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LULE IZ NOVOVJEKOVNE ZBIRKE ARHEOLOŠKOG MUZEJA ISTRE

PIPES FROM THE MODERN ERA COLLECTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF ISTRIA

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U radu su predstavljeni arheološki nalazi glinenih i porculanskih lula iz Novovjekovne zbirke Arheološkog muzeja Istre. Nalazi potječu sa zaštitnih istraživanja u pulskoj staroj jezgri te s nekoliko istarskih lokaliteta. Dio lula u zbirku je dospio kao slučajni nalaz ili kao donacija muzeju. Obrađene su glinene lule talijanske, austrijsko-mađarske i turske proizvodnje te ulomci pronađenih primjeraka od porculana. Uz kratak uvod o pojavi duhana na prostoru Europe i sličnih podataka vezanih za Istru, rad daje opis osnovnih tipova lula zastupljenih u zbirci i katalog obrađenih predmeta.

This paper presents archaeological finds in the form of clay and porcelain pipes from the Modern Era collection of the Archaeological Museum of Istria. These finds stem from the rescue excavations conducted in the old core of the city of Pula and from several other Istrian sites. Some of the pipes in the collection were casual finds, or they were donated to the museum. We processed clay pipes of Italian, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish provenance, as well as the discovered fragments of porcelain specimens. After a brief introduction dealing with the advent of tobacco in Europe, and similar data related to Istria, this paper provides a description of the basic pipe types represented in the collection, together with a catalogue of the processed items.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: duhan, lula, glina, porculan, Pula

KEY WORDS: tobacco, pipe, clay, porcelain, Pula

Duhan (*Nicotiana tabacum*) izvorno potječe s prostora Centralne Amerike odakle se širi na jug i sjever američkog kontinenta. Do susreta s prvim Europljanima, domorodačko stanovništvo Amerike u svojoj tradiciji imalo je duboko razvijene običaje uživanja duhana u glinenim, drvenim i kamenim lulama. Osim duhana utvrđeno je da su sjevernoamerički Indijanci koristili najmanje 55 vrsta biljaka za pušenje, od kojih je većina sadržavala psihoaktivne alkaloide detektirane metodama plinske kromatografije, masene spektrometrije i drugim tehnikama (Eerkens, Tushingham, Lentz etc. 2012, 212). S tog geografskog područja dolaze i najstarije forme lula, kao što su primjerice nalazi iz Ekvadora koji se datiraju između 5. i 3. stoljeća pr. n. e. (Balzan 2010, 8). Upotreba ove biljke kod domorodačkog stanovništva bila je usko vezana uz duhovnost i iscjeljenje. Kao dar misteriozne svete žene indijanskom narodu, duhan je bio veza između neba i zemlje, način komuniciranja s Velikim Duhom (Neihardt 1988, 17-18). Duhan preko brodskih posada, na obale Starog kontinenta pristiže zajedno s pričama o svojim ljekovitim svojstvima i započinje prodor u unutrašnjost Europe i dalje na ostale kontinente. Uživanje dima, svakako nije bilo strano ni starim narodima europskog kontinenta i puno prije otkrića duhana. I tu je dim mnogih biljaka i njegovo udisanje bilo povezano sa šamanizmom. Pojavom duhana, međutim, ritual uvlačenja dima postaje rasprostranjen među širom populacijom stanovništva, bez obzira na društveni i drugi položaj pojedinca. Početak europske proizvodnje glinenih lula započeo je oko 1570. godine u Engleskoj, a osim na otoku, duga tradicija proizvodnje lula prisutna je i u Nizozemskoj, gdje proizvodnju pokreću pojedini engleski majstori



Sl. 1 P. Claesz: Duhanske lule i burmutica, 1636. Hermitage Museum Amsterdam.

Fig. 1 P. Claesz: Tobacco pipes and a snuff-box, 1636, Hermitage Museum, Amsterdam.

Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) originally comes from the territory of Central America, from where it spread to the south and north of the American continent. The indigenous population of America had a deeply-rooted custom of enjoying tobacco by way of clay, wooden and stone pipes, before they even met the first Europeans. It was established that except for tobacco, North American Indians used at least 55 other species of plants for smoking, most of which contained psychoactive alkaloids, detected by gas chromatography, mass spectrometry and other techniques (Eerkens, Tushingham, Lentz etc. 2012, 212). The oldest pipe forms stem precisely from this geographical area; the specimens from Ecuador, for example, are dated between the 5th and 3rd century BC (Balzan 2010, 8). The use of these plants by the indigenous population was closely related with spirituality and healing. As a gift of the mysterious holy woman to the Native Americans, tobacco was a link between heaven and earth, a way of communicating with the Great Spirit (Neihardt 1988, 17-18). Tobacco arrived on the shores of the Old Continent by way of ship crews, together with tales about its healing properties, and started to spread into the interior of Europe and further on to other continents. The enjoyment of smoke was certainly not unknown to other ancient peoples that inhabited the European continent, and that was true a lot earlier before the discovery of tobacco. The smoke of many species of plants, and its inhalation, were likewise connected with shamanism here. With the advent of tobacco, however, the ritual of inhaling smoke becomes widespread amongst the population at large, regardless of the social or other status of the individual. The beginning of European clay pipe production can be dated to approximately 1570 in England, and besides on the island, the Dutch also had a long tradition of pipe manufacturing, where it was established by individual English craftsmen who fled after the coronation of King James I, who issued an anti-tobacco edict in 1604 (Bekić 1999-2000, 250). The use of tobacco spread to the rest of Europe, mostly by soldiers, and in the 17th century the Europeans brought it to Africa, from where it spread to the Near East, and further on towards Asia (Balzan 2010, 8).

