



**Clay Tobacco Pipes  
From Fort Laramie  
National Historic Site  
And Related Locations**

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES  
FROM FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE  
AND RELATED LOCATIONS

by

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## FOREWORD

Hundreds of clay tobacco pipes and pipe fragments have been collected at Fort Laramie National Historic Site. They were recovered both by systematic excavation and surface collections by the park staff over a period of more than 20 years. Nearly every day additional specimens, exposed by wind and rain, are added to the growing collection. Provenience was recorded for most of the material, notably that recovered by the late Paul Beaubien in excavations at the site of Fort John and at the Sutler's Store. Although the entire collection has been studied, this report involves only those pipes and fragments which are distinctive, and can be related to a certain time period, manufacturer, or place of origin.

A fur trading post from 1834 to 1849, a military post until 1890, and a civilian-owned social and business center until 1938, the site of Fort Laramie was continuously occupied for more than a century. This long and diverse occupation makes it almost impossible to assign precise dates to most of the specimens.

Archeologists have excavated and collectors have picked up additional hundreds of clay pipes from other military posts in Wyoming and adjacent states. Some are representative of fine, well documented collections from closely dated sites (fig. 1) and are

discussed in this paper for purposes of comparison and identification. They are described in Part II.

Harrington's (1954) method of dating clay pipes on the basis of the diameters of stem holes, proven useful at Jamestown and other colonial sites, was not applicable at Fort Laramie nor is it likely to be of use in the dating of pipes from similar 19th century sites. Oswald (1960:49) notes that the system seems valid until near the close of the 18th century when there was a reversion to the short stems of the early 17th century. Clearly, the pipe stem method of dating is not valid in sites as late as those included in this paper, in which only the short stemmed varieties are represented.

Although the search for information on clay tobacco pipes is a tedious process, usually disproportionate to information yield, it is continuing at a gratifyingly accelerated pace. Americans today are demonstrating a rapidly growing interest in, and concern for, representative objects from their historic past. This interest is not, of course, limited to old clay pipes. But because clay pipes had a universal appeal and are common to all historic sites, they serve as valuable research tools both to archeologists and historians in dating and interpreting historic remains. Research in this area has barely begun; no end is in sight.

With great appreciation I acknowledge the cooperation of Kermit M. Edmonds. With his assistance, a portion of this study which initially appeared in Annals of Wyoming (vol. 33, no. 2), has been

substantially expanded to include related sites in Wyoming and surrounding states. He provided the data on the specimens described in Part II.

My reliance on Art Woodward, H. Geiger Omwake, Muirhead Moffat, and George C. Emslie, all recognized authorities on tobacco pipes, will be obvious to the reader.

With a special thanks, I acknowledge the help of Martin Mayer who prepared the photographs for publication and to the Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department for permission to publish many photographs herein; to Annie Sanders who prepared the drawings; and to Lorrayne Langham and Marian Johnson who typed the manuscript.

All photographs of pipes (figures at end of text) are reproduced one-half, three-fourths, or actual size, and are so indicated in the legends. Accordingly, no scale is provided.

R.L.W.

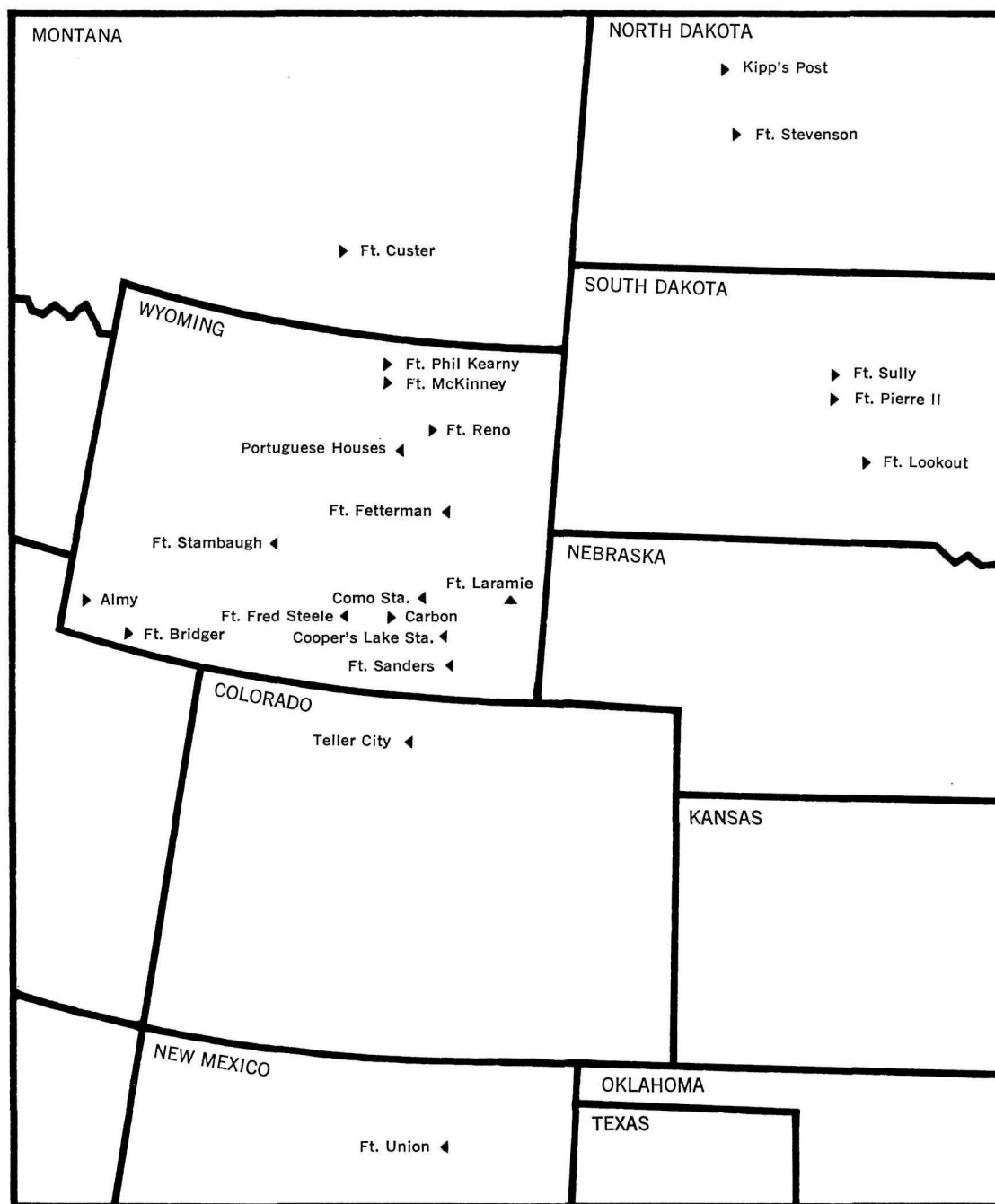


FIGURE 1--Fort Laramie and other sites for which clay pipe collections are reported herein.

I CLAY TOBACCO PIPES FROM FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING  
AND RELATED SITES

Writing in 1844, Andrew Ure, M.D., presumably a non-smoker, made the following observations:

"The practice of smoking tobacco has become so general in many nations as to render the manufacture of tobacco-pipes a considerable branch of industry. Some seek in the inhalation of tobacco-smoke a pleasurable narcotism; others imagine it to be beneficial to their health; but, in general, smoking is merely a dreamy resource against ennui, which ere long becomes an indispensable stimulus. The filthiness of this habit, the offensive odor which persons under its influence emit from their mouths and clothes, the stupor it too often occasions, as well as the sallow complexion, black or carious teeth, and impaired digestion, all prove the great consumption of tobacco to be akin in evil influence upon mankind to the use of ardent spirits." (Ure 1844:1262).

Despite Dr. Ure's caustic remarks, which clearly reflect the opinion held by one member of the medical profession of that day, the soldiers stationed on the raw frontier seemed to greatly enjoy tobacco smoking judging from the hundreds of tobacco pipes and

fragments which have been recovered. Perhaps then, as now, the pleasures of tobacco smoking are worth the physical and social risks to one dedicated to the habit.

#### Method of Manufacture

Around the middle of the 19th century, tobacco pipes were made of a fine-grained, white plastic clay, commonly called "pipe clay" in the industry. Pipe clay is found in numerous localities in Europe but is derived chiefly from the island or peninsula of Purbeck in Dorsetshire, England. It is distinguished by its perfectly white color and adhesion to the tongue after firing, the result of the large proportion of alumina which it contains. The bits of certain clay pipes were lacquered or waxed to prevent sticking to the smoker's lips.

To make a pipe, the clay was first worked with water into a thin paste. The clay was then allowed to settle in pits or passed through a sieve to separate silicious or other stony impurities. Next, the water was evaporated until the clay assumed a doughy consistence, after which it was well kneaded to produce a uniform texture.

Removing a bit of clay from the heap, a child of perhaps 12 (children commonly worked in factories at the time) began the process of manufacture by making the clay into a ball. He then rolled the ball with the palms of his hands on a plank into a slender cylinder

to form the stem of the pipe. After sticking a small gob to the end of the cylinder to form the bowl, he laid the pieces aside for a day or two during which time some of the moisture evaporated from the mix, leaving the clay with a stiffer texture and more amenable to fashioning into final form. The pieces were then arranged in one-dozen lots on a board and handed to the pipemaker.

The pipe was finished by means of a folding brass or iron mold, channelled to the shape of the stem and the bowl, and capable of being opened at the two ends. Each half of the mold was hollowed out like half a pipe that had been cut lengthwise. Small pins in one side of the mold, corresponding to holes in the other, served as precise guides for closing the mold.

To form the bore workmen used a long iron wire with one end oiled. The wire was pushed through the soft clay stem and was directed by feeling with the left hand. The pipe was then laid in the groove of one jaw of the mold (the wire inserted). The jaws were then brought together and held firmly with a clamp or vice. Next a lever was brought down which pressed an oiled stopper into the bowl of the pipe while in the mold, forcing the stopper down to form a cavity. Meanwhile the wire was being forced backward and forward to pierce the tube completely through.

Withdrawing the wire, the jaws of the mold were opened, the pipe removed, and the excess clay removed with a knife. After drying a day or two, the pipe was scraped, polished with a piece of

hard wood, and the stem was bent into the desired form or left perfectly straight. Finally, a batch of pipes was carried to the kiln where 50 gross could be fired in from 8 to 12 hours. A boy and a workman could easily make 5 gross of pipes in a day's time.

In 1881, Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary (2583-2584) included a statement that "clay, in its various forms still maintains a pre-eminence, and is used nearly all over the globe for making pipes, the commoner kinds varying in price from 50 cents to \$1.20 per gross," and that in those times the ordinary clay tobacco pipe continued to be handmade in essentially the same manner as in the middle of the century.

### Types and Styles

During the latter half of the 19th century, the simpler styles of clay pipes enjoyed the greatest popularity. The ordinary Scotch pipe, for example, sold for around three cents. But many varieties were made for the export market and were imported from Germany, the finer, more expensive varieties being ornamented by painting. In some cases the painting was of a very artistic order. There are two fragments of porcelain pipes in the Fort Laramie collection (fig. 2, A, B). In their original forms they were probably quite similar to a handsome specimen recovered in the excavations at Fort Union, New Mexico (Wilson, 1966:40) and to another from Fort Sanders, Wyoming (fig. 37). These specimens were not identifiable

as to manufacturer, nor is it known whether they are of European origin. The author knows of no American maker of porcelain pipes, and to this day the trade refers to this style as an "old world" pipe. Figure 3, D illustrates how the stems were attached.

Wide-mouthed, red clay pipes were traditionally made in Turkey and Algeria. Some were ornamented by stamping; others were gilded with arabesque designs. The genuine Middle Eastern pipes were fitted with wood stems of cherry or jasmine which, if used at all, have long since disappeared. There is some question as to the origin of the effigy or figurehead pipes with turbaned heads that were found at Fort Laramie (fig. 2, C-F), all of which are glazed. These likely represent cheap imitations of the so called "Jacob" pipes made by Gambier of Paris around the middle of the 19th century. They differ from those imitated in that the Gambier figures were usually wearing beards while the figureheads from Fort Laramie were not. Woodward (personal communication) suggests that these pipes date around 1853. Some of the figurehead pipes may have been produced by A. Coghil of Glasgow, Scotland. His figurehead series, made in the likenesses of Presidents Franklin Pierce (1804-69), Millard Fillmore (1800-74), and probably others, have turned up in widely separated locations such as Arkansas Post National Memorial, Arkansas and Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona. Others have been located at Fort Sanders (fig. 36). Coghil did not limit his figureheads to U. S. Presidents. A broken specimen turned up at Fort Sanders (fig. 36, E)

is inscribed with the name "LEWIS / CASS." Cass was an American general and statesman who lived from 1782 to 1866.

Red or brown clay pipes of the elbow style, reminiscent of clay and stone aboriginal varieties, and probably modeled after them, are rather common at Fort Laramie (fig. 2, G-L) and at Fort Sanders (fig. 32, A-D). I am not certain where this style originated, but some of them almost certainly were produced by the Pamplin Smoking Pipe and Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Pamplin, Virginia. This company probably began turning out pipes between 1885 and 1890 (H. Geiger Omwake, personal communication), and by 1941 claimed to have the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Indian stone clay pipes. Their plant had a capacity of 25,000 pipes per day and a kiln that could fire 200,000 clay pipes at a single burning.

There can be no doubt that at least one pipe each from Fort Laramie (fig. 4, A), Fort Stambaugh, Wyoming (fig. 38), and from Fort Sully, S.D. (fig. 39, C) were made by the Pamplin Company. According to their advertising literature, "the original Powhatan Indian hand-made Pipe has the distinction of being the exact reproduction of the red pipe made and smoked by the Red Men in pre-colonial days...and...with the start of tobacco cultivation in Virginia, the Powhatan Pipe became generally used in England and in all of the American colonies. A host of that day took great pride in offering his guests tobacco grown on his own plantation, in a Powhatan Indian

hand-made Pipe." The Fort Laramie specimen is marked with impressed letters lengthwise on opposite sides of the short shank which reads POWHATAN and ORIGINAL. The single word ORIGINAL appears in impressed letters on the right side of the shank of the pipe from Fort Stambaugh. Undecorated and unglazed, these pipes required additional stems as illustrated (fig. 3, A-C). A pipe of this style undoubtedly required a simple reed that could be discarded in favor of a new one when it became clogged with tar and nicotine.

In their brochure and price list dated November 15, 1941, the Pamplin company claimed to be the world's sole producer of genuine Indian pipes. And it gave notice that the trade-mark and name, "Original Powhatan Indian Pipe," was their exclusive property. However, the "Original Powhatan" illustrated in their brochure does not bear the inscription on the shank.

Illustrated in Figure 5 are some pipes from the defunct Pamplin factory. Presumably, they represent some of the last to be made before the company went out of business.

As noted above, precise dates for the Fort Laramie pipes are almost totally lacking. Fortunately, however, pipes described below from firmly dated Wyoming sites help to date those from Fort Laramie. Manufacture of the more elaborate and expensive varieties of clay pipes began in this country around 1860, (Woodward, op. cit.), but the common varieties of white clays have been produced in the United States since 1820 (Encyclopedia Americana, 1953: Vol. 22, p. 108).

There is no record of who made them and where. To my knowledge, the earliest known pipemaker active in this country may have been a Philadelphian named John Warder. In his will dated November 3, 1711, he calls himself a pipemaker, and leaves his tools and implements to his brother Richard. Richard took up the trade and in the American Weekly Mercury for May 12-19, 1719, advertised "good long Tavern Tobacco Pipes" (Robert J. Colborn, personal communication).

Apparently the outbreak of the Civil War had a favorable effect upon the clay pipe manufacturing industry in the United States. To some degree high tariffs imposed upon imports during the conflict stimulated the growth of the industry for a time. But pipes produced in the United States during this period could not compare in quality with the imported ones nor were they much less expensive, in spite of their being locally manufactured (Encyclopedia Americana, op. cit.).

Prior to the war, the only pipe importer of note was Edward Hen, whose name, more than any other, was associated with tobacco pipes in the United States before 1860. His business was fairly small, something less than \$50,000 per year. However, a pupil of Hen, William Demuth, began making pipes in 1861 (fig. 25, A, B) and apparently made a substantial success of the business. By the turn of the century, the smoking pipe industry in this country had risen to heights of quality and production equal to that of the combined efforts of the celebrated European plants (ibid.).

### "W D's" and "T D's"

The "W" and "D" initials, which frequently occur on either side of the spur at the base of a white clay pipe bowl, probably do not represent William Demuth. Several specimens with this marking are reported by Miller (1960:65) from Fort Lookout II, South Dakota, (1831-40), too early to be Demuth pipes. The "W D" marking was not found at any of the Wyoming sites except upon a single vulcanite stem from Fort Laramie.

Oswald (op. cit., 68) lists the following English clay tobacco pipe makers whose initials are W.D. Any one of them may represent the ultimate origin of the marking "W D" which occurs on pipes found on frontier sites of the historic period.

William Davies	London	1641
William Dower	Strodewater	1644
William Darbey	Brosley	1700
William Dawson	York	1702
William Dodgson	York	1712
Walter Davis	Bristol	1713
William Davis	Bristol	1713
William Danbey	Dartford	1715
William Derham	Coventry	1741
William Dilnott	Dover	1774
William Dryden	Durham	1827
William Dowdeswell	Bristol	1830

William Ditchburn	London	1832
William Downey	March	1850
William Dawson	Manchester	1851
William Dowdall	Poole	1859

Miller (op. cit.: 65) also reports that he has recovered a variety of white clay pipes with the impressed initials "T D" on the side of the bowl facing the smoker. "T D's" have turned up from coast to coast and "T D" clays were found at Fort Laramie with the letters in relief on about half the specimens but in the same relative location on the bowls (fig. 4, B). Letters on the Fort Laramie pipes range from 4 mm. to 7 mm. in height, with an average of 5 mm. Smith (1960:135, 225) reports "T D" pipes from Fort Pierre II, South Dakota (ca. 1858-63), and from Fort Stevenson, North Dakota, (1867-83), but these differ markedly from the Wyoming "T D's" in that the letters "T D" are surrounded by a circle of 13 six-pointed stars. No clay pipes are reported from the Wyoming sites that have a decoration even remotely akin to those from Fort Stevenson. Woolworth and Wood (1960:272-273) found pipes at Kipp's Post, North Dakota (ca. 1826-31) with a decoration similar to those Smith recovered at Fort Pierre II.

That we find such a seemingly limitless variety of clay pipes is not surprising when we consider, for example, the production of the William White company of Glasgow. Arnold Fleming, in his Scottish Pottery (p. 243), states that the White factory in 1867

comprised five stories "and is filled throughout with the most modern appliances. There are six kilns, each holding 300 gross, and, as the firing process only lasts some twelve hours, we get an idea of the vast quantity of pipes produced from their 700-odd varieties of patterns."

