

GLAZED TOBACCO PIPES



SIRLI TÛTÛN LÛLELERİ

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ABSTRACT

Since the mid-19th century, tobacco pipes have been one of the subjects that attracted the attention of researchers. These studies generally focus on the clay structures, clay and coating colors, types and ornamentations of the pipes, however no studies have been carried out directly on the glazed pipes.

Glazed pipes are produced in two styles, Western and Eastern style pipe. It has been applied to the types produced with and without heels of Western style examples. In the Eastern style examples, besides the different types of bowls such as flattened round bowls, cylindrical bowls and tulip bowls, there are also special examples that go beyond the general types, such as in the form of shoes. The use of glaze can be seen both in the two-part mold making pipes and the pipes produced using the potter's wheel. Glazed pipes are made of grey and kaolin clay or red clay. There is diversity in glaze colors. Light or dark green, opaque white, light or dark yellow, black and brown glazed samples of glazed pipes are found. Its visibility sometimes has been increased with herbal, geometric, figured or written ornaments applied to glazed bowls.

As a result, while samples of Eastern style glazed pipes can be found especially in Ottoman area; one-piece pipes are mostly encountered in Central Europe. In this context, it is determined that the spreading area of three-part glazed pipes are wider than the one-piece ones. Eastern style glazed pipes may have affected Western style pipe or both types may have been influenced by each other.

Keywords: *tobacco pipe, Western style pipe, Eastern style pipe, clay, glaze*

ÖZ

19. yüzyılın ortalarından itibaren lüleler arařtırmacıların ilgisini çeken konulardan biri olmuřtur. Bu alandaki yayınların sayısı giderek artmıřtır. Mevcut çalıřmalarda genellikle lülelerin hamur yapıları, hamur ve astar renkleri, tipleri ve süslemeleri üzerine odaklanılmıř; ancak dođrudan sırlı lüleler hakkında herhangi bir yayın yapılmamıřtır. Bu makalede olabildiđince mevcut literatürdeki eserlerle birlikte arařtırmacı olarak katıldığım kazılarda ele geçen örnekler ışığında "sırlı lüleler" incelenmiřtir.

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Ustalar, kil ve astar renginde deęişiklik yaparak lüle tiplerine kattıkları farklılıkların yanı sıra sınırlı sayıdaki lüleler üzerine sır uygulayarak müşterilerinin ilgisini çekmeye çalışmışlardır.

Sırlı içim aletleri, Batı tarzında ve Doęu tarzında olmak üzere iki grup halinde üretilmiştir. Sır kullanımı belli bir tipteki pipoya/lüleye özgü değildir. Batı tarzındaki pipoların ökçeli ve ökçesiz olarak üretilen tiplerine uygulanmıştır. Doęu tarzındaki örneklerde basık yuvarlak çanaklı, silindirik çanaklı, lale çanaklı gibi farklı lüle tiplerine rastlanmasının yanı sıra ayakkabı formunda olduęu gibi genel tiplerin dışına çıkılan özel örnekler de görülür.

Sır kullanımı hem iki parçalı kalıp yapımı lülelerde, hem de çömlekçi çarkı kullanılarak üretilen örneklerde görülmektedir. Batı tarzı pipolara, genellikle kaolinden yapılan ökçeli çanağı olan eserlerde yer verilmiş; bunlarda tek renk yeşil, en sık uygulanan sır rengi olmakla birlikte sarı, mavi ve turkuaz renkteki sırlar da kullanılmıştır. Doęu tarzı sırlı lüleler, kimi zaman kaolinden yapılmakla birlikte genellikle kahverengi veya kırmızının tonlarındaki renklere sahip kilden üretilmiştir. Bu grubun örneklerinin sır renkleri açık veya koyu yeşil, opak beyaz, açık veya koyu sarı, siyah ve kahverengi olmak üzere çeşitlilik gösterir. Bu grupta da tek renk yeşil sırlı olanlar, dięer sırlı örneklere göre daha yaygındır. Bezemesiz üretilen lülelerin dışında kimi zaman örneklerde bitkisel, geometrik, figürlü veya yazılı süslemeye yer verilmiştir.

Lüle buluntularının yoğun olduęu merkezlerde az sayıda sırlı lüleye rastlanabildięi gibi hiçbir sırlı örnekle karşılaşılabilir. Ayrıca sırlı seramiğin üretildeęi bazı merkezlerde birkaç sırlı lülenin ele geçmesi, bunların numune olarak üretildeęini göstermektedir. Batı tarzı ve Doęu tarzındaki örneklerin sırlı üretimini sınırlı olmasında çeşitli nedenlerden söz edilebilir. Bunlardan ilki, sırsız lüleler fırına üst üste veya yan yana yerleştirebilse de sırlı numunelerde durum böyle değildir. Sırlı lüleler fırınlanırken ürünler birbirine yapışacak ve dolayısıyla üretim hatasına neden olacaktır. Bununla birlikte ikinci neden, lülenin iç yüzeyinin sırlanması durumunda ısıya maruz kalan bu kısımdaki sır, çatlayarak zehir açığa çıkacaęından kullanıcının saęlığı açısından tehlike oluşturmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, sadece lülenin dışının sırlanması zorunda kalınması özenli üretimi beraberinde getirmiştir. Üçüncü bir neden ise, Doęu tarzında üretim gerçekleştiren merkezlerden Tophane’de lülelerin yüksek kaliteli kırmızı kilden yapılmasından dolayı sırlı kullanımının kaliteli kırmızı hamur yapısını göstermemesinden kaynaklanabilir. Aynı durum arı bir kil türü olan kaolinden yapılan hem Batı, hem de Doęu tarzı örnekler için de geçerli olmalıdır.

