.C." "N.W."	9.	Edward Craggs. Joseph Fawell. Michael Parke.
1b.	"G.C." John Grayson.		John Rodchester.
2a.	"G.C." John Grayson. William Sewell. "N.W."	10.	Henry Holmes II.
		12.	Edward Craggs. John Hastings II. Michael Parke.
2b.	John Bowman. "G.C." John Grayson. William Sewell.	13.	John Colling. Robert Colling. Edward Craggs. John Hastings II. Henry Holmes II.
3a.	"G.C." "N.W."		Arthur Mould. Robert Mould.
3b.	"N.W."		Parke Family. Michael Parke.
6.	William Harle. Leonard Holmes. Thomas Parke. Roger Rain.	14.	John Hastings II. Arthur Mould.
8.	Edward Craggs. Henry Holmes I. Leonard Holmes. Michael Parke. Thomas Parke. John Patteson. Michael Swaddel. John Thompson. Henry Walker.		

Table 7.

Bowl-Type : Stem-Bore.

Bowl-Type.	Stem-Bore.	No.	% of total.	Mean Stem-Bore.	Date.
1a	8/64	1	4.25	7.00	1635 - 1650
	7/64	22	91.50		
	6/64	1	4.25		
1b	8/64	6	26.20	6.95	1635 - 1650
	7/64	10	43.40		
	6/64	7	30.40		
2a	9/64	2	2.55	7.15	1645 - 1660
	8/64	15	19.20		
	7/64	54	69.20		
	6/64	7	8.95		
2b	9/64	1	1.81	7.07	1645 - 1660
	8/64	6	10.85		
	7/64	44	79.64		
	6/64	4	7.30		
3a	7/64	14	87.50	6.87	1650 - 1675
	6/64	2	12.50		
3b	9/64	1	3.60	7.28	1650 - 1675
	8/64	7	25.00		
	7/64	19	67.80		
	6/64	1	3.60		
4	8/64	5	11.70	6.97	1630 - 1645
	7/64	32	74.25		
	6/64	6	13.95		
5	8/64	1	7.14	6.85	1645 - 1660
	7/64	10	71.40		
	6/64	3	21.50		
6	8/64	24	36.40	7.36	1650 - 1680
	7/64	42	63.60		
7	8/64	1		8.00	1650 - 1680

Table 7 continued.

Bowl-Type.	Stem-Bore.	No.	% of total.	Mean Stem-Bore.	Date.
8	9/64	1	0.90	7.20	1670 - 1690
	8/64	11	10.10		
	7/64	71	65.30		
	6/64	25	23.00		
	5/64	1	0.90		
9	8/64	1	2.90	6.90	1680 - 1710
	7/64	13	37.20		
	6/64	20	57.00		
	5/64	1	2.90		
10	7/64	3	50.10	6.33	1680 - 1720
	6/64	2	33.40		
	5/64	1	16.50		
11	7/64	7	29.20	6.20	1680 - 1720
	6/64	15	62.55		
	5/64	2	8.25		
12	7/64	4	18.20	6.00	1680 - 1720
	6/64	15	68.20		
	5/64	2	9.10		
	4/64	1	4.50		
13	7/64	6	11.00	6.01	1710 - 1750
	6/64	40	80.00		
	5/64	5	9.00		
14	7/64	2	13.35	5.80	1700 - 1780
	6/64	8	53.35		
	5/64	5	33.30		
15	5/64	1		5.00	1700 - 1780

Table 8

Bowl-Type : Stem-Bore. Types 1 to 3.

Bowl-Type.	Stem-Bore.	No.	% of total.	Mean Stem-Bore.	Date.
1	8/64	7	14.80	6.97	1635 - 1650
	7/64	32	68.16		
	6/64	8	17.04		
2	9/64	3	2.25	7.12	1645 - 1660
	8/64	21	15.75		
	7/64	98	73.50		
	6/64	11	8.50		
3	9/64	1	3.60	7.28	1650 - 1675
	8/64	7	25.00		
	7/64	19	67.50		
	6/64	1	3.60		

HARRINGTON and TYNESIDE HISTOGRAMS : A COMPARISON

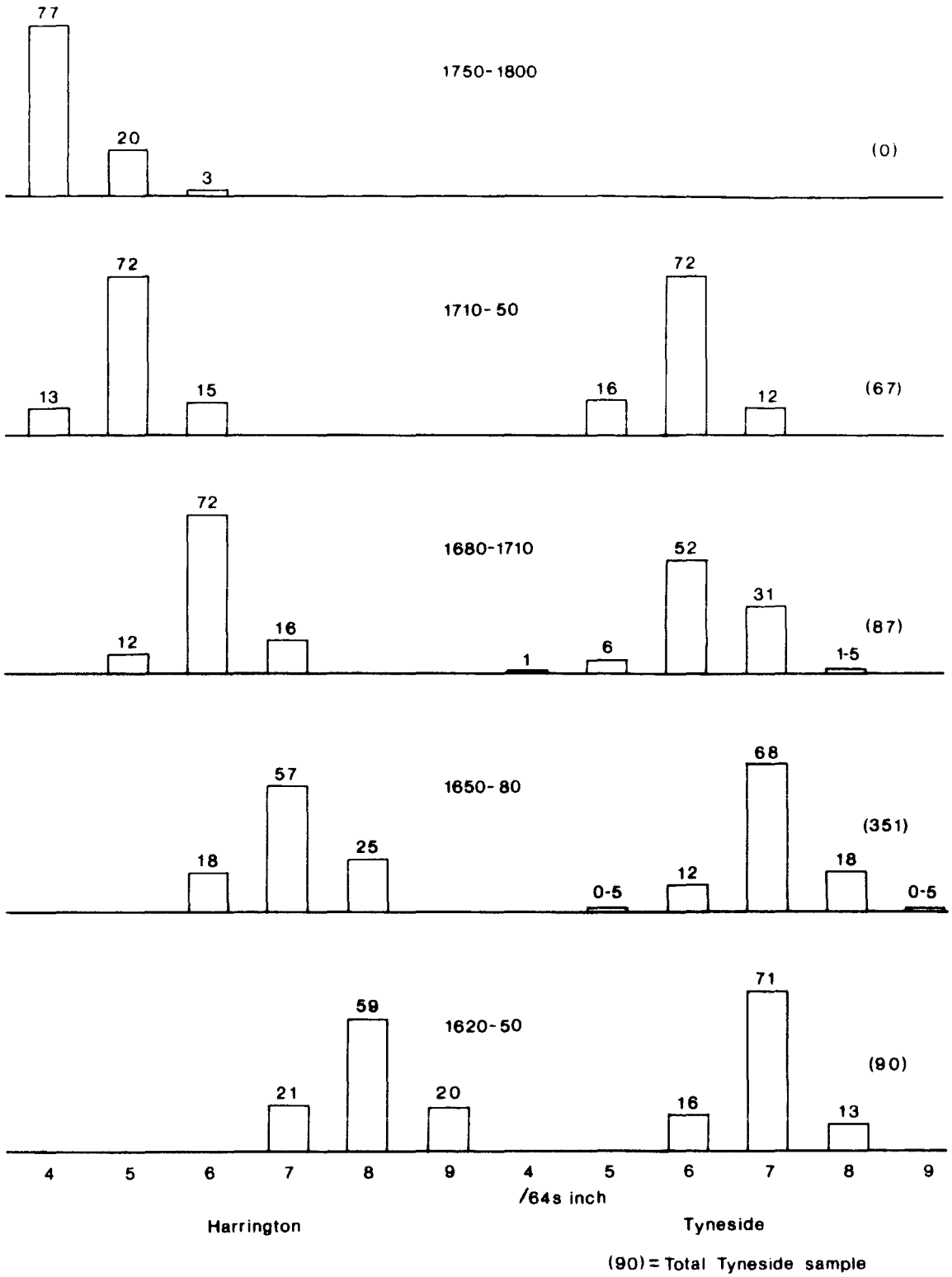


Figure 9.

BOWL-CAPACITY RANGE : BOWL-TYPE

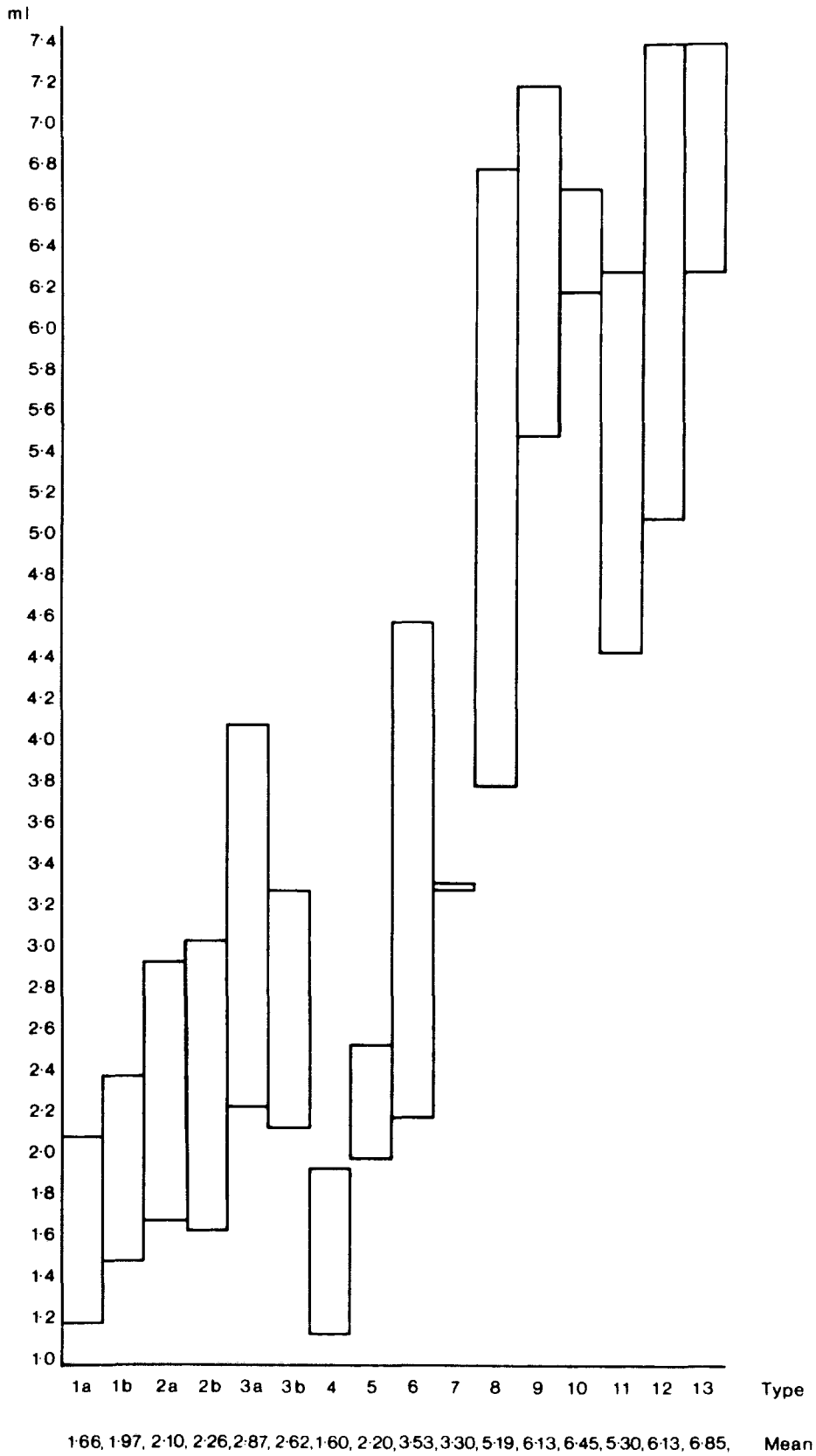


Figure 10.

Table 9.

Bowl-capacity : Stem-Bore per Bowl-Type.

Bowl-Type.	Stem-Bore.	No.	Bowl-capacity Range.	Mean Bowl-capacity.
1a	8/64	1	1.95	(m.l.) 1.95
	7/64	20	1.20 - 2.10	1.65
	6/64	2	1.60 - 1.75	1.67
1b	8/64	5	1.55 - 2.40	2.05
	7/64	5	1.50 - 2.40	1.95
	6/64	3	1.80 - 2.00	1.88
2a	8/64	14	1.75 - 2.95	2.07
	7/64	40	1.70 - 2.70	2.11
	6/64	8	1.80 - 2.50	2.12
2b	8/64	4	2.00 - 3.05	2.48
	7/64	33	1.65 - 2.80	2.26
	6/64	3	1.70 - 2.10	1.95
3a	7/64	10	2.25 - 3.60	2.72
	6/64	2	3.10 - 4.10	3.60
3b	9/64	1	3.30	3.30
	8/64	5	2.20 - 2.60	2.50
	7/64	15	2.15 - 3.00	2.45
	6/64	1	2.40	2.40
4	8/64	5	1.50 - 1.90	1.63
	7/64	20	1.15 - 1.95	1.61
	6/64	5	1.35 - 1.85	1.55
5	8/64	1	2.40	2.40
	7/64	7	2.05 - 2.30	2.15
	6/64	2	2.00 - 2.55	2.27
6	8/64	16	2.20 - 3.80	3.21
	7/64	30	2.50 - 4.60	3.70
7	8/64	1	3.30	3.30
8	8/64	8	4.10 - 6.70	5.40
	7/64	41	3.90 - 6.80	5.09
	6/64	14	3.80 - 6.60	5.26
	5/64	1	6.60	6.60

Table 9 continued.

Bowl-capacity : Stem-Bore per Bowl-Type.

Bowl-Type.	Stem-Bore.	No.	Bowl-capacity Range.	Mean Bowl-capacity.
9	7/64	4	5.70 - 5.90	5.81
	6/64	11	5.50 - 7.20	6.25
	5/64	1	6.10	6.10
10	7/64	2	6.20 - 6.70	6.45
11	7/64	5	4.60 - 6.10	5.15
	6/64	8	4.45 - 6.30	5.39
12	7/64	1	5.10	5.10
	6/64	4	5.60 - 7.40	6.39
13	7/64	1	7.40	7.40
	6/64	1	6.30	6.30
14	6/64	1	6.40	6.40

BOWL-CAPACITY : STEM-BORE

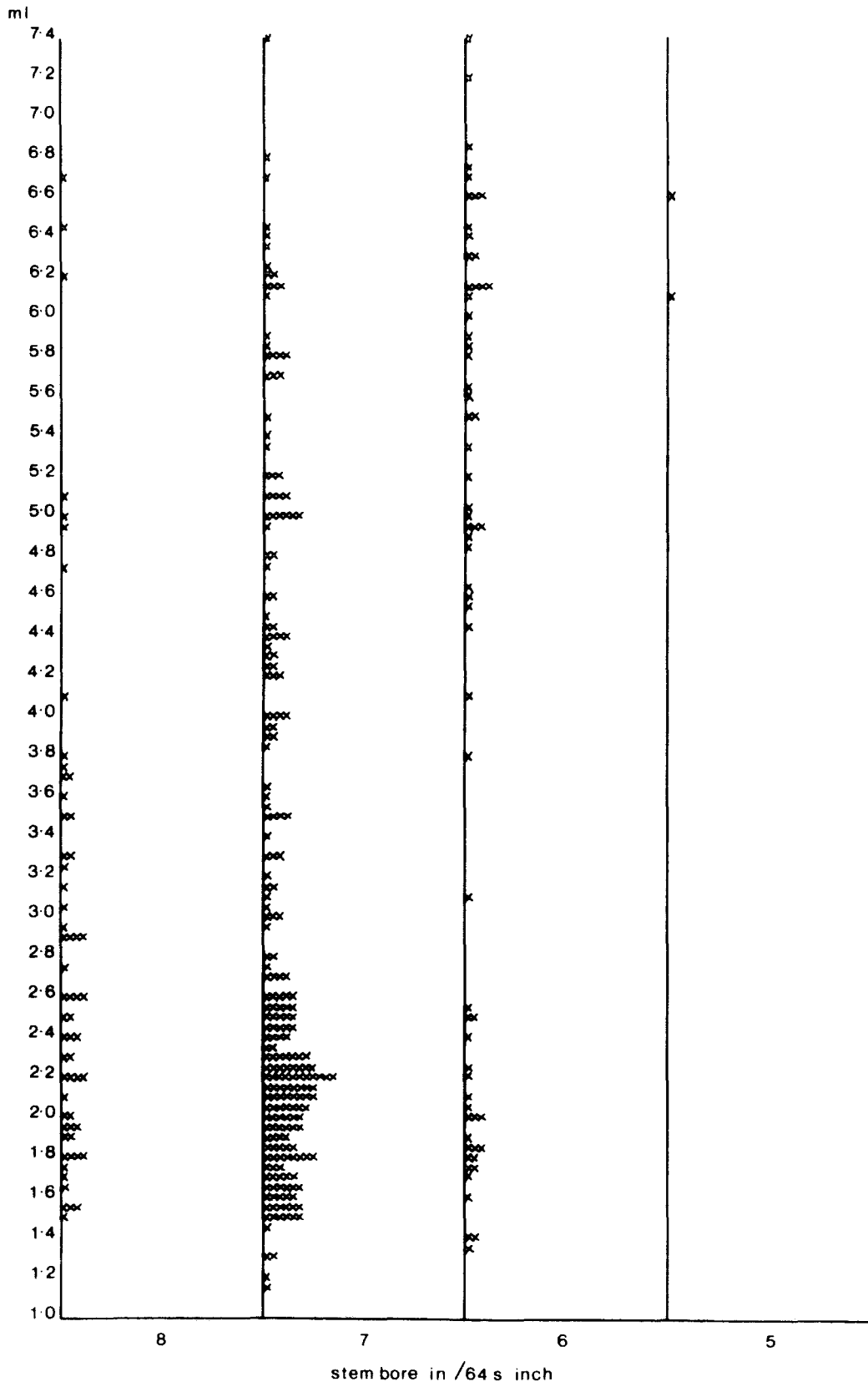


Figure 11.

TOBACCO PIPES : STAMP-TYPES.

In 1964 Parsons identified three stamp-types that had been used in the North East between c 1675 and 1820. He referred to these Types as 'a', 'b', and 'c' (see Chapter Two). This has been the main typology used in the region since that date.

Oswald's identification of bowl-types produced at Newcastle and Gateshead at a date earlier than that considered by Parsons (Oswald, 1983, 190), made probable the identification of further stamp-types used by pipemakers in those towns. These earlier bowl-types, from a number of north-east sites, were examined in order to test Parsons' stamp-typology and identify any new stamp-types. Such a study not only involves the identification of stamps used by pipemakers known through documentary sources and / or other stamps, but can also suggest other pipemakers not previously known. Excavations in the Newcastle area, notably at the Blackgate in Newcastle, revealed large numbers of bowl-types 1a to 3b bearing the initials "G.C." and "N.W." (Oswald, *ibid*). Whilst they have not been identified in documentary sources, the fact that the vast majority of their pipes have been found in the North East suggests that these two pipemakers were working in Newcastle.

