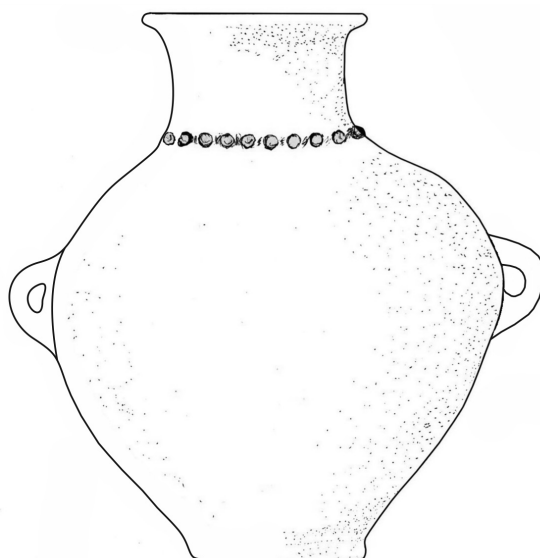


ZIRIDAVA
STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

37

2023

MUSEUM ARAD



ZIRIDAVA
STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

37
2023

Editura MEGA
Cluj-Napoca
2023

MUSEUM ARAD

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editors: Victor Sava, Florin Mărginean
Editorial Assistant: Ioan Cristian Cireap

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Vitalie Bârcă (Institute of Archaeology and Art History, Cluj-Napoca, Romania)
Adina Boroneanț ("Vasile Pârvan" Institute of Archaeology, Bucharest, Romania)
Marin Cârciumar (Valahia University of Târgoviște, Romania)
Sorin Cociș (Institute of Archaeology and Art History, Cluj-Napoca, Romania)
Dragoș Diaconescu (The National Museum of Banat, Timișoara, Romania)
Daria Loznjak Dizdar (Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb, Croatia)
Florin Drașovean (Romanian Academy, Timișoara branch, Romania)
Alin Frînculeasa (Prahova County Museum of History and Archaeology, Ploiești, Romania)
Erwin Gáll ("Vasile Pârvan" Institute of Archaeology, Bucharest, Romania)
Florin Gogâltan (Institute of Archaeology and Art History, Cluj-Napoca, Romania)
Adrian Ioniță ("Vasile Pârvan" Institute of Archaeology, Bucharest, Romania)
Hrvoje Kalafatić (Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb, Croatia)
Aleksandar Kapuran (Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade, Serbia)
Rüdiger Krause (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Germany)
Tobias Kienlin (Universität zu Köln, Germany)
Valéria Kulcsár (University of Szeged, Hungary)
Sabin Adrian Luca (Lucian Blaga University, Sibiu, Romania)
Barry Molloy (University College Dublin, Ireland)
Sorin Nemeti (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania)
John O'Shea (University of Michigan, USA)
Karl Zeno Pinter (Lucian Blaga University, Sibiu, Romania)
Ioan Stanciu (Institute of Archaeology and Art History, Cluj-Napoca, Romania)
Imre Szatmári (Munkácsy Mihály Museum, Békéscsaba, Hungary)
Miklos Takács (Institute of Archaeology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary)
Ioan Marian Țipilic (Lucian Blaga University, Sibiu, Romania)

In Romania, the periodical can be obtained through subscription or exchange, sent as post shipment, from Museum Arad, Arad, Piata G. Enescu 1, 310131, Romania.
Tel. 0040-257-281847.

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

The content of the papers totally involve the responsibility of the authors.

Layout: Francisc Baja, Florin Mărginean, Victor Sava

DTP: Petru Ureche

ISSN 2392-8786



EDITURA MEGA | www.edituramega.ro
e-mail: mega@edituramega.ro

Contents

Research papers

- Alin Frînculeasa, Bianca Preda-Bălănică, Octav Negrea, Daniel Garvăn, Andrei-Dorian Soficaru, Angela Simalcsik, Daniela Cristea-Stan, Gabriela Sava, Cristian Manaiescu**
Securi plate cu margini ridicate în morminte tumulare preistorice cercetate în nordul Munteniei (date arheologice și investigații științifice) 9
- Remus Mihai Feraru**
River-gods in the Milesian colonies on the coastline of Propontis and Pontus Euxinus: myths, cults and iconographic depictions 71
- Georgeta El Susi, Anca Timofan**
Archaeozoological research in the civil settlement of Legion XIII Gemina of Apulum (St. Francis of Paola Ravelin, Alba Iulia, Alba County) 87
- Erwin Gáll**
“Avars before Avars”? On the “first generation” of the conqueror population in the 6th century in the regions east of Tisza in the light of archaeological and 14C analyses 119
- Ioan Stanciu**
Agriculture and Subsistence on the North-Eastern Periphery of the Carpathian Basin – Early Middle Age Settlements from North-Western Romania (Second Half of the 7th Century – 9th/10th Century) 167
- Silviu Iliuță, Mihai Dunca**
Ottoman tobacco pipes discovered in Palanca Mare, 4 Oituz Street, Timișoara 229
- ## Field reports
- Victor Sava, Ioan Cristian Cireap, Florin Gogâltan, Dragoș Diaconescu, Alexandru Hegyi, Daniel Preda, Cristian Floca, Adrian Cristian Ardelean, Adriana Sărășan**
ArheoPecica project. Preliminary results of the 2022 campaign 245
- Alexandra Găvan, Marian Adrian Lie, Tobias L. Kienlin**
The 2022 gridded surface collection on the outer settlement of the Toboliu tell 283
- Costin-Daniel Țuțuianu, Ioan Alexandru Bărbat**
A “Slavic” bow *fibula* found at Rapoltu Mare – *Șeghi* (Hunedoara County, Romania) 311
- Adrian Ardeț, Iulian Leonti, Dimitrie Pavel Negrei, Dacian Rancu**
Report on the 2022 rescue archaeological excavations at Gornea - *Țărmuri* (Sichevița commune, Caraș-Severin County) 321
- Abbreviations 359

Ottoman tobacco pipes discovered in Palanca Mare, 4 Oituz Street, Timișoara

Silviu Iliuță, Mihai Dunca

Abstract: The article discusses a batch of 28 Ottoman-era fired clay tobacco pipes discovered in Timișoara, on Oituz Street, No. 4, in the courtyard of the Faculty of Arts and Design. This area was once part of Palanca Mare, a suburb of Ottoman Timișoara. The detailed descriptions and typological classifications can be found in the catalogue. These pipes are grouped into larger categories based on macroscopic features, resulting in: engobed red tobacco pipes, non-engobed red tobacco pipes with tulip-shaped bowls, reduction-fired clay tobacco pipes, white clay tobacco pipes with kaolin in the fabric, glazed pipes with kaolin in the fabric, and Hungarian tobacco pipes. The find contexts include a hut, a storage pit, the cultural layer, and especially waste pits. Based on their features, almost all items are common occurrences consistent with the population that used them.

Keywords: Palanca Mare; 16th to 18th centuries; red clay undecorated tobacco pipes; tobacco pipes with kaolin in fabric; Hungarian tobacco pipe.

Smoking was a daily activity during the 16th to 18th centuries, as evidenced by the discovery of fired clay smoking pipes in related archaeological excavations. In this study, we intend to discuss a batch of 28 Ottoman-era tobacco pipes discovered in the rescue excavation conducted in Timișoara on Oituz Street, No. 4 (Pl. 1). This location places it within the Palanca Mare site (Pl. 2) and also in the “Cetate district,” which also designates the modern bastionary fortification built in the 18th century. Since most of the archaeological finds date to the Ottoman period (mid-16th century to the early 18th century), we shall refer to the first mentioned site.

