

Tobacco Pipes from Dockyard Creek, Birgu, Malta

by John Wood

Introduction

The navy of the legendary Knights of St. John, Defenders of the Faith, depended on the harbour in Dockyard Creek, where from 1530 they built, moored and serviced their galleys (Figure 1).

The dramatic defence of this tiny bastion and ultimate repulsion of the Ottoman Sultan Suleyman in 1565 was a significant event in European history.

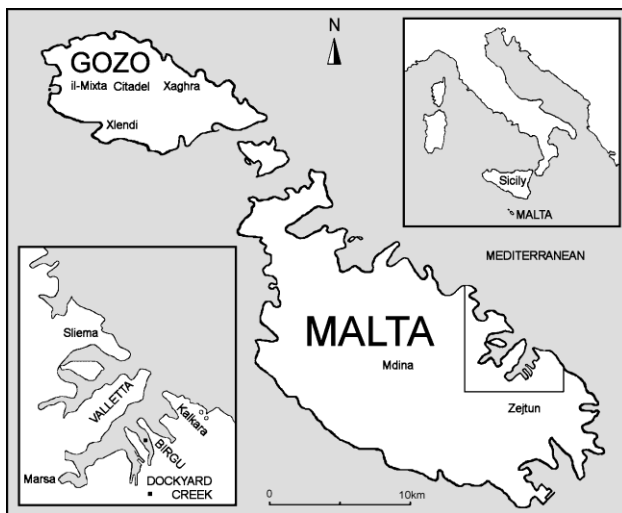


Figure 1: Location map

When tobacco was introduced into the Mediterranean circa 1600 Malta was already a cosmopolitan culture. Not self sufficient in basic, let alone luxury items, the residents relied on imports. The Knights had an alternative supply base in Sicily to support the annual expedition against Muslim corsairs, however they negotiated various periods of truce for trade purposes, mostly with the Barbary States - on condition the Barbary ships would not enter the Malta harbour flying a Turkish flag (Cassar Pullicino 1992).

Attracted to Malta by commercial opportunities sailors, merchants and other petty traders, mainly French, Sicilian, Italian and Greek settled with Maltese brides. Between 1625 and 1650, 32.3 % of marriages in the Porto Salvo parish in Valletta were with foreign grooms (Cassar 1993).

A variety of pleasurable diversions were available to all freemen in the maritime community whether they were residents, sailors, or traders. The government granted licences for the sale of liquor and tobacco. In a French

publication (de Nicolay 1586) there is a reference 'How to recognise prostitutes on several Mediterranean Islands'. An illustration shows a 'Woman of Malta' veiled from head to toe with only her face visible. Her other obvious charms are outlined by the drapery.

The number of slaves in Malta during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was in the region of 2,000-2,500 at any one time, made up of 40-45% Moors, the rest being Turks, Jews or Negroes. Ashore the slave population provided labour for construction and maintenance work; aboard, chained to their oars and unable to move around the vessel they plugged their nostrils with tobacco to avoid the stench of foul bilges and suffered ten or twelve hours of exhausting work. Back on land some slaves worked as water vendors or take-away chefs operating at charcoal stoves on street corners. From the middle of the seventeenth century they so excelled at their skill in brewing coffee that 'the Knights themselves and all other persons of quality' went every morning to the slaves' prison to enjoy the taste of their coffee (Cassar Pullicino 1992).

In 1653 the Inquisitor Federico Borromeo reported that, after being brought to Malta as slaves, some 'strolled along the streets of Valletta under pretext of selling merchandise, spreading among the women and simple-minded persons any kind of superstition, charms, love-remedies and other similar vanities' (Bonnici 1966).

Until the mid nineteenth century Dockyard Creek was the allotted berth for military vessels. It was still being used for that purpose in the first quarter of the twenty-first century when the popularity of cigarettes ousted the fashion for clay pipes.

Moving with the times the proposed construction of a yacht marina in Dockyard Creek at the beginning of the twenty-first century initiated an Archaeological Impact Assessment. The practical outcome of this was a test excavation in March 2002 by a team of diving archaeologists directed by Dr Timothy Gambin (2003). The excavation was carried out in close collaboration with the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage and was also supported by the Department of Classics and Archaeology at the University of Malta.

The smoking related artefacts described here will eventually form part of Dr Gambin's excavation publication.

The Site

Prior to the placing of concrete moorings to facilitate pontoon access to the marina, a trench was excavated 20 metres off the quay in the vicinity of the Palace of the Captain of Galleys. Situated on a gently sloping part of the seabed, approximately 12 metres deep, the excavation penetrated a further 3 metres of silt to mid sixteenth century level using a water dredge. This process yielded 1,083 objects, 78 of which were tobacco pipe fragments. The latter have been desalinated, dried and stored at the Maritime Museum in the dockyard complex. A selection

of objects from the excavation is currently displayed at the Malta Maritime Museum in Birgu.

Discussion

Two places in Malta, Mdina and Zejtun, have been associated with the production of clay pipes, albeit on a modest scale. Local potters engaged in the business of producing domestic ware would occasionally make a pipe to order. In the Marsa harbour area there was a pipe factory, the former *British Empire Pipe Company*, which used briar and olive wood for their products. This company, now known as *Briar Pipe Works Limited* is still in production. The directors say clay pipes were probably imported.

No doubt Maltese from all walks of life found solace in tobacco. A number of fragments have been found in association with domestic bric-à-brac and refuse and in a variety of places such as Mdina, the Citadel (Gozo) and Palazzo Bonnici, Sliema. A terracotta fragment of tobacco pipe, shank and broken bowl, was found on the roof of an abandoned farmhouse at Is-Srug, Gozo. Its lichen covered state indicated that it, and a number of other shards, had been abandoned for some time. This practice of hoarding broken domestic pottery goes back at least to medieval times and was described by Francesco Laparelli in 1566. For a more up to date account see Jaccarini (1998) 'Traditionally, rooftops and terraces were waterproofed with a special mixture of *deffun* – small pieces of broken earthenware pots, powdered earthenware, lime and water made up into a paste – which was laid evenly over the *torba* layer (earth and stone chippings mixed) to a thickness of about 0.95cm, keeping a slight fall to allow rain water to run off in one direction'. Locally quarried earthenware pounders were called *deffuna*. The description goes on to say 'Waterproofing was customarily a woman's job. For this she used a semicircular length of wood with a handle, rhythmically beating and tapping the *deffun* mixture to extrude the excess water. Repeated sprinkling of the fine *deffun* dust gradually dried it up, and when all the water had been removed, the surface was smoothed with a trowel, working backwards bit by bit in strips until a fine glazed terracotta-colour finish was produced. Finally damp straw or seaweed was left covering the roof surface for about a fortnight to prevent it from cracking'. This custom is still remembered by an older generation.

Pipe Fragments have also been found in military barracks at the Auberge de Castille in Valletta and Fort Rinella, Kalkara. In Gozo fragments have been found associated with a miller in Xaghra, a farmer in Xlendi and herdsmen at il-Mixta. Even priests were permitted to smoke although only in the privacy their homes.

