

Beda, that by the Scottish missionaries in the reign of King Oswald—"Construebantur ecclesie per loca"—in the early part of the 7th century. Whether, however, we can refer St. Patrick's to either of these periods, or whether it belongs to a later time, can only be ascertained by a very minute examination, and diligent comparison with analogous buildings, especially those of Cornwall and Ireland.

Is there any tradition of any sort connected with the locality? It seemed a very likely place for the marvellous, but my inquiries were without success. I hope, however, that some other member of the Historic Society may be more fortunate; and indeed the short time at my disposal hardly allowed me any chance of learning the folk lore of a most picturesque neighbourhood.

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## II.—NOTES ON THE USE OF THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE IN ENGLAND.

*By Andrew James Lamb, Esq.*

Though the history of the use of Tobacco in England is well known, that of the Pipes in which it was smoked has excited but little attention, and on this account alone, the data from which the age of Clay Pipes may be determined are very limited.

The first question involved in the inquiry is that of the introduction of Tobacco into this country. Opposed to those who give the merit of it to Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, are others who assert the date to be far anterior to this. Savary, in his "Dictionnaire Universel de Commerce," dated Geneva, 1723, says that Tobacco was known among the Persians upwards of 400 years before the time he wrote, and supposes it to have been obtained from Egypt. Ewlia Effendi, a Turkish traveller, states that a Pipe head, retaining the smell of Tobacco smoke, was found in cutting through the wall of a house built in Constantinople before the birth of Mahomet.

At Bannockstown, in Kildare, in the year 1784, a human skull was dug up, between the teeth of which a short black Pipe was discovered. About the same time other Pipes were found of a similar shape to this one, which is very peculiar. These, together with human bones, were found in stone coffins on the banks of the Liffey. In the "Anthologia Hibernica" an account of these Pipes is given, in which the writer supposes them to have

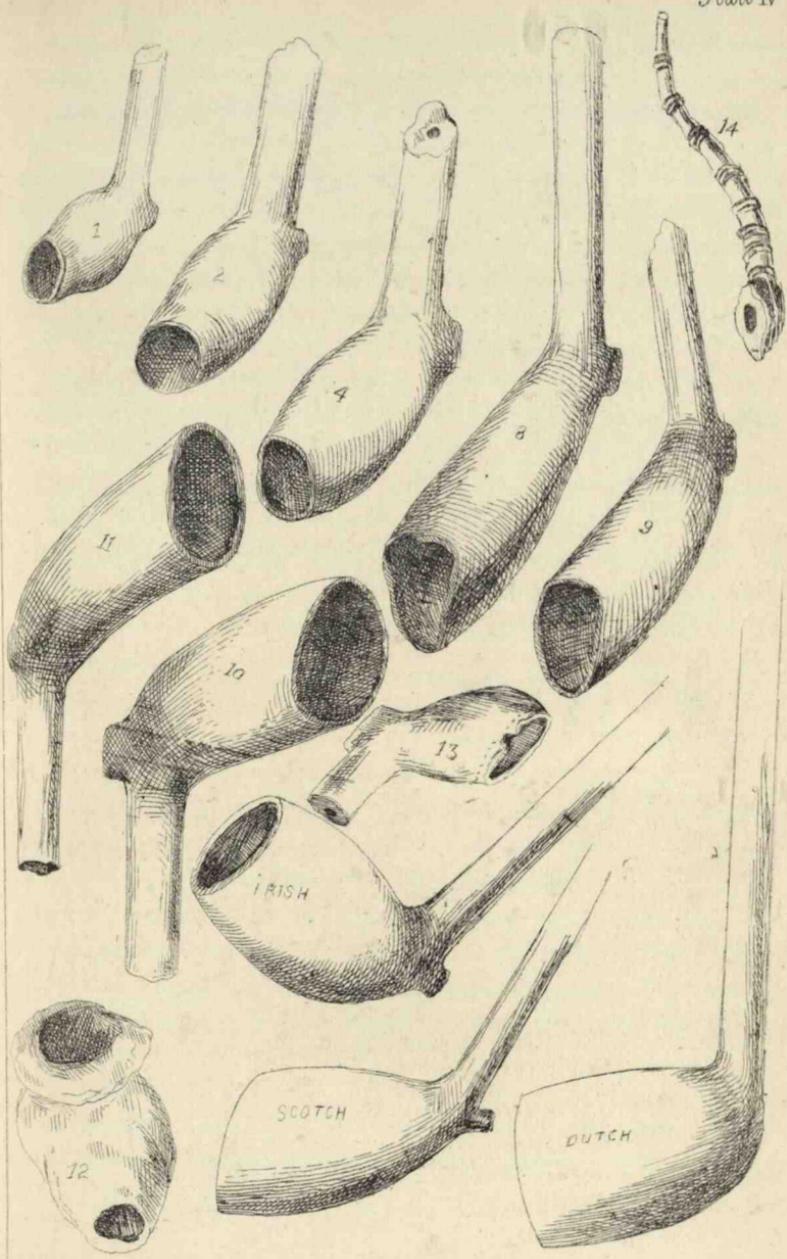
belonged to Danes killed while fighting with the native Irish, in the 10th century. In several parts of North America, Pipes are found imbedded in Tumuli of very great age, on some of which are trees of 300 years' growth. Whether Tobacco or some other vegetable of similar character was smoked in these Pipes is a point of dispute, but one which does not concern the question at issue.