Palanca Mare was a suburb of the Timișoara citadel during the Ottoman administration. It developed from an original nucleus located in the area of the current intersection of Avenue C.D. Loga, Beethoven, and Narciselor streets, and extended along a north-south axis. It began approximately 50 meters from the Theresia bastion, reached the building of the University of Medicine, and descended southwards, crossing the Bega River and extending into Parcul Copiilor¹. According to Engineer Perrette’s map, Palanca Mare was situated to the north of the fortress, encompassing an area larger than both the fortress itself and Palanca Mică, the second Ottoman suburb of Timișoara. In the earliest literary references, these two suburbs are not mentioned by these names.

Thus, Evliya Çelebi, who visited the Timișoara citadel after 1660, mentions four suburbs², including those of the Azap’s Gateway, the Rooster’s Gateway, and the River Bank Gateway, totalling 1200 houses and forming an as-yet-unfortified district³ referred to as the Rascian Town. Henrik Ottendorf also provides information about this Timișoara suburb, mentioning *the island*⁴ and the *Rascian Town*⁵. The latter was inhabited by Christians, as Christians occupied only the suburbs, not the citadel or the town⁶. Ottendorf notes that the Rascian Town is separated from the Fortress by a narrow arm of the Timiș River, which is barely noticeable because houses and bridges have been constructed throughout⁷.

The term “palanca” is mentioned by Grisellini in a description of Banat⁸ from 1716, where he noted that the town was smaller in comparison to the two surrounding suburbs. The fortification of

¹ Opreș 2007, 27.

² Călători străini 1976, vol. VI, 499.

³ Opreș 2007, 34.

⁴ Palanca mică.

⁵ Palanca mare.

⁶ Ottendorf 2006, 14-16.

⁷ Ottendorf 2006, 14-16.

⁸ Grisellini 1984, 127, 130.

the Rascian Town and the Island, thus leading to the name “palanca” took place in 1695-1696 when the external defense system created by Hacı Mustafa⁹ was completed. Both Palanca Mare and Palanca Mica were demolished during the first half of the 18th century, coinciding with the construction of the bastionary citadel¹⁰.

In the past decade, the Palanca Mare site has undergone multiple excavations, primarily conducted for preventive archaeology. We will highlight the most significant ones here. In terms of area coverage, the most extensive excavation occurred in 2011 at Piața 700, a parking lot, which revealed Ottoman-era houses, storage pits, wells, and graves¹¹. In 2016, at 4 Gh. Lazăr Street, during the construction of a new headquarters for the Western Regional Development Agency, Ottoman-era artifacts were identified in the habitational layer, as well as a part of the modern-era bastionary fortification¹².

The most recent research conducted in the area was carried out in the vicinity of the future Nikolaus Lenau High School campus. During this study, hut-type houses, storage and waste pits, wells, all dating from the Ottoman period, were discovered, along with scarp and counterscarp IX of the Austrian fortress¹³.

The closest research to our excavation was also conducted at 4 Oituz Street, at the site of the future ICAM headquarters. During this research, several 2nd to 4th-century pits, Ottoman-era features, and the top of the Carol bastion of the Habsburg¹⁴ fortress were identified.

Despite the close proximity, the situation in our excavation site was markedly different. We conducted the excavation in the courtyard of the Faculty of Arts and Design, covering an area of approximately 50 x 30 meters. It was surprising to find a high density of deposits, with a total of 110 features identified. These included a 2nd to 4th-century well, three features dating back to the Hungarian period, 95 Ottoman-era features, the remaining ones primarily belonging to the 20th century (associated with an old military tank base).

In order to typologically classify the clay tobacco pipes we utilized the already established typologies for Timișoara¹⁵. The authors utilized a similar typology with variations and adjustments to accommodate the specific characteristics of the analysed items. Instead of creating a new typology, our catalogue aligns with the typologies established in three previous studies. The items were categorized based on their macroscopic features into the following groups: engobed red clay tobacco pipes (Pl. 3; cat. no. 1-7), non-engobed red clay tulip-shaped bowl tobacco pipes (Pl. 4/1-3; cat. no. 8-10), black¹⁶ clay tobacco pipes (Pl. 4/4-5; cat. no. 11-12), white clay tobacco pipes with kaolin in fabric (Pl. 4/6-7, Pl. 5/1-6; cat. no. 13-20), Glazed tobacco pipes with green or yellowish-brown colours and kaolin in the fabric (Pl. 5/7, Pl. 6/1-6; cat. no. 21-27) and last but not least Hungarian tobacco pipes (Pl. 6/7; cat. no. 28).

Catalogue of the discovered items

1. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; incomplete oxidised firing with 1.50 mm heat transfer; subtle use marks on the interior. Orange-red external surface; grey interior; good condition. The bowl is damaged, covered with partially flaking red engobe; plain, engobe covered shank; shank end decorated with incisions. Sizes: 5.20 cm long; 0.35 cm thick; 2.00 cm ø bowl; 1.20 cm ø shank; 1.80 cm ø shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, passim; type Gașpar I.2; Kopeczny, Dincă I.2; Craiovan I.2. (Pl. 3/1).
Parallels: in Romania at Timișoara¹⁷; in Hungary at Szekszárd - (Jeni Palánk)¹⁸ and Szeged¹⁹; in Macedonia at Stari Bar²⁰.

⁹ Opreș 2007, 31.

¹⁰ Opreș 2007, 35.

¹¹ Szentmiklosi, Bălărie 2012, 205-226.

¹² Gindele, Gașpar 2017, 214-216.

¹³ Stăvilă *et al.* 2021, 530.

¹⁴ Gindele *et al.* 2016, 210-211.

¹⁵ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012; Gașpar 2016; Craiovan 2017.

¹⁶ Reduction-fired.

¹⁷ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 180, cat. 19-23; Gașpar 2016, 272, fig. 8/1; Craiovan 2017, 165, cat. 6, 16.

¹⁸ Gaál 2010, 40, fig. 3/39-40.

¹⁹ Kondorosy 2008, 360, tab. IV/Sz86; Kondorosy 2021a, 198, tab 4, Sz358, 416.

²⁰ Gelichi, Sabbionesi 2014, 51, fig. 5/1.

2. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; with extensive use marks on the interior. Orange-red external surface; blackish interior; poor condition. The bowl is damaged, faceted and covered with red engobe; the shank is plain, faceted and covered with engobe; the shank end is damaged, decorated with 0.65 cm wide grooves. Sizes: 4.65 cm long; 0.35 cm thick; 2.30 cm \varnothing bowl; 1.20 cm \varnothing shank. Findspot: S1/2022, *passim*; type Gașpar I.1; Kopeczny, Dincă I.1; Craiovan I.1. (Pl. 3/2).
Parallels: in Romania at: Timișoara²¹, Deva²²; Hârșova²³; in Hungary at: Buda²⁴, Simontornya²⁵; Ónod²⁶, Szeged²⁷, Eger²⁸, Szekszárd - (Jeni Palánk)²⁹; in Serbia at Belgrade³⁰, Petrovaradin³¹; in Macedonia at Stari Bar³².
3. Undecorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; with use marks on the interior. Orange external side; orange internal side; good condition. Plain bowl; the shank is damaged; missing shank end. Sizes: 3.75 cm long; 0.30 cm thick; 2.15 cm \varnothing bowl; 1.20 cm \varnothing shank. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 87; type Gașpar I.3; Kopeczny, Dincă I.5; Craiovan I. (Pl. 3/3).
Parallels: Broadly the same as for items number 1 and 2, being inconclusive for the lack of the shank end.
4. Undecorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; incomplete oxidised firing with approximately 1 mm heat transfer; with very extensive use marks on the interior. Orange-red external side; black interior; good condition. The bowl is damaged, covered with partially flaking red engobe; the shank is damaged and covered with red engobe; missing shank end. Sizes: 5.10 cm long; 0.45 cm thick; 2.35 cm \varnothing bowl; 1.30 cm \varnothing shank. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 88; type Gașpar I.3; Kopeczny, Dincă I.5; Craiovan I. (Pl. 3/4).
Parallels: Broadly the same as for items number 1 and 2, being inconclusive due to the lack of the shank end.
5. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; no visible use marks inside. Orange-red external side; orange interior; good condition. The bowl is damaged, covered with partially flaking red engobe; the shank is faceted and covered with engobe; the shank end is decorated with encircling incisions and covered with engobe. Sizes: 5.70 cm long; 0.30 cm thick; 2.15 cm \varnothing bowl; 1.20 cm \varnothing shank; 1.75 cm \varnothing shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 15; type Gașpar I.2; Kopeczny, Dincă I.2; Craiovan I.2. (Pl. 3/5).
Parallels: The same as for item number 1.
6. Undecorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; with extensive use marks on the interior. Orange-red external surface; blackish internal side; poor condition. The bowl is damaged, plain, without decorative elements; the shank is plain, faceted and covered with almost completely flaking red engobe; the shank end is missing. Sizes: 5.50 cm long; 0.40 cm thick; 2.40 cm \varnothing bowl; 1.40 cm \varnothing shank. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 71; type Gașpar I.3; Kopeczny, Dincă I.5; Craiovan I. (Pl. 3/6).
Parallels: Broadly the same as for items number 1 and 2, being inconclusive for the lack of the shank end.
7. Undecorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; with use marks on the interior. Red external side; orange-brown internal side; poor condition. The bowl is missing; the shank is plain and covered with partially flaking engobe, the shank end is plain, disc-shaped, covered with engobe. Sizes: 4.30 cm long; 0.55 cm thick; 1.70 cm \varnothing shank; 2.40 cm \varnothing shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 83; type Gașpar II; Kopeczny, Dincă I.3; Craiovan I. (Pl. 3/7).
Parallels: in Romania at Timișoara³³; in Hungary at Nagykanizsa³⁴ and Eger³⁵.
8. Undecorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; with extensive use marks on the interior, blackened external surface of the bowl. Orange-black external side; blackish interior; poor condition. The bowl is damaged, undecorated; the shank is damaged and the shank end is missing. Sizes: 4.50 cm long; 0.40 cm thick; 2.20 cm \varnothing bowl; 1.60 cm \varnothing shank. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 31; type Gașpar II.5.a; Kopeczny, Dincă V; Craiovan V. (Pl. 4/1).

²¹ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 178-180, cat. 1-18; ; Flutur *et al.* 2014, 249, Pl. XI/5; Gașpar 2016, 271, fig. 7/2-6; Craiovan 2017, 164-165, cat. 1-8, 11, 14; Gașpar 2018, 144, fig. 8/7a-b.

²² Codrea 2022, 261, Pl. 7/D122, 123, 125, 128, 120, 131.

²³ Bilavschi 2017, 240, Pl. IV/7.

²⁴ Kondorosy 2007, 277, kep 5, B119, 121; Kondorosy 2010, 18, fig. 7/4.

²⁵ Tomka 2010, 6, fig. 4/1; Gaál 2010, 40, fig. 3/34.

²⁶ Tomka 2010, 6, fig. 4/2.

²⁷ Kondorosy 2008, 360, tab. IV/Sz53, 64, 61, 63, 68, 73; Kondorosy 2010, 18, fig. 7/2-3, 5; Kondorosy 2021a, 198, tab 4, Sz343, 345, 349, 353, 364, 365, 369, 372, 375, 376, 377.

²⁸ Varga 2010, 27, fig. 4/1-2.

²⁹ Gaál 2010, 40, fig. 3/35-36.

³⁰ Popović, Bikić 2004, 141, fig. 91/114; Bikić 2012, 3, fig. 2/2; 5, fig. 4/21.

³¹ Gačić 2010, 123, fig. 3/1-2.

³² Gelichi, Sabbionesi 2014, 49, fig. 4.

³³ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 181, cat. 26; Craiovan 2017, 167, cat. 32.

³⁴ Kovács 2004, 129, kép. 13/6.

³⁵ Varga 2010, 27, fig. 4/3.

Parallels: in Romania at Timișoara³⁶ and Oradea³⁷; in Hungary at: Buda³⁸, Eger³⁹, Szekszárd - (Jeni Palánk)⁴⁰; Törökpány⁴¹; Szeged⁴².

9. Undecorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; with extensive use traces visible on the interior, the outer surface of the bowl blackened. Brownish-black external side; blackish interior; good condition. The bowl is damaged; the shank is plain, undecorated and so is the shank end, plain, undecorated. Sizes: 5.40 cm long; 0.30 cm thick; 2.40 cm ø bowl; 1.60 cm ø shank; 2.20 cm ø shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, passim, 2022; type Gosspar II.5.a; Kopeczny, Dincă V; Craiovan V. (Pl. 4/2).

Parallels: The same as for item number 8.

10. Undecorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; slight use marks visible inside. Orange external side; orange-black internal side; good condition. The bowl is damaged, undecorated; the shank is plain and the shank end is plain. Sizes: 5.30 cm long; 0.25 cm thick; 1.95 cm ø bowl; 1.50 cm ø shank; 2.00 cm ø shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 19; type Gașpar II.5.a; Kopeczny, Dincă V; Craiovan V. (Pl. 4/3).

Parallels: Same as for items number 8 and 9.

11. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; incomplete reduction firing; no visible traces of use inside. Brownish-black external side; grey interior; poor condition. The bowl is damaged, modelled in the shape of a rosette, decorated with grooves and stamped with a floral motif in the lower part; the shank has a faceted appearance and is damaged and decorated with various geometric patterns (circles, dots) and a deep groove marking the transition to the shank end; the shank end is decorated with grooves which gives it the appearance of a rosette; modelled in turban shape. Sizes: 5.90 cm long; 0.30 cm thick; 1.50 cm ø shank; 2.00 cm ø shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 59; type Gașpar II; Kopeczny, Dincă III; Craiovan III. (Pl. 4/4).

Parallels: in Romania at Timișoara⁴³ and Babadag⁴⁴; in Hungary at Szekszárd - (Jeni Palánk)⁴⁵.

12. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete reduction firing; no visible traces of use inside. Black external surface; black interior; poor condition. The bowl is damaged, decorated in the lower part with grooves in the form of a rosette as well as with two lines made with the toothed wheel which marks the shank; the shank, damaged, is also decorated with toothed wheel; missing shank end. Sizes: 4.15 cm long; 0.40 cm thick; 2.95 cm ø bowl; 1.70 cm ø shank. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 25; type Gașpar II.1; Kopeczny, Dincă III.1; Craiovan III.1. (Pl. 4/5)

Parallels: in Hungary at Barcs⁴⁶.

13. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; no visible traces of use inside. White external side; white interior; good condition. The bowl is damaged, decorated with the toothed wheel; stamped on the decorative "keel" with an abstract pattern in the shape of letter Y; the shank is decorated with the toothed wheel in the form of three successive lines, one of which marks the transition from the shank to the shank end; the shank end is decorated with coarse grooves which gives it a stellar appearance. Sizes: 5.80 cm long; 0.30 cm thick; 2.40 cm ø bowl; 1.50 cm ø shank; 2.30 cm ø shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 15; type Gașpar II.1; Kopeczny, Dincă III.1; Craiovan III.1. (Pl. 4/6).