At face value it might seem that mariners and fishermen were by far the largest user groups. However the preservative qualities of salt water and the soft sedimentary deposits in the creeks do tend to keep ceramics in a better state of preservation than say a ploughed field. Indeed it is so, particularly around the hub of trade, the dockyard and harbours.

The first mention of tobacco and pipes in the Mediterranean occurred in the Dardanelles in 1599 when an English ship exchanged courtesies with part of a Turkish fleet. The Turkish captain demanded a present, 'some tobacco and tobacco pipes ... which in the end he had' (Bent, 1893). English traders were quick to spot the market and were soon selling tobacco to Turks as a cure for disease. People soon discovered the pleasurable effects of smoking and in due course the pleasure seekers became addicts (Birnbaum, 1956).

The Ottoman *chibouks* (*Pipi tal-Qasba*) were originally made from white or pale grey clay, often with long shanks. By the end of the seventeenth century they were usually red or earth coloured clay. Although very few of these pipes have been found in securely dated or stratigraphically secure contexts (Simpson, 1990) some generalities can be quoted. For example, early pipes were comparatively small and increased in size as tobacco became more available and cheaper.

The opening of the stem socket or shank, at first small, less than 1.0 cm. increasingly grew to over 1.5cms and even to 2.0cms in the late nineteenth century. Before the eighteenth century few pipes carried a maker's mark. In the nineteenth century many pipes did (Robinson, 1985). The earliest pipes did not have the keel joint between shank and bowl. This feature began in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. From the late eighteenth through the nineteenth century it was sometimes modified i.e. flattened, squared, enlarged, exaggerated or entirely absorbed. From around 1700, peaking circa 1850, the most fashionable finish in major production centres, such as Istanbul was for red slip (liquid clay) which was applied to the pipe and burnished before being fired. The slip was imported from Lake Van in Anatolia and this type of finish became *de rigeur*. There were production centres in most Ottoman cities – Baghdad, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Istanbul, Jerusalem, Tunis, Varna and Yannitsa (Macedonia), also in France and the Italian republics.

In the mid to late seventeenth century the major exports of tobacco to Malta were from the mainland and islands of Greece (Cutajar, 1987). Smoking was popular in Malta, and in 1673 Grand Master Cottoner made tobacco a taxable commodity. The use of nicotine was therefore an acceptable habit ashore, if not at sea aboard the galleys. The Knights had an ambivalent attitude to their Ottoman opponents. On the one hand a state of war existed and prisoners were taken, frequently for ransom. On the other hand truces were arranged to conduct trade. The import of pipes as well as tobacco, between 1759 and 1800, has already been documented (Debono, 2000). In the nineteenth century the shipping registers in *Il Mediterraneo* and *Lloyd Maltese* particularly mention part cargoes of pipes from Turkey, Egypt, France, Italy and the UK. There was also an unofficial supply. A recent RTK radio programme elicited some interesting information from callers (Lanfranco, 1994). A Mr. Spiteri of Zejtun, an octogenarian in 1994, remembers his grandfather buying red *pipi tal-Qasba* from itinerant

North Africans who used to trade in Malta before World War Two. Another correspondent remembered North African nationals selling attractive pipes in a cream colour.

By the very nature of the bustling harbour site at Dockyard Creek a mixed bag of styles can be expected. There is, however, a marked absence of popular, mid to late nineteenth-century pipes so widespread throughout the Ottoman Empire (Hayes 1980). These are Ottoman 'cup and saucer' type (Hayes V11), the faceted style (Hayes X) and 'lily' shapes (Hayes V111).

In this Dockyard Creek collection two main groups are represented. Those in the larger group have a rounded bowl, straight or flared rim, usually with a keel (Hayes type V and IV) given as seventeenth - eighteenth century, even early nineteenth century. Typical of this class is Figure 5 (BA1/25) of reddish appearance and Figure 17 (BA1/2/25) in grey clay. A similar style of pipe was recovered from HMS Sapphire which sank in Baybolls Harbour, Newfoundland, in 1696 (18 M38 N8-1 RA 13398B) (Proulx, 1979). The Parks Canada report suggests a North African origin, most likely Morocco or Algeria for this pipe. This suggestion appears to be based on the recovery of a large quantity of Mediterranean red earthenware from the wreck. The finds from the Sapphire wreck site ranged in date from circa 1640 to the late nineteenth century but the majority of the finds (78% of the datable English pipes) belonged to the 1696 period.

Given this high percentage and the association of Mediterranean earthenware with the wreck it seems most likely that these pipes do date from 1696 (Bradley, 2003). The smaller pipe fragments such as Figure 40 (BA1/4/83), Figure 42 (BA1/4/104) and Figure 43 (BA1/4/105) may well be from this earlier period. However the style was long in vogue. Pipe smokers were notoriously conservative.

The other major group is the serviceable 'sack shape', noted in 1994 excavations in close proximity to the present site in Dockyard Creek (Wood, 1998). These are fired in various shades of grey clay with heavily gadrooned or ribbed bowls. Four examples, Figures 18, 65, 67 and 68 (BA1/26, BA3/4/193, 219 and 231 respectively), closely match VTR 1994 27, 31, 36, 45, 74 and 102 (Wood 1998). Also in this group Figure 12 (BA1/2/21) and Figure 76 (BA3/4/259) share a characteristic collared shank with VTR 1994 20 and 21 (Wood 1998, 317), from the previous excavation. BA1/4/81-1 (not illustrated), a bowl fragment with very similar impressed decoration to VTR 1994 21 (Wood 1998, 317), is possibly of the same family, probably eighteenth-nineteenth century.

A solitary glazed pipe BA3/4/242 (not illustrated) shares some common characteristics with VTR 1994 32 (Wood 1998, 319) a similarly glazed artefact found in the 1994 Birgu excavation. Both examples have similar terminations to the stem socket.

One curiosity, Figure 29 (BA1/2/51), a pipe bowl

designed to have the stem directly inserted, has several parallels. This type was found extensively on the acropolis of Lesbos, in the north-east Aegean. The Mytilene collection ranges from early seventeenth to mid nineteenth century, although from a disturbed site with no obvious stratigraphy. Because of the three-holed grate Humphrey (1990) describes this Type as a hashish pipe.. Several of these he provisionally dated to the late seventeenth century. A number of similar pipes have also been found at the Marseille quarantine and at Ceuta in Spanish Morocco (Villada Paredes 2000).