Table 10.

Sources of "G.C." and "N.W." pipes.

"G.C."	Thames Reading area	3
	London	10
	Chester	3
	Lincs and Yorks	8
	Newcastle and North East	96
"N.W."	Scotland	1
	Yorkshire	1
	London	4
	Newcastle area	36

(after Oswald, *ibid*).

The various stamps and stamp-types identified in this manner are listed and described in the Catalogue at the end of this Chapter and are illustrated in Figures 12 to 13k. All stamps are drawn at

a scale of 2 : 1, except those of Type E which are drawn at 1 : 1.

The examination of these stamps revealed three stamp-types in addition to, and earlier than, those recognised by Parsons. A new stamp-typology was therefore formulated with individual Types identified by the letters A - F. Types A - C are the three 'new' Types, and Parsons Types 'a' - 'c' become D - F respectively. As with the bowls (see Chapter Seven) the name "Tyneside" is proposed for this Typology. It was apparent that most stamp-types contained sub-types distinguishable by differences of design within the basic Type-design. It was therefore necessary not only to determine the sequence and broad date-ranges of the main stamp-types, but also investigate the possibility that a chronological sequence of sub-types within each stamp-type might be detectable. In order that this could be done certain points needed to be established. Firstly, the bowl-types on which individual stamps are known to have been used. Secondly, the identification of stamps so similar that they may have been produced within a short period of time, perhaps even by a single person employed by a number of pipemakers to produce their stamps. Finally, the known working periods of stamp-using pipemakers, particularly their dates of death. When doing such work there are certain other factors that must be considered. How much of the total working period of any given pipemaker does the known working period comprise, and does the latter necessarily equal the period during which he stamped his pipes or that his stamps were used? Furthermore, do sub-types necessarily reflect specific "fashions", and do individual stamps within any given sub-type have a similar date of manufacture? Whilst they may, it must be borne in mind that the working life of a stamp need only be limited by any subsequent damage or loss, and also that nothing is known about the production of pipemakers' stamps in Newcastle and Gateshead.

Type A. c 1635 - 1675.

Heart-shaped relief stamps on heart-shaped bases. Normally comprise the maker's initials over another symbol. The Type occurs on bowl-types 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a and 3b, produced by "G.C.", John Grayson and "N.W." of Newcastle, and John Bowman and William Sewell of Gateshead.

Type A stamps show a London and Thames Valley area influence. Heart-shaped stamps are commonly found in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire,

Table 11.

Type A Stamps.

Sub-Types

- A1 Initials over a star
- A2 Initials over a fleur-de-lis
- A3, Initials over a five sepal rose
- A4 Initials only
- A5 Initials, with pellets in the field
- A6 Initials over a cross-fleurie
- A7 Octagonal stamp, comprising date over initials.

Sub-Types	Maker	Stamp No.	Bowl-type
A1	"G.C."	4	2a .
		John Grayson	1
		2	1b, 2a, 2b.
		5	2a.
	"N.W."	1	1a, 2a.
A2	John Bowman	1	2b.
	"G.C."	7	2b.
	John Grayson	3	1b, 2b.
A3	"N.W."	2	1a.
		4	3b.
	"G.C."	1	1a, 2a, 2b.
		2	2a.
A4	John Grayson	3	1a, 2a, 2b.
		8	2a, 2b, 3a.
		4	2b.
		William Sewell	1
A5	"N.W."	3	1a, 3a, 3b.
	William Sewell	2	2b.
A6	"G.C."	5	2a, 2b.
A7	"N.W."	7	

Note. Only one example of A7 is known, and was discovered in London (Le Cheminant 1981, fig. 4.42, 133). The bowl is missing, but Oswald believes that it may have been a Type 3 of the Newcastle pipemaker "N.W." (Oswald, 1983, 191).

Oxfordshire and the Thames Valley (Oswald, 1975, 66). Those from Tyneside are dated by bowl-typology to c 1635 - 1675, although the material examined would tend to suggest a date nearer to 1640 for their commencement. Apart from the bowl-types, the only real clues to the question of date are the death of William Sewell in 1651 and the fact that sub-type A7 must date to 1666 or later. John Bowman may or may not have been a pipemaker at the time of his marriage in 1645, John Grayson is only referred to in 1653 and 1654, and nothing is known about the working lives of "G.C." and "N.W." (see Chapter Five). It is possible that sub-types A1, A2, A4 and A5 represent styles favoured by more than one pipemaker, particularly A1 and A2, and that individual stamps within those sub-types may be approximately contemporary in date of manufacture, if not use. If that is the case, all that can be stated on the known evidence is that A4 and A5 were introduced prior to the death of William Sewell in April 1651.

Type B. c 1655 - 1675.

Circular-shaped stamps in relief on heart-shaped and circular bases, comprising the maker's initials between other symbols. The Type occurs on bowl-types 2a, 3a and 3b produced by "G.C.", John Grayson and "N.W." of Newcastle.

Table 12

Type B Stamps

Sub-Types

- B1 Initials with foliate design above and below
- B2 Initials with three pellets above and one below
- B3 Initials with star above and below

Sub-Type	Maker	Stamp No.	Bowl-type
B1	"N.W."	5	3b.
		6	3a, 3b.
B2	"G.C."	9	? 3.
B3	John Grayson	5	2a.

As with Type A, Type B stamps have their origins in London and the south of England (Oswald 1975, 63). However, Type B stamps are closest in design to groups of analogous pipes from York and Hull. The York pipes (Lawrence, 1979, 73 - 76) date to

c 1650 - 1690 and in particular demonstrate the three Tyneside varieties B1, B2 and B3. The Hull stamps, which are also very similar, have been dated to c 1660 - 1690 (Watkins, 1979, 90 - 93). The use of a foliate design in sub-type B1 suggests that it is the forerunner of the distinctive Tyneside Type D stamp as suggested below.

Type C. c 1670 - 1680.

Lozenge-shaped stamps in relief on the stems. The stamps are quartered, with the maker's initials in the left and right quarters. The Type occurs on bowl-types 6 and 8 produced by John Bowman, George Carter, Edward Craggs, Leonard Holmes, Luke Maxwell, Thomas Parke II, Michael Swaddel and Henry Walker of Gateshead.

Table 13.

Type C Stamps

Sub-Types

- C1 Initials in left and right quarters. Fleur-de-lis in upper and lower quarters
- C2 Initials and stars in left and right quarters. Crown and stars in upper quarter, rose and star in lower quarter

Sub-Type	Maker	Stamp No.	Bowl-type
C1	John Bowman	2	
	George Carter	1	
	Leonard Holmes	1	6
	Thomas Parke II	1	
	Henry Walker	1	8
C2	Edward Craggs	1	
	Luke Maxwell	1	
	Michael Swaddel	1	

With the exception of Craggs, who is first recorded in 1678, there is evidence to suggest that all these men were working by 1675 (see Chapter Five). Bowman, Holmes, Maxwell and Parke were named in the Charter of 1675. John Pattison, also named in the Charter, has no known Type C stamp. However, the Type is rare and his 'non-appearance' may merely be a result of this. The Type as a whole probably dates c 1670 - 1680 at the very latest, and may represent the first attempt by Gateshead pipemakers to establish a

stamp-type exclusive to themselves. It appears to have been relatively short-lived and been replaced by Type D.

Type D. c 1675 - 1710.

Oval-shaped stamps, normally incuse, on the stem and comprising the maker's name with (excepting sub-types D1 and D8) a foliate design above and below. The Type occurs on bowl-types 6, 8, 9 and 13 produced by Edward Craggs, John and Robert Colling, Joseph Fawell, William Harle, Arthur and John Hastings I, Henry , John and Leonard Holmes, Robert Mould, George, Michael and Thomas Parke II, John Pattison, John Rodchester, Michael Swaddel, Thomas Taylor, John Thompson and Henry Walker of Gateshead, together with Roger Rain of Newcastle.

Type D would appear to be a development of the sub-type B1 stamp of "N.W." of Newcastle which was apparently derived from Yorkshire and Hull stamps as described above. It appears to represent an attempt by Gateshead pipemakers to establish a "trademark" for themselves, and as such may be connected with the 1675 Charter. Roger Rain's use of this otherwise exclusively Gateshead stamp-type might indicate that he gained admittance to the Gateshead Company of Pipemakers.

The Type as a whole had certainly been introduced in Gateshead by mid-1675 at the latest. John Pattison had one Type D stamp, and he was buried on the 30th September 1675 (S.M.P.R.). However, there are a number of clues to a possible sequence of introduction of the various sub-types within Type D. John Pattison's only stamp was a sub-type D5. In 1684 the Refectory of Durham Cathedral was restored, with a new floor laid over assorted debris (Johnson, 1968, 85 - 93). Sealed under the new floor were pipes bearing the following stamps :-

Henry Holmes	1
Leonard Holmes	3, 4
Thomas Parke II	2, 3, 4, 6
John Pattison	1
John Thompson	2, 3
Henry Walker	2.

With the exception of Walker's stamp, which is a sub-type D4, these are all of sub-type D5. Also found were one example each of Leonard Holmes' and Thomas Parke's Type C stamps.

The crudity of John Thompson's stamp 1, a sub-type D1, suggests

Table 14.

Type D Stamps

Sub-Types

- D1 Maker's name only
 D2 - D6 Maker's name with foliage above and below
 D2 Upper foliage points to top of stamp
 D3 As D2, but with punctuation marks
 D4 Upper foliage points to centre of stamp
 D5 As D4, but with punctuation marks
 D6 Upper foliage comprises single flower and leaves
 D7 Maker's initials with single leaf above and below
 D8 Maker's name with two stars above and date below

Sub-Type	Maker	Stamp No.	Bowl-type
D1	Leonard Holmes	2	
	John Thompson	1	
D2	Joseph Fawell	2	
		3	
	Michael Parke	3	8
		4	
		7	13
	John Thompson	6	
D3	Robert Colling	4	
	Arthur Hastings	2	
	Thomas Parke II	5	8
	John Rodchester	2	
	John Thompson	7	8
D4	John Colling	1	
	Robert Colling	1	
		3	
	Edward Craggs	4	8
		5	9
	Henry Holmes I	2	
	John Holmes	2	
	Robert Mould	1	
	Michael Parke	5	
		6	13
	Roger Rain	1	9
John Rodchester	1	9	

Table 14.

Type D Stamps contd.			
Sub-Type	Maker	Stamp No.	Bowl-type
D4 contd.	John Thompson	4	
		5	8
	Henry Walker	2	8
D5	Edward Craggs	2	
		3	
		6	
	Joseph Fawell	1	
	William Harle	1	6
	Arthur Hastings	1	
	John Hastings I	1	
	Henry Holmes I	1	8
	John Holmes	1	
	Leonard Holmes	3	6
		4	8
	George Parke	1	
	Michael Parke	1	
		2	
	Thomas Parke II	2	8
		3	6
		4	
		6	8
	John Pattison	1	8
	Michael Swaddel	2	8
	Thomas Taylor	1	
	John Thompson	2	8
		3	8
D6	John Colling	2	
		3	
	Robert Colling	5	13
	Edward Craggs	7	
	Joseph Fawell	4	
		5	
	Thomas Parke II	7	
D7	Michael Parke	8	
D8	George Parke	2	

that it is earlier than his other stamps. The other sub-type D1 stamp, Leonard Holmes' stamp 2, may be of similar date. Stamps of sub-type D6 appear to be so similar that they may represent the work of a single stamp-maker, possibly produced over a short period of time. If that is the case, the list of pipemakers using that sub-type would suggest a date c 1700. Sub-type D8 must date to 1697 or later, and sub-type D7 appears to be transitional between Types D and E.

The evidence would therefore suggest that sub-type D1 was introduced before 1684, and probably c 1675; sub-type D5 was introduced by mid - 1675; sub-type D4 was introduced before 1684; sub-types D2 and D3 were introduced in the mid - 1680s; sub-type D8 was introduced in 1697; sub-type D6 was probably introduced c 1700, and sub-type D7 is perhaps a little later. However, it must be emphasised that this is merely a sequence of introduction and that the various sub-types were probably used alongside each other for an unknown period. The Colling brothers, who started c 1700, had stamps of sub-types D3, D4 and D6, for instance. Sub-type D1 had probably ceased to be used years previously, but the fact that neither of the Colling brothers seem to have had stamps of sub-types D2 and D5 suggests that they too had passed out of favour by c 1700. The few sub-type D5 stamps with bowls still attached would suggest that that sub-type started to be phased out in the early 1690s.

Type D as a whole was phased out in the first decade of the eighteenth century. The last stamp, Michael Parke's stamp 8 and only known example of a sub-type D7 was probably made just after 1700. By 1710 at the latest the Type had probably been totally replaced by Type E stamps.

Type E. c 1680 - 1750

Moulded stamp in relief on the sides of heels and spurs. The Type occurs on bowl-types 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 (particularly 13) produced by John and Robert Colling, Edward Craggs, John Hastings II, Henry Holmes II, Arthur and Robert Mould, Michael Parke and John Rodchester of Gateshead.

This type of stamp was common throughout the country, originating in southern England c 1670 (Oswald, 1975, 71). The gauntlet used on sub-type E5 is known in the Central South of England c 1630 - 1670, and Brosely and Staffordshire c 1650 - 1700 (Oswald, *ibid*, 66).

Only a single example of a sub-type E5, produced by Robert Colling, is known to date. Whilst its origins may be similar to those outlined by Oswald, it must be remembered that the gauntlet features on the arms of the Newcastle Company of Feltmakers, certain of whom were tobacconists (see Chapter Six), and that its use on this occasion may reflect a local trade connection.

Table 15.

Type E Stamps

Sub-Types

- E1 Rose on left side, family initial on right side
- E2 First-name initial on left side, family initial on right side.
- E3 As E2, but with a rose above both initials
- E4 Rose on both sides. Normally with eight petals, but seven and nine petal roses occur.
- E5 Gauntlet on left side, crown on right side

Sub-Type	Maker	Stamp. No.	Bowl-types
E1	Colling family	1	
	Hastings family	1	
	Parke family	1	13
E2	John Colling	4	13
	Robert Colling	6	
	Edward Craggs	8	12, 13
		9	9
	John Hastings II	1	12, 13
		2	14
	Henry Holmes II	1	10, 13
	Arthur Mould	1	13
		2	13
		3	14
E3	Robert Mould	2	13
	Michael Parke	9	12, 13
E4	John Rodchester	3	
		4	
	Robert Colling	7	13
	Roses	1	10
E5		2	10, 11, 12, 13
		3	11, 12, 13
		4	8, 12, 14
	Robert Colling	8	

The list of pipemakers known to have used Type E stamps would suggest that after the 1720s Type E started to be phased out, and that it ceased altogether c 1750.

Type F. c 1780 - 1820.

Incuse rouletted stamp, comprising a vine design above and below the maker's name, on the stem. Only one Tyneside pipemaker, Hugh Coates of Gateshead is known to have used this Type. A similar stamp, but with the maker's initials, was used by Caleb Wilson of Sunderland, known to be working c 1761 - 1802 (Parsons' unpublished papers).

Table 16.

Type F Stamps			
Sub-Type	Maker	Stamp No.	Bowl-type
F1	Hugh Coates	1	

Summary

From the evidence discussed above, it would appear that the practice of stamping pipes with the makers' initials (and subsequently name) commenced c 1635 - 1640. The earliest stamps, Type A, were put on the base of the heel and show a London/ Southern England influence. Type B was introduced c 1655 and was derived from similar stamps produced in Hull and other parts of Yorkshire at the same period. As with Type A, they were placed on the base of the heel, a practice which ceased c 1670 in preference for the stem. The small, but obviously influential, group of Gateshead pipemakers introduced Type C as their own exclusive stamp-type at that time. By 1675 at the latest Type C was replaced by Type D, although the former may have remained in use for several more years. Derived from sub-type B1, Type D became the standard Gateshead stamp-type until c 1710. It is possible to suggest a chronological sequence for the introduction of the various Type D sub-types. Type E was probably introduced c 1680 and finally gained dominance by c 1710 at the latest. After the 1720s the practice of stamping the maker's name on the pipe gradually waned, and ceased altogether by c 1750 at the latest. The practice was reintroduced about forty years later by Hugh Coates, with his Type F stamp, and is known to have continued into the twentieth century.

STAMP - TYPES

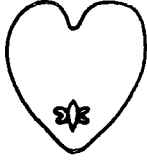
Type A

A¹



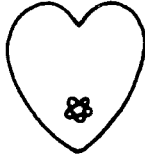
star

A²



fleur-de-lys

A³



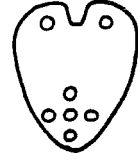
rose

A⁴



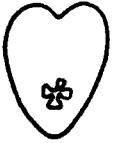
initials only

A⁵



pellets

A⁶



A⁷



cross-fleurie. hexagonal; date

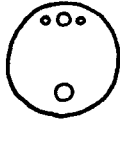
Type B

B¹



foliage

B²



pellets

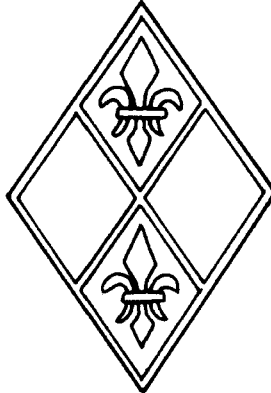
B³



stars

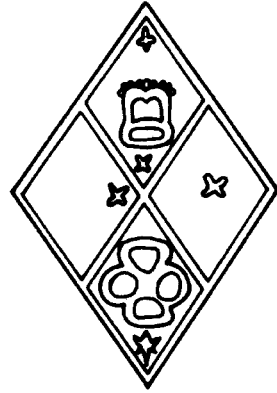
Type C

C¹



fleur-de-lys

C²



Crown, rose, stars

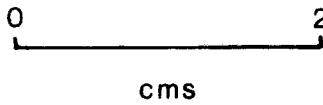
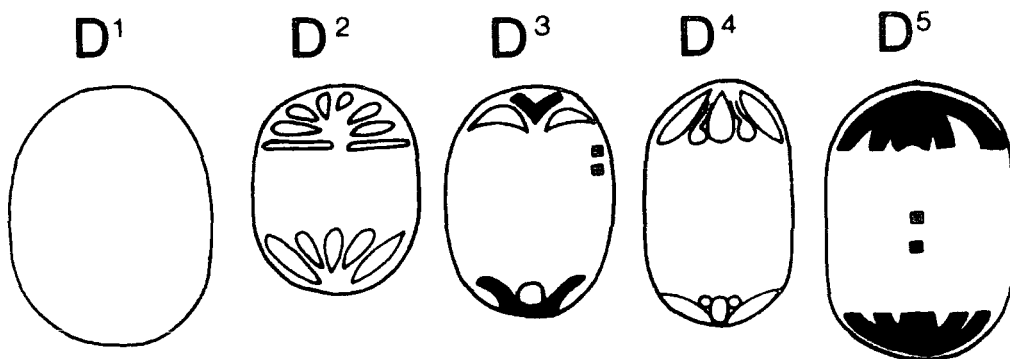


Figure 12a.

