DAACS Cataloging Manual: Tobacco Pipes

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DAACS CATALOGING MANUAL: TOBACCO PIPES

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1. MAIN TOBACCO PIPE TABLE

1.1 Artifact Count

Do **not** batch diagnostic tobacco pipe fragments. Undiagnostic fragments, such as unidentifiable bowl fragments or stem fragments whose bore diameter cannot be measured, can be batched, if they are 15mm or smaller.

1.2 Completeness

This field records which part(s) of the tobacco pipe you have.

1.3 Material

The default is "Earthenware, imported." DAACS is using this term to refer to the white kaolin pipes often found on historical-period sites. The other options are:

- "Stoneware"
- "Porcelain"
- "Stone"
- "Plastic"
- "Unidentifiable"
- "Earthenware, locally made"
- "Ivory"
- "Hard Rubber"

Distinguishing imported pipes from locally made pipes is often quite difficult. For DAACS, any molded, finely made white pipe (Munselling to 5Y 9/1 or 10Y 9/2) is being called "Earthenware, imported." Earthenware pipes with darker paste colors or inclusions should be called "Earthenware, locally made."

1.4 Paste Color

For earthenware and porcelain pipes, Munsell the pipe's paste color using the Munsell Soil Color Charts. Imported kaolin pipes are usually "5Y 9/1, 10Y 9/1." For all other types of pipes, enter "Not Applicable."

1.5 Non-Plastic Paste Inclusions

Identify any inclusions present in the clay of the pipe. Inclusions are usually only seen in locallymade pipes. For pipes without inclusions, such as imported kaolin pipes, enter "None."

1.6 Manufacturing Technique

Choose either "Carved," "Molded," "Handmade," or "Unidentifiable." The default is "Molded" – imported kaolin pipes should always be Molded. Locally made pipes can be Molded or Handmade. Carved should only be used for stone and ivory pipes.

1.7 Glaze Type

Choose from the following list of options: "Lead Glaze," "Non-Lead Glaze," "No Glaze," or "Unidentifiable." Most pipes are "No Glaze."

1.8 Glaze Color/Appearance

For unglazed pipes, enter "No applied color;" do not Munsell the color of the body. For glazed pipes, Munsell the glaze color.

1.9 Mended?

Choose "Yes" or "No." The default is "No." Ignore the "N/A" option.

1.10 Conservation

The default is "No Conservation." If the tobacco pipe has been conserved, enter "Yes" into this field and describe the conservation in the Notes.

1.11 Post-Manufacturing Modification

Choose "Yes" or "No." Ignore the "N/A" option.

Post-Manufacturing Modification should be "Yes" when an artifact appears to have been physically modified in order to change its original function.

Catalog the object as it would be cataloged in its original form. Enter "Yes" under *Post-Manufacturing Modification*, and describe in the notes how the object has been modified.

1.12 Note about Burning

Unlike the forms for other artifact types, there is no specific field in DAACS to indicate whether or not a tobacco pipe has been burned. It is assumed that most tobacco pipes will be burned on their interior surfaces. If a tobacco pipe has particularly extensive or otherwise noteworthy burning, enter this information into the Notes.

2. BOWL/MOUTHPIECE INFORMATION

2.1 Bowl Form

The numbers in this field are based on a tobacco pipe classifying system developed by Atkinson and Oswald. See Appendix 1 for the complete list of figures and numbers. If you have a complete or nearly complete pipe bowl, try to find a matching figure in Atkinson and Oswald and record the corresponding number. If you have a bowl fragment that is only similar to one of the figures, list the *Bowl Form* as "Variant," and record in the Notes the corresponding figure.

If you have an unidentifiable bowl fragment, be sure to change *Bowl Form* to "Unidentifiable." *Bowl Angle* can be left blank, and unless you have a bowl base or mouthpiece those fields can be left as "N/A."