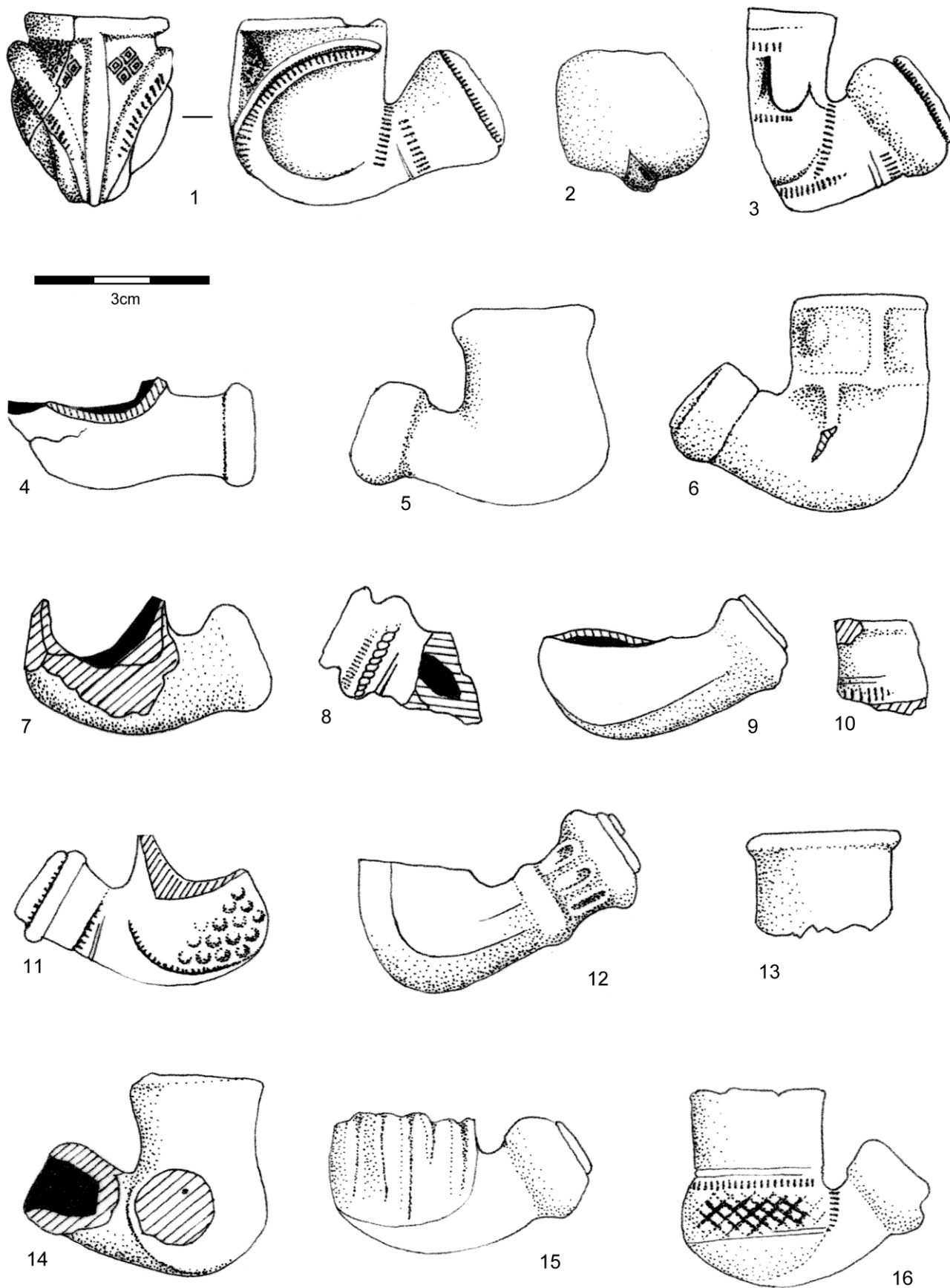
Figure 25 (BA1/3/37) was certainly made in the vicinity of Venice between 1670 and 1750 (Boscolo, 2000). This style of pipe has been found as far afield as Zelovo, Croatia (Bekić, 1999-2000), the Marseille quarantine (Gosse, 2002) and an eighteenth century shipwreck at Omonville-la-rouge, Normandy (Archéologie Sous-Marine. DRASM Nantes 1985). Another pipe made in Holland between 1700 and 1725 came from the Normandy wreck and was the one piece of solid evidence to date the ship at that time.

One pipe Figure 85 (BA4/122) is almost certainly English. The bowl has a long horn like shape, but is thick and chunky. This pattern was known as a 'Miners Pipe' - not that it was specific to miners - it was just one of the many pattern names that was invented in the late nineteenth century. This design appears from the 1860s or 70s onwards, but is very heavy and with traces of a 'flattened oval' stem and mouthpiece. This type of ending only really came in during the 1890s and was especially popular from about 1900-1930. It is one of the styles produced until recently and so it is hard to be sure of an end date. Production dropped off markedly from World War Two, therefore a date in the first part of the twentieth century seems most likely (Higgins, 2002).

Catalogue

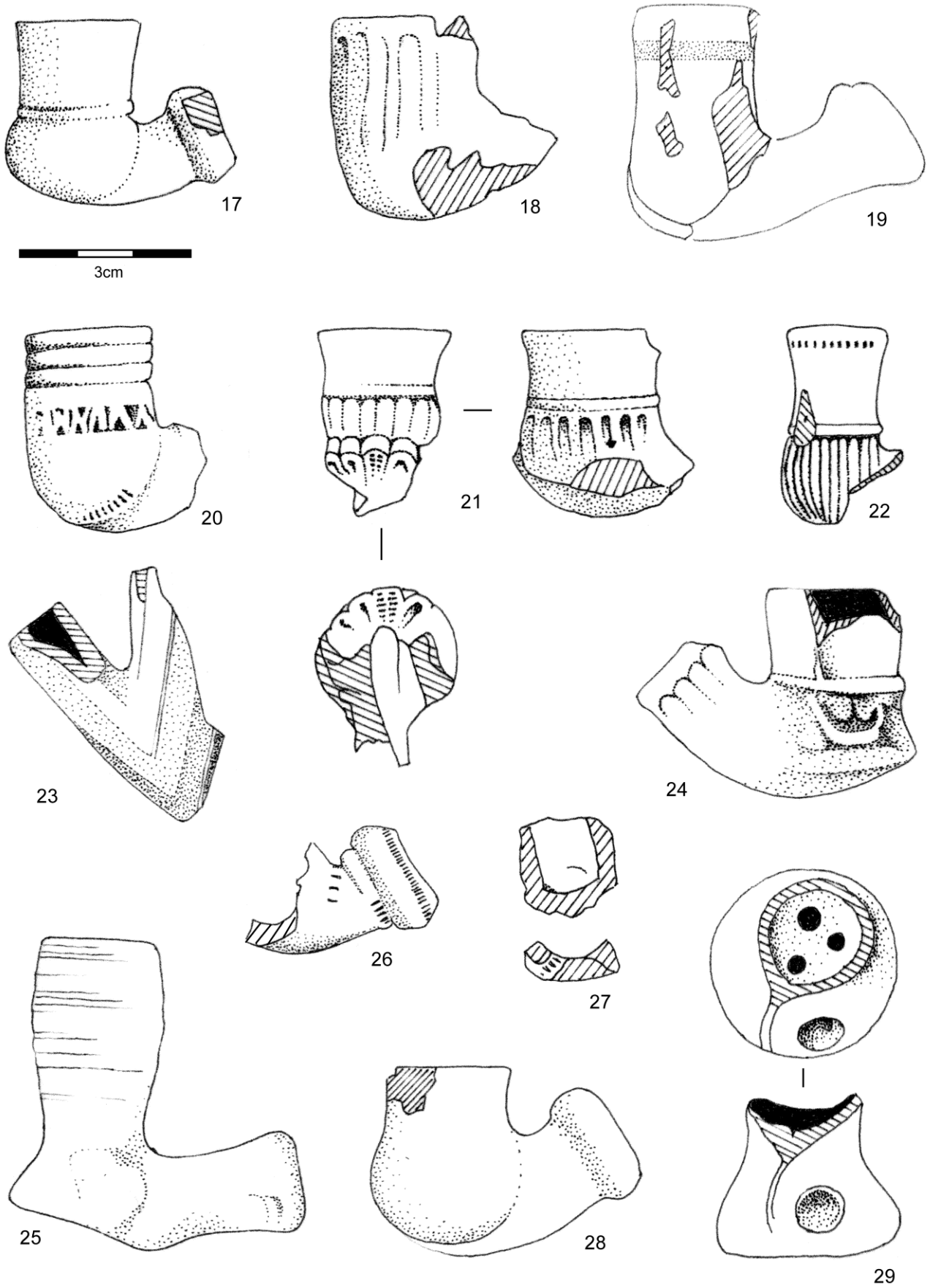
The terminology used to describe these pipes generally follows that established by Robinson (1985). Abbreviations are as follows: D diameter, L length, W width, RD rim diameter. Drawing conventions include the use of hatching to designate broken areas and solid black for interiors. The catalogue number is given in brackets at the end of each entry.