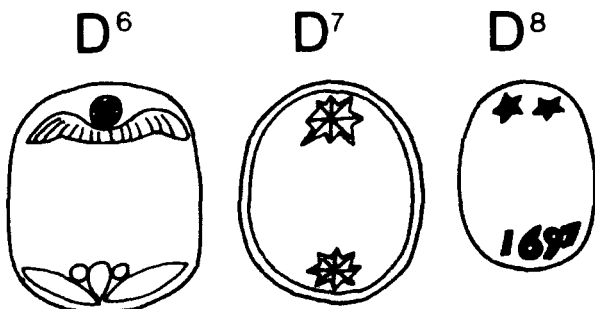
Type D



name only

foliage up

foliage down

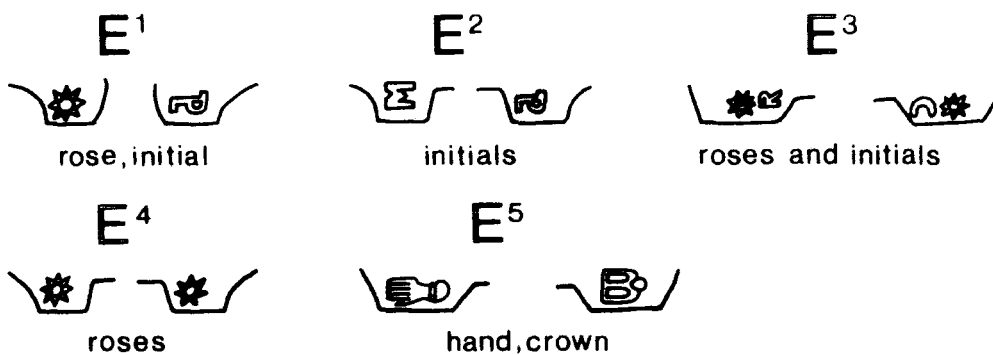


flower, leaves

leaves

stars, date

Type E



rose, initial

initials

roses and initials

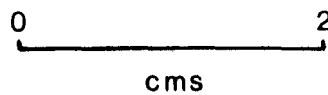
roses

hand, crown

Type F



vine

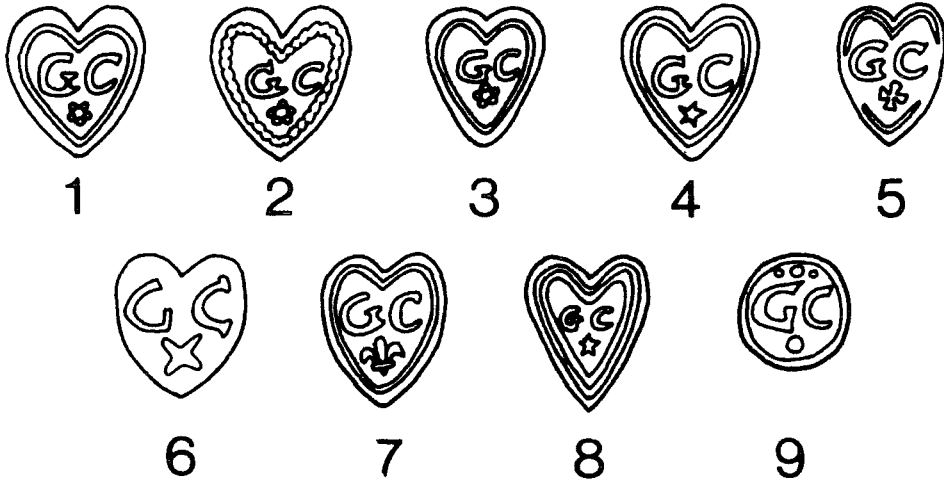


Note - Type E actual size

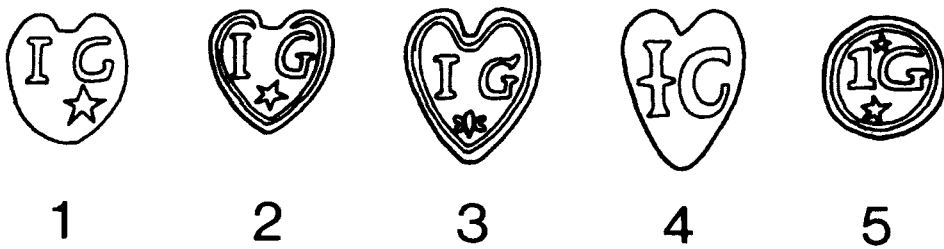
Figure 12b.

NEWCASTLE STAMPS

G. C.



John Grayson



Roger Rain



Figure 13a.

N. W.



1



2



3



4



5



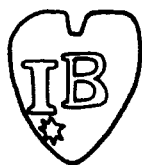
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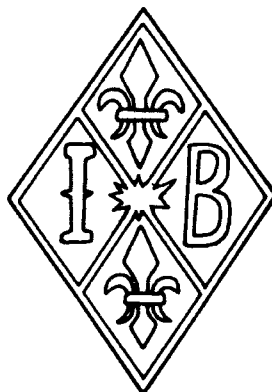
7

GATESHEAD STAMPS

John Bowman



1



2

George Carter

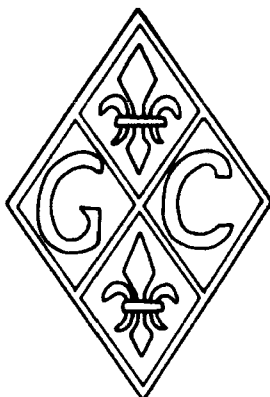
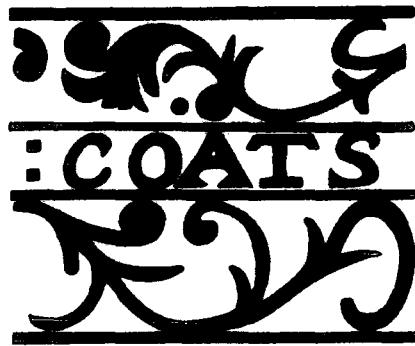
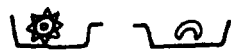


Figure 13b.

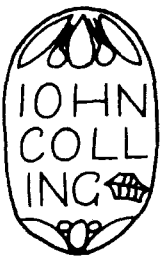
Hugh Coates



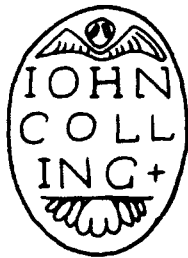
COLLING FAMILY



John



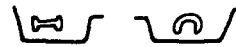
1



2



3



4

Robert



1



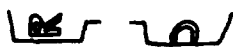
2



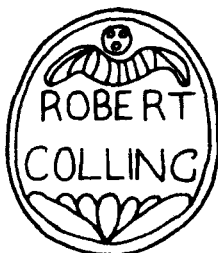
3



4



6



5



7



8

Edward Craggs



1



2



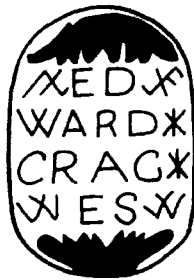
3



4



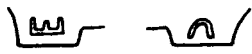
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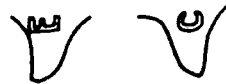
6



7



8

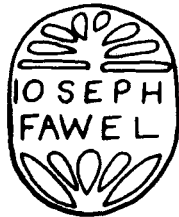


9

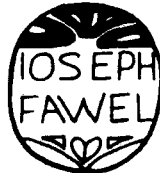
Joseph Fawell



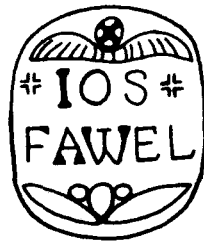
1



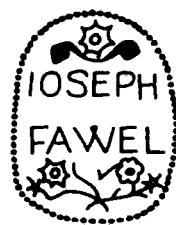
2



3



4



5

Figure 136.

William Harle



HASTINGS FAMILY



Arthur



1

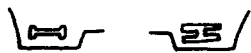


2

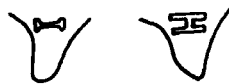
John



John



1



2

Figure 13e.

HOLMES FAMILY

Henry

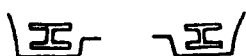


1



2

Henry



John

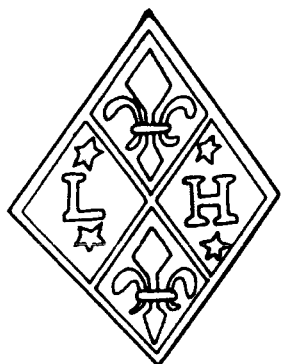


1



2

Leonard



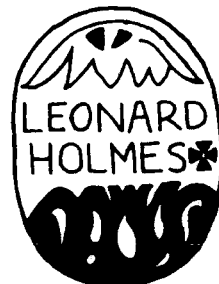
1



2



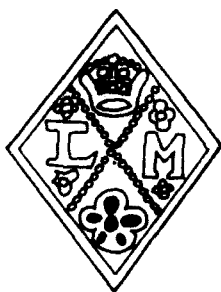
3



4

Figure 13f.

Luke Maxwell

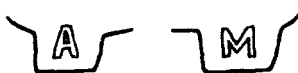


MOULD FAMILY

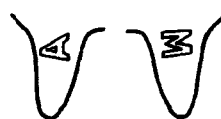
Arthur



1

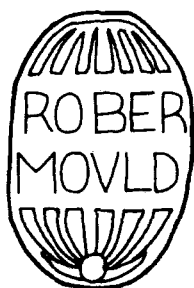


2

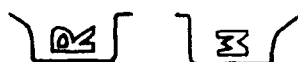


3

Robert



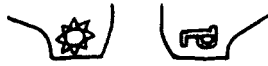
1



2

Figure 13g.

PARKE FAMILY



George



1



2

Michael



1



2



3



4



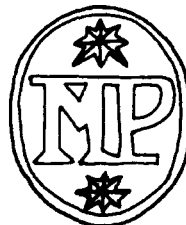
5



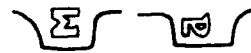
6



7



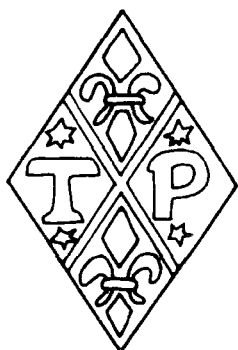
8



9

Figure 13h.

Thomas



1



2



3



4



5

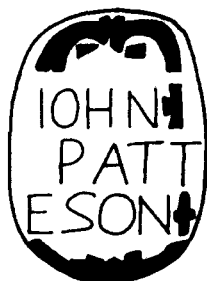


6



7

John Pattison



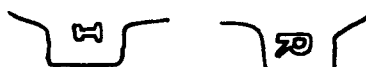
John Rodchester



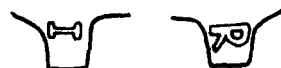
1



2



3



4

Figure 131.

William Sewell

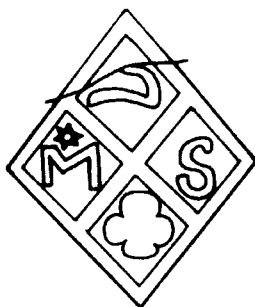


1



2

Michael Swadell

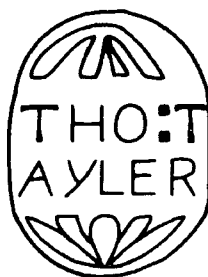


1



2

Thomas Taylor



John Thompson



1



2

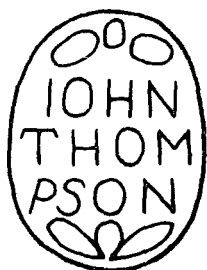


3



4

Figure 13f.



5

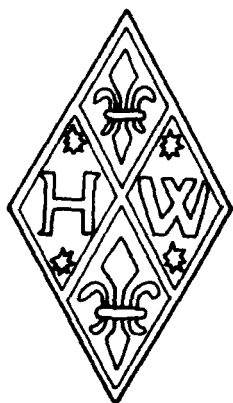


6



7

Henry Walker



1



2

Figure 13k.

Table 17. Stamp Catalogue.

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	<u>Newcastle.</u>				Pipe Number.
			Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	
<u>1. "G.C." (c 1635 - 1675).</u>							
1.	A3	Large letters over 5	8/64	1			1 BGP 243
		sepal rose. Plain	7/64	13	1a	3	BGP 356
		inner border.					BGP 382
							BGP 483
					2a	4	BGP 491
							BGP 591
							BGP 619
							BGP 662
					2b	3	BGP 520
							BGP 573
							BGP 672
							3 BGP 298
							BGP 616
							BGP 620
2	A3	Large letters over 5	8/64	2	2a	2	BGP 481
		sepal rose. Corded					BGP 487
		inner border.	7/64	1			1 JA67/DB/2
3	A3	Small letters over 5	9/64	1	2a	1	BGP 147
		sepal rose. Plain	8/64	7	2a	6	BGP 170
		inner border.					BGP 185
							BGP 196

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
3 contd.								BGP 355
								BGP 477
								BGP 715
							1	BGP 405
			7/64	16	1a	2		BGP 327
								BGP 469
					2a	10		BGP 257
								BGP 369
								BGP 397
								BGP 466
								BGP 467
								BGP 473
								BGP 476
								BGP 479
								BGP 617
								BGP 680
					2b	2		BGP 372
								BGP 470
							2	BGP 465
								BGP 471
			6/64	5	1a	1		BGP 468

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
3 contd.					1b	2		BGP 326
								BGP 370
					2a	2		BGP 475
								BGP 480
4.	A1	Large letters over 5	9/64	1	2a	1		BGP 485
		point star. Plain	8/64	2	2a	2		BGP 461
		inner border.						BGP 590
			7/64	7	2a	6		BGP 219
								BGP 253
								BGP 310
								BGP 505
								BGP 615
								BGP 618
							1	BGP 622
5.	A6	Large letters over	9/64	1	2b	1		BGP 488
		cross-fleurie.	7/64	9	2a	7		BGP 127
		Incomplete plain						BGP 394
		inner border.						BGP 395
								BGP 398
								BGP 482
								BGP 484
								BGP 489

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
5. contd.					2b	2		BGP 194 BGP 722
6.	A1	Crude letters over 4 point star.	7/64	1	2a	1		BGP 621
7.	A2	Large letters over fleur de lis. Plain inner border.	7/64	2	2b	2		BGP 486 BGP 542
8.	A3	Small letters over 5 sepal rose. Plain inner border, upon which 'G' impinges.	8/64	1	2a	1		BGP 214
			7/64	5	2b	3		BGP 371 BGP 396 BGP 472
					3a	1		BGP 478
							1	BGP 474
9.	A5	Large letters, 3 dots above and 1 below.	8/64	1			1	BGP 270

2. John Grayson (c 1653 - 1654).

1.	A1	Medium letters over 5 point star.	8/64	1	2a	1		BFP 272
			7/64	2	1b	1		BGP 419
					2b	1		BGP 524

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.					
2.	A1	Larger version of above. Plain inner border.	7/64	11	1b	1		BFP 180					
								2a	3	BGP 311			
										BGP 418			
					2b	6		BGP 589					
								BGP 260					
								BGP 459					
								BGP 534					
					3.	A2	Medium letters over fleur-de-lis. Plain inner border.	8/64	1	1b	2	1	BGP 543
													BGP 610
													2a
2b	3	BGP 417											
		BGP 612											
3a	2	BGP 707											
		BFP 148											
4.	A4	Large letters. Crossed I	8/64	1	2b	1	BFP 269						
							BGP 611						

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
5.	A1	Large letters. 5 point	8/64	1	2a	1		BFP 271
		star above and below.	7/64	2	2a	1		BFP 185
		Plain inner border.			3a	1		JA66/SD/4

3. Roger Rain (c 1698).

1.	D4	ROGER / RAIN .	7/64	3			3	BFP 74
		Foliate design above						BPK/215/2
		and below.						DMG83/69/4
			6/64	11	9	1		DMG83/41/2
							10	CLS/5
								BFP 12
								JA/Surface/1
								JA66/CR/3
								JA67/CL/1
								JA75/BJ/1
								JA78/EP/1
								DMG83/70/4
								DMG83/82/8
								DG85/3C/1

4. "N.W." (c 1635 - 1675).

1.	A1	Medium letters over 5	7/64	4	1a	3		BGP 404
		point star.						BGP 408
								BGP 414

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
1. contd.					2a	1		BGP 409
2.	A2	Medium letters over fleur-de-lis.	7/64	11	1a	7		BGP 360
								BGP 379
								BGP 380
								BGP 386
								BGP 407
								BGP 410
								BGP 412
							4	BGP 361
								BGP 416
								BGP 522
								BGP 599
3.	A4	Large letters. 2 dots above, 4 below.	8/64	3	3a	1		BFP 1
					3b	2		BGP 513
								BGP 670
			7/64	6	1a	1		BGP 507
					3a	1		BPK/1/10
					3b	1		BGP 411
							3	BFP 340
								BGP 413
								BPK/85/2
			6/64	1	2a	1		BFP 228

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
4.	A2	Large letters over	7/64	2	3b	1		BGP 608
		crude fleur-de-lis.					1	BGP 588
5.	B1	Small letters with	8/64	1	3b	1		BGP 607
		foliage above and below.	7/64	3	3b	3		BGP 506
								BGP 521
							BGP 605	
6.	B1	Medium letters with N	8/64	1			1	HLSCW72 F15
		reversed. Foliage above	7/64	4	3a	2		BGP 292
		and below.						BGP 341
					3b	2	BGP 548	
							BGP 604	
7.	A7	Octagonal stamp. Date over initials.	7/64					Le Cheminant 1981, 135, No. 42.

Gateshead

1. John Bowman. (c 1645 - 1689d).

1.	A1	Large letters over 7	7/64	3	2b	3		BGP 551
		point star.						BGP 598
								BGP 600
2.	C1	Lozenge-shaped stamp.	7/64	3			3	BFP 176
		Letters and fleur-de-lis						BFP 287
		in relief.						JA66/CP/2

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
<u>2. George Carter (c 1667 - 1677).</u>								
1.	C1	Lozenge-shaped stamp.	8/64	1			1	Cocks Collection
		Letters and fleur-de-lis in relief.	7/64	1			1	JA66/OF/1
<u>3. Hugh Coates (c 1792 - 1810).</u>								
1.	F	Rouletted stamp on stem. : COATS , with vine above and below.	5/64	1			1	HLS73SG BU
<u>4. Colling Family</u>								
1.	E1	Rose on left heel, C on right heel.	7/64	2			2	JA69/AS/1 JA71/BN/1
			6/64	2			2	DMG83/18/3 DMG83/47/3
<u>5. John Colling (c 1706 - 1729d).</u>								
1.	D4	IOHN/COLL/ING Tobacco leaf at end of name. Foliate design above and below.	7/64	1			1	JS73/FE/1
			6/64	1			1	JA65/AGX/2
			5/64	1			1	DMG83/70/5

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
2.	D6	IOHN/COLL/ING+	7/64	1			1	HLSCW72/F15
		Foliate design above and below.	6/64	2			2	JA66/CJ/1 JA66/OH/2
3.	D6	IOHN/ OL /IN	5/64	1			1	JA78/DG/5
		Foliate design above and, probably, below. Relief.						
4.	E2	I on left heel, C on right heel.	6/64	2	13	1		JA71/11/1
							1	JAUS/3
<u>6. Robert Colling (c 1700 - 1721d).</u>								
1.	D4	ROB/COLL/ING Foliate design above and below.	7/64	4			4	Cocks Collection JAUS/1 JA66/CA/1 JA66/ID/1 *
			6/64	4			4	JA65/AGY/1 JA66/AK/1 JA66/BC/1 JA78/DL/2
2.	D2 or D4	ROB/COLL/ING Foliate design below and, probably, above.	6/64	2			2	JA63/EB/1 JA78/DG/1

(Note. * occurs with Stamp No. 8).