Sonuç olarak Osmanlı topraklarında Doęu tarzında “sırlı lüle örneklerine” rastlanırken; Batı tarzı sırlı örneklerle en çok Orta Avrupa’da karşılaşılır. Bu kapsamda, Osmanlı lülelerinin yayılımının tek parça olanlardan daha geniş olduęu tespit edilmiştir. Batı tarzı sırlı örnekler, özellikle 17. yüzyıldan 20. yüzyıla kadar üretimi tespit edilirken; Doęu tarzı sırlı örneklerin üretimini 16. yüzyılın sonundan 19. yüzyıla kadar devam ettięi anlaşılmaktadır. Doęu tarzındaki lülelerdeki sır kullanımı, Batı tarzındakilere tesir edebileceęi gibi her iki tipin birbirinden etkilenmiş olması kuvvetle muhtemeldir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: tütün lülesi, Batı tarzı pipo, Doęu tarzı lüle, kil, sır.

Introduction

Tobacco spread to the rest of the world after the discovery of America and pipe/chibouk smoking was the fashion for men and women regardless of age or social status (Fig.1). Firstly, the Western style pipe (one-piece pipe) was very common in Europe, especially in England. On the other hand, the Eastern style smoking device consists of three parts, which are a pipe, a chibouk and a mouthpiece, and firstly used in Africa and around the Eastern Mediterranean¹. Eventually, the two types met along the northwest borders of the Ottoman Empire in the early 17th century². Then it was widely used with tobacco in the land of Ottoman Empire³.

As a result of the examinations carried out since the middle of the 19th century on tobacco pipes found in excavations, an important archive about these works has gradually been formed⁴. In publications, generally the paste structures of pipes, paste and lining colors, types, decorations and seals were dwelled on, and no study has been conducted particularly on glazed pipes.

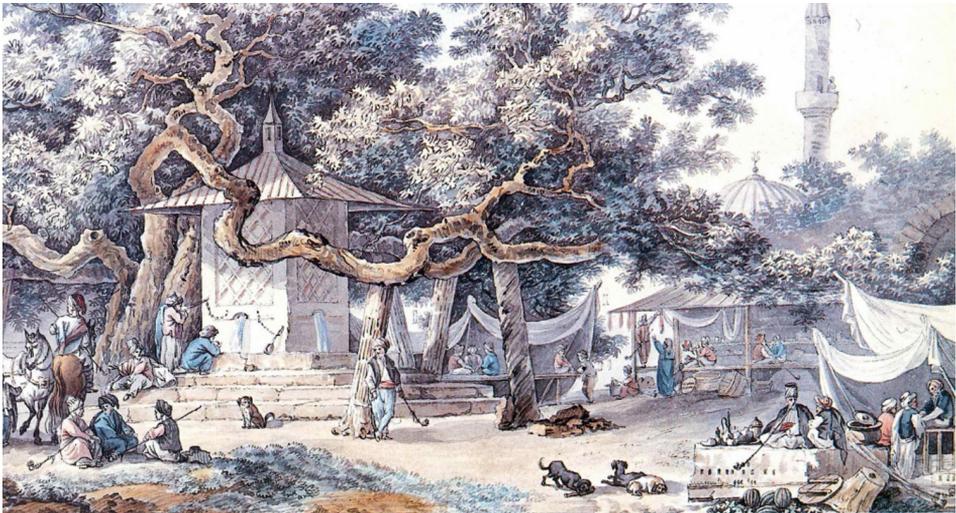


Fig. 1: Detail from the view of Kos public square, Jean Baptiste Hilaire (Boppe, 1989, 211).

1 Robinson, 1985, 151; Bakla, 2007, 18, 177, 298.

2 Robinson, 1985, 151.

3 Bakla, 2007; Ayhan, 2006; Ayhan, 2011a.

4 Robinson, 1983; Robinson, 1985; Hayes, 1992; Bekić, 1999; Kaltenberger, 2000; Böhmer, 2001; Bakla, 2007; Szabolcs, 2008; Suzuki, 2009, Ayhan, 2009; Heege, 2009; Mehler, 2009; Ayhan, 2010a; Ayhan, 2010b; Ayhan, 2011a; Ayhan, 2011b; Vincenz, 2011; Topić, and Milošević 2012; Ayhan, 2012; Kopeczny and Dincă, 2012; Bikić, 2012; Ayhan, 2015; Puziuk, 2015; Gašpar, 2016; Puziuk, 2016a; Puziuk, 2016b; Demjén, 2018; Mehler, 2018; Ayhan, 2019; Uçar, 2019a; Uçar, 2019b; Şen and Karasu, 2020.

