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A large, weathered, light-brown tobacco pipe is shown diagonally across the page. The bowl is dark and textured, while the stem is lighter and smoother. The stem has the handwritten text "G/PB/5" in black ink.

## Special Report

Study of the Tobacco  
Pipes from Biggar  
Archaeology Group's  
Projects 1981 – 2010

# Tobacco Pipes Report

## Special Report

by Dennis Gallagher, 2011

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# Abstract

The Biggar Archaeology Group (BAG) have been conducting post medieval excavations for three decades and a significant aspect of the finds assemblages has been tobacco pipe bowls and stems. The collections from several sites are considered here and are presented for the first time

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# Introduction

The clay tobacco pipe is an artefact that became synonymous with leisure in the seventeenth century. The smoking of tobacco in pipes was introduced into Britain in the late 16th century, but it was not until the early years of the 17th century that it is recorded in Scotland (Gallagher 1987a, 3). In 1604 King James VI condemned the 'vile custom' in his well-known work, *A Counterblaste to Tobacco*, but he was not slow to realise the government's potential monetary benefits, through taxation and the sale of monopolies. This ambivalent attitude continued; in a royal grant of 1634 of the control of licences to sell tobacco it was claimed that tobacco was first used as a medicine but was then sold everywhere, often of so poor quality that it endangered the health of the King's subjects and depraved their morals (NAS GD103/1/131). Edinburgh was the first centre of pipe making in Scotland; William Banks appears in 1622 recorded both as a pipemaker and a retailer of tobacco (Gallagher 1987a, 3). The pipe smoking habit steadily increased and by c 1660 it had become an accepted part of everyday life. The quantity of imported tobacco, both legal and smuggled, increased from its small early beginnings to a peak in the 1680s, (Nash 1982, 355). The subsequent decrease in the price of tobacco encouraged the popularity of larger pipes.

The assemblages given here come from a series of bastle house excavations in South Lanarkshire (Ward, 1998) and also from several other projects dealing with post medieval settlement in both Lanarkshire and Peeblesshire (Ward, forthcoming).

The full catalogue is given in Appendix I.







## The Glenochar Bastle and Fermtoun

Glenochar Bastle and fermtoun site was a major settlement from c 1600 until c 1750.

The earliest pipes at Glenochar are of mid-seventeenth century date, with the majority from the latter half of that century. With pipes from the Netherlands, Edinburgh, Stirling, Glasgow and northern England, the pipes are remarkable in the diversity of their sources.

Some bowls are heavily stained through long use (eg no 186; GO/PB/146). Others show how the ends of

broken stems were reshaped to create secondary mouthpieces so that the pipe could continue in use (GO/PS/20; GO/PS/21). The early eighteenth century saw a dramatic decline in pipe-smoking in favour of snuff-taking (and possibly spirits). The lack of finds of pipes of mid to late eighteenth-century date at Glenochar is a reflection of the national trend.



GO/PB/146 – Heavily stained through long use

**The early eighteenth century saw a dramatic decline in pipe-smoking in favour of snuff-taking (and possibly spirits).**



GO/PB/40 – William Banks



GO/PB/51 – William Banks

## William Banks

The early 17th century was dominated by William Banks of Edinburgh, who held a monopoly in pipe making in Scotland from the 1620s and dominated production in Scotland until his death in 1659. There are two examples of pipes by Banks in the Glenochar assemblage, both from late in his career, c 1650-60 (no's 6 and 7; GO/PB/40; GO/PB/51). There are also, from this same period, a few unmarked pipes and one with part of an Edinburgh castle-style stamp. The small number of Banks pipes is indicative that the smoking habit did not grip the inhabitants of Glenochar until c 1660.

## Dutch pipes

Dutch pipes were common imported items up to the mid 17th century, the Low Countries being a common source of manufactured goods for Scotland. The further from Edinburgh, centre of home production, the higher was the likelihood of imports of Dutch pipes and there are examples known from across southern Scotland (Davey 1992, 283). The pipe with a moulded rose on its side (no 3; /GO/PB/128) is an example of cheap pipes produced in Holland for the export market. Finds from Wintercleuch included a similar Dutch export pipe with a mould-imparted fleur-de-lis.

The Anglo-Dutch Wars of 1652-4 and 1664-7 interrupted trade with Europe and war at home



GO/PB/128 – Pipe showing moulded rose

inhibited industry. With the more settled conditions in the 1660s after the Restoration of the monarchy, conditions began to improve. There was an increase in pipe smoking and a demand for more pipes. Tariffs were introduced on imported pipes that gave the home industry a boost. In 1661 Parliament imposed a tariff of 8s Scots on each gross of imported pipes 'for encouragement and good of all those who are skilful in makeing of tobacco pyps' (APS 15 March 1661). This, and the active support of burgh councils, encouraged the growth of pipe making in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Stirling. After this date Dutch pipes are uncommon in lowland Scotland but continued to be imported further north, away from the native centres of pipe making.



## Edinburgh c 1650-1700

The immediate post 1650 period saw an expansion of the number of pipemakers active in Edinburgh. One of these; William Young was a pipemaker in the Pleasance, Edinburgh where he is first recorded in 1653. William Young had a connection with the Biggar area for he took John Smith, a younger son of John Smith of Biggar, as an apprentice in 1667 (Gallagher 1987a, 9-10). It was an unusual arrangement for, while William Young provided the training in the trade, the apprentice's clothing was provided by another burgess, James Brown. Smith appeared to have stayed in Edinburgh for we know that Isobel Brown, widow of John Smith, pipemaker, died in Calton, Edinburgh and was buried on 4 January 1707, aged 77 years (Gallagher 1987a, 10). There are several examples of Young's pipes from Glenochar. Marked WY, they all have the bulbous, somewhat squat, bowl form that is characteristic of his work (no's 8-10; GO/PB/129a, GO/PB/133 and; GO/PB/12).