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
3.	D4	OB/COLL/ NG Foliate design above and probably below.	7/64	1			1	HLSCW72/F14
4.	D3	ROBE /T.CO /ING Foliate design above and probably below.	U	1			1	HLSCW/1
5.	D6	ROBERT/COLLING Foliate design above and below.	7/64	8	13	1	6	HLS CW72/15b + HLS73/SG/OD/238 JA66/AK/2 JA66/BX/1 JA70/GQ/1 JA78/DF/1 JA78/EC/7
			6/64	4			4	HLSCW72/F2 JA78/DG/1 JA78/DL/1 JA78/HD/1
6.	E2	R on left heel, C on right heel.	7/64	1	13	1		HLSCW72/15b +
7.	E3	*R on left heel, *C on right heel.	7/64	2	13	1	1	JA66/VE/1 JA73/AM/1
			6/64	1	13	1		JA66/CQ/5

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
8.	E5	Gauntlet on left heel, Crown on right heel.	7/64	1	13	1		JA70/I.D/1

(Note. Stamp 8 occurs on a pipe with stamp 1).

7. Edward Craggs (c 1678 - 1717d).

1.	C2	Lozenge-shaped stamp with letters, crown and rose in relief.	8/64	3			3	BFP 102 BFP 159 BFP 220
			7/64	2			2	C72/AJ/7 JA78/HB/1
2.	D5	EDWA/RD:CR/AGE ^e Foliate design above punctuated name.	8/64	7	8	1	6	BFP 235 C72/AH/2 BFP 121 BFP 144 BFP 145 JA65/AN/1 JA78/DN/1
			7/64	8			8	BFP 99 BFP 118 BFP 132 BFP 153 BFP 154 BFP 211

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
2. contd.								JA71/IN/1 ULX65/1
			6/64	3			3	BFP 157a DMG83/69/5 JA75/DX/1
3.	D5	EDWA/RD:CR/AGE 2 Foliate design above and below.	8/64 7/64 6/64	1 2 1			1 1 1	C72/AK/1 C72/AT/4 Cocks Collection.
4.	D4	EDWAR/DCRAG/ES Foliate design above and below.	8/64	3	8	1		JA65/FD/1 ULX65/2 BFP 223 Cocks Collection.
5.	D4	EDWC/RAGE 2 Foliate design above and below,	7/64	6	9	1	5	BFP 134 BFP 236 BFP 247 BFP 288 Cocks Collection.
6.	D5	ED/WARD/CRAG/ES Foliate design above and below.	7/64	4			4	HLSCW72/F15 JA66/BX/2 JA66/CQ/1 JA66/CQ/2 ULX65/3
			U	1			1	JA66/CN/1

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
7.	D6	*E*C* Foliate design above and below.	7/64	6			6	JA/65/AGX/1 JA65/GA/1 JA66/BX/3 JA73/BM/1 JA73/CV/1 JA78/DX/4
			6/64	6			6	JA66/CR/1 JA66/CR/2 JA66/SK/1 JA78/DV/1 JA78/ET/3 JS73/MA/1
8.	E2	E on left heel, C on right heel.	7/64	2	12	2		HLSCW72/F15b JA66/MP/1
			6/64	1	13	1		JA73/BE/1
9.	E2	E on left spur, C on right spur.	7/64	2			2	JA73/FM/1 JA75/GK/1
			6/64	1	9	1		JA65/AGC/1
<u>8. Joseph Fawell (c 1693 - 1708d).</u>								
1.	D5	IOSE/PH:FA/WEL: Foliate design above and below.	7/64	6			6	DMG83/70/1 JAUS/2 JA69/FN/1

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
1. contd.								JA71/NO/1
								JA75/CF/1
								JA78/EC/1
			6/64	16	9	1		KG/1
							15	DMG83/69/3
								DMG83/70/2
								DMG83/95/2
								JA65/AHZ/2
								JA65/LF/2
								JA66/AF/1
								JA66/AT/1
								JA66/AW/2
								JA66/BC/2
								JA66/CQ/3
								JA66/CQ/4
								JA66/VY/1
								JA67/BJ/1
								JA78/AR/1
								JS73/QZ/1
2.	D2	IOSEPH/FAWEL	7/64	4			4	CLS/2
		Foliate design above						Cocks Collection.
		and below.						JA65/EC/1
								JA71/CA/1

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
2. contd.			6/64	4			4	BFP 101 JA63/EU/1 JA73/BF/1 PB/HS79YU/1
3.	D2	IOSEPH/FAWEL Foliate design above and below.	7/64	3			3	JA65/AHZ/1 JA66/QD/1 JA78/DN/3
			6/64	11			11	DMG83/70/3 JA65/AKV/1 JA65/LF/1 JA66/BD/1 JA66/CL/1 JA66/VD/1 JA69/BI/1 JA69/GR/1 JA70/CR/1 JA75/CF/3 JA78/DL/3
4.	D6	+IOS+/FAWEL Foliate design above and below.	7/64	2			2	JA65/FO/1 JA73/BJ/1

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
5.	D6	IOSEPH/FAWEL Foliate design above and below.	7/64	6			6	DRB JA63/AK/1 JA66/FT/1 JA66/UX/1 JA75/CX/1 JA78/DX/2
			6/64	4			4	DMG83/24/1 DMG83/40/1 JA65/NO/1 JA66/PW/1
			5/64	1			1	JA69/CT/1
<u>9. William Harle (c 1679).</u>								
1.	D5	W~/HARL/E Foliate design above and below.	8/64	11	6	1	10	JA66/CL/2 JAUS/3 JA65/ABY/1 JA65/AFY/1 JA66/AT/2 JA66/AU/1 JA66/CS/2 JA69/EH/1 JA71/LD/1 JA73/CB/1 JA73/HB/1

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
1. contd.			7/64	21	6	1		JA66/CL/3
							20	BF63/CL/3
								BFP 199
								JA63/AF/1
								JA65/ABK/1
								JA65/AGY/2
								JA65/GE/1
								JA66/HT/1
								JA66/AK/1
								JA66/CQ/6
								JA66/SD/1
								JA66/SF/1
								JA66/SK/2
								JA66/XW/1
								JA67/DB/1
								JA70/FS/1
								JA70/FW/1
								JA73/AH/1
								JA73/DI/1
								JA73/DN/1
								JA78/BY/1

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
<u>10. Hastings Family.</u>								
1.	E1	Rose on left spur, H on right spur.	6/64	3	8	1		BPK/1 CTB/7
					9	1		BPK/215/5
							1	BPK/226/6
<u>11. Arthur Hastings (c1680 - 1722d).</u>								
1.	D5	ARTH/VR:HAI/STINGS Foliate design above and below.	8/64	1			1	L.J. Edwards.
2.	D3	RTHU/HAISTI/NGS: Foliate design above and below.	7/64	3			3	BFP 206 DMG83/77/3 HLSCW72/F14
			6/64	6			6	DMG83/50/2 JA65/AGD/1 JA65/GA/2 JA66/FT/2 JA78/DX/1 JA78/ET/1
<u>12. John Hastings I (c 1672 - 1720d).</u>								
1.	D5	+IOHN+/HASTINS Foliate design above and below.	8/64	1			1	BPK/2/3
			7/64	5			5	BPK/274/5 BPK/274/6

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
1. contd.								JA63/BE/1
								JA66/ER/2
								JA78/DG/3
			6/64	7			7	BPK/82/US/1
								DMG83/18/1
								DMG83/47/1
								JA66/BK/5
								JA66/SK/4
								JA71/JR/1
								JA73/CP/1

13. John Hastings II (c 1720 - 1740).

1.	E2	I on left heel, H on right heel.	7/64	6	10	2		DG85/22/1
								DG85/22/2
					13	2		DMG83/47/6
								JA78/DK/1
							2	DG85/22/3
								DG85/22/4
			6/64	15	12	2		DMG83/69/1.1
								JA67/BK/1
					13	3		GLS/A74/1
								DMG83/40/2
								JA63/BF/1

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
1. contd.							10	CLS/4 DG85/30/2 DMG83/55/4 HLS73/SG/BU JA67/DQ/1 JA67/EM/1 JA69/AL/2 JA71/BN/2 JA73/DJ/2 JA78/DG/6
			5/64	3	13	2		JA63/AL/1 JA65/AAK/5
2.	E2	I on left spur, H on right spur.	6/64	1			1 1	JA66/AV/2 DMG83/55/4
<u>14. Henry Holmes I. (c1687 - 1699d).</u>								
1.	D5	HENRY/HOLM/ES	8/64	1	8	1		ULX65/6
		Foliate design above and below.	7/64	5	8	2		CL /23 ULX65/4
							3	CL/28 CL/38 PU/3

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
1. contd.			6/64	2			2	DRB/1 HLSCW72/F15
			5/64	1			1	ULX65/5
2.	D4	HENRY/HOLM/ES	7/64	2			2	DMG83/47/2
		Foliate design above and below.	6/64	4			4	HFF82/B DRB/2 KG/3 PU/1 PU/2

15. Henry Holmes II, (c 1729d).

1.	E2	H on left heel, H on right heel.	6/64	5	10 13	1 4		PB/TV78/AG/4 BFP 6 CLS/AI/22 CLS/AI/26 DMG83/22/3
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16. John Holmes, (c 1675).

1.	D5	IOH /HOL /ES	6/64	2			2	HLSCW72/F14 HLS73SG/10/161
		Foliate design above and below.						
2.	D4	IOHN/HOLMS	7/64	1			1	1976/10 HCW/1
		Foliate design above and below.	6/64	1			1	JA73/BD/1

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
<u>17. Leonard Holmes I, (c 1671 - 1707d).</u>								
1.	C1	Lozenge-shaped stamp.	8/64	1	6	1		ULX65/32
		Letters and fleur-de-	7/64	5	6	1		ULX65/33
		lis. Star above and					4	BFP 335
		below each letter.						CL/50
		Relief.						HLSCW72/F14
			6/64	2				HLSCW72/F15b
							2	BFP 76
								JA66/CR/4
2.	D1	LEO/NARD/HOLM/ES	8/64	1			1	829/7
		Name only.	7/64	3			3	HLS73/SGOW/65
								1976/10HCW/1
			6/64	2			2	BFP 65
								PB/HS79GF/1
3.	D5	LEO/NARD/HOLX/MES	8/64	4			4	BFP 152
		Foliate design above						CL/40
		and below.						Cocks Collection
			7/64	6	6	1		Cocks Collection
								ULX65/31

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore. No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
3. contd.						5	BFP 291 CL/42 HP81/SGA/223 JA66/AU/2 JA66/DK/1
4.	D5	LEONARD/HOLMESX Foliate design above and below. Cross after name.	8/64	3	8	2	CL/21 CL/22
			7/64	5		1	DMG83/108/1
						5	BFP 35 BFP 82 BFP 183 BFP 292 HP81/SGA/52
			6/64	1		1	JS73/EI/1
<u>18. Luke Maxwell, (c 1671 - 1678d).</u>							
1.	C2	Lozenge-shaped stamp. Letters and crown and rose. 4 sepal flower above and below each letter. Relief.	8/64	1		1	JA67/DS/1

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
<u>19. Arthur Mould, (c 1713 - 1736).</u>								
1.	E2	A on left heel, M on right heel.	6/64	12	13	4		BFP 25 BFP 26 C72/AM/2 JS76/AK/2
							8	JA66/CQ/10 JA69/AP/1 JA69/BM/1 JA69/DF/1 JA69/DF/2 JA69/EV/1 JA71/HR/1 JA78/DL/7
			5/64	1			1	JA69/CU/2
2.	E2	A on left heel, M on right heel.	6/64	1			1	JA63/FO/2
			5/64	4	13	1		JA67/HA/1
							3	JA69/AE/1 JA69/JS/1 JA71/NO/2
3.	E2	A on left spur, M on right spur.	5/64	2	14	2		JA65/AGY/2 JA67/HK/1

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
<u>20. Robert Mould, (c 1659 - 1703d).</u>								
1.	D4	ROBER/MOULD Foliate design above and below.	7/64	7			7	Cocks Collection Cocks Collection HLSCW72/F15 HCW 1976 JA66/CH/1 JA66/CK/1 JA78/FH/1
			6/64	8			8	DMG83/82/5 DMG83/82/6 DMG83/95/1 HLS73/SGMK/1 JA66/CQ/8 JA66/SF/3 JA70/AAR/1 JA78/EC/4 JA75/GF/1
2.	E2	R on left heel, M on right heel.	5/64	1	13	1		
<u>21. Parke Family.</u>								
1.	E1	Rose on left heel, P on right heel.	7/64	1			1	JA78/DL/8
			6/64	3	13	2		DRB/4 JA67/SZ/1
							1	DMG83/24/2

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
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22. George Parke, (c 1695 - 1706d).

1.	D5	GEOR:/PARK+ Foliate design above and below.	7/64	4			4	BFP 252 C72/AJ/2 C72/ET/1 JA75/DK/1
			6/64	1			1	BFP 123
2.	D8	GEOR/PARK/1697 Two stars above name.	7/64	2	8	1	1	BPK/263/1 DG85/13/2
			6/64	4			4	BFP 70 DMG83/82/3 DMG83/82/4 JA65/OH/1

23. Michael Parke, (c 1692 - 1737d).

1.	D5	MIC:./PARK: Foliate design above and below punctuated name.	8/64	1			1	BPK80/1/1
			7/64	8	9	1	7	BFP 284 BFP 374 BPK/2/1 CLS/ZI/1 HP81/SGA/134 JA63/AD/2 JA65/OJ/1 JA78/DP/1

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
1. contd.			6/64	4			4	DU/1 JA63/EB/2 JA66/BG/1 JA78/CU/1
2.	D5	MIC:/PARK Foliate design above and below punctuated name.	7/64	5			5	BPK/1 CTB/1 BPK/226/1 BPK80/1/9 CLS/Z2/1 JA/US/5
			6/64	3			3	BFP 217 BFP 289 MCD/ 4
3.	D2	MICHAL/PARKE Foliate design above and below.	7/64	8	8	1	7	ULX65/29 BFP 43 BFP 238 BFP 253 DMG83/69/1 DMG83/69/2 DMG83/77/2 JA/US/3
			6/64	4			4	BFP 81 BFP 261

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
3. contd.								DMG83/48/1 DMG83/82/2
4.	D2	MICHAEL/PARKE Foliate design above and below.	7/64	6			6	C72/AT/3 CLS/A38/2 DMG83/77/1 DRB/2 DRB/8 NM63/BA/1
			6/64	5			5	BFP 87 BFP 89 BPK/32/1 DMG83/55/1 DMG83/55/2
5.	D4	MICHAL/ ARKE Foliate design above and below.	7/64	2			2	BPK/2/2 DRB/1
			6/64	3			3	JA66/SK/3 JA78/DX/4 JA78/ET/4
6.	D4	MICH/PARK Foliate design above and below.	7/64	3			3	JA66/DQ/1 JA66/SF/2 JA78/EC/2

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
6. contd.			6/64	7	13	1		NCC/2
							6	HLS73/SG02/237
								JA66/AV/1
								JA66/CQ/7
								JA66/OH/1
								JA66/SD/2
								JA69/BI/2
7.	D2	MIC/PARK	7/64	2	8	1		BFP 86
		Foliate design above					1	BPK/1 CTB/2
		and below.	6/64	12			12	BFP 146
								CLS/A62/1
								Cocks Collection
								DG85/15/3
								DMG83/US/1
								DMG83/50/1
								DMG83/82/1
								HLS73/BTI/SG
								JA63/FO/1
								JA66/FT/4
								JA75/DN/1
								KG/4

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
8.	D7	MP	7/64	1			1	JA73/AF/1
		Tobacco leaf above and below. Inner border.	6/64	3			3	JA67/BC/1 JA75/GG/1 JA78/AF/2
9.	E2	M on left heel, P on right heel.	7/64	1	13	1		CLS/A61/1
			6/64	35	12	3		CLS/A26/1 JA78/JL/1 ULX65/30
					13	19		BFP 24 BPK/274/27 CLS/1 CLS/A1/14 CLS/A1/15 CLS/A1/16 CLS/A1/17 CLS/A1/19 CLS/A36/1 CLS/A38/13 CLS/A38/14 CLS/A38/15 CLS/A73/1 CLS/A73/2

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
9. contd.								CLS/A93/1
								CLS/A95/1
								CLS/A98/1
								HLSCW72/F15
								JA70/AV/1
							13	BPK/226/7
								CLS/A1/20
								DMG83/41/1
								JA63/CA/1
								JA65/AGZ/1
								JA65/AHZ/4
								JA71/GU/1
								JA73/EK/1
								JA73/GE/1
								JA78/BZ/1
								JA78/DV/2
								JA78/DX/5
								JA78/LZ/1
			5/64	1			1	JA70/AAJ/1
			U	1			1	CLS/A1/18

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
<u>24. Thomas Parke (c 1667 - 1687).</u>								
1.	C1	Lozenge-shaped stamp. Letters and fleur-de- lis. Star above and below each letter. Relief.	8/64 7/64 U	3 1 1			3 1 1	DMG83/7/1 DRB/3 DRB/10 CL/52 DRB/9
2.	D5	THO+/PARK Foliate design above and below.	8/64 7/64	3 18		8 3	3 15	BFP 248 C72/EU/2 Cocks Collection CL/13 CL/24 ULX65/10 BFP 58 BFP 97 BFP 171 BFP 259 BFP 293 BFP 294 BGP 366 CL/15 CL/29 CL/34

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
2. contd.								Cocks Collection
								Cocks Collection
								CLS/3
								DRB/4
								NCC/1
			6/64	1	8	1		CL/25
3.	D5	THO+/PARK	7/64	10	6	3		DMG83/18/2
		Foliate design above						ULX65/8
		and below name.						ULX65/9
							7	BFP 200
								BFP 205
								CL/41
								CL/44
								DG85/13/1
								DMG83/99/1
								MCD/2
			6/64	1			1	DMG83/82/7
4.	D5	HO+/ ARK	7/64	1			1	CL/39
		Foliate design above						
		and below.						