There is some question as to the meaning of the letters "T D." One explanation, often heard, is that the initials stand for Tommy Duncan, a Scot, who is credited with the invention of the clay pipe in the 17th century (Beaubien 1951:13). Another interpretation is that given by Richard R. Sackett (1943:70), who writes: "Probably the most common of all (clay pipes) are those marked 'T D' with a circle on the bowl... Although it has not been definitely determined for whose name the initials stand, it is known that before the close of the revolution the 'T.D' had become a trade mark."

"T D" pipes are also reported from Jamestown, Virginia, two white clay bowls to which Cotter (1958:210-212, 241) assigns a date of "post-1720," and from Fort Union, New Mexico (Wilson, op. cit.:34). A William Gallop used the letters "T D" in Bristol, England, as early as 1704, and this "trademark" was registered in the Guildhall in Gouda, Holland, by Jan Boms in 1734. Pipes with this marking are known to have continued in use in Western Europe for more than 150 years. A Thomas Denes allegedly used the "T D" on his pipes in 1743 or 1747. A white clay "T D" pipe made by the William White Company of Glasgow was excavated from an Indian site that was abandoned in

1827 (Woodward, op. cit.).

Oswald (1960:68) lists the following additional English pipe makers who shared the initials "TD" and who may have been responsible for the "TD" pipes found in the United States:

Thomas Dean	Bristol	1643
Thomas Darkes	Broseley	ca.1700
Thomas Dennis	Bristol	1734
Thomas Dormer	London, Hermitage	1763
Thomas Davis	Birmingham	1835

Yet another explanation for the "T D" marking is presented by Alfred F. Hopkins (1937:234-235) who suggests that the two letters "may be considered emblematic of the ancient Christian hymn beginning Te Deum laudamus, which is a part of the regular service of the Church of England." There are likely countless other theories that purport to explain this intriguing problem.

The true origin of the "T D" mark will probably never be known. Pipes with this marking have been produced in Scotland, England, the United States, and Germany and have enjoyed widespread popularity for nearly 200 years. "T D's" are still in use in this country and can be purchased in many tobacco shops today.

All of the "T D" pipes described in this study are made in the "Dublin" style. They are of white clay, have spurs, and all but one (fig. 4, E), a Fort Laramie specimen, are undecorated.

### Decorated White Clays

Fancy styles of white clay pipes are nearly as common at frontier sites as are the plain varieties (fig. 6, fig. 7, A-G), and some were widely distributed. For example, pipe B in Figure 6 is almost certainly an exact duplicate of pipes found at Forts Fetterman (fig. 16, E), Sanders (fig. 30, H), and at the third building site at Fort Union (Wilson, 1966:35). And pipes lettered D and H in Figure 7 undoubtedly duplicate those in the collections from Forts Union (ibid.:37) and Sanders (fig. 33, A and fig. 28, A). Omwake (1965:138-139) reports clay pipes from as far away as Door County, Wisconsin, which appear to duplicate specimens lettered F and H in Figure 6. He notes that bowls of this style were recovered from a site which dates from 1837 to 1847 and from another site that could not be earlier than 1875.

Additional decorated white clay pipes are illustrated and described in Part II which deals with individual sites in Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota.

### Other "Clays"

Five simple, undecorated, white clay pipes were found at Fort Laramie with "L. Fiolet / a S. Omer / Depose" impressed into the forward end of each stem. They were probably made by the L. Fiolet Company which began manufacturing clay pipes in 1764 in the small town of St. Omer, Department of Pas-de-Calais, in northern France. The company discontinued pipes in 1920. Four of the Fiolet pipes

are essentially the same style (fig. 4, C), without spurs, with the bowls set at right angles to the stems. They appear to duplicate specimens from Fort Sanders (fig. 29, A, B) and resemble the "apple" style common in modern tobacco shops. The fifth pipe (fig. 4, D) is an aberrant "Dublin," so called because of its resemblance to the modern "Dublin" style pipe in which the bowl is set at an obtuse angle to the stem.

It might be assumed from the sampling at Fort Laramie that all tobacco pipes impressed on their stems with the inscription "H. Isaac / N. O." were made very similar to the L. Fiolet pipes in style and material (fig. 7, L), and that the White and McDougall **companies** of Glasgow may have made no other than white clay pipes (fig. 7, J; fig. 8, A-B, etc.).

The pipe fragments marked HENDERSON / MONTREAL (figs. 8, C-D; 16, A; 30, K; 31, E) may have been products of a Montreal firm founded in 1848 by William Henderson. Situated on Colborne (now de Lorimier) Street, the Canadian company made pipes from clay found in the immediate Montreal vicinity from 1848 to 1854. In 1855 the business was purchased by James M. Henderson and his son, James M. Henderson, Jr. Between 1855 and 1876 the firm was known as Henderson & Son and was later sold to Robert Bannerman, who had been making pipes since 1858 (Muirhead Moffat, personal communication). The Henderson pipe fragments found at Forts Laramie, Fetterman, and Sanders were likely deposited there between 1867 and 1876 or shortly thereafter.

Glasgow, Scotland, was one of the most important centers of the tobacco pipe industry during the latter half of the 18th century, and its trade was chiefly abroad. For example, in 1677, 120 "clays" were exchanged for a plot of land in New Jersey, and in the shipping entries of Port Glasgow for 1795, 122 gross of clay pipes were dispatched to the United States. One of the largest and best known of the Scottish factories was that of William White and Sons of Gallowgate, Glasgow. Until recently it was the oldest business of its kind in Britain. Originally operated by the Corporation of Tobacco Spinners, in 1805 the pipe-making branch of the concern was handed over to William White, who founded the firm. Another large pipe-making business was founded in 1810 by a Highlander, Duncan McDougall. The McDougall pipes found at Fort Laramie were probably produced by this firm. Others, from Forts Sanders (figs. 27, G; 31, B, C) and Fetterman (fig. 15, C), were likely discarded between 1866 and 1882. Like all Glasgow-made tobacco pipes produced for export, these were nearly always about 7 inches in length (George C. Emslie, personal communication).

The manufacture of clay pipes was an old established industry in Glasgow, going back to the 17th century, but changes in smoking customs have caused it largely to die out in recent years. Its most flourishing era was in the middle of the 19th century when many pipes were made both for home use and for export. The celebrated McDougall and White companies have recently gone out of business, the latter in 1954. Following is a list of pipe makers taken from the Glasgow

Directory for the years 1845 to 1892.

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Active Years</u>
Agnew, John	1853
Arnott, D.	1881
Bannerman, Carrick	1865
Cameron, C.	1873
Christie, John	1865 1873 1881-92
Coghill, Alex.	1845-92
Coghill, David	1865-92
Coghill, George	1853 1865
Davidson, Thomas, jun, and Co.	1865-92
Feron, E.	1881-92  1873
Fraser, James	1881
Galbraith, Malcolm	1853
Glasgow Clay Pipe Co., LTD.	1881
Glasgow Pipe Manufactory	1853-81 1892
Glasgow Tobacco Clay Pipe Manufactory	1881
Grant, William, jun.	1845
Graven, J.	1881
Hamilton, John	1881
Hanley, Jos.	1873
Lee, James	1845

Liston, J.	1873
McDougall, D.	1853-81 1892
McIntyre, John	1892
McLanchlan, Thomas	1892
McLuckie and Prentice	1873
Mather and Cochrane	1873
Murray, W. <u>sen.</u> Caledonian Pipe Works	1845
Newton and Rae	1865
Nimmo, John	1865
Nimmo, T.	1845
Percy, Archibald A.	1881-92
Reid, James	1892
Scroggie, J.	1873-81
Shaw, John	1865
Thomas, John M.	1853
Waldie, John	1873-92
Wood, William C.	1865 1873

One rare specimen (fig. 8, E) has the word MANCHESTER in raised letters along the right side of the stem as it is held in the smoker's mouth; W. H. PIERCE & C. <sup>o</sup> appears on the opposite side. It may have originated in Manchester, Lancashire, England, but more likely was made in Manchester, New Hampshire. There are no other specimens in any of the collections with this marking and nothing of its

history is known to the author. Another rare marking is the word SAINT in raised letters along the left side of a white clay stem and with...FIOLET on the right side (fig. 8, F). This doubtless represents a variation in marking of pipes made in St. Omer, France, by the Fiolet Company.

## II TOBACCO PIPES FROM SITES IN COLORADO, MONTANA, WYOMING, AND SOUTH DAKOTA

Comprising several collections, the pipes described below date from 1863 to 1902 and were found at sites in Wyoming, Colorado, Montana and South Dakota. The inclusive dates provided for each are accepted for their prime occupancy, and the specimens described are presumed to have been deposited at the several sites during those times.

Clay pipes were fragile, replaceable, and not expected to last very long. Most merchants experienced rapid turnovers in stock. One might then reasonably expect that the merchants' stock would reflect fashion changes of the industry on a fairly regular basis. The problem, then, is a simple one: Identify a particular clay pipe with a particular time period in which it was made, sold, and used, and sites lacking other documentation can be closely dated by the pipes found on them. Hopefully this paper represents another step in that direction.

Sample specimens from five collections are illustrated at the end of the text and described below in order of type related to a particular site. Individual specimens are identified as to their respective owners in the appendix.

#### Almy, Wyoming 1869-1914

Northwest of Evanston in Uinta County, indicated by gray-black coal dumps of abandoned mines, lie the remains of Almy. A series of mine disasters resulting in the reluctance of workers to enter the shafts, and the high costs of producing marketable coal forced abandonment of the community in 1896.

Figure 9. A simple white clay bowl fragment from Almy, Wyoming.

The simple decoration applied to this specimen consists of a circumscribing row of slightly curving vertical lines confined to the rim. Impressed on the rear of the specimen within an oval is the inscription "DUBL (IN)." Appearing on the spur in smeared relief is the letter "W" on the left side and the letter "D" on the right.

#### Fort Bridger, Wyoming 1842-1890

Second only to Fort Laramie in importance, Fort Bridger was established in 1842 by the most famous of the Indian scouts and fur trappers, Jim Bridger. Purchased by a Mormon in 1853, the settlement was the center of Mormon activity until it was burned in 1857. By the fall of 1857 Fort Bridger had been rebuilt as a military base. In 1878 the fort was abandoned, reopened two years later, and finally abandoned in 1890.

- Figure 10. Simple white clay tobacco pipes from Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
- Figure 10, A Another of the ubiquitous "Dublin" clays, this "T D" specimen exhibits the number "13" in relief on either side of the spur.
- Figure 10, B Elliptical in cross section, this stem fragment is inscribed on the right side with the impressed legend "WOODSTOCK PIPE." On the left side at the proximal end and mutilated by the fracture is the remnant of a poorly executed stamp which appears to be the number "35" or "85."
- Figure 10, C Representing a pipe that continued in use after most of the stem was broken off, this fragment is marked in relief on the left side with the number "78" followed by the impressed inscription "W. WHIT.."
- Figure 10, D The unmarked distal end of a white clay pipe stem.

#### Carbon, Wyoming 1868 to 1902

Known as the first coal town of the state, Carbon, the proud old "King of Wyoming Coal Towns" lasted nearly a third of a century before its mines played out and it was bypassed by the Union Pacific's main line in 1902. Ravaged by fire in the summer of 1890, the town

was rebuilt on the opposite side of the railroad tracks. Six mines were opened here in the 1880's and about 600 men were employed. But today all that remains of this once bustling settlement are the remnants of stone walls, the scars of the mines, and a small cemetery.

Figure 11. Clay tobacco pipes from Carbon, Wyoming.

Figure 11, A No identifying marks were found on this specimen and the spur, which may have been marked, has been broken off. Unlike many pipes of this style, the stem is not round but elliptical in cross section.

Figure 11, B The oval-encircled hallmark of "DERRY" appears on the upper rear of the bowl of this specimen.

Figure 11, C Delicate and fragile, this specimen is strongly reminiscent of a common type of the 1800-40 period in English pipe making history, therefore too early to have been in common use at Carbon. No manufacturer's marks appear on this specimen which may represent an heirloom or the survival of a traditional style among old world immigrants on the frontier.

Figure 11, D Originally designed to accommodate a stem, perhaps one of vulcanite, the shank of this specimen is complete as

evidenced by the mold seams on the distal end.

Recovered from a latrine, there are no manufacturer's identifying marks.

Figure 11, E No marks occur on this well-worn, presumably "apple" style pipe to identify it with a manufacturer.

Figure 11, F Lightly glazed, this example features a hexagonal shank that required a separate stem. No marks are present which identify it with a manufacturer.

Como Station, Wyoming 1869 to 1902

Figure 12. Clay pipe fragment from Como Station, Wyoming.  
A surface find, this stem fragment bears the impressed legend "...MINERS PIPE..."

Cooper's Lake Station, Wyoming 1869-1902

Figure 13. Clay pipe fragments from Cooper's Lake Station, Wyoming.

Figure 13, A A surface find, this specimen bears no decoration other than the letters "T D" in relief on either side of the mold joint on the rear of the bowl. On the left side of the shank is the numeral "1" and on the left side of the spur is the letter "B" in relief.

Figure 13, B Another surface find, this unidentified stem tip is elliptical in cross section.

Figure 13, C This stem fragment is from an unidentified pipe which probably featured a design of flutes or scalloping from the bowl that was carried over onto the shank. No identifying manufacturer's marks appear on this surface find.

Fort Custer, Montana. May. 1877 to 1897

An elaborate installation, Fort Custer was established on a bluff overlooking the confluence of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn rivers. More than a thousand troops were stationed at the post which was located two miles northeast of the present town of Hardin. Today scattered cellars are all that remain to mark the abandoned site.

Figure 14. Bowl of clay pipe from Fort Custer, Montana.

Molded and unglazed, this specimen is a dull orange color. No manufacturer's markings are present for identification.

Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, July 19, 1867 to mid-1882

Fort Fetterman, on the Platte River, served as the southern anchor among the forts protecting the Bozeman Trail. It later took on added importance as the forward base for military operations in the Powder River country. Today Fort Fetterman is represented by two surviving adobe buildings owned by the State of Wyoming.

Figure 15, A This specimen is marked with a sharply executed "T D"

impression the rear of the bowl. The only other marking is an "x" on the left side of the spur.

Figure 15, B Another "T D," the impressed letters are rather poorly executed. The spur is unmarked.

Figure 15, C This pipe was made by the McDougall Company of Glasgow, Scotland, as indicated by portions of the legend on the shank. Forward of the manufacturer's name on the left side of the shank is the impressed numeral "1". The spur is marked with the number "27" on the left side and with the letter "Y" on the right side, both markings are in relief. On the rear of the bowl is a "T D."

Figure 15, D Another "T D" pipe, this one was manufactured by "W. WHITE" of "GLASGOW" as indicated by the impressed stamping on the shank. Impressed immediately forward of the manufacturer's name on the left side of the shank is the number "78." An identical shank was found at Fort Union, New Mexico.

Figure 15, E This "T D" clay is nearly complete with only a small portion of the bit missing. The left side of the stem is impressed with the number "78" followed by "DIXON & SONS." "MELBOURNE" is impressed on the opposite side. The spur is unmarked.

Figure 15, F There are no markings on this aberrant Dublin clay to identify it with a manufacturer.

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Figure 16. Decorated white clay "Dublins" from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming.

Figure 16, A A small portion of the impressed label "HENDERSON" of "MONTREAL" remains which identifies this specimen with its manufacturer. An identical pipe was recovered at Fort Laramie.

Figure 16, B No manufacturer's markings are present to assist in the identification of this specimen.

Figure 16, C Identical to a pipe from Fort Union, New Mexico, no markings can be found which identify it with its manufacturer.

Figure 16, D Except for its color, a dull yellowish-tan, this specimen duplicates pipe C.

Figure 16, E Also represented at Forts Laramie and Union, no manufacturer's markings are present.

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Figure 17. Other undecorated white clay pipes from Fort Fetterman,

Wyoming.

Figure 17, A This "Chesterfield" bears no markings whatsoever.

Figure 17, B Also unmarked, this "Chesterfield" was remodeled after breakage to provide for a makeshift stem which was forced into the enlarged hole remaining when the shank was removed.

Figure 17, C This specimen, off-white at the top and light brown on the bottom, **was probably white in its original state.**

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Figure 18. Other decorated white clay pipes from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming.

Figure 18, A This "Chesterfield" retains a portion of the decorative panels and printed legends done in relief on the shank.

Figure 18, B This pipe, duplicated at Fort Sanders, Wyoming (fig. 33, F), is distinguished by the presence of a butterfly done in relief on the rear of the bowl. The insect's abdomen curves down onto the shank. A crude representation of a flower decorates the bottom of the bowl.

Figure 18, C There are no markings on this "Chesterfield" which help to identify it with its manufacturer.

Figure 18, D No manufacturer's markings are visible on this unusually decorated specimen.

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Figure 19. A simple glazed clay pipe from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming.

This style clay pipe seems to have been ubiquitous on the frontier. It is probably duplicated at Fort Union, Fort Sanders, and Fort Laramie. No markings are present to indicate the manufacturer.

Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, June 20, 1868 to 1886

Fort Steele was established to help protect workers on the Union Pacific Railroad. After completion of the road, the post continued to guard the stretch of track across central Wyoming during the period of the Sioux troubles, and was of principal importance as a base for operations against the Utes in 1879.

Figure 20. Clay pipes from Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming.

Figure 20, A No manufacturer's markings show on this "Chesterfield."

Figure 20, B A dull orange color, this specimen has no manufacturer's identifying marks.

Fort McKinney, Wyoming, October 12, 1876 to 1894

Originating at Cantonment Reno, 50 miles away along the Powder River, Fort McKinney moved in 1878 to a site on Clear Creek 3 miles west of present day Buffalo. Two sets of barracks and a trader's store were built, followed by a hospital, officers' quarters, headquarters, and non-commissioned officers' quarters. Little remains today to mark the site except an occasional cellar ruin.

Figure 21. A white clay pipe from Fort McKinney, Wyoming.

Although similar to the example shown in Figure 17, A from Fort Fetterman, it was not produced in the same mold. No manufacturer's markings are present.

Fort Phil Kearny, Wyoming, July 13, 1866 to July 31, 1868

Fort Phil Kearny represents one of the few instances when the Army bowed to hostile resistance and surrendered an occupied region to the Sioux. Although one of the largest and most important of the new forts in the area, the Army abandoned it at Chief Red Cloud's demand before the peace commission at Fort Laramie in 1868.

Figure 22. An unglazed, undecorated, clay pipe from Fort Phil Kearny, Wyoming. Brick red in color, this pipe probably duplicates those found at Forts Union and Laramie. Although no manufacturer's markings are present, it is probably a product of the Pamplin Company of Virginia.

The Portuguese Houses, Wyoming 1838-?

Erected by Antonio Mateo, a free trader, the "Portuguese Houses" were built of heavy, hewn logs enclosed by a stockade 200 feet square. Situated on Middle Fort of the Powder River 12 miles east of the present community of Kaycee, little remains today of Mateo's post.