There are two bowls that may be ascribed to Thomas Banks of Leith (no's 14 and 15; GO/PB/123 and GO/PB/28). Thomas Banks was a son of William Banks and is known to have operated as an independent pipemaker after the death of his father in 1659. He is represented by the two pipes (GO/PB/28 and GO/PB/123; no's 14 and 15), one with a three-letter basal stamp with his initials above the letter 'L' for Leith. The form of stamp is similar to that used by James Colquhoun of Glasgow.

There are two late seventh century fragments marked R/S (no's 12 and 13; GO/PB/46 and GO/PB/87) that are possibly the work of Robert Smith, documented in the 1680s as a pipemaker in Edinburgh. There is also one bowl by Patrick Crawford (no 16; GO/PB/20, probably the most prominent of the Edinburgh pipe manufacturers in the later seventeenth century. There are comparatively few Edinburgh pipes from this period in the Glenochar assemblage compared to the number of identified Glasgow products.



GO/PB/133 – William Young pipe marked WY with bulbous, somewhat squat, bowl



GO/PB/133 – William Young pipe with a heel stamp

**There are several examples of Young's pipes from Glenochar**



GO/PB/12 – William Young pipe



GO/PB/130 – Markes S-profile away from smoker



GO/PB/130 – Star Base Stamp

**Many of the products of pipemakers in Stirling are recognisable by their star basal stamp.**

## Stirling

Many of the products of pipemakers in Stirling are recognisable by their star basal stamp (no's 101-108; Gallagher and Harrison 1995). Like the castle stamps of Edinburgh, this signifies the burgh not the individual maker (perhaps a rebus referring to the Stir/ Star element of the Stirling). There are subtle variations of this simple motif, some of which are likely to be indicative of the marks of different makers. The bowls vary from a marked S-profile away from the smoker (no 105; GO/PB/130) to a larger taller heavy form, more conical in shape (no 108; GO/PB/159). One bowl fragment with a letter 'S' basal stamp is marked on the side of the base with the letters? I / S (no 109; GO/PB/23). Here the initial 'S' signifies Stirling, and the letters on the side of the bowl are those of the individual maker. Unfortunately one letter is poorly formed, but the pipe may be a product of the Stirling pipemaker, Finlay Spittal, who was dead by 1679 (Gallagher and Harrison 1995, 1132).



## Glasgow



GO/PB/129 – Relief decoration around the rim.



GO/PB/142 – James Colquhoun pipe



GO/PB/119 – dating from c 1660-70, constricted neck



GO/PB/55 – 3-letter basal stamps, an unusual form of marker's mark but one that was frequently used by Colquhoun.



GO/PB/104 – More extreme example of a constricted neck



GO/PS/5 & 29 – stems with James Colquhoun roller stamps



# Glasgow

In the mid 17th century Glasgow was rapidly rising in importance as a trading and production centre. This received impetus in the late 1660s when the burgh gained full rights of self-governance. The establishment of pipe making in the burgh at this time was but one manifestation of the new confidence of the burgh merchants. One basal fragment of a bowl (no 23; GO/PB/61), marked T/M, is likely to be a product of Thomas Morsoun who was given permission to dig clay for pipes from the burgh lands. It was rapidly embraced by merchants who developed large businesses making pipes. William Hynshaw, merchant, was also given permission to dig clay for pipes on the Glasgow burgh lands. William Hynshaw was succeeded in the business by his son, Samuel, and pipes by the latter have been excavated at Glenochar. Some just have the makers' initials but there are several examples with relief decoration around the rim (no 24; GO/PB/129). All are from the same mould, in a style most unusual among 17th-century Scottish makers. There is one other recorded example of a pipe that seems to be from the same mould as the Glenochar pipe, in the collection of the National Museum of Scotland (Higgins 1993, 4-5). It is a rare example of a decorated bowl produced by a pipemaker in 17th-century Scotland. There have been comparatively few Hyndshaw pipes recorded, mainly due to the predominance of eastern Scottish sites in the archaeological record. Another bowl has double letters on its side (no 28; GO/PB/147), the result of the mould being recut to replace worn maker's initials – an indication of the longevity of the mould.

Several members of the Colquhoun family, all with the name James, were active as pipemakers in Glasgow during the period 1668-1730. They were the most prominent pipe making business in Glasgow during that period. The Colquhoun factory was capable of large scale production; thousands were supplied in 1699 for the second expedition to the Scottish colony of Darien, on the Panama isthmus (Gallagher 1987c, 236-7; Horton et al 1987, 244, no 12). Their large production is reflected in the numbers of their pipes in the present assemblage. There are 30 bowls marked IC, identifiable as the work of a James Colquhoun, and 32 stems with roller stamps bearing their name. The pipes cover a large range of forms. The relatively small bowl (no 36; GO/PB/119) dating from c 1660-70, has the constricted neck common with many Colquhoun pipes.

Bowls no's 50 and 52 (GO/PB/125 and GO/PB/104) are a more extreme examples of this. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, the bowls become taller, with thicker bodies with a greater capacity for tobacco. The constricted neck becomes less of a feature (no's 51, 62 and 46; GO/PB/139, GO/PB/69 and GO/PB/141). Milling around the rim becomes less frequent. There are a number of 3-letter basal stamps, an unusual form of marker's mark but one that was frequently used by Colquhoun (no's 54-60; GO/PB/142, /151, /55, /87, /50, /90 and /126). James Colquhoun's pipes are notable for the distinctive roller stamps on stems incorporating his name, usually spelt Colhoun and sometimes Colhown, within a border. There are 32 examples of Colquhoun roller stamps in the present assemblage (no's 67-99; eg GO/PS/5; GO/PS/18; GO/PS/24 and GO/PS/29).

## Other Areas

There are some marked pipes of probable Scottish origin which have not been even tentatively identified as the work of a particular maker. Four pipes are marked with? E/R (no's 174 and 175; /16; /17). The letters are the result of somewhat careless scribing on the mould. The possible letter B is not fully formed in any of the examples and may be another letter. One basal fragment has the letters A/? I and a basal stamp derivative of the Edinburgh castle/ portcullis type (no 18; GO/PB/120).