The first plantations of tobacco in Europe were recorded in Italy in 1574, in Germany in 1620, and then in Austria, Hungary, Russia, and in the part of the Balkans controlled by the Ottoman Empire (Greece and Bulgaria). Via Venice, tobacco eventually also arrived to the eastern coast of the Adriatic, to Dalmatia and further on to Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bertoša 1988, 88). It is interesting to know that nowadays there are two streets

izbjegli nakon krunidbe kralja Jamesa I. koji 1604. objavljuje protuduhanski proglas (Bekić 1999–2000, 250). Uživanje duhana širi se i na ostatak Europe, ponajviše preko vojnika, a u 17. stoljeću posredstvom Europljana dolazi i u Afriku, odakle se širi preko bliskog Istoka i na Azijski kontinent (Balzan 2010, 8).

Prve sadnje duhana na prostoru Europe bile su u Italiji 1574. godine, u Njemačkoj 1620., a potom i u Austriji, Mađarskoj i Rusiji, te na dijelu Balkana pod osmanskom vlašću (Grčka i Bugarska), a preko Venecije stiže i na istočnu obalu Jadrana, u Dalmaciju i dalje u Hercegovinu (Bertoša 1988, 88). Zanimljivo je da i danas u Veneciji postoje dvije uličice s jednakim nazivom *Calle del Tabacco*, gdje se nekad prodavao duhan (Anonymous, 2010). Najveći proizvođači duhana bile su europske kolonijalističke sile koje su poticale njegovu sadnju u svojim prekomorskim kolonijama, sklapajući ugovore s kompanijama za eksploataciju duhana i ostvarujući golem prihod. To je dovelo do zabrane sadnje duhana na tlu, primjerice Engleske, a sve u želji da se u rukama vlasti zadrže brzorastući prihodi od trgovine, odnosno ostvari monopol na sadnju duhana. Jednako je bilo i u Portugalu, Španjolskoj (koja će proizvodnju duhana na svome tlu razviti tek gubitkom prekomorskih posjeda) i Francuskoj gdje će nakon revolucije 1791. godine biti ukinuti postojeći zakoni i proglašena sloboda uzgajanja i prodaje duhana (Bertoša 1988, 85–87). Godine 1663. i Dubrovačka Republika uvodi monopol na duhan dajući ta prava zatim u zakup na određeni broj godina (Kovačić 2011, 14).

Na području mletačke Istre duhan se učestalije pojavljuje tek u 18. stoljeću kao krijumčarska roba na brodovima koji pristaju duž istarske obale na svojoj plovidbenoj ruti prema Veneciji, Trstu i Rijeci. U to vrijeme dolazi i do prvih pokušaja sadnje duhana u Istri (Bertoša 1988, 85). Glavna središta preko kojih je krijumčaren duhan bili su Rovinj, Vrsar, Rabac i Plomin, a kao mjesta preprodaje i sadnje spominju se privatne feudalne gospostije Barban, Rakalj, Savičenta, Vižinada, Kaštelir, Završje, Kostanjica, Momjan i Funtana. Iz tih se područja duhanom opskrbljivala čitava mletačka Pokrajina Istra (Bertoša 1988, 97–98). Nakon mnogo muke da se ostvari monopol, odnosno da se promet duhana stavi pod nadzor privatnog zakupnika poreza, vlasnici gospostija izdaju proklamacije o zabrani prodaje i sadnje duhana na svojim posjedima. Kupnja duhana se imala obavljati isključivo u koparskome javnom zakupništvu, time je prodaja duhana stavljena pod nadzor države, a krijumčarske djelatnosti znatno su umanjene (Bertoša 1988, 96).

in Venice that bear the same name – *Calle del Tabacco* – where tobacco was once sold (Anonymous, 2010). The European colonial powers were the greatest producers of tobacco because they stimulated its cultivation in their overseas colonies, concluding deals with tobacco exploitation companies and creating huge profits. This led to the prohibition of tobacco cultivation, for example, in England, in order to keep under the direct control of the authorities the ever greater profits from tobacco trade, which in effect created tobacco monopolies. The same was true for Spain and Portugal (the former developed its own tobacco cultivation after the loss of its overseas colonial possessions) as well as France, where after the revolution of 1791, the existent laws were abolished, freeing the cultivation and sale of tobacco (Bertoša 1988, 85–87). In 1663, the Dubrovnik Republic introduced a monopoly on tobacco, giving the rights therein contained to the highest bidder for a pre-determined number of years (Kovačić 2011, 14).

On the territory of Venetian Istria, tobacco began to appear on a more frequent basis only in the 18th century, as contraband on vessels mooring along the Adriatic coast on their route towards Venice, Trieste and Rijeka. It was then that the first attempts to grow tobacco were recorded in Istria (Bertoša 1988, 85). The main centers used for smuggling tobacco were Rovinj, Vrsar, Rabac and Plomin, whereas its sale and cultivation took place on the private feudal estates at Barban, Rakalj, Savičenta, Vižinada, Kaštelir, Završje, Kostanjica, Momjan and Funtana. The entire Venetian province of Istria was supplied with tobacco from these areas (Bertoša 1988, 97–98). After a great deal of trouble to create a monopoly, i.e. to allow a private tax lease-holder to control the tobacco trade, the owners of the above mentioned estates issued proclamations prohibiting the sale and cultivation of tobacco on their estates. The buying of tobacco was to take place exclusively in the Koper public leasehold; this resulted in the control of tobacco sales by the state, and in a significant reduction of smuggling activities (Bertoša 1988, 96).

The developed habit of tobacco smoking also influenced the development of pipes, for the most part those clay ones, whose primary forms were created already by the indigenous population in America. Pipes became widespread and relatively inexpensive. They were produced in many workshops throughout Europe, and they were also exported all over the world using sea routes. The skills of pipe manufacturers led to a great variety of models that did not follow some narrow form or production style (Boscolo 2000, 49). They often appear on sites that feature more recent strata, and also underwater,

Razvijen običaj pušenja duhana utjecao je i na razvoj lula, ponajviše glinenih, koji svoj primarni oblik poprimaju još u krugu američkih domorodaca. Postaju sve raširenija, potrošna i relativno jeftina roba koja se proizvodi u mnogim radionicama širom Europe, a trgovačkim rutama doprema diljem svijeta. Vještina proizvođača lula dovela je do velikog broja varijacija u modelima, koji nisu slijedili neku usku formu ili stil izrade lula (Boscolo 2000, 49). Nisu rijedak nalaz na lokalitetima s recentnijim slojevima i kao dio potonulog brodskeg tereta, a često se po pečatima proizvođača i određenim specifičnostima može utvrditi njihovo porijeklo i okvirna datacija. Kroz nekoliko stoljeća koliko se proizvode na europskom tlu, produkcija lula razvila se u dva osnovna tipa: istočni ili mediteranski i zapadni tip, s varijantama i specifičnostima. Proizvode se sve do sredine 20. stoljeća, odnosno kraja II. svjetskog rata, kad upotreba glinenih lula opada u korist drvenih lula i cigareta.