1. Claw pipe. Two pieces. RD 2.6 cm. Shank opening 1.0 cm. Chipped rim. Dark grey clay with lighter slip. The bowl is held in a three toed claw reminiscent of late nineteenth-century English pipes. Rouletted decoration on claws, shank and termination, also saddling bowl and shank. Impressed diamond pattern under the rim on either side of centre claw. (No cat. no.)
2. Unstratified. W 2.15 cm. Fragment from the front of a bowl. Black body. The tip of a keel is evident. (BA/01)
3. Shank opening 1.0 cm. TD 2.25 cm. Shank and rear half of bowl and rim. Buff to pinkish clay. Pendant petals decorating rim with rouletting above and below. Also rouletting on stem socket and termination. (BA/15)



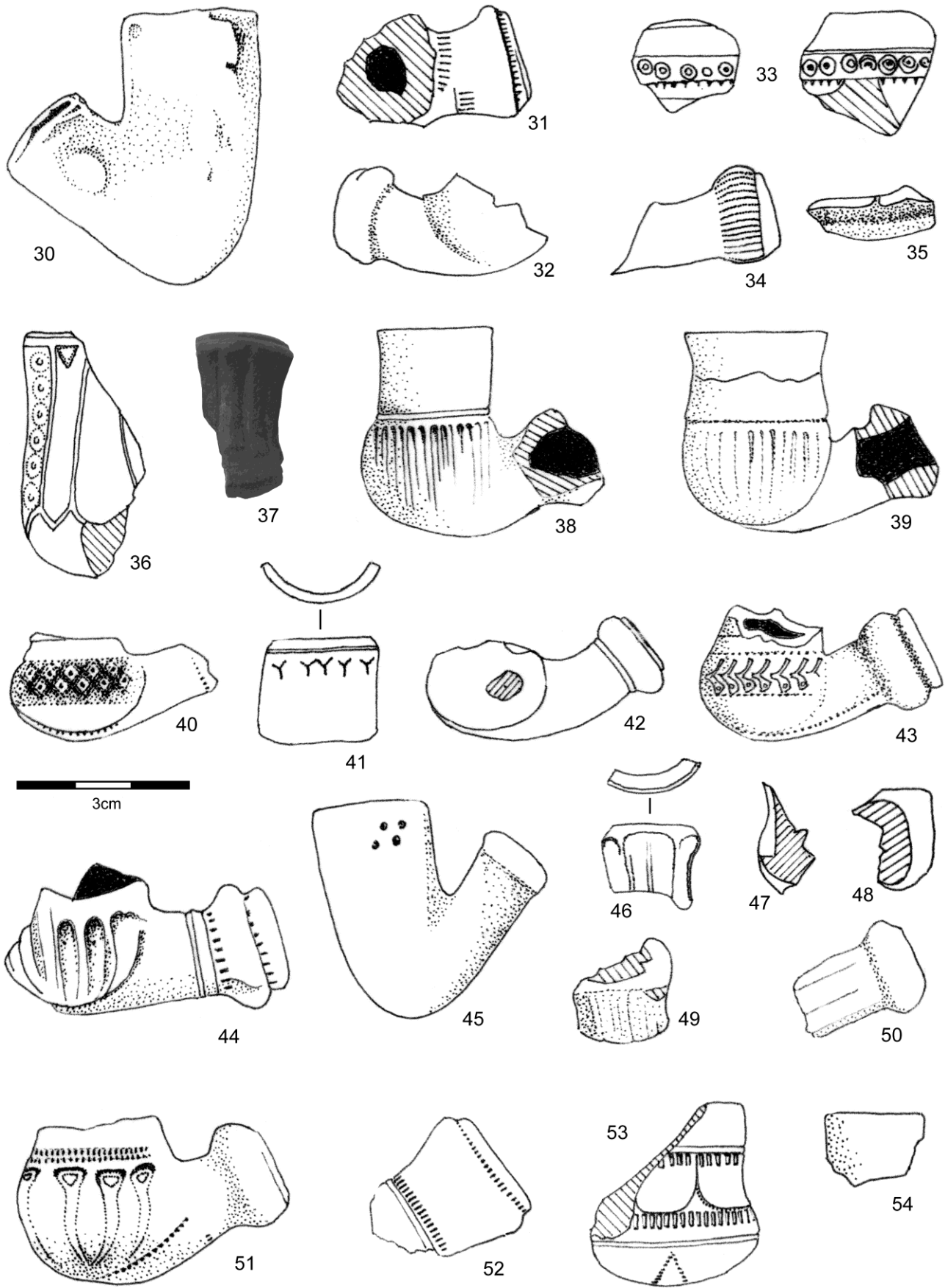
Figures 1—16. Scale 1:1

4. Unstratified. Shank opening 1.0 cm. TD 1.85 cm. A fragment of shank with most of bowl and rim missing. Coarse gritty brown clay. Crude attempt to fashion the bulky keel. (BA/24)
5. Unstratified. Shank opening 0.8 cm. L 4.6 cm. Left half of rim and a portion of bowl missing. Crudely made keel. Grey clay with dull black finish. Undecorated. (BA/25)
6. Shank opening 1.0 cm. RD 2.4 cm. About 20% of left hand rim missing. Mould made, sack shape. Black fabric. Abraded panel decoration from rim to stem. (BA/26X)
7. Shank opening 0.9 cm. L 4.4 cm. A fragment of shank with rim and much of bowl missing. Grey clay with black surface. (BA1/3/2)
8. Shank opening 0.8 cm. TD 2.0 cm. Fragment of stem socket. Dull pinkish beige fabric. Abraded ropework design around termination. (BA1/10)
9. Shank opening 0.9 cm. L 4.4 cm. Shank and bowl fragment. Rim missing. Rusty orange fabric. Mould made. (BA1/4/11-1)
10. W 1.6 cm. Fragment, possibly a rim shard. Greyish yellow clay. Two incised lines above a band of horizontal rouletting. (BA1/4/11-2)
11. Shank opening 1.0 cm. L 4.5 cm. Bowl and shank fragment. Practically all the rim missing. Grey clay with traces of buff slip. Rouletting around shank, termination and between bowl and keel. Two incised lines in parallel near the rouletted shank. The bowl has a grape like pattern of raised hemispheres. (BA1/2/20)
12. Shank opening 0.9 cm. TD 1.95 cm. Bowl and shank. Rim missing. Grey clay with black finish. A raised ring circles the shank. Between the ring and stem socket are oval facets. Below the ring incised lines follow shape of the bowl. (BA1/2/21)
13. RD 2.75 cm. Internal D 1.8 cm. Rim fragment. Dull black fabric. Pronounced lip around rim top. (BA1/2/22)
14. L 4.3 cm. One third of left hand rim missing, also large piece of right hand shank. Right hand bowl chipped. Keel. Mid grey body with dark grey surface. Undecorated. (BA1/2/23)
15. Shank opening 1.0 cm. L 4.7 cm. Shank, keel and bowl. Rim missing. Dark grey body with patches of shiny surface, particularly a band around the shank near termination. Incised grooves defining bowl to keel joint. Gadrooned bowl. (BA1/2/24)