We could add 'Scottish' and with the latter 'Edinburgh' but can't go beyond that at the moment.

The position of Glenochar on a crossroads of trade routes is emphasised by the pipes both from Scottish Pipe making centres and from south of the Border. The site is c 60 km as the crow flies from both Glasgow and Edinburgh and c 80 km from Stirling, while Tyneside is c 140 km. There are a number of Tyneside pipes of late 17th-century date. Some heel fragments are marked with the initials MP (nos 111, 114, 115 and 117; GO/PB/86, 144, 148 and 132), probably products of Michael Parke of Gateshead who is recorded as a pipe maker from 1692 until his death in 1737 (Edwards 1988, 47). There are unmarked bowls that are likely from Tyneside (Nos 110, 112 and 116; GO/PB?38, 155 and 118). These are a single flowing curve to their form

without the restricted neck that characterises many Scottish pipes. Also a Yorkshire-type bowl with an IB basal mark, of c 1660-90 (no 119; GO/PB/87). Another late seventeenth-century bowl has a maker's mark with an eight-spoked wheel (no 131; GO/PB/137), a design of stamp that is found throughout England.

While the vast majority of the pipes were of seventeenth century date, there were few examples of pipes of later date, including fragments of small spurred bowls. The small number of later pipes is consistent with pipes used during farming activity on the site rather than occupation.



GO/PB/116 – Tyneside pipe of late 17th-century date with MP heel stamp



GO/PB/155 – Tyneside pipe of late 17th-century date with MP heel stamp



GO/PB/144 – Tyneside pipe of late 17th-century date with MP heel stamp



GO/PB/137 – Late seventeenth-century bowl has a maker's mark with an eight-spoked wheel found throughout England



## Glendorch Bastle

**NS 870 188**

Glendorch Bastle is one of a series of bastle settlements in Upper Clydesdale.

The present group consists mainly of pipes of mid-seventeenth to early eighteenth century date. Scottish pipe manufacture was concentrated mainly in the two burghs of Edinburgh and Glasgow, both of which are represented here (no's 1; G/PB/4 and 3; G/PS/85).

The pipes are of mixed quality, those with basal stamps and burnishing (no. 1; G/PB/4) and hand imparted decoration, such as roller stamps (no. 7; G/PB/3), being more expensive.

## Smithwood Bastle

**NS 959 093**

Smithwood Bastle house is one of a series of bastle settlements in Upper Clydesdale.

Again, the small assemblage from Smithwood reflects the supply of pipes both from Edinburgh and from Glasgow. Edinburgh is represented by a pipe with a poorly-impressed castle style basal stamp, possibly the work of Thomas Banks (cf Martin 1987, 193, no's 48-50).



**G/PB/3 – From Glendorch Bastle excavation**



**G/PB/5 –From Glendorch Bastle excavation**

# Wintercleuch Bastle

NS 980 114

Wintercleuch bastle house is one of a series of bastle settlements in Upper Clydesdale.

The small pipe assemblage from Wintercleuch follows the pattern seen at Glenochar. There are two Dutch-style bowls, one with a mould-imparted fleur-de-lis (no 9; WC/PB/4) and another with an indistinct circular stamp, probably a crowned rose (no 1; WC/PB/1). Another two are of Glasgow origin: a bowl of c 1660-80 with an IC/G basal mark and a roller stamp with a pellet

border enclosing the letters W.H..., probably William Hindshaw of Glasgow (no 8; WC/PS1). Others are from Edinburgh/ Leith. There is a T/B bowl, the work of Thomas Banks (no 3; WC/PB/5), a large bowl of c 1690-1710 marked P/C, the work of Patrick Crawford (no 4; WC/PB/7) and another with an Edinburgh style stamp, marked I/? T (no 5; WC/PB/8).



WC/PB/1 – Dutch style bowl.



WC/PB/1 – Heel stamp a possible crowned rose



WC/PB/5 – Thomas Banks pipe, Edinburgh



WC/PB/7 –c. 1690 - 1710 marked P/C the work of Patric Crawford, Edinburgh



WC/PB/8 – Another Edinburgh style stamp I? or T?



# Boghall Castle

Boghall Castle was the home of the Fleming family of Biggar, dating from the 15th century it was occupied until the 19th century.

Seventy-two tobacco pipe fragments were recovered. Approximately 75% of these were of a pre-1750 date. The date range is from c 1620 to 168, with some nineteenth century pipes.

Bowls nos. 2, 3 and 4 (B/BP/4, 3 and 1) are low quality Dutch products. They are not polished and are undecorated apart from the rose on No. 2; this mould-imparted detail being cheap to produce. Low quality pipes such as these are much more difficult to date

than high quality pipes. In southern Scotland Dutch bowls of early/mid seventeenth century date are usually more common on sites near the east coast, whilst the Edinburgh pipes dominate the inland market. The small bowl, no 1 (B/BP/4) is comparable to pipes found under the Tron Kirk, Edinburgh (Lawson, 1975) and may be an early Edinburgh product. No 5 (B/BP/2) is a product of the Edinburgh pipe maker, Patrick Crawford, active c1671-95. Typologically, this pipe dates to the earlier part of his career.



**B/PB/5 – Low quality dutch pipe showing rose decoration**



**B/PB/3 – Low quality dutch pipe with no decoration**



**B/PB/2 – Patrick Crawford pipe with superimposed initial C**



**B/PB/4 – This small bowl is comparable to pipes found under the Tron Kirk, Edinburgh**

## Coom

Coom is an abandoned 17th century settlement and may have been associated with Smithwood bastle (above).

The pipes from Coom reflect date and source patterns found in the other assemblages from this area; the above bastle locations. The assemblage dates from the second half of the 17th century, with pipes from both Edinburgh and Glasgow makers.

## Covington Tower

Covington Tower is a 15th century castle which was occupied until the 18th century.