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
5.	D3	THO:/PARK	8/64	1			1	BFP 242
		Foliate design above	7/64	8			8	BPK80/1/2
		and below punctuated						BPK/274/2
		name.						C72/AT/1
								C72/AT/2
								C72/BB/1
								Cocks Collection
								Cocks Collection
								MCD/3
					6/64	6	8	1
6.	D5	THOMAS/PARKX ♥	8/64	1			1	BFP 262
		Foliate design above	7/64	3	8	1		ULX65/11
		and below. Cross and					2	CL/30
		heart after name.						PB/NK/1
7.	D6	xTHOx/PARKE	7/64	2			2	BFP 33
		Foliate design above						JA78/ET/5
		and below.						

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
7. contd.			6/64	8			8	BPK/274/1 DM/59U/1 JA65/AGC/2 JA65/AHZ/3 JA66/CS/1 JA66/DM/1 JA66/DO/1 JA73/CJ/1
			5/64	1			1	JA78/EC/3
<u>25. John Patteson, (c 1663 - 1675d).</u>								
1.	D5	IOHN+/PATT/ESON+ Foliate design above and below.	7/64	4	8	1	1	ULX65/14 CL/35 JA63/BN/1 ULX65/15
			6/64	5	8	3	3	CL/46 ULX65/12 ULX65/13
							2	CL/31 CL/37

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.	
<u>26. John Rochester (cl688 - 1718d).</u>									
1.	D4	IOHN/RODCH/ESTER Foliate design above and below.	8/64	1			1	BFP 167	
				3			3	BFP 8 JA65/AAK/1 PU/1	
				7	9	1	BFP 52		
			6/64	11	1		BFP 251		
						5	BFP 290 JA65/LF/3 JA65/NO/2 JA66/ER/1 JS76/AK/1		
2.	D3	IOHN:RODCH/ESTER Foliate design above and below punctuated name.	7/64	7			7	BFP 80 BFP 105 JA65/KL/1 JA66/QP/1 JA73/AX/1 JA78/DL/5 JA78/DL/6	
				9			9	BF64/BE/1 BFP 13	
			6/64						

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
2. contd.								BFP 59 BFP 201 BGP 365 JA65/F0/2
3.	E2	I on left heel, R on right heel.	6/64	3			3	BFP 23 JA63/DE/1 JA70/DA/1
4.	E2	I on left spur, R on right spur.	6/64	1			1	BFP 20
<u>27. William Sewell, (c 1646 - 1651d).</u>								
1.	A4	Letters in relief.	8/64	2	2a	1		BGP 664
					2b	1		BGP 595
			7/64	2	2a	2		BGP 462 BGP 603
			6/64	1	2a	1		BFP 108
2.	A5	Letters in relief above pelleted fleur- de-lis. Pelleted inner border.	7/64	2	2b	2		BGP 535 BGP 572

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
<u>28. Michael Swaddel, (c 1670 - 1696).</u>								
1.	C2	Lozenge-shaped stamp. Letters and crown and rose. Star above the 'M'. In relief.	7/64	1			1	DRB/7
2.	D5	MICAEL/SWADX/EL Foliate design above and below.	8/64 7/64	1 5	8	4	1	JS73/AD/1 ULX64/1 ULX/65/16 ULX65/17 ULX65/18 BFF 372
<u>29. Thomas Taylor, (c 1697 - 1708).</u>								
1.	D5	THO:T/AYLER Foliate design above and below punctuated name.	7/64 6/64	2 1			2 1	HP81/SGA/57 HP81/SGA/99 HLSCW72/F15
<u>30. John Thompson, (c 1683 - 1690d, and c 1705 - 1713d).</u>								
1.	D1	IOHN/TOMP/2 ON Name only.	7/64	2			2	BPK80/1/3 C72/AJ/8

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
2.	D5	IOH N +/THOMP/SONX Foliate design above and below. Cross after name.	8/64	2			2	JA63/AD/1
								JA66/BF/1
			7/64	3			3	BFP 100
								CL/33
3.	D5	IOH N +/THOMP/SONX Foliate design above and below. Cross after name.	6/64	1	8	1		ULX65/19
			8/64	3	8	1		CL/5
							2	BFP 254
								ULX65/24
			7/64	7			7	BFP 182
								BGP 367
								BPK1SG/1
								C72/AR/1
					CL/36			
					DMG83/41/3			
					DRE/5			
			6/64	4	8	3	CL/16	
							CL/26	
							CL/27	
						1	C72/AC/1	

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
4.	D4	IOHN/ HOM/SON Foliate design above and below.	7/64	4			4	Cocks Collection JA65/MO/1 JA66/UH/1 JA78/KC/1
			6/64	3			3	BPK/274/4 JA78/DX/3 JA78/ET/2
5.	D4	IOHN/THOM/PSON Foliate design above and below.	7/64	2	8	1	1	ULX65/21 BFP 155
6.	D2	IOHN/THOM/PSON Foliate design above and below.	7/64	4			4	BPK/274/3 HLSCW72/F15 JA66/UX/2 JA78/BC/1
			6/64	13			13	DMG83/47/4 JA65/AAK/6 JA66/CK/2 JA66/CP/1 JA66/CQ/9 JA66/VD/2 JA67/BZ/1 JA73/AZ/1

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type.	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
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6. contd.

JA78/CQ/1
 JA78/BE/1
 JA78/DG/1
 JA78/DL/4
 JS73/CE/1

7.	D3	IOHN+/THOM:/PSO+ Foliate design above and below punctuated name.	7/64	7	8	2		BFP 187
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5
 ULX65/20
 BFP 140
 BFP 246
 CLS/A19/1
 JA65/LF/4
 MCD/1
 2
 ULX65/22
 ULX65/23
 BFP 120
 MCD/5

			6/64	4	8	2		
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ULX65/22
 ULX65/23
 BFP 120
 MCD/5

31. Henry Walker, (c 1674 - 1699d).

1.	C1	Lozenge-shaped stamp. Letters and fleur-de- lis. Star above and below each letter. Relief.	8/64	2			2	BFP 219
			6/64	3	8	1		JA63/EB/4 BFP 96
							2	BFP 79 BFP 286

BFP 219
 JA63/EB/4
 BFP 96
 BFP 79
 BFP 286

Stamp No.	Stamp Type.	Description.	Stem Bore.	No.	Bowl Type	No.	Damaged.	Pipe Number.
2.	D4	HENRE/WALKER	7/64	4	8	3		BFP 168
		Foliate design above						CL/20
		and below.						ULX65/7
			6/64	4	8	1		Cocks Collection
							3	BFP 98
								BFP 172
								BFP 260
								C72/AL/1

CHAPTER NINE.

TOBACCO-PIPEMAKERS AND TOBACCONISTS : THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD.

Apart from clay tobacco-pipes, largely discovered during archaeological excavations, the extant archaeological evidence for the seventeenth and eighteenth century tobacco-pipemakers and tobacconists of Newcastle and Gateshead is limited. The family tombstones of the Partis and Davidson families can be found in the north aisle of St. Nicholas' Cathedral, that of the Harvey family in St. Andrew's Churchyard, and those of Thomas Todd and Thomas Waugh in All Saints' Churchyard (Plates 7,8 . Appendix Two). In the Chancel of St. John's Church is a plaque, dated 1724 , naming the tobacconist John Coulter as a Churchwarden (Plate 1). In 1790 James Wilson, tobacconist, was recorded living on the north side of Sandhill, Newcastle (W.D.d., 47). The buildings of that period survive, but it is uncertain which one was inhabited by Wilson. That is the only example of a building occupied by a tobacconist or pipemaker known to have survived from the period in question. In Gateshead the groundplan and location of the dwelling house of John Bowman, pipemaker, is known, as is the location of a property successively occupied by the pipemakers George Parke and John Thompson II. However, subsequent development of these sites, in Hillgate and High Street, would suggest that little if any of the archaeological evidence has survived (see Chapter Five). In Newcastle it is possible that the cellars of the house and shop of Thomas Partis I may survive, although probably severely damaged by service-trenches. The site of these adjoining premises, slightly to the south of the west end of St. Nicholas' Cathedral, has been identified from evidence drawn from several documentary sources (see Chapter Six). The remainder of the archaeological evidence for the pre-1800 pipemakers and tobacconists awaits discovery.

Consideration must be given to the possible nature of the archaeological evidence. The identification of the former premises of a tobacconist purely by archaeological means would require the retrieval of identifiable tobacco remains from the archaeological record. The large amount of tobacco stored in Thomas Partis' cellar at the time of his death in 1669 (D.P.U.D., T23 1669) was the only item that could have identified those premises as belonging to a

tobacconist. Unless that house was destroyed by fire and a cellar-full of charred tobacco filled in, or flooding destroyed both stock and cellar, it is unlikely that such premises could be identified by archaeological means alone. In contrast, the premises of a pipemaker could be identified by the presence of a kiln, kiln debris, deposits of pipe clay, or an unusually large number of clay pipes. With regard to the latter point, it must be remembered that William Wilkinson, tobacconist, had such a quantity of pipes at the time of his death in 1670 (D.P.U.D. A32I 1670 - see Appendix One).

To date no pipemaker's kiln has been discovered in North East England. During excavations in Back Silver Street, Durham, during 1975 - 1976, large amounts of pipes and kiln debris were found. It was known from documentary evidence that pipemakers had been active in that area during the nineteenth century, but no kiln was discovered (Clipson, 1980, 109 - 126). Elsewhere in the country a number of pipe kilns have been excavated in recent years, including examples in Southwark and Bristol. Such excavations have shown that pipe kilns were basically of the updraught-type with the ash pit and stoking pit usually dug into the ground. The ash pit is below the fire-box which, in turn, is below the firing chamber. Fire bars separate the fire-box and ash pit. The firing chamber was divided into an outer chamber for the fire, and an inner chamber for the pipes. The inner chamber or muffle was constructed in-situ with pipe clay and reinforced with pipes and pipestems from previous kilns. The fragmentary remains of the muffle are the most characteristic finds from a pipe kiln site. It has been shown that pipe kilns evolved into very sophisticated and specialised structures. The spread of kiln technology requires co-operation between pipemakers, movement of skilled tradesmen, and the establishment of new workshops by those setting up business after completing their apprenticeship (Peacey, 1982, 8 - 16).

Consideration must then be given to the question of where such archaeological evidence might survive. In the vast majority of cases it is only possible to determine in which Parish the various pipemakers and tobacconists lived and / or worked (Tables 18,19). However, it becomes increasingly possible during the eighteenth century to identify and locate the streets in which they lived and / or worked (Table 20, Figure 1). The range of documentary evidence emphasises the importance of the area incorporating Side, Sandhill and Quayside for the tobacconist trade (see Chapter Six), and the Parish of All Saints for the Newcastle

pipemakers (see Chapter Five). The same sources show that the Gateshead pipemakers were spread throughout that small town during this period.

Subsequent development has almost certainly destroyed much of the archaeological evidence. In Newcastle Balygate now lies beneath the eastern half of the Central Railway Station, and Pilgrimgate beneath the modern junction of Pilgrim Street and Northumberland Street. Nineteenth century toilets have probably destroyed all archaeological evidence on the west side of the old King Street. A cellared building of eighteenth century date, if not earlier, was discovered during excavations near the south gate tower of the Black Gate. This is the only building of the period, for which evidence survives, in King Street (HARBOTTLE and ELLISON, 1981, 94). In Gateshead the building of Tyne Bridge destroyed the east side of Bottle Bank and the western ends of Church Street and Hillgate. The latter included the site of John Bowman's house. The modern road approaches to the Bridge overlie the sites of Tollbooth and the property occupied by George Parke and John Thompson II. A major source of archaeological destruction in both towns is the large number of nineteenth and twentieth century cellars.

In Newcastle there would appear to be just one area where pipe kilns and similar evidence might still be recoverable. I have named this the "Newcastle All Saints Research Area", or N.A.S.R.A. (Figure 14). That part of it bounded by Pandon, Milk Market, Quayside and Broad Chare comes within the scope of the Newcastle Quayside Archaeological Project being conducted by the Archaeological Unit for North East England. Research has shown that that area may be relatively free of cellars (McCombie and O'Brien, 1983, figs. 7 & 8). The remainder of the N.A.S.R.A. area has not been subject to a similar study. However, large portions of the whole area are now clear of buildings and it would seem to be a prime subject for a detailed research project similar to, and perhaps allied with, the Quayside Project. Whilst even approximate locations for the twenty four pipemakers recorded within All Saints' Parish are unknown, it is not unreasonable to assume that some pipe kilns existed in this particular area, and that some may still be recoverable archaeologically. A similar research area could be established in Gateshead incorporating Pipewellgate, the west side of Bottle Bank, Hillgate, and the west side of Church Street.

Future research in this field must have several aims. Firstly, by documentary methods locate as precisely as possible the dwellings and workplaces of pipemakers and tobacconists. Secondly, to alert archaeologists working in those areas to the possibility of evidence related to these trades. Thirdly, to liase with the Local Authority Planning Department in order that "watching briefs" may be conducted when redevelopment etc. is done in areas of possible interest. Fourthly, to locate and excavate a number of pipe kilns. Whilst the development of the tobacco-pipe in Newcastle and Gateshead until c 1800 is now understood, nothing is known about the kilns in which they were fired. It is therefore important to locate and excavate a number of pipe kilns ranging in date from the early sixteenth century until c 1800. This would allow the local evolution of pipe kilns to be established and compared with that of pipe kilns elsewhere.

Parish List of Newcastle Tobacco-pipemakers.

All Saints Parish		St. Andrews Parish	
Thomas Allen	c1651 - 1657	Stephen Craister	c1673 - 1676
Richard Calder	c1643 - 1644d	George Errington	c1688 - 1692
John Cheseaman	c1649	George Grenton	c1690
John Dixon	c1772	Stevan Potter	c1669
John Grayson	c1653 - 1654	Edward Sandelings	c1670
John Jobson	c1731 - 1735	Robert Stougenes	c1661d
Thomas Jobson	c1733	Edward Walter	c1779
John Lyons	c1784	Edward Wiggam	c1682
Ralph Madely	c1649 - 1657	Richard Williamson	c1663 - 1667
Robert Mitchel	c1764 - 1777		
James Murray	c1746	St. Johns Parish	
Roger Postell	c1658 - 1659	James Morris	c1714
William Poulson	c1689	John Morris	c1748
Roger Rain	c1698		
Edmund Robinson	c1655 - 1656	St. Nicholas Parish	
Edward Sandelings	c1672 - 1675	William Craggs	c1712
John Scott	c1765	Thomas Dodds	c1690
John Shoebread	c1690 - 1695	Stephen Fife	c1680
George Smith	c1715	Bartholomew Radcliffe	c1734d
Robert Stringfields	c1655	John Tennant	c1743 - 1749
John Thompson	c1765 - 1773	James Wanless	c1692
Frederick Watson	c1673		
Edward Wiggam	c1685 - 1734		
Edward Wolfe	c1655d		

Table 19

Parish List of Newcastle Tobacconists.

All Saints Parish		St. Andrews Parish	
Robert Ainsley	c1790	James Harvey	c1829d
Samuel Austin	c1781		
George Bilton	c1704 - 1708	St. Johns Parish	
Thomas Brumell	c1666	George Wait	c1779 - 1792
William Carr I.	c1728		
Robert Crosby	c1748	St. Nicholas Parish	
George Fife	c1776	William Bell	c1766 - 1778
John Geddie	c1792 - 1798	George Brumell	c1708 - 1714
James Horn	c1768 - 1773	Thomas Cannon	c1802
Patrick Irvin	c1753 - 1754	William Carr II.	c1749
John Johnson	c1756	Joseph Chicken	c1686d
William Lowerston	c1767	Samuel Chicken	c1678 - 1706d
Ralph Madeley	c1649 - 1653	Walter Crulfort	c1699d
Robert Milne	c1763	George Davidson	c1755 - 1776d
John McClean	c1794 - 1799	Lancelot Furingh	c1667
John Ramsay	c1766	Matthias Partis	c1686
George Rattray	c1757 - 1768	Mathew Pool	c1743 - 1758
John Robertson	c1786	Andrew Robertson	c1730d
James Robinson	c1731	John Sandforth	c1683 - 1687
William Robinson	c1738d	John Storey	c1713 - 1745d
Bartholomew Robson	c1785	Lancelot Thwaites	c1677 - 1699
Stephen Spencer	c1685	Nathaniel Whitley	c1722
Thomas Todd	c1790s - 1820s	Nathaniel Whitley	c1725
John Watson	c1764	William Wilkinson	c1660 - 1670d
Thomas Waugh	c1789 - 1806	William Wouldhave	c1692
James Wilson I.	c1783		

Table 20

Street Index of Newcastle Tobacco-pipemakers and Tobacconists.

Street	Name			
Balygate	Thomas Richardson	TPM	c1706	SNPR
Castle Garth	Thomas Gray	T	c1800	SNPR
Chimney Mills	David Reed	T	c1800	SAPR
Close	Francis Partis	T	c1699	SNPR
	John Borgoine	T	c1782	SNPR
Dean Street	John Blenkinsop	TC	c1801	ASPR/SNPR
King Street	Robert Fairney	T	c1787	SJPR/SNPR
Low Bridge	John Wilson	T	c1788d	ASPR
Middle Street	John Blenkinsop	T	c1800	SJPR/SNPR
New Pandon Street	James Robson	T	c1801	ASPR
Pandon	John Cuthbertson	T	c1798	ASPR
Pandon Tower Ward	Matthew Hall	T	c1665	ASPR
Pilgrim Street	John Borgoine	T	c1776	ASPR
Pilgrimgate	Thomas Richardson	TPM	c1701	SAPR
Quayside	James Turnbull	T	c1782	ASPR
	Matthew Turnbull	T	c1787	ASPR
	Robert Turnbull	T, TD.	c1790	ASPR
	Edward James	T	c1801	ASPR
	Agnes Turnbull	T	c1801	ASPR
Sandhill	John Wilson	T	c1778-1788d	SNPR
	(north) James Wilson II	TSM, TD.	c1783-1803d	SNPR
	(east) John James	T, TC, TD.	c1782-1790	ASPR
Side (south)	John Reed	T	c1701d	SNPR
	Edmund Middleton I	T	c1665-1673d	SNPR
	Edmund Middleton II.	T	c1703d	SNPR
	John Lovett	T	c1704d	SNPR
	William Bell I.	T	c1778	SNPR
	Alice Davidson	T	c1778	SNPR
	William Smith	T	c1778-1782	SNPR
	Matthew Harrison	T, TD, TSM.	c1787-1801	ASPR/SNPR
(north)	Mary Bell	TSM	c1790	SNPR
	John James	T	c1778	ASPR

Table 20

Street Index of Newcastle Tobacco-pipemakers and Tobacconists.
(cont.).

