PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS
OF CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

FIRST GOVERNMENT HOUSE SITE, SYDNEY
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF CLAY TOBACCO PIPES FROM THE FIRST GOVERNMENT HOUSE SITE, SYDNEY

BY

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preface

In this report G.C. Wilson and A. Kelly present the analysis of clay tobacco pipes from the First Government House Archaeological Site. The site was excavated from 1982 to 1984 under the direction of Anne Bickford. Analysis of the archaeological materials was commissioned in April of 1987 by the Department of Environment and Planning and carried out by a team of specialists under the management of ANUTECH Pty Ltd. The objective was to prepare a popular archaeological account of the First Government House Site.

All analyses were carried out at the same time with the stratigraphic analysis being the last report to be drafted. The stratigraphic analysis was thus able to draw upon the findings of the other studies and to modify the stratigraphic framework. As such the stratigraphic analysis is the prime report with respect to stratigraphic matters. It is advisable to read *First Government House Site, Sydney Stratigraphic Analysis Report* prior to consulting the other reports.

All reports are preliminary and could benefit from further analysis. This is particularly the case with the reports which deal with large quantities of materials, the ceramic and the glass studies.

Reports prepared by the team members are as follows.

*First Government House Site, Sydney Stratigraphic Analysis Report*, by Robyn Stocks

*Report on Coins Found on First Government House Site*, by Pat Boland

*Conservation of artefacts, First Government House, Sydney*, by Kerry Head

*The First Government House Site Ceramics Assemblage: Analysis of selected levels 1788-1969*, by Wendy Thorp
Building Materials Analysis First Government House Site, Sydney, by Sue Pearson

Animal Bones from First Government House Site, Sydney by Sarah Colley

Analysis of Small Finds from the Excavations of First Government House Site, Sydney, by Alexandra Kelly

Preliminary Analysis of Clay Tobacco Pipes from the First Government House Site, Sydney, by G.C. Wilson and A. Kelly

Analysis of Glass Artefacts from the Excavations of First Government House, Sydney, by Brian Egloff and Jean Smith

Brian J Egloff,
Principal Archaeologist

ANUTECH
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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The use of clay tobacco pipes in New South Wales

Although tobacco did not form part of the provisions carried by the First Fleet, it was present in the stores held by the ships' captains (Historic Records of New South Wales, 1 pt2: 11ff, Sir George Young's Plan of 13.1.1785). Major Ross purchased a quantity of tobacco from the master of one of the returning ships for the Marines, who were "much distress'd for tobacco" (Historic Records of New South Wales, 2: 414. Ross To Sec. Stephens, 10.7.1788).

The tobacco, once obtained, was usually smoked in a clay pipe. Such pipes must therefore have been present in 1788, and thus have the potential to form part of the archaeological record for the whole of the colonial period in New South Wales.

Contemporary reports for the early nineteenth century indicate that smoking was extremely common. In 1819, it was estimated that every second adult male was addicted to tobacco, whilst in 1827, Peter Cunningham observed that "all" of the lower classes were determined smokers (Cunningham 1827: 133). In 1832, the Sydney Gazette stated that eight or nine of every ten labouring men used tobacco (Sydney Gazette 10.4 1832: 2).

The smoking habit was however, not restricted to manual workers. Pipe smoking had come back into vogue amongst gentlemen during the late eighteenth century (Walker 1980: 271). Pipe smoking had also become extremely prevalent amongst both Aboriginal men and women soon after white contact (Walker 1980: 268ff). The degree to which European women indulged in pipe smoking in Australia is unclear. Smoking by convict women was frequently observed although the habit does not appear to have been common amongst free women (Walker 1980: 279). Certainly, by the final decades of the nineteenth century women of the middle and upper classes were excluded from the habit by the prevailing social customs. This denial extended to the point where it was considered ill mannered for men to smoke in front of women (Walker 1980: 279).

Few discernible trends can be identified in the use of the clay pipe in the nineteenth century. The most obvious, is that as the century progressed, the clay pipe became increasingly the preserve of manual workers. Amongst the middle and upper classes the pipe was displaced by the more prestigious cigar.

To meet the demand for the craving of tobacco, pipes were imported in large numbers. In 1836, 1,176,768 pipes were imported into New South Wales (Maclehose 1839: 183). By the 1880's this figure had grown to between 5,000,000 and 25,000,000 per annum (Statistical Register for New South Wales). The imports were also supplemented by pipes manufactured in the Colony. William Cluer began manufacturing pipes in the Brickfields as early as December, 1804 (Sydney Gazette,
23.12.1.4:2). His pipes would also appear to have been Australia's first manufactured exports since quantities of his wares were sold in England and the Netherlands (Lawson 1971:20). By 1828, seven pipemakers were working in Sydney, either as small independent businesses, as in Britain, or as artisans attached to larger potteries. By 1844, the number of pipemakers in Sydney had dropped to one (1828 Census of New South Wales, Postal and Trade Directories, various). This decline in the industry has not been properly examined, although it would appear that pipemaking, like so many other small colonial enterprises, foundered during the severe economic depression of the early 1840's.

The number of clay pipes in circulation probably reached its zenith in the final decade of the nineteenth century. The more familiar briar pipe had become increasingly popular, possibly because of its convenience and durability.

Cigarettes also began to make inroads into the tobacco market. In New South Wales the percentage of the total tobacco consumed as cigarettes in 1885 was 1.4%. By 1904 this had grown to 11.1%, this figure then doubled by the outbreak of the First World War (Walker 1980: 276). By 1914, clay pipe manufacturing as an industry, in all countries, had virtually come to an end (Ayto n.d.: 10).

1.2 Clay pipes and the archaeological record.

Clay pipes, like any other class of artefact in the archaeological record are an indication of human activity. It may be superfluous to state that the presence of a clay pipe in a deposit provides, as the most minimal form of information the fact that someone was smoking that pipe prior to, or during the creation of the deposit in which it was found.

As outlined in the previous section it is rather difficult to reconstruct a social context from pipes recovered from the archaeological record. This is particularly so when small numbers of pipes are involved since they could have been lost or discarded under almost any circumstances.

When large numbers of fragments are present in a deposit the implication is that one is dealing with a proportionally larger number of people. Absolute numbers of people cannot be determined but group activity may be speculated. From such an assemblage, it may not be possible to determine a particular social context but it may be possible to confirm a context identified by other artefact classes present in the deposit.