One large bowl has an exceptionally large base. The rim is bottered. There is the impression of part of a basal stamp of the Edinburgh portcullis type and suggestions of initials on each side of the base imparted from a much worn mould. The pipe is well finished, despite a creased lower seam resulting from a poorly-fitting mould. The basal stamp indicates that it is an Edinburgh product, c 1690-1720.

## Logan

Logan is in Peeblesshire and is an abandoned settlement dating from the beginning of the 17th century to the mid 18th century. This project is ongoing.

All the identified pipes from Logan date from the second half of the seventeenth century and are products of makers in the Edinburgh/ Leith area or Stirling. Two R/S bowls are identified as the work of Robert Smith (no's 1 and 2, LOP1/46 and 44). There are two P/C bowls, the products of the Patrick Crawford of Edinburgh. (no's 4 and 5, LOP1/51 and 16).

The other source of the Logan pipes was Stirling, identifiable by their distinctive star basal stamps (no's 7 and 8, LOP1/ 11 and 12). Both are forms from c 1700, one with an unusually splayed mouth (no 8).



LO/P1/16 – Patrick Crawford of Edinburgh



LO/P1/11 – c. 1700 with unusual splayed mouth.



LO/P1/12 – c 1700



LO/P1/12 – c 1700 Stirling star basal stamp



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# Appendix I

## Catalogue of all sites

### Glenochar Bastle and Fermtoun

#### Dutch-style bowls

- |    |   |            |
|----|---|------------|
| 1. | Dutch-style bowl, partial fine milling; c 1650-75                                   | GO/ PB/10  |
| 2. | Damaged bowl, no milling, Dutch, possibly Gouda; 1660-80 (cf Duco1981, 245, no 42); | GO/ PB/168 |
| 3. | Biconical bowl with 'moulded rose'; Dutch, 1630-50, cf Duco 1981, 244, no 33;       | GO/ PB/128 |
| 4. | Basal fragment and lower bowl; possibly Dutch, 1640-60;                             | GO/PB/95   |
| 5. | Basal fragment with small heel; 1640-60, possibly Dutch;                            | GO/ PB/95  |

#### Edinburgh

##### William Banks

- |    |  |           |
|----|--|-----------|
| 6. | Basal fragment with mould-imparted W/B, W recut, portcullis-style basal stamp; William Banks of Edinburgh, 1650-60; 1;     | GO/ PB/40 |
| 7. | Fragment of a bowl, upper missing, and mould-imparted W/B and castle-type basal stamp. William Banks of Edinburgh 1650-60; | GO/ PB/51 |

##### William Young

- |     |   |             |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 8.  | Basal fragment with mould-imparted W/Y and castle-style basal stamp; William Young of Edinburgh;  | GO/ PB/129A |
| 9.  | Bowl fragment with mould-imparted W/Y, castle-style basal stamp, lightly burnished, rim bottered and milled; William Young of Edinburgh, 1650-70; | GO/ PB/133  |
| 10. | Basal fragment with faint impression of mould-imparted initials, possibly W/Y, castle-style basal stamp; Edinburgh, 1650-80;                      | GO/ PB/12   |

##### John Smith

- |     |  |             |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 11. | Lower bowl fragment with mould-imparted I/S and portcullis-type basal stamp; Edinburgh, possibly John Smith; | GO/ PB/3/86 |
|-----|--|-------------|

##### Robert Smith

- |     |  |             |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 12. | Bowl fragment, thick-walled, with mould-imparted R/S; 1660-1700; | GO/ PB/46   |
| 13. | Bowl with mould-imparted R/S; Edinburgh, possibly Robert Smith;  | GO/ PB/6/87 |

##### Thomas Banks

- |     |   |            |
|-----|---|------------|
| 14. | Bowl, bottered and milled, with TB/L basal stamp; Thomas Banks of Leith, 1660-80;   | GO/ PB/123 |
| 15. | Burnished bowl, partially milled, with mould-imparted T/B and castle-style basal stamp; Thomas Banks of Edinburgh, 1660-80; | GO/ PB/28  |



### Patrick Crawford

- |     |   |           |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 16. | Small barrel-shaped bowl, rim bottered but not milled, damaged base has part of an Edinburgh-style stamp; Edinburgh, 1635-50; | GO/ PB/20 |
|-----|---|-----------|

### Other Edinburgh

- |     |   |             |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 17. | Large bowl with portcullis-style basal stamp, careless partial milling; Edinburgh, 1680-1720;                               | GO/ PB/8/87 |
| 18. | Basal fragment with mould-imparted ?/I and portcullis-style basal stamp on a wide base; Edinburgh/ Leith, 1670-1700;        | GO/ PB/120  |
| 19. | Tall, highly burnished bowl with portcullis-style basal stamp; 1680-1720;   | GO/ PB/39   |
| 20. | Basal fragment with abraded indecipherable mould-imparted letter and part of a castle-style basal stamp; Edinburgh 1650-80; | GO/ PB/136  |
| 21. | Basal fragment with portcullis-style basal stamp; Edinburgh, 1660-1700;   | GO/ PB/72   |
| 22. | Bowl fragment, thick-walled, partial milling, burnished; 1690-1720 (cf pipe from Darien, Horton et al 1987, 243, no 2);     | GO/ PB/11   |

### Glasgow

#### Thomas Morsoune

- |     |   |           |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 23. | Basal fragment with mould-imparted T/M; Thomas Morsoune of Glasgow, c 1670; | GO/ PB/61 |
|-----|---|-----------|