Figure 23. Decorated white clay pipes from the "Portuguese Houses," Powder River, Wyoming.

Figure 23, A This unusual figurehead pipe represents a man with double chin, sweeping military-type mustache, and closely cropped hair. The letter "T" appears in smeared relief on the left side of the spur, the letter "D" appears on the right.

Figure 23, B, One side of the stem is impressed with the inscription C, E  
"RING BRI (?)S(?)T(?).." (BRISTOL ?) the opposite side with "CHIO."

Figure 23, D Unmarked distal end of white clay stem which may have been part of one of the decorated stem fragments.

Figure 23, F No manufacturer's markings are apparent on this bowl fragment.

Fort Reno, Wyoming, August 28, 1865 to August 18, 1868

Fort Reno was established on the site of the temporary base of Fort

Conner as part of the Bozeman Trail defense line. Together with Forts Phil Kearny and C. F. Smith, Fort Reno was abandoned following the conclusion of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868.

Figure 24. A decorated white pipe from Fort Reno, Wyoming.

This complete specimen, designed to be used with a wooden stem, is provided with no manufacturer's identifying markings.

Fort Sanders, Wyoming, July 4, 1866 to May 18, 1882

Built in 1866, 3 miles south of the present site of Laramie, this military post was originally established as Fort John Buford as part of a program of military protection for the Overland Trail and the Union Pacific Railroad. Shortly afterward the name was changed to honor Cavalry General William P. Sanders who died in the Civil War Battle of Campbell's Station three years earlier. The post kept the peace among the rail workers and protected them against Indian attack.

The Fort, comprised of log, frame, and stone buildings, was abandoned in May of 1882. Some of the buildings were moved away, others fell into ruins. Ruins of two stone buildings remain today, those of the old guard house and the magazine.

Figure 25. Undecorated white clay pipes from sinks at Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

- Figure 25, A This specimen is identified by a portion of stem from another aberrant Dublin (fig. 31, A) found at Fort Sanders which retains the entire manufacturer's legend. Only a small portion of the legend is present on the bowl of this example. Impressed on the left side of the stem would be "REAL WOODSTOCK PIPE." On the opposite side are the impressed numerals "122" immediately followed by "W DEMUTH & Co."
- Figure 25, B This pipe is apparently a smaller version of specimen A. The left side of the shank is impressed with the legend "REAL WOODSTOCK PIPE" the right with "83 W DEMUTH & Co."
- Figure 25, C There are no manufacturer's identifying marks on this orthodox "T D."
- Figure 25, D No manufacturer's markings are evident on this broken pipe. The "T D" lettering on this example is quite large, over 1/4 inch high, and is sharply executed in bold relief.
- Figure 25, E Recovered from a well near the sutler's store, this pipe is probably a poorly marked "T D."
- 
- Figure 26 Undecorated white clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

Figure 26, A This is a smooth, well-finished "Dublin" with the letters "T D" in sharp relief on the rear of the bowl. Unlike the usual "T D" pipe, the letters on this specimen are produced without serifs. Impressed lettering on the left side of the shank identify the maker as "DAVIDSON." On the right side of the shank is impressed the word "GLASGOW." This pipe was recovered from a well at the fort.

Figure 26, B Marked "DAVIDSON" "GLASGOW," the letters "T D" on the rear of the bowl are well executed in relief. The spur is marked on the left side by the numeral "26."

Figure 26, C This example is distinguished by its massive construction and its nearly cylindrical spur. Impressed at mid-center of the rear of the bowl is an oval hallmark which encloses the name "DERRY." Below this legend, which follows the arc of the upper portion of the oval, is what appears to be a limited amount of decorative scroll-work.

Figure 26, D Identical to pipe C, this specimen is illustrated to better show the "DERRY" legend on the bowl.

Figure 26, E The only marking on this small and delicate bowl is a circle impressed in the rear of the bowl. Within the circle there appears to be the numeral "51" in relief. Over the number there appears to be a crown, also in relief.

Figure 26, F Recovered from a well near the sutler's store, this "T D" pipe is distinguished by the closeness of the letters to one another; much closer than most "T D's," these letters are less than 1/8 inch apart.

Figure 26, G Characteristic of this specimen is the slightly glossy, black hue of the clay which does not appear to be the result of exposure to heat and flame. This is another "T D" pipe.

Figure 26, H Another typical "T D" clay.

Figure 26, I Distinguished by its slightly more "apple" shaped bowl, this specimen is not marked with the "T D" and the spur is missing.

Figure 26, J No serifs are present on the "T D" lettering showing in relief on the rear of the bowl, and the stem of the "T" is slanted inward from the top.

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Figure 27. Undecorated white clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

Figure 27, A Of the "T D" impressed into the rear of the bowl of this specimen, only the "D" remains. The only other marking on this pipe is what appears to be a lower case "n" or inverted "u" in relief on the left side of the spur.

Figure 27, B Another example with the "T D" impressed into the rear of the bowl. In relief on either side of the spur is the letter "H."

Figure 27, C No "T D" marking occurs on this specimen. In relief on the left side of the spur is what may be an inverted "u"; but it may be an accident of manufacture.

Figure 27, D This pipe has a deeply impressed "T D" marking on the rear of the bowl. In relief on the left side of the spur is the letter "J" and on the right side the letter "Y."

Figure 27, E Another "T D" with the letters done in relief. The spur exhibits the most distinctive feature to aid in identifying this specimen. At the lower edge of the spur's outer surface, on both the left and right sides, are found definite plateau-like projections. Definitely derived from the mold, this feature is not the result of mutilation or subsequent embellishment by an owner.

Figure 27, G "T D" is impressed in the traditional location on this specimen. The spur is marked in relief on the left side by the letter "T" and on the right side by the numeral "2."

Figure 27, H The manufacturer's name, "McDOUGALL" of "GLASGOW," is stamped on the sides of the shank. Immediately forward of "McDOUGALL" is a large numeral "1" within a diamond, both in relief. On the left side of the spur is the letter "c" in reverse and in relief. Clearly, this pipe was broken and continued to be used.

Figure 27, F As indicated by impressed lettering on the shank, this pipe was made by "W WHITE" of "GLASGOW." In relief on the left side of the spur is the letter "V."

Figure 27, I The letters "T D" appear in relief on the rear of the bowl and the numeral "1" is impressed into the left side of the shank.

Figure 27, J Deeply impressed into the rear of the bowl of this example are the letters "T D." In relief on the right side of the spur is an inverted "C."

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Figure 28. White clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

Figure 28, A Duplicated at Forts Laramie and Union, this complete specimen bears no manufacturer's markings. It was recovered from a sink adjacent to the hospital which was built in 1875.

- Figure 28, B This unmarked specimen is characterized by prominent mold marks on the front and rear of the bowl.
- Figure 28, C The prominent features of this complete clay are the exaggerated mold lines at the front and rear of the bowl. Executed in high relief, the mold junction was never intended to be trimmed.
- Figure 28, D No markings are apparent on this pipe. The spur has been broken off as has most of the stem which is elliptical in cross section.
- Figure 28, E This specimen is likely duplicated at Fort Union. Its most distinguishing feature is the mushroom-shaped heel.
- Figure 28, F Although similar to others in this grouping, this specimen has no spur. It may duplicate a pipe found at Fort Union.

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Figure 29. Undecorated white clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

- Figure 29, A Of French manufacture, this specimen exhibits what appears to be a lacquer veneer on the exterior and, to a degree, on the interior of the bowl and forward end of the shank. Whatever the reason for its dark coloration, the pipe was undoubtedly white in its original state. A

portion of the manufacturer's legend remains on the shank, indicating that it was made by "L. Fiolet a St. Omer Depose." As with many other Fiolet pipes, the legend was impressed on the shank at an angle to the long axis, perhaps by rolling or stamping while the clay was in a plastic condition.

Figure 29, B On the upper surface of the shank, girdling it in a cant to the right side, is a portion of the impressed legend of the manufacturer "L. FIOLET a St OMER DEPOSE" of France.

Figure 29, C No markings occur on this specimen to aid in its identification.

Figure 29, D Comparatively small and fragile, no manufacturer's markings are apparent on this specimen.

Figure 29, E There are no manufacturer's marks on this "Chesterfield" pipe.

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Figure 30. Decorated clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

Figure 30, A Duplicated in the Fort Laramie collection (fig. 6, c), this specimen bears no manufacturer's name.

- Figure 30, B No markings were found on this specimen to identify it with a manufacturer.
- Figure 30, C Except for its flat black color, which appears to be original and not due to exposure to heat or flame, this pipe duplicates B.
- Figure 30, D A portion of the maker's legend, "W. WHITE" of "GLASGOW" remains on the shank.
- Figure 30, E Duplicated at Fort Laramie, no markings are apparent on this pipe.
- Figure 30, F There are no manufacturer's markings apparent on this specimen which was repaired for continued use.
- Figure 30, G A smaller version of F, this pipe is not identified with a manufacturer.
- Figure 30, H There are duplicates of this common "Dublin" in the collections from Forts Union, Laramie, and Fetterman.
- Figure 30, I No manufacturer's identifying markings are apparent.
- Figure 30, J No markings are apparent to further identify this pipe.
- Figure 30, K This specimen is a product of the Henderson Company of Montreal, Canada.

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Figure 31. White clay pipe stems from Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

Figure 31, A This fragment is marked with impressed lettering on the left side, "REAL WOODSTOCKPIPE," and on the right with "122 W DEMUTH & Co."

Figure 31, C In relief within a long, narrow zone is the name "McDOUGALL" on the left side, and on the right, the word "GLASGOW." The numeral "1" is impressed within a diamond-shaped enclosure in low relief immediately forward of the maker's name. A reversed "c" appears in relief on the left side of the spur.

Figure 31, E Another "McDOUGALL" of "GLASGOW," the legend on this fragment is not enclosed.

Figure 31, G "W. WHITE" is impressed on the left side of this fragment and the number "78" appears immediately forward of the name. On the left side is the impressed word "GLASGOW."

Figure 31, I This fragment is marked in impressed lettering on the left side by "HENDERSON" and on the right side by "MONTREAL."

Figure 31, B On the left side of this fragment, in impressed letters, is the word "DAVIDSON" and on the right side, "GLASGOW."

Figure 31, D On the left side, in blurred relief, is "DERRY." Badly worn characters on the right side may be "C24."

Figure 31, F This fragment is marked with the legend "L. FIOLET a St. OMER DEPOSE."

Figure 31, H A stem fragment from a "GAMBIER" of "PARIS" pipe of the type illustrated as Figure 33, J.

Figure 31, J A possible variation of I in which the "PARIS" is not apparent.

Figure 31, K No manufacturer's markings appear on this fragment which is elliptical in cross section.

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Figure 32. Unglazed clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

Figure 32, A-C Probably made in Pamplin, Virginia, these unmarked specimens are a dull, light orange color.

Figure 32, D Identical to the others of this style, this specimen is a light tan color.

Figure 32, E This unmarked pipe is a mottled light brown color.

Figure 32, F Similar but not identical to E, this specimen is a light orange color.

Figure 32, G The shank is missing from this brick red, unmarked specimen.

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Figure 33. Decorated clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

Figure 33, A No manufacturer's markings are apparent on this specimen which is probably duplicated at Forts Union and Laramie.

Figure 33, B This pipe is a duplicate of A, but has been converted to be used with a slip-over stem.

Figure 33, C In raised characters on the left side of the bowl there occurs this legend: "COMPLIMENTS OF THE CAPITOL CITY CLOTHING," and on the right side, "(ON?) ...COR 5th & LOCUST STS ST LOUIS."

Figure 33, D No manufacturer's markings occur on this specimen which is duplicated at Fort Laramie.

Figure 33, E There are no manufacturer's markings on this specimen.

Figure 33, F This specimen is a duplicate of a pipe from Fort Fetterman, Figure 18, B.

Figure 33, G The rim of this example is furnished with small square indentations. It is further distinguished by its very stout walls and its large overall dimensions. Its spur has been broken off.

Figure 33, H The hue of clay in this specimen is a soapy-tan. In addition to the deep rectangular indentations along the rim, the pipe is decorated with a circle-enclosed shield and floral design in relief on the rear of the bowl. The pipe has been altered and repaired. The stub of the broken shank has been rebated by carving well into the bowl body proper to provide for affixing a replacement stem. The owner's name, "John Murphy," has been crudely etched into the lower forward wall of the bowl.

Figure 33, I Except for its lighter color this pipe duplicates specimen H.

Figure 33, J This example features a serrated and veined leaf located on the underside of the junction of bowl and shank. The manufacturer's legend is found on the upper surface of the shank near the bowl and over the rear section of the decorative leaf. Although the legend is not visible here, it should read "GAMBIER" and "PARIS."

Figure 33, K Brick red in color, this bowl fragment features a raised anchor, rope, and surrounding wreath design.

Figure 33, L No markings occur on this specimen to identify it with a manufacturer. The figure has red lips, brown iris, and eyebrows.

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Figure 34. An unusual white clay "Chesterfield" from Fort Sanders,  
Wyoming.

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Figure 35. Simple, glazed clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

Figure 35, A This specimen is probably duplicated in the Fort Union  
collection. Mottled light brown in color, it bears no  
markings which will identify it with its maker.

Figure 35, B Possibly duplicated at Fort Union is this fragment  
with a light gray bowl and light brown shank. No  
markings are present to aid in its identification.

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Figure 36. Glazed decorated clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

Figure 36, A This specimen bears the name "FRANKLIN PIERCE" in  
relief on the left side of the shank and "PRESIDENT"  
on the right side. The letters "C. P" occur below  
"PRESIDENT." Color of this pipe is brick red.

Figure 36, B This light tan pipe exhibits "PRESIDENT" in relief on  
the left side of the shank, and in relief on the right  
side is "FILLMORE."

Figure 36, C The relief lettering on the left side of the shank on this specimen is poorly executed but may be "ABRAHAM." There are no visible markings on the right side. Color is a lime-green.

Figure 36, D Except for its light green color, this example is a duplicate of B.

Figure 36, E Executed in relief on the left side of the shank is "LEWIS" and on the right side "CASS." Color is a dull lime green. Although similar to B and D, it was made in a different mold.

Figure 36, F Due to damage to the bowl and shank the subject of this pipe cannot be identified. It is, however, characterized by features not found in the other examples illustrated.

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Figure 37. A Bavarian porcelain tobacco pipe from Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

Fort Stambaugh, Wyoming, June 20, 1870 to May 16, 1878

Located near the present town of Atlantic City, Fort Stambaugh was established on the Oregon Trail to afford military protection to miners who considered the nearby Shoshone Indian Reservation a threat to their security. Two infantry companies were stationed at the post and were

quartered in four large log barracks.

Figure 38. A Pamplin clay from Fort Stambaugh, Wyoming.

Like the others described, this specimen features the impressed word "ORIGINAL" on the right side of the 8-faceted shank.

Fort Sully, South Dakota 1866 to 1894

Considered to be the finest and best built post on the Missouri River, Fort Sully was probably the most active military establishment on the Missouri. In addition to being involved in frequent Indian disorders, troops were repeatedly called upon to remove trespassing white gold prospectors from the Black Hills.

Figure 39. Clay pipes from Fort Sully, South Dakota.

Figure 39, A This specimen was apparently once furnished with a shank that joined the bowl at an angle similar to that of a "Chesterfield." No manufacturer's identifying markings are present on this yellow to buff example.

Figure 39, B Decorated in relief, the bowl of this pipe features a design on the right side consisting of sprigs of clover surrounding a staff-mounted pennant on which is a harp and "FLAG OF IRELAND" legend. On the left side of the bowl is a Celtic cross emplaced in the earth at an angle, an obelisk, and what appears to be a dog on its

haunches facing to the right, all of which are encircled by sprigs of clover. No manufacturer's markings are present.

Figure 39, C This specimen, also represented at Fort Stambaugh and at Fort Laramie, is undoubtedly a product of the Pamplin Company of Virginia. Unlike the others, this pipe is a dull, glossy black color. Impressed into the right side of the 8-faceted shank is the work "ORIGINAL."

#### Teller City, Colorado 1879-1880

Founded after a silver strike in 1879, the population of Teller grew to more than 2,000 within a year. Lack of transportation prevented profitable development in its remote location, the mines were abandoned the following year, and the settlement fell into ruin.

Figure 40. A fragment of a white clay pipe from Teller City, Colorado.

A surface find, this example features a "D" in relief on the right side of the rear seam of the bowl.

## CONCLUSION

Fleming (op. cit.: 239) declares that there will eventually be a revival of affection for old "clays." Old champions of the clay pipe steadfastly maintain that on health grounds it is the safest pipe because the harmful nicotine is absorbed by the porous clay bowl and stem. In the old days a pipe was associated with the good life and many an old Scot sang this little ditty (ibid.) which expressed his fondness for his "clay":

"With a glass in ae' haund, and my pipe in the t'other  
I drink to my neighbour, and friend.  
My cares in a whiff of tobacco I smother  
For life we all know, might quickly end."

Old Song

## APPENDIX: NOTES ON PROVENIENCE

Several people generously made their pipe collections available for this study. Following is a listing of the specimens identified with their owners:

Figure 9.	Specimen	Wyoming State Museum
Figure 10.	Specimens A-D	Lloyd Kahus Collection
Figure 11.	Specimens A-D, F	Edmonds Collection
	Specimen E	Barnhart Collection
Figure 12.	Specimen	Barnhart Collection
Figure 13.	Specimens A-C	Barnhart Collection
Figure 14.	Specimen	Edmonds Collection
Figure 15.	Specimen A	Wyoming State Museum
	Specimens B-F	Edmonds Collection
Figure 16.	Specimens A-E	Edmonds Collection
Figure 17.	Specimens A-C	Edmonds Collection
Figure 18.	Specimen A	Wyoming State Museum
	Specimens B-D	Edmonds Collection
Figure 19.	Specimen	Edmonds Collection
Figure 20.	Specimens A-B	Edmonds Collection
Figure 21.	Specimen	Edmonds Collection
Figure 22.	Specimen	Edmonds Collection

Figure 23.	Specimens A-F	Howard Lott Collection
Figure 24.	Specimen	Edmonds Collection
Figure 25.	Specimens A-D	Johnson Collection
Figure 26.	Specimens A-B, F, J	Rogers Collection
	Specimens C, G	Johnson Collection
	Specimens D-E, H-I	Wyoming State Museum
Figure 27.	Specimens A-B, D-E	Johnson Collection
	Specimens C, I	Rogers Collection
	Specimens F-H, J	Wyoming State Museum
Figure 28.	Specimens A-D, F	Rogers Collection
	Specimen E	Wyoming State Museum
Figure 29.	Specimens A, C-E	Wyoming State Museum
	Specimen B	Johnson Collection
Figure 30.	Specimens A-B, D-E, H-J	Rogers Collection
	Specimens C, F-G	Wyoming State Museum
	Specimen K	Johnson Collection
Figure 31.	Specimens A-B, E, G	Johnson Collection
	Specimens D-E, F, H-K	Wyoming State Museum
Figure 32.	Specimens A-C, E, G	Rogers Collection
	Specimens D, F	Johnson Collection
Figure 33.	Specimens A-C, F, H-I	Johnson Collection
	Specimens D-E	Rogers Collection
	Specimens G, J, L	Wyoming State Museum
Figure 34.	Specimen	Johnson Collection

Figure 35.	Specimen A	Rogers Collection
	Specimen B	Edmonds Collection
Figure 36.	Specimens A-D, F	Rogers Collection
	Specimen E	Johnson Collection
Figure 37.	Specimen	Rogers Collection
Figure 38.	Specimen	Edmonds Collection
Figure 39.	Specimens A-C	Edmonds Collection
Figure 40.	Specimen	Barnhart Collection

Provenience: The Johnson Collection

The pipes in the Johnson Collection are reported by Mr. Johnson to have been recovered from four sinks, or privies, all of which were near the site of the Old Guardhouse at Fort Sanders.