A further restriction on the use of clay pipes as an archaeological aid is that the function of the clay tobacco pipe is not by its nature related to any particular type of building or structure. It is therefore difficult to reconstruct the function of any particular structure or place identified in the archaeological record on the evidence of clay pipes alone.
The other type of social information to be gained from clay pipes recovered from the archaeological record is less obvious. Changes in the decoration of pipes appear to reflect changes in taste, the occupation of the smoker and in the case of effigial bowl designs, attitudes towards authority and important social and political issues.

Clay pipes also reflect the development, and changing fortunes of the pipe making industry itself, both in New South Wales and overseas. For a limited period of the nineteenth century they also provide an indication of the changing economic climate in New South Wales, but this may also be said of almost any Colonial manufacturing industry.

The principle archaeological use of the clay pipe is in dating deposits and assessing such deposits for evidence of disturbance or secondary deposition. From the previous section it will be noted that the class most addicted to tobacco was the class most employed in shifting soil, building and demolition. Pipe losses or breakages could be expected during such activities, resulting in the possible incorporation of pipes from two different periods within the one deposit, one set related to the original period of deposition and the second set related to losses by workmen during disturbance or redeposition.

Clay pipes were inexpensive and fragile and therefore disposable. This is a distinct advantage for dating purposes since disposal, and thus incorporation in the archaeological record would occur within a reasonably short time of manufacture. The period of circulation of an individual pipe was limited, unlike some classes of artefact which may have circulated for half a century or more before disposal.

1.3 Methodology

The main aim in studying the clay pipes recovered from the site is to provide information regarding the chronology, function and mode of deposition and disturbance for a selected number of deposits associated with the South Outbuildings and the Main Building.

The first step in this process was the creation of a type collection of pipes. The core of the collection came from special finds recognized during the process of excavation. The collection was then enlarged with pipes from the selected deposits. The identification of the individual types was made on the basis of observable difference. No classification based on precise mensuration was attempted at this stage, the return in information from such a programme is not justified by the amount of time involved in carrying out the process.
The assemblage of a type collection has a number of advantages;
- repetitive description is reduced
- access to the whole range of pipes recovered is readily achieved
- material recovered from deposits not forming part of the selected schedule can be examined
- the type collection by itself may be used as an archaeological aide on other sites.

With the individual types thus identified, an attempt was then made to provide information regarding makers, sources and dates. This information was obtained by making reference to reports from other sites, contemporary directories and newspapers and to the standard works currently available on the history and identification of clay pipes.

An assessment was then made of the whole collection in regard to some of the aspects outlined in Section 1.2. Particular attention was made to the way in which pipe decoration reflected occupation and also to the changing nature of the Australian market.

Finally the importance of the collection was examined and recommendations made for the type of work which might be carried out in the future.

The standard work on the identification and dating of manufacturers has been found to contain a number of errors, especially in regard to date ranges. Where possible the Oswald (1975) dates have been checked against other sources.

In recent literature the name Thomas Whyte has appeared as an Edinburgh manufacturer. In all cases where his work has been examined on this site and at Hyde Park Barracks the name always appears as THOMAS WHITE.

SECTION 2 CLAY TOBACCO PIPES FROM SELECTED DEPOSITS

This section reports the analysis of clay pipes recovered from a series of selected features. These were associated with structures forming the South Outbuildings, North Outbuildings and the Main Building. Selection of these deposits was made primarily on the basis of their relationship with structures occupied during the Government House phase of the site's occupation.
2.1 South Outbuildings

Phase I
No clay pipes were recovered from features associated with this phase.

Phase II
Two pipe stems were recovered from one feature in this phase, 22R4, Feature 18. The deposit consisted of debris associated with the demolition of structures constructed during the same phase of the site's development. The stems displayed no diagnostic characteristics. The small number of pipe fragments recovered from this deposit would, however, be consistent with losses incurred by those carrying out the demolition.

Phase III
No clay pipes were recovered from this phase.

Phase IV
Feature 19-23, 20R4 produced one clay pipe stem. This lacked any diagnostic characteristics.

Phase V
Two features associated with the demolition of the Government House in 1845-47, 20R4, Feature 12 and 16, each produced a single clay pipe fragment. Neither piece had any diagnostic characteristics.

Phase VI
The clay pipe assemblage from F 11, 20R4 is unusual, in an Australian context, in that it is dominated by pipes of Dutch manufacture. Five pipes bear the marks of Dutch makers, mostly from the city of Gouda (Types 021, 047, 050, 054, 055). The identity of the individual makers has not been determined due to the lack of available information on Dutch manufacturers.

Four other pipes from the assemblage have a non-Dutch origin. Two are from Scotland, William Murray (Type 049) and Alexander Coghill (Type 038), both of Glasgow whilst one pipe has been tentatively attributed to the English manufacturer, William Tennant (Type 051) of Berwick. Only a small fragment of this piece survives, the lettering and form however, are consistent with Tennant pipes in the collection of Mr W. Wood, Felton, Northumberland.
The fourth pipe, (Type 035) marked "Squatters" Budgeree", despite being found at Port Arthur and Hyde Park Barracks cannot be attributed to a particular maker, nor can it be precisely dated. It's country of origin is also unclear. Of the remaining 319 unattributed fragments in the assemblage, 281 have either a Dutch fabric or Dutch ornamentation.

The evidence for dating the assemblage is fairly consistent, no anomalous pieces are present, possibly indicating that all of the pipes are contemporaries. The date ranges for the British manufactures are as follows:

A. Coghill 1826-1904 (Oswald 1975 : 205)
W. Murray 1830-1861 (Oswald 1975 : 205)
W. Tennant 1855 (Oswald 1975 : 205)

The date range for the Murray pipe can be tentatively shortened to the period between circa 1844 and 1861. The pipe is a cutty pipe (Dane and Morrison 1979: 12) and depicts a steam locomotive and ship on the bowl. The cutty pipe was a form favoured by labourers since it could be smoked whilst both hands were left free to work. The locomotive motif suggests that this pipe may have been originally directed at the market provided by the legion of navvies employed during the great expansion of Britain's railway network in the period after 1844 and during the 1850's (Arkell 1973: 118-119).

The evidence of the British pipes would suggest a mid-1850's date for the assemblage. The evidence of the Dutch pipes tend to confirm this assertion. The fact that they dominate the assemblage indicates a date prior to 1863, and possibly earlier than the late 1850s. Direct imports, into New South Wales of Dutch pipes declined in the late 1850s and ceased altogether after 1863 (Statistical Registers of New South Wales 1858-1902).