Parallels: in Hungary at Buda⁴⁷ and Eger⁴⁸.

14. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; no visible traces of use inside. Yellowish-grey external side; grey interior; poor condition. The bowl is largely missing, being decorated in the lower part with seven stamped motifs in the form of a floral motif; the shank is decorated with two crudely made grooves with the aid of the toothed wheel; the shank end is decorated with a groove made by the toothed wheel. Sizes: 5.10 cm long; 0.60 cm thick; 1.70 cm ø shank; 2.10 cm ø shank end. Findspot: S1/CX11, 2022; Gașpar type II.1; Kopeczny, Dincă III.1; Craiovan III.1. (Pl. 4/7).

Parallels: in Romania at Timișoara⁴⁹ and in Serbia at Belgrade⁵⁰.

³⁶ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 187-188, cat. 73-76; Gașpar 2016, 275, fig. 11/25; Craiovan 2017, 167, cat. 30.

³⁷ Marta 2013, 291, Pl. XVIII/1.

³⁸ Kondorosy 2007, 276, kép. 4, B96-99; Tomka 2010, 6, fig. 4/5; Kondorosy 2021b, 165, Tab. II/B246.

³⁹ Varga 2010, 27, fig. 4/6-7.

⁴⁰ Gaál 2010, 40, fig. 3/28-30.

⁴¹ Kovács 1991, 358, Pl. VII/7.

⁴² Kondorosy 2021a, 196, tab 2, Sz287, Sz302.

⁴³ Craiovan 2017, 170, cat. 47; 51.

⁴⁴ Costea *et al.* 2007, 355, Pl. VII/6.

⁴⁵ Gaál 2010, 42, fig. 4/52; 49, fig. 6/83.

⁴⁶ Kovács, Márton 2014, 244, kép. 3/7.

⁴⁷ Kondorosy 2007, 277, kép. 5, B114.

⁴⁸ Varga 2010, 23, fig. 2/9.

⁴⁹ Rădulescu *et al.* 2008, 154, Pl. V/6.

⁵⁰ Bikić 2012, 3, fig. 2/5.

15. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; extensive use marks on the interior. Whitish outer surface; brownish-black interior; good condition. The bowl is damaged, decorated with two grooves made with a toothed wheel and stamped on the upper part with abstract motifs in the shape of letter X; the shank, bulging in the lower part, is decorated with a wheel-made groove marking the transition to the shank end; the shank end, in the form of a turban, is decorated with two grooves made with a toothed wheel - one in the area of the maximum diameter and one towards the rim of the shank end. Sizes: 6.30 cm long; 0.40 cm thick; 2.40 cm \varnothing bowl; 1.65 cm \varnothing shank; 2.30 cm \varnothing shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 31; type Gașpar II.1; Kopeczny, Dincă III.1; Craiovan III.1. (Pl. 5/1).
Parallels: in Romania at Timișoara⁵¹ and Deva⁵²; in Hungary at Szekszárd - (Jeni Palánk)⁵³, Szekszárd (str. Vörösmarty)⁵⁴, Barcs⁵⁵.
16. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; with extensive use marks visible on the interior, the outer surface of the bowl is blackened. Grey external side; blackish-grey interior; good condition. The bowl is damaged, decorated with vegetal motifs (leaves) stamped in the lower part of the head; the shank is plain, decorated with an excised belt; the shank end is decorated with stamped vegetal motifs; shaped as a turban. Sizes: 5.90 cm long; 0.30 cm thick; 2.10 cm \varnothing bowl; 1.50 cm \varnothing shank; 2.45 cm \varnothing shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 31; type Gașpar II.1; Kopeczny, Dincă III.1; Craiovan III.1. (Pl. 5/2).
Parallels: The same as in item number 15.
17. Undecorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; with extensive use marks on the inside. Greyish-white external side; blackish interior; poor condition. The bowl is damaged, plain; the shank is plain and the shank end is plain, shaped like a turban. Sizes: 5.20 cm long; 0.40 cm thick; 2.20 cm \varnothing bowl; 1.25 cm \varnothing shank; 1.95 cm \varnothing shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 42; type Gașpar II.5.b; Kopeczny, Dincă V; Craiovan V. (Pl. 5/3).
Parallels: in Romania at: Timișoara⁵⁶, Deva⁵⁷, Hârșova⁵⁸, Babadag⁵⁹; in Hungary at Szeged⁶⁰; in Serbia at Belgrad⁶¹.
18. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; no visible traces of use inside. White external surface; white interior; good condition. The bowl is damaged, decorated in the lower part with stamped patterns in the shape of fish scales with a central rhomboid extremity; the shank is decorated with a fine groove executed by a toothed wheel to mark the transition to the shank end; the shank end is decorated with small rhomboid indentations and has the shape of a turban. Sizes: 4.55 cm long; 0.25 cm thick; 2.10 cm \varnothing bowl; 1.20 cm \varnothing shank; 1.70 cm \varnothing shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 87; type Gașpar II.1; Kopeczny, Dincă III.1; Craiovan III.1. (Pl. 5/4).
Parallels: in Romania at Timișoara⁶².
19. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; no visible traces of use inside. White external surface; white interior; poor condition. The bowl is missing; the shank is missing; the shank end is decorated with two grooves made with a toothed wheel and is shaped like a turban. Sizes: 2.10 cm long; 0.30 cm thick; \varnothing shank; 2.20 cm \varnothing shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 25; type Gașpar II.1; Kopeczny, Dincă III.1; Craiovan III.1. (Pl. 5/5).
Parallels: in Romania at Timișoara⁶³; in Hungary at Szeged⁶⁴.
20. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; with extensive traces of use inside. Whitish external surface; blackish-grey interior; poor condition. The bowl is decorated with simple excised belt, groove made by toothed wheel and two floral motifs placed symmetrically on the head sides; the shank is missing; the shank end is missing. Sizes: 2.00 cm long; 0.25 cm thick; 2.00 cm \varnothing bowl; \varnothing 1.40 in the junction area with the bowl. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 31; type Gașpar II.1; Kopeczny, Dincă III.1; Craiovan III.1. (Pl. 5/6).
Parallels: in Hungary at Nagykanizsa⁶⁵.

⁵¹ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 184, cat. 52; Gașpar 2016, 273, fig. 9/12.

⁵² Codrea 2022, 255, Pl. 3/D6, 18.

⁵³ Gaál 2010, 45, fig. 5/75.

⁵⁴ Gaál 2010, 49, fig. 6/81.

⁵⁵ Kovács, Márton 2014, 242, kép. 1/1; 245, kép. 4/1.

⁵⁶ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 187, cat. 71; Flutur *et al.* 2014, 249, Pl. XI/3; Gașpar 2016, 276, fig. 12/27 (in shape only, otherwise the quoted item has no kaolin in the fabric).

⁵⁷ Codrea 2022, 261-262, Pl. 7-8/D138, 139, 140.

⁵⁸ Bilavski 2017, 240, Pl. IV/8.

⁵⁹ Costea *et al.* 2007, 351, Pl. III/3-4.

⁶⁰ Kondorosy 2008, 361, tab. V/Sz100, 101; Kondorosy 2021a, 199, tab 5, Sz424, 425, 426.

⁶¹ Bikić 2012, 5, fig. 4/22.

⁶² Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 185, cat. 55; Flutur *et al.* 2014, 249, Pl. XI/3; Gașpar 2016, 272, fig. 8/11; Gașpar 2018, 144, fig. 8/5a-c.

⁶³ Kopeczny, Dincă 2012, 187, cat. 71.

⁶⁴ Kondorosy 2021a, 197, tab 3, Sz326.