Provenience: The Barnhart Collection

Specimen E in Figure 11 was located in a latrine related to an undetermined building site at Carbon, Wyoming. Specimens illustrated in Figure 13 from Cooper's Lake Station, Wyoming, were surface finds. The single specimen in Figure 40 from Teller City, Colorado, and the specimen illustrated in Figure 12 from Como Station, Wyoming, were surface finds.

Provenience: The Rogers Collection

The specimen in Figure 28 was recovered from the sink adjacent to the third and last hospital, built in 1875, located on the eastern

perimeter of the post. The specimen in Figure 37 is from an officers quarters latrine at Fort Sanders. Specimens B-D, F in Figure 28 and all other pipes in the collection were located in a "well" related to the sutler's store at Fort Sanders.

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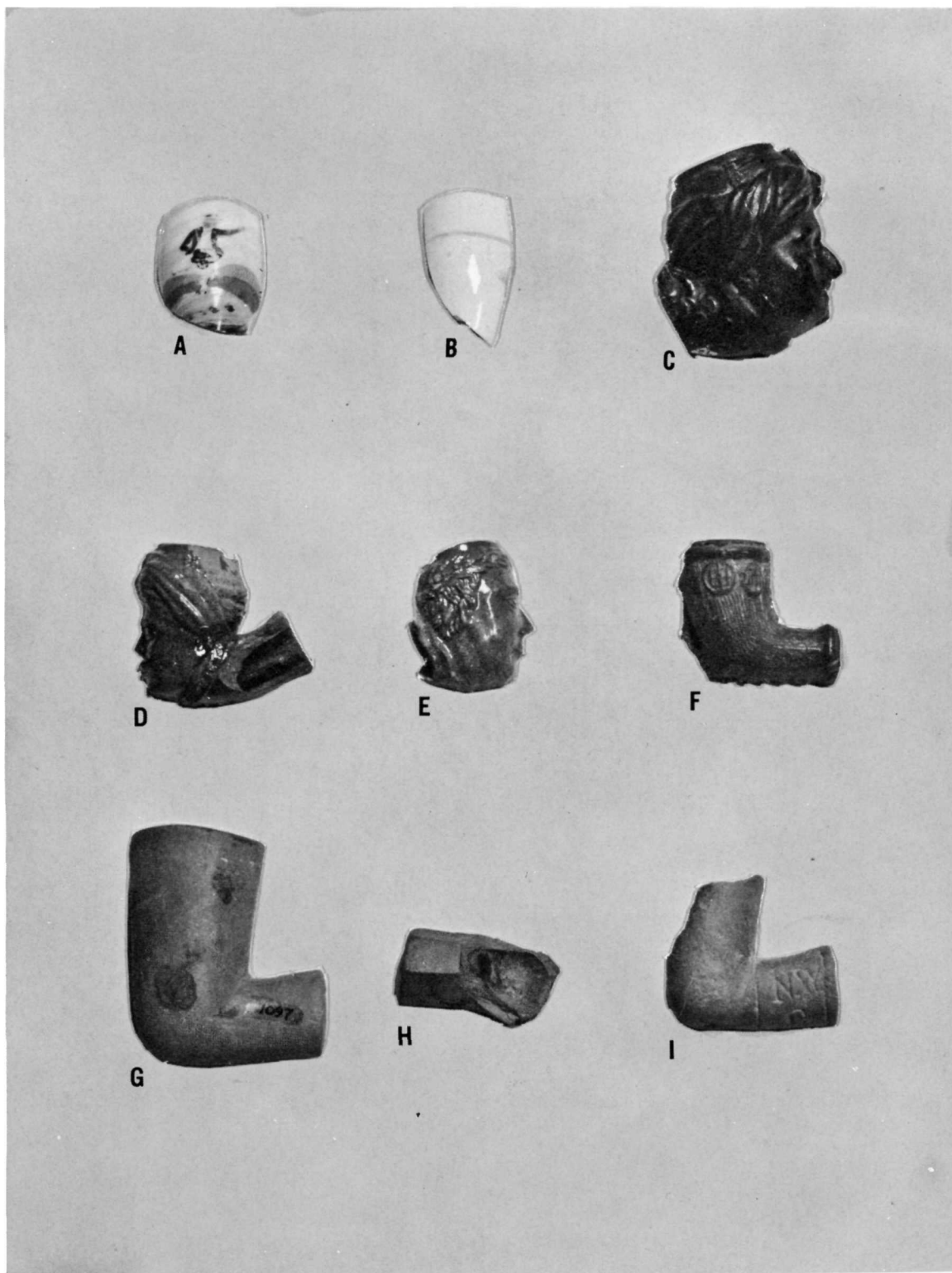


FIGURE 2--Tobacco pipes from Fort Laramie, Wyoming (three-fourths size).

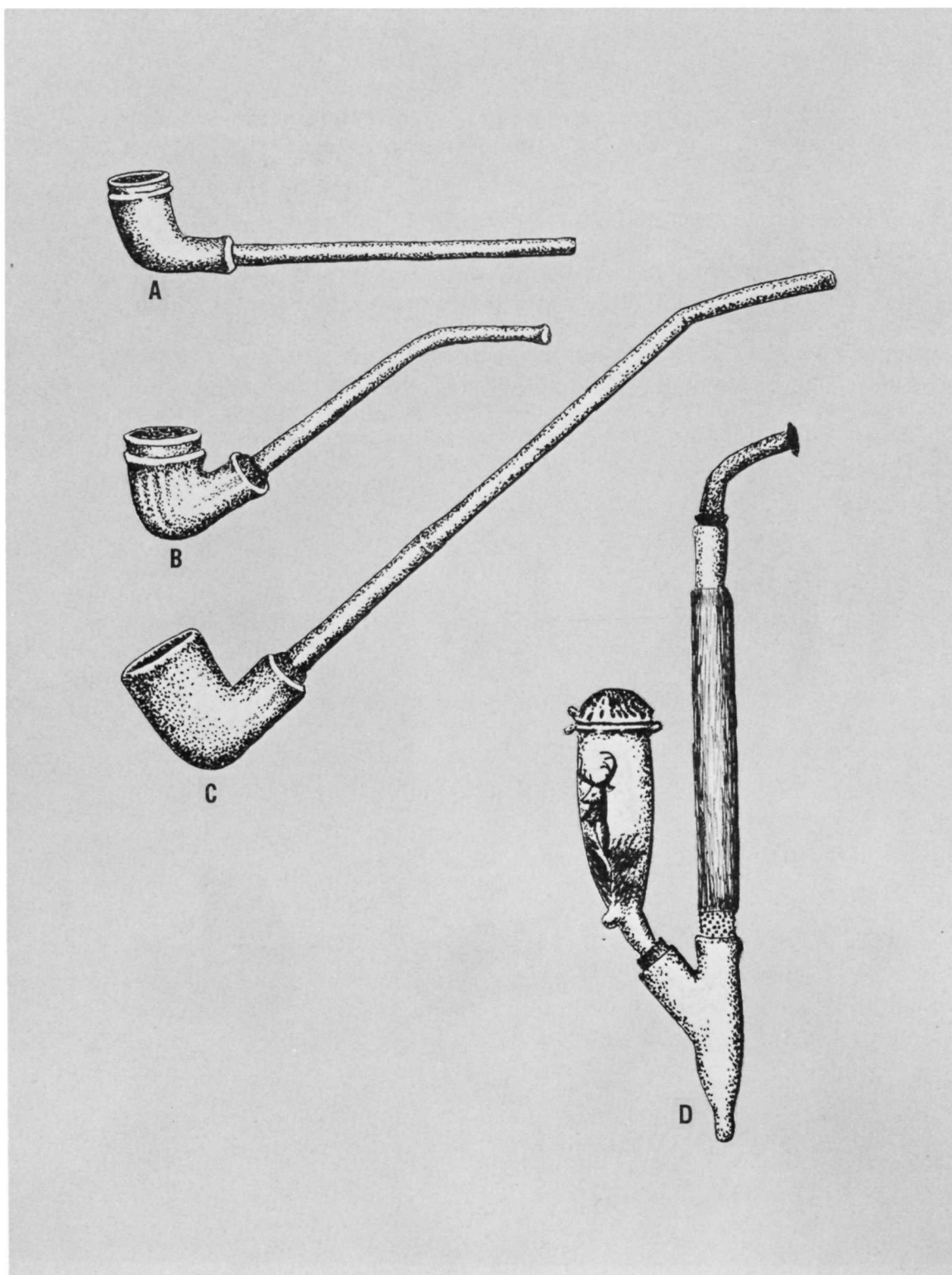


FIGURE 3--Method of attachment of stems to certain pipes described in text (approximately one-half size).

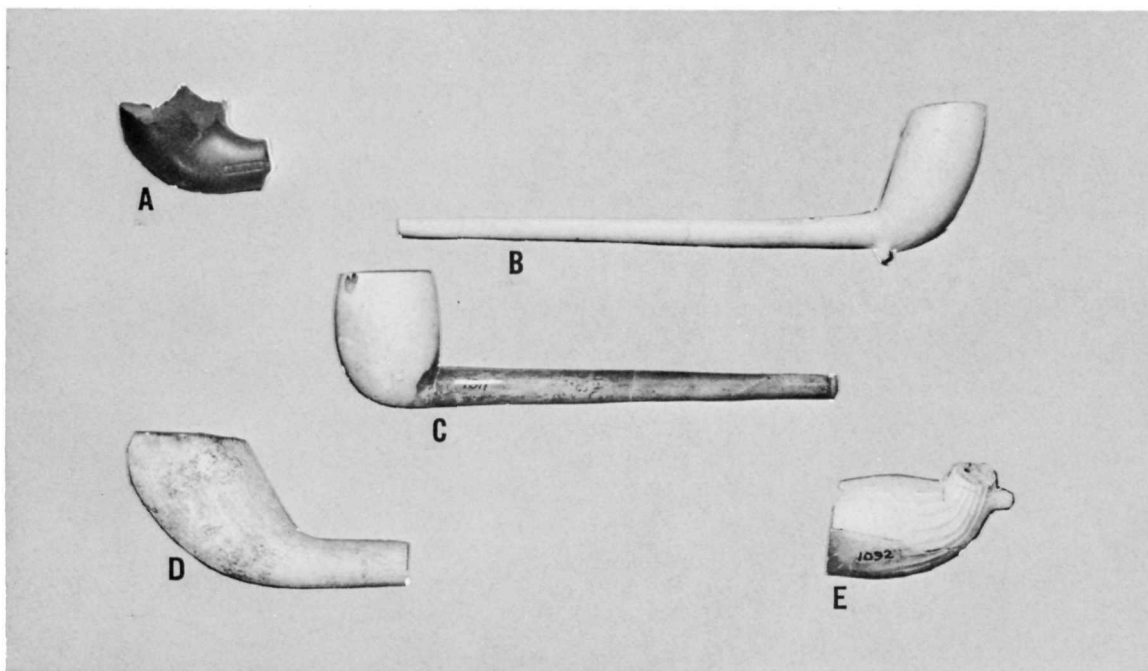


FIGURE 4--Clay tobacco pipes from Fort Laramie, Wyoming (one-half size).

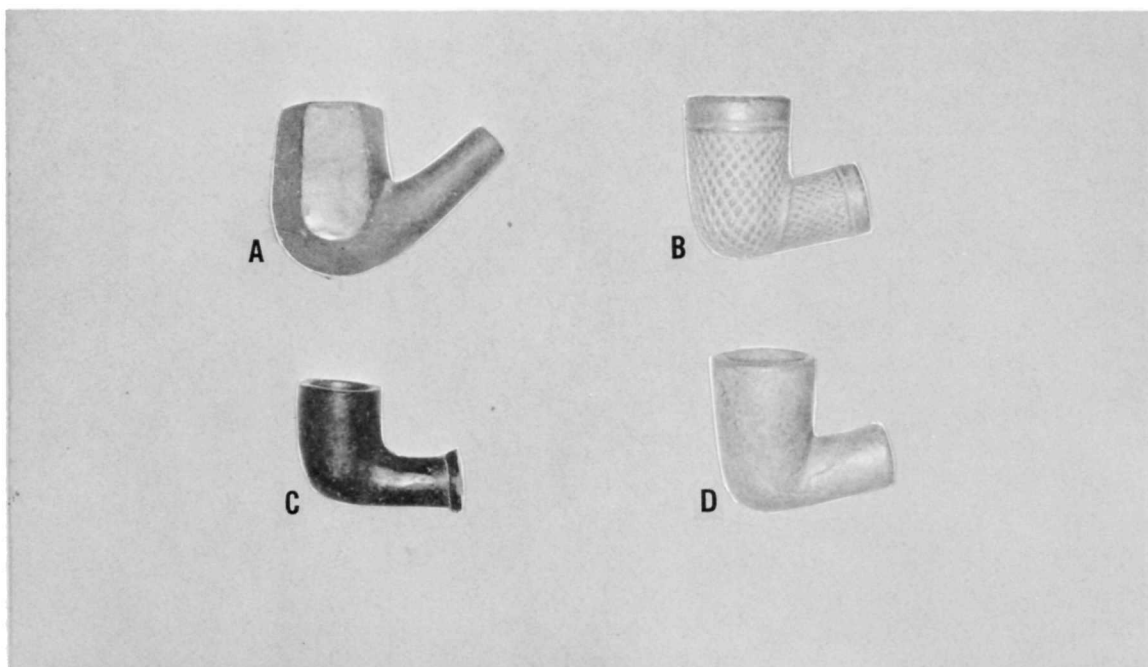


FIGURE 5--Clay tobacco pipes from the defunct Pamplin factory, Pamplin, Virginia (one-half size).

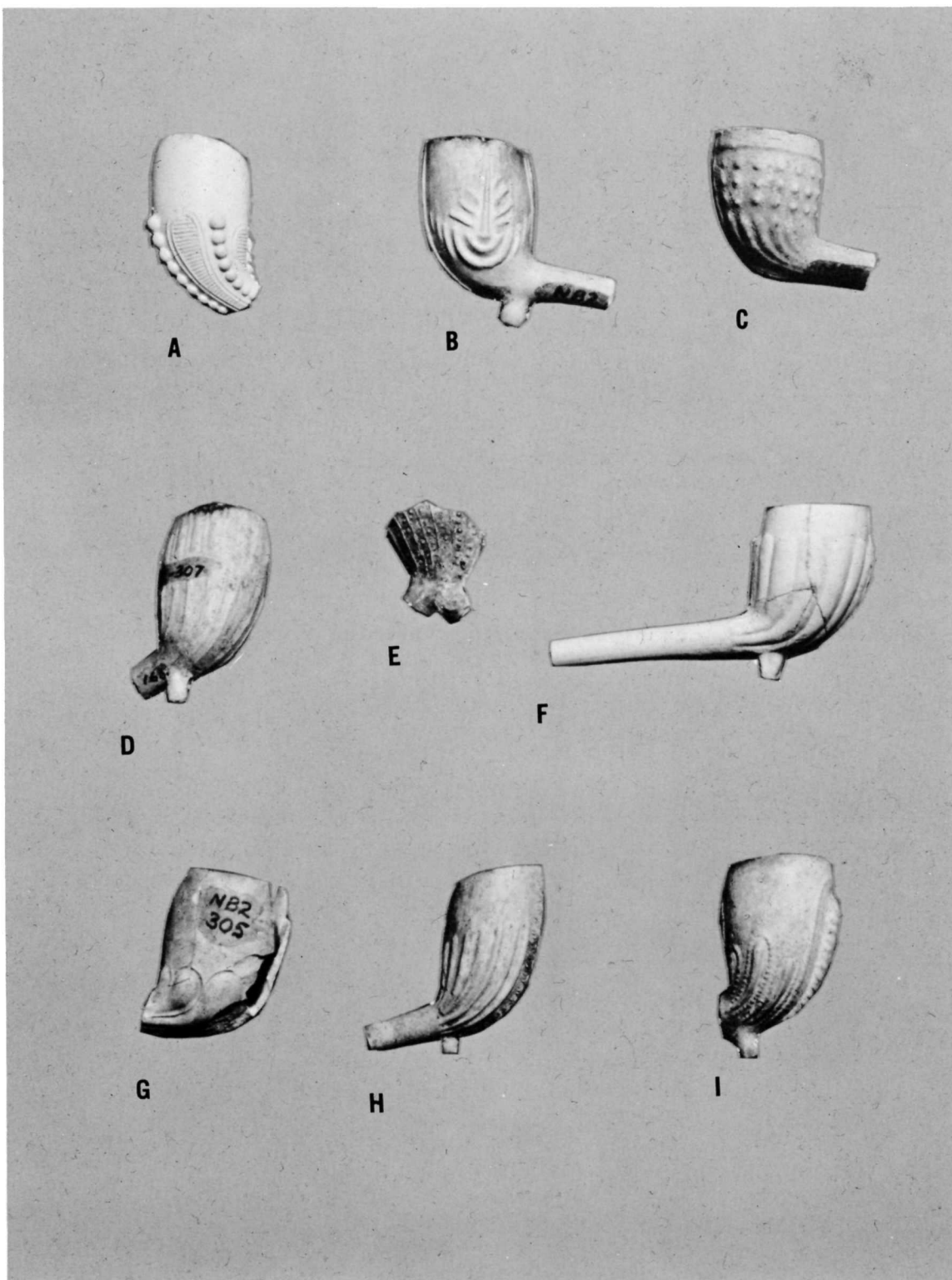


FIGURE 6--Decorated white clay pipes from Fort Laramie, Wyoming (three-fourths size).