The actual form of the Dutch pipes from the assemblage, large thin bowls and long thin stems, are comparable with examples which are dated to the mid nineteenth-century (Atkinson and Oswald 1972 : 178-179).

The context in which these pipes were used, prior to being discarded can only be described in very general terms. The Dutch pipes which dominate the group were fragile and not particularly portable and could not have been smoked with ease whilst working. This would imply a sedentary use, consistent with a domestic dwelling, public house, barrack room, etc. The two cutty pipes, Murray and Tennant, could have been used and discarded in almost any context.
If the dating proposed by the clay pipe evidence is correct, then this deposit will provide useful information about the nature of the pipe market in New South Wales during the 1850s. This is the first instance that an assemblage has been recovered in which Dutch-made pipes form the dominant portion. Their presence may explain the source of pipes which partially filled the vacuum in the market following the demise of the local pipe industry in the mid 1840s (Sydney Trade and Postal Directories-various) and the rise of the Scottish export industry in the 1870s (Walker 1977: II 349).

2.2 North Outbuildings

Phase I

No clay tobacco pipes were recovered from deposits attributed to this Phase.

Phase II

A single fragment of pipe was recovered from each of the following features:

38R16, Feature 20
40R12, Feature 32
40R14, Feature 18

In each case, however, the fragments recovered had no diagnostic characteristics and could provide no information concerning chronology or source. The small number of pipes involved also prevents any conclusions being drawn as to the context in which they were deposited.

Phase III

Features 8 and 9 of 40R8 are described as probably inspection cuts made into the fill associated with a drain from the Main House. Clay pipes were recovered from both deposits - 10 fragments from Feature 8 and 3 fragments from Feature 9. The number are again too small to be able to draw conclusions about social context or method of deposition. Several of the fragments do, however provide some chronological information. From 40R8, Feature 8 a fragment of pipe (Type 027) can be attributed to the Sydney maker, Joseph Elliott whilst from 40R8, Feature 9, a piece can be attributed to Samuel Elliott, Type 025, also of Sydney. Both manufacturers operated during the period 1828 to 1844.

Feature 9, 40R10, the surface of the cut and fill, contained one fragment of Type 025, attributable to Samuel Elliott. Feature 3, 40R10, a pocket of soil beneath Feature 9, 40R10 contained three clay pipe fragments, one of which can be attributed to Joseph Elliott, Type 027.
The deposit beneath Features 9 and 3 of 40R10 was excavated in three spits, two of which, 40R10, Features 13 and 15, produced a number of pipe fragments. From Feature 13, 12 pieces were recovered, one attributable to Joseph Elliott (Type 027) and one piece marked M.P.P. (Type 068) attributable to an unknown maker, but dated to the 1820s and 1830s.

Feature 15 of 40R10 produced 18 pieces, one of which, Type 011, a bowl in the form of a male head can be dated on stylistic grounds to the 1820s and 1830s. This deposit also produced a fragment of pipe stem, Type 067, which had been modified by grinding it to a point. This would have made the pipe almost impossible to smoke with safety, implying reuse for a secondary function. The nature of this function is unknown, sharpening to a point would, however, indicate that it may have been used for piercing.

The last two features combined, contained 30 fragments indicating that refuse was either deposited into the soil during the cutting and filling or that already deposited refuse from elsewhere on the site was used as part of the fill.

Two other deposits, Features 19 and 19A of 40R12 were also associated with the drain/cut/fill system. Both deposits produced clay pipes. Eleven fragments were recovered from Feature 19, two of which were dated to the period 1828-1844 (Joseph Elliott Type 027 and Samuel Elliott Type 025). 40R12, Feature 19A produced 6 fragments, none of which could be attributed to a known maker or which could be dated. One fragment, however, Type 005, a bowl with floral decoration had also been recovered from Feature 8, 40R8. This may indicate a loose dating for Feature 19A of 40R12 as being 1820s, 1830s or 1840s.

All of the features containing clay pipes dated to Phase III were related to the cutting and filling operations associated with the drain from the Main Building. The clay pipe assemblages from these features are all consistently dated to the period 1828-1844. This is the broadest possible range given the amount of information currently available on the manufacturers whose works are represented in the assemblages. Without reference to the other types of artefact recovered from these features it is difficult to draw any sort of conclusion as to the social context in which the pipes were used prior to their disposal apart from the fact that they formed refuse, probably associated with people occupying the site. The chronological consistency of the deposits would also indicate that if they were deposited and subsequently disturbed as a result of the filling, both actions would have occurred in the period between 1828 and 1844 - contamination of the deposits as a result of any later action would thus be masked.
Phase III/IV

Features 39, Spit 5, 38R6-9 and Feature 43 of 38R6-9, consisting of silt within the drain, produced three fragments of pipe, none of which had any diagnostic characteristics.

Similarly, three other deposits associated with Phase III/IV, 40R14, Feature 16, 40R14, Feature 18A and 40R14, Feature 28 produced 5 fragments which could not be dated or attributed to a known manufacturer. In all cases the numbers of pieces are too small to be able to draw conclusions concerning social context or mode of deposition.

Phase I-IV

Feature 37 of unit 38R6-9, an unphased feature, contained two pipe fragments, one of which can be attributed to an unknown maker whose works are marked on the spurs with the letters MG (Type 069). On evidence from other sites this Type can be dated to the period between 1832 and 1877. This would suggest that Feature 37 of unit 38R6-9 belongs to either Phase III or IV of the site's history.

Phase IV

Clay pipes were recovered from four deposits associated with Phase IV of the site's development, viz.:

- 28R6, Feature 30: pit fill
- 28R6, Feature 39: packing against wall
- 38R5-6, Feature 12: wash over paving
- 38R14, Feature 8: demolition of Phase I/II structures

In all cases the pipes recovered were in small numbers and displayed no diagnostic characteristics.

Phase V

Features from this Phase are associated with the demolition of the Government House structures during the period 1845-1847.

The following features produced clay pipes:
- Feature 41, 38R6-9 (41)
- Features 4 and 7, 38R16
- Features 15 and 31, 32R8

In each instance only one or two fragments were recovered from each deposit, none displayed any diagnostic characteristics. The small number of pieces would be consistent with losses incurred during the demolition programme by the workmen involved.
Phase VI

No clay pipes were recovered from deposits associated with this Phase.