⁶⁵ Kovács 2004, 131, kép. 3/15.

21. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; no visible traces of use inside. Green external side; white interior; good condition. The bowl is damaged; the shank is decorated with three subtle grooves; the shank end is plain and turban-shaped. Interior glaze: without glaze; outer glazing: coated in green glaze. Sizes: 5.00 cm long; 0.50 cm thick; 1.45 cm \emptyset shank; 2.10 cm \emptyset shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 86; type Gașpar II.3.b; Kopeczny, Dincă IV; Craiovan IV. (Pl. 5/7).
Parallels: in Romania at Oradea⁶⁶.
22. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; no visible traces of use inside. Green external surface; white interior; good condition. The bowl is damaged - the upper part (rim) is missing and the lower part is modelled as a rosette; the shank is plain; the shank end is decorated with oblique grooves. Inner glaze: without glaze; outer glaze: green, lead-containing. Sizes: 5.40 cm long; 0.50 cm thick; 2.30 cm \emptyset bowl; 1.45 cm \emptyset shank; 2.15 cm \emptyset shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 86; type Gașpar II.3.b; Kopeczny, Dincă IV; Craiovan IV. (Pl. 6/1).
Parallels: in Hungary at Nagykanizsa⁶⁷, Szekszárd - (Jeni Palánk)⁶⁸.
23. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; with visible use marks on the inside. Green external side; green/black interior; very good condition. The bowl is decorated with Y-shaped indentations; the shank is decorated with indentations of the same type; the shank end is decorated in a similar way to the shank or the bowl. Inner glaze: partly covered with green glaze; outer glaze: green. Sizes: 4.50 cm long; 0.35 cm thick; 2.20 cm \emptyset bowl; 1.30 cm \emptyset shank; 2.10 cm \emptyset shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 86; type Gașpar II.3.b; Kopeczny, Dincă IV; Craiovan IV. (Pl. 6/2).
Parallels: in Hungary at Szekszárd - (Jeni Palánk)⁶⁹.
24. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; no visible traces of use inside. Brownish-yellow outer surface; whitish interior; good condition. The bowl is damaged, modelled in the form of a rosette with the aim of imitating a floral pattern; the shank is simple, decorated with an excised belt which marks the transition from the shank to shank's end; the shank end is plain, in the form of a turban. Inner glaze: without glaze; outer glaze: yellow glaze applied directly over the pottery fabric. Sizes: 4.95 cm long; 0.30 cm thick; 2.10 cm \emptyset bowl; 1.25 cm \emptyset shank; 2.00 cm \emptyset shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 13; type Gașpar II.3.b; Kopeczny, Dincă IV; Craiovan IV. (Pl. 6/3).
Parallels: in Romania at Timișoara⁷⁰; in Hungary at: Eger⁷¹, Szekszárd - (Jeni Palánk)⁷², Baja⁷³.
25. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; with slight use marks on the interior. Yellowish-green external side; blackish interior; poor condition. The bowl is decorated with grooves and geometric motifs made coarsely, covered with glaze; the lower part is disc-shaped, modelled in the shape of a rosette; the shank is missing; the shank end is missing. Interior glaze: partially covered in the border area; external glaze: yellow and green glaze coating directly on the fabric surface. Sizes: 3.15 cm long; 0.40 cm thick; 2.30 cm \emptyset bowl; 1.60 cm \emptyset shank in the junction area with bowl. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 25; type Gosspar II.3.b; Kopeczny, Dincă IV; Craiovan IV. (Pl. 6/4).
Parallels: in Romania at Timișoara⁷⁴; in Hungary at Nagykanizsa⁷⁵, Szekszárd - (Jeni Palánk)⁷⁶, Buda⁷⁷.
26. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; no visible traces of use inside. Brownish-yellow outer surface; whitish interior; poor condition. The bowl is decorated with geometric and floral motifs on the lower part; the shank is missing; the shank end is missing. Inner glaze: partially in the lip area; outer glaze: crudely coated with yellow glaze directly over the pottery fabric. Sizes: 2.00 cm long; 0.40 cm thick; 2.40 cm \emptyset bowl; 1.35 in the junction area with bowl \emptyset shank. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 31; type Gașpar II.3.b; Kopeczny, Dincă IV; Craiovan IV. (Pl. 6/5).
Parallels: in Romania at Timișoara⁷⁸; in Hungary at Buda⁷⁹.
27. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; no visible use marks on the interior. Yellow external side; whitish interior; poor condition. The bowl is missing; the shank is plain, covered with

⁶⁶ Marta 2013, 291, Pl. XVIII/2.

⁶⁷ Kovács 2004, 129, kép. 1/2.

⁶⁸ Gaál 2010, 45, fig. 5/68.

⁶⁹ Gaál 2010, 42, fig. 4/44, 46-47.

⁷⁰ Gașpar 2016, 275, fig. 11/21.

⁷¹ Varga 2010, 25, fig. 3/1.

⁷² Gaál 2010, 42, fig. 4/59.

⁷³ Kovács 2006, 289, kép. 12/3.

⁷⁴ Craiovan 2017, 167, cat. 25, 27.

⁷⁵ Kovács 2004, 131, kép. 3/13.

⁷⁶ Gaál 2010, 45, fig. 5/63, 67.

⁷⁷ Kondorosy 2007, 274, kép. 2, B21.

⁷⁸ Craiovan 2017, 166, cat. 24.

⁷⁹ Kondorosy 2007, 277, kép. 5, B106.

yellowish glaze; the shank end is decorated, modelled in the shape of a rosette. Interior glazing: without glaze; external glazing: all surfaces are coated with yellow glaze. Sizes: 3.50 cm long; 0.70 cm thick; 1.40 cm ø shank. Findspot: S1/2022, CX 11; type Gașpar II.3.c; Kopeczny, Dincă IV; Craiovan IV. (Pl. 6/6).

Parallels: in Romania at Timișoara⁸⁰; in Hungary at Barcs⁸¹, Szeged⁸².

28. Decorated clay tobacco pipe, mould-pressed; complete oxidised firing; with traces of use to the interior. Orange external surface; orange-black interior; good condition. The bowl is damaged, decorated with geometric motifs; the shank, very short, is decorated with several grooves marking the junction with the bowl; the shank end is damaged and likely had the shape of a turban. Sizes: 4.40 cm long; 0.40 cm thick; 2.30 cm ø bowl; 1.80 cm ø shank; 2.20 cm ø shank end. Findspot: S1/2022, section through foundation CX 5, the item belonging to the culture layer; type Gașpar III. (Pl. 6/7).

Parallels: in Romania at: Timișoara⁸³, Gheorgheni⁸⁴, Oradea⁸⁵, Deva⁸⁶; in Hungary at: Eger⁸⁷, Buda⁸⁸, Szeged⁸⁹; in Serbia at Petrovaradin⁹⁰.

Discussion and conclusions

When examining the features of tobacco pipes in detail, we observed that, beyond their typological variety, red clay tobacco pipes dominated. These accounted for ten out of the twenty-eight specimens when both engobed and non-engobed examples were included. White clay tobacco pipes with kaolin in the fabric closely followed, and these were more intricately decorated compared to the red clay pipes, with adornments extending beyond just the shank end. The use of kaolin in the fabric was a common feature, appearing in glazed tobacco pipes as well, along with oxidized firing.