Osnovni dijelovi lule su: čašica s prostorom za duhan i tuljac u koji se umetao kamiš s usnikom. Izrađivane su u drvenom dvodijelnom kalupu obloženom metalom, najčešće olovom. Šuplji prostor u tuljcu i čašici probijao se klinovima umetnutim u otvore u kalupu, a nakon vađenja uklanjao se višak gline i probijale vezne rupe za duhan. Lula se zatim ukrašavala urezivanjem u svježu glinu pomoću sitnih alatki (dio ukrasa je izveden već u samom kalupu) te sušila i pekla u tzv. lularskoj peći, nakon čega je uslijedio završni premaz i poliranje te ponovno pečenje na nižoj temperaturi (Gusar 2008, 272). Lule zapadnog tipa rađene su od bijele gline u dvodijelnom kalupu, a sastoje se od čašice i dugačkog tuljca s funkcijom kamiša, uglavnom su neukrašene, tek s pečatom proizvođača (Gusar 2008, 137). Tradicija proizvodnje zapadnog tipa lula, kao što je već spomenuto, najduža je na prostoru Engleske i Nizozemske, pa se tako i nazivaju dva osnovna tipa. Nizozemske lule iz 17. stoljeća imaju karakteristični dugi kamiš i jajasto oblikovanu čašicu, dok engleske s druge strane imaju zakrivljenu čašicu s kamišem kraćim nego na nizozemskim lulama (Balzan 2010, 9).

Drugu vrstu lula, mediteranskog ili istočnog tipa odlikuje tuljac koji je kraći od čašice i u koji se umetao drveni kamiš s usnikom, a rađene su najčešće od crvene gline u dvodijelnom kalupu (Gusar 2008, 137). Mediteranski tip lula bio je zastupljen u austrijsko-mađarskoj, talijanskoj i turskoj proizvodnji. Sva tri proizvodna "pravca" odlikuju se vlastitim značajkama, vezanim uz oblik, dimenzije, boju pečenja i tehniku te način ukrašavanja. U ovom kontekstu treba spomenuti

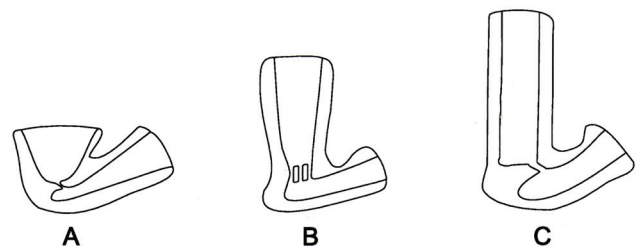
as part of a sunken ship's cargo. Thanks to pipe makers' marks and other specific features, we are often able to identify their origins and make an approximate dating. In the course of several centuries, during which they were produced in Europe, the production of two basic pipe types was developed: the Eastern or Mediterranean and the Western type, with variations and specific features. Pipes were made up to the middle of the 20th century, up to the end of World War II, when clay pipes slowly went out of use and were substituted by wooden pipes and cigarettes.

Every pipe consists of a bowl with a chamber for tobacco, and a shank into which the stem with mouthpiece was inserted. They were made in a two-piece wooden mold that was lined with metal, usually lead. The hollow space in the shank and bowl was perforated using pegs that were inserted into the openings in the mold. Once the pipe was taken out of the mold, the excess clay was removed and the connecting holes for the tobacco were perforated. The pipe was then decorated by making incisions into the fresh clay with the help of small utensils (part of the decoration was made in the mold itself). The pipes were then left to dry and were fired in a so-called pipe makers' oven. Afterwards they were given a final slip, they were burnished and again fired, but at a lower temperature (Gusar 2008, 272). Pipes of the Western type were made of white clay in a two-piece mold, and they consist of a bowl, and a long shank that functions as a stem. For the most part they were undecorated, only bearing the mark of the producer (Gusar 2008, 137). The tradition of manufacturing Western-type pipes is longest in England and the Netherlands, and that is how the two basic types acquired their name. Dutch pipes from the 17th century have a characteristically long stem and an oviform bowl, whereas those English ones feature a bent bowl with a stem that is shorter than on Dutch pipes (Balzan 2010, 9).

The other sorts of pipes, of the Mediterranean or Eastern type, feature a shank that is shorter than the bowl, into which a wooden stem with mouthpiece was inserted. They were mostly made of red clay in a two-piece mold (Gusar 2008, 137). The Mediterranean type of pipe was produced in Austro-Hungarian, Italian and Turkish workshops. All three production "lines" feature their own characteristics that are related to the form, dimensions, firing color, as well as to the technique and mode of decoration. In this context, we should also mention the production of pipes in Croatia (Zelovo near Sinj), where a special type of pipe was developed (Zelovo type), which was created as a mixture of Italian, Turkish and Austrian elements (Bekić 1999-2000, 254; Bekić 2001, 31). In the

i produkciju lula na tlu Hrvatske (Zelovo kod Sinja), gdje se razvio poseban Zelovski tip lule nastao kao mješavina talijanskih, turskih i austrijskih elemenata (Bekić 1999-2000, 254 ; Bekić 2001, 31). U 19. stoljeću proizvodnja lula dostiže svoj vrhunac, a raznolikost dizajna i oblika koji izlaze iz radionica kombinira se s materijalima od drva do meerschauma, vrlo laganog i poroznog minerala, koji se lako obrađuje i u vještim rukama pruža mogućnost stvaranja vrlo lijepih i detaljno izvedenih primjeraka lula s najraznovrsnijim prikazima. U drugoj polovici 19. st. fokus proizvodnje lula prebačen je u Belgiju i Njemačku gdje se proizvode porculanske lule s izduženom i oslikanom čašicom, baziranom na jajastom obliku tipične nizozemske čašice, i s dugačkim drvenim kamašom umetnutim u kondenzator dima V oblika (Balzan 2010, 12).