Phase VII

Clay pipes were recovered from one deposit in this Phase, Feature 14, 32R8, which may have a connection with the mining museum. Nine fragments were recovered, none of which could be dated. The assemblage does not appear to be consistent with Feature 11 of 20R4, this does not preclude Feature 14, 32R8 from being associated with the mining museum deposits.

2.3 Main Building

Phase I

Three features associated with this phase of the site's development produced clay pipes; Feature A5 of 40R20, and Features 10 and 16 of 41R18. Feature A5 of 40R20 consisted of interior packing associated with walls constructed in 1788-1789 and produced a single pipe fragment, Type 046. The other two features were associated with the exterior packing of the same walls. Feature 10 of 41R18 produced three fragments whilst Feature 16 produced a single fragment. In all cases, the fragments were extremely small and exhibited no diagnostic characteristics.

Phases II to VI

None of these phases contained features which produced clay pipes. Most of the features investigated for these periods were either drains or deposits associated with construction or demolition. The reason why clay pipes appear in the foundation trench packing associated with Phase I and their absence in similar circumstances in Phases II to VI cannot be readily explained. A discussion of this problem will be found in a later section of the report.

Phase VII

Phase VII is related to the period in which the Government House structures were demolished, 1845-1847. Four features from this phase produced clay pipes, in each case a single fragment:

Features 9 and 17 of 28R23
Feature 5 of 38R18
Feature 2 of 38R23

None of the pipes recovered exhibit any diagnostic characteristics.
Phase VII?

Feature 29, 38R36 ("Plum Pudding Layer") has been tentatively ascribed to Phase VII. This feature produced a single clay pipe fragment, Type 072. This is impressed with part of the name Sparnaay, around (rather than along) the stem. The name Sparnaay indicates that the pipe was made by either A. or F.S. Sparnaaay who operated in Gouda and Rotterdam. No firm date has been found for either of these makers but the method of application of the script and the fact that it is a Dutch pipe is not inconsistent with a date of 1845-1847, the date of Phase VII.

Phase VIII

Phase VIII is dated to the period 1845-1859 following the demolition and abandonment of the site. Five features from this phase produced clay pipes:

- Feature 4 of 34R24
- Feature 2 of 34R31.5 N-S Trench
- Feature 2 of 36R24
- Feature 4 of 38R20
- Feature 11 of 38R30-40R3

In all cases, except Feature 2 of 34R31.5 north-south Trench and Feature 2 of 36R24, the deposits produced single unidentifiable fragments. Feature 2 of 34R31.5 north-south Trench produced four fragments, three unidentifiable and one attributable to the maker William Davis, Type 071. No firm date for the working life of this manufacturer has been found, nor the location of his activity. The use of relief script on the stem fragment and the letter form are consistent with a date prior to circa 1870.

Feature 2 of 36R24 produced two stem fragments from the same pipe, Type 070. It was marked SAYWELL and -ANDER. The complete script would have read SAYWELL SYDNEY and LACHLANDER. The Lachlander appears to have been a cutty pipe designed for the Australian market. Thomas Saywell was a Sydney tobacconist who operated between 1866 and 1904. The pipe appears to have been made overseas, possibly in England or Scotland, for Saywell to distribute.

Since Saywell did not begin operations until after the proposed end-date of this phase of the site's development, Feature 2 of 36R24 was either contaminated at some later date by disturbance or during excavation or the date range of the deposits attributed to this phase must be extended much further into the late nineteenth century.
**SECTION 3 SUMMARY OF CLAY PIPES**

The following section lists selected features from which clay pipes were recovered. For each feature a list of types recovered and the number of fragments of each is provided.

n.d.c. = no diagnostic characteristics

### 3.1 South Outbuildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Unit-Feature</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description/Maker/Source/Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>22R4(18)</td>
<td>022</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n.d.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>20R4(21)</td>
<td>046</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n.d.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>20R4 (19-23)</td>
<td>023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n.d.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>20R4 (12)</td>
<td>022</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n.d.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20R4 (16)</td>
<td>046</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n.d.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>20R4 (11)</td>
<td>021</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>made in Gouda, 1850s</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>022</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>n.d.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>023</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>n.d.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>035</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>marked Squatters, Budgeree</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>038</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>maker: Alexander Coghill,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Glasgow. 1826-1904.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>039</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>glazed stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>045</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>stems with brushed decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>046</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>047</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>made in Gouda, 1850s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>049</td>
<td>5 (1 bowl)</td>
<td>maker: William Murray, Glasgow. 1830-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>050</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>marked 82, Dutch manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>051</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>maker: William Tennant,</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Berwick c. 1855.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>052</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>impressed stem decoration,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>probably Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>053</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>bowls with milled rims, Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>054</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>made in Gouda, 1850s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>055</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>made in Gouda, 1850s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase</td>
<td>Unit-Feature</td>
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<td>Number</td>
<td>Description/Maker/Source/Date</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>38R16 (20)</td>
<td>022</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n.d.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40R12 (32)</td>
<td>023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n.d.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40R14 (18)</td>
<td>046</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n.d.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
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<td>017</td>
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<td>40R10 (13)</td>
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- bowl, floral relief pattern
- n.d.c.
- maker: M.G., 1832-1877
- glazed stem
- Made in London
- n.d.c.
### 3.3 Main Building

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<td>36R24 (2)</td>
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<td>made for Thomas Saywell, tobacconist of Sydney, 1866-1904</td>
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<td>38R30-40R30 (11)</td>
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### SECTION 4 TYPE COLLECTION

#### Abbreviations
- **d:** bowl diameter
- **h:** bowl height
- **LHS:** left hand side
- **RHS:** right hand side
4.1 Type Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
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<td>001</td>
<td>Complete bowl, hooded skull and shoulders, teeth bared in smile, serpent wrapped around neck, four skeletal fingers visible on chest, traces of red colouring in eye-sockets. d: 24mm h: 60mm Makers mark on base: DUMERIL, LEURS, A St OMER Maker: Dumerial and Company, St Omer, France. 1845-1885 (0: 115)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>Bowl with spur (8 fragments) Relief decoration on front and back seams: dashed leaves. Relief decoration on LHS and RHS of bowl: Prince of Wales' feathers The Prince of Wales' feathers were popular motifs throughout the nineteenth century and appear to be related to public houses named for the Prince of Wales. They were produced by a number of makers, mostly in England. d: 20mm h: 35mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>Bowl fragment, relief decoration of a lion's face guardant. Possibly formed part of one of the supporters of the arms of the United Kingdom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>004</td>
<td>Bowl fragment, relief decoration : palmetto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>Complete bowl, with spur, relief decoration: front seam : leaves back seam : leaves and flowers formed by raised dots bowl decoration: lower half ribbed upper half LHS and RHS two leaves with three flowers on stalks radiating from function of leaves d: 17mm h: 37mm (examples recovered from North Outbuildings, Phase III, 1828-1844)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
006  bowl fragment, long oval spur (6mm) back seam: relief decoration in the form of leaves. Body of bowl decorated with vertical ribbing. (example recovered from North Outbuildings Phase III, 1828-1844).