Material

Since the beginning of the 17th century, glaze has been applied to the samples of Western style pipes in Europe. (Fig. 2). Various types of glazed pipes were found in Kleinbettenrain, Passau, Lüneburg and Westerwald (Germany); Salzburg (Austria); Silesia (Poland); Prague (Czechoslovakia) and Switzerland.

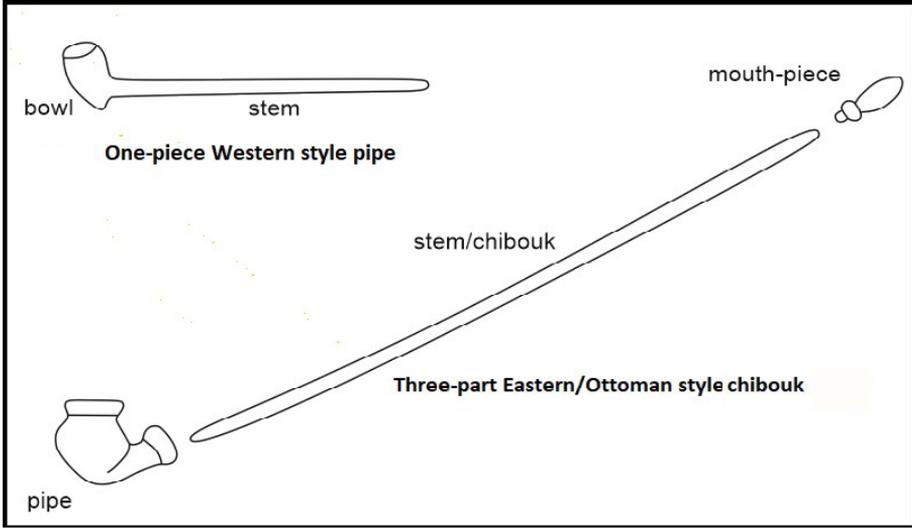


Fig. 2: Drawings of the Western style pipe and Eastern / Ottoman style chibouk.

Western style heeled pipes were made in the 17th-18th century in Bavaria (Germany). These pipes, whose bowls are not fully cylindrical, have pointed heels (Fig. 3). Unglazed and glazed samples of one-piece pipes, which were produced in pottery workshops in Kleinbettenrain (Bavaria), date back to the early 18th century⁵. Moreover, a glazed clay pipe in the form of a shoe, which has a light cream-colored glaze and dates back to the 17th century, was found in Passau (Bavaria/Germany)⁶.



Fig. 3: Unglazed and glazed pipes in Kleinbettenrain (Mehler, 2009, 266, Fig. 8).

⁵ Mehler, 2009, 266, Fig. 8/1-4

⁶ Mehler, 2004, 91; Tomka, 2010, 2.

Except for Kleinbettenrain and Passau, enchanted pipes were found in Lüneburg (Germany). A high quality yellow and green glaze was used for pipes that were made of red and white clay. The samples date back to the 17th-18th centuries⁷ (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4: Glazed pipes in Lüneburg (Kluttig-Altmonn, Kügler, 2004, 50, Abb. 56).

In addition, a glazed pipe with a large bag shaped bowl form was found in Westerwald (Germany). It dates back to the first half of the 20th century⁸ (Fig. 5). With the decrease in the use of tobacco in the pipes, they were produced as a toy filled with sugar or soap⁹.



Fig. 5: Glazed pipes probably in Westerwald (Kluttig-Altman and Kügler, 2004, 57, Abb. 66.)

Most of the Western style glazed pipes from the castle on the Kniepass near Unken in Salzburg (Austria) are heeled but a few are round-bottomed. Most of them have single color glaze¹⁰.

7 Kluttig-Altman and Kügler, 2004, 50, Abb. 56.

8 Kluttig-Altman and Kügler, 2004, 57, Abb. 66.

9 Kluttig-Altman and Kügler, 2004, 57, Abb. 66.

10 Kaltenberger, 2000, 54-82

Samples of unglazed and green glazed clay pipes were found in South Baltic Sea region and Silesia (Poland). They are samples of a cylindrical bowl pipe. Pipes date back to the 17th century¹¹.

Western style pipes were found during excavations at Náměstí Republiky in Prague's New Town (Czechoslovakia). Totally 263 pipes have been found and 167 of them are glazed. Light and dark green glaze was used in the samples. Bodies of the specimens are surrounded by a geometrically decorated border. Glazed and unglazed samples include lattice decoration. Some glazed pipes date back to the second half of the 17th century¹².

