

3 TOBACCO PIPES FROM LAZARETTO CREEK, MARSAMXETT 2006¹

AA1 (figure 1). No catalogue number. A complete pipe in dark brown clay with traces of darker burnished slip. The artefact has marine concretions and is somewhat abraded. Its slightly flaring rim, inside diameter 16mm, has 2 bands of horizontally incised lines enclosing a decorative frieze. Under the angular bowl is a snub nose keel, a long faceted shank with plain raised ring and another decorative frieze. The swollen termination has an impressed 'Turks head' turban and a band of rouletting around the lip. Shank opening 7mm.

This style corresponds to Hayes type 1.² Hayes' example from his excavation at Sarachane, Istanbul (the site of the Byzantine church of St. Polyeuktos) is made of grey clay but his description fits: 'No maker's stamp. Long stem, small bowl with chamfered underside. Stem hexagonal or polygonal, ending in a decorated band (sometimes bearing a motto) and a small plain bulge. 17th century (some early?). Inscriptions on the stems include the following (readings by courtesy of H. Kocabaş).' nb Lüle = pipe, duhane = tobacco:

'Elini her lüle duhane layik görmek (inv. No. 46).
Layik görmek ani her ince duhana (inv. No. 3).

Example of an inscription by pipe master Kazim Hüsnü:

'Your fortune shall not be lost by ordering a pipe so enjoy yourself by smoking'³

Humphrey (1990)⁴ illustrates a similar pipe from his excavations on the acropolis of Mytilene, Lesbos. He says 'More heavily decorated reddish-brown styles (were) popular from the late 1700s.'

Late 17th-early 18th century.

AA2 (figure 2). No catalogue number. Shank, rounded bowl and partial rim. Water worn terracotta clay. The bowl is decorated with 2 horizontal bands of rouletting over a row of impressed 'tooth' marks. Under the bowl a shallow keel is delineated by rouletted lines. The terminal ring is also rouletted. Shank opening 12mm.

The round bowl with straight or flared rim, Hayes type XXIII, was a common shape since the 17th century. Robinson (1985)⁵ says early examples were made from white or grey clay, but by the end of the 17th century were almost always red and that as pipe size increased with availability of tobacco, shank openings went from under 10mm to over 20mm. The keel feature was a late 17th century development.

18th century Ottoman.

¹ Museum collection Valletta. Donated by Anthony Anastasi, Aquaworld, Sliema.