007 Whole bowl, no spur, part of stem intact. Relief decoration on bowl and stem. Front seam: keeled, over tongue Back seam: keeled only LHS and RHS of bowl: two flag-topped bell tents with armed military guard between. LHS stem: field gun (at bowl end) followed by impressed inscription P. McLE- RHS stem: field gun (at bowl end) raised bar in place of inscription. Maker: Peter McLean, Dundee, Scotland 1837-1900 (Davey:1987:176) d: 19mm h: 35mm

008 Complete bowl, with spur. Relief decoration on either side of bowl. LHS: sailor holding cutlass in right hand and Union flag in the left, small castle in background and anchor and cable twist to right of figure RHS: three masted sailing ship, fully rigged, moving to right, waves beneath d: 16mm h: 35mm

009 Complete bowl with spur, relief decoration (poor quality) LHS: anchor and cable twist RHS: three masted sailing ship, fully rigged, sailing to right, waves beneath depicted by oblique lines Front and Back seams: fine incised diagonal strokes d: 16mm h: 28mm This is an extremely small bowl with the stem set some way above the spur.

010 Complete bowl, no spur. Egg shaped bowl held by three birds talons, in high relief, one on front seam and one on either side of bowl. d: 16mm h: 40mm This was a popular design in the latter part of the nineteenth century (Ayto: 10-11) made by a number of different manufacturers.
011 Bowl in the form of man's head, band around rim consisting of garlands with crescent shaped decoration in the centre. Straight hair in three rows, ears in shape of open "C", eyes staring, single brown line, thin upturned moustache extending to edge of cheeks. Small spur.
d: 16mm h: 35mm
This is stylistically similar to effigial bowls produced in New South Wales in the 1820s and 1830s. An example of Type 011 was recovered from the North Outbuildings Phase III, 1828-1844).

012 Bowl with spur, bowl in form of man's head. Inscribed band at rim with letters KI - in relief (full inscription KING WILLIAM, hair straight swept away from seam, fluting on neck rising from spur.
Stem inscription, in relief : LHS : R-, RHS : -M
Manufactured by Samuel Elliott of Clarance Street, Sydney c. 1831-1832.
(cf. HPB Type III 2 ii).
d: 16mm h: 32mm

013 Bowl fragment, man's head, wreath of leaves around rim, straight hair, large ears, bearded.
(cf. HPB Type III 2ii)

014 Complete bowl with spur. Initials in relief on either side of back seam N C
Markings on spur, LHS: M (sideways)
RHS: C or G (sideways)
d: 20mm h: 45mm

015 Complete bowl with spur, seams smoothed, impressed circlet in position of back seam with STREET above an asterix in centre, also impressed.
d: 19mm h: 44mm
Maker: possibly Sarah Street, Northampton, England, c. 1861 (0:185).

016 Complete bowl with spur, undecorated
Spur marks (in relief), LHS : M (sideways)
RHS: C (upside down)
d: 21mm h: 38mm
017 Incomplete bowl with spur, undecorated
Spur mark, RHS: vertical line with large dot above, smaller dot on either side of line
d: - h: 35mm

018 Incomplete bowl with spur
Spur mark (in relief) LHS and RHS: heart or harp

019 Incomplete bowl with spur. Part of effigial bowl, hair indicated on back of bowl, short flutes extend from spur onto neck.

020 Bowl with spur. Spur long and circular in section.
Spur marks (in relief) LHS: Arms of the City of Gouda
RHS: shield
Incuse mark on base of spur: crown above 96
Made in Gouda, The Netherlands, style and form of marking indicate an 1850s date.

021 Stem with spur. Relief pattern described as "brushing" (Humphrey 1969: 18) on either side of stem at bowl end.
Spur marks (in relief) LHS: Arms of the City of Gouda
RHS: indeterminate
Incuse mark on base of spur: crown over 36
Made in Gouda, The Netherlands, style and form indicate an 1850s date.

022 Stem fragments, undecorated, greater than 7mm in diameter

023 Stem fragments, undecorated, less than 7mm in diameter

024 Stem fragment, relief decorated, continuous line around stem with raised dots between

025 Stem fragment, relief inscription on stem
LHS: -AKER
RHS: -LAREN- (N back to front)
Maker: Samuel Elliott, Clarence Street Sydney, 1828-1844
(cf. HPB Type VI 1 xii)
026  stem fragment, relief inscription,
    LHS: ELLIOTT-
    RHS: -HARF

(cf. HPB Type VI 1 xi)

027  stem fragment, relief inscription, lettering smaller than Type 026
    LHS: ELLIOTT
    RHS: WHARF

Maker: Joseph Elliott, Market Wharf, Sydney, 1828-1844

028  stem fragment, relief inscription
    LHS: -W & C
    RHS: EDIN-

(cf. HPB Type VI 1 v)

029  stem fragment, relief inscription,
    LHS: REFORM
    RHS: REFORM

Maker: Samuel Elliott, Clarance Street, Sydney. c. 1831-1832.
(cf. HPB Type VI 1 xviii)
Associated with campaign surrounding Reform Bill of 1832, this stem may be
associated with the effigial bowl marked KING WILLIAM, Type 012.

030  Stem, impressed inscription, en cartouche consisting of relief rope twist.
    LHS: C. CROP
    RHS: LONDON

031 Stem, impressed inscription, en cartouche, relief with pointed ends,
LHS: -CROP
RHS: LONDO-


032 Stem, impressed inscription,
LHS: GLASGO-
RHS: BURNS C-

Style, Burns Cutty, manufactured by a number of firms in Glasgow, Scotland throughout the nineteenth century.

