

TOBACCO CLAY PIPES DISCOVERED IN LIBERTĂȚII SQUARE, TIMIȘOARA

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Pipele din lut descoperite în Piața Libertății, Timișoara

Abstract: Studiul de față își propune să introducă în circuitul științific noi informații privind o parte din patrimoniul arheologic al orașului Timișoara. Subiectul studiului îl reprezintă pipele din lut descoperite în urma săpăturilor arheologice de salvare din 2013–2014, desfășurate în Piața Libertății, Timișoara. Tutunul a fost introdus în această zonă pe filiera otomană, odată cu cucerirea Banatului în anul 1552. Pipele au fost analizate și încadrate tipologic în șapte categorii, în funcție de materia primă, decor sau diferite aspecte ale manufacturii. Din pricina variației morfologice sau estetice a acestor obiecte, fiecare categorie a fost la rândul ei împărțită în subcategorii. În total au fost analizate 51 de pipe, fragmentare sau întregi, acestea reprezentând o categorie importantă a culturii materiale din epoca medievală târzie și cea modernă.

Cuvinte cheie: *pipe din lut, austro-ungar, otomani, ev mediu târziu, epocă modernă, Banat.*

Keywords: *tobacco, clay pipes, Ottoman, late middle-ages, austro-hungarian, modern age, Banat.*

1. Introduction

The rehabilitation of Timișoara's historical center proved to be a breath of fresh air from an archaeological and historical point of view, as new information emerged, regarding the exciting and colourful past of the slumbering modern city. Libertății Square was among the many districts and neighborhoods that were affected by the rehabilitation, thus, in the winter of 2013, a team of archaeologists and students from the West University of Timișoara, under the guidance of assoc. prof. dr. Dorel Micle, was tasked with conducting the archaeological investigations in the above mentioned district. These investigations lasted for a period of six months and culminated with the discovery of a rather unique edifice for the western part of Romania: a Turkish bath.

Historians and researchers speculated on the existence of several Turkish bath houses spread among the Cetate district, even so, an inscription dated back to the Ottoman period, mentions the presence of a Turkish bath beneath the present day building of the Old Town Hall of Timișoara, in the northern part of the square, yet, until 2014 there was no solid evidence to confirm these theories. The bath itself has already been published¹, still, the authors of those papers discussed only the archaeological, architectural and cultural aspects of the monument and the artefacts themselves have been left out until now. Among the many items discovered during the archaeological investigations carried out in Libertății Square, are the tobacco clay pipes.

1.1. Brief considerations regarding the tobacco history in Europe focusing on the Ottoman Empire

The tobacco plant was first introduced in Europe from Central America, in the latter part of the 16th century, via the trade routes established by the Spanish, and then it made its way into England around the same period, gaining notoriety and becoming a well-established habit². At first it was viewed as a universal remedy, a miraculous medicine; afterwards it was considered a poison, and with the establishment of the smoking habit it became a staple and a major source of revenue for many governments and

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¹ Micle *et alii* 2015; Micle *et alii* 2017.

² Robinson 1985, 149–150.

private owners of tobacco plantations³. In Europe, the first tobacco plantations were established in 1615 in Holland and in 1658 in Portugal⁴. At the beginning of the 17th century, the Portuguese introduced the tobacco plant in Persia, where it soon became one of the most valuable exports from the area. The pipe used in Western Europe was no more than a simple tube, with one end bent and enlarged to form a bowl; again, the English were the first in Western Europe to understand the commercial importance of pipe making, establishing the first pipe makers' guild in 1619, in London⁵.

Meanwhile, a new type of pipe was introduced in Eastern Europe and Anatolia through the English trade routes from Africa. The consumption of tobacco spread rapidly throughout North Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean, making its way into the heart of the Ottoman Empire. By 1605, tobacco smoking was a well-established habit in Egypt, and it was already practiced in Turkey by 1599⁶. This type of pipe, also known as a chibouk, differed greatly from its western counterpart, mainly because it was actually a three-piece pipe: a clay pipe-head, a hollow stem and a mouthpiece⁷. The pipe-head itself, can be separated into three distinct sections: the bowl, the angled leg and the ring (or a socketed nozzle)⁸ (**Fig. 1**). The stem or shaft that was attached to the pipe-head was usually made out of wood, the most commonly used material was either reed or ebony wood, while others preferred to use a more „aromatic” type of wood, like cherry, jasmine or rosewood. The length of the stem varied according to fashion and the status and occupation of the user, for example, ceremonial pipe stems could measure up to four meters in length, and were carried by special pipe-bearers⁹; of course, in the case of everyday use, shorter stems were preferred. Occasionally these pieces were also decorated, as St. J. Simpson mentions a case where the stem was „covered with muslin and embroidered with gold and silver thread”¹⁰. Regarding the mouthpieces, amber, bone and coral were commonly used material in manufacturing these objects, while enamel, precious stones and gilt were used to decorate the final product¹¹.