Samples of Western style glazed pipes are seen in Switzerland. Green, yellow and blue glazed pipes imported from Germany were found. The shank parts of these samples were generally preserved. Pipes date back to the second half of the 17th century-early 18th century¹³. Also floral decorations were used on the bowl and shank parts in samples found in this region¹⁴ (Fig. 6). Some of the pipes have unglazed ones as well. Moreover, bowls of some of the Western style glazed pipes in Switzerland are shaped like a man's head¹⁵ (Fig. 6).



Fig. 6: Samples of pipes in Switzerland (Heege, 2018, 374, Abb. 4: 8, 10-14, 16).

Western style glazed pipes were produced not only in Europe but also in Asia. They were produced in a limited area in Japan. These pipe have conical bowl with a long-stemmed pipe type. The pipes were initially made in Hirado and then in Dejima by a family immigrated from the Netherlands¹⁶ (Fig. 7).

11 Kluttig-Altman, 2005, 26, Abb. 12.

12 Vyšohlíd, 2007: 280, 282, 284, 292-293, Fig. 4/2, Fig. 12.

13 Heege, 2009, 132, 134, Fig. 4/35-37, 46.

14 Heege, 2018, 374, Abb. 4: 8, 12, 13, 14.

15 Heege, 2018, 374, Abb. 4: 10-11, 16.

16 Suzuki, 2004, 60-66; Suzuki, 2009, 81-82, Fig. 3



Fig. 7: Glazed pipes called Oribe kiseru in Japan (Suzuki, 2009, 82, Fig. 3).

On the other hand, there were uses of glaze on the samples of Eastern style pipes which are known as Ottoman style pipes (Fig. 2). Those samples, which are mainly found in the center of Europe, can also be found in different parts of Europe such as Hainburg an der Donau and Theresienfeld (Austria); Budapest, Szekszárd (Sékçay) and Zigetvar (Hungary); Dubrownik (Croatia), Belgrade (Serbia), Krakow (Poland), Keramaikos and Corinth (Greece); Timișoara and Transylvania Region (Romania).

A small sized green glazed pipe was found in Hainburg an der Donau (Austria)¹⁷. In addition, red clay pipes with green-blue or yellow glazes were seen in Theresienfeld (Austria), which are large in size (Fig. 8). Moreover, partly yellow glaze was applied to some pipe bowls, which are in the shape of a woman's head¹⁸.



Fig. 8: Samples of glazed pipes in Theresienfeld (Davey, 2010, 147, 154, Fig. 1: 5, Fig. 5: 25-26, Fig. 6: 29).

68 clay pipes made of terracotta, among which there were glazed samples, were found during the excavations at the Szent László Cathedral in Oradea (Romania) and those works are preserved at Budapest Applied Arts Museum in Hungary. Glazed samples were produced in two pipe types which are rounded gadrooned bowl and shallow rounded bowl. Five of the works are green and sixteen of them are yellow and brown glazed. Both sides of most of the samples are decorated with rosette motifs¹⁹.

17 Vyšohlíd, 2016, 5, Obr.č: 3/1.

18 Davey, 2010, 147, 154, Fig. 1: 5, Fig. 5: 25-26, Fig. 6: 29, 31

19 Szabolcs, 2016, 192-194, 198-201, táb.1: V3, V5, táb. 2: V15-V19, V35, táb. 3: V45.

Among the pipe samples consisting of 179 pieces that were found in Szeged Castle in Csongrád-Csanád (Hungary) 11 are glazed samples. Yellow and brown glazed pipes are more common than the green ones. Some of the samples were produced in rounded gadrooned bowl pipe type²⁰.

Eastern style glazed pipes were found in Buda (Hungary) (Fig. 9). Brown and green glazed pipe samples are found. Pipe types with a shallow rounded bowl and a rounded gadrooned bowl are common in Buda. One of the samples was produced in the form of a shoe. It's a special example on which green glaze was applied²¹.



Fig. 9: Samples of glazed pipes in Buda (Szabolcs, 2007, 257, Kép.2: 21, Kép.5: B116, B115).

As well as Buda, in the Wosinsky Mór Museum in Szekszárd (Hungary), there are more than 20 glazed pipes in Eastern style, which are usually covered in yellow, rarely green glaze (Fig. 10). Glazing was applied on pipe types with cylindrical bowls, rounded gadrooned bowls and shallow rounded bowls. Moreover, one of the samples is an example of monochromatic glazed pipes which has a spotted decoration²².



Fig. 10: Samples of glazed pipes in Szekszárd (Gaál, 2010, Figure 4: 47, 58-60)

During the excavations in the Tomb-Palanka (Fortress) of Zigetvar Suleiman the Magnificent (Hungary), a white lined and green glazed sample was found among the limited number of pipes, all of which date back to the second half of the 16th century²³.

Among the pipes discovered in archeological excavations carried out in Croatia examples of black, light brown or dark brown glazed pipes, which were made of red or brown clay, were found. It is possible to say that these pipe samples are a mixture of Ottoman, Italian and Austro-Hungarian influences²⁴.