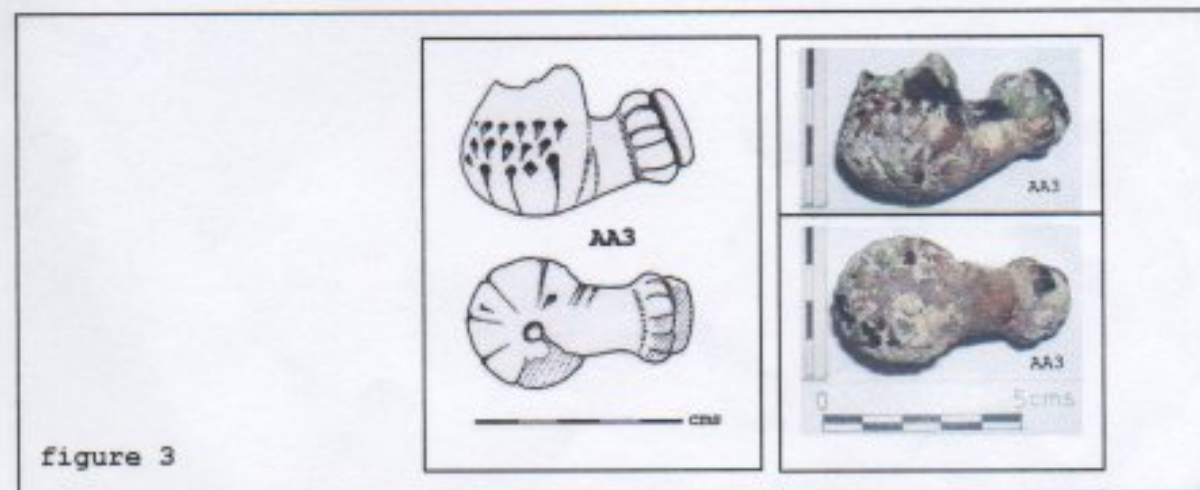
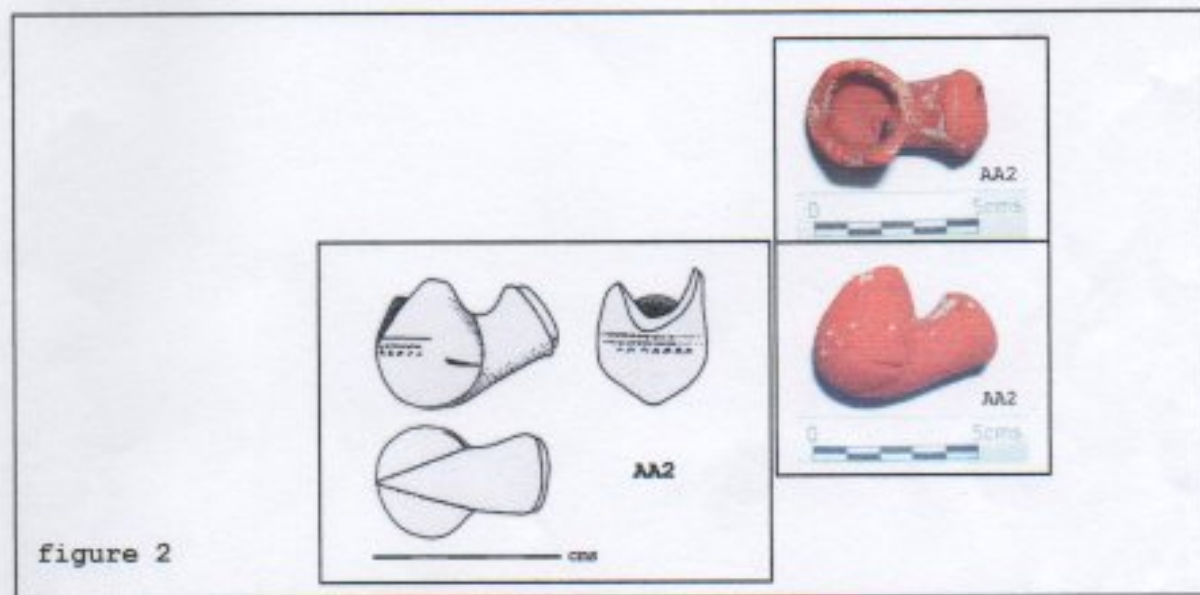
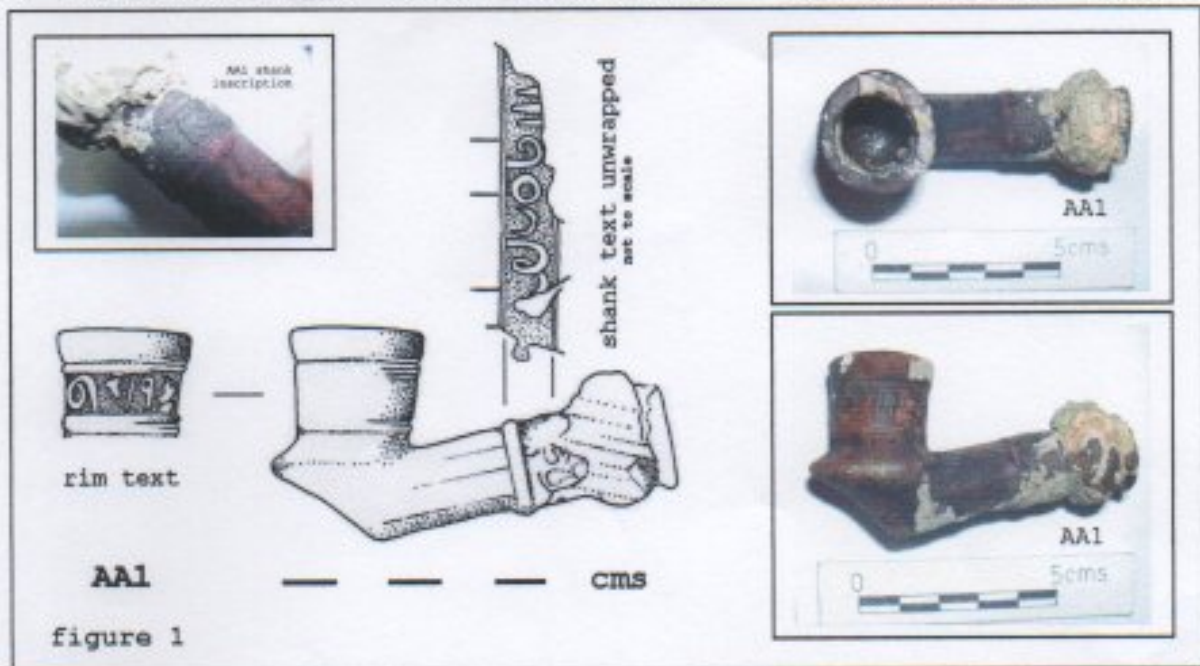
² Hayes, J.W. (1980) *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* vol. IV. Ed. Peter Davey. British Archaeological Reports International Series 92.

³ Bakla, E. (1985) *A long-forgotten Popular Handcraft The Turkish Journal of Collectable Art* 5, pp 7-8. See also: www.mta.gov.tr/cj/cja/claypipe p 2.

⁴ Humphrey, J.W. (1990) *The Turkish Clay Smoking Pipes of Mytilene Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter* 26, pp 2-9.

⁵ Robinson, R. (1985) *Tobacco Pipes of Corinth and of the Athenian Agora Hesperia* 54, pp149-203.

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AA3 (figure 3). No catalogue number. Shank, rounded bowl and partial rim. Dull brown clay, heavily concreted and water worn. The bowl has 3 horizontal rows of lozenge shaped impressions over gadroons which divide into 7 segments. Under the bowl the scored lines end in an impressed raised hemisphere. V shaped rouletting emphasises the junction with a plain shank. The stepped termination is gadrooned with rouletting both sides. Shank opening 9mm. 18th century.

Appendix: