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Anna Ridovics and Peter Davey

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY PAPERS

Foreword by <i>László Csorba, Director of the Hungarian National Museum</i>	iii
Editorial by <i>Anna Ridovics and Peter Davey</i>	v
Opening address at the 25th Annual Conference of the Académie Internationale de la Pipe, Debut of the Exhibition: The Gift of the White Goddess, at the National Museum of Hungary, October 8, 2009 by <i>Ben Rapaport</i>	vii

PAPERS ABOUT HUNGARIAN PIPE HISTORY

Clay pipes in Hungary from the seventeenth century: ten years on by <i>Gábor Tomka</i>	1
Clay pipes in the eighteenth-century Hungary by <i>Szabolcs Kondorosy</i>	13
Clay pipes from Eger Castle by <i>Emese Varga</i>	21
Pipes from the time of the Turkish occupation in the collection of Wosinsky Mór Museum by <i>Attila Gaál</i>	33
Deception: clay-pipe-faking workshops in Körmend in the first half of the nineteenth century by <i>Zoltán Nagy</i>	53
An interesting monument to the memory of Debrecen pipe-making: the pipe-pot by <i>Emőke P. Szalay</i>	73
Meerschaum pipes in eighteenth and nineteenth-century Hungary by <i>Anna Ridovics</i>	77

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAPERS FROM NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

The collection of Ottoman pipes from archaeological investigations in the north black sea area of the Ukraine by <i>Svitlana Biliaieva</i>	97
A brief introduction to clay pipe finds in Croatia with special attention to local pipes found at Fort Čanjevo in the Kalnik Hills by <i>Luka Bekić</i>	113

Pipes from Petrovaradin fortress, Serbia, in the collection of Novi Sad City Museum <i>by Divna Gačić</i>	121
Ottoman tobacco pipes from the National Museum of History in Sophia, Bulgaria <i>by Vladislav Todorov and Nikolay Markov</i>	131
The Partsch pipe factory in Theresienfeld, Austria <i>by Albert Halmos</i>	141
A sample of the clay pipe production at Theresienfeld, Austria <i>by Peter Davey</i>	147

REVIEW

Jan van Oostveen and Aad Kleijweg: <i>Tabakspijpenijverheid in Schoonhoven</i> <i>by Ruud Stam</i>	171
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CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS VOLUME	173
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GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS <i>by Dennis Gallagher</i>	175
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Pipes from Petrovaradin Fortress, Serbia, in the collection of Novi Sad City Museum

by Divna Gačić

Petrovaradin Fortress is located on the right bank of the Danube, above the river, on the serpentine rock of the hillside of Fruška Gora (Fig. 1). This dominant position, fertile soil, proximity to the river and the forest full of quarry suitable for hunting and fishing, made the area possible for people to survive for thousands of years.

There are excavated archaeological finds which testify to human presence from the early stone-age (Mihailović 2009). Stone artefacts, bone tools, pottery and the remains of habitation also testify to the first presence of Neolithic culture (the Vinča culture). The first stronghold settlement dates from the Early Bronze Age. The evidence consisted of part of an earthen wall, which had been renewed several times, and survived even into Roman times. Ancient sources state that once there was the fortification *Cussum* on the Limes, which was later verified by archaeological discoveries. Historical sources have proved the existence of a Byzantine Petrikon Fort while it has not been archaeologically testified as yet (Bunardžić 2004, 81-83).



Figure 1: The geographic position of Petrovaradin Fortress.



Figure 2: Petrovaradin Fortress today, the view from the North.

Petrovaradin Fortress was changed a lot in the thirteenth century when the Hungarian King Bela IV brought Cistercian monks who established an abbey with a church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary (Takács 1989, 11). From that period on, the Fortress became an important geographic and strategic point.

The long period of Turkish reign over Petrovaradin Fortress started in 1526 and ended with the battle of Sankamen, in 1691. It was a turning point for Petrovaradin Fortress. In 1692, building of a new modern fortress was begun after the manner of Marquis Sébastien Vauban, the French military leader and architect. In an attempt to conquer Petrovaradin Fortress during the Austrian - Turkish war, the small army of Eugen of Savoja defeated the Turkish army near Petrovaradin in 1716 (Schams 2008, 48; Érdújhelyi 1894, 106-110; Lukić 1992, 30-42). After that, Petrovaradin Fortress lost its significance and falls into the shadow of more the important Belgrade fortress. The final phase of building was complete in 1780 (Fig. 2).

The City Museum of Novi Sad stands in the Arsenal building, on the upper plateau of Petrovaradin fortress. In its rich collection it keeps many pipes made of clay, meerschaum and porcelain. The most common are clay pipes. In the archaeological collections these pipes originate from Petrovaradin Fortress itself. They have been collected as single finds; until today 235 pieces have been assembled. Whilst undertaking archaeological excavations between 2002 and 2004 370 pieces, mainly of fragmented clay pipes, were discovered. They mostly originated from an Austrian rubbish pit which was full of pottery, glass, animal bones and three coins- one of which dates from 1781.

A methodical division of clay pipes from Petrovaradin Fortress has been carried out using the typology made by Hungarian archaeologists Kovács (Kovács 1963, 237-254) and Tomka (Tomka 2000, 25-32). The pipes are divided into three groups: Turkish, early Hungarian and pipes bearing the stamps of other north and west Hungarian and

Austrian workshops. They belong to the eastern 'Turkish' or so called 'Mediterranean' pipes (Bekić 1999/2000, 250). They have two parts: the first is a receptacle for holding the tobacco and the second is a stem which was used to inhale the smoke. The receptacle was made in a two-part mould of purified clay that had a great amount of plastic quality. After being decorated, the pipes were dried and baked in special pipe-ovens (Širola 1934, 27-37; Brusić 1986/87, 478-479). The stem is missing because it was made of frail material - different kinds of wood, for example jasmine (Fotić 2005, 298; Robinson 1985, 161).

The Turkish pipes are the oldest ones and are divided into three types: the decorated, the plain and pipes with rosette decoration and they have a lot of different types and variations. The plain pipes are the most common kind of pipes from the Fortress (Fig. 3 Nos. 1-2). They were made in clay moulds (with the exception of two examples that were hand-made); because of low cost they were fabricated in large numbers, designed for the poor. The pipes with rosettes were decorated with a rosette on both sides of the receptacle and they were usually made from white clay and coated with enamel (Fig. 3 Nos. 3-4).

The decorated pipes were made in moulds, and they were well fired and differently managed (Fig. 3 Nos. 5-15). The decoration was made in the mould but what was common for Turkish pipes was that there was some additional engraving and stamping using a small tube, die or small rollers. Geometrical and floral motives were usually used (Stančeva 1975/76, 132-134). Some pipes were varnished in brown, green-yellow or white. There were some traces of red colour and some of them were highly polished.

By analogy with finds from many other Ottoman period fortresses such as Athens, Sofia, Belgrade, Szeged and Eger the group of Turkish pipes from Petrovaradin Fortress were dated to the seventeenth to the nineteenth century.

At the end of the seventeenth and beginning of eighteenth century, the production of clay pipes started at areas near



Figure 3: The Turkish pipes from Petrovaradin Fortress (Photographs 1-13 by V. Červenka, 14-15 by F. Kiselički).

the Hungarian border. It imitated the shape of the eastern 'Turkish' pipes, but they were roughly cast. Kovács Béla separated these kinds of pipes as Turkish - Hungarian group (Kovács 1963, 237). At Petrovaradin Fortress this kind of 'early' Hungarian pipe was very common (Fig. 4, Nos. 1-4). Analogies for these pipes can be found at Eger, Budapest, Jeni Palánk and Nagykanizsa.

The Hungarian type of pipe developed from the end of

seventeenth century, during the eighteenth century (Fig. 4, Nos. 5-16). The characteristic of this pipe is a high, lightly cylindrical or conical receptacle. It was decorated in floral patterns and geometric ornaments which were engraved or stamped with small tubes. The short stem was plain or decorated with lines and dashes. Some of them were coated with metal strips which were often decorated by hammering (Fig. 4, Nos. 6, 10 and 15). Hungarian pipes were in great numbers at Petrovaradin Fortress, but they



Figure 4: The Hungarian pipes from Petrovaradin Fortress (Photographs by V. Červenka).

couldn't be found at Belgrade Fortress (Bikić 2003). A direct analogy was not found in the available literature (Szalay 2000, 33-38) but the assumption is that some of them were produced in workshops at Debrecen.

The pipes with stamps of other, north and west Hungarian and Austrian workshops represent the youngest group which were manufactured by the end of the eighteenth and in the nineteenth century (Figs. 5 & 6). In this group of pipes from Petrovaradin Fortress the most common were examples with stamps either from the Schemnitz workshops (today Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia) or from the circle of Transdanubian workshops in Körmen, Bonyhád, Vasvár and Pápa.

The pipes produced at the Schemnitz workshops were made of good quality clay in moulds. The colour of the final product was red, black and terracotta-brown and black (so called marbled). The characteristic of this pipe was its cylindrical receptacle, with shell-like, semicircular or flat bottom part. The short, cylindrical stem has a ring-like top. The decoration was mainly mould imparted. Among the Schemnitz pipes at Petrovaradin Fortress the most common were the ones from the workshop of the Hönig family (with the legends: M.HÖNIG.WW./SCHEMNITZ, M.HÖNIG/SCHEMNITZ, M.HÖNIGSOHN / SCHEMNITZ, M.HÖNIG and M.HONIGWWE / SCHEMNITZ) (Fig. 5, Nos. 4-13).

The pipes from Transdanubian workshops have similar forms as the pipes from Schemnitz (Nagy 2000, 45-54). The stamps are also similar, because there are the same names on all of them, such as: SELMEC or SCHEMNITZ, BODNAR/SCHEMNITZ, IOS.SCHMIDT / SCHEMNITZ, G.REINITZ / SCHEMNITZ, FLORIAN.T / SCHEMNITZ and SAMBISCH/SCHEMNITZ.

At Petrovaradin Fortress pipes were found with legends such as: EMANUEL/GRÜNFELD, ANTON PARTSCH or *Partsch* (Fig. 5 no. 16), KISS/AZAR, _H(R)ESEN/FELD, F.BRUNNER; FRANZ/BRUNNER (Fig. 5 no. 14), LEOPOLD/GROSS (Fig. 6 no. 7), PODRECS or *Podrecs* (Fig. 6, Nos. 1 & 2), *Pest* (Fig. 6, No. 5), CAFE COLLI (Fig. 6, No. 8) and TOCH JOS. PAPA (Fig. 5, No. 15).

There are pipes with the stamps A.RESS (Fig. 6, Nos. 3 & 4) and AMSTÄTER on them. There is a small circle beside the stamp with a two-headed eagle on it, which is the sign that the workshop had imperial privileges.

Among well-preserved examples from Petrovaradin Fortress, there is a pipe with a stamp of *Tamassy*, as well as one with a stamp *Iglo.IU*, probably from Igló (today Spisská Nová Ves, Slovakia), in the northern part of historical Hungary (Fig. 6, No. 6).

Most of the clay pipes from Petrovaradin Fortress were imported i.e. brought in by soldiers. There is evidence showing the large presence of soldiers from the Turkish and the Austro-Hungarian armies at the fortress. At that

period, there would have been workers and craftsman that had come from all over the world to build the monumental fortress. The pipes were mostly imported by trading which was done by the Danube.

It can be assumed that there was a pipe workshop near Petrovaradin Fortress, like the one in Újvidék (today Novi Sad, Serbia) which appeared in an 1828 Hungarian tax register (Nagy 2000, 45), but archaeological findings have not confirmed this. Among the pipes from Petrovaradin Fortress there are some with a stamp *Perko Boskovitc* (Fig. 6, No. 9), which indicates that there used to be a local workshop.

Apart from clay pipes, three porcelain pipe fragments decorated with images (portraits of men) were found during archaeological excavations at Petrovaradin Fortress (Fig. 7, Nos. 1 & 3).

In an artistic collection in the Museum, there is one whole pipe made of porcelain (Fig. 7, No. 2) and seven nicely decorated pipes made of meerschaum (Fig. 7, Nos. 4-6), which were made in Austria and Hungary in the nineteenth century. Among them is a falsely dated pipe, on which is carved the year 1710 (Fig. 7, No. 7). In the artistic collection, there are other smoking accessories such as narghile, cigarette cases and cigarette holders.

Although pipes are usually found on multi-period sites they have not been given a lot of attention so far. Information about pipes found in the Serbian literature mostly refers to finds from a narrow Serbian area which was a part of the Ottoman Empire (Ivanović 1953, 361-371; Ristović 1995, 351-369; Bikić 2005; Dušković 2006; Križanac 2007). Apart from scarce information about clay pipes from Vojvodina (Nađ 1963, 7-10), which was included in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, there is no more information about pipes in the Serbian literature. There is only one article (Gačić 2009, 7-18) about pipes from Petrovaradin Fortress and apart from that there is no other work about them in either Serbian or foreign literature.

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Figure 5: The pipes with stamps of the Schemnitz workshops.



Figure 6: The pipes with stamps of the Mid-European workshops.

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