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STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

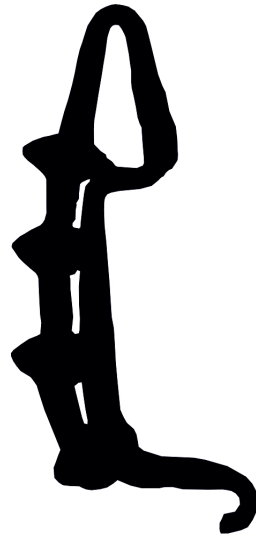
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### ZIRIDAVA STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

Any correspondence will be sent to the editor:  
Museum Arad  
Piata George Enescu 1, 310131 Arad, RO  
e-mail: ziridava2012@gmail.com

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*This volume is dedicated to Tudor Soroceanu at 80 years*

*Acest volum este dedicat lui Tudor Soroceanu cu ocazia împlinirii a 80 de ani*





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# Postmedieval and modern-era smoking paraphernalia discovered at Ciacova between 2015 and 2018

**Silviu Iliuță, Dorel Micle, Ene Silviu**

**Abstract:** Ciacova town is located along the course of the Timișul Mort River, an ancient branch of the Timiș river, which was once the main stream during medieval times. Located twenty-eight kilometres southwest of Timișoara, it lies in the Timiș Plain, a subdivision of the Banat Plain, with an average elevation of 80 meters. The archaeological research, initiated by Alexandru Rădulescu in 2000 and 2006, continued through rescue excavations in 2013-14, 2015, 2017-18, and 2022, yielding a diverse array of artifacts including ceramic tobacco pipes. The study focuses on ceramic pipes recovered in recent archaeological campaigns, primarily from the 2015 and 2017-2018 excavations, revealing the dominance of Oriental-style pipes dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, alongside a single Western-style pipe of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Considering existing typologies and the limited published material, the study opts against reinterpretation, instead augmenting established typologies with new finds. For post-Ottoman conquest pipes, classified as “Central-European pipes,” the study organizes the material based on production centres owing to the lack of a clear typology for the discussed geographic area.

**Keywords:** Ciacova; archaeological excavations; ceramic tobacco pipes; Ottoman influence; typologies.

The town of Ciacova is located along the Timișul Mort River, an old branch of the Timiș River, which was the main course in medieval times. The town is situated 28 kilometres southwest of Timișoara. Geographically, the old medieval market town lies in the Timiș Plain, a subdivision of the Banat Plain, which is part of the Western Plain, at an average altitude of 80 meters.

Archaeological research began with two systematic excavation campaigns coordinated by Alexandru Rădulescu in 2000<sup>1</sup> and 2006<sup>2</sup>, the results of which unfortunately remain largely unknown. These were followed by preventive excavation campaigns in 2013-14<sup>3</sup>, 2015<sup>4</sup>, 2017-18<sup>5</sup>, and 2022<sup>6</sup>. The collections of archaeological material are extensive and include tableware, construction ceramics, metal objects, coins, as well as ceramic smoking pipes.

The habit of smoking emerged in the cities of the Ottoman Empire in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and although it was banned under the rule of some sultans for practical and religious reasons, it could never be fully eradicated despite the punishments imposed over time. Tobacco consumption became tolerated in 1646 due to economic benefits and became completely legal only after 1720<sup>7</sup>. In Transylvania, tobacco appeared in the latter part of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, though details regarding how the plant's leaves were used remain unknown<sup>8</sup>. Since the phenomenon of smoking in the current historical province of Banat has already been studied<sup>9</sup>, further discussion was deemed unnecessary.

The issue of ceramic pipes in the area we now call Banat has been previously addressed in Romanian historiography and mainly refers to pieces recovered during preventive excavations conducted in Timișoara<sup>10</sup>. The authors of these studies even developed typologies<sup>11</sup> that partially overlap with the findings at Ciacova. Ceramic pipe pieces were identified among the materials recovered from

<sup>1</sup> Rădulescu 1999-2001.

<sup>2</sup> Rădulescu *et al.* 2006-2007.

<sup>3</sup> Flutur 2014.

<sup>4</sup> Micle *et al.* 2015.

<sup>5</sup> Ene *et al.* 2018, 81, Pl. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Micle *et al.* 2023; Micle *et al.* 2023a.

<sup>7</sup> Gașpar 2016, 261.

<sup>8</sup> Gașpar 2016, 260.

<sup>9</sup> See Gașpar 2016.

<sup>10</sup> Kopeczny, Dincă 2012; Gașpar 2016; Craiovan 2017.

<sup>11</sup> Kopeczny, Dincă 2012; Gașpar 2016; Craiovan 2017; Iliuță, Dunca 2023; Munteanu 2023.

excavations conducted in 2013-2014, 2015, and 2017-2018 - this study addresses only the artifacts discovered in the last two archaeological research campaigns mentioned above.

According to national<sup>12</sup> and international<sup>13</sup> historiographic classifications, pipes can be divided into two categories: oriental and occidental. Oriental pipes commonly consist of three independent pieces – the pipe (also known as chibouk), the stem and the mouthpiece. The pipe components are as follows: the bowl – with the rim and firing chamber; the neck – with the draft hole on the interior and the ring – the part where the stem, to which the mouthpiece is attached, was inserted. Western pipes are customarily single-piece and characterised by vertical bowl, slightly tapering in the rim area, elongated neck and average size stem<sup>14</sup>, though there are also bi- or tri-component pieces (Pl. 7), typically dated later.

The 2015<sup>15</sup> and 2017-2018<sup>16</sup> excavations led to the identification of 44 fragmented pipes, of which only 31 are relevant to this study, with the main selection criterion being the preservation condition of the pieces. Of these 31 pipe fragments, 29 are of the oriental type, dating between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and only one, dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, is of the occidental type. Considering the existing typologies and the relatively limited number of published pieces in the geographic area previously mentioned, we do not find it necessary to attempt a reinterpretation of these items. Consequently, we have used all three existing typologies for Ottoman Timișoara as references, upon which we added, where applicable, new types based on the particular characteristics of the pieces discovered at Ciacova. For pipes dated after the Ottoman administration (referred to in national literature as “Central European pipes”<sup>17</sup>), in the absence of a clear typology for the discussed geographic area, we chose to present the material according to its production centre.

The 18 medieval and post-medieval pipes can be categorized according to the aforementioned typologies into several types, as follows:

Red-glazed pipes similar to *type Gașpar II.3.b* are represented by a single, fragmented example, crafted from high-quality red clay tempered with fine sand and crushed mica (Pl. 2 / 2 – cat. 2), similar in decorative technique to one discovered in Timișoara<sup>18</sup>. The pipe is fully oxidized-fired and coated on the exterior with a dark brownish glaze applied directly over the ceramic body. The ring of the piece resembles a turban and is decorated with small, longitudinal grooves. The neck is short and compact, and the bowl, partially preserved, has a rounded appearance, also decorated with grooves that stop at the boundary between the walls of the combustion chamber and the bowl and neck. The walls of the combustion chamber seem to have been decorated similarly, with grooves placed obliquely on the piece. No signs of secondary burning or smoke deposits are present on the interior of the piece.

Incised or grooved red pipes, similar to *type Gașpar III*, are represented by four heavily fragmented examples, crafted from high-quality clay tempered with fine sand and mica, fully oxidized-fired. The exterior surface of the pieces is well-finished, while the interior shows signs of secondary burning in two cases (Pl. 2/7-8 – cat. 7-8). Externally, pipes in this category have a turban-like ring decorated with incisions (Pl. 2/5 – cat. 5), stylized grooves (Pl. 3/4 – cat. 13), or partially preserved copper bands attached to the ceramic surface in the neck area (Pl. 2/7 – cat. 7). The neck of this type is short and rarely decorated (cat. 5), while the bowl is most often rounded. The boundary between the neck and the bowl is marked in only one example by a few thin grooves (cat. 7).

Unfortunately fragmented, the rim included in this type is decorated on the exterior with vertical grooves, concentric circles, and motifs created with a toothed wheel (Pl. 2/8 – cat. 8). The pieces in this current category have good analogies in Oradea<sup>19</sup>, Romania; Baja<sup>20</sup>, Hungary; Belgrade<sup>21</sup>, Serbia; as well as in the area adjacent to Spiš<sup>22</sup> Castle in Slovakia.