2.2 Bowl Base Type

- **"Spur":** Thin, pointed "spur" to rest the bowl on. See Bowl Type 6 as an example.
- **"Heel":** Raised, flattened pedestal to rest the bowl on. See Bowl Types 5, 7, and 13 as examples.
- **"Flat":** Flattened surface to rest the bowl on. These can be similar to Heeled pipes, but Flat-based pipes do not have the same raised, pronounced heels as Heeled pipes. See Bowl Types 2, 3, 11, and 12 as examples.
- **"Heel-less":** The pipe has no spur, heel, or flattened surface to rest the bowl on. See Bowl Types 24 and 30 as examples.

2.3 Mouthpiece Form

- **"Cut":** The mouthpiece is formed by cutting the end of the stem off. The end is left unfinished and no other molded shape is present.
- **"Rounded"***:* The mouthpiece is formed in the mold as a simple rounded end.
- **"Nipple":** A circular sectioned stem that terminates with a molded nipple.
- **"Diamond Shape":** The stem ends with a diamond-shaped cross section but without a nipple.
- **"Diamond Nipple":** Where the stem takes on lozenge or sharply oval section in shape directly before the nipple.
- **"Flattened Oval":** The stem takes on a flat, oval, section at the tip, without a nipple.
- **"Reed/Stub Stem":** A stem that ends very near the bowl, with an opening for a long reed to be inserted and used as the pipe stem.

3. MEASUREMENTS

3.1 Stem Length

Measure the stem length of any stem fragments or complete pipes.

3.2 Exterior Stem Diameter

Measure the exterior stem diameter of any stem fragments or complete pipes.

3.3 Bore Diameter, metric

Measure the metric bore diameter using the metric drill bits. Enter the size of the largest drill bit that fits into the pipe stem.

3.4 64ths Bore Diameter

Measure the 64ths bore diameter using the 64ths/inch drill bits. Enter the size of the largest drill bit that fits into the pipe stem. If you have, for example, a bore diameter that measures 4/64ths, only enter in "4" (instead of "4/64").

3.5 Bowl Height

Measure bowl height from the bottom of the base to the top of the rim.

3.6 Bowl Volume

Only measure bowl volume for complete bowls. Fill the bowl with sand, level off the top, and pour the sand from the bowl into a graduated cylinder. Record the volume in milliliters.

3.7 Maximum Bowl Diameter

Using calipers, measure the widest part of the bowl. This measurement can only be taken with complete or nearly complete bowls.

3.8 Bowl Rim Diameter

Using calipers, measure the exterior diameter of the rim. This measurement can only be taken with complete or nearly complete bowls.

3.9 Weight

Weigh each pipe fragment. Do not batch.

4. DECORATION

*4.1 Decorative Motif**

Choose from the following list. If you have a molded flower, for instance, choose "Botanical" as the *Decorative Motif*. An incised decoration on a locally made pipe might be "Geometric." All decoration should then be thoroughly described in the *Decoration Notes* field.

Pipes with decoration should be imaged. Because decoration on tobacco pipes is often difficult to see in photographic images, it is also useful to draw the image, and then scan the drawing into DAACS.

Note: Any decorative motif that is specifically associated with a maker's mark (such as a crown or floral decoration) should be cataloged in the Text Mark tab, not the Decoration tab.

***See Appendix 2 for example images of tobacco pipe Decorative Motifs.**

Decorative Motif	Description
Anthropomorphic	Any image showing a human figure or any part of the human body. Examples include a hand/gauntlet, bust, and arm/leg.
Botanical	Any botanical, floral, or plant element or elements.
Coat of Arms	Includes personal, city, or royal coat of arms.
Geometric	Any abstract geometric design. Examples include scallops, dogtooth band, plain band, and diamonds. Most often seen on locally made pipes.
Other, pictorial	Graphic representation not covered by any other category. Examples include a fleur-de-lis, heart, cross, and castle.
Unidentifiable	Used whenever a decoration is too small or fragmentary to identify.
Zoomorphic	Any image showing an animal, either real or mythological.

4.2 Motif Location

Choose one from the following list:

- **H:** On Base of Heel.
- **SP:** On Base of Spur.
- **BB:** Beneath the Bowl when a pipe has neither heel nor spur.
- **SH:** On Sides of Heel.
- **SS:** On Sides of Spur.
- **BF:** On Bowl, facing smoker.
- **BL:** On Bowl, on left hand side as smoked.
- **BR:** On Bowl, on right hand side as smoked.
- **BA:** On Bowl, facing away from the smoker.
- **BC:** On Bowl, circumference of bowl rim.
- **BU:** On Bowl, unidentified location
- **SX:** On top of the stem, reading across the stem (text encircling the stem).
- **SL:** On top of the stem, reading along the length of the stem
- **SM:** Multiple individual stamps tight around the stem, as a band or pattern.
- **RS:** Rouletted stem, a continuous band or zone around the stem.
- **ST:** Stem twist, a specific form of roll stamp forming a spiral of shallow grooves around the stem.
- **SB:** Decoration located at the juncture of the bowl and stem, most often a continuous roulette band around the stem directly at the stem's juncture with the bowl.

4.3 Motif Manufacturing Method

Choose one from the following list:

- **"Molded"**
- **"Stamped"**
- **"Slipped/Painted"**
- **"Roulette":** Note: Milled decoration on tobacco pipes should be listed under Roulette.
- **"Punctate":** Piercing that goes completely through the body of the pipe.
- **"Incised"**
- **"Carved":** Only to be used for stone tobacco pipes.

4.4 Notes

Thoroughly describe any decoration.

5. TEXT MARK INFORMATION

Any lettering on a tobacco pipe should be listed in the Text Mark Information Tab.

5.1 Type of Mark

This is the Manufacturing Technique of the text mark. Choose one from the following list:

- **"Molded"**
- **"Stamped":** Note the distinction between Stamped (i.e. impressed) and Ink/Rubber "**Stamped"**
- **"Ink/Rubber Stamped"**
- **"Transfer Printed"**
- **"Incised"**

5.2 Location of Text

See the *Motif Location* description (Section 4.2) for the complete listing of abbreviations used in this field.

5.3 Text Frame Motif

This is the border surrounding the lettering. If there is no border, enter as "Un-Bordered lettering, any arrangement." Choose others from the following list:

- **"Circular or sub-circular"**
- **"Crescent"**
- **"Four Lobes"**
- **"Heart-shaped"**
- **"Irregular Border"**
- **"Rectangular"**
- **"Octagonal"**
- **"Shield"**
- **"Square"**
- **"Un-Bordered lettering, any arrangement"**

5.4 Text Fields

Enter any lettering on the tobacco pipe exactly as it appears.

Note: Initials should be recorded in the First and Last Name fields as appropriate.

- ***First Name***
- ***Last Name***
- ***Place Name***
- ***Slogan/Other***
- ***Mark Notes:***
  Any other information that does not fall into one of the above four categories should be described in the Mark Notes text field. For example, any type of motif specifically associated with the maker's mark (such as a crown or floral design) should be described here, rather than in the Decoration Table.

6. SPECIFIC CATALOGING EXAMPLES

6.1 Imported Kaolin Pipes

Material: "Earthenware, imported"
Paste Color: Usually "5Y 9/1, 10Y 9/1." If the pipe fragment does not Munsell to one of these two colors, chances are it is a locally made pipe and should be catalogued as such.
Non-Plastic Paste Inclusions: "None" (unless you see some, then identify them)
Manufacturing Technique: "Molded"
Glaze Type: Usually "No Glaze."
Glaze Color/Appearance: For unglazed pipes, enter "Not Applicable." Do not Munsell the color of the body. For glazed pipes, Munsell the glaze color.

6.2 Locally Made Pipes

Material: "Earthenware, locally made"
Paste Color: Munsell the paste color using the Soil Color Charts.
Non-Plastic Paste Inclusions: Identify any inclusions.
Manufacturing Technique: Usually "Molded," but can be "Handmade."
Glaze Type: "No Glaze"
Glaze Color/Appearance: "Not Applicable"

Appendix 1: Tobacco Pipe Bowl Forms

Figures have been reprinted from:
Atkinson, David and Adrian Oswald.
1969 "London Clay Tobacco Pipes." Journal of the Archaeological Association. Third Series vol. XXXII, 1969.