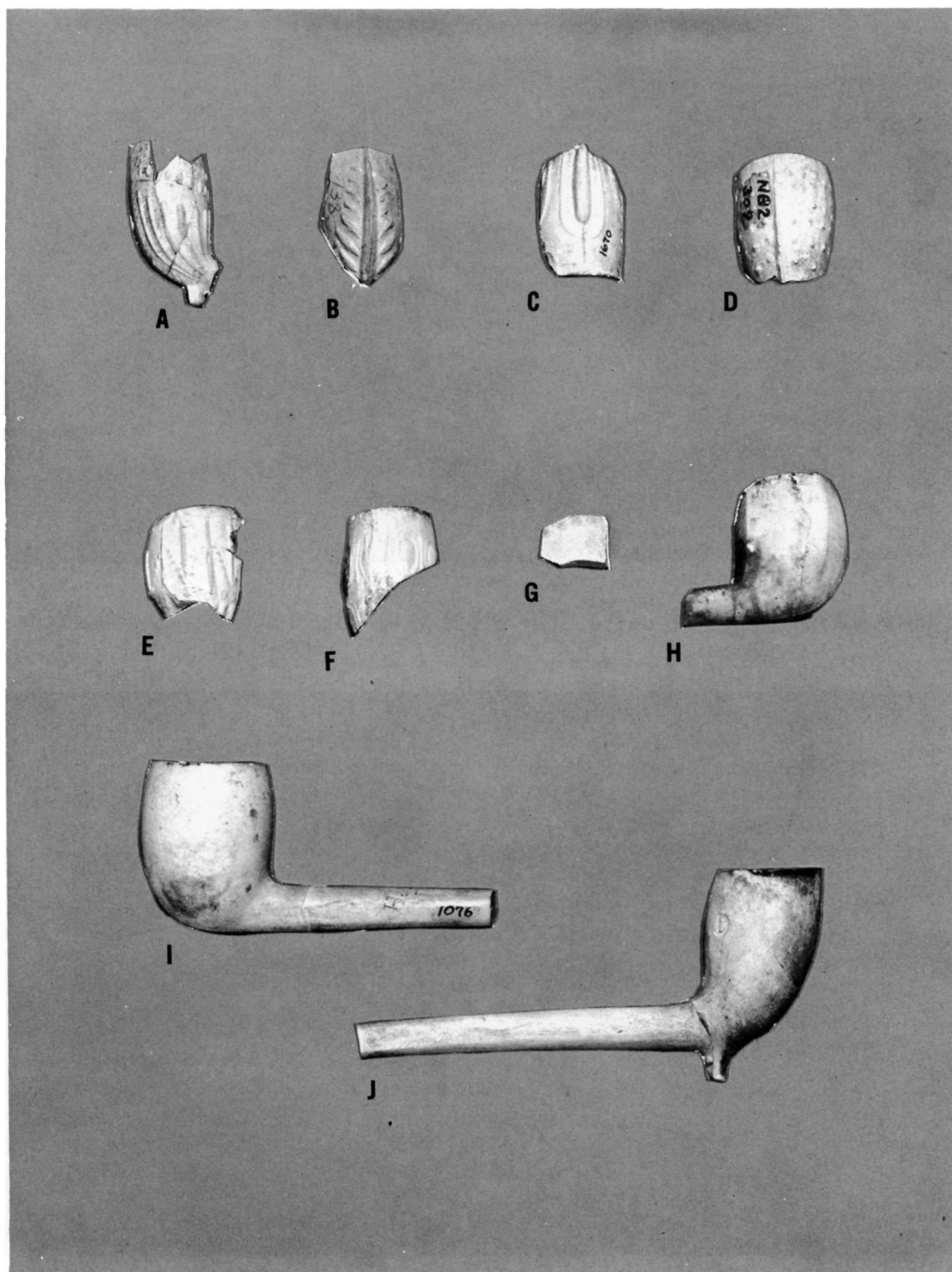


FIGURE 7--White clay tobacco pipes from Fort Laramie, Wyoming (three-fourths size).

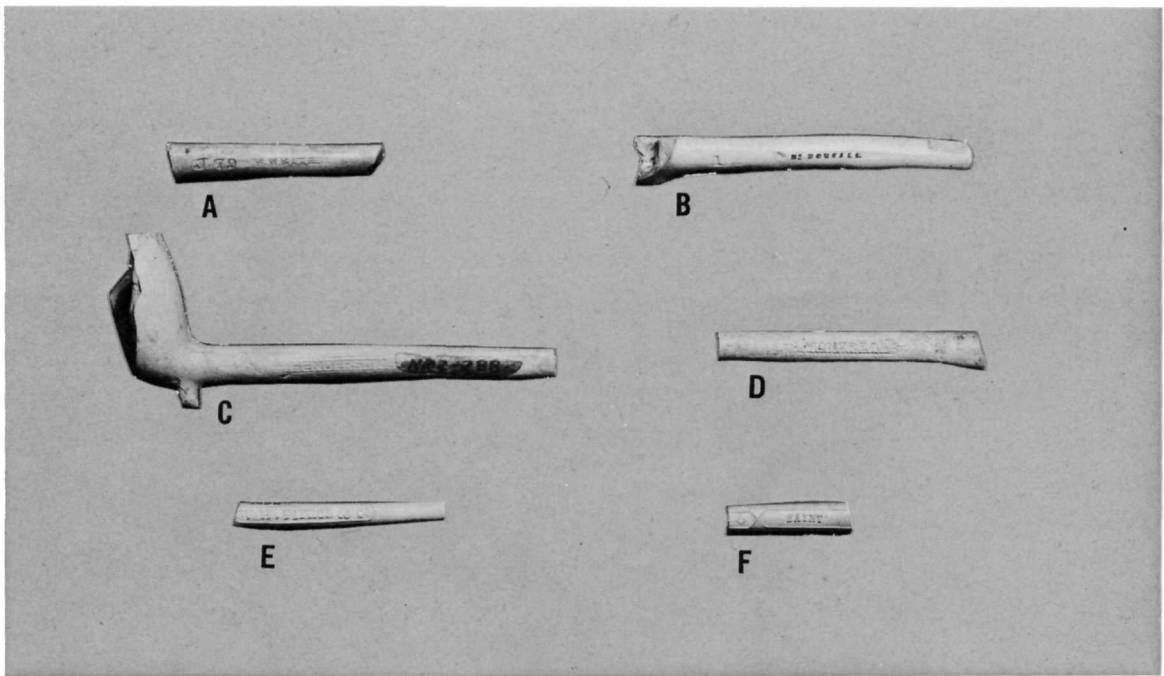


FIGURE 8--Fragments of white clay pipes from Fort Laramie, Wyoming (one-half size).

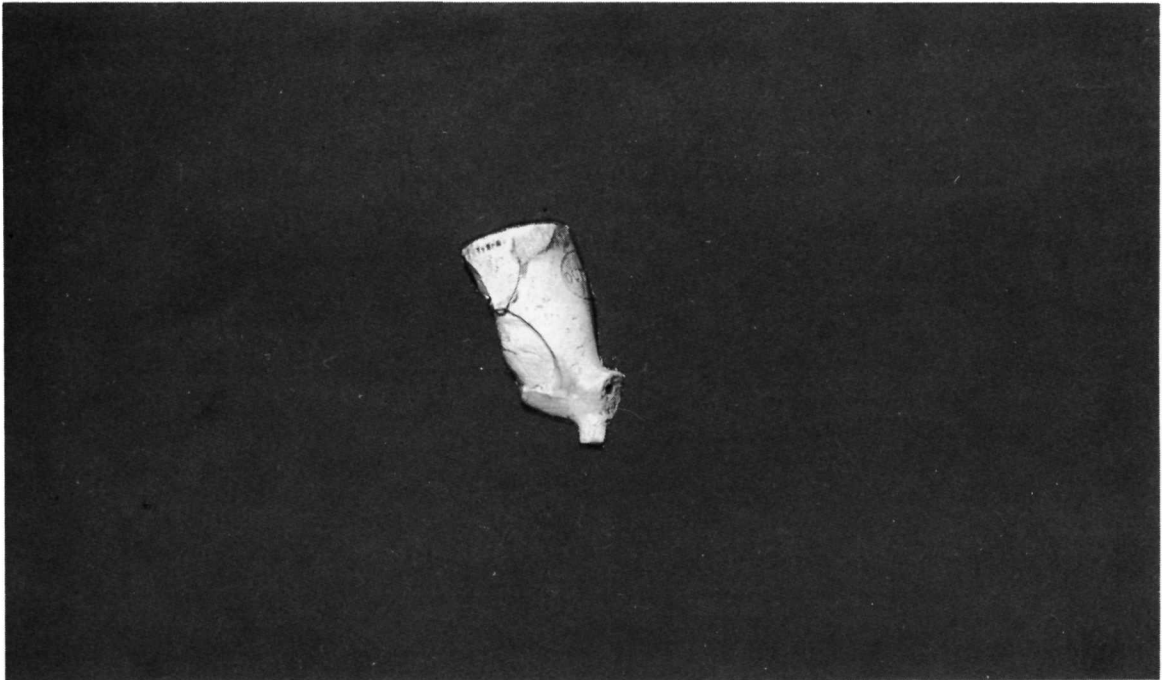


FIGURE 9--A simple white clay bowl fragment from Almy, Wyoming (three-fourths size).

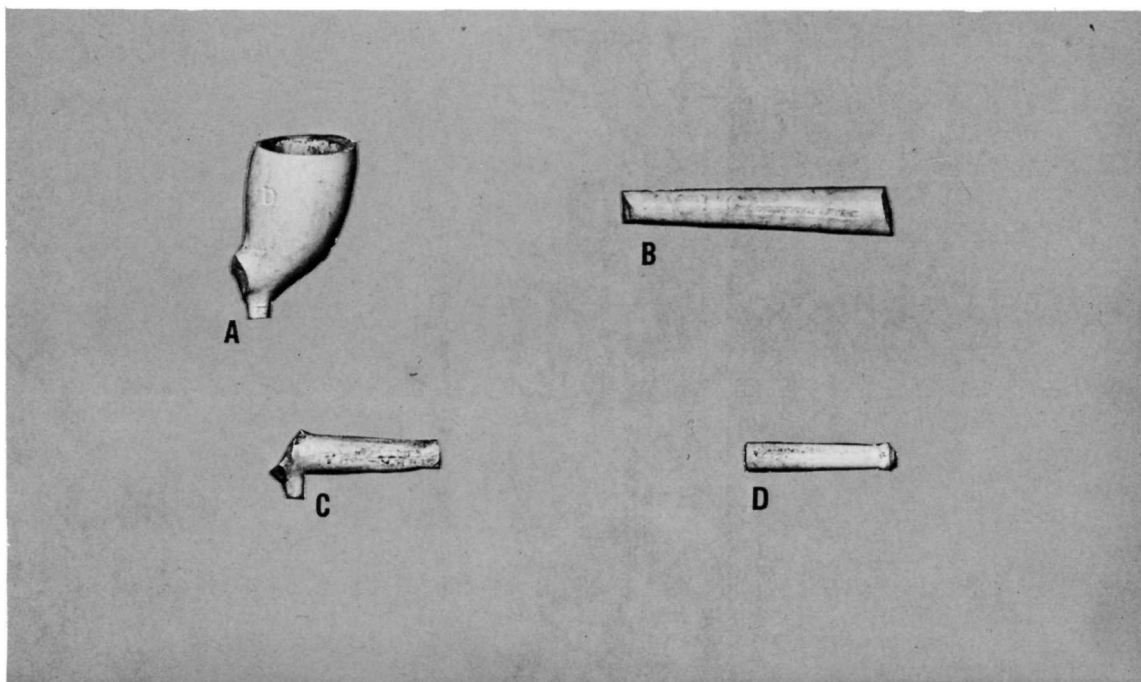


FIGURE 10--Simple white clay pipes from Fort Bridger, Wyoming (one-half size).

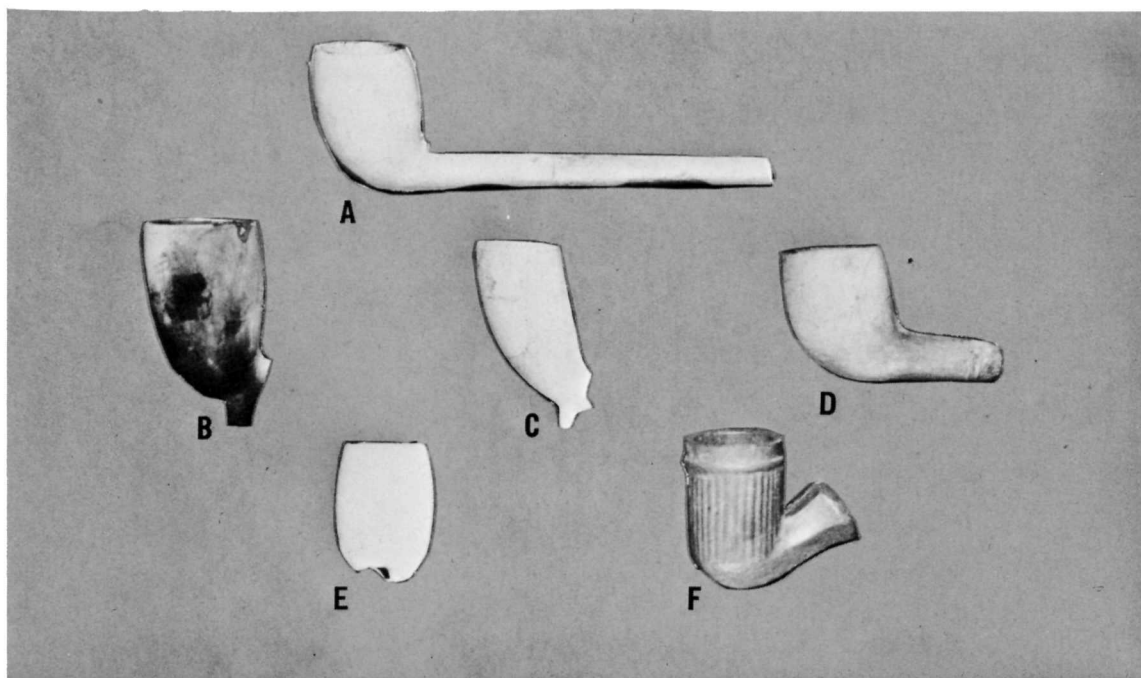


FIGURE 11--Clay tobacco pipes from Carbon, Wyoming (one-half size).



FIGURE 12--Clay pipe fragment from Cooper's Lake Station, Wyoming (actual size).



FIGURE 14--Bowl of clay pipe from Fort Custer, Montana (actual size).

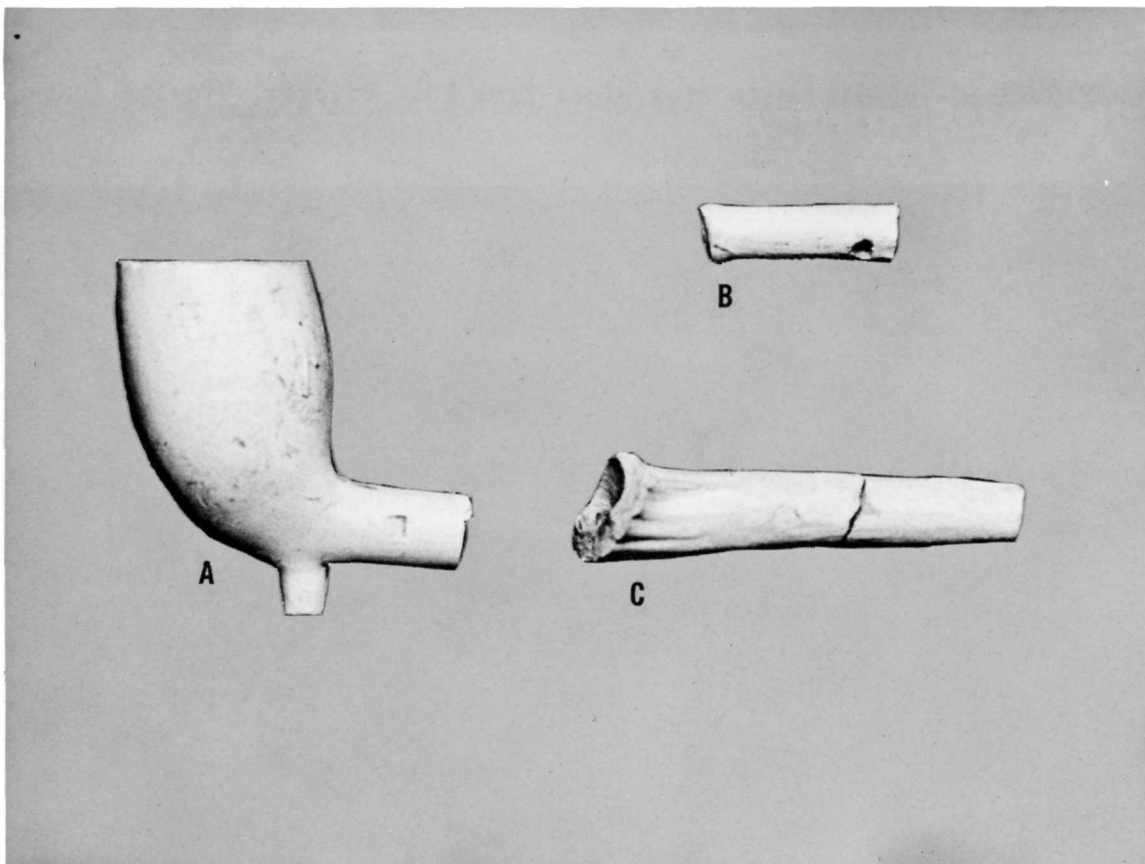


FIGURE 13--Clay pipe fragments from Cooper's Lake Station, Wyoming (actual size).

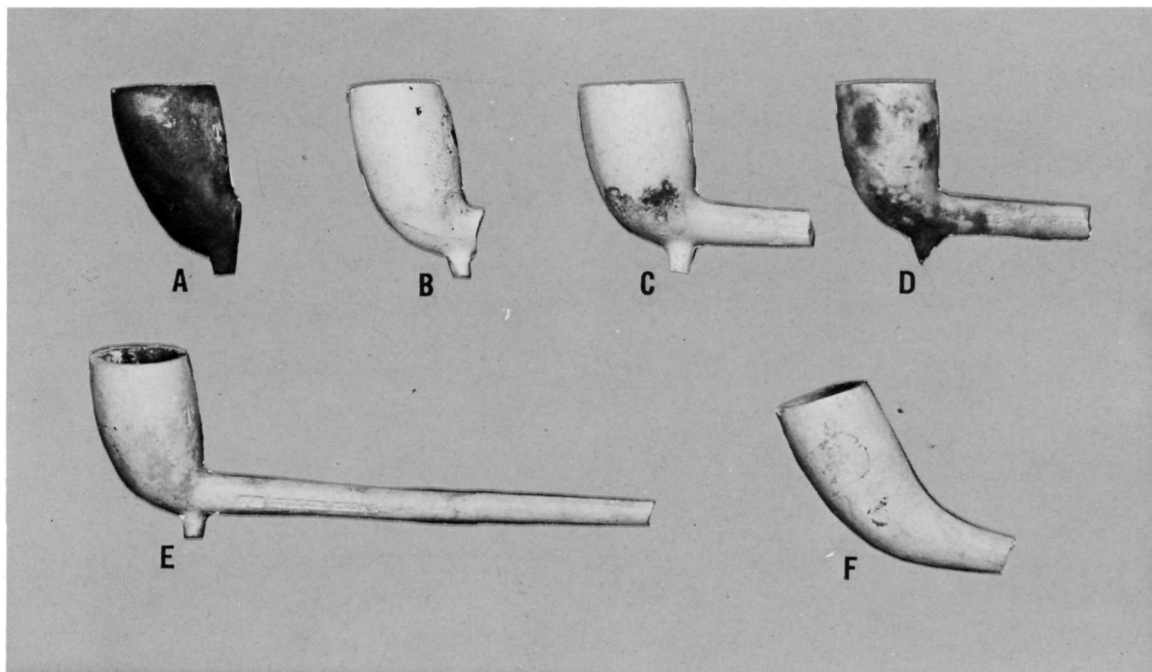


FIGURE 15--White clay pipes from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming (one-half size).