<sup>12</sup> Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 168; Gașpar 2016, 262-263.

<sup>13</sup> See Gusar 2008; Vyšohlíd 2009; Puziuk 2015 and others.

<sup>14</sup> Gașpar 2016, 262.

<sup>15</sup> 10 fragments.

<sup>16</sup> 34 de fragments.

<sup>17</sup> Codrea 2022, 78.

<sup>18</sup> Gașpar 2016, 274, Fig. 10 / 17a.1-3, 17b.

<sup>19</sup> Trandafir *et al.* 2017, 134-135.

<sup>20</sup> Kovács 2006, 289, Fig. 12 / 4.

<sup>21</sup> Bikić 2012, 5, Fig. 4 / 17.

<sup>22</sup> Bielich, Soják 2019, 193, Tab. I. / 6-7, 15, 19; 194, Tab. II. / 10, 18; 196, Tab. IV / 1.

The incised red pipes of western influence are represented by a single fragmented example, crafted from very high-quality clay tempered with fine sand and mica, with intrusions of medium-grained sand. The pipe is incompletely oxidized-fired, very well finished, and shows no signs of use (Pl. 3/7 – cat. 16). The ring of the pipe, marked by a carelessly executed groove that “separates” it from the neck, is decorated with oblique grooves. The neck is very short and decorated with two small protuberances symmetrically placed on both sides, marked by an incised circle in the soft clay. From the remaining bowl, it can be inferred that it might have been decorated in a similar manner.

The interesting aspect that suggests the western influence<sup>23</sup> of the piece is the circular heel attached to the neck, a characteristic specific to items from western environments. The heel, likely serving a purely decorative function, is adorned with a circular incision identical to those found on the neck and bowl. Notable analogies have been found in Deva<sup>24</sup>, Romania; Buda<sup>25</sup>, Hungary; and Petrovaradin<sup>26</sup>, Serbia. Such pieces are probably dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The red pipes with geometric decoration of *type Gašpar III*, also referred to as “Hungarian pipes,” are represented by four examples in our study. Such pieces are made from very high-quality clay tempered with fine sand and mica. The items classified in this subtype are fully oxidized-fired and generally show no signs of secondary burning on the interior, except for one piece (Pl. 2/6 – cat. 6). The rings of these pipes are shaped like turbans and are, in most cases, decorated with simple grooves (Pl. 3/1 – cat. 10) or composite grooves (Pl. 3/2 – cat. 11), as well as geometric patterns (Pl. 2/6 – cat. 6); or they are plain, undecorated (Pl. 4/3 – cat. 19). The neck is short and adorned with a combination of oblique lines and dots spread across the entire surface. At Ciacova, no bowl fragments have been preserved for the pieces in this category; however, the literature contains examples suggesting that the bowl and rim were decorated similarly to the neck. According to the previously mentioned study conducted on a collection of pieces discovered in Timișoara, such items are dated to the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. According to the available literature, such pieces can be dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>27</sup>, and they seem to be so-called “soldier pipes,” the same pieces that likely gave the alternative name of “Turkish pipes” to oriental-type pipes<sup>28</sup>. Earlier dated analogies in terms of decoration have been identified in Bajcsa<sup>29</sup>, Hungary. Other analogies for the pieces discovered in Ciacova have been found in the published material from the excavations at Oradea<sup>30</sup> and Timișoara<sup>31</sup>, Romania; Szigetvár<sup>32</sup>, Buda, Szeged, or Esztergom<sup>33</sup> in Hungary; Belgrade<sup>34</sup> in Serbia; as well as in the area adjacent to Spiš Castle<sup>35</sup>, and in Nitra<sup>36</sup> and Rožňava<sup>37</sup> in Slovakia.

The red pipes with incised rings decorated with vegetal motifs are represented by four very similar examples in terms of morphological characteristics to one previously discussed (cat. 7) — the major difference being found in the decorative style of the bowl and likely the rim. The pieces classified in this category are made from good quality clay tempered with fine sand and mica, and they are always fully oxidized-fired. The surfaces of the pipes are well-finished, with signs of secondary burning appearing on two of the pieces — one with clear signs of use (Pl. 3/5 – cat. 14) and one that was likely exposed to fire, as secondary burning is present on all surfaces of the piece (Pl. 4/2 – cat. 18). The rings of the pipes in this category are shaped like turbans in almost all cases (Pl. 3/3, 6 – cat. 12, 15) and are decorated with oblique incisions. The pipe cat. 18 has a low, straight-cut ring, doubled with a copper band that likely served to enhance structural strength. The neck of such pieces is short and

<sup>23</sup> Bielich, Čurný 2009, 340, Fig. 2; Dąbal 2013, 106, Fig. 7.

<sup>24</sup> Codrea 2022, 276, Pl. 22 / D400-D406.

<sup>25</sup> Kondorosy 2010, 15, Fig. 4.

<sup>26</sup> Gačić 2010, 124, Fig. 4 / 2.

<sup>27</sup> Kovács, Rózsás 2014, 250.

<sup>28</sup> Bielich, Čurný 2009, 340-342.

<sup>29</sup> Kovács 2001, 213, Fig. 11 / 3.

<sup>30</sup> Marta 2013, 291, Pl. XVIII / 1.

<sup>31</sup> Gašpar 2016, 276, Fig. 12 / 28a-b.

<sup>32</sup> Kovács, Rózsás 2014, 249, Fig. 6 / 8.

<sup>33</sup> Kondorosy 2010; the author of the study broadens the discussion about the pieces in question, also providing an explanation regarding the similarities of these pieces with pipes from the Ottoman period.

<sup>34</sup> Bikić 2012, 5, Fig. 4 / 10, 25.

<sup>35</sup> Bielich, Soják 2019, 194, Tab. II. / 8, 18; 195, Tab. III. / 22; 198, Tab. VI. / 12.

<sup>36</sup> Bielich, Čurný 2009, 342, Fig. 4 / b, e, f, i.

<sup>37</sup> Čurný, Šimčík 2016, 161, Obr. Č. 1 / 1a-g.

mostly undecorated, while the bowl, rounded in shape, is visually delineated from the neck by a few grooves identical to those present on pipe cat. 7. The walls of the combustion chamber are carelessly decorated with incisions and a toothed wheel, probably made after the pieces were removed from the mold, and they appear to depict vegetal motifs. Analogies for the pieces discovered in Ciacova have been identified in publications regarding Timișoara<sup>38</sup>, Deva<sup>39</sup>, or Oradea<sup>40</sup> in Romania; Buda<sup>41</sup>, Eger<sup>42</sup>, Szekszárd<sup>43</sup>, Szeged<sup>44</sup> in Hungary; and Spiš<sup>45</sup>, Nitra<sup>46</sup>, and Rožňava<sup>47</sup> in Slovakia.

The undecorated red pipes of type *Gaşpar I* are represented by three examples, one of which is uncertain due to a very high degree of fragmentation. Two of the three pipes are made from good quality clay tempered with very fine sand and mica, while one example, likely a local production, is crafted from common clay tempered with fine sand and mica. The pipe considered local production was covered with a layer of gray slip that has unfortunately almost completely flaked off (Pl. 4/1 – cat. 17). The ring of piece cat. 17 has a conical shape similar to those observed in the categories *Gaşpar I.1* and *I.2*.

Formally, the undecorated red pipes can be divided, based on the discoveries made in Ciacova, into two distinct subcategories: pipes with a long neck and pipes with a short neck.

Regarding the exterior appearance, in the case of the first subcategory, the available example does not have a ring, the neck is long and faceted in the shape of a hexagonal polygon, and the bowl is round (Pl. 2/3 – cat. 3). For piece cat. 3, close analogies have been found in Babócsa<sup>48</sup>, Baja<sup>49</sup>, Szekszárd<sup>50</sup>, Törökkoppány<sup>51</sup> in Hungary; Belgrade<sup>52</sup> in Serbia; and Nitra<sup>53</sup> in Slovakia. The second subcategory has a very short neck, and the ring is shaped as a bitronconic bulge, while the bowl, unfortunately, has not been preserved (Pl. 4/1 – cat. 17). A possible analogy regarding the general morphology of the piece has been identified in Kraków<sup>54</sup>, Poland. Concerning the poorly preserved fragment, the neck appears to be long, round in cross-section, and the bowl seems to have been circular, slightly bulging, and delineated from the neck by symmetrical grooves (Pl. 2/4 – cat. 4). The piece resembles pipes with a tulip-shaped bowl, with analogies found in Romania, in Timișoara<sup>55</sup> and Oradea<sup>56</sup>; in Hungary, in Buda<sup>57</sup>, Eger<sup>58</sup>, Szekszárd<sup>59</sup>, Szeged<sup>60</sup>, or Törökkoppány<sup>61</sup>.