20 Szabolcs, 2008, 333-335, Sz. 1, Sz.5, Sz. 6, Sz. 106, Sz. 109.

21 Kondorosy 2007, 257, 277-278, Kép. 5: B115; Tomka, 2010, 8, Fig. 6, No. 10.

22 Gaál, 2004, 273, III. Tábla: 44-48; Gaál, 2010, 43-44, 46, 50-51, Figure 4: 45-48; 50, 52, 57-60; Figure 5: 61, 63-64, 67-69, 73, Figure 6: 95, 98, 99, 104.

23 Peker et. al., 2019, 137-138, Res: 13/Kat. No: 18.

24 Bekić, 1999, 252, 255-256, 263, 271, Tab. 3/2, Tab. 3/2, Tab. 4/4.

A glazed pipe was found at the archaeological site called “Tower Top corner” in Dubrownik. The pipe, which was made of orange clay, was coated with a shiny brown glaze. It is dated to late 18th - early 19th centuries²⁵.

During the excavations in the Belgrade Fortress (Serbia), four clay samples with light and dark green glaze were found among 700 pipes. The pipe samples with rounded gadrooned bowl type, cylindrical bowl type and shallow rounded bowl type were produced in small sizes²⁶.

The pipe collection at the Archeological Museum in Kraków (Poland) consists of 37 items. The outer surfaces of seven of them are glazed in shades of yellow or green. Since the glaze is not completely homogeneous on some samples, the glaze on the surface of the same example is seen in two different colors which are yellow and green. The paste of those glazed pipe samples, which are found in Gołębia Street (Krakow), differs in two different colors as white and red. These pipes date back to the 17th-19th centuries²⁷. Among the pipes in the same museum in Krakow, the glazed samples in shades of green are more intense than the ones with brown glaze (Fig. 11). Among these glazed samples, there are green glazed ones which have shallow rounded bowl and cylindrical bowl types and there are brown glazed ones which are seen with lily-shaped bowls and shallow rounded bowls²⁸. In addition, in this museum a green and yellow glazed cylindrical bowl pipe draws attention with its decoration. There is a female figure (?) whose upper body was depicted in profile on the front face of the bowl²⁹.



Fig. 11: Samples of glazed pipes in Krakow (Puziuk, 2016a, Fot. 1: 9, 13; Fot. 2: 2, 5-6; Tabl. III/2).

Another country where glazed pipes are seen is Romania. All of these pipes are made of fine kaolin. These small size glazed pipes can be in yellow, light green, olive green, yellow brown and brown yellowish. These pipes, which were discovered in Timișoara, date back to the 17th century³⁰. Some glazed pipes, which were found on Lucian Blaga and Radu Negru Streets in Timișoara, are made of kaolin and glazed in green, mustard green, brown or yellowish brown. Some of the samples were decorated

25 Topić and Milošević, 2012, 18-19, Fig. 8.

26 Bikić, 2012, Fig. 2/7, 10, Fig. 4/1, 3.

27 Puziuk, 2015, 51, 55, 66-67, 71, Photo 1: 8-12; Puziuk, 2016b, 177, Ryc. 6-9.

28 Puziuk, 2016a, 278-280, 287-288, tabl. I:1; fot. 1: 2- 4, 7, 9, 12-14, fot. 2: 2-3, 5.

29 Puziuk, 2016a, 279, tabl. III: 2; fot. 2: 5.

30 Kopeczny and Dincă, 2012, 174, Cat. 45, 62-68.

with a motif of a six-petal flower³¹. Moreover, glazed and unglazed pipes produced in the same type are found in Timișoara³².

Timișoara pipes are not limited to those mentioned above. Moreover, among the 52 pipes, which were found in the Turkish bath in Libertății Square, seven of them are glazed. The small-sized specimens, which were usually produced from kaolin, are in shades of brown and yellow as well as olive green color. Those pipes were produced in shallow rounded bowl and rounded grooved bowl pipe type³³.

During the excavations in the quarantine in Pricске (Transylvania/Romania) 107 smoking pipes were discovered. Among the samples there are three glazed pipes, which were made of kaolin, dating back to the second half of the 18th century³⁴.

Even though in limited numbers, glazed samples were found in Kerameikos and Corinth (Greece). A pipe made of reddish yellow paste with a plain yellow glaze was found in Kerameikos dates back to the 17th century³⁵. Relatively more glazed pipes were found in Corinth than in Kerameikos. There are three green and one yellow glazed bag-shaped bowl pipe type in this place. Three of them were made of reddish yellow paste and one was made of light brown clay. They date back to the 17th-18th centuries³⁶.