Od nekoliko središta za proizvodnju lula na području Italije, za nas je najznačajnija i po primjercima najbrojnija produkcija iz Chioggie (*pipa chioggiotta*), rađenih u dvodjelnom kalupu. Lule iz Chioggie imaju tri rupe koje povezuju prostor za duhan s tuljcem u koji se umeće kamaš. To je ujedno i ono što ih čini različitim od produkcije glinenih lula iz drugih inozemnih proizvodnih središta. Ostale lule, pa i one iz nedalekog Bassana, također važnog centra proizvodnje, imaju općenito jednu veznu rupu za duhan (Boscolo 2000, 12). Na temelju venecijanskih nalaza Boscolo je lule iz Chioggie podijelio na tri razdoblja proizvodnje s glavnim karakteristikama. U prvom periodu, od 1650. do oko 1750. godine, lule su izrađivane od crvene gline, jednostavnijih su formi i tek povremeno ukrašene sitnijim dekoracijama. U drugom periodu (1750. - 1850.) lule se češće ukrašavaju, a geometrijske dekoracije djelomično zamjenjuju prikazi ljudskih i životinjskih likova. Ovom periodu pripadaju još i glazirane lule bojane manganom, željezom i bakrenim oksidom, što im je davalo smeđu, oker-žutu i zelenu nijansu. Treći period počinje oko 1850. i traje do sredine 20. stoljeća. Glina se tada počinje tretirati sa soli pa iz tog razloga poprima karakterističnu žuto-bjelokosnu boju, što postaje standard u procesu izrade, dok glazirane lule nestaju s tržišta. Javlja se bogatiji dekor s raširenom upotrebom ukrasa dodanih nakon vađenja iz kalupa. Čašice se izrađuju u različitim formama, a prikazuju karnevalske likove, ženske figure, historijske ličnosti i dr. (Boscolo 2000, 52-55). Uz Chioggiu, važan centar proizvodnje bio je i u obližnjem Bassanu, koji nema karakteristične tipove lula, već izrađuje kopije prisutnih stilova i formi drugih proizvođača (Bekić 1999-2000, 253). Uz spomenuti tip Chioggia brojne nalaze čine i jedine lule izrađene na lončarskom kolu (*pipa al tornio*), produkt lončara iz padske nizine bogate potrebnim



Sl. 2 A- Turski tip, B-Tip Chioggia, C-Austrijsko-madžarski tip (Gačić 2011, 73).

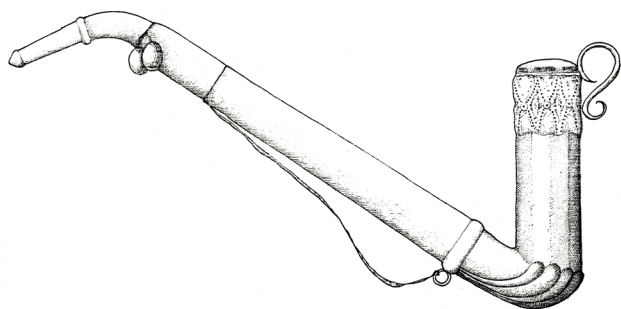
Fig. 2 A-Turkish type; B-Chioggia type; C-Austro-Hungarian type (Gačić 2011, 73).

19th century, the production of pipes reached its climax in a wide variety of designs and shapes that emerged from pipe-making workshops, and these were combined with different materials ranging from wood to meerschaum, the latter being an extremely light and porous mineral that is easy to carve, presenting thus the possibility to create exquisite, elaborately carved pipes featuring the most diverse ornamentation. In the second half of the 19th century, the focal point of pipe-making was transferred to Belgium and Germany, where they produced porcelain pipes with an elongated and painted bowl that was based on the oviform shape of the typical Dutch bowl, also featuring a long wooden stem that was inserted into a V-shaped smoke condenser (Balzan 2010, 12).

Of several pipe-manufacturing centers in Italy, the pipes made at Chioggia are the most important for us as they also make up the greatest number of discovered specimens. Pipes from Chioggia (*pipa chioggiotta*) were made in a two-piece mold and feature three holes that connect the tobacco chamber with the shank into which the stem was inserted. This, at the same time, is what makes them different from clay pipes produced in other foreign manufacturing centers. Other pipes, including those from nearby Bassano that represents another important production center, have in general a single connecting hole for tobacco (Boscolo 2000, 12). Based on discoveries made at Venice, Boscolo classified the pipes from Chioggia into three manufacturing periods that bear the main characteristics. In the first period, from 1650 to approximately 1750, pipes were made of red clay, and were simple in form, only sporadically were they decorated with minute ornaments. In the second period (1750 - 1850), pipes were decorated more frequently, geometric decorations being partially substituted with human and animal depictions. Included in this period are glazed pipes painted with manganese, iron and copper oxide, which gave them a brown, ochre-yellow and green tint. The third period begins around 1850 and lasts until the middle of the 20th century. It was then that clay began to be treated with salt, which resulted in its acquiring a characteristic yellow-ivory color that gradually became a

materijalom. Imaju tri vezne rupe kroz prostor za duhan, a njihova je bitna karakteristika da osim čašice i tuljca imaju još i predprostor za hlađenje dima. S obzirom da su rađene ručno, na lončarskom kolu, nakon čega su se dijelovi lule spajali, svaka od njih posjeduje određenu dozu unikatnosti u svom obliku (Boscolo 2000, 45; Bekić 1999–2000, 253; Gusar 2008, 138).