The black pipes are represented by a single black specimen with very smooth surfaces—metallic in appearance, similar to gray jugs (Pl. 2/1 – cat. 1). The piece was made from high-quality clay tempered with very fine sand, crushed mica, and probably kaolin. Unfortunately, the fragmentary state allows us to discuss the morphological characteristics of the piece only concerning the bowl—the other parts have not been preserved. The neck of the pipe appears to have been circular in cross-section, probably of medium length (according to analogies in the literature), and the ring likely had the shape

<sup>38</sup> Tănase, Mare 2007, 161, Fig. 6 / A.

<sup>39</sup> Codrea 2022, 274-275, Pl. 20-21 / D380-393.

<sup>40</sup> Marta 2013, 291, Pl. XVIII / 1-2, 4.

<sup>41</sup> Kondorosy 2007, 279, kep 7, B181.

<sup>42</sup> Varga 2010, 29, fig. 5 / 6.

<sup>43</sup> Gaál 2016, 314, tábla 11 / 9, 10; 316, tábla 13 / 2; vezi și Kondorosy 2010.

<sup>44</sup> Kondorosy 2021, 204, tábla 10 / Sz610.

<sup>45</sup> Bielich, Soják 2019, 193, Tab. I. / 20; 24; 194, Tab. II. / 1-4, 12, 17; 195, Tab. III. / 14, 23; 196, Tab. IV. / 5, 7-8; 198, Tab. VI. / 1-2.

<sup>46</sup> Bielich, Čurný 2009, 342, Fig. 4 / d.

<sup>47</sup> Čurný, Šimčík 2016, 170, Obr. Č. 10 / 7a-b.

<sup>48</sup> Kovács, Rózsás 2014, 252, Fig. 8 / 3.

<sup>49</sup> Kovács 2006, 289, Fig. 12 / 2.

<sup>50</sup> Gaál 2016, 314, tábla 11 / 8.

<sup>51</sup> Kovács 1991, 358, Pl. 7 / 6.

<sup>52</sup> Bikić 2012, 3, Fig. 2 / 1.

<sup>53</sup> Bielich, Čurný 2009, 342, Fig. 4 / c, g.

<sup>54</sup> Puziuk 2016, 300, Fig. 3 / 1.

<sup>55</sup> Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 187-188; Gaşpar 2016, 275, fig. 11 / 25; Craiovan 2017, 167, cat. 30.

<sup>56</sup> Marta 2013, 291, Pl. XVIII / 1.

<sup>57</sup> Kondorosy 2007, 276, kep 4, B96-99; Tomka 2010, 6, fig. 4 / 5; Kondorosy 2021, 165, Tab. II / B246.

<sup>58</sup> Varga 2010, 27, fig. 4 / 6-7.

<sup>59</sup> Gaál 2010, 40, fig. 3 / 28-30.

<sup>60</sup> Kondorosy 2021, 196, tábla 2, Sz287, Sz302.

<sup>61</sup> Kovács 1991, 358, Pl. 7 / 7.

of a decorated turban. The bowl has a rosette appearance, and its lower part is divided into several figurative sections using carefully executed double grooves. In the centre of the rosette, the craftsman applied a stamp of a flower (marigold), and where the neck meets the bowl, a stamp in the shape of a palm leaf is applied—possibly a potter’s mark. At the upper part of the bowl, each of the sections formed by the aforementioned grooves is stamped with motifs resembling lotus flowers. Analogies for the piece in question have been discovered in Timișoara and are dated to the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>62</sup>. Other close analogies regarding the morphology of the piece have also been identified in Orașul de Floci<sup>63</sup> in Romania and in Baja<sup>64</sup> and Barcs<sup>65</sup>, Hungary.

Central-European pipes, dated to the period following the Austro-Hungarian conquest of Banat, are minimally discussed in Romanian historiography—most pieces have been excluded from publication due to a lack of interest in this category of artifacts, often simplistically catalogued as “modern-contemporary.” Among the 13 pieces presented (from a lot of approximately 30 fragments discovered), one piece made of high-quality porcelain stands out in form and category (Pl. 6 / 5 – cat. 32). For the oriental-style pipes manufactured in the Central-European part of the continent, a preliminary classification can be made, in our opinion, based on morphology and the producing workshop.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, several production workshops operated in Slovakia, Hungary, and Austria as family businesses. The most notable were those in Schemnitz (now Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia), where the Hönig<sup>66</sup> families worked, and Theresienfeld, where potters from the Partsch family began producing pipes in 1813<sup>67</sup>.

*Pipes produced in unidentified workshops* are represented by six distinct specimens, dating from the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Among these six pieces, two pipes with tulip-shaped bowls stand out. The first piece, which is fragmentary, is made from high-quality red-fired clay and is undecorated, with the transition from the bowl to the stem marked by two grooves (Pl. 4/4 – cat. 20). The second piece, also fragmentary, is completely reduction-fired, and its exterior surface is coated with a thick layer of red slip (Pl. 4/5 – cat. 21) applied directly over the ceramic surface, both inside and out. The exterior surface is further decorated with some rhomboidal impressions in the lower area of the bowl and double grooves created with a toothed wheel at the juncture of the bowl and stem. The lower part, beneath the bowl, is decorated with an arrow stamped with a rhomboidal motif identical to that on the bowl, at the end of a double groove. Both pieces have analogies in Belgrade<sup>68</sup>, Serbia; Antivari<sup>69</sup>, Montenegro; Banská Štiavnica<sup>70</sup>, Slovakia; and Čanjevo<sup>71</sup> or Rovinj<sup>72</sup>, Croatia. The third piece in this category is a high-bowled pipe made from high-quality clay and completely oxidized (Pl. 4/6 – cat. 22). This piece is missing a portion of its stem, about 30% of the bowl, and the ring is broken. According to analogies, such pieces typically have a bordered ring and a short stem, with most decorated in the bowl area with various scenes. In our piece, the front of the bowl is decorated with the motif of a crowned double-headed eagle, with wings folded along the body and schematic legs, a symbol resembling the coat of arms of the Habsburg monarchy depicted on creitzers. In terms of general morphology, the piece has analogies in Debrecen<sup>73</sup> and Szeged<sup>74</sup>, Hungary. An interesting morphologically unique piece from the Ciacova collection is a fragmentary pipe with a discoidal lower bowl (Pl. 5/4 – cat. 26). This piece is made from very high-quality red-fired clay, very similar to that used for piece cat. 20. The edge of the discoidal rim is decorated all around with small radially oriented grooves. The lower part of the bowl is also adorned with a circular

<sup>62</sup> Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 184, 50.

<sup>63</sup> Ene 2013, 203, Pl. II / 3.

<sup>64</sup> Kovács 2006, 289, Fig. 12 / 3.

<sup>65</sup> Kovács, Rózsás 2010, 629, Fig. 12.

<sup>66</sup> Codrea 2022, 80.

<sup>67</sup> Codrea 2022, 81.

<sup>68</sup> Gačić 2014, 98, cat. 87.

<sup>69</sup> de Vincenz 2014, 82, Pl. 4.7 / 4-7001; 83, Pl. 4.8 / IV.3.

<sup>70</sup> Ridovics 2009, 71, Fig. 14.

<sup>71</sup> Bekić 2010, 114, Fig. 1 / 34.

<sup>72</sup> Bekić 1999, 277, Tab. 5 / 5.

<sup>73</sup> Ridovics 2009, 71, Fig. 14.

<sup>74</sup> Kondorosy 2011, 298, tab. 4 / Sz198; 299, Tab. 5 / Sz208.

groove encircling the shape. Analogies for this piece have been identified in Deva<sup>75</sup>, Romania; Szeged<sup>76</sup>, Hungary; Belgrade<sup>77</sup>, Serbia; Bilhorod-Dnistrovskii<sup>78</sup>, Ukraine; and Dubrovnik<sup>79</sup>, Croatia.