16. Waist D 2.3 cm. Rim slightly chipped and half the shank missing. Keel. Pinkish beige clay. Bowl has incised lines under impressed horizontal diamonds and double incised lines over rouletting at the waist. (BA1/25)
17. Shank opening 0.8 cm. RD 2.3 cm. L 4.2 cm. Rim, bowl and keel. The bowl is chipped as is most of the termination. Grey body, possibly black glazed. The abraded bowl shows signs of gadrooning. (BA1/2/25)
18. L 4.0 cm. Sack shaped bowl. Both rim and bowl damaged. Shank missing. Dull black fabric. Worn gadrooned pattern on bowl. (BA1/26)
19. RD 2.4cm. Bowl with keel and flared rim. The fragment has several chips. The missing shank (BA1/32) was retrieved and photographed *in situ*. Buff clay with grey interior under black slip. A black band of paint appears to have been applied around the rim. Shank fragment, TD 2.2 cm., damaged on keel and stepped termination. Buff clay with grey interior under black slip. (Bowl: BA1/49; Shank BA1/32).
20. RD 2.3 cm. Rim, bowl and keel. Most of shank missing. Dark beige clay. The three impressed bands around rim and impressed dogtooth pattern at the waist all show signs of a silvery black glaze. Rouletted pattern under the bowl. (BA1/4/32)
21. RD 2.4 cm. Rim and bowl and keel, all damaged. Missing the shank. Dull black clay. The bowl is gadrooned under an incised waistband. Keel is modified to end in a fan shape with rouletted spines. (BA1/4/33-1)
22. RD 1.8 cm. Rim and bowl, the waist band is chipped and the entire shank missing. Dark grey clay, burnished. Rim rouletted under the lip. Gadrooned bowl. (BA1/4/33-2)
23. Shank opening 0.8 cm. Minimum shank D 1.2 cm. Shank and bowl, both damaged. Clay body looks like stoneware dipped in black slip. Bowl and shank have a sharply faceted surface. (BA1/4/34)
24. Shank opening 1.0 cm. Waist D 2.45 cm. Rim, bowl and shank. The rim, partially missing, is slightly flared. The shank is damaged at its termination. Overall shape resembles a Middle Eastern disc based pipe. Grey clay. The bowl has swag like decoration. Stem end fluted. (BA1/2/37)
25. Shank opening 0.9 cm. TD 1.8 cm. Thrown rim in distinctive Venetian style. Internal three-holed grate at waist level. Thumbnail indentation under the heel. Pale buff body which appears covered in a metallic looking glaze. 1670-1750. (BA1/3/37)
26. Shank fragment. TD 2.1 cm. Badly damaged. Dusty light grey clay. Rouletted over top of shank and around Stepped terminus. (BA1/4/37-1)
27. W 1.2 cm. Fragment of coarse grey ware with biscuit coloured inclusions. Traces of rouletting and marks where a tool has been pushed into soft clay. (BA1/4/37-2)
28. Shank opening 1.1 cm. TD 2.2 cm. Rim, rounded bowl with keel and shank. Approximately half the rim