#### Samuel Hyndshaw

- |     |   |             |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 24. | Bowl with mould-imparted S/H, rim with mould-imparted pellet and chevron decoration; Samuel Hyndshaw of Glasgow, 1660-80;                 | GO/ PB/129  |
| 25. | Bowl wall fragment with rim decorated with mould-imparted pellet and chevron; 1660-80;  | GO/ PB/102  |
| 26. | Rim fragment decorated with chevron and pellet design in relief; Glasgow 1660-80;   | GO/ PB/74   |
| 27. | Basal fragment with mould-imparted S/H; Samuel Hyndshaw of Glasgow;   | GO/ PB/103  |
| 28. | Basal fragment with mould-imparted S/H, the mould has been recut, the S twice and the H three times; Samuel Hyndshaw of Glasgow, 1660-80; | GO/ PB/147  |
| 29. | Bowl wall fragment in a grey fabric, with rim decorated with mould-imparted pellet and chevron; 1660-80;                                  | GO/ PB/105B |
| 30. | Lower bowl fragment with mould-imparted S/H; Samuel Hyndshaw of Glasgow. 1660-80;   | GO/ PB/131  |
| 31. | Bowl wall fragment with rim decorated with mould-imparted pellet and chevron; 1660-80;  | GO/ PB/105A |
| 32. | Basal fragment with mould-imparted S/H; Samuel Hyndshaw of Glasgow;   | GO/ PB/105  |
| 33. | Basal fragment with mould-imparted S/H; Samuel Hyndshaw of Glasgow, 1660-80;  | GO/ PB/111  |
| 34. | Basal fragment with mould-imparted /H; possibly Samuel Hyndshaw of Glasgow;   | GO/ PB/88   |

35. Basal fragment with worn mould-imparted S/H; Samuel Hyndshaw of Glasgow, 1660-80; GO/ PB/113

### **James Colquhoun**

36. Narrow-necked bowl, milled, with IC/G basal stamp; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1660-80; GO/ PB/119
37. Basal fragment with mould-imparted I/C; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1660-80; GO/ PB/27
38. Highly burnished bowl, milled, with IC/G basal stamp; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1670-1700; GO/ PB/44
39. Highly burnished bowl, upper damaged, IC/G basal stamp; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1670-1700; GO/ PB/48
40. Bowl with milled rim, mould-imparted I/C; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1660-80; GO/ PB/19
41. Burnished bowl, fine milling, IC/G basal stamp; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1680-1700; GO/ PB/29
42. Bowl with mould-imparted I/C, poor impression of letters from a much worn mould; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1660-80; GO/ PB/36
43. Fragment of a bowl, upper missing, mould-imparted I/C; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1660-80; GO/ PB/21
44. Basal fragment with mould-imparted I/C; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1670-1700; GO/ PB/62
45. Lower bowl fragment, highly burnished, mould-imparted I/C; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1690-1720; GO/ PB/73
46. Tall bowl with mould-imparted I/C, rim bottered; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1680-1730; GO/ PB/141
47. Bowl with mould-imparted I/C, pellet below the letter I; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1670-1700; GO/ PB/37
48. Basal fragment with mould-imparted I/C, burnished; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1660-1720; GO/ PB/127
49. Bowl of heavy-walled near cylindrical form with mould-imparted I/C , poorly finished, partial milling; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1670-1700; GO/ PB/65
50. Bowl with mould-imparted I/C, rim partly milled and lightly bottered; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1660-80; GO/ PB/125
51. Burnished bowl with mould-imparted I/C, rim milled; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1680-1720; GO/ PB/139
52. Bowl and adjoining stem fragment, mould-imparted I/C, latter with a pellet inside the C, rim milled and wiped; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1660-1700; GO/ PB/104
53. Basal fragment with mould-imparted I/C; James Colquhoun of Glasgow; GO/PB/86
54. Bowl with IC/G basal stamp, milled, highly burnished; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1670-1700; GO/ PB/142
55. Basal fragment with IC/G stamp; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1670-1700; GO/ PB/151
56. Bowl with IC/G basal stamp, highly burnished and with fine milling; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1670-1700; GO/ PB/55



57.	Slender bowl, basal stamp of IC/G, rim bottered and milled; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1660-80;	GO/ PB91/87
58.	Tall bowl, IC/G basal stamp; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1670-1700;	GO/ PB/50
59.	Basal fragment stamped IC/G; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1660-80;	GO/PB/90
60.	Highly burnished bowl with IC/G basal stamp; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1660-80;	GO/ PB/126.
61.	Chinned bowl with thick walls, mould-imparted I/C, upper damaged ; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1670-1700;	GO/ PB/71
62.	Large upright bowl, mould-imparted I/C, partial milling and highly burnished, upper bowl and interior heavily stained for long use; James Colquhoun of Glasgow, 1690-1720;	GO/ PB/69
63.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted I/C; 1670-1720;	GO/PB93/87
64.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted I/C;, 1670-1700;	GO/ PB/54
65.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted I/C' James Colquhoun of Glasgow;	GO/PB93/87
66.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted I?/C;	GO/ PB/89

## Decorated stems

67.	Burnished stem with roller stamp with COLHOUN with indented border, width 10mm;	GO/ PS/35
68.	Stem fragment with faint roller stamp with COLHOV[N] in an acanthus border, burnished; James Colquhoun of Glasgow;	GO/ PS/4/86
69.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with COLHOW[N] in a triple pellet border;	GO/ PS/3/86
70.	Stem fragment with geometric roller stamp design, burnished (cf Gallagher 1987 ** for similar from Linlithgow Priory);	GO/PS/1/86
71.	Three adjoining stem fragments with geometric roller stamp design, as	GO/PS/1/86
72.	Burnished stem fragment with roller stamp with multiple pellet and pinnacle decoration, width 22mm;	GO/PS/1/86
73.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with C...OWN within a triple ring border, width 11mm;	GO/86/PS/3
74.	Burnished stem fragment with roller stamp with.S COLHOW.. within a foliate border, width 12mm;	GO/86/PS4
75.	Burnished stem fragment with roller stamp with central band of pellets bordered by double row of pellets and chevron, width 21mm;	GO/PS/5
76.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with central band within a pellet border, width 18+mm;	GO/PS/11
77.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with.. COLHO.. within a triple ring border, width 14mm;	GO/PS/6
78.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with ..MES COL..O within fleur-de-lis border;	GO/PS/7
79.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with CO..OW within a triple ring border, width 12mm;	GO89/PS9