*Pipes of the café type* are represented in the current series by a single specimen (Pl. 5/5 – cat. 27). This pipe is made from low-quality kaolin clay that is poorly mixed. The poor execution quality is evident in the details on the artifact's exterior surfaces—its decoration, likely consisting of vegetal motifs, is faint. Analogies for café-type pipes have been identified in Budapest<sup>80</sup>, Hungary; Krakow<sup>81</sup>, Poland; Kolín<sup>82</sup>, Czech Republic; and Dubrovnik<sup>83</sup>, Croatia.

The last pipe in the category produced in unidentified workshops is presumed to be a product of the workshops in Schemnitz, based on its morphology and the unidentified mark on the stem (Pl. 6/3 – cat. 30). The pipe likely had a tall, hexagonal-section bowl with a faceted appearance, and the lower part of the bowl is decorated with several deep grooves that converge towards the stem, creating a decoration known in international historiography as “shell appearance<sup>84</sup>”. The bottom of the chamber is modelled in a cross shape, with the smoke channel formed on one of the arms of the cross. The stem is short and partially damaged, marked on one side with a round stamp. The ring of the piece has a band-like, ribbed appearance. Analogies for this pipe have been identified in Budapest<sup>85</sup>, Hungary, and Krakow<sup>86</sup>, Poland.

Two pipes produced in the workshop of the Partsch family, featuring both brick and dark colours and similar morphology, are also notable. The Partsch family workshop began its activity in 1813 in houses numbered 48 and 49 on the main road to Vienna (now Grazer Strasse, No. 9) in Theresienfeld<sup>87</sup>, Austria.

The orange pipe (Pl. 5/1; Pl. 6/a – cat. 23) of the *Davey 5 type* features a tall, cylindrical bowl, decorated at the base with several subtle vertical grooves encircling the shape. The transition from the bowl to the stem is marked by a shallow groove. The stem is plain and stamped with the manufacturer's mark, reading “Anton Partsch,” framed within a rounded-corner quadrangle, followed by the *Fleur de Lys* symbol. The ring is band-shaped and ribbed, with the words “Zu Teresenfeld” inscribed in uppercase on the front, although the text is largely illegible. Based on the potter's mark, the piece is dated between 1829 and 1849<sup>88</sup>. Analogies for this piece have been identified in Theresienfeld<sup>89</sup>, Austria, and Krakow<sup>90</sup>, Poland.

The second piece is represented by a fragment of a long stem and a black ring (Pl. 6/4; Pl. 6/f – cat. 31). The stem appears to be long, and the ring is shaped like a simple border, separated from the stem by a rounded alveolar band. The potter's mark is partially preserved, with the name of the craftsman Partsch framed in an oval cartouche above which is the number 4—likely indicating the model number (visible also on piece cat. 28, which is morphologically similar to the pipe produced by Partsch's workshop). Analogies for the piece discovered in Ciacova have been identified in Budapest<sup>91</sup>, Hungary.

The pipes produced in the Röss family's workshop are represented in our study by a single brick-coloured piece. Anton Röss took over the production workshop established in Wiener Neustadt, Austria, between 1830 and 1835 from his father-in-law, Mathias Amstätter<sup>92</sup>, after 1837. Seven years

<sup>75</sup> Codrea 2022, 269, Pl. 15 / D288; 270, Pl. 16 / D290-291.

<sup>76</sup> Kondorosy 2008, 364, Tab. 8 / Sz169.

<sup>77</sup> Gačić 2014, 107, cat. 116; 110, cat. 114-115, 117.

<sup>78</sup> Biliaieva 2010, 110, Fig. 21 / 7.

<sup>79</sup> Milošević, Topić 2011, 322, Sl. 71-73.

<sup>80</sup> Kondorosy 2021, 168, Tab. 5 / B274.

<sup>81</sup> Puziuk 2016a, 183, Fig. 13-14.

<sup>82</sup> Vyšohlíd 2009, 24, Fig. 7.

<sup>83</sup> Milošević, Topić 2011, 314, Sl. 43.

<sup>84</sup> Bielich, Čurný 2009, 346.

<sup>85</sup> Kondorosy 2007, 280, kep. 8 / B203.

<sup>86</sup> Puziuk 2016a, 183, Fig. 16.

<sup>87</sup> Halmos 2010, 141.

<sup>88</sup> Halmos 2010, 145-146.

<sup>89</sup> Davey 2010, 156, Fig. 7 / 33.

<sup>90</sup> Puziuk 2015, 74, fig. 2 / 5; 82, Tab. 4 / 3.

<sup>91</sup> Kondorosy 2007, 280, kep. 8 / B217.

<sup>92</sup> Gusar 2008, 143; Codrea 2022, 83.

later, production exceeded 6,000 pieces per day, manufactured by about 60 workers<sup>93</sup>. The brick-coloured pipe discovered in Ciacova (Pl. 5/2; Pl. 6/b – cat. 24), morphologically similar to the previously presented piece, has a broken bowl, a long stem stamped with the manufacturer's mark as "A. RESS," framed by a rectangular cartouche with rounded corners, preceded by an unidentified heraldic symbol resembling the coat of arms of Wiener Neustadt. The ring of the pipe produced by RESS's workshop is shaped like a border with a serrated edge, separated from the stem by an alveolar decoration featuring successive impressions all around. The piece has close analogies at the Petrovaradin Fortress<sup>94</sup> in Serbia, at the Doboj Fortress<sup>95</sup> in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in Dubrovnik<sup>96</sup>, Croatia.

The pipes produced in the *Hönig family's workshop* are represented in this study by a single reddish-brown specimen. According to historiography, the workshop was founded in Schemnitz (Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia) in 1810<sup>97</sup> by Anton Hönig<sup>98</sup>, and after his death, the work was initially continued by his widow and their son, Mihály. The chronological order of the Hönig workshop's marks includes M:HÖNIG•SOHN, M:HÖNIG•FIA, and M:HÖNIG•(W)WE(I). In 1885, the workshop was taken over by József Pohl<sup>99</sup>. The reddish-brown pipe (Pl. 5/3; Pl. 6/c – cat. 25) produced in the Schemnitz workshop features a tall octagonal bowl, shaped at the bottom to resemble a shell, similar to piece cat. 30. The stem of pipe cat. 25 is short and undecorated, marked with the craftsman's stamp reading "M:HÖNIG•WWE SCHEMNITZ•," indicating that the piece was produced when Hönig's workshop was under the management of his wife, likely dating to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The piece discovered in Ciacova has analogies in Szeged<sup>100</sup> and Budapest<sup>101</sup> in Hungary, at the Petrovaradin Fortress<sup>102</sup> in Serbia, at the Doboj Fortress<sup>103</sup> in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in Čanjevo<sup>104</sup>, Ivanec<sup>105</sup>, and Dubrovnik<sup>106</sup> in Croatia.

The pipes produced in the *workshop at Kis-azar* are represented in this study by a single black specimen. According to literature sources, the craftsman "Vamossy" was active in the Kis-azar area (now Malé Ozorovce, Slovakia) before moving to Blatný Potok (now Sárospatak, Hungary)<sup>107</sup>. The piece produced at Kis-azar is black, with a bowl that was likely of medium size and cylindrical in shape, decorated at the bottom front with two subtle grooves and a geometric motif formed by circular impressions, as well as decoration made with a toothed wheel (Pl. 6/1; Pl. 6/d – cat. 28). The stem of the piece is of medium size and undecorated, stamped on one side with the mark "KAZAR" or "K.AZAR" and the number "4" on the opposite side, which likely indicates the production model number. The ring has the shape of a simple border slightly flared outward and is separated from the stem by a ribbed band. Based on the morphology and the dating of pieces documented with the inscription "KAZAR" or "K.AZAR," the piece discovered in Ciacova can be dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>108</sup>. In terms of morphology, the pipe has close analogies in Timișoara<sup>109</sup>, Romania, and Szeged<sup>110</sup>, Hungary.

The pipes produced in the *workshop at Baja* are represented in this study by a single black specimen. Unfortunately, the literature does not provide details about the potters, as the stamp refers only to the production city, similar to the pieces made at Kis-azar. Pipes produced in Baja, Hungary, have been identified in museum collections in Hungary<sup>111</sup> and Serbia<sup>112</sup>. Like the previous piece, the pipe

<sup>93</sup> Gusar 2008, 143.

<sup>94</sup> Gačić 2010, 127, Fig. 6 / 3-4.

<sup>95</sup> Jašarević 2018, 223, Fig. 3.

<sup>96</sup> Milošević, Topić 2011, 313, Sl. 39.

<sup>97</sup> Kondorosy 2011, 273.

<sup>98</sup> Codrea 2022, 80.

<sup>99</sup> Kondorosy 2011, 273.

<sup>100</sup> Kondorosy 2008, 364, Tab. 8, Sz177; Kondorosy 2011, 298, Tab. 3 / Sz185.

<sup>101</sup> Kondorosy 2007, 280, kep. 8 / B199, B202, B204-205.

<sup>102</sup> Gačić 2010, 126, Fig. 5 / 2.

<sup>103</sup> Gačić 2010, 126, Fig. 5 / 2; Jašarević 2018, 223, Fig. 2.

<sup>104</sup> Bekić 2010, 114, Fig. 1 / 34.

<sup>105</sup> Bekić 1999, 276, tab. 4 / 7.

<sup>106</sup> Milošević, Topić 2011, 303, Sl. 6-7; 305, Sl. 12.

<sup>107</sup> Bielich, Soják 2019, 189.

<sup>108</sup> Vezi Nagy 2001; Ridovics 2009, 69; Gačić 2010, 125; Nagy 2012; Bielich, Soják 2019, 193, Tab. II / 9; 201.

<sup>109</sup> Munteanu 2023, 186, Pl. IV.

<sup>110</sup> Kondorosy 2011, 297, Tab. 3 / Sz181.

<sup>111</sup> Nagy 2001, pl. LVIII / B6; pl. LXII / Mo2, 3.

<sup>112</sup> Gačić 2014, 133.

produced by the workshop at Baja is black, and the morphology of the two pieces appears similar at first glance. The stem of the piece is of medium length and simple, stamped on one of the side surfaces with the mark “Baja” in cursive characters (Pl. 6/2; Pl. 6/e – cat. 29). The lower part of the stem features a simple, wide band that serves a decorative purpose. The ring of the pipe is shaped like a border (initially doubled by a copper band) and is separated from the stem by a shallow groove and a band decorated with thin, obliquely oriented grooves. Based on morphology, the analogies for the piece produced at Baja are common with the piece catalogued as 28.

The category of *porcelain pipes* is represented in this study by a single specimen (Pl. 6/5 – cat. 32) made from high-quality, uniformly fired paste. This fragment is part of the rim of a porcelain pipe of Western design, specifically German-Tyrolean. Unfortunately, only a small portion of the decoration is preserved on the fragment, and we have not been able to identify the scene in the literature. The decoration, applied with a brush, is placed directly over the exterior surface and likely depicts a daily life scene: a woman with long hair, her head covered, engaged in fieldwork. Such pipes were used in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with analogies for the piece from Ciacova identified at the Petrovaradin Fortress<sup>113</sup> in Serbia, in Krakow<sup>114</sup>, Poland but also in the Czech Republic<sup>115</sup>.

An interesting piece is a stem made from bone or horn (Pl. 2/9 – cat. 9) that is very carefully crafted, measuring 7.40 cm in length with a maximum diameter of approximately 1.00 cm and an average wall thickness of 1.50 mm. The exterior surface is polished. One end is rounded and shows signs of wear from the user’s teeth just next to the lip. The other end is broken and has slightly yellowed due to exposure to smoke. The interior surface is poorly finished and exhibits significant deposits of soot. According to the literature, pieces like this are rare and serve as good indicators of the social status of their owner<sup>116</sup>. In this case, the stem likely belonged to a person from a middle or lower class of society, and the signs of wear suggest it was used for a long period. A very similar analogy, although dated later, has been identified at Baranof Castle<sup>117</sup> in Sitka, Alaska.

Although more numerous in the last decade, studies addressing the subject of ceramic pipes discovered in the former Eyalet of Timișoara do not cover the entire range of such artifacts recovered during research conducted in the area. The pieces found in Ciacova partially overlap, as noted, with the typologies derived from partially published lots from the city of Timișoara. The pipes considered to date from the medieval and post-medieval periods, totalling 18, have been classified into nine distinct categories, four of which are shared with the typology published by Adriana Gașpar, while five currently exist in Banat only within the findings from Ciacova. The group of pieces identified as Central European productions consists of 13 specimens, classified into two categories: Oriental-style pipes (with seven subcategories based on the production workshop) and Western-style pipes, the latter represented by a single piece.

The artifacts recovered from the excavations at Ciacova, although not numerous, are significant in the study of this category of objects due to their diversity and the contexts in which they were discovered. The pieces dated to the Ottoman period are concentrated around the fortress and the market, while the Central European pieces are found in various locations throughout the city—particularly on Tudor Vladimirescu Street (Pl. 1). In terms of general chronological classification, the discovered items do not contribute significantly to the dating of the settlement in the Banat Plain. Regarding the users of the pipes from Ciacova, the findings do not reveal uniqueness and instead confirm historical information retrieved from contemporary sources, at least for the period of Ottoman administration. Most pieces indicate that the smokers were members of the lower strata of society with modest incomes - only one pipe dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries stands out due to its production technique and decoration. The pieces dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, much better crafted and undoubtedly of higher value in the market of that time, are still mass-produced items made in well-known workshops throughout the Empire, which produced thousands of units daily, and they also suggest users from the lower classes of society.

<sup>113</sup> Gačić 2010, 128, Fig. 7 / 1-3.

<sup>114</sup> Puziuk 2015, 73, Fig. 1 / 1-3; 75, Fig. 3 / 1-6.

<sup>115</sup> Vyšohlíd 2009, 25, Fig. 8.

<sup>116</sup> Gașpar 2016, 262.

<sup>117</sup> McMahan *et al.* 2002, 167, Fig. 10.2.



Once more studies are published regarding this category of material, it will be possible to create extended typologies that encompass a broader range of discoveries from Banat. We also hope that the efforts made in the last decade in the western part of Romania will pique the interest of more Romanian researchers, thereby providing the scientific community interested in this category of artifacts a genuine opportunity for development.

## Catalogue

1. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; reduction firing; gray; burnished external surface (?); internal surface without secondary firing traces; poor condition. Damaged bowl, decorated on base with grooves and stamped vegetal motifs (simple flowers; palm leaves), while the upper part of the rosette is decorated with lotus flower stamps (?); broken neck and ring. Sizes: Ø 3.15 cm; 1.70 cm height; 3.50 cm length. Find: S6, □ B2, C.226, Ad. -1.00/-1.33 m; 2018. (Pl. 2 / 1).

2. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; brownish-black; smooth external surface; covered with a brownish-black glaze; no secondary firing traces on the interior; poor condition. Damaged bowl, decorated with grooves surrounding radially the base; simple neck and ring decorated with parallel grooves. Sizes: Ø 2.20 cm; 0.40 cm thickness; 4.20 cm length. Find: S7, layer; 2018. (Pl. 2 / 2).

3. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange-red; burnished external surface (?); internal surface without traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Broken bowl; faceted neck, simple and simple ring, plain, hexagonal in shape. Sizes: Ø 1.80 cm; 0.40 cm thickness; 5.60 cm length. Find: S2, layer; 2017. (Pl. 2 / 3).

4. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange; smoothed external surface; internal surface without traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Broken bowl; partially damaged neck, simple, with broken ring. Sizes: 0.40 cm thickness; 4.90 cm length; 2.60 cm width. Find: S6, □ A1, 2, C.114, Ad. -1.20 m; 2017. (Pl. 2 / 4).

5. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange; well finished external surface; internal surface without traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Broken bowl; neck decorated in the lower part with two parallel grooves set on the item's length and ring decorated with oblique grooves. Sizes: Ø 0.9 cm; 0.50 cm thickness; 4.15 cm length; 1.15 cm width. Find: S1C, C.1C, Ad. -0.80/-1.00 m; 2017. (Pl. 2 / 5).

6. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange; smoothed external surface; decorated with an abstract model made of lines and dots; on ring similar decoration with gray jugs; smoothed internal surface, with traces of secondary firing and black depositions inside the neck; good condition. Broken bowl; neck decorated with lines and dots and ring decorated with the roll (?). Sizes: 0.40 cm thickness; 4.15 cm length; 1.55 cm width. Find: S2G, layer; 2018. (Pl. 2 / 6).

7. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange; well finished external surface; internal surface with traces of secondary firing; good condition. Partially damaged bowl, marked with a few grooves in the lower part; simple neck and ring reinforced with a copper band. Sizes: Ø 2.30 cm; 0.60 cm thickness; 4.60 cm length. Find: north motor road; 2015. (Pl. 2 / 7).

8. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange; well finished external surface; internal surface with traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Partially damaged bowl; decorated with parallel lines, circles and dots; broken neck and ring. Sizes: Ø 2.20 cm; 0.40 cm thickness; 3.20 cm height. Find: S2, layer; 2018. (Pl. 2 / 8).

9. Stem (mouthpiece) for pipe; bone; polishing and perforation; brownish-black; smoothed external surface, with smoking traces by the broken end and wear-and-tear traces by the opposite end; blackened interior; good condition. Sizes: Ø 1.00 cm; 1.50 mm thickness; 7.40 cm length. Find: 2, □ 18, C.25, Ad. -1.20/-1.80 m; 2017. (Pl. 2 / 9).

10. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange; well finished external surface; internal surface without traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Broken bowl; neck decorated with five dots and ring decorated with two oblique grooves. Sizes: Ø 1.70 cm; 0.40 cm thickness; 2.80 cm length. Find: western motor road, Ad. -1.90 m; 2015. (Pl. 3 / 1).

11. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange; well finished external surface; temper contaminated with a large quartzite fragment (>2mm); internal surface without traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Broken bowl; neck decorated with four dots and ring adorned with two parallel grooves, which encircle the shape. Sizes: Ø 2.20 cm; 0.60 cm thickness; 3.10 cm length. Find: western motor road / trench 4; 2015. (Pl. 3 / 2).

12. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange; well finished external surface; internal surface without traces of secondary firing; relatively good condition. Damaged bowl, marked by a few grooves in the lower part and decorated with floral motifs (?) likely executed after the item was removed from

the mould; neck is plain and ring decorated with oblique grooves, delimited from neck by a groove encircling the form. Sizes: Ø 1.70 cm; 0.45 cm thickness; 3.60 cm length. Find: western motor road / trench 4; 2015. (Pl. 3 / 3).

13. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange; well finished external surface; internal surface without traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Broken bowl; plain neck and ring decorated with a band (a groove flanked by small oblique lines) encircling the form. Sizes: Ø 1.10 cm; 0.40 cm thickness; 2.40 cm height; 3.80 cm length. Find: northern motor road; 2015. (Pl. 3 / 4).

14. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange; well finished external surface; internal surface without traces of secondary firing; good condition. Damaged bowl marked by a few grooves in the lower part and decorated with floral patterns (?) likely made after the item was removed from mould; simple neck and ring decorated with oblique grooves delimited from neck by a groove encircling the form. Sizes: Ø 2.02 cm neck/ bowl 4 cm; 0.40 cm thickness; 4.50 cm length. Find: western motor road / trench 4; 2015. (Pl. 3 / 5).

15. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange; well finished external surface; internal surface without traces of secondary firing; relatively good condition. Damaged bowl marked by a few grooves in the lower part and decorated with floral patterns (?) likely made after the item was removed from mould; simple neck and ring decorated with oblique grooves, delimited from neck by a groove encircling the form. Sizes: Ø 1.85 cm; 0.40 cm thickness; 3.30 cm height; 4.50 cm length. Find: western motor road / trench 4; 2015. (Pl. 3 / 6).

16. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange; well finished external surface; internal surface without traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Partially damaged bowl, decorated on the sides with circles; neck decorated with a "leg" in the shape of a knob decorated with a circle and ring decorated with oblique grooves, delimited from neck by a groove encircling the form. Sizes: Ø 1.60 cm; 0.50 cm thickness; 4.40 cm length. Find: western motor road; 2015. (Pl. 3 / 7).

17. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange / gray; smoothed external surface; covered with a layer of strongly damaged engobe; coarse surfaces; internal surface without traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Broken bowl; plain neck, undecorated and plain ring, undecorated. Sizes: Ø 1.80 cm; 0.40 cm thickness; 3.35 cm length. Find: S1G, C.2G, Ad. -2.40 m; 2018. (Pl. 4 / 1).

18. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; brownish-black; external surface with traces of secondary firing; well finished; internal surface with traces of secondary firing; relatively good condition. Damaged bowl, decorated with floral motifs (?); neck decorated with geometric patterns and ring reinforced with a copper band. Sizes: Ø 1.80 cm; 0.60 cm thickness; 3.20 cm length. Find: western motor road; 2015. (Pl. 4 / 2).

19. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; oxidation firing; orange; well finished external surface; possibly covered with a fine engobe layer (?); internal surface without traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Broken bowl; neck decorated with lines and dots and plain, undecorated ring. Sizes: Ø 1.80 cm; 0.40 cm thickness; 3.90 cm length. Find: western motor road / trench 4; 2015. (Pl. 4 / 3).

20. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; complete oxidation firing; orange-red; burnished external surface; internal surface with slight traces of secondary firing; partially burnished in the upper part of the firing chamber; poor condition. Partially damaged bowl; undecorated; broken neck and ring. Sizes: Ø 3.50 cm firing chamber; 0.40 cm thickness; 4.30 cm height; 3.55 cm length. Find: S1, □ 1, C.49, Ad. -1.50 m; 2017. (Pl. 4 / 4).

21. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; complete oxidation firing; red; external surface with engobe; internal surface with traces of secondary firing and engobe remains; poor condition. Bowl decorated with rhomboid stamps and delimited from neck by a decoration applied with the toothed wheel; neck stamped with the potter's mark (?); in the lower part decorated with a double groove preceded by a rhomboid stamp; broken ring. Sizes: Ø 2.20 cm bowl; 0.65 cm thickness; 3.75 cm height; 4.30 cm length. Find: S1T, □ 5-8, C.1T, Ad. -0.65/-0.70 m; 2018. (Pl. 4 / 5).

22. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; complete oxidation firing; orange; decorated external surface; internal surface with traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Bowl decorated with a double-headed eagle; broken and ring. Sizes: Ø 2.10 bowl / 1.50 cm ring cm; 0.25 cm thickness; 6.10 cm height; 2.35 cm length. Find: S3, □ -2, passim, Ad. -1.20 m; 2017. (Pl. 4 / 6).

23. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; incomplete oxidation firing, penetrating 0.5-0.7 mm; orange; decorated external surface; internal surface without traces of secondary firing; good condition. Bowl decorated in the lower part with eight symmetrical grooves encircling the lower side of the bowl; undecorated neck, plain; stamped with the potter's mark and inscription "ANTON PARTSCH" framed in a rectangular with rounded corners and ring decorated with an oblique pattern well executed by stamping a small hatched portion between two grooves resembling modern knurling; exhibits an illegible inscription on the front side of ring. Sizes: Ø 2.30 cm bowl / 1.75 cm neck / 2.60 cm ring; 0.20 cm thickness; 4.20 cm height; 5.90 cm length. Find: S2, □ 1, passim, Ad. -0.76 m; 2018. (Pl. 5 / 1).

24. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; incomplete oxidation, penetrating 2-3 mm; orange; decorated external surface; internal surface with slight traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Broken bowl; plain neck, stamped with the potter's mark and inscription "A. RESS" framed in a rectangle with rounded corners

and ring decorated by finely executed knurling, all around and delimited from neck by a belt decorated with successive grooves. Sizes: Ø 2.40 cm ring / 1.70 cm neck; 0.45 cm thickness; 5.20 cm length. Find: S1T, □ 7-8, C.1T, Ad. -0.68 m; 2018. (Pl. 5 / 2).

25. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; complete oxidation firing; orange-brown; sketchily decorated external surface; internal surface with extensive traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Damaged bowl; faceted; damaged neck stamped with inscription “M HÖNIG - WWE SCHEMNITZ” framed in a rectangle with rounded corner; broken ring. Sizes: Ø 2.50 cm firing chamber; 0.35 cm thickness; 7.0 cm height; 4.80 cm length. Find: S1T, □ 5, passim, Ad. -0.80/-0.90 m; 2018. (Pl. 5 / 3).

26. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; complete oxidation firing; orange-red; decorated external surface; internal surface with slight traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Bowl decorated on disk side with multiple grooves encircling the item; broken neck and ring. Sizes: Ø 4.80 cm bowl / 2.90 cm firing chamber; 0.30 cm thickness. Find: S1T, □ 4, passim, Ad. -0.80/-0.90 m; 2018. (Pl. 5 / 4).

27. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; complete oxidation firing; white; decorated external surface; internal surface without visible traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Broken bowl; neck decorated with vegetal motifs and short ring, delimited from neck by a belt decorated with deep grooves. Sizes: Ø 2.60 cm ring; 0.40 cm thickness; 5.50 cm length. Find: S1T, □ 11, passim, Ad. -0.70 m; 2018. (Pl. 5 / 5).

28. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; incomplete oxidation firing penetrating 0.2-0.3 mm; brownish-gray; decorated external surface; internal surface without visible traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Damaged bowl; decorated with a few thin grooves, toothed wheel and stamped circles; plain neck stamped with inscription “KAZAR” on the left side and number “4” on the right; plain ring delimited from neck by a knurled belt with fine, oblique grooves. Sizes: Ø 2.15 cm ring / 1.50 cm neck; 0.45 cm thickness; 5.50 cm length. Find: S1T, □ 5, C.1T, Ad. -0.65/-0.70 m; 2018. (Pl. 6 / 1).

29. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; complete oxidation firing; grayish-black; sketchily decorated external surface; internal surface without visible traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Broken bowl; plain neck, stamped with inscription “BAJA” written in cursive letters framed by an ovoid frame and short ring, delimited from neck by a knurled belt, with fine grooves set obliquely and reinforced with a thin copper band (fragmentary). Sizes: Ø 2.10 cm ring / 1.60 cm neck; 0.40 cm thickness; 4.30 cm length. Find: S1T, □ 8, C.1T, Ad. -0.60/-0.78 m; 2018. (Pl. 6 / 2).

30. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; reduction firing, complete; black; decorated external surface; internal surface without visible traces of secondary firing, covered with calcareous depositions; poor condition. Bowl decorated with grooves and belts starting from the lower part converging on the neck towards junction with ring; damaged neck, stamped with the potter’s mark (?); damaged ring, decorated by knurling. Sizes: Ø 2.20 cm neck; 0.50 cm thickness; 3.40 cm height; 5.65 cm length. Find: S1T, □ 7, passim, Ad. -0.66/-0.70 m; 2018. (Pl. 6 / 3).

31. Pipe; ceramic; mould pressing; Eastern type; incomplete reduction firing penetrating 0.5 mm; black; sketchily decorated external surface; internal surface without traces of secondary firing; rust depositions; poor condition. Broken bowl; neck decorated with a finely executed belt; stamped with the potter’s mark of which survived inscription “PARTSC”; plain ring, delimited from neck by a wide belt. Sizes: Ø 2.30 cm ring; 0.50 cm thickness; 4.00 cm length. Find: S1T, □ 11, passim, Ad. -0.70 m; 2018. (Pl. 6 / 4).

32. Pipe; porcelain; mould pressing; Western type, German-Tyrolean sub-type; complete oxidation firing; white; painted external surface; internal surface without visible traces of secondary firing; poor condition. Broken bowl partially preserved, decorated with a manually painted figure<sup>118</sup>; missing stem and heel. Sizes: Ø 3.00 cm ring; 0.25 cm thickness; 3.30 cm height. Find: S5, □ 8-9, passim, Ad. -1.60 m; 2018. (Pl. 6 / 5).

### **Silviu Iliuță**

“Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology, Bucharest  
Bucharest, RO  
iliuta.silviu1994@gmail.com

### **Dorel Micle**

West University of Timișoara  
Timișoara, RO  
dorel.micle@e-uvt.ro

### **Ene Silviu**

“Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology, Bucharest  
Bucharest, RO  
enesilviu19@gmail.com

<sup>118</sup> By examining the piece using a microscope, traces left by the brush threads used to make the decoration are visible on the external surface of the item.

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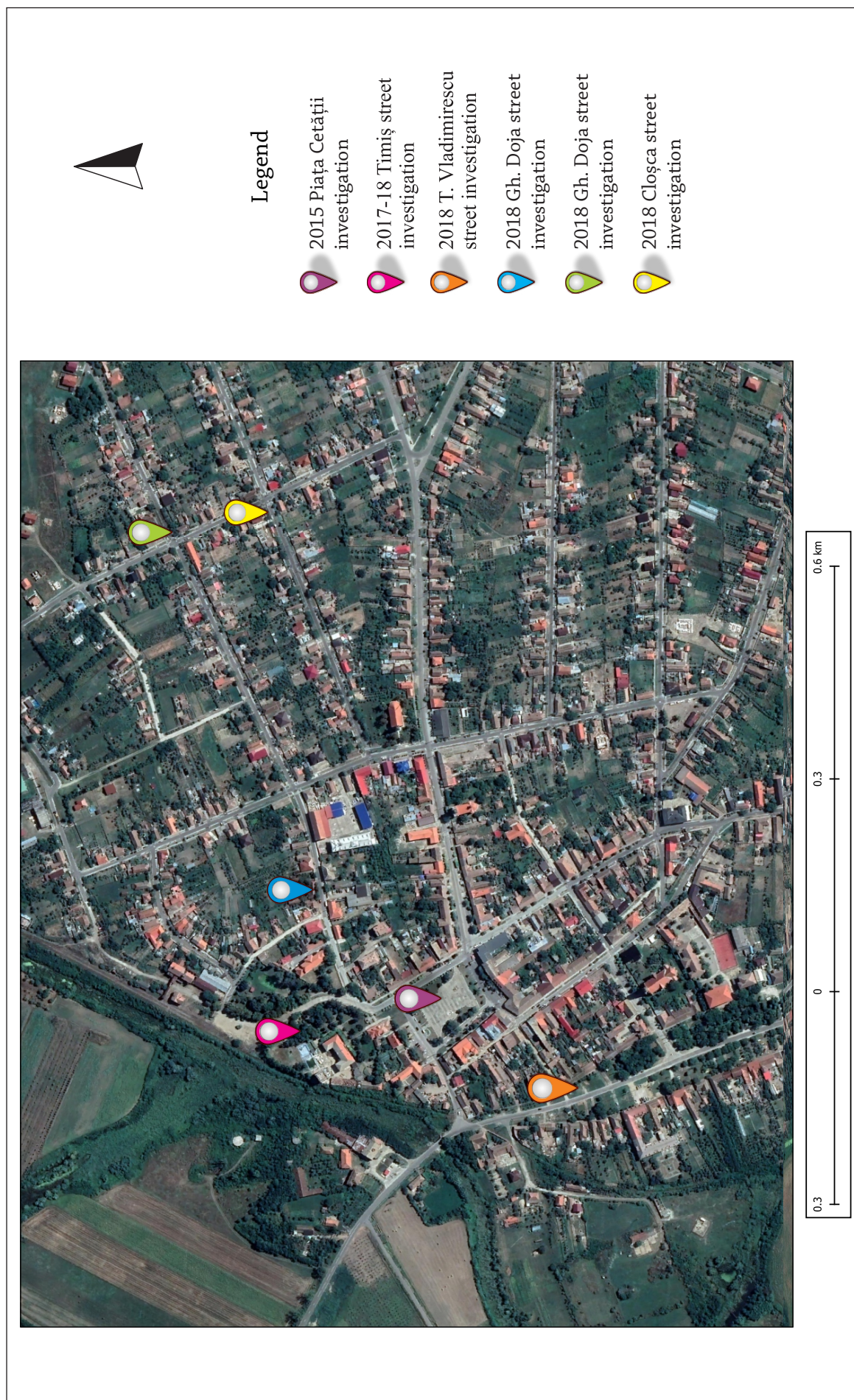


Plate 1. Approximate locations of 2015-2018 archaeological investigations in Ciacova.



Plate 2. Pipe fragments (1-8) and a mouthpiece fragment (9).