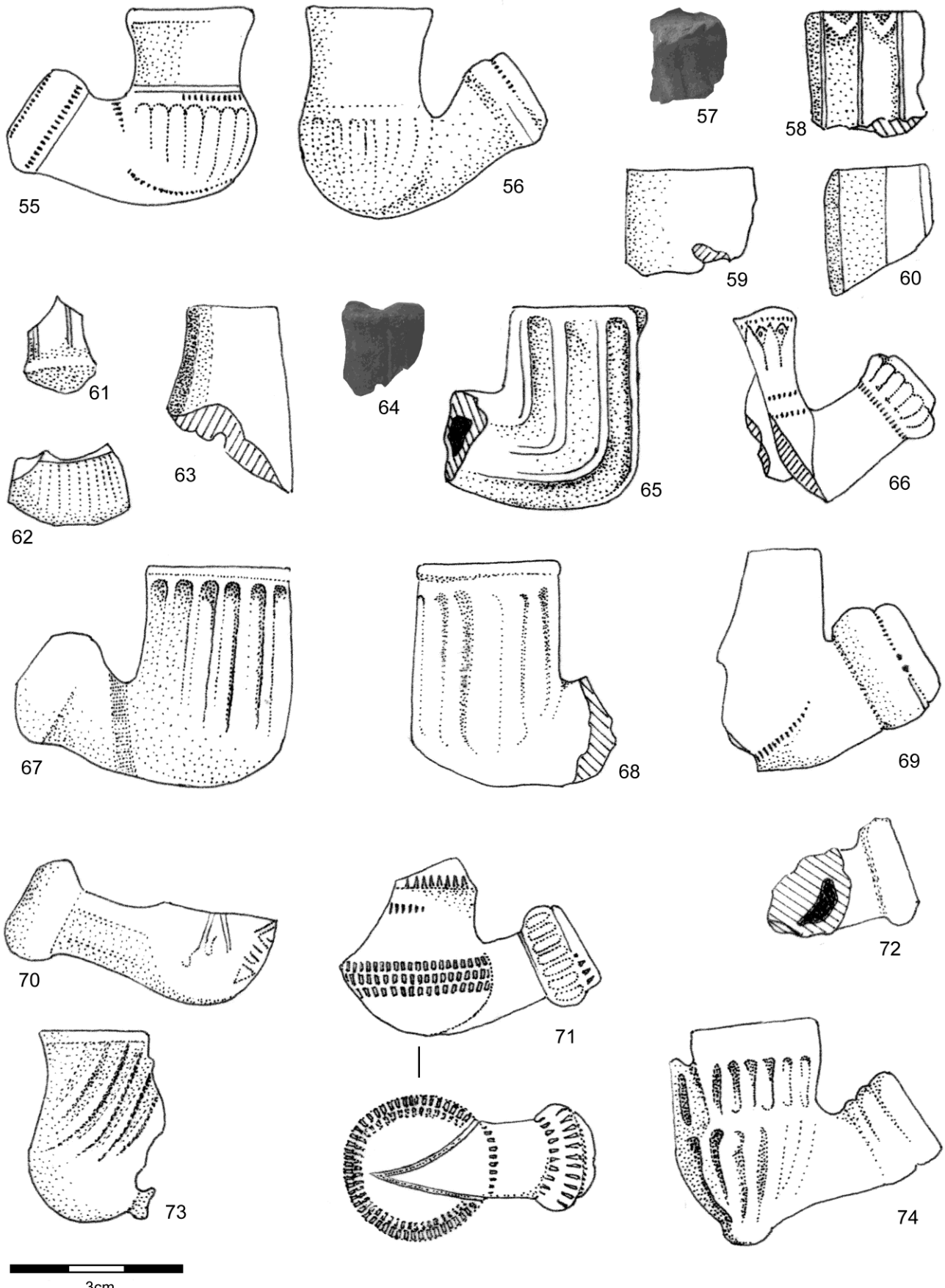


Figures 17-29. Scale 1:1

- missing. Dull black clay with smooth finish. Undecorated. (BA1/40)
29. D 3.3 cm. A pot shaped bowl with broken rim. Three holed internal grate at waist height. The pot has no shank. A 0.9 cm. stem socket pierces the bowl. Greyish buff clay. (BA1/2/51)
30. Oval shank opening 0.8 x 1.1 cm. W 4.5 cm. An abraded sacklike shape. Mould made. Pale buff clay with charcoal colour slip. Raised lumps decorate the right hand rim and shank. (BA1/2/55)
31. Shank opening 0.8 cm. TD 2.1 cm. Shank fragment. Buff clay. Rouletted decoration over and under shank and around termination. (BA1/2/56)
32. TD 1.8 cm. A badly worn shank with fragmentary bowl. Body shades of beige and grey. (BA1/4/56)
33. Two fragmentary pieces of stem socket, possibly from the same artefact. L upper fragment 1.7 cm. L lower fragment 2.2 cm. Brown clay. Both fragments decorated with bands of impressed circles of different diameter and alignment. Also bands of incised lines and rouletted isosceles triangles. (BA1/4/80-1)
34. Shank opening 0.8 cm. TD 1.8 cm. Shank and stem socket. Grey body, dull black finish. Finely gadrooned termination. (BA1/4/80-2)
35. W 2.3 cm. Fragment of flattened broad keel under bowl. Grey clay. (BA1/4/80-3)
36. W 2.2 cm. Sack shape body fragment. Mould made. Grey clay. Raised lines creating a panelled effect with alternate filling of impressed triangles under the lip and a vertical row of impressed circles. (BA1/4/80-4)
37. W 1.8 cm. Black faceted rim fragment and part of bowl. Fits BA3/4/18-5 and BA3/4/182-8. (BA1/4/80-5)
38. External RD 2.1 cm. Internal RD 1.8 cm. Rounded bowl, keel and slightly flared rim. The rim has minor chips. There is a large chip on the bowl and half the stem socket is missing. Light grey clay with darker surface. Incised lines at the waist over a finely gadrooned bowl. Stem socket has ropework decoration. (BA1/4/81)
39. External RD 2.6 cm. Internal RD 1.8 cm. Flared rim, bowl, keel and shank. Rim and bowl are cracked and there is a modern repair. Half of the stem socket is missing. Grey body with a dark cream slip. The bowl is abraded but shows signs of gadrooning. (BA1/4/82)
40. Bowl W 2.4 cm. Bowl with keel and shank. Rim and termination missing. Charcoal grey clay, blackish on the surface. The upper portion of the bowl has a lattice decoration with rouletting above and below. Also rouletted both sides of the keel, along its centre line and around the shank end. (BA1/4/83)
41. W 2.15 cm. Rim fragment. Dark grey clay. Band of impressed Y shapes under two incised lines under the lip. (BA1/4/90)
42. Shank opening 0.8 cm. TD 1.6 cm. Mould made bowl, keel and shank. Rim missing. Beige clay. Incised lines around the termination. (BA1/4/104)
43. Shank opening 0.8 cm. TD 1.8 cm. Bowl and shank. Rim missing. Pinkish buff clay with darker patches. Rouletting around stem socket, also outlining the keel and emphasising its centreline. Bowl has a band of left facing chevrons with lobed lower stripes between lines of rouletting. (BA1/4/105)
44. Shank opening 0.9 cm. TD 2.3 cm. A shank and keel with damaged bowl. Rim missing. Buff clay. The bowl is gadrooned and rouletted where it joins the keel. Two incised lines and rouletting around the stem socket. (BA1/4/106)
45. Shank opening 0.8 cm. RD 2.1 cm. Intact sack shape pipe. Mould made. Dark brown clay, chocolate to rust colour. Impressed four spot pattern under the rim. (BA2/12)
46. W 1.8 cm. Fluted black rim fragment. (BA2/4/182-1)
47. W 1.0 cm. Fragment of fluted body where rim keel and bowl join. Black clay. (BA2/4/182-2)
48. W 1.4 cm. Fragment of keel from base of bowl. Burnished black clay. (BA2/4/182-3)
49. Maximum W 1.7 cm. Shank fragment. Grey clay with traces of yellowish slip. (BA3/21)
50. Shank opening 0.9 cm. TD 1.7 cm. Faceted shank fragment. Pale orange clay. (BA3/74)
51. Shank opening 1.0 cm. TD 1.95 cm. Bowl, shank and keel with broken rim. Pinkish buff clay. The bowl is decorated with long stemmed triangular shapes under double rouletting at the waist. Rouletting also delineates the keel. A band also passes under the shank. (BA3/75)
52. Shank opening 1.0 cm. TD 2.4 cm. Rouletted stem socket in orange clay. (BA3/89)
53. W 3.1 cm. Part of the front elevation of a rim and bowl. Buff clay somewhat grey in appearance. The rim has incised lines and heavy rouletting separated by large scale like flaps over more rouletting and incised lines on the bowl. A keel is suggested by V shape rouletting. (BA3/123)
54. W 1.8 cm. Fragment, all edges broken. Yellowish brown fabric. (BA3/4/132)
55. Shank opening 0.9 cm. RD 2.3 cm. Rounded bowl with flared rim, keel and shank. Mould made. Grey clay with brown slip eroding to buff. Incised lines at the waist over a rouletted band and gadrooned bowl. Rouletted also where keel and shank join bowl and around the



Figures 30-54. Scale 1:1



Figures 55-74. Scale 1:1

termination. (BA3/148)