As soon as it reached the Ottoman Empire, the habit of tobacco smoking gained quite a large following, especially through the military ranks, and, as it happens to all new things, it was met with a certain degree of reluctance. In the first decades of the 17th century, prohibitive measures were taken against tobacco consumption, on the grounds that it was unhealthy, against religion and a public menace (smoking was considered a fire hazard, especially in crowded districts where houses were build exclusively of wood)¹². Sultan Murad IV was the first Ottoman ruler to issue a ban against the consumption of opium and tobacco, in 1633¹³, those who dared to break the law, were punished severely. The ban was eventually lifted and tobacco smoking rapidly became one of the most widely spread habits in the provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The pipe-makers guild was established in Sofia, in 1604¹⁴ and soon afterwards, pipe-making shops appeared in all the major cities of the empire, some of these cities even became important production centers, like Burgaz in Turkey (modern day *Lüleburgaz*; the changed name is a clear evidence of pipe-making's importance for the economy if this particular city), Varna in Bulgaria, Yiannitsa and Thebes in Greece and Szepesvár in Hungary¹⁵. In Transylvania, the first ban was issued in 1662 by Prince Mihai Apaffy. Once the ban was lifted, the consumption and commercialization of tobacco resumed its natural course, but it was still under the strict eye of the authorities¹⁶.

2. Clay pipes characteristics, production technology and chronology

As we've already mentioned before, the clay pipes analyzed in this paper are all of the Eastern pipe variety, known as chibouks, a multi-component type of pipe, made out of a clay pipe-head, a stem and a mouthpiece.

³ Robinson 1985, 151.

⁴ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 167.

⁵ Robinson 1985, 151.

⁶ Robinson 1985, 151.

⁷ Simpson 1990, 6.

⁸ Saidel 2014, 257.

⁹ Simpson 1990, 6.

¹⁰ Simpson 1990, 7.

¹¹ Humphrey 1990, 2.

¹² Robinson 1985, 152.

¹³ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 167.

¹⁴ Robinson 1985, 151.

¹⁵ Costea *et alii* 2007, 336.

¹⁶ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 168.

The pipe-heads were usually made out of specially washed and filtered fine clay (common clay or kaolin based clay), then pressed in molds made out of stone or metal, although Robison admits that pipe-heads could have also been manufactured using the potter's wheel¹⁷. The smoke channel and the firing chamber were created by inserting two wooden elements in the clay, while it was still in the mold: one of the objects was a simple stick while the other was a cone or a cylinder¹⁸. The pipe-head was decorated, its surface was covered in a layer of engobe and finally, it was fired. Decoration was done using different elements, like the cogwheel, toothed cogwheel, incisions, grooves, monograms and different shapes of stamps. The most common type of firing, at least in our case, is oxidant firing, while reductive firing is considerably less common. Robinson suggest that there were cases in which a pipe was first decorated, covered in engobe, fired and then covered in another layer of engobe and fired for a second time, this time at a low temperature (muffle firing)¹⁹.

The pipes analyzed in this paper, although they are serial products, creating a typology is a difficult undertaking because of the vast decorative motifs that exists. This situation is not a surprise, considering the fact that probably every medium sized city had at least one pipe-making shop, if not more; also, every region had its own style of manufacturing these objects. Another contributing factor is the relatively small number of published papers that focuses on pipes, especially in Romania, although in the last ten years we can see that some progress has been made towards correcting this situation. We decided to use, and adapt in some cases (by adding to our own needs), the typology created by Zsuzsana Kopeczny²⁰.

Pipe description

I. Reddish undecorated pipes (cat. 1–16)

These types of pipes were made exclusively out of gray clay, with inclusion of fine sand; their surface was covered in a layer of shiny red engobe, and then fired in an oxidant atmosphere. Both the bowl and the leg are polygonal in section and the only decorative elements consist of grooves or notches located on the ring. As Kopeczny remarks, considering the fabric and the execution, this is probably the most modest pipe type, used by common people and soldiers and belong to the „mixed” type II, manufactured by following the Ottoman standards²¹. Analogies worth mentioning can be found in most of the fortifications and cities in present day Hungary and western Romania, that were under Ottoman rule at some point (Buda²², Szeged²³, Timișoara²⁴). From a chronological view point, these pipes are common for the period between the middle of the 17th century and the end of the 18th century. Furthermore, we can divide these artefacts in two subcategories, based on the shape and particularities of the ring.

I.1. Pipes with star-shaped-section rings

Belonging to this category are 10 pipes (**cat. 1–7, cat. 10, 11, 14**). In section, the shape of the ring resembles a star, due to transversal impressions made with a stick or with the finger. These impressions can be more or less stressed.

I.2. Pipes with notched rings

In this case, the ring is decorated with parallel and vertical notches. Only two pipes share these characteristics (**cat. 9, 16**).

II. Pipes with accented ring, decorated with the cogwheel and with relief „grape bunches”

Researchers agree that this type of pipe appeared in the last decades of the 17th century and it appears to be the first variant of the „Hungarian” type²⁵. The main features of this pipe type are the cylindrical and usually undecorated leg, wide and convex ring, decorated using the cogwheel and the bowl composed of two distinguishable parts: the lower, semi-spherical part, surmounted by a cylindrical „chimney”, with the cogwheel decoration present at times on the bowl's rim. The left and right side of the bowl are decorated with small and round protuberances, the so called „grape bunches”.

¹⁷ Robinson 1985, 157.

¹⁸ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 168.

¹⁹ Robinson 1985, 157.

²⁰ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 169–175.

²¹ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 169.

²² Kondorosy 2007, 277.

²³ Kondorosy 2008, 359–360.

²⁴ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 178–181; Gașpar 2016, 271–272.

²⁵ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 170.