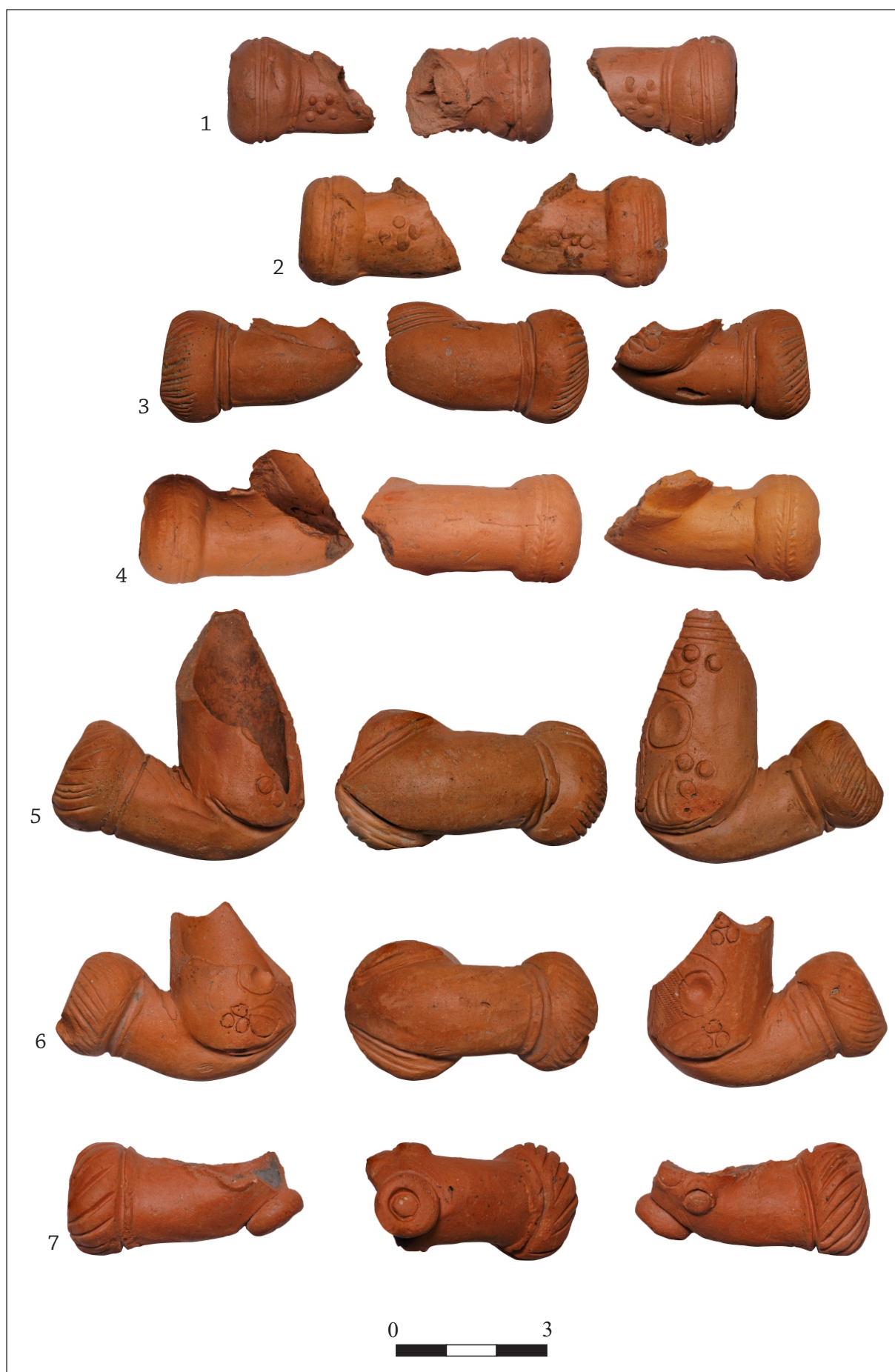


Plate 3. Pipe fragments from the cultural layer of the West Mainline (Magistrala Vest)/2015 (1-7).



Plate 4. Pipe fragments (1-5).



Plate 5. Pipe fragments (1-5).



Plate 6. Pipe fragments (1-4) and maker's marks (cat. 23-25; 28-29; 31).

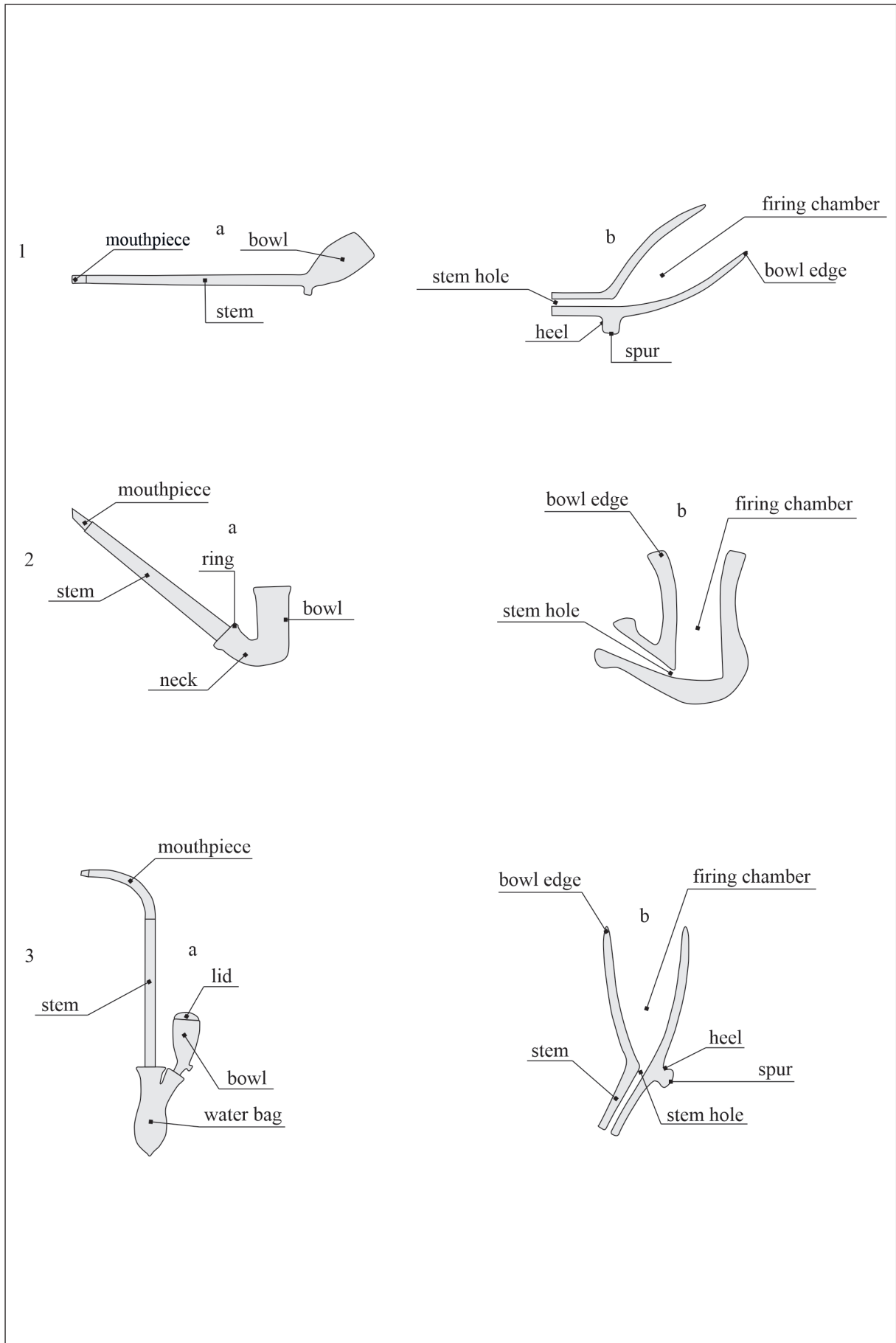


Plate 7 . Types of pipes, close-up and profile view: 1a-b - Western-style pipes; 2a-b - Eastern-style pipes; 3a-b - Western-style porcelain pipes (after Puziuk 2015, pp. 76-77, Fig. 1-2).