56. Shank opening 1.0 cm. External RD 2.3 cm. Internal RD 2.0 cm. Rounded bowl with flared rim, keel and shank. Undamaged apart from abrasion. Buff coloured clay with orange stains. Traces of gadrooning on the bowl. (BA3/4/153)

57. W 1.3 cm. Black rim fragment (BA3/4/182-1)

58. W 2.1 cm. Body fragment. Black clay. Faceted decoration with clearly defined panels. V shapes impressed under the lip in each panel. (BA3/4/182-2)

59. W 2.35 cm. Black body fragment. Part of a rim. (BA3/4/182-3)

60. W 2.0 cm. Black body fragment, slightly faceted. (BA3/4/182-4)

61. W 1.3 cm. Black body fragment from lower part of a bowl. Faceted. Fits BA1/4/80–5. (BA3/4/182-5)

62. W 2.2 cm. Black bowl fragment. All edges broken. Gadrooned. (BA3/4/182-6)

63. Maximum W 2.2 cm. Black body fragment. Small part of rim and start of stem hole evident. (BA3/4/182-7)

64. L 1.8 cm. Black fluted rim fragment. Also fits BA1/4/80 - 5. (BA3/4/182-8)

65. RD 2.2 cm. Sack like bowl. Most of the shank missing. Grey clay. Fluted decoration on the bowl continues along what remains of the shank. The external 'spout' seems to be part of the manufacture rather than design. (BA3/4/193)

66. Shank opening 0.9 cm. TD 1.8 cm. Shank and partial rim fragment. Most of bowl and rim missing. Beige clay. Rouletted and gadrooned stem socket. Rouletted ventrally under shank, at the waist and under the lip. The rim is decorated with rayed bouquets. (BA3/213)

67. Shank opening 0.8 cm. External RD 2.7 cm. Internal RD 2.0 cm. Sack like bowl with evident keel. Missing half the rim and one quarter of the bowl. Greyish black clay. Fluted body. A dark line appears to completely encircle the shank. (BA3/4/219)

68. External RD 2.6 cm. Internal RD 2.0 cm. Sack like bowl. Most of shank missing. Base of bowl chipped. Matt black finish, lighter on broken edges. Prominent lip over fluted bowl. (BA3/4/231)

69. Shank opening 1.0 cm. TD 2.3 cm. Rear portion of rim, bowl, keel and complete shank and termination. Creamy grey clay. Rouletting around stem socket and delineating keel joint with bowl. (BA3/4/240)

70. Shank opening 0.8 cm. TD 1.9 cm. Shank and bowl fragment. Rim missing. Grey body with darker grey finish. Unevenly faceted or shaved shank. Bowl has an

abstract pattern. (BA3/4/241)

71. Shank opening 0.9 cm. TD 1.95 cm. Shank and bowl with partially missing rim. Terracotta clay, 95% covered in a yellowy green glaze. The stem socket is gadrooned and rouletted. Single rouletting around shank, double on rim and a treble row on the upper bowl. A keel is accentuated by double incised lines. (BA3/4/242-1)

72. TD 2.0 cm. A pale buff shank end with chipped and worn socket. Undecorated. (BA3/4/242-2)

73. Maximum W 2.25 cm. Bowl fragment with flared rim. Grey body with a dark cream finish. The rim is decorated with winged swirls, possibly scraped rather than impressed. Incised horizontal lines around the belly. (BA3/4/242-3)

74. Shank opening 0.9 cm. TD 1.8 cm. Internal RD 2.0 cm. Half of rim missing. Buff clay. The bowl is gadrooned as is the remaining rim, with a break in decoration at the juncture. There is a hemispherical foot

under the bowl. On the right side the shank possibly has a pattern of raised dots between lines. Stepped termination. (BA3/256)

75. Shank opening 1.0 cm. External RD 2.6 cm. Internal RD 2.0 cm. A practically complete pipe except for a few small chips. Pinkish buff colour. Four impressed grooves on rim and bowl between which is a lattice design. The stepped termination has a ring of impressed dots between incised lines. (BA3/4/258)

76. External RD 2.25 cm. Internal RD 2.0 cm. Sack shaped pipe. Right half of shank is missing. Dark grey clay with a 'shaved' finish. There appears to be a lip at the front of the rim (cf. BA3/4/193). Evidence of impressed upside down triangles under the lip and worn impressed squares on the stem socket. The shank has a swollen ring below the stem socket. (BA3/4/259)

77. Shank opening 0.8 cm. TD 2.1 cm. Stem socket of grey clay with a dull black finish. (BA3/4/260-1)

78. Shank opening 1.0 cm. TD 2.05 cm. Dark orange shank and stem socket. Two incised lines where a fragment of bowl remains. (BA3/4/260-2)

79. Shank opening 1.0 cm. TD 1.85 cm. Shank and stem socket. Grey to buff colour, blackened under the shank. (BA3/4/260-3)

80. Shank opening 0.9 cm. TD 2.5 cm. Part of shank and stem socket. Very worn, coarse, pinkish buff clay. Thick rimmed termination. (BA3/4/260-4)

81. Shank opening 0.9 cm. TD 2.35 cm. Abraded bowl and shank fragment. Most of rim missing. Mould made. Charcoal grey clay. Two ringed termination. (BA3/4/275)

