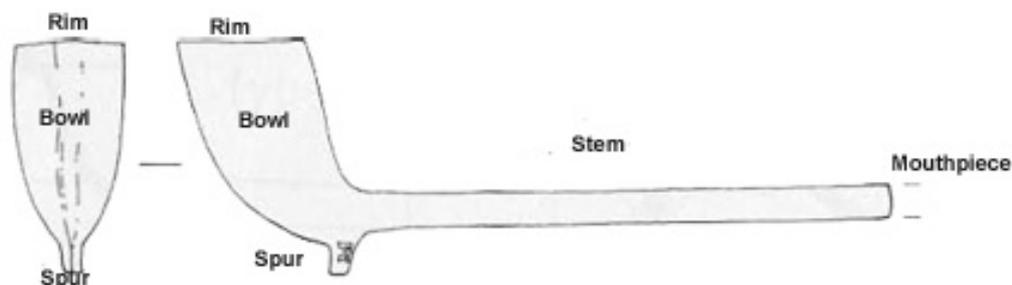


Clay Tobacco Pipes - Records

Technical terms used in following text



Research Aims

Much work has been done on clay pipes, so we stand a good chance of being able to use these abundant artefacts for a number of purposes.

- Dating features and associated finds (using shape, and possibly size, to date the pipes).
- Identifying origin of pipes (makers initials and possibly shape, decoration and colour).
- Understanding more about the people who used and discarded them (size, shape, decoration, use-wear marks).

Overall approach

Clay pipes and fragments are separated out and bulk recorded as part of the bulk finds processing. The next stage is to separate out those items which offer information for at least two informative criteria i.e. two of size, shape, decoration, use-wear marks. This will include:

- Complete pipes, complete bowls, most (but not all) bowl fragments.
- Mouthpiece fragments.
- Stem fragments with markings (but not ordinary stem fragments).

NB all fragments give information on colour so this should not be used as a selecting criteria.

The selected items then need to be labelled with **HSX05. x**, where x is an individual item number specially allocated for the clay pipe catalogue, and separately bagged, with the bag labelled **HSX05. yy. z. x**, where yy is the test pit number and z is the context number.

The items are then recorded using a consistent method (see below) onto paper. Where possible, quantitative approach will be used, to help with analysis. The data is then transferred to a specially designed relational database. The information can then be combined, compared, plotted, examined for correlation etc as desired. NB This approach can cope not only with finds from HSX05 but also stray finds, field walking finds and future excavation finds.

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Recording system

This requires digital callipers for maximum accuracy with small objects.

i) Basic details

- C1: Site code
- C2: Unique item number
- C3: Test pit number
- C4: Context number
- C5: Completeness of bowl.

Complete bowl to 76% present = 1
25-75% bowl present = 2,
Less than 25% bowl present = 3
No bowl present = 0

- C6: Condition of item.

Good = 1
Fair = 2
Poor = 3

- C7: Mouth piece present? Y (Yes) or N (No)

- C8: Any other comments: Use for any important generality not covered above.

ii) Size (or Dimensions)

Use Fig 1 for measurement points

Measure in mm:

- C1: Unique item number.
- C2: Diameter at bowl rim, along stem axis (back to front).
- C3: Maximum diameter (if bowl rim is maximum, repeat rim entry).
- C4: Perpendicular (top to bottom) diameter of stem, away from junction with bowl.
- C5: Height of bowl rim to angle of junction point with stem.
- C6: Maximum height of bowl, including any spur.
- C7: Height of bowl rim to bowl base, **not** including spur.
- C8: Total stem length (complete pipes only).
- C9: Perpendicular stem diameter just in front of mouth piece.

iii) Shape (or Form)

- C1: Unique item number.
- C2: Match angle of bowl to stem to Fig 2 and enter nearest appropriate code.
- C3: Match relationship of rim angle to stem to Fig 3 and enter nearest appropriate code.
- C4: Match base of bowl to Fig 4 and enter nearest appropriate code.

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iv) Decoration, including colour

C1: Unique item number.

C2: Enter W = white, R = red. Anything else, specify e.g. blue.

C3: Enter Y = decorated or N = undecorated or X = can't tell because too incomplete.

C4: Match to fig 5, which gives the commonest decorative types. Enter Type Number as appropriate. Enter 999 if the item is not covered by these. Do not enter more than one type number.

C5: For decorative styles not covered in C3, give brief details.

NB. This field will be developed more later on when we have drawings, photos and a better idea of the variants.

v) Origin indicators

C1: Unique item number.

C2: Enter N = spur present but no makers initials, or enter makers initials (left hand side first) if present.

C3: Enter brief details of any other maker information or origin indication e.g. phrase in language other than English.

vi) Use-wear marks

C1: Unique item number.

C2: Enter Y = inside of bowl stained from use or N = inside of bowl clean, seems unused.

C3: Enter Y = outside of bowl stained from any cause, N = outside of bowl clean, seems unused.

C4: Enter brief details of any other use-wear markings e.g. tooth marks.

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1st Stage Analysis

Index of bulbosity.

This will help with dating pipes – earlier pipes have bulbous bowls. It may also help with identifying foreign pipes – the Dutch carried on making bulbous pipes into the 19th century.

Simply divide the maximum rim diameter by the rim diameter. (Export the 2 columns from ACCESS to EXCEL and divide.)

If the pipe bowl is straight down or tapered in, the result will be 1.

If the pipe bowl bulges outwards, the number will be greater than 1. The bigger it is – i.e. the bigger the difference between rim diameter and maximum diameter – the greater the bulbosity!

High bulbosity should (if our reference material is right) correlate positively with scores of 5 on each of Shape C1 and C2, giving a 16th- early 17th century pipe. If it doesn't, then that pipe will need to be looked at closely.