Another noteworthy aspect is the context of the finds. Out of the ninety-five features that could be attributed to the Ottoman period, only thirteen contained tobacco pipes, suggesting that they were relatively infrequent. Four of these exemplars were found in CX 31, which was a hut. However, all of them were identified in the filling of the hut and not at floor level. Based on recorded data, the entire excavated area suggests a general dismantling, so it's possible that the material was disturbed during the demolition of the house. One more example was found in a storage pit, while the rest were discovered in waste pits, with a maximum of three in the same pit, but usually just one specimen. A pipe (Catalog No. 28) from the cultural layer was discovered near the foundation of a barracks building, which cut through the Ottoman habitation level.

Although the collection of clay tobacco pipes is not extensive, the catalog demonstrates that the finds cover a significant portion of the typological variety established to date. Chronologically, neither the items themselves nor the associated materials can narrow down the dating interval beyond what has already been mentioned: namely, the mid-16th to the first half of the 18th century, including the period between the Austrian conquest and the decommissioning of Palanca Mare. The exception may be represented by the Hungarian-type tobacco pipe (Plate 6/7), as indicated by the parallels mentioned in the catalog (see Catalog No. 28), which also appeared in contexts from the second half of the 18th century. However, based on its position within the cultural layer, it may be linked to the end of the settlement in this part of Palanca Mare.

As for the smokers, it is known that Palanca Mare was not intended for high-ranking individuals, so it can be inferred that smoking was accessible to people of modest means. The discovered exemplars do not appear to be luxury items, except perhaps the black clay tobacco pipe No. 11 (Plate 4/4), whose analogues bear inscriptions. However, this example is an exception; otherwise, the geometric and floral decoration stands out in the context of this collection of tobacco pipes. The publication of

⁸⁰ Gașpar 2016, 274, fig. 10/18; Craiovan 2017, 167, cat. 25, 27.

⁸¹ Kovács, Márton 2014, 244, kép. 3/9.

⁸² Kondorosy 2008, 361, tab. V/Sz116.

⁸³ Tanase, Mare 2007, 161, Fig. 6/A.

⁸⁴ Demjén 2018, 231, cat. 26; 234, cat. 39; 235, cat. 47; 241, cat. 82; 243, cat. 92.

⁸⁵ Marta 2013, 291, Pl. XVIII/2.

⁸⁶ Codrea 2022, 274-275, Pl. 40-21 / D380-393.

⁸⁷ Varga 2010, 29, fig. 5/6.

⁸⁸ Kondorosy 2007, 279, kép. 7, B181.

⁸⁹ Kondorosy 2021a, 204, tab 10, Sz610.

⁹⁰ Gačić 2010, 124, fig. 4/12.

additional finds of clay tobacco pipes from Ottoman Timișoara and other nearby sites will allow for more elaborate and reliable conclusions, especially at a statistical level.

Silviu Iliuță

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

Mihai Dunca

West University of Timișoara
Timișoara, RO
mihaidunca2013@gmail.com

REFERENCES

- Bikić 2012 V. Bikić, *Tobacco pipes from the Belgrade Fortress: context and chronology*. *Journal of the Académie Internationale de la Pipe*, vol. 5. Liverpool 2012, 1-8.
- Călători străini 1976 *Călători străini despre Țările Române*, vol VI, partea a-II-a, *Evliya Celebi*. Bucharest 1976.
- Codrea 2022 I. C. Codrea, *Obiceiul fumatului în Transilvania (secolele XVII-XIX) – Pipele descoperite în cetatea Deva*. Cluj-Napoca 2022.
- Costea et al. 2007 I. Costea, A. Stănică, A. Ignat, *Pipe de lut descoperite la Babadag*. Peuce, S.N., V, 2007, 335-362.
- Craiovan 2017 B. A. Craiovan, *Tobacco clay pipes discovered in Libertății square, Timișoara*. *Patrimonium Banaticum*, VII, 2017, 155-172.
- Demjén 2018 A. Damjén, *The Tobacco Pipes Discovered at the Quarantine in Pricske (Harghita County)*. *Ziridava*. *Studia Archaeologica* 32, 2018, 221-250.
- Flutur et al. 2014 A. Flutur, A. C. Hamat, D. Tănase, *Cercetările arheologice preventive în cetatea Timișoarei, Str. Lucian Blaga, anul 2014. – Raport preliminar*. *Banatica* 24, 2014, 225-252.
- Gaál 2010 A. Gaál, *Pipes from the time of the Turkish occupation in the collection of Wosinsky Mór Museum*. *Journal of the Académie Internationale de la Pipe*, vol. 3. Liverpool 2010, 33-52.
- Gačić 2010 D. Gačić, *Pipes from Petrovaradin Fortress, Serbia, in the collection of Novi Sad City Museum*. *Journal of the Académie Internationale de la Pipe*, vol. 3. Liverpool 2010, 121-129.
- Gașpar 2016 A. Gașpar, *Obiceiuri cotidiene reflectate arheologic în Timișoara otomană. Observații asupra pipelor de lut*. *Materiale și cercetări arheologice S.N.*, XII, 2016, 259-283.
- Gașpar 2018 A. Gașpar, *Ceramica otomană (secolele XVI-XVII) de la Timișoara, provenită din cercetările arheologice efectuate pe str. L. Blaga (2014)*. In: A. Flutur, D. Tănase, A. C. Hamat (Eds.) *Cercetări arheologice în centrul istoric al Timișoarei – strada Lucian Blaga; campania 2014*. Cluj-Napoca 2018, 101-158.
- Gelichi, Sabbionesi 2014 S. Gelichi, L. Sabbionesi, *Bere e fumare ai confini dell'Impero Caffè e tabacco*. In: G. Bellingeri (Ed.) *Antibari del periodo Otomanio. Ca' Foscari, Venezia e i Balcani*. Venezia 2015, 47-60.
- Gindele, Gașpar 2017 R. Gindele, A. Gașpar, *Timișoara, jud. Timiș, punct: noul sediu al Agenției de Dezvoltare Regională Vest (APRV) de la Timișoara, din strada Gh. Lazărnr. 14*. *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, campania 2016, 2017*, 214-216.
- Gindele et al. 2016 R. Gindele, L. Marta, A. Gașpar, *mun. Timișoara, jud. Timiș, punct: str. Oituz nr.4, „Institutul de Cercetări Avansate de Mediu” (ICAM), Universitatea de Vest din Timișoara*. *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, campania 2015, 2016*, 210-211.