II.1. Pipes with decoration consisting of „grape bunches”

From the lot that we've analyzed, only one pipe features the same characteristics that we're mentioned above (**cat. 21**). Analogies can be found in Buda²⁶, Szeged²⁷, Timișoara²⁸ and are common throughout the latter part of the 17th century and the first part of the 18th century.

II.2. Pipe with cogwheel decoration on the ring and leg

As the name suggest, the ring of this pipe is decorated using the toothed cogwheel (**cat. 19**). This category corresponds with Z. Kopeczny's „II.4” type²⁹.

III. Turkish pipes

Regarding this type of pipes, the typical decorations motifs are made by cogwheel and revolving shutter. As for the pipes in our lot, we agree with Z. Kopeczny's statement that the most frequent revolving shutter decoration is toothed, probably created with a disc with arms thicker and more distanced than usual, creating a wide variety of geometrical shapes motifs (rectangular, triangles, fir tree needles)³⁰. The stamped decorations come in various shapes, from leafs, flowers and rosettes, to lozenges and different objects (crossing swords, pair of scissors). Other types of decorations that we've found throughout our lot of analyzed pipes, are nervures (or ribs) and round protuberances grouped together. Out of all the analyzed pipes, only one had a craftsman mark (**cat. 37**), unfortunately the mark is only half visible, thus it is quite difficult to specify the shop in which it was made.

In dating these pipes we have to look at some of the finer details surrounding these objects. The fact that the majority of the items are made out of kaolin, a material that was used extensively during the 16th–17th centuries and slowly replaced with common clay in the beginning of the 18th century, is one of the first signs in dating these objects. The rarity of workshop or craftsman marks is another indication in the dating of such artefacts, as the practice of marking pipes only spread during the 18th century³¹.

III.1. Kaolin pipes with stamped and/or cogwheel decoration (cat. 39, 43, 44, 46, 48, 50)

a. Bowl has a cylindrical shape, decorated with a floral motif stamp on the sides and cogwheel decoration on the rim (**cat. 39**). Because of the fragmentation we cannot give any details regarding the leg and the ring. A similar type of pipe is present in the collection located in the Simontornya Castle³².

b. The ring is decorated with vertical, quite deep incisions and with the toothed cogwheel, the latter decoration is also found on the bowl, on its upper section. Also on the bowl, the pipe is garnished with a single fir-tree-shaped stamp (**cat. 44**). Analogies can be found in Timișoara³³, Jeni Palánk³⁴ and Buda³⁵.

c. An interesting aspect concerning this pipe is its rather short leg. The ring is undecorated while the bowl is decorated with two floral motif stamps, one on the side and one located on the lower part of the bowl (**cat. 43**). Satisfying analogies have not been found.

d. The bowl of this pipe has a peculiar shape, consisting of five lobes. Each of the lobes has a rosette stamp on it, and between each lobe there's a vertical incision done with the cogwheel. The chimney is also decorated with the toothed cogwheel (**cat. 48**). No satisfying analogies have been found.

e. The design of this pipe consist of a round bowl; its upper part is decorated with the toothed cogwheel and stamps resembling either a pair of scissors or two crossing swords. The lower part has single rosette shape stamp, placed right in the center, and two incised lines made with the same toothed cogwheel (**cat. 50**). No satisfying analogies have been found.

f. The kaolin paste used to manufacture this pipe is of an inferior stock, the pipe itself has a rather crude finish to it (**cat. 46**). The section where the leg meets the ring is decorated with two incised, parallel lines, as well as floral motif stamps. The lower part of the bowl is also decorated with irregular shaped incisions. We have not been able to find any satisfying analogies.

²⁶ Kondorosy 2007, Pl 6.

²⁷ Kondorosy 2008, Pl. VI.

²⁸ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 182, cat. 37; 183, cat. 40–42.

²⁹ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 171.

³⁰ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 171.

³¹ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 172.

³² Gaál 2004, 279, cat. No. 54.

³³ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 180, cat. 52.

³⁴ Gaál 2004, 285, cat. No. 79, 81.

³⁵ Kondorosy 2007, Pl. 2/B3.

III.2. Kaolin pipes decorated with Arab writing

Two pipes are decorated with Arab writing. The first (**cat. 47**) has a faceted leg, decorated with Arab writing, the latter being poorly preserved, thus it is rather hard to distinguish the symbols. The ring has a turban shape and is decorated with oblique incisions, made with the toothed cogwheel. The inscription is placed on the leg, right next to the ring. Unfortunately, because of its poor preservation state, we cannot formulate any theories regarding its meaning.

The second pipe (**cat. 51**) differs from the first, mainly because the colour is closer to a dark grey, rather than being white like the first. The ring is undecorated and the leg is faceted. In this case, the inscription is better preserved but at the moment we are not certain of its meaning, therefore until further research we will not dwell on the subject. A similar artefact was discovered at Jeni Palánk³⁶. Other pipes with Arabic inscriptions were found in Timișoara³⁷ and at Babadag³⁸.

III.3. Pipes made of gray clay, with cogwheel decoration, incisions and grooves.