80.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with COLHOWN within a faint border, width 12mm;	GO/PS/10
81.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with ..ES COLV within a pellet border, width 11mm;	GO/PS/12
82.	Burnished stem fragment with roller stamp with COLHOWN within triple ring border, width 10mm;	GO/PS/13
83.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with ..AM..COLW.. within border, width 10mm;	GO/PS/14
84.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with a pinnacle border, width 9mm;	GO/PS/15
85.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with ..ES COLHOWN with dot border, width 11mm;	GO/PS/16
86.	Stem fragment with roller stamp, .MES COL.. within pinnacle and dot border, width 9mm;	GO/PS/17
87.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with COLHOW.. within indented border;	GO/PS/18
88.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with ..OLHOW.. with a faint border, width 11mm;	GO/PS/19
89.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with OL..OW within an indented border, width c 11mm;	GO/PS/22
90.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with COLHOWN and pellet within a triple ring border, width 12mm;	GO/PS/87/23
91.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with a central line of pellets bordered by quatrefoils and pellets, width 17mm;	GO/PS/87/24
92.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with COLHOUN within a double ring border, width 12mm;	GO/PS/87/25
93.	Burnished stem fragment with roller stamp with COLHOW.. within a faint indented border, width c 10mm;	GO/PS/26
94.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with COLHOW.. within a fleur-de-lis border;	GO/PS/28
95.	Burnished stem fragment with roller stamp with COLHOWN and pellet within a triple ring border, width 12mm;	GO/PS/29
96.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with COLHOWN within a triple ring border, width 10+mm;	GO/PS/30
97.	Burnished stem fragment with roller stamp with ..OLH..N within an indented border, width 11mm;	GO/PS/31
98.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with S COLHOWN within an indented border, width 11mm;	GO/PS/32
99.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with ..COLHO.. with an indented border, width 12mm;	GO/PS/33
100.	Stem fragment with roller stamp, .. AM.. within a fleur-de-lis border;	GO/PS/34

## Stirling

101.	Bowl in a grey fabric with splayed heel, slight milling and star basal stamp;	GO/ PB/18
102.	Basal fragment with star basal stamp; Stirling, 1660-1700;	GO/ PB/5/87
103.	Basal fragment with circular stamp with star; Stirling 1660-1700;	GO/ PB/117



104.	Basal fragment, circular basal stamp with star; Stirling, 1660-1700;	GO/ PB/109
105.	Bowl, rim partly milled, circular basal stamp with star; Stirling 1660-80 ;	GO/ PB/130
106.	Basal fragment with circular basal stamp with star; Stirling, 1670-1700;	GO/ PB/150
107.	Stem and basal fragment, burnished, circular basal stamp with star; Stirling, 1670-1700;	GO/ PB/63
108.	Bowl with star basal stamp, 1680-1720;	GO/PB/159
109.	Basal fragment with mould imparted ?T/S and S basal stamp;	GO/ PB/23

## **Tyneside**

110.	Funnel-shaped bowl with small spur; possibly Tyneside;	GO/ PB/38
111.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted M/P; possibly Michael Parke of Gateshead/, 1690-1720;	GO/ PB/2/86
112.	Forward-leaning bowl in black fabric, thin walls, scar of missing spur; Tyneside 1680-1720, Edwards Type 9 (Edwards 1988, 10).	GO/ PB/155
113.	Forward-leaning bowl with small heel; Tyneside 1680-1720, cf Parson (1964, 236) type 8;	GO/ PB/116
114.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted M/P on small heel; Michael Parke of Gateshead, 1690-1720 (Edwards 1988, 48, Edwards Type E2 mark on Bowl Type 12;	GO/ PB/144
115.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted M/P on small heel; Michael Parke of Gateshead, 1690-1720;	GO/ PB/148
116.	Forward-leaning bowl with small splayed heel; Tyneside 1680-1720, cf Parson (1964, 236) type 8;	GO/ PB/118
117.	Bowl with cut rim, not bottered, mould-imparted? M over a different letter, possibly W/ P; Tyneside (Parsons bowl type 10), possibly Michael Parke, 1690-1737 (Edwards1988, 49;	GO/ PB/132
118.	Basal fragment with small heel, much abraded; possibly Tyneside 1680-1720;	GO/ PB/153

## **Yorkshire**

119.	A Yorkshire-style bulbous bowl with circular IB basal stamp; c 1660-90 (White 2004, 48);	GO/ PB/87
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## **Other pipes, place of manufacture not identified**

120.	Basal fragment with mould imparted I; 1660-80;	GO/ PB/22
121.	Basal fragment with part of stem, mould-imparted T?/R;	GO/ PB/24
122.	Basal fragment;	GO/ PB/25
123.	Two adjoining bowl fragments, milled; 1660-1700;	GO/ PB/26
124.	Bowl, milled; 1670-1700;	GO/ PB/30
125.	Tall bowl, slight milling; 1700-1720;	GO/ PB/31
126.	Basal fragment; 17th century;	GO/ PB/32
127.	Basal fragment with small heel; 1650-80 ;	GO/ PB/33