Street	Name		Date	Parish
Side (Head of).	Francis Partis	T	c1669-1699	SNPR
	Thomas Partis I.	T	c1665-1669d	SNPR
	Thomas Partis II.	T	c1669-1689d	SNPR
	John Ogle	T	c1705-1716	SJPR
	John Coulter	T	c1725	SJPR
	John Davidson	T, TSM,		
		TG.	c1782-1801	SNPR
	Catherine Harvey	T	c1778	SNPR
Union Street	Cuthbert Johnson	T	c1832	
Westgate Township	John Crowe	T	c1800d	SJPR
	Margaret Crowe	T	c1800d	SJPR

Table 21

Total Tobacco-pipemakers and Tobacconists per Parish

Parish	Tobacco-pipemakers	Tobacconists
All Saints	24	40
Saint Andrews	10	1
Saint Johns	2	7
Saint Nicholas	7	42
Uncertain		7

Note. Table 21 is compiled from Tables 18-20. If it is unsure as to which Parish a person lived in, e.g. John Blenkinsop in Dean Street, they are shown in both Parishes in Table 20. There is a total of eight tobacconists for whom the available evidence does not indicate where they lived.

Table 22

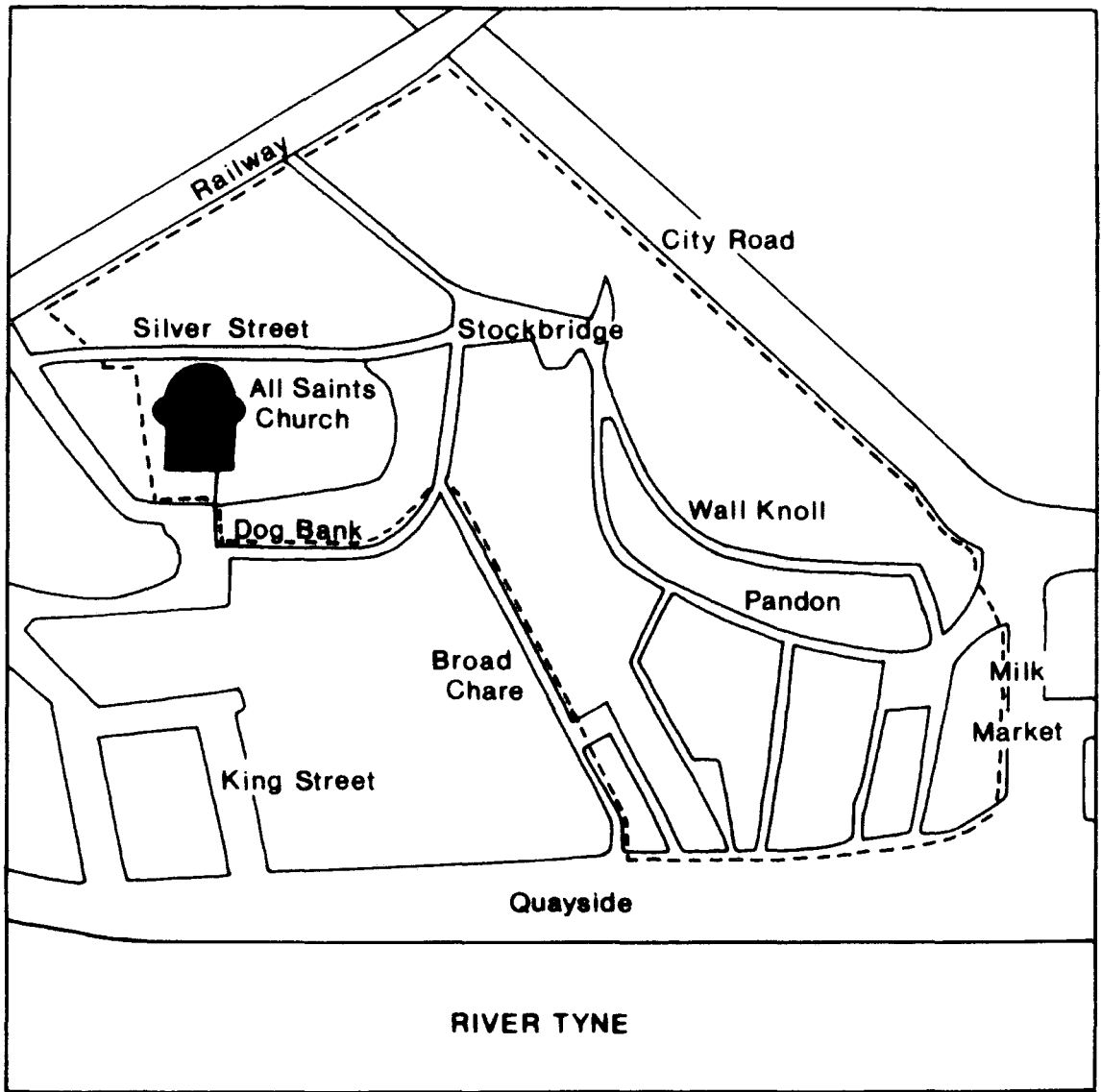
Street Index of Gateshead Tobacco-pipemakers and Tobacconists.

Street	Name		Date
Bottle Bank	William Wilkinson	TPM	1718
	John Norris	TPM	1801
Church Street	William Wilson	TPM	1801
Fore Street	Michael Parke	TPM	1705
	George Parke	TPM	1706
	John Thompson II	TPM	1712
	Thomas Wardhaugh	TPM	1801
George Street	Brown & Hewitson	TPM	1790
Hillgate	John Bowman	TPM	1689
	Gavin Landells	T	1805
	Thomas Marshall	TPM	1782-1784
	Margaret Marshall	TPM	1787
	Laing & Marshall	TPM	1790
	Robert Marshall	TPM	1801
Low Church Chair	Brown & Hewitson	TPM	1787
Low Church St.	Brown & Co.	TPM	1795
	Brown & Wilson	TPM	1801
Pipewellgate	Taylor Ansell	TPM	c1750s
	Mary Ansell	TPM	c1780s
	John Clemison	TPM	1802
	James Robson	TSM	1790
Tollbooth	Smirke & Andrews	TPM	1787
	John Armstrong	T, TD	1790

Note.

1. All the above belong to St. Mary's Parish, Gateshead.
2. The west end of Church Walk, Low Church Chair, Low Church Street, and the northern third of Church Street are one and the same.

NEWCASTLE ALL SAINTS RESEARCH AREA



----- Limit of Research Area

LJE

Figure 14.

CHAPTER TEN.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH.

When work began on this thesis it was intended that the subsequent research would provide a more complete understanding of the development of the clay tobacco-pipemaking and tobacconist industries in Newcastle and Gateshead during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than had been achieved previously. The evidence, detailed in the various chapters, can be summarised as follows.

The late Eric Parsons believed that the introduction of the pipemaking trade on Tyneside was a result of the establishing of other pipeclay-using industries, particularly glass-making, in that area earlier in the seventeenth century. However, it can be shown that the primary reason for establishing any pipeclay-using industry on Tyneside (an area devoid of that material) was the abundance of readily - obtainable coal (see Chapter Five).

The pre - 1800 Tyneside pipemakers produced a total of fifteen different bowl-types. By using a variety of documentary and archaeological evidence it has proved possible to suggest date-ranges for these, and the various stamp-types used in Newcastle and Gateshead. The earliest bowl-types date to the mid-1630s and display characteristics , such as the 'heart-shaped base' and 'chinned bowl', found on contemporary pipes produced in Southern England (see Chapter Seven). Statistical analysis has shown that Tyneside pipes cannot be dated using either Harrington's or Binford's methods of stem-bore dating. It is no doubt possible that Tyneside pipes could be dated using similar methods, but further work is required in order to determine the mathematical formulae to be used.(see Chapter Four).

During the period in question a total of thirty two pipemakers, mostly from Gateshead, used stamps to identify their wares. These stamps can be divided into a total of six types. The earliest stamps, Tyneside Type A, appear to have been in use between the mid-1630s and 1670s. They were 'heart-shaped' and impressed on the 'heart-shaped' bases of the pipe bowls. Such stamps were also used by contemporary pipemakers in southern England. By 1675 Gateshead pipemakers were using an oval-shaped stamp, Tyneside Type D, which was derived from a slightly earlier Yorkshire stamp-type. After c 1710 the local pipemakers used a stamp-type, Tyneside Type E, which was in common use throughout the country. By c 1750 the practice of

stamping pipes with the maker's name ceased on Tyneside and was not revived until the introduction of Tyneside Type F stamps some forty years later (see Chapter Eight).

The evidence provided by the pipes suggests that some of the earliest Tyneside pipemakers were from the south of England, as would appear to be the case with the Newcastle pipemaker "G.C.". Although pipemakers and, presumably, tobacco-tradesmen were to be found in Newcastle by the early 1630s, documentary references to such persons do not appear until the following decade. The early pipemakers were centred on All Saints Parish in Newcastle. By c 1645 the industry was established in Gateshead, and within twenty years had eclipsed that in Newcastle. In 1675 the Pipemakers, Grocers and Apothecaries of Gateshead obtained a Charter of Incorporation from the Bishop of Durham. Although this was subsequently revoked, the Gateshead Company of Pipemakers continued to thrive (see Chapter Five). The early tobacconists were situated in the Side, Sandhill and Quayside area of Newcastle. There is no record of a tobacconist in Gateshead prior to the late eighteenth century (see Chapter Six).

Both industries had broadly similar 'development patterns' during the period ending c 1800. Initially there was a period of growth which ended c 1700 and was followed by several decades of apparent 'stagnation'. In the latter decades of the eighteenth century there was a second period of growth. This pattern can be compared with the growth of the populations of Newcastle and Gateshead. Although there may have been other factors involved, such as fashion, it would appear that the development of both the pipemaking and tobacconist industries on Tyneside was largely dependant upon the growth of the immediate market (see Chapter Five).

However, the development of the Newcastle pipemaking industry differs noticeably from that of Gateshead. The reasons are uncertain, but it can be argued that the early Newcastle pipemakers were subject to the stringent Guild restrictions operated in the City during the mid-seventeenth century. This probably encouraged the development of the industry in Gateshead, where Guild restrictions do not appear to have been so severe. Once established, the Gateshead pipemaking industry grew to such a size that the Newcastle industry was 'stifled' and eventually ceased in the 1790s (see Chapter Five).

It is uncertain how many of the one hundred and forty pipemakers

and one hundred and one tobacconists were Masters and how many were merely employees. Those pipemakers who used stamps to identify their wares were, presumably, Masters. Documentary evidence, such as the Vestry Book of St. Mary's Church in Gateshead, assists in establishing the social status of these and certain other pipemakers. The majority of tobacconists appear to have been members of the Newcastle Company of Feltmakers. The surviving records of the Company readily identify those persons who had gained their freedom following a successful apprenticeship. The estates of the vast majority of Tyneside pipemakers and tobacconists appear to have been disposed of in an informal manner not requiring documentation. The surviving Probate evidence, although limited, indicates that in the late seventeenth century at least there was a marked difference in the wealth of certain tobacconists and pipemakers. The former appear to have been extremely wealthy. Some, such as Thomas Partis I and his sons, were probably also influential members of society (see Chapters Five and Six).

In the majority of cases it has proved possible to just identify the Parishes in which the individual pipemakers and tobacconists lived and / or worked. In others the documentary evidence records street-names. In very few cases is the evidence at present precise enough to accurately locate such premises. It is possible that future research into the Land Tax Returns may provide sufficient clues to locate other such premises. Unfortunately, it would seem likely that the majority of these sites have been destroyed by subsequent development. The only area where archaeological evidence might survive is that to the east and south-east of All Saints Church in Newcastle (see Chapter Nine).

A comparison of this thesis with the contents of earlier published works on this subject shows that the development of the early tobacco-pipemaking and tobacconist industries on Tyneside is now more clearly understood than previously (see Chapter Two). However, there are certain aspects of the subject which require further research.

Although far more pipemakers and tobacconists are now known from the period in question, in the majority of cases very little is known about them. It is possible that future documentary research into the Land Tax Returns and Chamberlains' Accounts may provide further biographical information. This may also result in the

identification of additional family and / or business connections between individuals, and also more sites of business premises and / or residences of pipemakers and tobacconists.

A detailed survey of the Chamberlains' Accounts throughout the period in question is required in order to fully understand just how tobacco was imported into Newcastle. The evidence to date would indicate that whilst some of it came by ship, large amounts were brought overland from other (as yet uncertain) ports of entry. Certain factors would suggest that at any given time there is a serious discrepancy between the amount of tobacco in Newcastle according to the Chamberlains' Accounts and the amount which can either be shown, or might be expected, to have been in the City (see Chapter Six).

The 1675 Charter granted to the Gateshead pipemakers, grocers and apothecaries may have had more political overtones than have previously been suggested. Tight Guild controls in Newcastle might have been responsible for most pipemakers setting up business in Gateshead. However, others, notably the Gateshead grocer Christopher Bickers, were responsible for transporting large amounts of tobacco (apparently overland) to Newcastle in the years before 1675. Does the Charter therefore represent an attempt by Gateshead tradesmen to break the control of the Newcastle Guilds on more than one front ? An attempt that obviously failed as far as trade in tobacco was concerned ? Again, further research into the Chamberlains' Accounts is required (see Chapters Three and Five).

Harrington and Binford have shown that it is possible to date sealed deposits of pipe-stem fragments by stem-bore analysis. However, their formulae do not work for Tyneside-produced pipes. Nevertheless, it must be possible to determine similar mathematical formulae to allow Tyneside-produced pipes to be dated by this method (see Chapters Four and Seven).

The date-ranges of the various bowl-types require either confirmation or further refining. This will only be achieved by the discovery of large amounts of clay pipes in sealed deposits which can be closely dated by other means..(see Chapter Seven).

The detailed recording of pipe-deposits on archaeological sites elsewhere in the country will assist in determining the distribution by various means of Tyneside pipes. In 1964 Parsons commented that "Distribution maps often indicate little more than spheres of research."

(Parsons, 1964, 244). In 1986 the situation is only slightly improved.

The final gap in this study will only be filled when the development of the Tyneside pipe-kiln has been established by the archaeological excavation of a series of pipe-kilns ranging in date from c 1630 to c 1800. To date no such kiln has ever been discovered and properly excavated (see Chapter Nine).

The Tyneside tobacco-pipemaking industry continued until some thirty years ago, and there are still small retail tobacconists in Newcastle and Gateshead. The nineteenth and twentieth century aspects of these industries have yet to be properly researched. The closing words of this thesis are, therefore, not 'The End.', but

To Be Continued.

APPENDIX ONE.

EXTRACTS FROM PROBATE DOCUMENTS.

All the documents are held in the Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic, University of Durham. Reference numbers for the individual documents are shown in parentheses.

PIPEMAKERS

1. Bowman. John.

Died 1689. (T 171, 1689). Dated 26th September 1689.

"I John Bowman of Gateshead in the County of Durham, Tobacco-pipemaker..... All that my Dwelling house, Messuage or Tenement with the appertenances, situate in Hilgate, also Helgate, in Gateshead aforesaid now in the possession of Jacob Moorcroft..... I give and bequeath the same unto my Deare and welbeloved wife Ann Bowman and her Assigns for and during her natural life only. And from and after her decease then to the Churchwardens of the Parish of Gateshead aforesaid.....for ever and that they shall cause to bee paid and distributed unto the poore of the Parish of Gateshead aforesaid, All and every the yearly Rents, issues and proffittes thereof.

I give and bequeath to Cuthbert Hilton of Gateshead Tobaccopipemaker..... five shillings."

2. Holmes. Leonard.

Died 1707. (T 22, 1707) . Dated 29th January 1706/07.

"I Leonard Holmes of Gateshead in the County of Durham pipemaker..... give and devise to my sone Leonard Holmes All my clay and worke tooles belonging to my Trade of what kind soever."

Inventory dated 4th April 1707.

"Small p(ar)cell of pipes	6s 8d
(Total value)	£13 0s 8d "

3. Rochester. John. (Bootwright and uncle of the pipemaker of that name.)

Died 1703. (T 56 1704). Dated 28th October 1703.

"I John Rochester of Gateshead in the County of Durham, Bootwright..... give and devise unto Henry Rochester and Mathew Rochester..... John Rochester..... Thomas Rochester Elizabeth and Barbara Rochester..... sons (and) daughters of John Rochester Tobaccopipemaker.

All the rest of my Estate Goodes and Chattells whatsoever..... I give and bequeath the same unto my nephew John Rochester Pipemaker."

TOBACCONISTS

1. Chicken. Samuel.

Died 1706. (A 65, 1707). Dated 1707.

Administrator - Daniel Oley, Merchant of London.

Witnesses - John Joplin, Tobacconist of London,
Thomas Higham, Merchant of London.

2. Middleton. Edmund I.

Died 1672/3. (T 264, 1672). Dated 7th February 1672/3.

"I Edmund Middleton of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne Merchant..... give and bequeath unto my wife Jane my dwelling house, and after her decease my son Edmund....
.... give and bequeath unto my son Edmund the messuage burgage or tenement now occupied by Richard Willan, feltmaker, adjoining my dwelling house."

Inventory dated 18th February 1672/3.

" In the Shopp and Cellars

Imprimis fifty seaven hodgsheads of Leafe Tobacco	£513. 0. 0
Itm seaventie nine Roules of Tobacco	£ 22. 8. 0
Itm One Caske of second sort Tobacco	£ 5. 6. 3
Itm One parcell of ordinary Tobacco	£ 1. 0. 0
Itm One parcell of the less cut Tobacco	£ 7. 0. 0
Itm One parcell of Spanish Tobacco	£ 2.15. 0
Itm One tobacco knife and cutting board	£ 0. 5. 0

(Total value of inventory - £1,195. 6s. 7d.)

3. Middleton. Edmund II.

Died 1703. (T 13, 1703). Dated 15th February 1702/03.

"I Edmund Middleton of the Towne and County of Newcastle upon Tine Merchant..... give and bequeath unto my two sons George Middleton and Robert Middleton.....All that my Messuage Burgage and Tenement with th'apputenances now in the possession of Robert Bulman..... in the said Towne of Newcastle upon Tine in a certain street there called the Side. I give and bequeath all that my other Messuage Burgage or tenement with thappurtenances now in the possession of me the said Edmund Middleton, William Richardson and Robert Watson scituate in the Side adjoining upon the said Messuage in the possession of the said Robert Bulman.

4. Partis. Eleanor.

Died 1683. (T154, 1684). Dated 11th December 1682.

"I Ellinor Partis of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tine Widdow..... I give and bequeath to my sonns Thomas and Matthias all that my sixteenth part of the good shipp or vessel called the Potomack Merchant wherof my sonn Charles is now master together with her tackle apparrell and in as full and ample manner as the same is conveyed and sold to me by bill of sale from my said sonn Charles..... I give and bequeath to my sonns John and Joseph all that my sixteenth part of the good shipp or vessel called the Constant Friend of Newcastle whereof Leonard Vaughan is master.....conveyed and sold to me by the said Leonard Vaughan.

5. Partis. Thomas I.

Died 1669. (T23, 1669). Dated 8th September 1669.