The pipes included in this category are made out of gray clay and decorated with incisions, grooves and cogwheel decorations. The firing is either oxidant or reductive, the colour of these pipes varies from shades of brick-red to reddish and dark brown to black.

a. The first pipe in this category has a short, cylindrical and undecorated leg (**cat. 32**). The ring is decorated with crescent shaped incisions. The pipe is covered in a layer of good quality engobe and has a red-burgundy colour. No satisfying analogies have been found.

b. The following pipe differs from the rest in this category because it was fired in a reductive atmosphere, thus it has a black colour (**cat. 33**). The bowl has a cylindrical shape and is decorated with three parallel incised lines, positioned close to the rim.

c. The next pipe was fired in an oxidant atmosphere and has a brick-red colour (**cat. 34**). The lower part of the bowl is disk shaped and is decorated with two incised lines, made with the cogwheel. The upper part has a chimney shape and is decorated with grooves and small incisions that resemble a three point star. Similar items (although the decoration is different) were found in Babadag³⁹ and Timișoara⁴⁰

d. This item was also fired in an oxidant atmosphere, obtaining a reddish colour (**cat. 35**). It has a short cylindrical leg, ring decorated with notches and incisions and the bowl has a tulip shape. The sides of the bowl are decorated with six diamond shape stamps. Two of these stamps are positioned one beneath the other, and are flanked on both sides by two overlapping stamps. No suitable analogies were found for this artefact.

e. The next item (**cat. 36**) has a spherical bowl, decorated on the lower part with the toothed cogwheel and with grooves on the upper part. Only a small section of the chimney is preserved, enough to see that this part of the chimney was decorated with small notches. Similar objects have been discovered in Timișoara⁴¹ and Athens⁴².

III.4. Pipes made of gray clay, with disk, and decorated with incisions and grooves

Out of all the items analyzed, only one fits in this category (**cat. 37**). The leg is short, cylindrical and undecorated, ring is decorated with notches. The upper part of the disk shaped bowl is decorated with grooves, while the lower part is decorated with the toothed cogwheel. A similar pipe was discovered in Timișoara⁴³.

III.5. Kaolin pipes, decorated with grooves

The objects belonging to this category are made out of high quality kaolin paste and are decorated with more or less stressed grooves. Two items fit in this category (**cat. 40, 41**) and both share the same characteristics. The bowl is decorated with vertical grooves, the leg is short and cylindrical, decorated with one horizontal groove, ring is also decorated with grooves. Pipes resembling the ones we analyzed were discovered at Jeni Palánk⁴⁴.

³⁶ Gaál 2004, 286, cat. No. 83.

³⁷ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 185, cat. 57.

³⁸ Costea *et alii* 2007, Pl. VI/7.

³⁹ Costea *et alii* 2007, Pl. VI/7a, 7b.

⁴⁰ Gașpar 2016, 276, fig. 12/ 26.

⁴¹ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 186, cat. 60.

⁴² Robinson 1985, Pl. 61/A1, A9, A13.

⁴³ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 186, cat. 60.

⁴⁴ Gaál 2004, 284, cat. No. 75.

IV. Glazed pipes

It was uncommon for Turkish pipes to be glazed, as the small number of glazed pipes discovered in Greece and Bulgaria suggests. On the other hand, glazed pipes are quite common in Romania and Hungary, mainly because of the spread of glazing in pottery⁴⁵. Glazing was usually applied to kaolin paste pipes, and the colour varies from shades of brown, yellow to reddish and green. Incisions, grooves, stamps, and relief floral motifs are used to decorate these artefacts. A common trait among these pipes is the bell-shaped, flared rim bowl. The pipes in question are rather small in size, a fact that suggest they can be dated earlier, between the end of the 16th century and the 18th century⁴⁶.

a. The first pipe in this category is made out of kaolin, the glazing is of a brown-reddish colour (**cat. 22**). The leg is decorated with grooves while the bowl has a floral motif stamp on one of the sides (the only well preserved side). Similar objects have been discovered in Timișoara⁴⁷

b. The next object is manufactured out of a kaolin paste and it has a yellowish colour (**cat. 23**). The ring has a turban shape and is decorated with oblique incisions, leg is decorated with a stressed groove. Regarding the bowl, only its lower section is preserved and is decorated with vertical incisions, made with the cogwheel.

c. The glaze on this pipe has a brown-yellow colour, the bowl is spherical and decorated with grooves (**cat. 24**). The leg is decorated with a single groove, while the ring is notched. Similar shaped pipes were discovered in Szeged⁴⁸ and Timișoara⁴⁹

d. The fourth item in this category has a disk shaped bowl, decorated with grooves and a cylindrical chimney garnished with oblique incisions (**cat. 25**). The colour of the glaze is yellowish with dark brown spots. A pipe resembling this one was discovered at Buda⁵⁰.

e. This pipe is also made out of kaolin and the glazing has a dark yellow colour (**cat. 26**). The bowl is spherical and undecorated.

f. The following item has a yellowish-brown colour and is manufactured out of kaolin (**cat. 27**). The lower section of the bowl (disk shaped) is decorated with stressed grooves, while the rim of the chimney is decorated with vertical incisions. The ring is notched. A similar pipe was published by A. Gaál in 2004, though the location of its discovery is unknown⁵¹.

g. The last pipe in this category is made out of kaolin, has a green-olive colour and a spherical bowl decorated with relief spiral motifs. The leg and ring are undecorated (**cat. 28**).