128.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted small T; 1650-1700;	GO/ PB/34
129.	Basal fragment; 1640-80;	GO/ PB/41
130.	Highly burnished bowl, base damaged, heavily stained rim and interior from long use; 1670-1700;	GO/ PB/42
131.	Tall bowl with eight-spoked wheel basal stamp; 1680-1720;	GO/ PB/137
132.	Double conical bowl, finely milled. 1660-80.	GO/PB/7/87
133.	Upper bowl fragment, milled; 1660-80;	GO/PB/1/86
134.	Upper bowl fragment, partially milled; 1660-1700;	GO/ PB/43
135.	Bowl wall fragment; 1660-1700;	GO/ PB/45
136.	Thin-necked bowl with possible mould-imparted I; 1670-1700;	GO/ PB/47
137.	Bowl with pronounced 'chin, no milling; 1660-80;	GO/ PB/56
138.	Stem and basal fragment; 1650-1680;	GO/ PB/57
139.	Stem and basal fragment; 1650-1700;	GO/ PB/58
140.	Bowl with pronounced 'chin', crude wide burnishing on the sides of the stem, interior and rim darkened from long use; 1660-80;	GO/ PB/59
141.	Bowl, upper damaged, 1680-1720;	GO/ PB/60
142.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted I/S, circular basal stamp obscured in manufacture by adhering clay;	GO/ PB/64
143.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted /I, with a stroke through centre of the letter; 1650-1680;	GO/ PB/66
144.	Bowl in grey-white fabric, milled; 1660-80;	GO/ PB/67
145.	Bowl, no milling; 1660-80;	GO/ PB/68
146.	Chinned bowl, fine milling; 1660-80;	GO/ PB/70
147.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted /H; 1660-1700;	GO/ PB/110
148.	Bowl with prominent small heel, and two adjoining stem fragments, rim cut and not bottered; 1720-50;	GO/ PB/75
149.	Bowl, upper damaged, stained from heavy use; 1680-1720;	GO/ PB/76
150.	Damaged bowl, bottered but no milling; 1680-1720	GO/ PB/
151.	Fragment of a spurred bowl;	GO/ PB/78
152.	Basal fragment;	GO/ PB/79
153.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted I;	GO/ PB/80
154.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted I;	GO/ PB/81
155.	Bowl wall fragment with mould-imparted ?C;	GO/PB/82
156.	Abraded basal fragment; 1650-1700;	GO/ PB/83
157.	Basal fragment; 1650-1700;	GO/ PB/83A
158.	Thin walled bowl with cut rim not bottered; 1730-1800;	GO/PB/85
159.	Upper bowl fragment, rim lightly bottered; 1660-1700;	GO/ PB/89
160.	Basal fragment and lower bowl; 1650-70;	GO/PB94/87
161.	Basal fragment;1660-80;	GO/ PB92/87
162.	Basal fragment; 1650-80;	GO/PB94/87
163.	Basal fragment, 1680-1720;	GO/PB/96
164.	Bowl fragment; 1680-1720;	GO/PB/97
165.	Tall bowl with near-parallel upper, bottered; 1680-1720;	GO/ PB/99
166.	Tall bowl, rim cut and wiped, not bottered; 1690-1720;	GO/ PB/100
167.	Fragment of a tall bowl, rim wiped and partly milled; 1690-1720;	GO/ PB/101
168.	Bowl with narrow neck, milled; 1660-80;	GO/ PB/



169.	Bowl with fairly parallel upper body, milled; 1660-90;	GO/ PB/107
170.	Bowl with narrow neck, milled, rim damaged; 1660-80;	GO/ PB/108
171.	Bowl fragment with mould-imparted /R; 1660-80;	GO/ PB/14
172.	Bowl with constricted base, partially milled, and burnished, base damaged; c 1660-80;	GO/ PB/15
173.	Bowl with mould-imparted E/R;	GO/ PB/17
174.	Bowl with constricted base, mould-imparted E/R;	GO/ PB/16
175.	Base and stem fragment with mould-imparted retrograde R/P;	GO/ PB/112
176.	Basal fragment with small heel; 1800-1850;	GO/ PB/114
177.	Basal fragment with mould-imparted /H; 1650-1700;	GO/ PB/121
178.	Bowl with poor impression of mould-imparted A/W, no milling, rim lightly milled;	GO/ PB/122
179.	Bowl fragment of elongated barrel form; 1660-80;	GO/ PB/124
180.	Four adjoining fragments of a bowl, rim missing; 1660-1700;	GO/ PB/134
181.	Basal fragment; 1650-1700;	GO/ PB/135
182.	Lower bowl fragment with splayed base; 1670-1700;	GO/ PB/138
183.	Three adjoining fragments of a burnished bowl with fine milling, base missing; 1670-1700;	GO/ PB/142
184.	Bowl fragment, poorly finished, rim bottered and wiped; 1660-1700;	GO/PB/143
185.	Tall forward-leaning bowl with splayed base; 1680-1720;	GO/ PB/145
186.	Forward-leaning bowl with splayed base, rim and interior stained from long use; 1680-1720; The carbonised remains of the last smoke survive in the bowl.	GO/PB/146
187.	Abraded basal fragment; 1650-1700;	GO/ PB/149
188.	Basal fragment; 1660-1700;	GO/ PB/152.
189.	Three adjoining upper bowl fragments, thin-walled; 1650-80;	GO/ PB/154
190.	Wide-mouth bowl, carelessly made and poorly finished; 1680-1720;	GO/PB/2/86
191.	Four adjoining upper bowl fragments, rim cut but not bottered; post 1750;	GO/PB/98
192.	Five fragments of a spurred bowl; 1750-1850;	GO/ PB/140
193.	Fragment of small spurred bowl; 19th century;	GO/ PB/4/86

## Other stems

194.	Burnished stem with secondary mouthpiece;	GO/PS/20
195.	Burnished stem with secondary mouthpiece;	GO/PS/21

## Glendorch Bastle

1.	Burnished bowl with partial milling, mould-imparted W/Y and castle-style basal stamp; William Young of Edinburgh, active 1653-70;	G/PB/4
2.	Upright bowl with constricted neck, damaged base; early 18th century;	G/PB/2
3.	Stem fragment with roller stamp with COLHOWN in border; a James Colquhoun of Glasgow; late 17th century;	G/PS/1/85
4.	Upright, narrow-necked bowl with damaged base; early eighteenth century; 5/64";	G/PB/2
5.	Lower bowl fragment;	G/PB/1
6.	Bowl fragment with small heel;	G/PB/86
7.	Bowl fragment with constricted neck;	G/PB/3
8.	Spurred bowl with relief foliage on both seams; early nineteenth century;	G/PB/5