Glinene lule austrijsko-mađarskog tipa formirale su se u drvenim dvodijelnim kalupima, obloženim metalnom podlogom, od visokokvalitetne gline u rasponu od nijansi crvene do crne boje pečenja (Gačić 2009, 14). Čašica je u odnosu na tuljac izduženija, okruglog ili poligonalnog presjeka, a na tuljac je vezana jednom rupom za duhan kroz stjenku u donjem dijelu čašice na čiji se otvor često stavljao metalni poklopac za zatvaranje. Karakterističan je i greben, koji je često izveden u obliku školjke, ali može biti i ravan. Lule nerijetko na sebi imaju jedan ili više pečata, u prvom redu naziv proizvođača. Najpoznatije središte izrade lula austrijsko-mađarskog tipa bilo je u Slovačkoj, u Banskoj Štiavnici (Schemnitz, Selmezbánya) gdje je proizvodnja lula započela na prijelazu 18. u 19. stoljeće (Gačić 2009, 14). Tako se uz ime proizvođača često javlja i ime ovog proizvodnog središta, pisanog u njemačkoj ili mađarskoj varijanti, pr. *TAKACZ / SELMECZI, M. HÖNIG / SCHEMNITZ, BODNAR / SCHEMNITZ* itd. U opticaju je bilo i dosta falsifikata poznatih radionica, s vještijim i manje vještijim imitacijama lula. To je posebno uočljivo na pečatima gdje su imena proizvođača znala biti često krivo napisana (Gusar 2009, 217).



Sl. 3 Austrijsko-mađarska lula Schemnitz, Širec, 1989.

Fig. 3 An Austro-Hungarian pipe from Schemnitz, Širec, 1989.

Turski tip glinenih lula nastaje u 17. stoljeću, na prostoru nekadašnjeg Osmanskog Carstva s najboljim radionicama na prostoru Bugarske (Sofija i Varna) i Turske, u Carigradu i Burgasu, kojem današnji naziv Lüleburgas svjedoči o dugoj tradiciji izrade glinenih lula (Brusić 1986–1987, 479). Ispočetka se lule izrađuju od bijele gline da bi, kako je odmicala proizvodnja, do kraja bile uglavnom rađene od crvene gline. Različiti tipovi turskih lula izrađivali su se u dvodijelnim kalupima.

standard in the manufacturing process, while glazed pipes vanished from the market. A richer decoration appeared, and the adding of ornaments after extraction from the mold became widespread. There were many forms that were used to make the bowl, showing carnival characters, female figures, historical personalities, etc. (Boscolo 2000, 52–55). Besides at Chioggia, an important production center was also at nearby Bassano, which, however, did not produce any characteristic pipe types but rather copied the styles and forms made by other producers of the time (Bekić 1999–2000, 253). Besides the aforementioned Chioggia type, there were also numerous discoveries of pipes that were made on a potter's wheel (*pipa al tornio*), a product of pottery workshops from the Po River Valley that had rich deposits of the necessary material. These have three connecting holes that go through the tobacco chamber, their main characteristic being that apart from the bowl and shank, they also have a chamber for the cooling of smoke. Because they were made by hand, on a potter's wheel, and later the pipe parts were assembled, each one of them has a certain degree of uniqueness in its form (Boscolo 2000, 45; Bekić 1999–2000, 253; Gusar 2008, 138).

Clay pipes of the Austro-Hungarian type were formed in two-piece, wooden molds lined with metal, out of high-quality clay with a red to black firing color range (Gačić 2009, 14). In relation to the shank, the bowl is more elongated; it has a circular or polygonal cross-section, and is connected to the shank with a single hole for tobacco, through the lower section of the bowl wall, which was often equipped with a small metal lid. The ridge is also characteristic as it was often in the shape of a seashell, but it can also be flat. The pipes were often provided with one or more marks, mostly with the name of the producer. The most famous production center for pipes of the Austro-Hungarian type was located at Banska Štiavnica in Slovakia (Schemnitz, Selmezbánya), where pipe manufacturing began at the transition from the 18th to the 19th century (Gačić 2009, 14). It is thus that beside the name of the producer, we can also often see the name of this production center, written either in German or Hungarian, e.g. *TAKACZ / SELMECZI, M. HÖNIG / SCHEMNITZ, BODNAR / SCHEMNITZ*, etc. There were also many fakes in circulation, imitations of known workshops that were more or less successfully made. This is visible mostly on the marks, where the names of the producers were often misspelled (Gusar 2009, 217).

Clay pipes of the Turkish type were created in the 17th century, on the territory of the former Ottoman Empire, the best workshops being on the territory of Bulgaria (Sofia and Varna) and Turkey, at Constantinople and Burgas, whose present name of Lüleburgas bears witness to the long tradition of clay pipe making (Brusić

Najčešće imaju kratak tuljac s naglašenim obručem i zaobljenu loptastu ili zvonoliku čašicu s bazom ponekad oblikovanom u disk ili zvijezdu. Ukrašavane su različitim biljnim i geometrijskim motivima, ali mogu biti i vrlo bogato ukrašene zlatnom ili srebrnom žicom te poludragim kamenjem (Gačić 2011, 28). Dio ukrasa dolazi izravno iz kalupa, nakon čega se svježa glina dodatno ukrašava urezivanjem ili utiskivanjem alatki (Bekić 1999–2000, 256). Greben je nerijetko naglašen ili odvojen urezivanjem linija ili utiskivanjem kotačića u svježu glinu. Na lulama se često nailazi na pečate s arapskim pismom i različite motive u manjim okruglim ili ovalnim pečatima.