"I Thomas Partis of the Towne and County of Newcastle upon Tine..... give and bequeath unto my loveing wife Elliner Partis my now dwelling house..... excepting one Shop and one other Chamber next the street in the said house which I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Partis and after the death and decease of my said wife I doe give and bequeath the said house, Shope and all and every their appertenances unto my said son Thomas. I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas to my son Mathias to my son Charles to my son John to my daughter Barbara and to my youngest son Leonard and to each of them one hundred pounds apeice.....I give and

bequeath unto my said son Francis one Messuage, Burgage house or tenement adjoining unto my now Dwelling house and situated on or towards the North part thereof now in the occupation of Margaret Atkinson, widdow, the which said house Messuage or tenement being Church land I doe give unto my said son Francis..... for and dureing the whole tearme which I doe hold the same by Lease.. I give and bequeath unto my sister Ann Salkeld All that my Messuage , house or Tenement situate at Alnwick until such time as my eldest son Thomas shall come to the age of twenty one years."

Inventory dated 21st August 1669.

"In Cellars and Shop

Item in Tobacco, Roll, Leafe and Cutt £500.0s.0d."

6. Partis. Matthias.

Died 1717. (T155. 1720). Dated 22nd February 1695.

"I Matthias Partis Now of Taleantyre in the County of Cumberland. my Dear wife Ann Partis.my dear and affectionate father Henry Fletcher Esq."

7. Partis. Thomas II.

Died 1689. (T17, 1701). Dated 4th January 1688/89.

"I Thomas Partis of the Towne and County of Newcastle upon Tine Hoastman..... give and bequeath to my loveing Daughters Ellinor, Anne, Mehitabel, Barbry, Jane, Deborah and Susannah the sume of fouer hundred pounds apeice. there is some probality that my Deare wife is now conceived with child.... a boy that he shall enjoy.....my messuage with the appurtenances thereof where I now dwell and also all that Messuage or Dwelling house wherein Robert Claxdonis now Tennant situate in a certaine Streat(in Alnwicke in the County of Northumberland) called Narrow Gaite..."

8. Wilkinson. William.

Died 1670. (A32 I, 1670). Inventory dated 28th April 1670.

"Goods in the Shopp.

Imprimis. Cutt and dried Tobacco in severall Berrells
and of severall sorts about 5 hundred weght val. £24.16s
Imp. Five gross of glazed pipes and eight gross

Ordinary and 5 Reams of paper	£1.6s
In the Seller beyond the shopp.	
Imp. One hundred ninety six roles of Unprest	
Tobaccoe weigh fifteen hundred and a halfe val.	£43.08s
Im. fifty two roles of small Twist weight	
three hundred and a halfe val.	£11.08s.08d
Im. six hundred of Leafe val.	£12.00s
In the Seller up the Entrie.	
Im. 7 hogsheads of Leafe Tobaccoe val.	£40.00s
(Total value)	£225. 03s.5d "

9. Wilson. James II.

Died 1803. (T 1803). Dated 19th April 1783.

"Me James Wilson of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne Tobacconist..... All my Messuages Lands and Tenements situate in Newcastle upon Tyne or elsewhere in Great Britain. I give and devise to my said Dear Wife..... the Messuage Dwelling house and Garden which I now use as a summer residence called Strawberry Lane within the liberties of Newcastle..... and also..... my Dwelling House and premises on the Sandhill."

10. Wilson. John.

Died 1788 (T11, 1789) . Dated 30th August 1788

"I John Wilson of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne Tobacconist.....All that my Dwelling House wherein I now live situate upon the Sandhill in Newcastle..... and also the shops and warehouses to the same belonging and also all and every the Messuages Tenements and Hereditaments belonging to me in a certain street or place called or known by the name of Low Bridge and also all those my Messuages or Tenements Fields Closes or Parcels of Land situate and being near a Place called the Blind Man's Loaning, near Newcastle. my said son James all and every my Messuages Tenements and Hereditaments with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging situate..... in the Close in that part thereof known by the name of the Salt Entry."

APPENDIX TWO.
TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.

PIPEMAKERS

1. Brown. George and Christopher.

The Burial Place of
GEORGE and ANN BROWN
1790

CHRISTOPHER their sone died 18th Febr 1793
(bottom not legible).

M.I.S.M.G., No. 194

2. Hastings. John.

The Burial Place of
JOHN HASTINGS Pipe
Maker and ANN his
Wife 1717.
THOS. HASTINGS.

M.I.S.M.G., No. 55

TOBACCONISTS

1. Coulter. John.

The Burial Place of John Coulter and Mary his wife and
their Issue. He Departed this life the 6th of April 1743
aged 58.

(Stood in St. John's Churchyard.)

Richardson 1820., Vol. II, 62

2. Davidson. George, Alice and John.

The Burial Place of GEORGE DAVIDSON TOBACCONIST
who died the 26th of September 1776
Aged 62 Years.

Also ALICE DAVIDSON his widow
Died the 14th of Feb 1808 Aged 74 Years
HANNAH FRANCES DAVIDSON their
Grand Daughter died March the 2nd 1795
In Infancy
Died on the 21st of April 1842
MARGARET also Grand Daughter

Of the above

Aged 52 Years

JOHN son of the above GEORGE and ALICE DAVIDSON

Died Novembr the 5th 1842 Aged 86 Years

GEORGE Grandson of GEORGE and ALICE

Died November 9th 1846 Aged 59 Years

In Memory of MARGARET Relict of the

Above JOHN DAVIDSON

Who died at Scarborough on the 6th May 1855

Aged 90 Years and was buried at Scalby

In Memory of FRANCIS son of the above

JOHN and MARGARET DAVIDSON

Who died at Scarborough on the 25th of May 1856

Aged 60 Years and was buried at Scalby

ANN daughter of the above named

JOHN and MARGARET DAVIDSON

Died at Scraborough 16th March 1869 Buried at Scalby

Aged 70 Years

North Aisle, St. Nicholas' Cathedral.

3. Harrison. Thomas.

The Family Burial Place of

Thomas Harrison Tobacconist

Newcastle

Mary Ann His daughter

departed this life Augt 5th 1832

aged 6 years

Also of

Thomas his son who died May 2nd 1833

aged 18 months

The above Thomas Harrison

died 25th October 1836 aged 64 years.

M.I.S.A.C., No.139

4. Harvey. James and John.

The Family Burial Place of

MR JAMES HARVEY

TOBACCONIST

Who departed this life the 17th of May 1822

Aged 54 Years

.....Son THOMAS LAMBE HARVEY died

September the 25th 1832 Aged 22 Years

LUCY LAMB HARVEY third daughter of
JOHN HARVEY TOBACCONIST
died August the 14th 1841 Aged 5 Months.

St. Andrews' Churchyard.

5. Partis. Thômas I, Thomas II, and Francis.

The Burial Place of THOMAS PARTIS tobacconist and ELLINOR
His Wife. He Departed this life the 12th of Aprill Anno:
Dom : 1669. She Deptd this life the 9th of May 1681 having
Issue 10 children. 6 survived them Viz: THOMAS, FRANCIS,
MATTHIAS, CHARLES, JOHN, and JOSEPH.

THOMAS KILLINGWORTH PARTIS Son of THOMAS Depted this life
the 1st of Aprill Anno:D: 1687.

THOMAS PARTIS Tobacco: Depted Ianu: the 8: 1688

SUSANNA daugr of THOMAS Depted Decembr 16: 1689

JOHN PARTIS Mercht Depted Decembr the 28th 1690

ELIZABETH PARTIS wife of FRANCIS Departed Feb: the first 1691

BARBARA Daughr of JOSEPH Depted Mar: the first 1695

MATTHIAS son of FRANCIS Depted the 21 of April 1695

Richardson 1820., Vol. I, 37. Surviving in North Aisle
of St. Nicholas' Cathedral, but partly obscured by
later pews.

6. Smith. William.

This monument is erected in memory of MARY, late wife of
WILLIAM SMITH of Newcastle Tobacconist and daughter of
JOHN MAUGHAM late of Marajion in the County of Cornwall
merchant who as she lived universally respected died as
sincerely lamented on 8th of June 1761 in the 34th year
of her age. Near this place lies also the remains of their
son WILLIAM who died 13th May 1761 aged 2 years. MARY SMITH
died the 17th April 1790 aged 9 months and 25 days. The
above named WILLIAM SMITH departed this life the 14th
October 1793 aged 62 years.

M.I.S.N.C., 87

7. Todd. Thomas.

The
Burial Place of

THOMAS TODD
TOBACCONIST
and SARAH his Wife
WILLIAM their Son died the
13th of February 1813 aged 19 Years
SARAH his Wife
Died the 18th of March 1818
Aged 58 Years
(remainder illegible).

All Saints' Churchyard

8. Waugh. Thomas.

The Burial Place of
THOMAS WAUGH
TOBACCONIST
and SARAH his Wife
JANE their Daughter
died
the 21st of June 1789 Aged 3 Years
The Day was fixed to celebrate her birth
But on that Day her friends all bathed in tears
Saw her remains deposited in Earth
And mourned their darling Child of three short Years
GEORGE their Son
died the 30th of November 1796 Aged 9 Years
ANN their Daughter
died the 30th of November 1806 Aged 24 Years
She was a true sincere and tender Friend
A Daughter most affectionately.....
(remainder illegible).

All Saints' Churchyard

9. Wilson. John.

The Family Internment of
JOHN WILSON
TOBACCONIST NEWCASTLE
He died Decr 20th 1788 Aged 66 years
ELEANOR his Wife
Decr 2nd 1787 Aged 64 years

JOHN their Son March 24th 1750

Aged 4 years

WILLIAM August 1st 1753

JANE their Daughter Decr 26th 1754

ELIZABETH Octr 14th 1756

Aged 4 years

ANN July 17th 1766 Aged 11 years

JAMES ALLEN WILSON

Son of JAMES and ELIZABETH WILSON

died January 31st 1797

Aged 7 years and 11 months

JANE their Daughter died

the 21st February 1814 Aged 20 years

ELIZABETH their youngest Daughter

died 19th June 1842 aged 47 years

THOMAS WILSON their eldest Son

died 17th April 1848 aged 57 years

M.I.S.M.G., No. 87

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Department of Archaeology, University of Durham.

1. Unpublished papers of the late J.E. Parsons.

Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic, University of Durham.

1. Gibson Deposit Papers.

Probate material relating to :-

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|------|
| 2. John Bowman | T 171 | 1689 |
| 3. Samuel Chicken | A 65 | 1707 |
| 4. Leonard Holmes | T 22 | 1707 |
| 5. Edmund Middleton I | T 264 | 1672 |
| 6. Edmund Middleton II | T 13 | 1703 |
| 7. Eleanor Partis | T 154 | 1684 |
| 8. Joseph Partis | T 64 | 1735 |
| 9. Matthias Partis | T 155 | 1720 |
| 10. Thomas Partis I | T 23 | 1669 |
| 11. Thomas Partis II | T 17 | 1701 |
| 12. Thomas Partis III | T 65 | 1735 |
| 13. John Rochester | T 56 | 1704 |
| 14. William Wilkinson | A 321 | 1670 |
| 15. James Wilson | T | 1803 |
| 16. John Wilson. | T 11 | 1789 |

Durham County Record Office.

1. St. Mary's Parish Registers, Gateshead.
2. St. Mary's Vestry Books.
3. 1665 Hearth Tax Returns for Gateshead.
4. Papers relating to the John Bowman Charity, Gateshead.
(EP/GaSM 12/17(2)).

Northumberland County Record Office.

1. Gowland Manuscripts. (M13/E13).
2. All Saints Parish Registers, Newcastle.
3. St. Andrew's Parish Registers, Newcastle.
4. St. John's Parish Registers, Newcastle.
5. St. Nicholas' Parish Registers, Newcastle.
6. St. Nicholas' Parish Register for Castle Garth, Newcastle.

7. St. Nicholas' Church Wardens' Accounts Book, 1684 - 1736. (M18/31,32).
8. Memoranda Relating to St. Nicholas' Church. (M12/B11).
9. Burial Places in St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle. (M12/B12).
10. Monumental Inscriptions : St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle. (M12/B13).
11. Monumental Inscriptions in St. Andrew's Churchyard, Newcastle on Tyne. (M13/D21).
12. Copies of the Several Monumental Inscriptions in the Parochial Chapel of St. John, Newcastle, and in the Cemetery attached to that Chapel. 3vols. (M12/B6 - 8).
13. List of the Churchwardens, Overseers and other Officers of the Parochial Chapelry of St. John, 1760 - 1824. (M13/B20).
14. Monumental Inscriptions in the Church and Churchyard of St. Mary's, Gateshead. (M13/F35).
15. Newcastle Poll Book, 1722. (M13/A7).

Tyne and Wear Archive Department.

1. Records of the Company of Feltmakers, Curriers and Armourers. (151).
2. Chamberlains' Accounts. (543).
3. Newcastle Common Council Minute Books, 1620 - 1800.
4. Electoral List for Newcastle, c 1800. (440).
5. Newcastle Poll Books, 1741 and 1780. (440).
6. Guilds and Admissions Book. (596/24).
7. Land Tax Returns. (23).
8. Various property indentures, (15/5, 15/6, 1287/5, 1287/6, 1287/7, 1287/8, 1287/9).
9. Apprentice indentures, (298/24).

The following Parish Registers :-

10. Associate Congregation of the Close, Newcastle. (MF 286).
11. Baptist Church, Tuthill Chapel, Newcastle. (MF 287).
12. Baptist Church, Westgate Chapel, Newcastle. (MF 287).
13. Independent Chapel, Postern Chapel, Newcastle. (MF 287).
14. Independent Church, St. James Chapel, Newcastle. (MF 287).
15. New Jerusalem Church, Newcastle. (MF 286).
16. Presbyterian Church, Hanover Square Chapel, Newcastle. (MF 287).
17. Presbyterian Church, Carliol Street Chapel, Newcastle. (MF 287).
18. Primitive Methodists, Silver Street Chapel, Newcastle. (MF 286).
19. United Seiesson Church, Newcastle. (MF 286).
20. Wesleyan Methodists, Newcastle. (MF 286).

Public Record Office, London.

1. Decree of 1678. (P.R.O. Durham, 4/3 ff. 499v - 501r).

Gateshead Central Library.

1. Photocopy of the 1675 Charter - P.R.O. Durham, 3/118 mem. 1d No. 1. (58/8).
2. Newcastle Courant for 23rd June 1821.
3. Newcastle Journal for 30th April 1763.
4. Newcastle Journal for 12th August 1775.
5. Unpublished notes by the late John Oxberry F.S.A..

Newcastle Central Library.

1. Newcastle Courant for 7th September 1799.
2. Tobacco Act, 1789.

Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.

1. List of Special Constables, c 1800.

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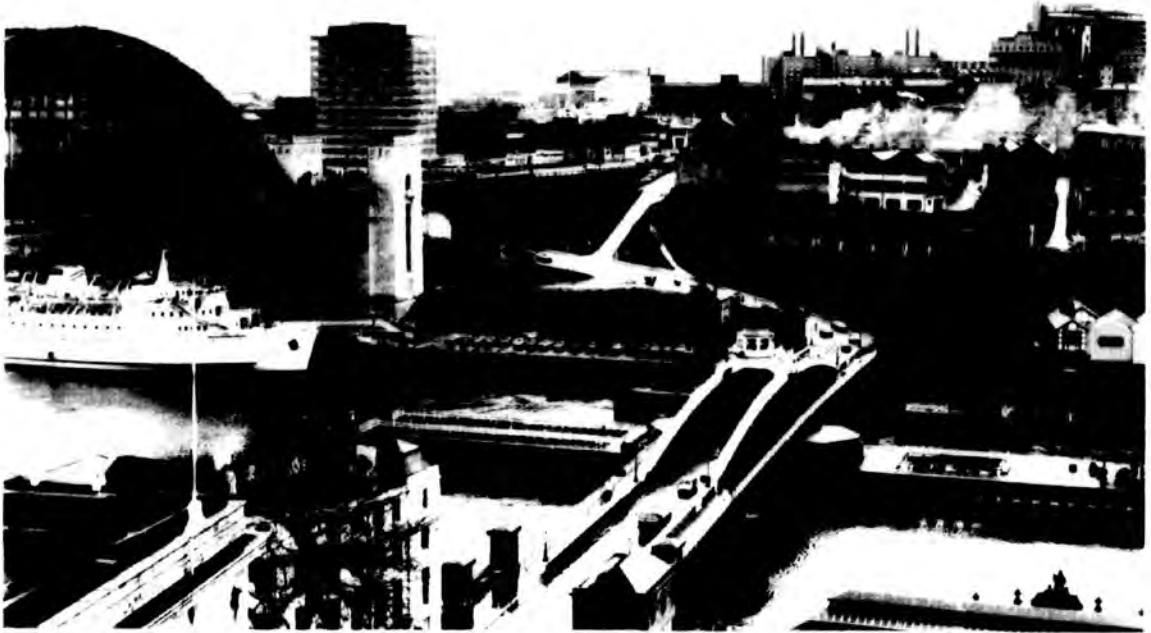
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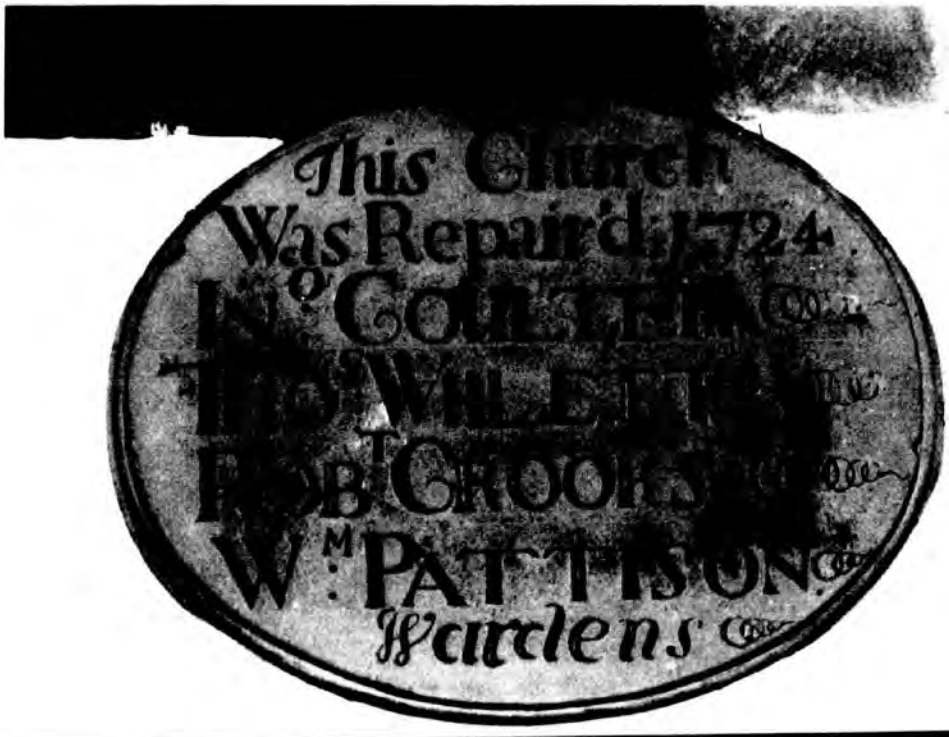
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393 - 404.





View of Gateshead, showing Bridge Street, Bottle Bank, Church Street, Hillgate and Pipewellgate.