V. Undecorated pipes

As the name suggests, all pipes that belong in this category are undecorated. Still, considering the fact that some of the pipes are partially preserved, we can't ignore the possibility that the missing parts were indeed decorated.

a. The first item in this category is made out grey clay and covered with engobe (**cat. 17**). The firing was oxidant, thus the colour of the pipe is reddish. The bowl has a spherical shape and is surmounted by a chimney, both are undecorated. The leg is medium sized and cylindrically shaped. Similar pipes were discovered in Timișoara⁵² and Buda⁵³.

b. This particular (**cat. 20**) pipe is manufactured out of kaolin. The leg is medium sized and cylindrical, while the bowl is quite large and has spherical shape. M. Stančeva classified these pipes as the „*Varna type II*” and were common throughout the 18th century. It appears they were produced locally and imitated the Dutch pipe design⁵⁴. Analogies can be found at Babdag⁵⁵, Mangalia⁵⁶ and Szeged⁵⁷.

⁴⁵ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 173.

⁴⁶ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 173.

⁴⁷ Gașpar 2016, 274, fig. 10/ 19.1, 20.1.

⁴⁸ Kondorosy 2007, Pl. 1/Sz1.

⁴⁹ Gașpar 2016, 274, fig. 10/ 17.

⁵⁰ Kondorosy 2007, Pl. 2/B21.

⁵¹ Gaál 2004, 258, cat. No. 58.

⁵² Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 188/cat. 77.

⁵³ Kondorosy 2007, Pl. 4/B76, B99.

⁵⁴ Costea *et alii* 2007, 338.

⁵⁵ Costea *et alii* 2007, Pl. 3/3, 4.

⁵⁶ Iorguș *et alii* 2013, Fig. 2/21.

⁵⁷ Kondorosy 2008, Pl. V/Sz100, Sz101, Sz102.

c. The next artefact is only partially preserved, the only section available to analyze is the leg (**cat. 29**). The latter is manufactured out of grey clay, the surface covered in engobe and fired in an oxidant atmosphere. It has a cylindrical shape and is faceted. No suitable analogies have been found.

d. Next pipe in this category is manufactured out of kaolin and fired in an oxidant atmosphere, thus the colour of the artefact is reddish (**cat. 30**). Leg is cylindrical in shape, the lower part of the bowl is spherical and we assume it was surmounted by a chimney. Pipes like this one were discovered at Timișoara⁵⁸, Buda⁵⁹ and Jeni Palánk⁶⁰.

e. The last pipe in this category is made out of kaolin paste and has a light-orange colour (**cat. 31**). The leg is short and cylindrical while the ring has an elongated shape. No satisfying analogies have been found.

VI. Pipes with relief decoration and sole

Only one item fits in this category (**cat. 42**). The sides of the bowl are decorated with relief floral motifs, while the front of the bowl is garnished with a rectangular shape sole, decorated with horizontal lines, placed on three rows and made with the cogwheel. It was made out of kaolin. This type of pipe can be dated to the 17th century and it appears to be a local variant of the Turkish pipe⁶¹. Similar pipes were discovered at Buda⁶² and Timișoara⁶³.

VII. Austro-Hungarian pipes

The items that fit in this category are commonly found throughout the 19th century within the Austro-Hungarian Empire and its neighboring states. Grey clay and kaolin were usually used to manufacture these artefacts. The firing is oxidant and the colour varies from brick red, reddish and shades of brown, to white and light-grey (for the ones made out of kaolin). The typical decoration of these pipes includes grooves, ribs, nervures, floral motifs and stamps. It's quite common for these objects to have a craftsmen mark on them, at this point in time, the practice of marking pipes was widely spread and used by most of the pipe-making shops.

VII.1. Pipes made out of grey clay and decorated with grooves and stamps

a. The first pipe in this category was fired in an oxidant atmosphere and has a reddish colour (**cat. 38**). The bowl is decorated with profiled flower petals, radially arranged from the bottom of the bowl to the top. A craftsmen mark is partially visible on the leg, the visible words are „**ALIK**” on the top row and „**NITZ**” on the bottom row. The characters „**NITZ**” are certainly the last four letters of the word **Schemnitz**. The latter was a city within the Austro-Hungarian Empire, (present day Banská Štiavnica in Slovakia) known at the time for its workshops that manufactured a great variety of tobacco clay pipes⁶⁴. Similar pipes were found at Buda⁶⁵ and Dubrovnik⁶⁶.

b. The second item in this category is also made out of gray clay and has a reddish colour (**cat. 52**). The ring is decorated with incisions forming a checkered pattern, while the leg is decorated with a round stamp and a craftsman mark. The mark is barely visible, still, the word „**SCHEMNITZ**” can be distinguished. The stamp is poorly preserved, thus we can only assume that it represents a coat of arms, as we can distinguish the upper part of a two headed eagle and a crown, placed above the two heads. Based on the makers mark and the stamp, this pipe was certainly manufactured in one of the workshop from Schemnitz. Artefacts resembling this one were found at Dubrovnik⁶⁷.

VII.2. Pipes made out of kaolin and decorated with grooves, nervures and/or ribs

Out of all the analyzed items, only two belong in this category (**cat. 45, 49**). The leg of the first pipe is cylindrically shaped, faceted and decorated with floral motif nervures (**cat. 45**). The ring is garnished with the same floral motif nervures, while the bowl is decorated with vertical grooves. Regarding the second item (**cat. 49**), only half of the bowl and a small part of the leg are preserved. The bowl is rectangular in

⁵⁸ Kopecnzy, Dincă 2012, 187, cat. 73; Gașpar 2016, 275, fig. 11/25.