Prve porculanske lule izrađivale su se u drugoj polovici 18. stoljeća u Meissenu i Nymphenburgu u Njemačkoj, a kasnije i na području Austrije, Mađarske i Francuske (Gačić 2011, 44). Iako krhkije od glinenih lula, porculanske lule su otpornije na visoke temperature pri izgaranju i ne apsorbiraju katran iz duhana za razliku od poroznih glinenih lula. U 19. stoljeću, nadodan je još jedan porculanski dio, kondenzator s vodom za hlađenje dima u obliku slova V, u koji se umetao drveni kamiš u jedan, a porculanska lula u drugi otvor (Balzan 2010, 11). Površina čašice bila je bogato dekorirana oslikavanjem različitih prizora, što se do polovice 19. st. radi ručno, dok se kasnije rabi jeftiniji print (Gačić 2011, 45). Popularne su bile i tzv. Vojničke lule koje često imaju posvetu ispisanu na prednjoj strani kondenzatora (jedan takav primjerak porculanskog kondenzatora vojničke lule s ispisanom posvetom nalazi se u Novovjekovnoj zbirci AMI-ja, a obrađen je u nastavku rada).

Nalazi glinenih i porculanskih lula iz Novovjekovne zbirke Arheološkog muzeja Istre prikupljeni su tijekom različitih zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja u pulskoj gradskoj jezgri kroz vremenski period od 25 godina, od lokaliteta u Ulici Sergijevaca (Blok 11) istraživanog 1987–1988, istraživanja na Usponu Sv. Franje Asiškog, uz franjevački samostan od 1994. do 1996. godine, zatim Kandlerove ulice (četvrt sv. Teodora, blok 16, lokacija 11) čije je istraživanje započelo 2005. i u konačnici lokalitet na Trgu Sv. Tome, ispred pulske katedrale, istražen 2011. godine. Dio zbirke su i lule sa zaštitnog arheološkog istraživanja na Trgu Republike u Fažani, 1990. godine i jedan motovunski primjerak s istraživanja iz 1967. godine. Ostale lule su slučajni nalazi s područja Pule i okolice, Valerijinog parka u Puli, Koromačna ili Sv. Ivan Glavosjeka, Banjola – uvala Valmižeja i Vodnjana, a dvije lule su pristigle kao donacija muzeju (podmorski nalazi iz Valbandona – Donacija Gulin).

1986–1987, 479). Initially, clay pipes were made of white clay, and as production progressed, they were made almost entirely of red clay towards the end. Various types of Turkish pipes were made in two-piece molds. Most often they are equipped with a short shank that has an emphasized band, and a rounded, globular or bell-shaped bowl, whose base was sometimes formed like a disc or a star. They were decorated with different vegetal or geometrical motifs, but they could have been also lavishly decorated using gold or silver wire and semi-precious stones (Gačić 2011, 28). Part of the decoration came straight from the mold, after which the still fresh clay was additionally ornamented by incision or denting (Bekić 1999–2000, 256). The ridge was often emphasized or separated by incised lines or indented circlets that were impressed into the fresh clay. Pipes often bear marks with Arab characters, as well as different motifs in smaller circular or oval marks.

The first porcelain pipes were made in the second half of the 18th century at Meissen and Nymphenburg in Germany, and later, also on the territory of Austria, Hungary and France (Gačić 2011, 44). Although easier broken than clay ones, porcelain pipes are more resistant to high temperatures common during burning, and they do not absorb any tar from tobacco, in stark contrast to the porous clay pipes. In the 19th century, another porcelain part was added to pipes, a V-shaped condenser with water, which served to cool the smoke. A wooden stem was inserted into one of the openings on it, and a porcelain pipe into the other (Balzan 2010, 11). The surface of the bowl was richly decorated with different painted motifs, which was done by hand up to the middle of the 19th century, whereas at a later date, cheaper prints were used (Gačić 2011, 45). So-called military pipes were popular as well, and they often bore a written dedication on the front side of the condenser (one such specimen featuring a porcelain condenser of a military pipe with a written dedication, is part of the Modern Era collection of the Archaeological Museum of Istria, and has been processed in the continuation of this paper).

The finds in the form of clay and porcelain pipes, which are part of the Modern Era collection of the Archaeological Museum of Istria, were discovered in the course of different rescue excavations in the city of Pula, in a period of time that spans 25 years. They were unearthed on the sites at Sergijevaca Street (Block 11), explored in 1987–1988, at Usponu Sv. Franje Asiškog, along the Franciscan monastery, from 1994 to 1996, at Kandlerova Street (St. Theodore's quarter, block 16, location 11), where explorations began in 2005, and finally at Sv. Tome Square, in front of the cathedral at Pula, which was explored in 2011. Likewise part of the

Svi nalazi lula su istočnog ili mediteranskog tipa. Najzastupljeniji su primjerci iz talijanskih radionica (tip Chioggia i lončarske lule iz Padske nizine), zatim austrijsko-mađarske i turske proizvodnje, a prikupljena su i četiri primjerka porculanskih lula. Lule zapadnog tipa nisu zastupljene, kao ni lule domaće produkcije tipa Zelovo.

Talijanske lule tipa Chioggia zastupljene su sa sedamnaest primjeraka (kat. 1 - 17), s tim da najveći broj pripada drugom periodu proizvodnje od 1750. do 1850. godine (kat. 3 - 14), dvije lule pokazuju karakteristike prvog perioda od 1650. do 1750. godine (kat. 1 - 2), dok dvije lule nose značajke trećeg perioda proizvodnje, od 1850. do kraja 1. polovine 20. stoljeća (kat. 16 - 17). Kod jednog nedovoljno sačuvanog primjerka nije dovoljno jasno pripada li drugom ili možda trećem periodu (kat. 15). Uz ovaj tip, u zbirci se nalazi i osam talijanskih lula izrađenih na lončarskom kolu (kat. 18 - 25). Lule iz radionica austrijsko-mađarskog kruga zastupljene su s jedanaest primjeraka (kat. 26 - 36). Pojedini primjerci imaju pečate radionica: BODNAR / SCHEMNITZ, ...OPOLD / ...O... (LEOPOLD / GROSS), M. HÖNIGSOHN / SCHEMNITZ, PHILIPP / KONRAD i TAKACZ / SELMECZI, kao i manje kružne pečate s prikazom: okrunjenog grba, zvjezdice i portreta. Posebno je zanimljiva lula s natpisom TAKACZ / SELMECZI, koja uz ovaj pečat ima još tri pečata s prikazom tzv. Košutovog grba, grba Banske Štiavnice i djelomično sačuvanim ovalnim pečatom s natpisom PRIVI / LEGIU... (kat. 35). Zastupljen je i jedan znatno oštećeni primjerak tzv. kavanske lule (kat. 36). Turskom tipu lula pripadaju četiri primjerka (kat. 37 - 40), različitih tipova, a jedna (sačuvan samo tuljac) ima i kružni pečat s arapskim monogramom. Uz navedene glinene lule istočnog tipa, u zbirci se nalaze i dvije porculanske lule (kat. 41 - 42), ulomak čašice porculanske lule s kondenzatorom (kat. 43) i djelomično sačuvani kondenzator s ispisanim tekstom posvete, dio tzv. vojničke lule (kat. 44).