It is known that, except for the places in Europe mentioned above, glazed pipes were used in Ukraine, Palestine/Israel and southern Lebanon. During the excavations in Akkerman Castle (Ukraine), some yellow and green Eastern style glazed pipes were found³⁷. Clay pipes were covered transparent glaze in Israel/Palestine and South Lebanon. A yellowish glaze was applied on a light brownish color. Glazed pipes were produced by pottery masters as a byproduct³⁸. A glazed pipe produced in Ottoman style is available in Ramla (Israel). The pipe in question is a dark yellow glaze pipe that has a rounded gadrooned bowl with a short stem and it dates back to 18th-19th century³⁹.

Starting from the beginning of the 17th century when three-part pipes have taken their place in the daily life of the Ottoman⁴⁰ the use of glaze began to be observed in these works. Especially in the West of Anatolia, more samples are found compared to other regions. It is possible that the reason behind this intensity in the west is the effect of overseas trade. Various other pipes were also found in İstanbul, İzmir, Tokat, Harput, Demre and Akhisar (Turkey). In addition to the intact samples, some fragments belonging to bowls or shank parts were also uncovered.

31 Gaşpar, 2016, 264, 269-270, 281, Cat. 15-Cat.23, Fig. 9/15, Fig. 10/16-20, Fig.11/21-23.

32 Gaşpar, 2016, 281, Cat. 19-Cat.20, Fig.10/19-20.

33 Craiovan, 2017, 160, 167, Cat. 22-28.

34 Demjén, 2018, 226, Cat. 17.

35 Robinson, 1983, 173, No. 3, TP 3

36 Robinson, 1985, 163-164, 172, C6-C9.

37 Biliaieva, 2010, 99, 109, Fig. 3. Nos. 7.

38 Simpson, 2009, 4.

39 Vincenz, 2011, 52, Fig. 3/29.

40 Robinson, 1985, 151.

Among the samples of Tophane (İstanbul), three pipes are observed to have glaze (Fig. 12). These pipes possess different features. The first one of these three pipes, which carries the different features of armory production style, is a shallow rounded bowl decorated with tree motifs and coated with a dark green glaze, the second one is a cylindrical bowl pipe with a single line inscription ornamented in the middle of its body and coated with a transparent glaze, and the last one is a shallow rounded bowl pipe which has a cobalt-color and spots as decoration and is coated with a white glaze⁴¹.



Fig. 12: Samples of glazed pipes in Tophane (Bakla, 2007, 194, Fig: 010-1, 010-2, 010-3).

During the excavations in the Basilica Building in Smyrna Agora (İzmir) in 2008, two different types of bowl pipes were unearthed which are defined as cylindrical and polygonal (Fig. 13). Both of these pipes, which were made of red clay, are coated with a green glaze. The cylindrical bowl pipe dates back to the 17th-18th centuries and the polygonal bowl pipe dates back to the 19th century⁴². Moreover, a special glazed pipe was found in Faustina Building in 2007 during an excavation (Fig. 13). This lily-shaped bowl, which was made of red clay and has a paste fill decoration, is painted indigo blue, and its surface was covered with a transparent glaze⁴³.

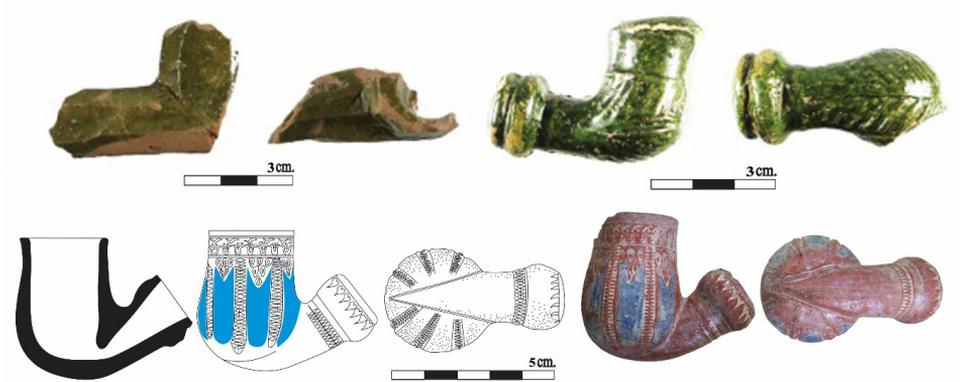


Fig. 13: Samples of glazed pipes in Smyrna Agora (Ayhan, 2009, 18, Res.17/BY.08.170, BY.08.62, Res.11/FAU.07.04).

41 Bakla, 2007, 194, Fig: 010-1, 010-2, 010-3.

42 Ayhan, 2009, 18, Res.17/BY.08.170, BY.08.62.

43 Ayhan, 2009, 18, Res.11/FAU.07.04.

Among Tokat ceramics, only one glazed pipe is found. This dark green glazed pipe has a small bowl and a fairly long shank section⁴⁴. Among the abundant number of pipes found during the excavations in Castle Neighborhood in Harput (Elazığ), a piece of a cylindrical bowl pipe, which was produced with a single color green glaze, was unearthed⁴⁵.