033 Stem, impressed inscription,
LHS: -XSON
RHS: SYDN-

Made for Hugh Dixson, tobacco merchant, Sydney. 1839-59 and 1863-1902 (latter date range is more likely) (cf. HPB Types VII 1 xiv & III 4 i.)

034 Stem fragment, impressed inscription,
LHS: -SON GLASGO-
RHS: BURNS C-

Maker: possibly Thomas Davidson, Glasgow Scotland. 1862-1911 (Davey:1987:102). (cf. HPB Type V i xxii)
Style: Burns Cutty

035 Stem fragment, impressed inscription,
LHS: SQUATTERS
RHS: (B) UDGEREE

(cf. HPB Type V i xxxiv)
Example recovered from South Outbuildings, Phase VI, dated on other evidence to 1850s.
This type appears to have been made overseas for the Australian market.
036  stem fragment, impressed inscription  
LHS: THo. WHITE & Co. 
RHS: EDINBURGH  

Maker: Thomas White, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1832-1864 (0:206)  
(cf. HPB Type VI xvii)  

037  stem fragment, impressed inscription,  
LHS or RHS: -USTR-  

Inscription may read AUSTRALIAN (?)  

038  stem and spur, impressed inscription on stem,  
LHS: A. COG- 
RHS: -OW  

Maker: Alexander Coghill, Glasgow, Scotland. 1826-1904 (0:205)  

039  stem fragments with yellow-brown glaze.  

040  mouthpiece, thickened, clear glaze, relief decoration on stem, continuous raised band with raised dots between, terminating near mouthpiece in two raised bands around stem with diagonal lines between. Tendril pattern, in relief, on mouthpiece (cf. Type 024)  

041  mouthpiece, thickened, stem section becoming squared towards mouthpiece, waxed.  

042  stem with spur, relief decoration, fleur-de-lys above spur on either side, two raised bands with diagonals between near bowl end of stem, stem pattern, continuous raised band with dots between (cf. Type 065)  

043  mouthpiece, oval section, orange-yellow staining  

044  stem with spur, spur oval in section, relief mark on spur,  
LHS: -  
RHS: dot
stem fragments with "brushed" decoration on either side at bowl end (cf. Type 021).
This is a Dutch technique recognised in pipes produced in the 1850s.

miscellaneous plain bowl fragments

Complete bowl, elongated, milled lip, elongated spur, circular in section.
Relief mark on spur,
LHS: Arms of the City of Gouda
RHS: Arms of the City of Gouda with "C" to right and below shield Incuse mark on base of spur: crown over 36
Manufactured in Gouda, The Netherlands, 1850s.
(cf. Type 021 which appear to be slight variation by the same maker)
d: 20mm h: 45mm

Bowl fragment, ribbed decoration, back seam leafed

Incomplete bowl, 5 fragments, relief decoration,
LHS: early steam locomotive
RHS: paddle steamer with sails
d: 16mm
Maker: William Murray, Glasgow, Scotland. 1830-1861 (0:205)
(cf. D&M: p.12, P77343, stem marked MURRAY CUTT (Y) and GLASGOW

Incomplete bowl, incuse mark on face of bowl, en roulette 82
Fabric and style indicate Dutch manufacture. Example recovered from deposit in South Outbuildings, Phase VI, dated to the 1850s.

stem fragment, impressed inscription,
LHS: -CK
RHS: BURNS
Maker: possibly William Tennant, Berwick, England c. 1855 (0: )
(for attribution see Section 2.1 (Phase VI and footnotes))
Style: Burns Cutty.
052 stem fragment, impressed decoration, band of ovals flanked by two milled bands, then repeated, decoration runs around the stem.

This style of decoration is of a type commonly found in Dutch pipes.

053 miscellaneous plain bowl fragments with milled rims. These are of Dutch manufacture.

054 Plain bowl fragment, long spur, circular in section, relief mark on spur, LHS: Arms of the City of Gouda
RHS: raised dot
Base of spur broken.

Manufactured in Gouda, The Netherlands, example recovered from South Outbuildings, Phase VI, dated to 1850s.

055 Complete bowl, burnished, milled rim, relief mark on spur, LHS: Arms of the City of Gouda
RHS: raised dot
Incuse on base of spur: shoe above TS
d: 20mm h: 45mm

Manufactured in Gouda, The Netherlands. Fabric and style date this Type to the 1850s.
(cf. Type 054).

056 miscellaneous bowl fragments with indeterminate relief decoration.

057 mouthpiece, straight cut, yellow-brown glaze.

058 mouthpiece, end thickened to form band, yellow-brown glaze.

059 Bowl fragment, man's head, handle-bar moustache, heavy jaw, fluting on neck.
Possibly a mould variation of Type 011. Style dated to 1820s to 1830s.
060 Incomplete bowl, two fragments, relief decoration, hind leg and tail of lion and unicorn rampant supporting shield with garter circlet.

Whole decoration would consist of the Arms of the United Kingdom. Possibly of British manufacture.

061 Incomplete bowl, five fragments. Relief decoration, crude rendering of Prince of Wales' feathers.
Much coarser in design than Type 022.

062 Bowl fragment, plain except for horizontal mould line 6mm below rim. This may be part of an incomplete pattern or a three piece mould was used in its manufacture.

063 stem fragment, impressed design, random circles over whole stem.

064 stem fragment, milled band around stem with incuse lettering, also around stem: OMMAN.

This technique of lettering around, rather than along, the stem is typically Dutch. OMMAN may be a variation on the name OMMEN, a town in the Dutch province of Overijssel.

065 Stem and spur, relief decoration, fleur-de-lys on either side above spur, two bands with diagonals between around stem at bowl end. Stem decoration, continuous band around stem with dots between. Relief inscription on stem:
LHS: W- 
RHS: -DON

(cf. Types 024, 040 and 042) Possibly made in London.

066 miscellaneous waxed stems

067 plain stems modified by grinding or sharpening

068 Stem fragment, relief decoration and inscription:
LHS: -P.P. followed by floral decoration 
RHS: Illegible
Whole inscription should read (LHS) M.P.P. and (RHS) MAKER, (cf. HPB Type VI 1 ii.) Dated to 1820s to 1830s.

069 Bowl with spur, relief mark on spur,
LHS: M (sideways)
RHS: G (sideways)

A large number of pipes marked with these initials have been recovered from Hyde Park Barracks and Port Arthur, they can be dated to the period 1832-1877.