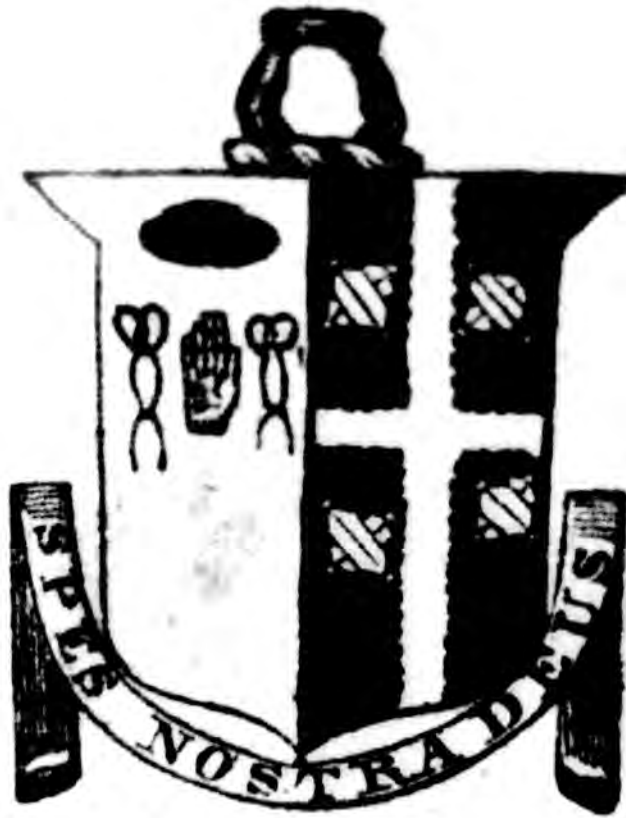
Commemorative plaque in St. John's Church.



Junction of Bottle Bank and High Street, Gateshead, looking south from Tyne Bridge. Transit van marks the approximate position of the property occupied by George Parke and John Thompson II.

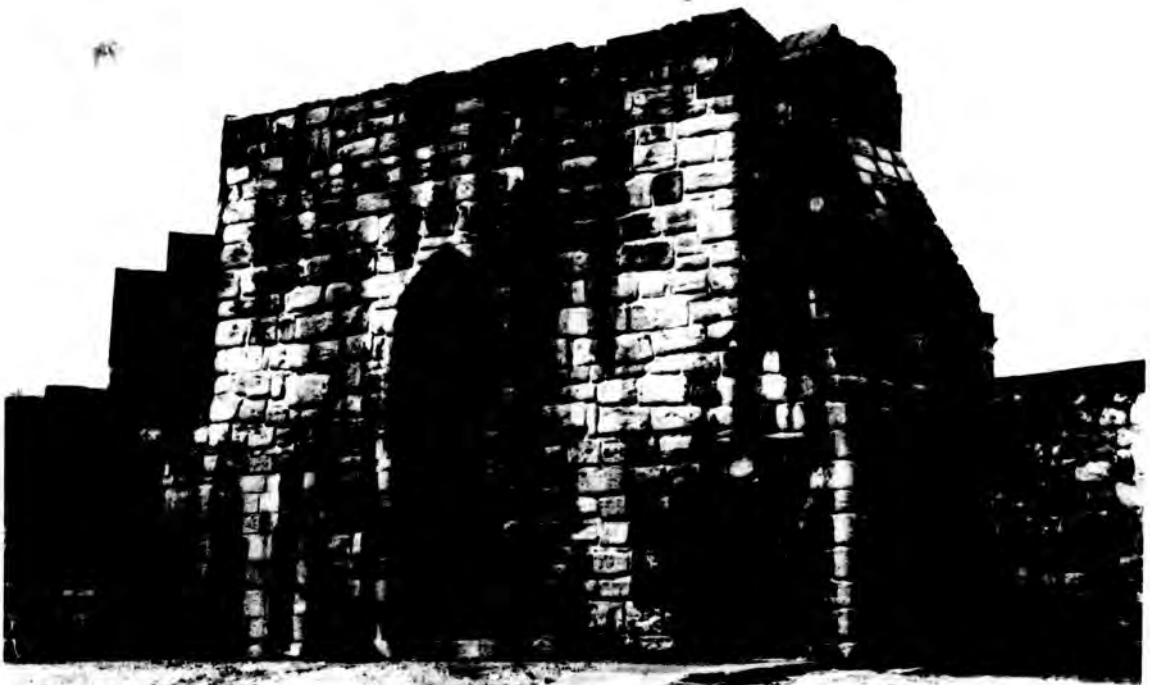


Site of John Rowman's house (beneath Tyne Bridge), Burrell Walk, Gateshead.



FELT-MAKERS.

The crest of the Feltmakers Company of Newcastle.



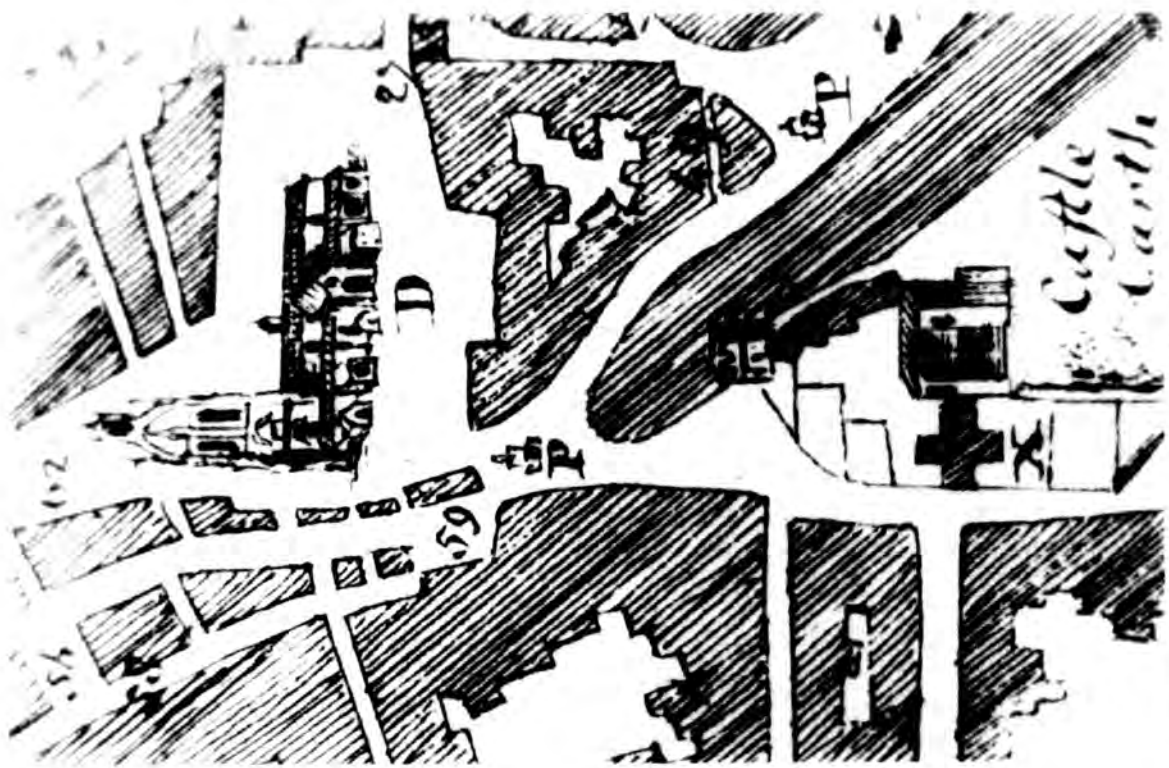
The Werber Tower, near Blackfriars in Newcastle.



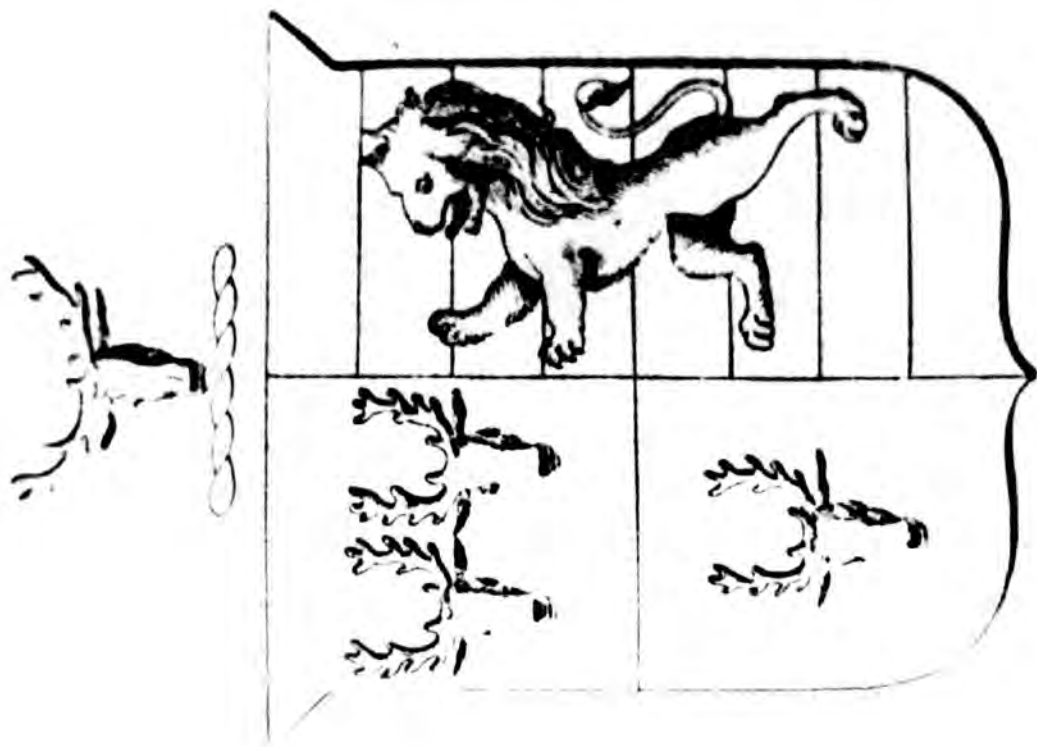
North side of Sandhill, Newcastle.



The former King Street, Newcastle. Looking south
from the junction with Side.



Detail from Hutton's 1775 map showing the location of Partis' premises.



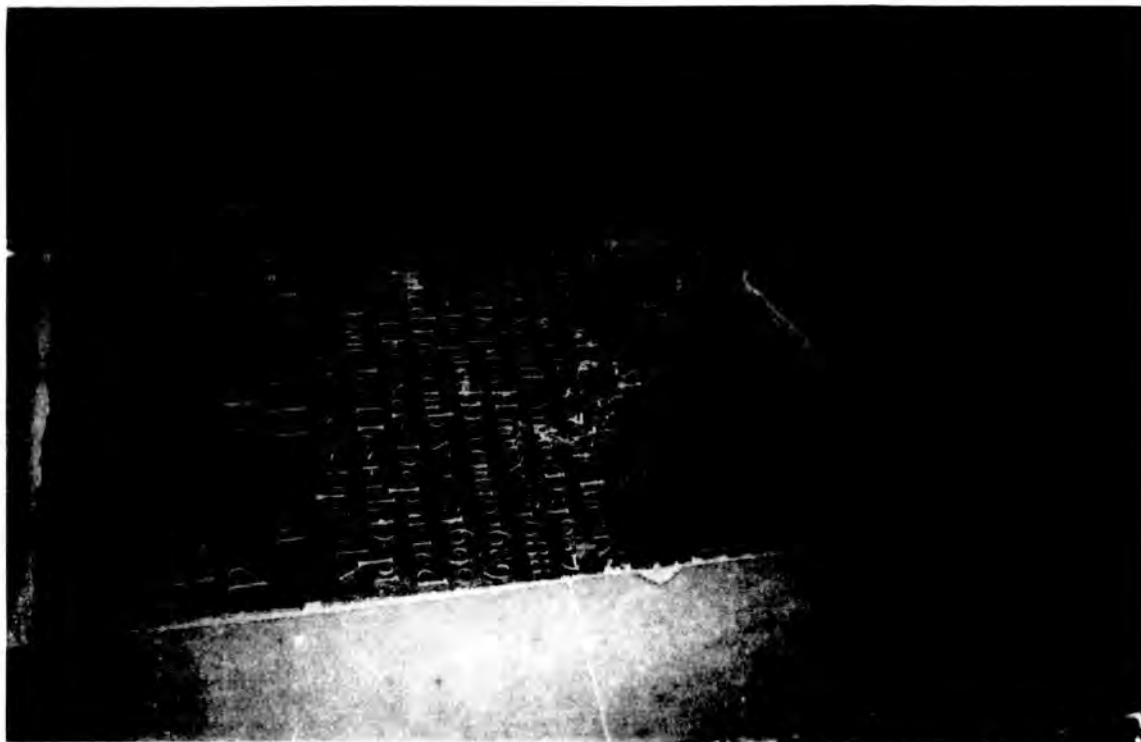
The Partis family crest.



Head of Side. The two houses to the left of the picture are those once owned by Thomas Partis I. (Early 19th century print, courtesy of Newcastle Central Library).



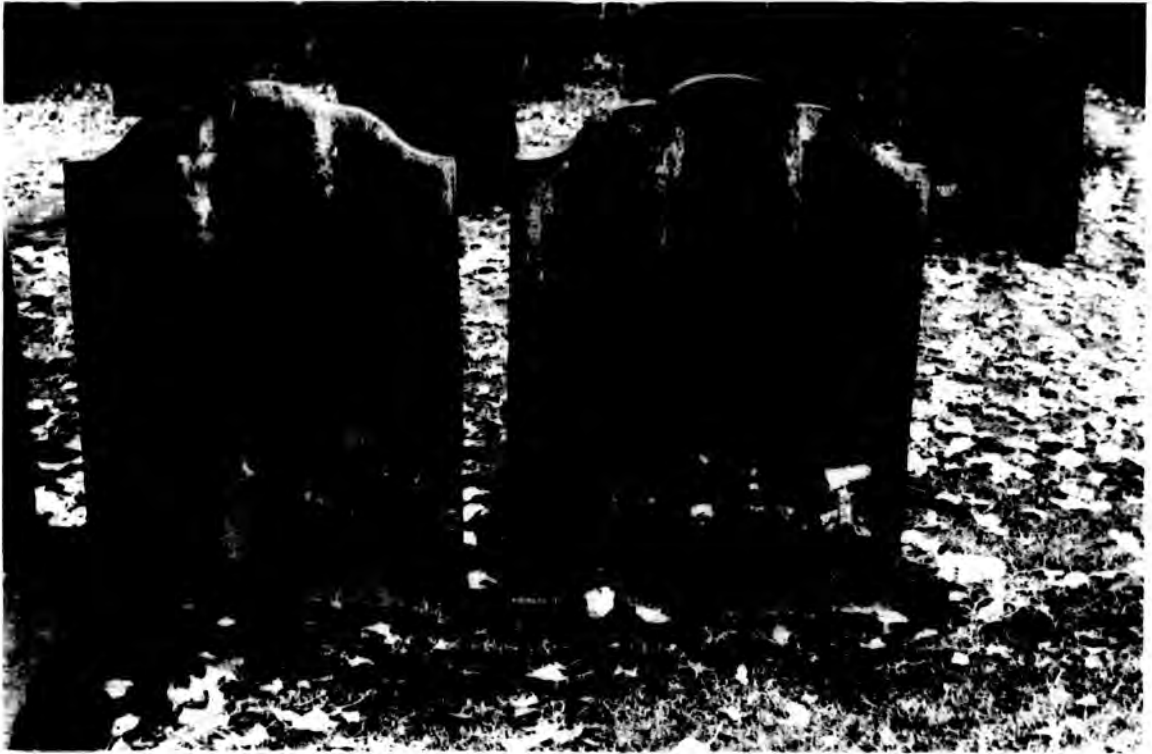
The scene today.



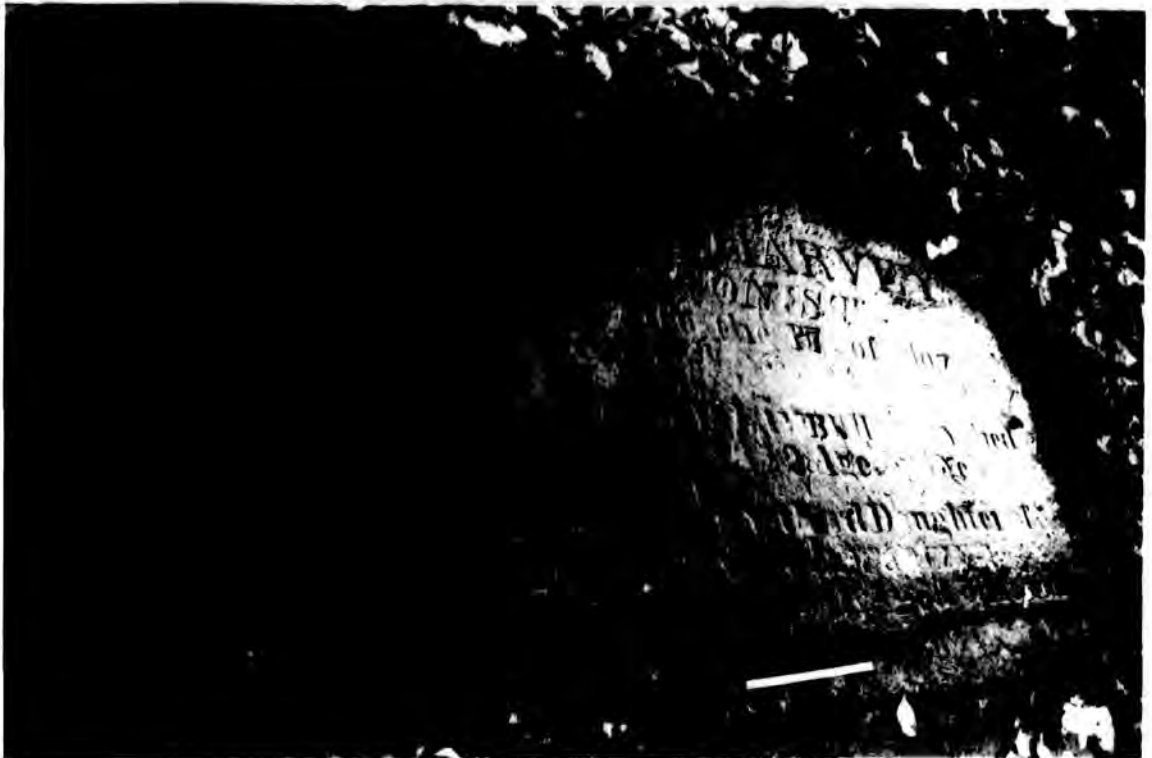
The Partis family tombstone in St. Nicholas Cathedral.



The Davidson family tombstone in St. Nicholas Cathedral.



Tombstones of Thomas Todd and Thomas Waugh in All Saints Churchyard.



The Harvey family tombstone in St. Andrew's Churchyard.