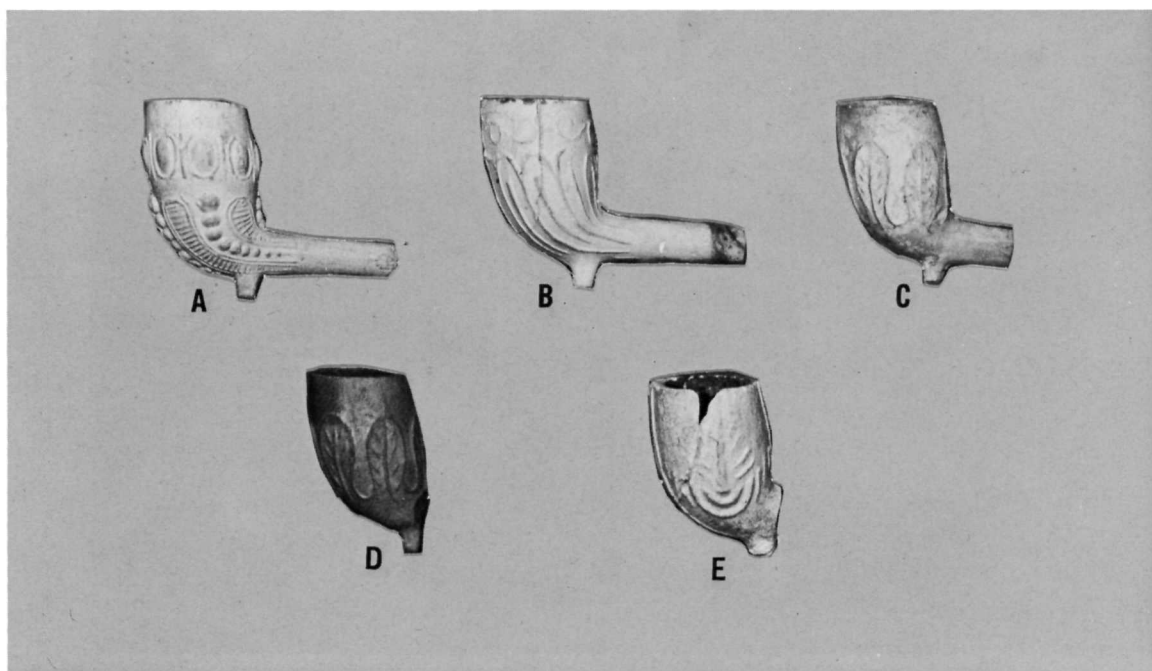


FIGURE 16--Decorated white clay "Dublins" from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming (one-half size).

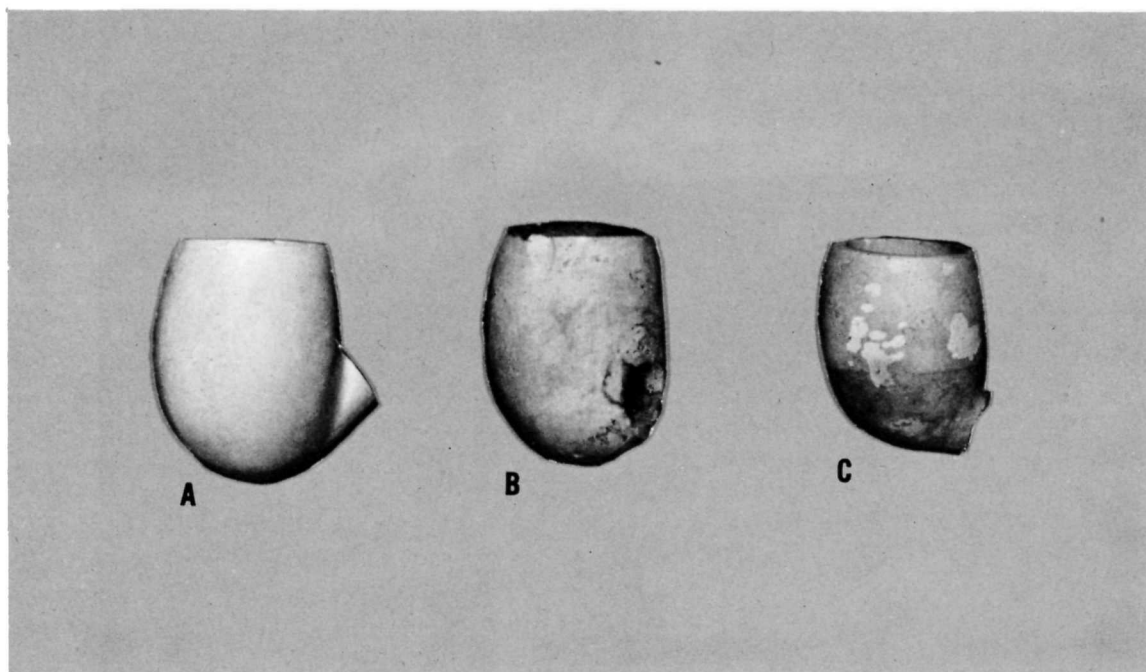


FIGURE 17--Undecorated white clay pipes from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming (three-fourths size).

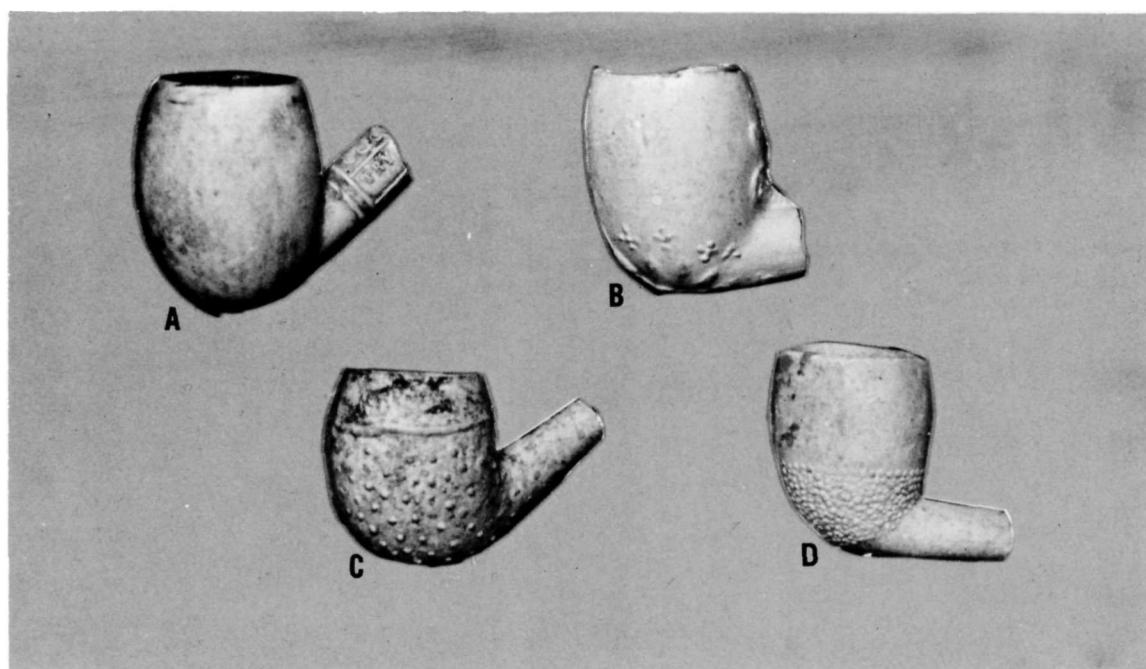


FIGURE 18--Decorated white clay pipes from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming (three-fourths size).



FIGURE 19--Simple glazed clay pipe from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming (actual size).

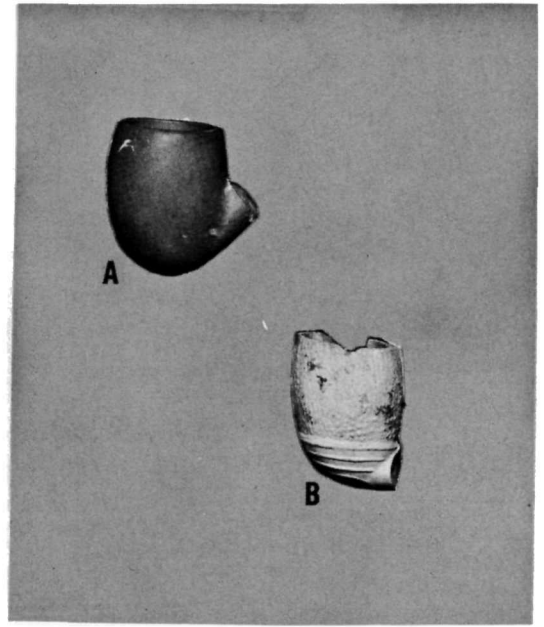


FIGURE 20--Clay pipes from Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming (one-half size).

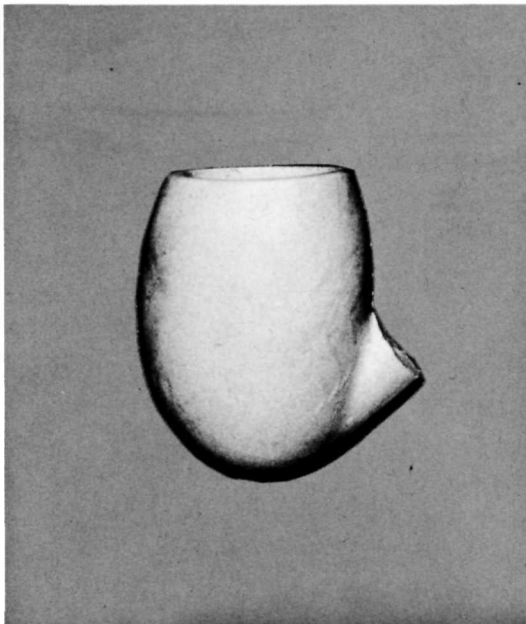


FIGURE 21--White clay pipe from Fort McKinney, Wyoming (actual size).

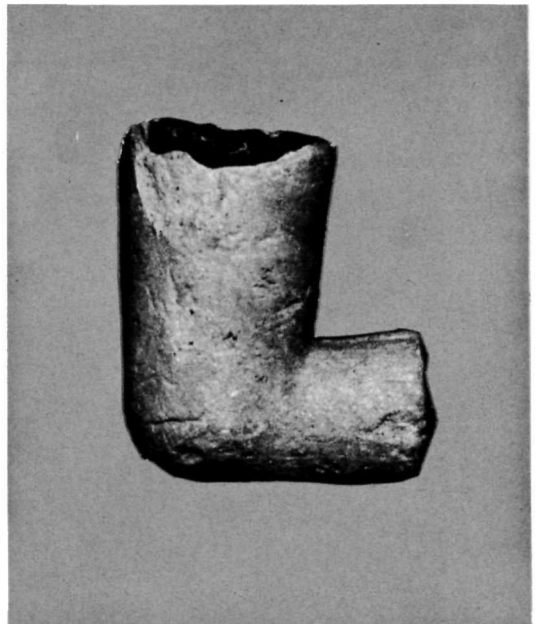


FIGURE 22--Unglazed, undecorated clay pipe from Fort Phil Kearney, Wyoming (actual size).

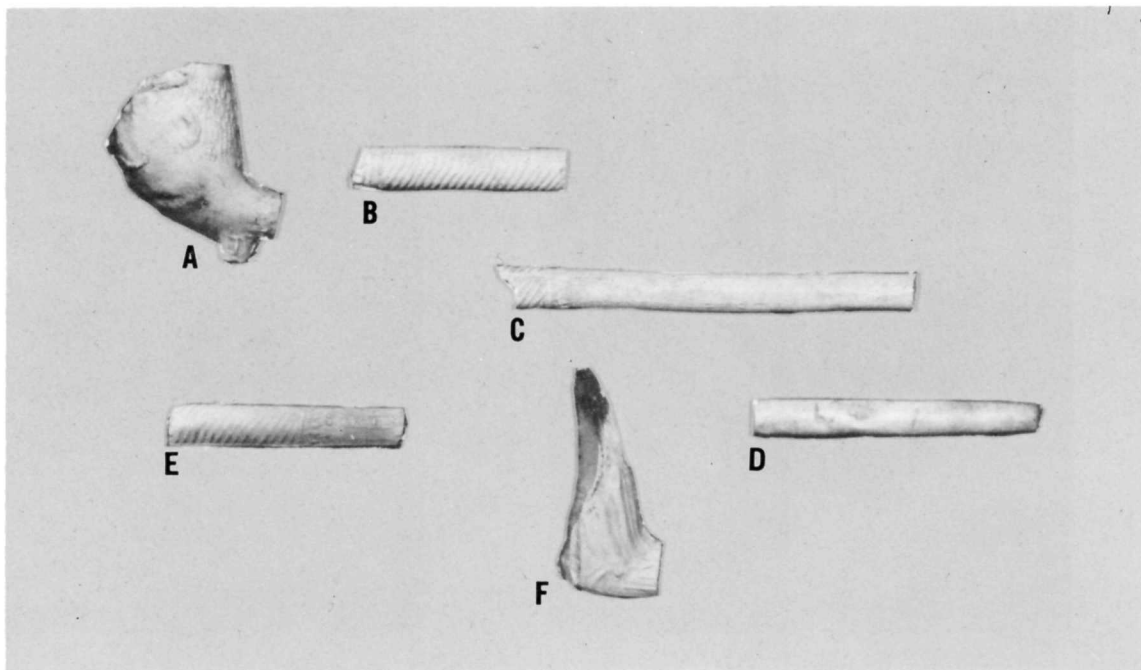


FIGURE 23--Decorated white clay pipes from the "Portuguese Houses," Powder River, Wyoming (three-fourths size).

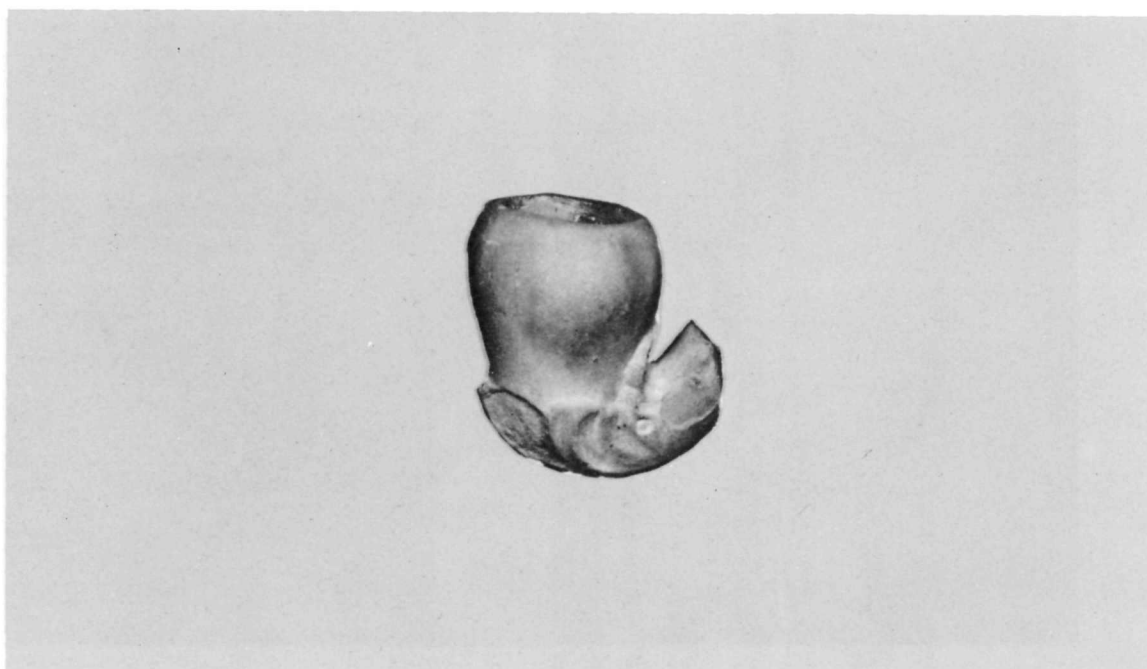


FIGURE 24--Decorated white clay pipe from Fort Reno, Wyoming (three-fourths size).