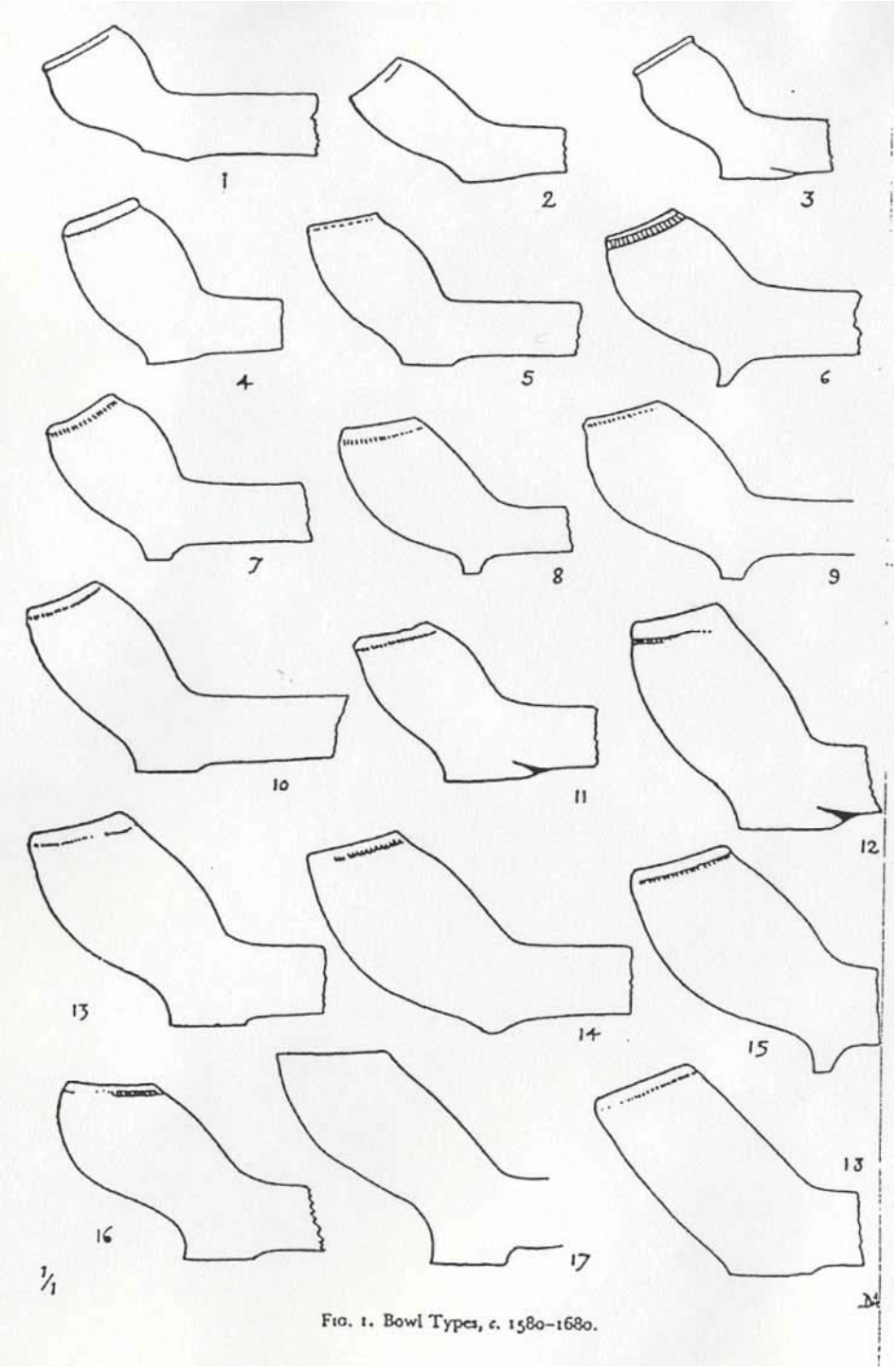


FIG. 1. Bowl Types, c. 1580–1680.