- Griselini 1984 F. Griselini, *Încercare de Istorie politică și naturală a Banatului Timișoarei*. Timișoara 1984.
- Kondorosy 2007 S. Kondorosy, *Cseréppipák a Budai felső vizivárosból*. Budapest Régiségei XLI. Budapest, 2007, 249-280.
- Kondorosy 2008 S. Kondorosy, *A szegedi vár pipái I*. A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyvei: Studia Ethnographicae 6, 2008, 331-364.
- Kondorosy 2010 S. Kondorosy, *Clay pipes in eighteenth-century Hungary*. Journal of the Académie Internationale de la Pipe, vol. 3. Liverpool 2010, 13-19.
- Kondorosy 2021a S. Kondorosy, *A Szegedi vár pipái III*. In: Horváth Ferenc (coord.), *Török és barokk cseréppipák. „...járni csak együtt tudnak” Régészet és néprajz összefüggései*. Szeged 2021, 161-205.
- Kondorosy 2021b S. Kondorosy, *From imperial to local. Clay tobacco pipes in front of the walls of Buda castle*. In: Z. Kopeczny (Ed). *Politics and society in central and south-east Europe – Life under the shadow of the Ottoman Empire’s Expansion (15th – 16th centuries)*, Timișoara, 3-5 October 2019. Cluj-Napoca 2021, 151-168.
- Kopeczny, Dincă 2012 Z. Kopeczny, R. Dincă, *Tobacco clay pipes discovered in the historical center of Timișoara*. Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica 26/1, 2012, 167-190.
- Kovács 1991 G. Kovács, *16th–18th century Hungarian pottery types*. Antaeus communicationes ex instituto archaeologico academiae scientiarum Hungaricae, 19-20 / 1990-1991, 1991, 169-180; 351-361.
- Kovács 2004 G. Kovács, *Cseréppipák a 17-18. Századból*. Budapest Régiségei, XXXVIII, 2004, 121-132.
- Kovács 2006 G. Kovács, *Hódoltság kori leletegyüttes Baja belvárosából*. Communicationes archæologicæ Hungariae, 2006, 275-295.
- Kovács, Rózsás 2014 G. Kovács, M. Rózsás, *Kora újkori cseréppipák a Dráva vidékéről - Egység, regionalitás, kereskedelem*. Archaeologiai Értesítő 139, 2014, 239-259.
- Marta 2013 D. Marta, *Cetatea Oradiei. De la începuturi și până la sfârșitul secolului al XVII-lea*. Oradea 2013.
- Opriș 2007 M. Opriș, *Timișoara. Monografie urbanistică. Vol I. Descoperiri care au impus corectarea istoriei urbanistice a Timișoarei*. Timișoara 2007.
- Ottendorf 2006 H. Ottendorf, *De la Viena la Timișoara, 1663*. bTimișoara 2006.
- Popović, Bikić 2004 M. Popović, V. Bikić, *Kompleks sredyovekovne mitropolije u Beogradu*. Belgrade 2004.
- Rădulescu et al. 2008 A. Rădulescu, D. Tănase, Z. Kopeczny, *Raport preliminar privind cercetările arheologice preventive de la Timișoara – Castelul Huniade 2007*. Banatica 18, 2008, 141-154.
- Stavilă et al. 2021 A. Stavilă, D. Micle, R. Nica, *Timișoara, jud. Timiș, punct: Construire Corp 2 al Liceului Teoretic Nikolaus Lenau pentru Școala Gimnazială Nikolaus Lenau*. Cronică Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, campania 2020, 2021, 530.
- Szentmiklosi, Bălărie 2012 A. Szentmiklosi, A. Bălărie, *Contribuții la cunoașterea evoluției orașului Timișoara la sfârșitul Evului Mediu. Cercetările arheologice preventive din suburbia Palanca Mare*. Analele Banatului, S.N., Arheologie-Istorie XX, 2012, 205-226.
- Tănase, Mare 2007 D. Tănase, M. Mare, *Cercetările arheologice de la Timișoara – str. Eugeniu de Savoia nr. 16 (raport preliminar)*. Materiale și cercetări arheologice, S.N., III, 2007, 153-162.
- Tomka 2010 G. Tomka, *Clay pipes in Hungary from the seventeenth century: ten years on*. Journal of the Académie Internationale de la Pipe, vol. 3. Liverpool 2010, 1-12.
- Varga 2010 E. Varga, *Clay pipes from Eger Castle*. Journal of the Académie Internationale de la Pipe, vol. 3. Liverpool 2010, 21-31.

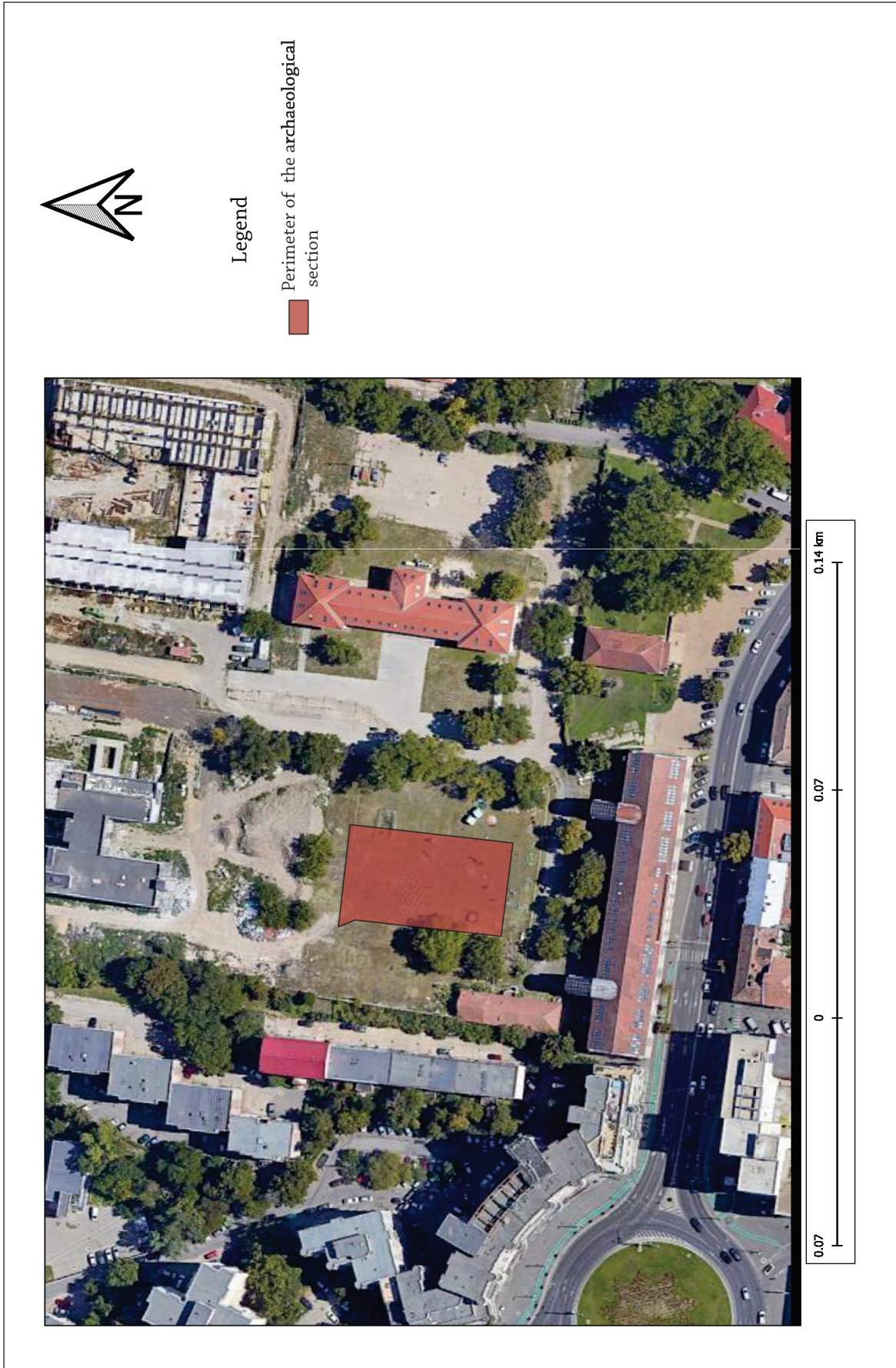


Plate 1. Archaeological excavations carried out on Oituz 4 street.