During the excavations of St. Nicholas in Demre (Antalya) in 1989-2009, samples of pipes with gray and red paste were found. And also one sample found round bowl pipe made of white paste, is yellow glazed. This pipe is broken and only the bowl part is preserved. (Fındık 2016, 382, Res. 26)

There is a limited number of glazed samples among the pipes found extensively in Thyateira Hospital Mound Excavation (Akhisar/Manisa). It is probable that four of the polygonal bowl type pipes of the samples were locally produced (Fig. 14). These samples which were formed on a wheel were roughly processed. Alongside with the glazed pipes unglazed versions of the same type were also discovered. The glazed pipes mentioned were probably produced during the 18th-19th centuries. Except for these green glazed samples, there is a pipe whose short shank section is still preserved. The sample was coated with a white transparent glaze that was applied on a brown slip (Fig. 15). Moreover, there is a paste filling decoration under that transparent glaze on the step ring of the shank section of the pipe.



Fig. 14: Samples of green glazed pipes in Thyateira Hospital Mound (by G. Ayhan)

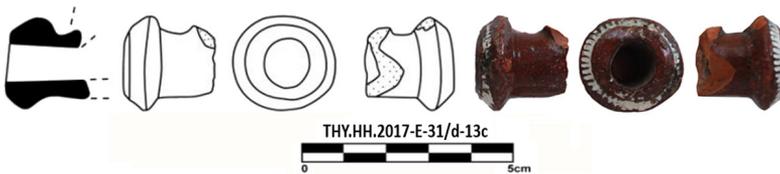


Fig. 15: Photographs and drawings of a transparent glazed pipe in Thyateira Hospital Mound (by G. Ayhan)

44 Erez and Marçelli, 2013, 50, Fig. 74.

45 Arslan Sevin, 2008, 32, Res: 9.

Evaluation

Glazed bowls are produced in two groups as Western style and Eastern style. In the excavations, glazed pipes with high quality workmanship were also found in addition to the samples produced in local workshops called folk type. The pipes were made either with a two-piece mold or with potter's wheel. In the following process the bowl part and the shank are carved open. Following the firing process the pipe surface was polished and were prepared to apply various slips and glazes on it⁴⁶.

In the centers with dense pipe findings, either a limited number of glazed pipes or no samples were encountered. In the centers where glazed ceramics were produced, it is understood that a few glazed pipes were produced as a trial on the potter's wheel.

Some of the Western style pipes, which are seen in certain centers of Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland, were produced with a glaze. Glaze usage is not typical to Western style pipes. Pipe masters, who produced a broad array of Eastern style pipe samples, wanted to appeal to their consumers by applying glaze to a limited number of works, in addition to the changes in clay colors and the appeal they add with lining. Moreover, it is likely that depending on the request of each customer, different types of glazed productions were produced. Eastern style glazed pipes were used in some countries such as Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Poland, Greece, Romania, Ukraine, Palestine/Israel, Lebanon and Turkey.

The use of glaze is not specific to a certain type of bowl. It has been applied to the types produced *with and without heels of Western style examples*. It is obvious that the glazed samples in the Eastern style are not specific to a single type. Glaze was applied onto pipe types such as *lily-shaped bowls, rounded bowls, rounded gadrooned bowls, bag-shaped bowls, shallow rounded bowls and cylindrical bowls*. Pipes are still coming from most excavations. Therefore, it is possible to add new examples to the glazed pipes.

Western style pipes were usually made from kaolin clay. It was preferred to use single color glaze on heeled pipes. Green was the most frequently applied glaze color. In addition to green glaze, samples of blue and turquoise colors were also preferred⁴⁷. Sometimes glaze was applied to Eastern style pipes that were made of kaolin⁴⁸. Also there is a variety in glaze colors of the works in Eastern style pipes that were produced from gray or brick red clay⁴⁹. Among those light or dark green pipes, transparent white, light or dark yellow, black and brown glazed ones were found. It is observed that the production of green glazed pipes are generally more in number than the glazed samples in other colors, as is the case in other ceramic groups such as plates, bowls and jugs. It is seen that the glaze was only used on the outer surface of the pipe in order not to harm the user's health. And also in both Western and Eastern style pipes glazed and unglazed samples of the same types were found in lots of regions⁵⁰.

46 Robinson, 1985, 157.

47 Mehler, 2009,266, Fig. 8/1-4.

48 Kopeczny and Dincă, 2012, 174, Cat. 45,62-68; Demjén, 2018, 226, Cat.17.

49 Bakla, 2007, 194, Fig: 010-1, 010-2, 010-3; Ayhan, 2009, 18, Res.11/FAU.07.04.

50 Heege, 2018, Abb:4/13-14, Abb:4/11, 15-16; Gaşpar, 2016, 281, Cat. 19-Cat.20, Fig.10/19-20.

Besides undecorated samples of Western style pipes produced in molds, heavily decorated samples were also produced. Sometimes floral motifs were used in the reliefs on the bowl and shank parts of the pipe⁵¹. On Western style decorated pipes, decorations such as a flower motif emerging from a vase on the bowl section and patterns developing from the branches on the shank section are also seen⁵².