⁵⁹ Kondorosy 2007, Pl. 4/B95, B96, B97, B98, B99.

⁶⁰ Gaál 2004, 266, cat. No. 13, 14.

⁶¹ Kopecnzy, Dincă 2012, 175.

⁶² Kondorosy 2007, Pl. VII/ B196, B197.

⁶³ Kopecnzy, Dincă 2012, 188, cat. 79.

⁶⁴ Milošević, Topić 2011, 327.

⁶⁵ Kondorosy 2007, Pl. VIII/B202, B203.

⁶⁶ Milošević, Topić 2011, 306, Sl. 16; 307, Sl. 17, Sl. 18;

⁶⁷ Milošević, Topić 2011, 306.

section, faceted and garnished with dots arranged in a triangle shape. The front of the bowl is decorated with floral motifs and dots arranged in the same triangle formation as described above. Both the dots and the floral motifs are rendered in profile. These types of pipes are commonly known as the „coffeehouse pipes” and were mainly used in coffee houses, during the 19th century⁶⁸. Some of these items were even marked with the name of the coffee house that they belonged to⁶⁹. Similar artefacts were discovered in Bohemia⁷⁰ and at Dubrovnik⁷¹.

3. Conclusions

The majority of the analyzed items were discovered in the upper layers or inside the chambers of the Turkish Bath, filled with rubble, brick and stone scraps that resulted from the decommission and slow degradation of the edifice, during the 18th–19th centuries. Some of these layers were furthermore disturbed by the urban development that the city endured throughout the course of the last 150 years. Thus, the pipes discovered in this context cannot be dated very well through stratigraphic methods, and in turn, they cannot offer relevant information regarding the above mentioned layers. Fortunately, other artefacts were discovered in clear archaeological contexts, like storage pits and dwellings (**cat. 11, 30, 33**) or culture layers (**cat. 13, 16, 17, 24**) and were instrumental in the dating process.

Regarding the chronology, the earliest pipes are the Turkish ones, as they were probably introduced in this region at the end of the 16th century and were in use all the way to the end of the 17th century. Kaolin clay was popular at that time, so the vast majority of Turkish pipes were manufactured out of kaolin, though the use of grey clay was usual as well. Probably not long after the Turkish pipes came the glazed ones, produced either locally or imported from Hungary and Serbia. The 18th century saw a significant change in the way clay pipes were produced, now came pipes with significant larger bowls (tobacco was cheaper than it was in the 16th–17th centuries), with prolonged cylindrical bowls or bowls polygonal in section, brick-red or reddish colour. A change also occurred in regards of the raw material, as kaolin was slowly replaced by common grey clay. Finally, in the first decades of the 19th century came the Austro-Hungarian pipe type; larger in size and bearing craftsmen marks, produced in local shops or imported from various shops within the empire, as we saw with the pipes imported from Schemnitz. In terms of quality, one notes two categories of items: modest pipes, probably used by common people and soldiers, and higher quality pipes, imported from renowned production centers and used by the wealthy.

These artefacts represent a crucial part of the late medieval and modern archaeological heritage of Timișoara, as they are an important aspect, though at times neglected, of the Ottoman, Habsburg and Austro-Hungarian material culture. Contextualizing these items can paint a wider picture regarding the everyday life within the city, as well as the cultural and commercial ties that surround this „culture” of tobacco consumption.

List of figures

Plate 1 Fig. 1 – Elements of a chibouk style-pipe; Fig. 2 – Representation of an Ottoman soldier smoking tobacco while using a chibouk; Fig. 3 – Turkish miniature representing the use of a chibouk (17th century)

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⁶⁸ Milošević, Topić 2011, 327.

⁶⁹ Milošević, Topić 2001, 327.

⁷⁰ Vyšohlíd 2009, 24, Fig. 7.

⁷¹ Milošević, Topić 2011, 314, Sl. 43.

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Catalog

1. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section. Charring traces on the bowls rim.

Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, 0,80–1,30 m.

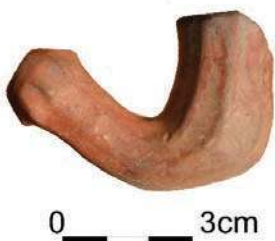


2. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section, ring decorated with grooves. Libertății Square Turkish Baths, 0,80–1,30 m.



3. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section, ring decorated with grooves. Charring traces on the bowls rim.

Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, 0,80–1,30 m.



7. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section, ring decorated with grooves. Charring traces on the bowls edge.

Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, 1–1,40 m.



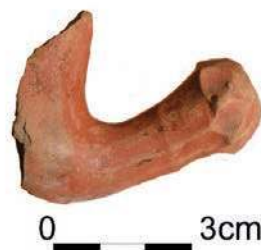
4. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section.

Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, 0,80–1,30 m.



5. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section, ring decorated with grooves.

Libertății Square Turkish Baths, 0,80–1,30 m.



6. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section, ring decorated with grooves.

Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, 0,80–1,30 m.



10. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section, ring decorated with grooves.

Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, 1–1,40 m.



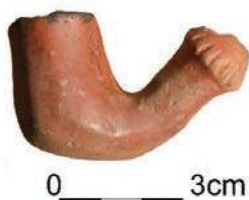
8. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, 1–1,40 m.



11. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section, undecorated ring. Charring traces on the bowls rim. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, S1, Feature 1.



9. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section, ring decorated with notches. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, Chamber 9.



12. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, 1–1,40 m.



13. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, S21, –1,65 m.



14. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section, ring decorated with grooves. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, C12, –0,30 m.



15. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, Chamber 5, –0,90 m – 1,10 m.



16. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusions of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, no decoration, bowl and leg polygonal in section, ring decorated with notches. Libertății Square, Caseta 9, –0,50 m.



17. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, undecorated ring and leg.
Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, C25, -1, 25 m.



18. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe. The upper end of the leg is decorated using the cogwheel, the bowl is similarly decorated.
Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, Chamber 2.



19. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe and cogwheel decorated ring.
Libertății Square, Turkish Baths



20. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, simple undecorated ring.
Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, S22, Chamber 11, -1,20 m.



21. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe. The rim, as well as the lower part of the bowl are cogwheel decorated, while the middle area of the bowl is decorated using the „grape bunch” technique. Charring traces on the bowls rim.
Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, Chamber 6, -1,20 m



22. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing and glazed surface, brown-reddish colour. The side of the bowl is decorated with floral motifs, to be exact, a 6 petal flower. The upper section of the leg is decorated with grooves.
Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, -0,90 m.



23. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing and glazed surface, light yellow colour. The leg is decorated with stressed grooves while the lower part of the bowl is decorated with vertical incision. Ring decorated with oblique incisions.
Libertății Square, S22, Chamber 11C, -1,50 m.



24. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing and glazed surface, light yellow-brownish colour. Bowl and leg decorated with grooves ring is simple and undecorated.
Libertății Square, S1, Planum 4, 1-1,4 m.



25. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing and glazed surface, yellow colour with dark brown spots. The lower part of the bowl is decorated with grooves, while the chimney is decorated with oblique incisions. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, Chamber 7, -0,98.



26. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing and glazed surface, yellow-brownish colour. Undecorated ring and bowl. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, -2,50 m.



27. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing and glazed surface, yellow colour. The lower section of the bowl is grooved, while the rim of the chimney is decorated with incisions. The ring is notched. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, S22, Chamber 11.



28. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing and glazed surface, green colour. The sides of the bowl are decorated with relief spiral motifs.. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, -0,90 m.



29. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, the leg is octagonal in section. Undecorated. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, -1,4 m.



30. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, undecorated. Libertății Square, S1, Feature 6, -0,98 m.



31. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, undecorated. The ring has an oval shape, slightly elongated. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, -0,75m.



32. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe. The ring is decorated with crescent shaped incisions. Leg and bowl undecorated. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, -1,04 m.



33. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, reduction firing, with engobe. The upper section of the bowl is decorated with three vertical and parallel incisions. Libertății Square, S1, Planum 3, Feature 19.



34. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe. Upper part of the bowl decorated with incisions and the lower part decorated using the toothed cogwheel. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, -1,04 m.



35. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. Bowl decorated with five diamond-like stamps, while the ring is decorated with notches and incisions. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, -1,04 m.



36. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe. Upper section of the bowl is decorated with stressed grooves and notches. The toothed cogwheel was used to decorate the lower part of the bowl. Ring and leg are undecorated. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, -1,04 m.



37. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe. Upper section of the bowl is decorated with stressed grooves, lower section of the same bowl is decorated using the toothed cogwheel. The ring is notched. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, -1,40 m.



38. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe, bowl decorated with profiled flower petals, radially arranged from the bottom of the bowl to the top. A maker's mark is visible on the leg, unfortunately, because of the poor state of preservation, the mark is partially preserved. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, -1,04 m.



39. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. The rim is decorated using the cogwheel and a round stamp is visible on the mid-section of the bowl. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, 1,10–1,15 m.



40. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. Both the bowl and the ring are decorated with grooves. The section where the leg meets the ring is decorated with one vertical stressed groove. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, 1,30–1,50 m.



41. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. Grooves are present on both ring and bowl. The section where the leg meets the ring is decorated with one vertical stressed groove. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, 1,30–1,50 m.



42. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. Both sides of the bowl are decorated with round floral motifs, while the front displays a rectangular sole with cogwheel decoration placed on three rows. Ring and leg are undecorated. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, 1,30–1,50 m.



43. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. Both the sides and the lower part of the bowl are decorated with floral motif stamps. Undecorated ring and leg. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, – 1,46 m.



44. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. The bowl is decorated with fir-tree-shaped stamps and cogwheel decoration in the upper section. The ring itself is decorated using the cogwheel and with vertical incisions. Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, 1,10–1,15 m.



45. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. The bowl seems to be garnished with grooves, while the leg is orated with nervures, resembling a floral motif. The ring is also decorated with the same floral nervures. Libertății Square, S1, – 0,55 m.



46. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. The lower part of the bowl appears to be decorated with small and irregular incisions and a single floral motif stamp. The section where the leg meets the ring, is decorated with two parallels incised lines and a series of floral stamps.

Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, –1,15 m.



47. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. The ring is decorated with oblique and vertical incisions, made with the toothed cogwheel. An inscription is partially visible on the leg, right next to the ring. Unfortunately, because of the poor state of preservation, we cannot formulate any theories regarding its meaning.

Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, –1,04 m.



48. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. Upper part of the bowl is decorated with rosette shaped stamps and vertical incisions, the latter were made using the toothed cogwheel. The lower part of the bowl is also decorated with the toothed cogwheel, although these incisions are horizontal.

Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, S1, –1,70m.



49. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. Bowl rectangular in section and garnished with dots arranged in a triangle shape. The front of the bowl is decorated with floral motifs and dots arranged in the same triangle formation as described above. Both the dots and the floral motifs are rendered in profile.

Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, S18, –1,40 m.



50. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. The upper part of the bowl is decorated with the toothed cogwheel and with a series of stamps, the latter seem to resemble a pair of scissors or two crossing swords. Lower part of the bowl is also decorated by use of the toothed cogwheel and rosette shaped stamp. Ring is decorated with the toothed cogwheel.

Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, –1,30 m.



51. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of kaolin paste, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, engobe. The leg is faceted and decorated with grooves and an Arabic inscription. The inscription itself is well preserved but at the moment we are not certain of the inscriptions meaning, therefore until further research we will not dwell on the subject.

Libertății Square, Turkish Baths, -1,04 m.



52. Fragmentarily preserved pipe, made of clay, fine fabric with inclusion of fine sand, oxidant firing, with engobe. Ring is decorated with incisions forming a checkered pattern. The leg is decorated with a stamp and a craftsman's mark. The mark is barely visible, still, the word „SCHEMNITZ” can be distinguished. The stamp is poorly preserved.

Libertății Square, Discovered inside the Austrian sewer.



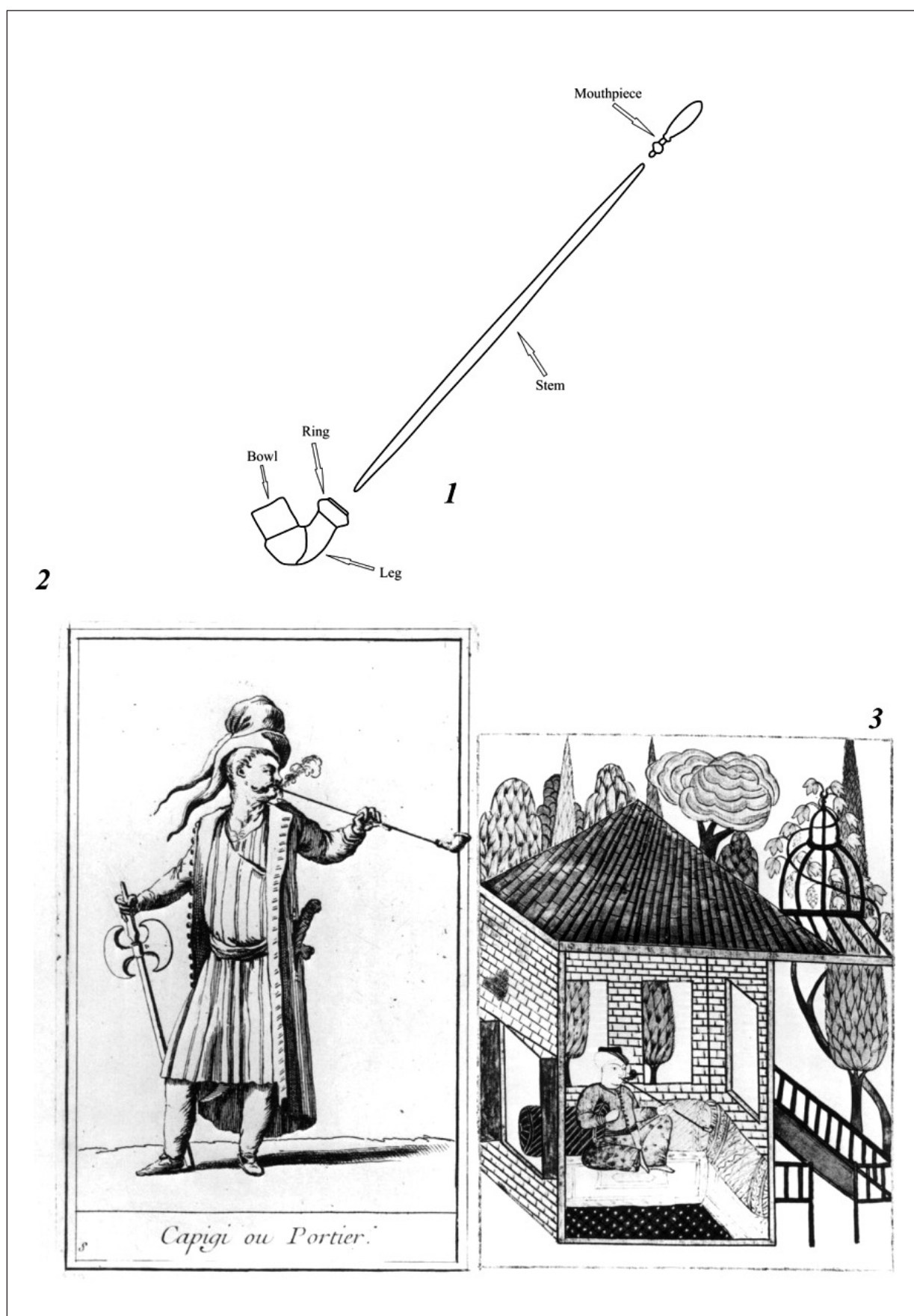


Plate 1.