070 Stem fragment, impressed inscription en cartouche in the form of rope twist,
LHS : SAYWELL
RHS : -ANDER

Manufactured for Thomas Saywell, tobacconist of Sydney, 1866-1904.
Style : Lachlander (cf. HPB Type I 6 v)

071 stem fragment, relief inscription,
LHS : WILL- (very faint)
RHS : -AVIS
Maker William Davis, Location unknown.
(cf. HPB Type VI I vi)

The use of relief lettering is most often associated with pipes manufactured before c. 1870.

072 stem fragment, incuse band around stem containing the letters:
-RNAAY
This would appear to be part of the name SPARNAAY. The works of A. Sparnaay of Gouda and F.S. Sparnaay & Son of Rotterdam have been recovered from Hyde Park Barracks (cf. HPB Types VI I xxiii and xxxvi)
Type 072 would appear to have been manufactured in the Netherlands, in either Gouda or Rotterdam.
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<td>Samuel Elliott</td>
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<td>William Tennant</td>
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<td>Charles Crop</td>
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<td>Thomas White</td>
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<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Thomas Davidson</td>
<td>034</td>
<td>1862-1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>William Murray</td>
<td>049</td>
<td>1830-1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>William Davis</td>
<td>071</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
<td>M.P.P.</td>
<td>068</td>
<td>1820s-1830s</td>
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SECTION 6 CONCLUSIONS

The presence of clay tobacco pipes in deposits associated with the initial phase of European occupation of the site confirms the documentary evidence that smoking was part of European life in Australia from the first days of settlement. The pipes from these early deposits (Feature A5 of 40R20 and Feature 10 of 41R18) were found in association with walls constructed during the period 1788-1789. This was rather unexpected since all manufactured goods, at this stage of the Colony's development, could only be replaced with difficulty. It could be reasonably assumed that during the first months of settlement objects like clay pipes would be carefully preserved. The picture presented by the early deposits however, is that of the objects being discarded and broken under foot just prior to the construction of the Main Building.

The absence of pipes from similar situations in later phases of the site's development is difficult to explain. The disposal of refuse may have been more regulated than during the initial period of occupation resulting in fewer objects being scattered over the site. The presence of pipes, in other contexts, from the period before 1845, also indicate that there does not appear to have been any vice-regal restrictions placed on the use of tobacco within the grounds and buildings.

The large assemblage of fragments from Feature 11 of 20R4, 329 pieces, appear to date to the 1850s, a time in which the site was unoccupied. Their presence would indicate that the vacant land was a suitable site for the dumping of rubbish. The consistency of the assemblage however would indicate that Feature 11 of 20R4 was a single event deposit.

The collection provides a number of examples of decorated bowls which can provide some information about the type of people for which they were made. The military theme, for example, on the pipe manufactured by Peter McLean of Dundee (Type 007), may have been designed with Britain's large, standing army in mind as a possible market. The large mercantile fleets of the nineteenth century also provided a considerable market. Types 008 and 009, which are decorated with nautical themes may have been aimed at the seamen who provided crew for these large fleets. Sydney's position as the largest port in the southwest Pacific would have provided an ample market.

The Murray Cutty pipe, Type 049, depicting a steam locomotive and paddle wheeler may have been designed to appeal to both sailors and the large number of navvies employed during the 1840s and 1850s in the construction of Britain's railway system. The shorter cutty pipe was favoured by smokers who required the use of both hands while at work.
The effigial bowl, Type 012, marked KING WILLIAM and REFORM, manufactured by Samuel Elliott of Sydney appears to relate to the controversy surrounding the rejection of the first Reform Bill in 1831 and the reading of the second Reform Bill in 1832. Whether this was a form of satire or popular approbation is not known, but the fact that it is of Australian manufacture indicates a popular Colonial awareness of major British political developments. Given that effigial bowls were very often used as a form of affront to authority, it is possible that Type 012 had a similar function. The so-called "Reform Flasks" issued by a number of British potters were a form of political propaganda issued at the same time as the pipes, their design however suggests that they had more value as objects of satire. (Hughes n.d: caption to Plate 7).

The large "Skull" bowl, Type 001, and the "Claw" bowl, Type 010 are good examples of the terminal expression of the clay pipe industry. These large capacity, elaborate bowls are imitative of meerschaum bowls. The clay imitations sold for as little as 2/- compared with 15/- for meerschaum (Walker 1980: 273) and appear to have been a final attempt to recapture part of the market lost to the briar and meerschaum pipes.

In regard to the clay pipe industry and its development through the nineteenth century, the small number of pipes recovered from the selected deposits can provide only a limited number of conclusions. The evidence, such as it is, would indicate that in the period between 1825 and 1840 the New South Wales market was dominated by local manufacturers, particularly Joseph and Samuel Elliott of Sydney.

During the 1850s, following the demise of the local industry, pipes of Dutch manufacture appear to dominate. Gouda, the main centre of the Dutch industry supplied the bulk of pipes appearing in the deposits. Few conclusions can be drawn from the site for the period after circa 1860. Evidence from the type collection does, however, confirm the rise of the Scottish manufacturers, the work of five Scottish manufacturers being represented. A notable exception however, is Duncan McDougal (Glasgow, 1846-1968) whose works are found on most nineteenth century sites in New South Wales and who was the greatest exporter of clay pipes.

The absence of complete, or near complete pipes has also prevented any major conclusions being drawn as to general trends in the shape and form of clay pipes over time. From the fragments of Dutch pipes from Feature 1 of unit 20R4 it has been possible to reconstruct the length of the stems. These appear to have been between 125mm and 150mm long, indicating that stems were longer in the 1850s than in the latter part of the nineteenth century when stems varied varied in length between 70mm and 100mm. The later evidence is based on a number of whole pipes recovered from Hyde Park Barracks and dated to the period after 1860.
For bowl sizes the following general trends were observed. The measurements should be used with caution since only eight identifiable and dated bowls were available for study.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Bowl Diameter</th>
<th>Bowl Height</th>
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<tr>
<td>1830s</td>
<td>16mm-17mm</td>
<td>32mm-37mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850s</td>
<td>20mm</td>
<td>45mm (Dutch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860s</td>
<td>19mm</td>
<td>44mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>1870+ *</td>
<td>16mm-19mm</td>
<td>35mm-40mm</td>
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* The Dumeril bowl, Type 001, is of an exceptional size, d: 24mm h: 60mm and has been omitted from the above statistics.