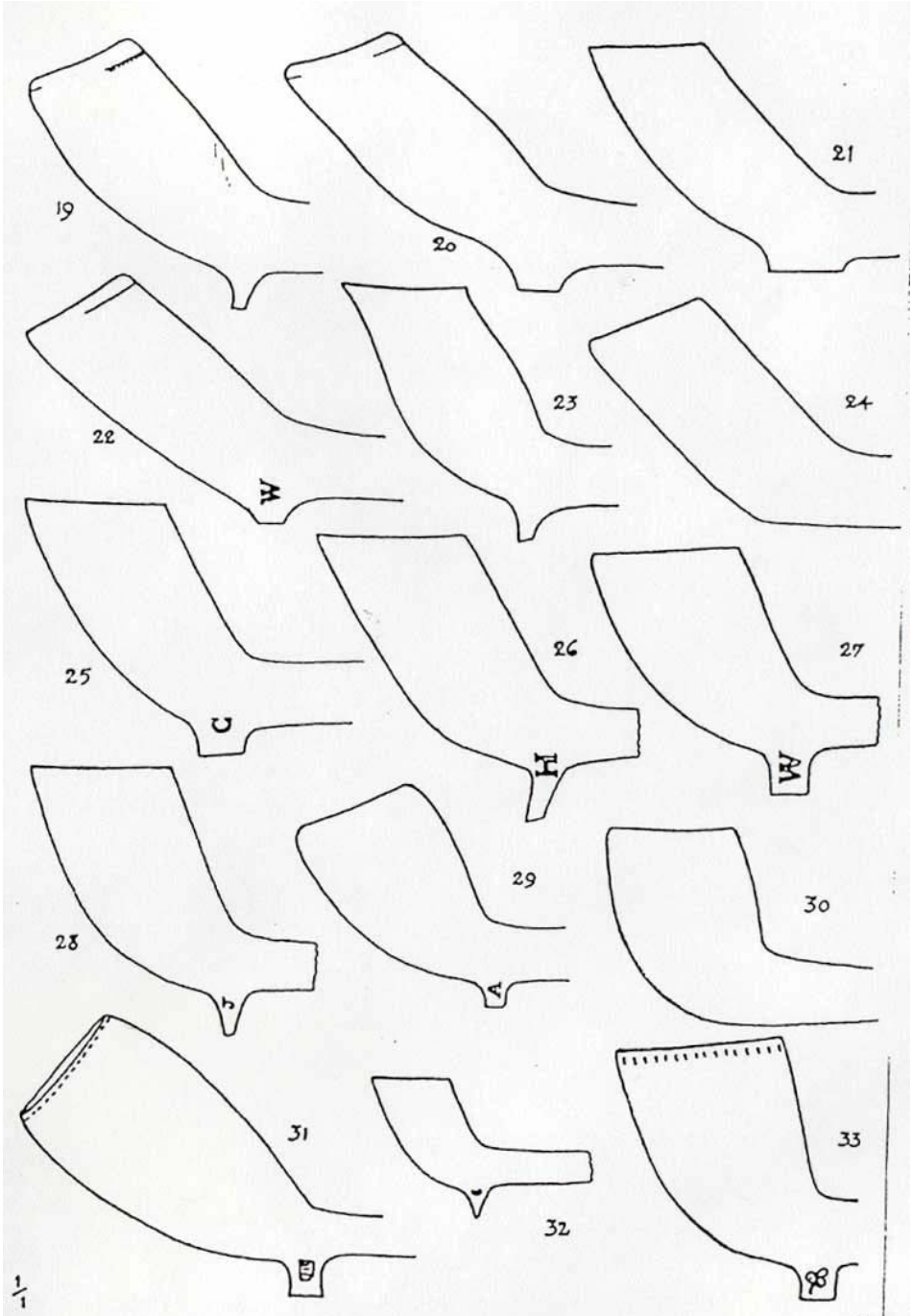


FIG. 2. Bowl Types, *c.* 1680–1900.

Descriptions

Adapted from:
Atkinson, David and Adrian Oswald
1969 "London Clay Tobacco Pipes." Journal of the Archaeological Association. Third Series vol. XXXII, 1969.

Fig. 1

1. Handmade. c.1580-1610.
2. c.1580-1610.
3. c.1580-1610. Heart-shaped base.

Milling on the rim of these early types is rare.

4-8. c. 1610-1640. In this period the two main types of the seventeenth century develop; flat bases and spurs. Milling usual.