Although it is rare, spotted decoration is seen on Eastern style glazed pipes⁵³. On some of glazed pipes, the decoration was further enriched by using plant patterns, geometric patterns and written ornaments. In addition, there is a sample with paste filling and partly painted decoration⁵⁴.

Sometimes both Western and Eastern style pipes were decorated with a six-leaf flower motif on both sides⁵⁵. Even though they were rarely preferred, on glazed samples of both styles written ornaments were also used. In the bowl part of the pipe, the name of the master was written as a Latin or an Ottoman monogram/inscription⁵⁶.

Among the one-piece pipes offered to customers, there were also examples with a bowl which was designed like a man's head. Generally, on the samples the head of the man was depicted with a thick mustache, bow-shaped eyebrows and big eyes⁵⁷ (Fig. 6). There was also the use of figures in the Eastern style pipes. On a glazed pipe in Krakow Archaeological Museum, there is a female figure whose upper body was depicted in profile on the front face of the bowl⁵⁸. Also pipes in the shape of a woman's head were produced in Theresienfeld (Austria)⁵⁹ (Fig. 8).

Although rarely, Eastern style glazed pipes were produced in the shape of a shoe. The pipe in the shape of a shoe in Buda was covered with green glaze⁶⁰, while the sample was found in Passau is covered with a light cream glaze⁶¹.

Western style glazed pipes were produced especially from the 17th century to the 20th century⁶². Starting from the end of the 16th century the production of Eastern style glazed pipes continued until 19th century⁶³.

51 Heege, 2009: 132, 134, Fig. 4/35-37, 46.

52 Heege, 2018: Abb. 4/11, 4/8.

53 Gaál, 2004, Tabla III: 69; Bakla, 2007: 194, Fig: 010-2; Szabolcs, 2007, Kép. 2: 21.

54 Ayhan, 2009, 18, Res.13/FAU.07.04.

55 Gaál, 2004, Tabla III: 48; Szabolcs, 2016: 195, Tábla 2/ V19-23, 25

56 Mehler, 2004, 88-92; Bakla, 2007: 194, Fig. 010-3

57 Heege, 2018, 374, Abb. 4: 10, 11,16.

58 Puziuk, 2016a, 279, tabl. III: 2; fot. 2: 5.

59 Davey, 2010, 154, Figure: 29-31.

60 Kondorosy 2007, 257, 277 Kép 5: B115; Tomka, 2010, 8, Fig. 6, No. 10.

61 Mehler, 2004, 91; Tomka, 2010, 2.

62 Mehler, 2009, 266, Fig. 8/1-4; Kluttig-Altman and Kügler, 2004, 57, Abb. 66.

63 Robinson, 1983, 173, No. 3, TP 3; Robinson, 1985, 163-164, 172, C6-C9; Ayhan, 2009, 18, Res. 17/BY.08.170, BY.08.62; Kopeczny and Dincă, 2012, 174, Cat. 45, 62-68; Puziuk, 2015,

It is probable that production trials of glazed pipes were inspired by the single color glazed pottery such as jugs, plates and bowls used in daily life⁶⁴. However, with a few exceptions in the Western style, various reasons can be given for the limited production of glazed pipes. One of the reason is that, although unglazed pipes can be placed in the oven on top of each other or side by side, this is not the case in glazed samples. If the glazed pipes are baked, the works will stick together which will cause a manufacturing defect⁶⁵. However, the second reason is that, if the inner surface of the pipe is glazed, the glaze on this part, which is exposed to heat, will crack and pose a danger to the health of the user, as poison will be released. In this context, the fact that only the outside of the pipe had to be glazed brought about careful production. Third reason is that, pipe production in Tophane was carried out with high quality red clay. As a result, the use of glaze may not have been preferred, as it cannot show the qualified red paste structure. Same situation should also be valid for both Western and Eastern style samples made of a pure clay type of kaolin. Therefore, glazed pipes may have been made in very limited numbers compared to unglazed ones.

Conclusion

Pipe and pottery masters produced a limited number of glazed pipes to offer an alternative to their customers. While samples of Eastern style glazed pipes are found mainly in Europe besides Anatolia and its surroundings, Western style glazed pipes are densely encountered in Central Europe. In this context, it is determined that the spreading area of three-part glazed pipes is wider than the one-piece ones.

Western style glazed examples, especially were produced from the 17th to the 20th centuries; it is understood that the production of Eastern style glazed examples continued from the end of the 16th century to the 19th century.

There is a probability that the use of glaze on pipes made in three parts may have also affected one-piece pipes or both pipe styles may have influenced one another. Western and Eastern style pipes, which sometimes have similar features in glaze colors and decorations, were used approximately in the same period.

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51, 55, 66-67, 71, Photo 1: 8-12.

64 Bilici, 2007, 520.

65 Bakla, 2007, 194.

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