SECTION 7 OUTLINE OF FUTURE WORK
For the clay pipe assemblage from First Government House archaeological site to be used effectively as an aid, consideration should be given to the following outline of future work:

i Completion of the analysis of the clay pipe collection including material from deposits not included on the schedule of selected deposits. This will entail the completion of the stratigraphic phasing of the site so as to place each assemblage in a broad chronological context. To date, this has not been carried out on site's which have produced large numbers of clay pipes and has resulted in a marked diminishing of their use as an archaeological aid.

ii Presentation of the type collection in a form in which significant pieces are illustrated, preferably by line drawings so that diagnostic characteristics are clearly visible.

iii Indexing of the type collection in terms of broad class divisions according to style and decoration.

iv Examine the assemblage from all deposits in relationship to other classes of artefact from those deposits. This may provide some chronological information as well as indications of the type of context in which the pipes were used.
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**Other Sources**

Historical Records of New South Wales (HRNSW)
Statistical Registers of New South Wales
Census of New South Wales, 1828
Sydney Gazette
Trade and Postal Directories for New South Wales (various)
# UNIT SUMMARY

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<th>Decoration</th>
<th>No. of pieces</th>
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**Special finds reference**

**Significance/periods**

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11/5/77 | Date/analyst
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<td>Context</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>bowl</td>
<td>dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description (shape, finish &amp; decoration)</td>
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<td>Identifying marks</td>
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Date/analyst: 1/5/87
Plate 1  Clay tobacco pipe type 001  Complete bowl, hooded skull and shoulders, teeth bared in smile, serpent wrapped around neck, four skeletal fingers visible on chest, traces of red colouring in eye-sockets. d: 24mm h: 60mm
Makers mark on base : DUMERIL, LEURS, A St OMER  Maker: Dumerial and Company, St Omer, France. 1845-1885 (Oswald 1975:115)

Plate 2  Clay tobacco pipe type type 002  Bowl with spur (8 fragments) Relief decoration on front and back seams: dashed leaves. Relief decoration on LHS and RHS of bowl: Prince of Wales' feathers. The Prince of Wales' feathers were popular motifs throughout the nineteenth century and appear to be related to public houses named for the Prince of Wales. They were produced by a number of makers, mostly in England. d: 20mm h: 35mm
Plate 3  Clay tobacco pipe type 005  Complete bowl, with spur, relief decoration: front seam: leaves, back seam: leaves and flowers framed by raised dots bowl decoration: lower half ribbed, upper half LHS and RHS two leaves with three flowers on stalks radiating from function of leaves  d: 17mm h: 37mm (examples recovered from North Outbuildings, Phase III, 1828-1844)

Plate 4  Clay tobacco pipe type 007  Whole bowl, no spur, part of stem intact. Relief decoration on bowl and stem. Front seam: keeled, over tongue. Back seam: keeled only, LHS and RHS of bowl: two flag-topped bell tents with armed military guard between. LHS stem: field gun (at bowl end) followed by impressed inscription P.McLE- RHS stem: field gun (at bowl end) raised bar in place of inscription. Maker: Peter McLean, Dundee, Scotland 1837-1900 (Davey: 1987:176)  d: 19mm  h: 35mm
Plate 5 Clay tobacco pipe type 008 Complete bowl, with spur. Relief decoration on either side of bowl. LHS: sailor holding cutlass in right hand and Union flag in the left small castle in background and anchor and cable twist to right of figure RHS: three masted sailing ship, fully rigged, moving to right, waves beneath d: 16mm h: 35mm

Plate 6 Clay tobacco pipe type 009 Complete bowl with spur, relief decoration (poor quality) LHS: anchor and cable twist RHS: three masted sailing ship, fully rigged, sailing to right waves beneath depicted by oblique lines Front and Back seams: fine incised diagonal strokes d: 16mm h: 28mm. This is an extremely small bowl with the stem set some way above the spur.
Plate 7  Clay tobacco pipe type 010 Complete bowl, no spur. Egg shaped bowl held by three birds talons, in high relief, one on front seam and one on either side of bowl.d: 16mm h: 40mm. This was a popular design in the latter part of the nineteenth century (Ayto n.d.: 10-11) made by a number of different manufacturers.

Plate 8  Clay tobacco pipe type 011 Bowl in the form of man's head, band around rim consisting of garlands with crescent shaped decoration in the centre. Straight hair in three rows, ears in shape of open "C", eyes staring, single brown line, thin upturned moustache extending to edge of cheeks. Small spur d: 16mm h: 35mm. This is stylistically similar to effigial bowls produced in New South Wales in the 1820s and 1830s. An example of Type 011 was recovered from the North Outbuildings Phase III, 1828-1844).
Plate 9  Clay tobacco pipe type 012  Bowl with spur, bowl in form of man's head. Inscribed band at rim with letters Kl - in relief (full inscription KING WILLIAM, hair straight swept away from seam, fluting on neck rising from spur. Stem inscription, in relief : LHS : R-, RHS : Manufactured by Samuel Elliott of Clarence Street, Sydney c. 1831-1832. (cf. HPB Type III 2 ii). d: 16mm h: 32mm

Plate 10  Clay tobacco pipe type 016 Complete bowl with spur, undecorated Spur marks (in relief), LHS : M (sideways) RHS: C (upside down) d: 21mm h: 38mm
Plate 11  Clay tobacco pipe type 017  Incomplete bowl with spur, undecorated
Spur mark, RHS: vertical line with large dot above, smaller dot on either side
of line  d: -  h: 35mm

Plate 12  Clay tobacco pipe type 047  Complete bowl, elongated, milled lip,
elongated spur, circular in section. Relief mark on spur, LHS: Arms of the City
of Gouda, RHS: Arms of the City of Gouda with "C" to right and below shield
Incuse mark on base of spur : crown over 36. Manufactured in Gouda, The
Netherlands, 1850s. (cf. Type 021 which appear to be slight variation by the
same maker)  d: 20mm  h: 45mm

Plate 13  Clay tobacco pipe type 049  Incomplete bowl, 5 fragments, relief
decoration, LHS: early steam locomotive, RHS: paddle steamer with sails
d: 16mm, Maker: William Murray, Glasgow, Scotland. 1830-1861 (0:205)
(cf. D&M: p.12, P77343, stem marked MURRAY CUTT (Y) and GLASGOW
Figure 1. Site map showing grid coordinates and the location of the designated areas.