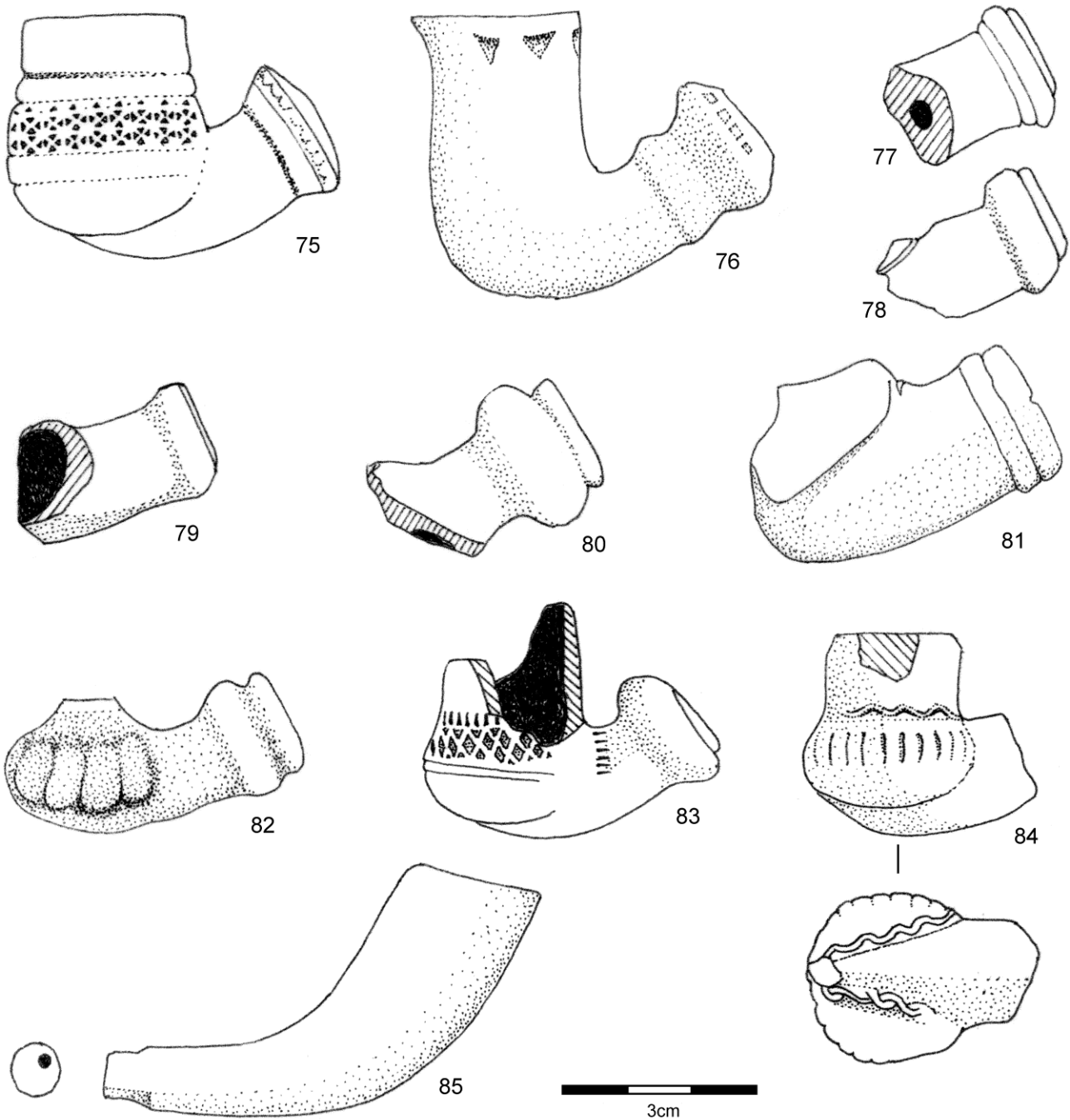
82. Shank opening 0.8 cm. TD 1.9 cm. Bowl with

complete shank and termination. Rim missing. Mould made. Grey clay with sooty black finish. Bulbous gadrooning on bowl. Double ringed termination. (BA4/6)

83. Shank opening 0.9 cm. TD 2.1 cm. Most of the bowl and all of the keel and shank are complete. Majority of the rim is missing although enough remains to reconstruct the shape. Pinkish beige clay. The bowl is decorated with a vertical diamond lattice pattern above double incised lines. Above the lattice is triangular rouletting and more incised lines. A band of rouletting straddles the upper shank where it meets the bowl. (BA4/3/13)

84. L 3.7 cm. Internal RD 1.6 cm. Rim, rounded bowl with keel. Termination missing. Rim and side of bowl are chipped. Beige clay. The bowl is gadrooned under a frieze of serpentine swags at the waist. A plaited ropework design defines edges of the keel joint. (BA4/115)

85. External RD 2.2 cm. Internal RD 1.7 cm. Bowl with a long drawn out horn shape. Almost certainly English. Has a varied pinkish beige appearance. The stem socket has been whittled down. Probably early twentieth century. (BA4/122)



Figures 75-85. Scale 1:1

Conclusion

Given the lack of manufacturers' marks it is difficult to assign a particular workshop or even a point of origin to many of the tobacco pipes in this collection. They are nonetheless representative of the cosmopolitan culture prevailing in Malta during a particularly interesting era.

Acknowledgements

Timothy Gambin has been immensely generous in sharing his specialist knowledge at every stage of this investigation. I am grateful to Dr St.J Simpson for reading the text and correcting my errors and to Dr David Higgins for his comment on the Northern European pipe. My gratitude also goes to Geo. Azzopardi of the National Museum, Gozo, for personal communications regarding the Gozitan artefacts.

References

Bekić, L. (1999-2000) 'Uvod u problematiku g linenih'. *VAMZ*, 3. s. XXXII-XXXIII, 249-279.

Bent, J. T., (1893) *Early Voyages and Travels in the Levant* London.

Birnbaum, E. (1956) 'Vice Triumphant: The Spread of Coffee and Tobacco in Turkey'. *Durham University Journal*, 21-29.

Bonnici, Fr. A (1966) 'Superstitions in Malta towards the middle of the seventeenth century', *Melita Historica*. **4:3**, 156-157.

Boscolo, G. (2000) *La pipa Chioggiotta*. Chioggia, 7.

Bradley, C. (2003) Material Culture Researcher, Parks Canada. Pers. Comm

Cassar, C. (1993) *Popular Perceptions and Values in: Hospitaller Malta 1530-1798*, Ed. V. Mallia-Milanes, Mireva, Malta.

Cassar Pullicino, J. (1992) *Determining the Semitic Element in: Studies in Maltese Folklore*. Malta University Press.

Cutajar, D. (1987) 'The Malta Quarantine 1654-1694'. *Mid-Med Annual Report*.

Debono, J. (2000) *Trade and Port Activities in Malta 1750-1800*. PEG Malta.

De Nicolay, N. (1586) *The Navigations, Peregrinations and Voyages made into Turkie* Lyon, in G. MacLean, (2004) *The Rise of Oriental Travel* Palgrave MacMillan, 17.

Gambin, T. (2003) 'A Window on History from the Seabed' *Treasures of Malta* **X** 1: 71-76.

Gosse, P. (2007) *Les pipes de la quarantaine: Fouilles du port antique de Pomègues (Marseille)* in P. Davey, (ed.) *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* **XIX** (International Series 1590), Oxford, 340pp.

Hayes, J. (1980) 'Turkish Clay Pipes: A Provisional Typology' in P Davey, (ed.) *The Archaeology of the Clay Pipe*, **IV**, (International Series 92), Oxford, 3-10.

Higgins, D. (2002) *Pers. Comm.*

Humphrey, J. W. (1990) 'The Turkish clay smoking pipes of Mytilene', *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter* **26**, 2-9.

Jaccarini, C. J. (1998) *Ir-Razzett-the Maltese Farmhouse*. PEG Malta.

Lanfranco, G. (1994) *L'Immara* 18.

MacLean, G.M. (2004) *The Rise of Oriental Travel: English Visitors to the Ottoman Empire 1580-1720* Palgrave MacMillan.

Proulx, J-P. (1979) *Histoire et Naufrage des Navires le Saphire, la Marguerite, le Murinet et l'Auguste*. Parks Canada numéro 337, 1-23.

Robinson, R. C. W. (1985) Tobacco Pipes of Corinth and of the Athenian Agora. *Hesperia* **54**, 149-203.

Simpson, St. J. (1990) 'A Brief Introduction to Ottoman Clay Pipes'. *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter* **27**, 6-10.

Villada Paredes, F. (2000) Curator, Museo de Ceuta (Spain). Pers. Comm.

Wood, J. (1998) 'Pipes from Malta: a short account of the tobacco pipes found in Dockyard Creek, Birgu', *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* **27.4**, 313-330.