9, 10. c. 1640-1660. Increase in size.

11, 12. c. 1640-70. Heart-shaped bases.

13-15. c. 1660-1680. No. 14 with degenerate spur occurs in large and small bowl sizes.

16, 17. West Country style with overhanging bowl and the line of the mouth parallel or nearly so with the line of the stem. Copied by some London makers.

18. c. 1660-1680. A new type with straight sides, developing into types 20 and 22.

Fig. 2

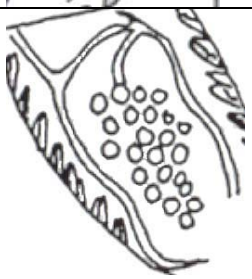
19. c. 1690-1710. Late spur type.

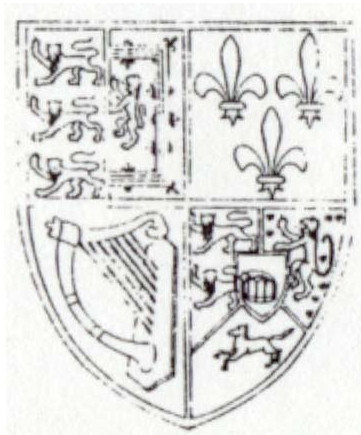
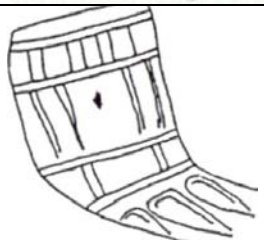
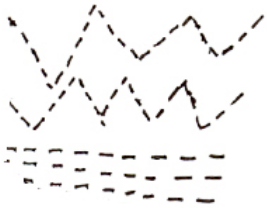
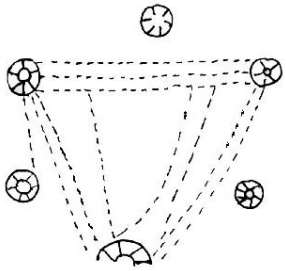
20-22. c. 1680-1710. Long bowls some molded initials on sides of base.

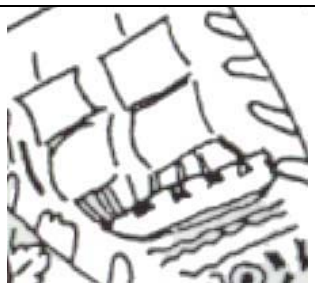
23. c. 1690-1720. West Country style, thin brittle bowls.
24. c. 1700-40. American export style occasionally found in London.
25. c. 1700-70. Common standard southeastern type for the eighteenth century. The lip of the bowl parallel to the stem, a change that occurred about 1700. Bowl sizes vary, the earlier are longer and narrower, the thickness of stem and bowl decreases as the century wears on. No milling.
26. c. 1740-1800. New type with forward spur, thin bowls, sometimes decorated.
27. c. 1780-1820. Thin brittle bowl, flat based spur.
28. c. 1820-40. Pointed spur, small initials.
29. c. 1840-80. Forward drooping bowl, small spur.
30. c. 1850-1910. Copy of the briar.
31. c. 1850-1910. Copy of Dutch type.
32. c. 1840. Occasionally found in London. Miniature.
33. Post 1840. Irish type. Although often stamped Dublin these were made at

several centers in Britain from a type mold supplied to several makers.

Appendix 2: Tobacco Pipe Decorative Motif

Decorative Motif	Description	Image
Anthropomorphic	Any image showing a human figure or any part of the human body. Examples include a hand/gauntlet, bust, and arm/leg.	
Botanical	Any botanical, floral, or plant element or elements.	

Coat of Arms	Includes personal, city, or royal coat of arms.	
Geometric	Any abstract geometric design. Examples include scallops, dogtooth band, plain band, and diamonds. Most often seen on locally made pipes.	  

Symbolic	Any design having a commonly understood symbolic function. Examples include a fleur-de-lys, heart, cross, castle, and star.	
Unidentifiable	Used whenever a decoration is too small or fragmentary to identify.	
Zoomorphic	Any image showing an animal, either real or mythological.	