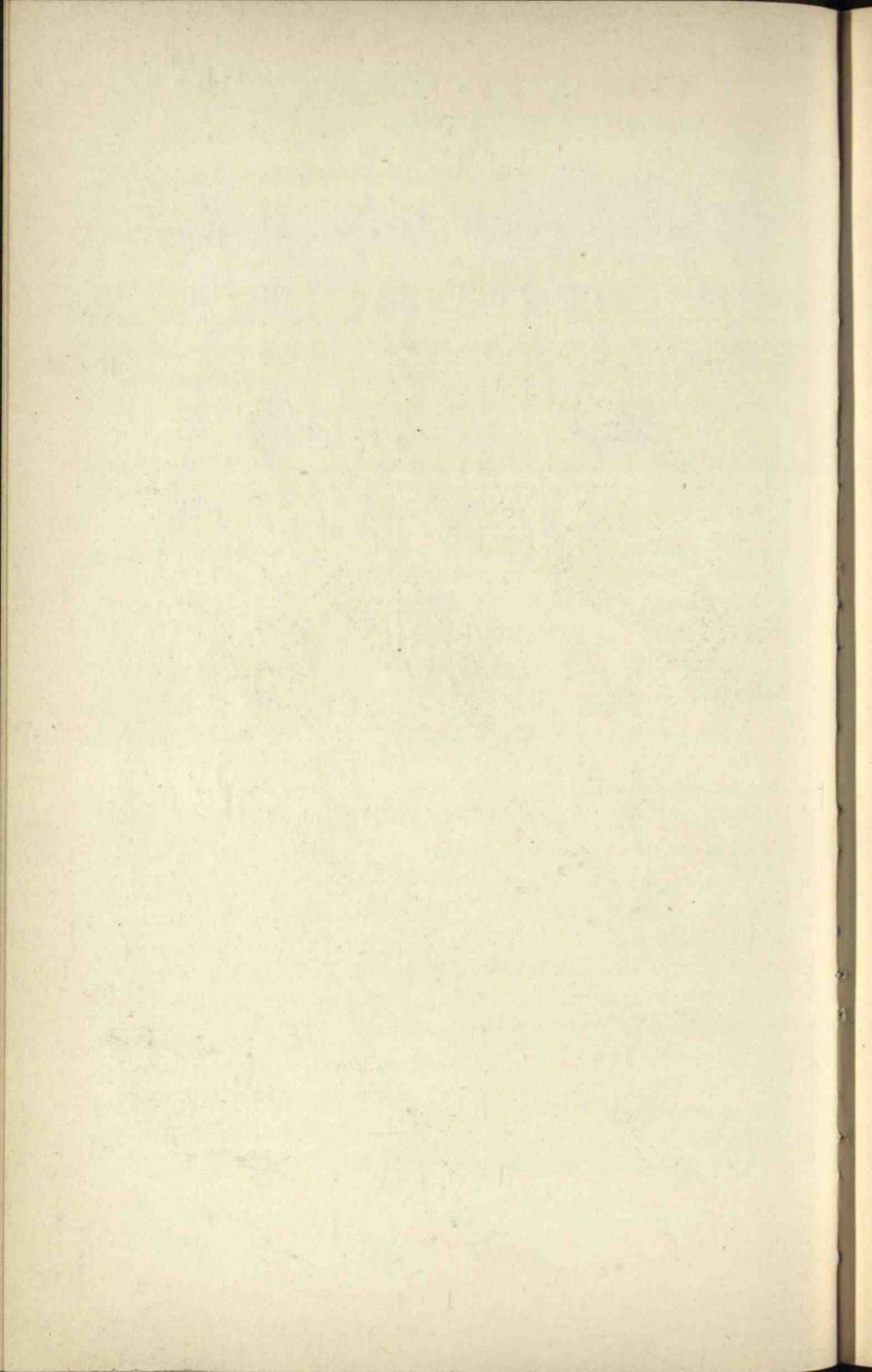
If Sir Walter Raleigh was not the first to introduce Tobacco into England, it was undoubtedly through his example that the habit of smoking became general. His Tobacco-box is described as being capable of holding about a pound of the "weed," and being surrounded by a plate of metal pierced with holes for holding Pipes.

