

a circle, it is assumed that they cannot be his, *because* tobacco was not introduced into England "till 1565 or thereabouts." Brand in his "Popular Antiquities," ascribes its introduction to Drake in 1586; while the old keep at Cawdor, already referred to, with its sculptured reynard and his pipe, would carry it back to 1510, and by implication still nearer the fifteenth century. So peculiar a custom as smoking, would no doubt, at first be chiefly confined to such as had acquired a taste for it in the countries from whence it was borrowed, and until its more general diffusion had created a demand for tobacco, as well as for the pipe required for its use, the smoker who had not acquired an Indian pipe along with the "Indian weed," would have to depend on chance, or his own ingenuity, for the materials requisite for its enjoyment. Hence an old diarist writing about 1680, tells us of the tobacco smokers:—"They first had silver pipes, but the ordinary sort made use of a walnut shell and a straw. I have heard my grandfather say that one pipe was handed from man to man round the table. Within these thirty-five years 'twas scandalous for a divine to take tobacco. It was then sold for its weight in silver. I have heard some of our old yeomen neighbours say, that when they went to market they culled out their biggest shillings to lay in the scales against the tobacco; now the customs of it are the greatest his majestie hath." In the interval between the primitive walnut-shell pipe, or the single clay pipe for a whole company to partake of the costly luxury, and this later era of its abundant use, the supply of pipes had, no doubt, kept pace with that of the tobacco, and they had undergone such alterations in form as were requisite to adapt them to its later mode of use. Their material also had become so uniform, and so well recognised, that a clay pipe appears to have been regarded, in the seventeenth century as the sole implement applicable to the smoker's art. An old string of rhymed interrogatories, printed in *Wit's Recreations*, a rare miscellany of 1640, thus quaintly sets forth this idea:—

"If all the world were sand,
Oh, then what should we lack'o;
If as they say there were no clay,
How should we take tobacco?"

Towards the latter end of the sixteenth, and in the early years of the seventeenth century, under any view of the case, small clay pipes, such as Teniers and Ostade put into the mouths of their Boors, must have been in common use throughout the British Islands. They have been dredged in numbers from the bed of the Thames, found in