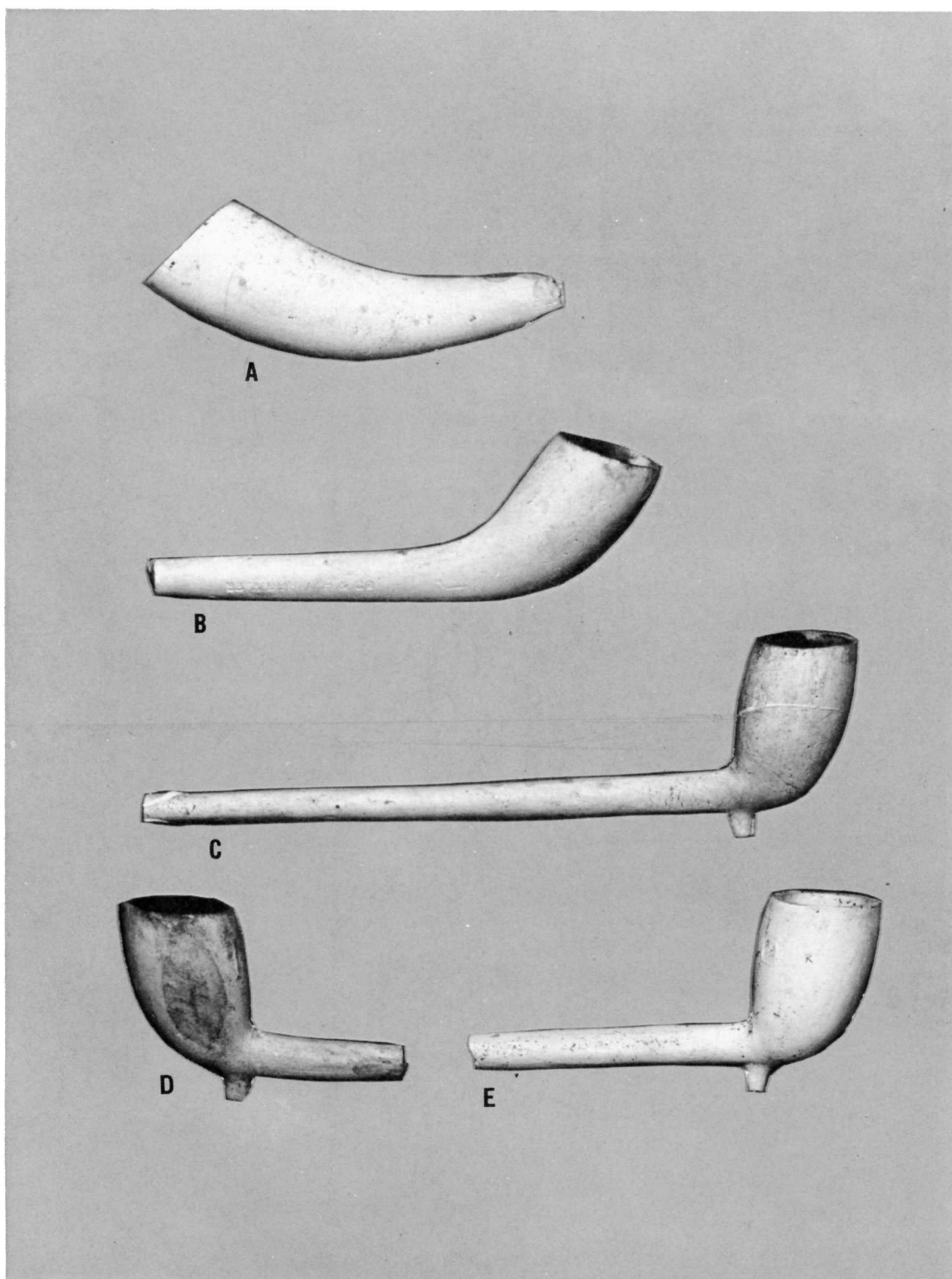


FIGURE 25--Undecorated white clay pipes from the sinks at Fort Sanders, Wyoming (three-fourths size).

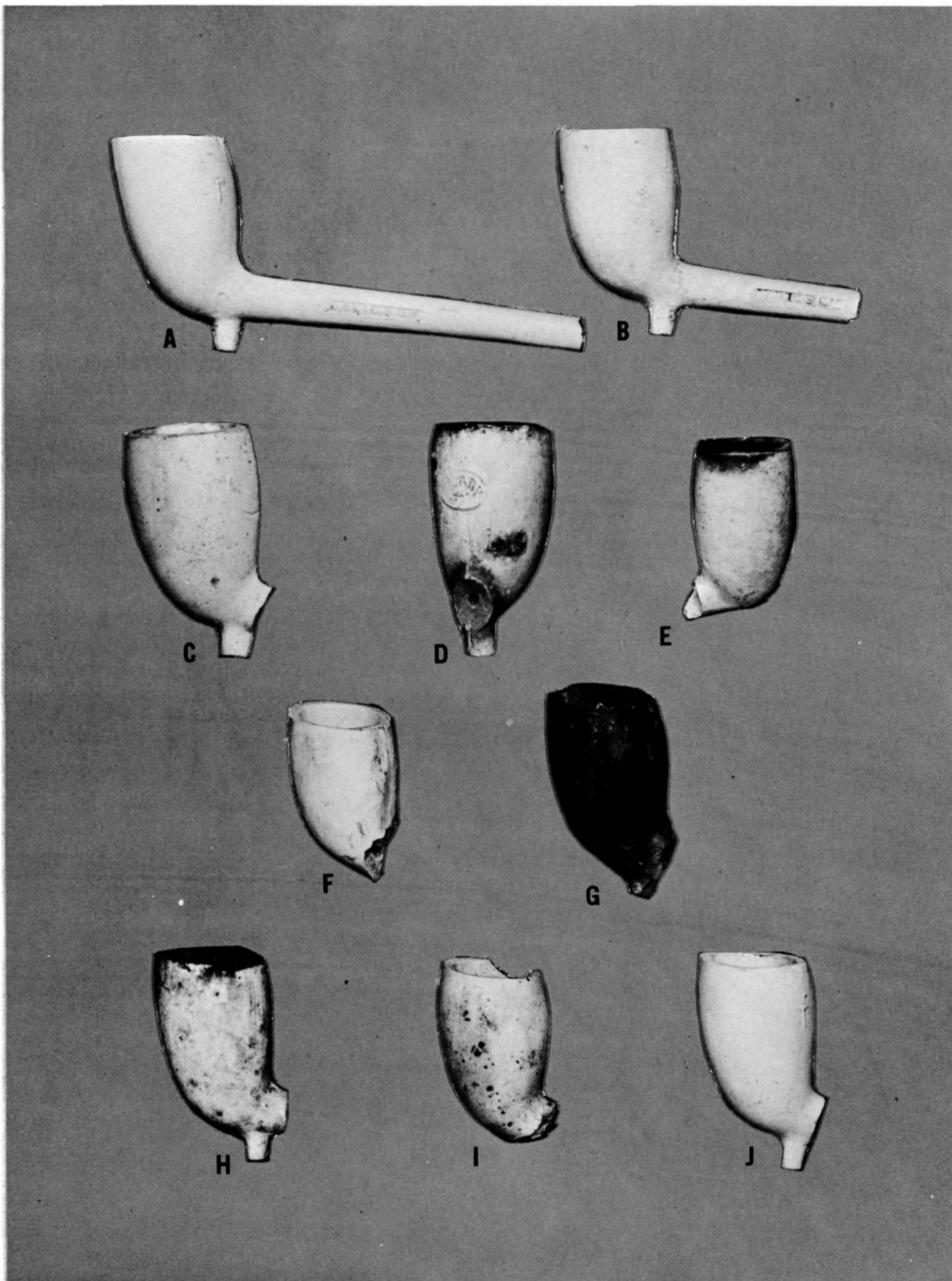


FIGURE 26--Undecorated white clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming  
(three-fourths size).

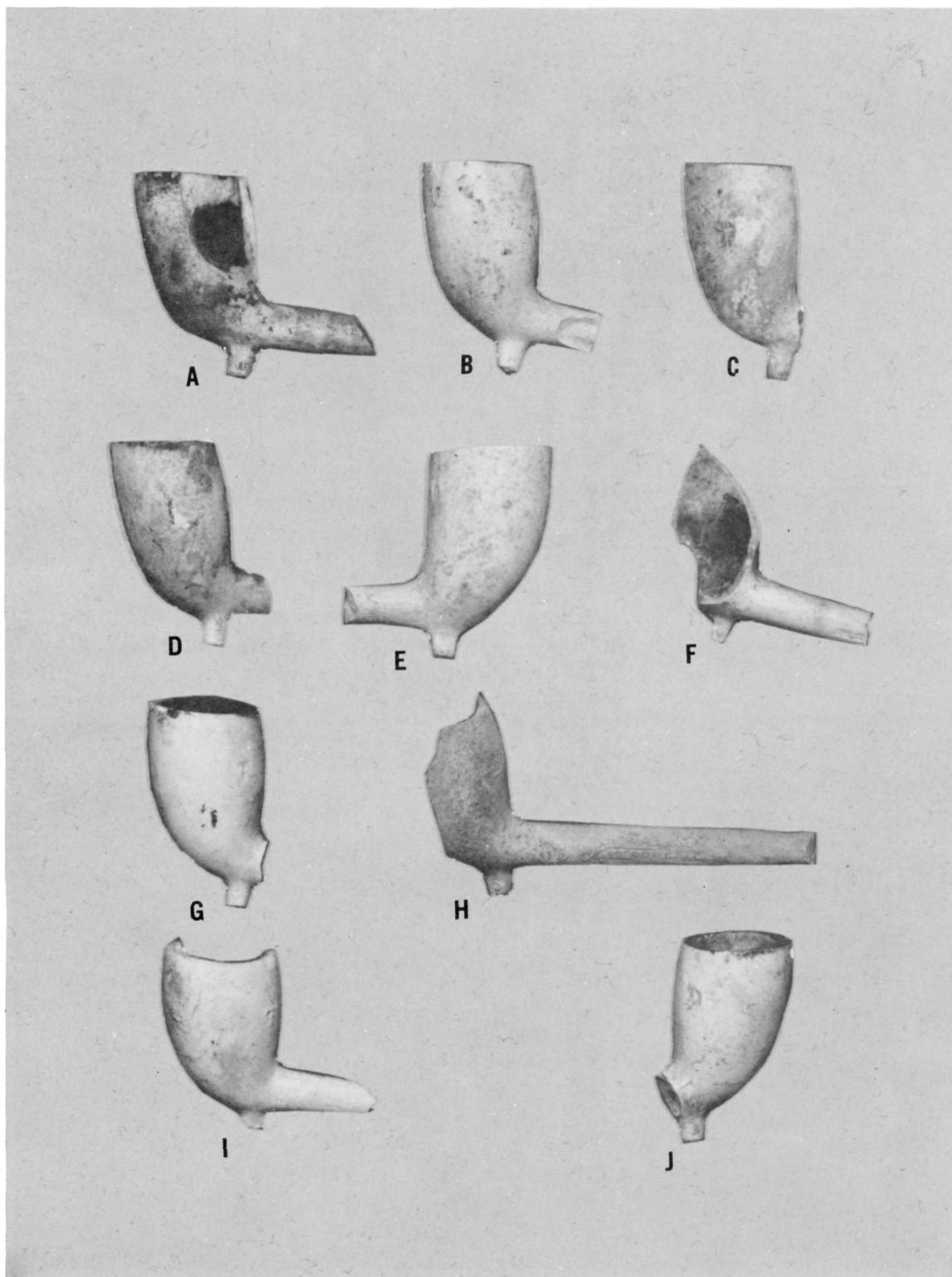


FIGURE 27--Undecorated white clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming  
(three-fourths size).

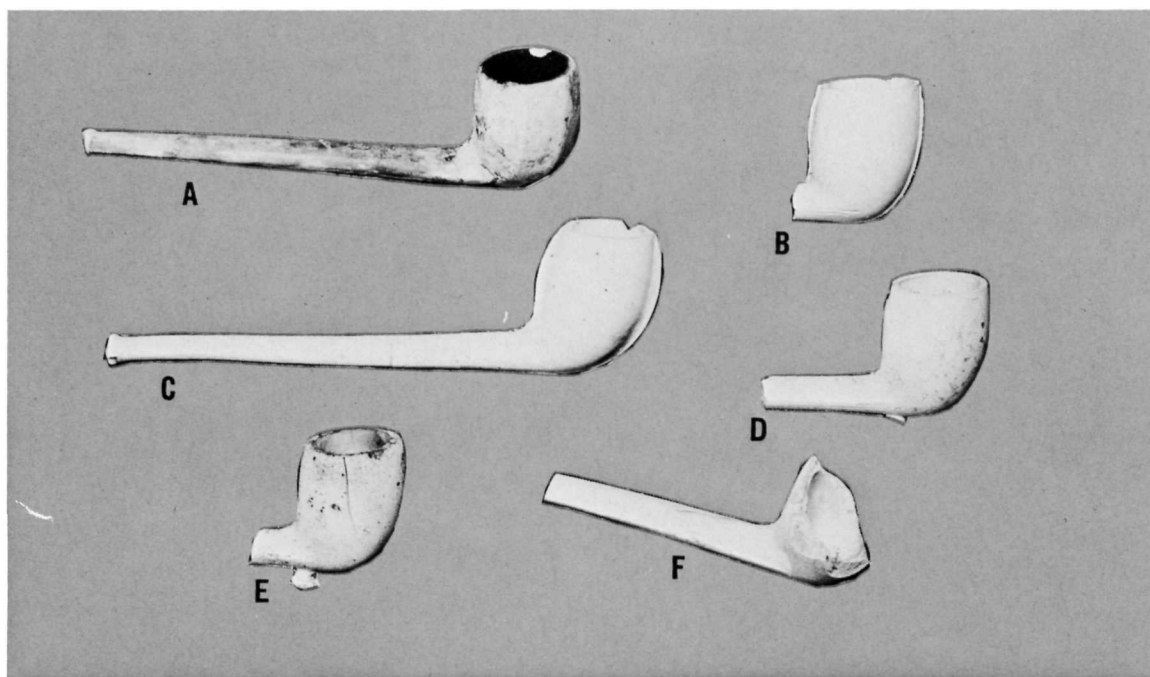


FIGURE 28--White clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming (one-half size).

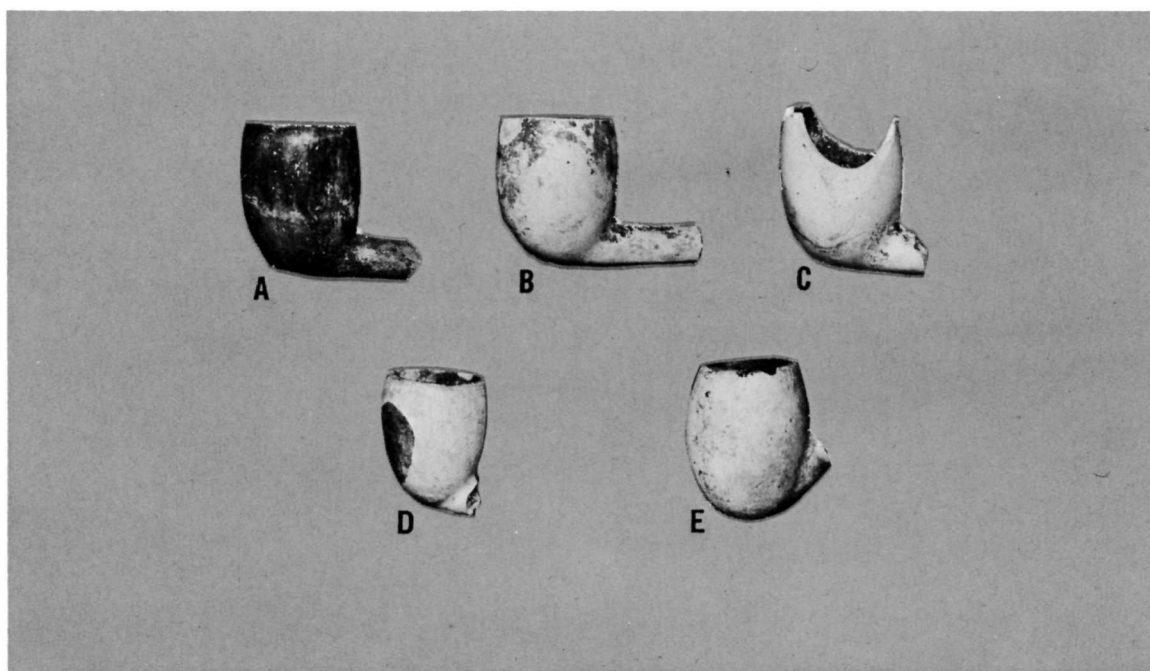


FIGURE 29--Undecorated white clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming

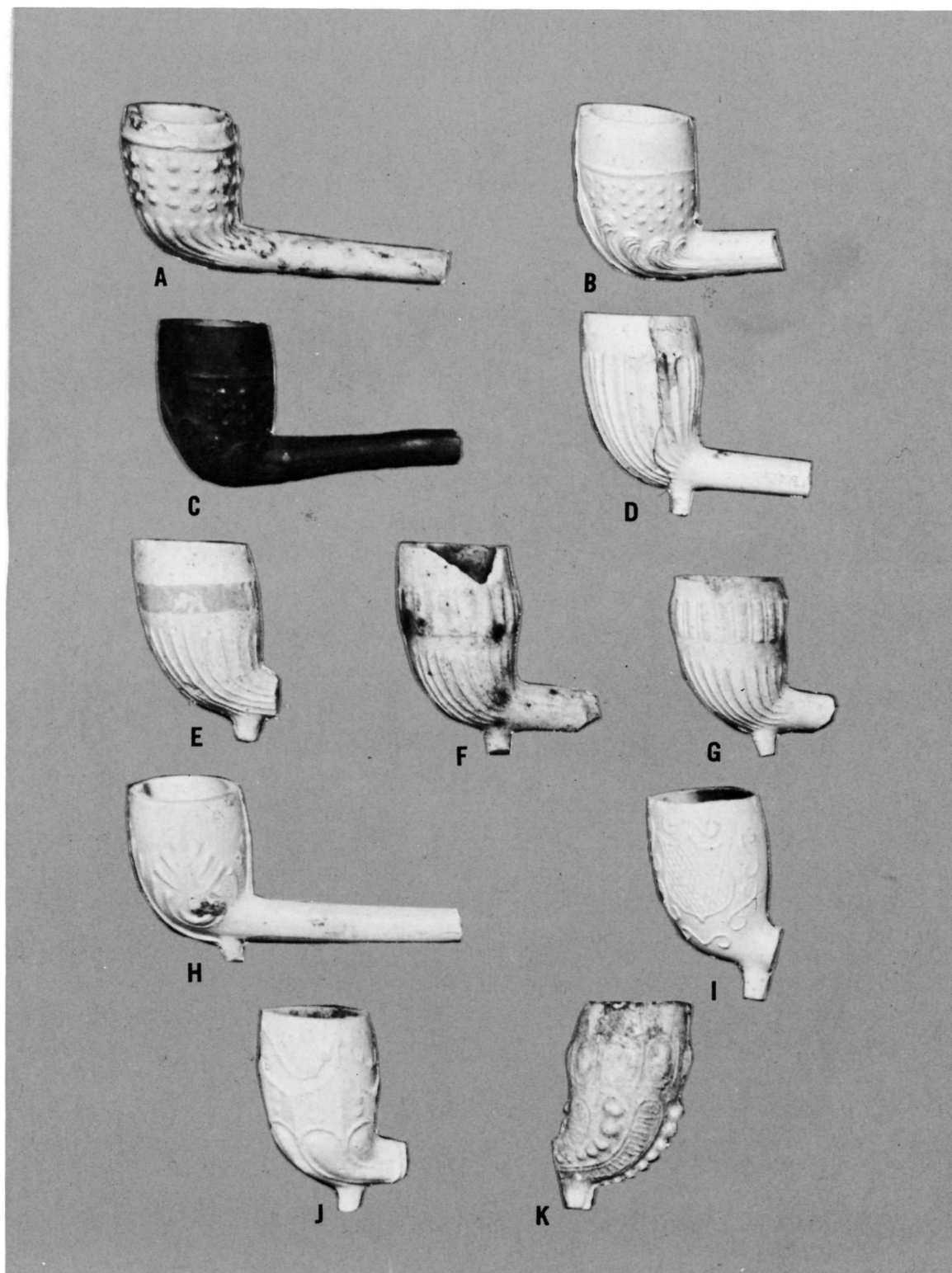


FIGURE 30--Decorated clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming (three-fourths size).