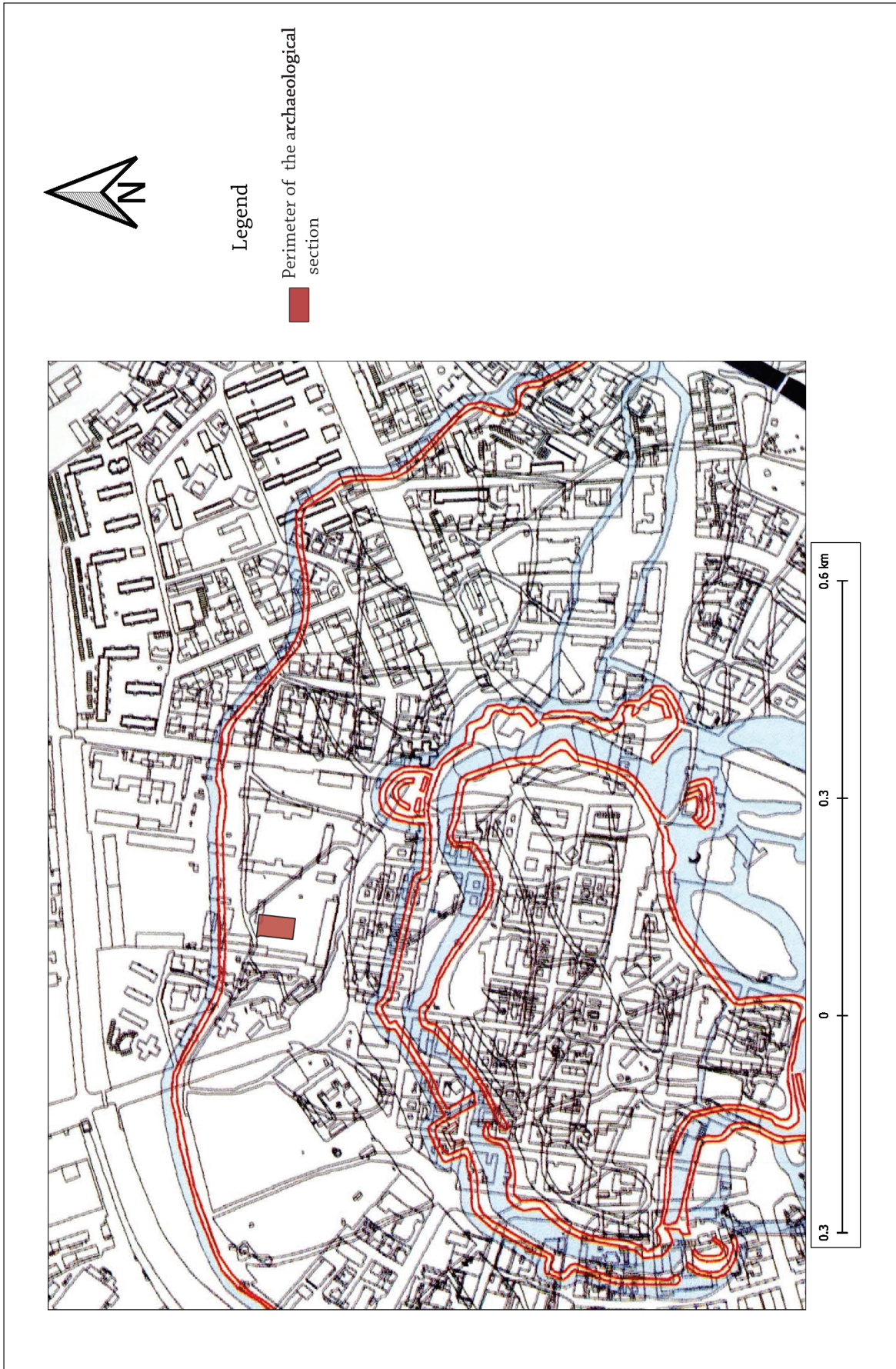


Plate 2. Archaeological excavations carried out on Oituz 4 street overlapped on Perrette's map *apud* Opreș 2007.



Plate 3. Clay tobacco pipes covered in red slip (1-7).



Plate 4. Red tulip-shaped clay tobacco pipes (1-3); black (4-5) and white (6-7) kaolin-clay pipes.

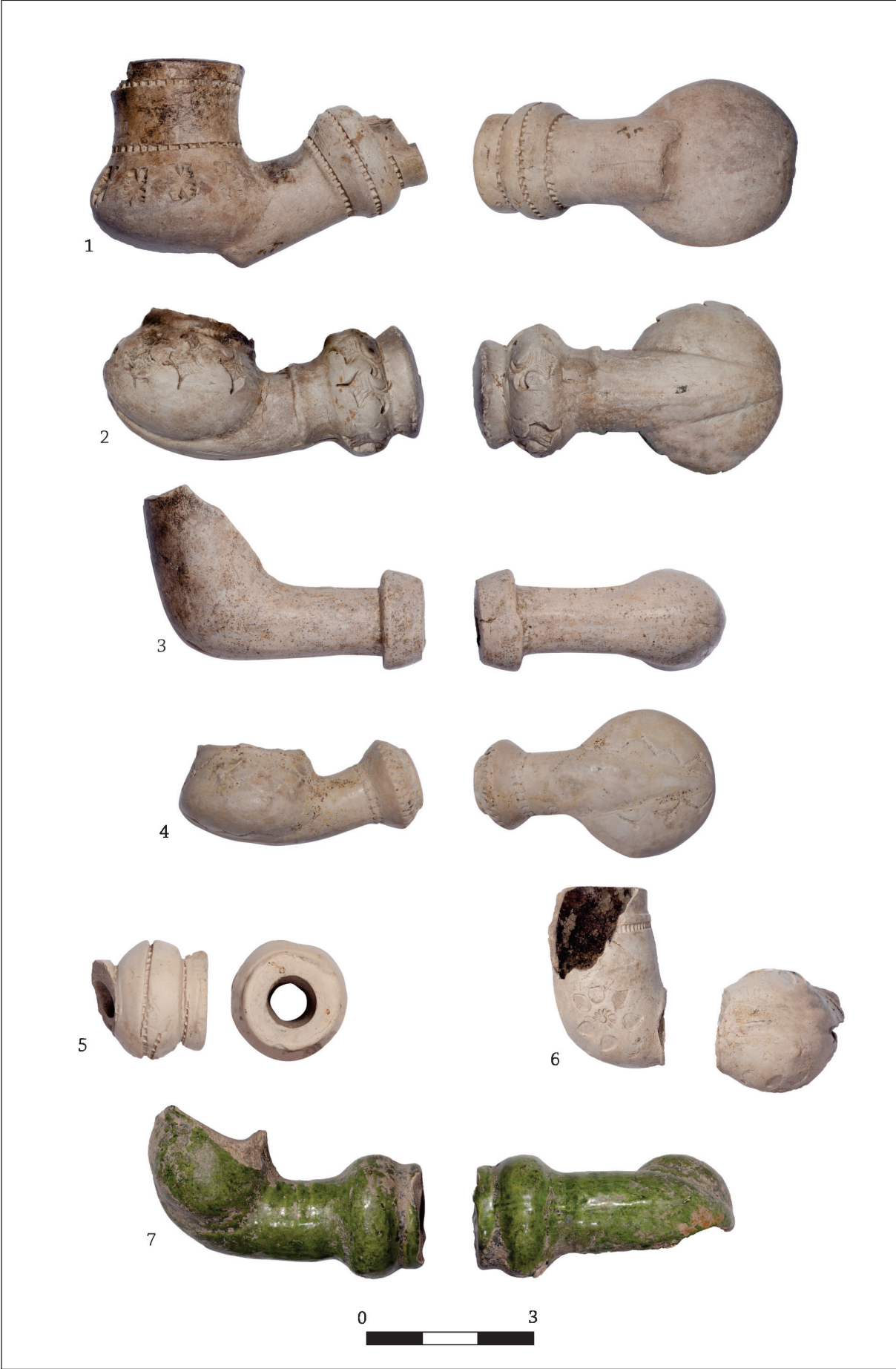


Plate 5. Kaolin-based clay tobacco pipes: unglazed (1-6) and glazed (7).



Plate 6. Glazed kaolin-based clay pipes (1-6); hungarian clay tobacco pipe (7).