In 1598 Pipe smoking was practised at theatres and places of public amusement, and was one of the accomplishments of the gentlemen of that day.

The fact of the prevalence of the custom about the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century may be ascertained from the frequent mention made of it in the writings of authors of that period. Spenser in the "Fairy Queen," Ben Jonson in "Every Man in his Humour," and King James I. in the well known "Counterblast," alike make mention of it. It is also evident that about this time Tobacco-smoking was much prescribed medicinally. Dr. Everard, in a pamphlet entitled the "Panacea, or the Universal Medicine, being a discovery of the wonderful virtues of Tobacco," speaks of it in this light.

The Pipes in the Museum of the Society marked Nos. I. to XII. were found in the bed of the Thames, near Putney Bridge, and are specimens of the forms used between the years 1600 and 1800. Great numbers of these Pipes are found in the same river, particularly between London Bridge and Teddington, a distance of some thirty miles. The great number of these and other antiquities found in this part of the river may be accounted for from the circumstance of its having been a highway of communication for so long a time. Nos. I. and II. are specimens of Pipes used about 1688; Pipes exactly similar to these being found at Hoylake, in Cheshire, on the site of the camp where the troops of King William III. were located previous to their embarkation for Ireland; and also on the battle field of the Boyne, at Dundalk, and in other parts of Ireland where these troops were





quartered. From the circumstance of a large number of these being Dutchmen, it is possible that some of the Pipes may be of Continental manufacture. In the painting known as the "Trumpeter," by Francis Van Mieris the elder, a Pipe is represented in the mouth of the trooper, the shape of which is exactly similar to that marked No. II. Van Mieris flourished during the latter half of the 17th century, and the dress of the man represented in the picture being of that period, it is pretty certain, from the well known accuracy of delineation of this painter, that the Pipe depicted is such a one as was used during his lifetime. The characteristics of this sort of Pipe were a thick short stem, seldom or never more than 10 or 12 inches in length, and straight; a small bowl, thick at the bottom, and capable of holding but little Tobacco; and a short flat heel, on which the Pipe will stand with the bowl upright.

This kind was probably used as early as 1600, or even a little earlier, making it the first kind of Pipe manufactured in England.

As Pipes become modern it will be observed that they lose much of their heavy clumsy appearance: the stem becomes thinner, longer, and more curved; the bowl larger, and more open at the top; and the heel smaller, and more pointed.

The specimens marked IX., X., and XI. very much resemble those represented in Hogarth's drawings, and probably were smoked during the greater part of the 18th century.

The size, quality, and form of Clay Pipes manufactured in England differ greatly according to the localities from which they come. Scotch, Irish, and English made Pipes are easily distinguishable.

At the present time the use of Clay Pipes is very general among the better class of smokers, and on this account the finish of Pipes is more attended to. From all parts of the kingdom and elsewhere, Clay Pipes are sent to London, (many of them being manufactured for the purpose.) Nor have they been left wholly destitute of ornament.

The varieties of ornamented Pipes are endless; some of great beauty are to be seen. To Pipe smokers these must be of considerable interest, and to others they will possess some as being a branch of art manufacture.

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