## Smithwood Bastle

1.	Basal fragment with castle-style basal stamp, burnished. An Edinburgh product, possibly Thomas Banks, 1660-80.	SM/CP/10
2.	Basal fragment with IC/G stamp on splayed heel. James Colquhoun, Glasgow, 1660-80.	SM/CP/3
3.	Bowl fragment, upper part missing. 1660-1700.	SM/CP/7
4.	Bowl fragment, upper part missing, mould-imparted S/H. Samuel Hyndshaw, Glasgow, 1660-1700.	SM/CP/8
5.	Bowl fragment, damaged, mould-imparted S/. Possibly Samuel Hyndshaw, Glasgow, 1660-1700.	SM/CP/9
6.	Bowl fragment, missing spur,	SM/CP/11
7.	Spurred bowl and stem fragment, upper bowl missing, black surface. C 1750-1800.	SM/CP/1
8.	Bowl fragment with spur. 1750-1800.	SM/CP/6
9.	Stem fragment with spur, C 1750-1800.	SM/CP/2

## Wintercleuch Bastle

- |     |  |          |
|-----|--|----------|
| 1.  | Small bowl, rim damaged, with portcullis-style basal stamp, burnished. Edinburgh, c 1660-80.                                       | WC/PB/1  |
| 2.  | Bowl, milled, crude mould-imparted W/Y. William Young, Edinburgh, c 1660-90.   | WC/PB/13 |
| 3.  | Bowl, milled, with constricted base, mould-imparted T/B and portcullis-style basal stamp. Thomas Banks, Edinburgh.                 | WC/PB/5  |
| 4.  | Large bowl, widely-spaced milling, mould-imparted P/C. Patrick Crawford of Edinburgh, c 1690-1710.                                 | WC/PB/7  |
| 5.  | Tall bowl with constricted base, mould-imparted I/T and portcullis-style basal stamp. Maker unidentified, Edinburgh.               | WC/PB/8  |
| 6.  | Slender bowl, burnished, milled rim, IC/G basal stamp. James Colquhoun, Glasgow.   | WC/PB/2  |
| 7.  | Basal fragment with IC/G basal stamp. James Colquhoun, Glasgow.  | WC/PB/9  |
| 8.  | Stem with faint impression of a roller stamp, 10mm wide, with W H within a border incorporating pellets. William Hynshaw, Glasgow. | WC.PS.1  |
| 9.  | Bulbous bowl with partial milling and fleur-de-lys. Dutch, Haaelem or Leiden, c 1630-60 (cf Duco 1981, 244.30).                    | WC/PB/4  |
| 10. | Bowl with damaged base, no visible maker's marks. c 1660-80.   | WC/PB/14 |

## Boghall Castle

- |    |   |         |
|----|---|---------|
| 1. | Small bowl, bottered and polished, front of rim missing, possibly an Edinburgh product, 1620-40 (cf Lawson 1975, 150) | B/BP/4  |
| 2. | Upper part of Dutch bowl with a dot rose motif. Dutch, 1630-70 (cf Duco 1981, 244, no's 32-4).                        | B/ BP/5 |
| 3. | Bowl, milled; Dutch, possibly Leiden, 1640-70 (cf Duco 1981, 260, no 258)   | B/BP/3  |
| 4. | Bowl, partially milled; Dutch, possibly Gouda (cf Duco 1981, no's 213, 216 and 222;                                   | B/BP/1  |
| 5. | Bowl with mould-imparted P/C, partially milled; Patrick Crawford, Edinburgh, 1670-80;                                 | B/BP/2  |

### Post 1850

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 6. | Lower bowl and stem fragment, stem marked W.C.../ ..OW; possibly William Christie of Glasgow, factory active 1857-62; | B |
| 7. | Stem fragment with large moulded leaf and part of beaded frame for maker's mark;                                      | B |
| 8. | Lower bowl fragment with horizontal spur;   | B |



## Coom

1.	Bowl, mould-imparted A/A and portcullis-style basal stamp. Possibly Alexander Aiken, Edinburgh.	C/T12/23
2.	Basal fragment with castle-style basal stamp. Edinburgh.	SM/CP/10
3.	Basal fragment, IC/G basal stamp, James Colquhoun, Glasgow, c 1660-80.	SM/CP/3
4.	Lower bowl fragment, mould-imparted S/H. Samuel Hyndshaw, Glasgow.	SM/CP/8
5.	Bowl and stem fragment, mould-imparted S/. Possibly Samuel Hyndshaw, Glasgow.	SM/CP/9
6.	Damaged bowl, c 1660-90.	C/T8/4.
7.	Damaged bowl, c 1660-90.	C/T8/4.
8.	Spurred bowl and stem fragment, black surface.	SM/CP/1
9.	Bowl wall fragment, black surface.	SM/CP/13
10.	Basal fragment, spur missing.	SM/CP/12
11.	Stem fragment with scribble marks in brown ink;	SM/CP/19

## Logan

1.	Bowl with bowl-imparted R/S	LOP1/46
2.	Bowl with bowl-imparted R/S	LOP1/44
3.	Fragment of a tall bowl with mould-imparted I/?	LOP1/47
4.	Fragment of a bowl with mould-imparted P/C, Patrick Crawford of Edinburgh, c 1680-1710	LOP1/ 51
5.	Fragment of a bowl with mould-imparted P/C, the P recut, and castle-style basal stamp, Patrick Crawford of Edinburgh, c 1680-1710	LOP1/16
6.	Bowl with narrow neck, 1670-90	LOP1/ 13
7.	Bowl with splayed mouth and star basal stamp; Stirling, c 1680-1720	LOP1/ 11
8.	Bowl with splayed mouth and star basal stamp; Stirling, c 1680-1720	LOP1/12
9.	Tall bowl with mould-imparted I/S and portcullis-style basal stamp, Edinburgh/ Leith, 1680-1720	LOP1/ 14
10.	Basal fragment with heel, c 1650-80	LOP1/ 52

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