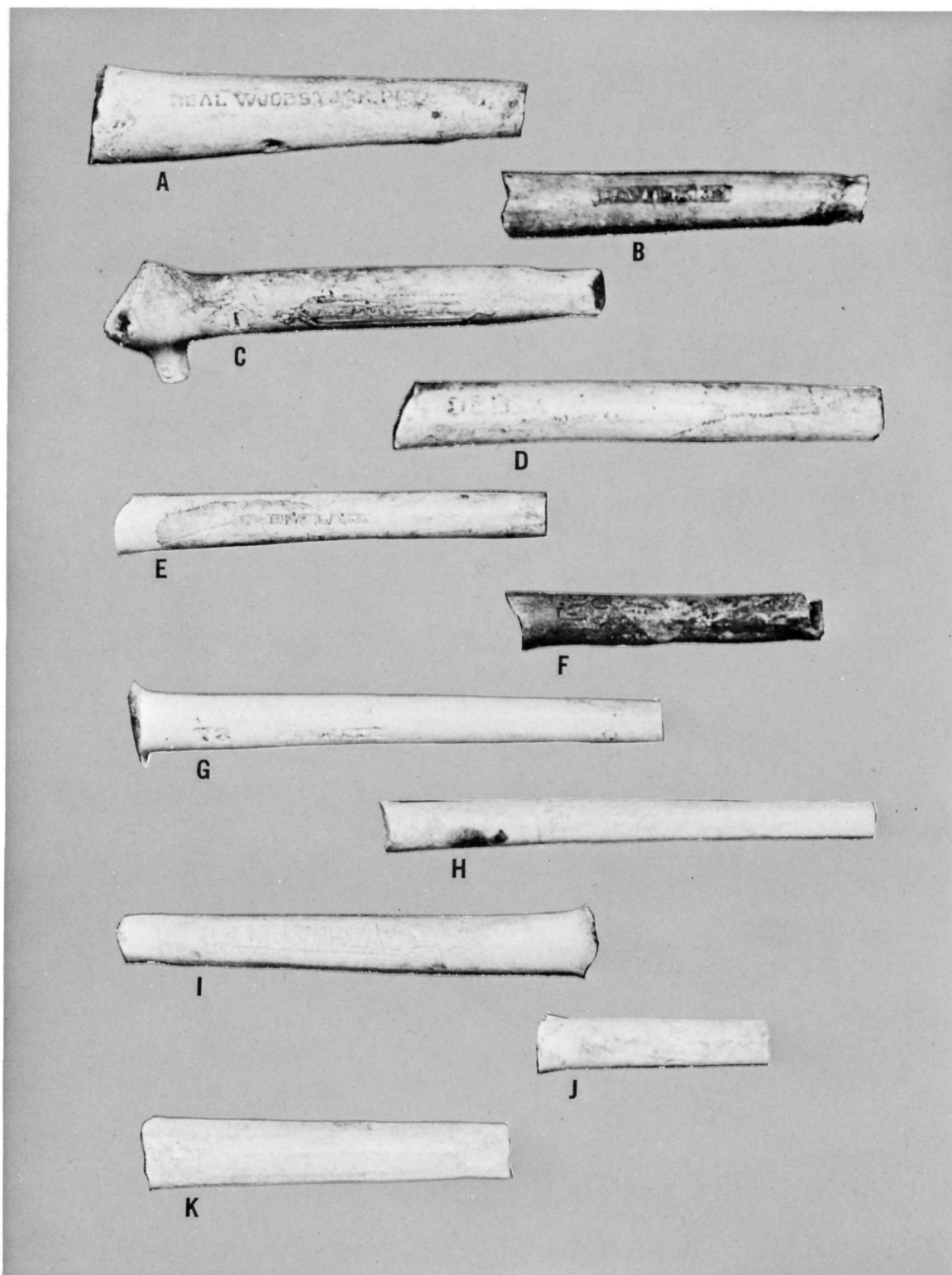


FIGURE 31--White clay pipe stems from Fort Sanders, Wyoming (actual size).

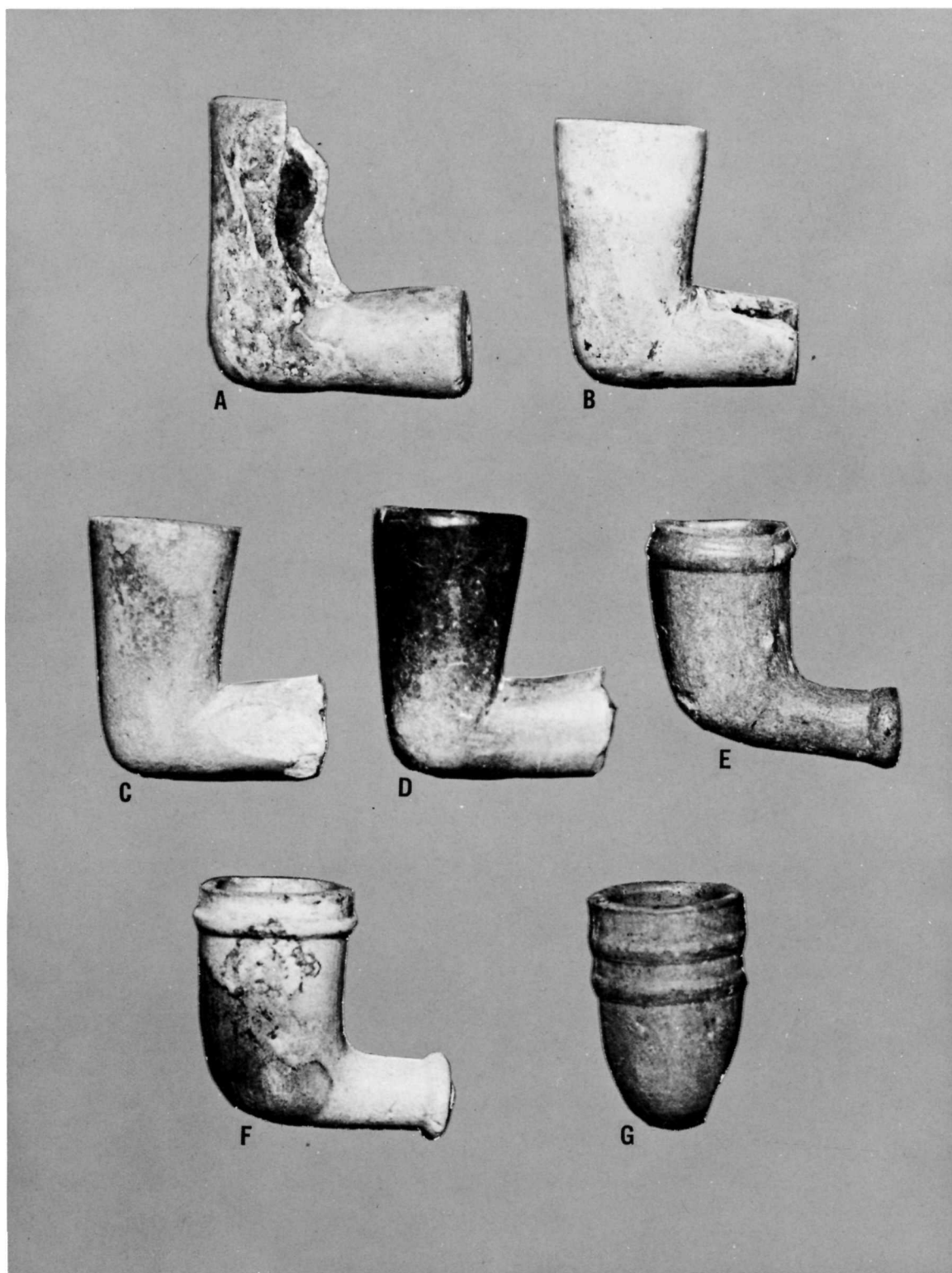


FIGURE 32--Unglazed clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming (actual size).

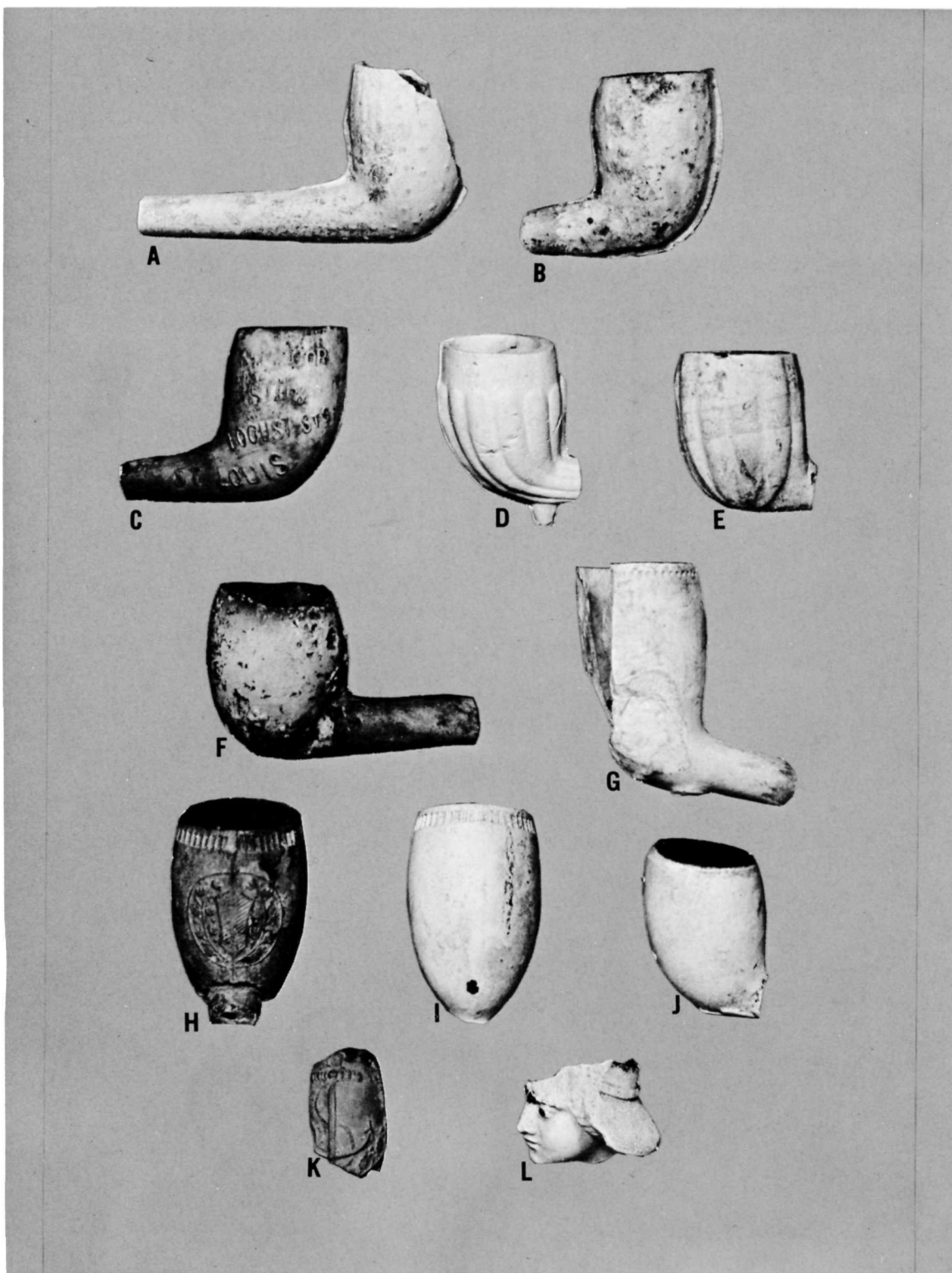


FIGURE 33--Decorated clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming (three-fourths size).



FIGURE 34--Unusual white clay "Chesterfield" from Fort Sanders, Wyoming (three-fourths size).

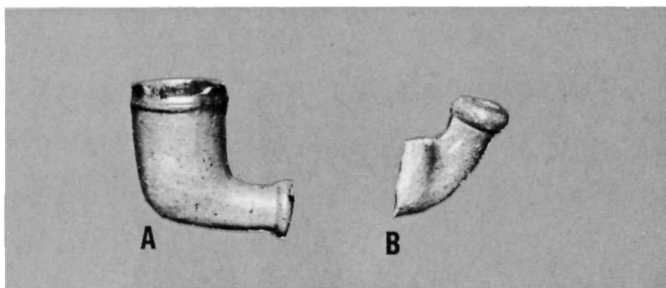


FIGURE 35--Simple, glazed clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming (one-half size).

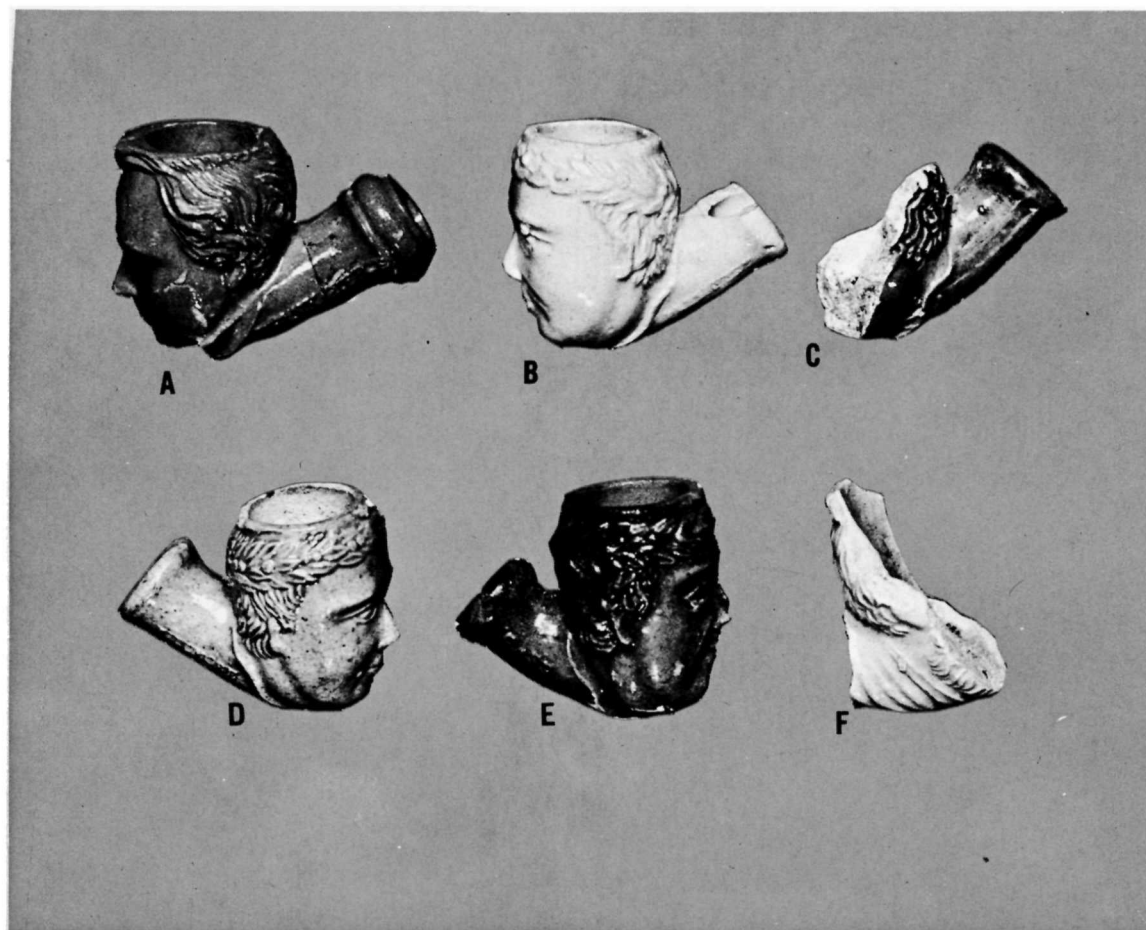


FIGURE 36--Glazed, decorated clay pipes from Fort Sanders, Wyoming (three-fourths size).



FIGURE 37--A Bavarian porcelain pipe from Fort Sanders, Wyoming (three-fourths).

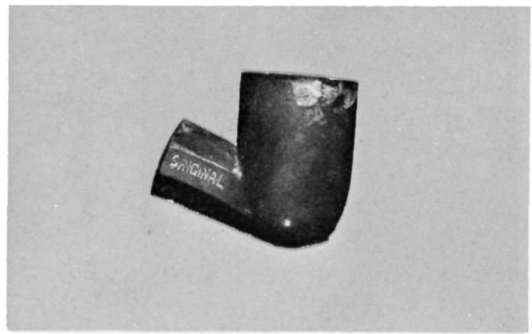


FIGURE 38--A Pamplin clay pipe from Fort Stambaugh, Wyoming (one-half size).



FIGURE 39--Fragment of a white clay pipe from Teller City, Colorado (one-half size).

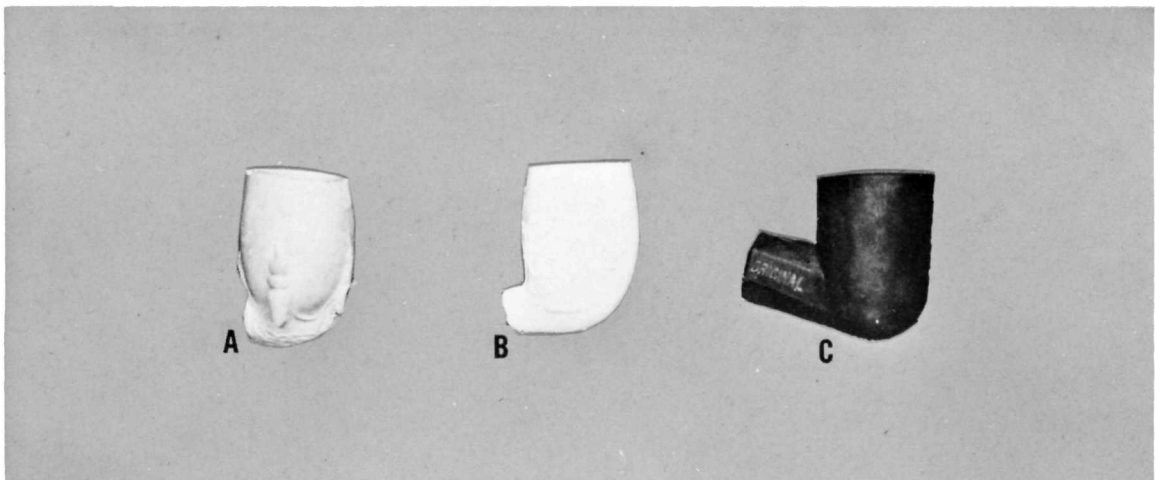


FIGURE 40--Clay pipes from Fort Sully, South Dakota (one-half size).