collection are the pipes discovered on Trg Republike, during the rescue excavation at Fažana in 1990, and a specimen from Motovun, which was discovered in 1967. The other pipes represent casual finds from Pula and its surroundings (Valerijin Park at Pula, Koromačno or Sv. Ivan Glavosjek, Banjole - Valmižeja Cove, and Vodnjan), while two of these pipes came to the Museum as a donation (underwater finds from Valbandon - Gulin donation). All pipes are either of the Eastern or Mediterranean type. Most numerous are specimens from Italian workshops (Chioggia type, and pipes made on a potter's wheel, from the Po River valley), followed by Austro-Hungarian and Turkish pipes. Four specimens of porcelain pipes were likewise collected. Neither pipes of the Western type nor locally produced pipes of the Zelovo type are represented.

Italian pipes of the Chioggia type are represented with seventeen specimens (Cat. nos. 1 - 17), bearing in mind that the greatest number of them belongs to the second period of production from 1750 to 1850 (Cat. nos. 3 - 14), two pipes feature characteristics from the first period from 1650 to 1750 (Cat. nos. 1 - 2), while another two pipes seem to come from the third production period from 1850 to the end of the first half of the 20th century (Cat. nos. 16 - 17). For one insufficiently preserved specimen it is unclear whether it belongs to the second or perhaps the third period (Cat. no. 15). Along with this type, the collection also boasts eight Italian pipes made on a potter's wheel (Cat. nos. 18 - 25). There are eleven specimens of pipes made in Austro-Hungarian workshops (Cat. nos. 26 - 36). Some specimens also bear workshop marks: BODNAR / SCHEMNITZ, ...OPOLD / ...O... (LEOPOLD / GROSS), M. HÖNIGSOHN / SCHEMNITZ, PHILIPP / KONRAD and TAKACZ / SELMECZI, as well as small circular marks with a depiction showing: a crowned coat of arms, a small star and portrait. The pipe that bears the inscription TAKACZ / SELMECZI, is especially interesting because next to this mark it bears another three that depict the so-called Košuta coat of arms, the coat of arms of Baska Štiavnica, as well as a partially preserved oval mark with the inscription PRIVI / LEGIU... (Cat. no. 35). Also represented in the collection is a severely damaged specimen of a so-called coffee-house pipe (Cat. no. 36). There are four specimens of Turkish-type pipes (Cat. nos. 37 - 40) of various forms, while another one (only a preserved shank) has a circular mark with an Arab monogram. Alongside the aforementioned clay pipes of the Eastern type, the collection also features two porcelain pipes (Cat. nos. 41 - 42), a fragment of a porcelain pipe bowl with condenser (Cat. no. 43), and a partially preserved condenser with a written dedication, part of a so-called military pipe (Cat. no. 44).

KATALOG

ppd – promjer prostora za duhan

upt – unutrašnji promjer tuljca

dsč – debljina stijenke čašice

sv – sačuvana visina

v – visina

1. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Trg Sv. Tome

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: ppd 1,2 ; upt 0,9 ; dsč 0,4 ; sv 3,7 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-964



Opis: Od narančaste gline, sive u presjeku. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan. Čašica i tuljac su oštećeni. Prisutni su tragovi gorenja u prostoru za duhan. Po sličnim oblicima u Boscolu datirala bi se u prvi period, od 1650. do 1750. godine (Boscolo 2000, 57-62).

2. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Banjole - Valmižeja

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: ppd 1,5 ; upt 0,8 ; dsč 0,2 ; sv 2,5 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-973

Opis: Od narančasto-smeđe gline s tragovima smeđeg premaza i dosta izlizane površine. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan. Čašica u većoj mjeri nedostaje, greben je istaknut. Obruč tuljca ukrašen je naborima. U unutrašnjem prostoru lule nalaze se organske naslage morskih organizama. Po sličnim oblicima u Boscolu datirala bi se u prvi period, od 1650. do 1750. godine (Boscolo 2000, 57-62).

3. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ulica Sergijevaca

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

CATALOGUE

tcd – tobacco chamber diameter

ids – interior diameter of shank

bwt – bowl wall thickness

ph – preserved height

h – height

1. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sv. Tome Square

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: tcd 1.2 ; ids 0.9 ; bwt 0.4 ; ph 3.7 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-964

Description: Made of orange clay, gray in section. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. The bowl and shank are damaged. There are traces of burning in the tobacco chamber. In accordance with similar forms in Boscolo, it can be dated into the first period, from 1650 to 1750 (Boscolo 2000, 57-62).

2. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Banjole - Valmižeja

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: tcd 1.5 ; ids 0.8 ; bwt 0.2 ; ph 2.5 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-973



Description: Made of orange-brown clay with traces of brown slip and a rather worn-out surface. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. The greater part of the bowl is missing, the ridge is emphasized. The shank ring is decorated with pleats. Situated in the interior area of the pipe are organic layers of sea organisms. In accordance with similar forms in Boscolo, it can be dated into the first period, from 1650 to 1750 (Boscolo 2000, 57-62).

3. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sergijevaca Street

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: bwt 0.3 ; ph 5.2 cm



Dimenzije: dsč 0,3 ; sv 5,2 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-VS-9223

Opis: Od žućkasto-narančaste gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan. Na oštećenju čašici, u središnjem dijelu, nalaze se dva vodoravna rebra. Jedno vodoravno rebro po dosta oštećenom tuljcu. Po Boscolu bi se mogla svrstati u drugi period, između 1750. i 1850. godine (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

4. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ulica Sergijevaca

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: ppd 1,8 ; upt 0,8 ; dsč 0,2 ; v 4,9 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-VS-9224

Opis: Od narančaste gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan. Nedostaje manji dio čašice s dva paralelna rebra na sredini. Jedno vodoravno rebro po tuljcu. Obruč tuljca ukrašen je naborima. Po Boscolu bi se mogla svrstati u drugi period, između 1750. i 1850. godine (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

5. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ulica Sergijevaca

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: dsč 0,5 ; sv 5 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-VS-9225



Inv. no.: AMI-VS-9223

Description: Made of yellowish-orange clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. Two horizontal ribs are located in the central section of the damaged bowl. A single horizontal rib is on the rather damaged shank. After Boscolo it can be dated into the second period, between 1750 and 1850 (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

4. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sergijevaca Street

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: tcd 1.8 ; ids 0.8 ; bwt 0.2 ; h 4.9 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-VS-9224



Description: Made of orange clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. A smaller portion of the bowl with two parallel ribs in the middle is missing. A single horizontal rib is on the shank. The shank ring is decorated with pleats. After Boscolo it can be dated into the second period, between 1750 and 1850 (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

5. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sergijevaca Street

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: bwt 0.5 ; ph 5 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-VS-9225

Description: Made of orange clay. Extremely damaged. The shank is missing together with the greater part of the bowl and ridge. Two parallel ribs are visible in the middle of the bowl. After Boscolo it can be dated into the second period, between 1750 and 1850, however, this should be taken with due reservation because of the poor state of preservation (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

6. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sergijevaca Street

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Opis: Od narančaste gline. Jako oštećena. Nedostaje tuljac i veći dio čašice s grebenom. Na sredini čašice vidljiva su dva vodoravna rebra. Po Boscolu bi se mogla svrstati u drugi period, između 1750. i 1850. godine, ali to treba uzeti s rezervom zbog slabe sačuvanosti (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

6. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ulica Sergijevaca

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: ppd 1,7 ; upt 0,8 ; sv 3,8 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-VS-9226

Opis: Od blijedo narančaste gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan i dva kružna rebra na čašici, kojoj nedostaje gornja polovica. Unutar čašice prisutni su tragovi gorenja. Jedno vodoravno rebro po tuljcu. Obruč tuljca ukrašen je naborima. Po Boscolu bi se mogla svrstati u drugi period, između 1750. i 1850. godine (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

7. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Trg Sv. Tome

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: ppd 2,1 ; upt 0,9 ; dsč 0,6 ; v 6,5 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-965



Opis: Od blijedo narančaste gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan i dva kružna rebra na oštećenoj čašici. Unutar čašice prisutni su tragovi gorenja. Jedno vodoravno rebro po tuljcu i jedno iznad grebena. Obruč tuljca ukrašen je naborima i blago oštećen. Po Boscolu bi se mogla svrstati u drugi period, između 1750. i 1850. godine (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

8. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Trg Sv. Tome

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: ppd 1,9 ; dsč 0,4 ; v 5 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-962

Dimensions: tcd 1.7 ; ids 0.8 ; ph 3.8 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-VS-9226



Description: Made of pale-orange clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. Two circular ribs are on the bowl, whose upper half is missing. Traces of burning are visible in the bowl. A single horizontal rib is on the shank. The shank ring is decorated with pleats. After Boscolo it can be dated into the second period, between 1750 and 1850 (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

7. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sv. Tome Square

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: tcd 2.1 ; ids 0.9 ; bwt 0.6 ; h 6.5 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-965

Description: Made of pale-orange clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. Two circular ribs are on the damaged bowl. Traces of burning are visible in the bowl. A single horizontal rib is on the shank, and another one is above the ridge. The shank ring is decorated with pleats and is mildly damaged. After Boscolo it can be dated into the second period, between 1750 and 1850 (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

8. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sv. Tome Square

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: tcd 1.9 ; bwt 0.4 ; h 5 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-962



Opis: Od blijedo narančaste-žućkaste gline. Dosta oštećena. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan i dva kružna rebra na polovično sačuvanoj čašici. Prisutni su tragovi gorenja u prostoru za duhan. Jedno vodoravno rebro iznad istaknutog grebena. Tuljac nedostaje. Po Boscolu bi se mogla svrstati u drugi period, između 1750. i 1850. godine (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

9. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Trg Sv. Tome

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: dsč 0,6 ; sv 4,5 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-963



Opis: Od blijedo narančaste-žućkaste gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan i dva kružna rebra na oštećenoj čašici. Prisutni su tragovi gorenja u prostoru za duhan. Naglašena je profilacija između grebena i čašice. Tuljac nedostaje. Po Boscolu bi se mogla svrstati u drugi period, između 1750. i 1850. godine (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

10. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Trg Sv. Tome

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: ppd 2,1 ; upt 0,9 ; dsč 0,4 ; v 5,4 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-960

Opis: Narančasta glina. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan i dva kružna rebra na čašici te jedno kružno rebro ispod profiliranog ruba čašice. Jedno vodoravno rebro po tuljcu. Površina je na mjestima nagrižena. Obruč tuljca ukrašen je naborima. Po Boscolu bi se mogla svrstati u drugi period, između 1750. i 1850. godine (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

11. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Fažana, Trg Republike

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Description: Made of pale-orange-yellowish clay. Rather damaged. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. Two circular ribs are on the half-preserved bowl. Traces of burning are visible in the tobacco chamber. A single horizontal rib is located above the emphasized ridge. The shank is missing. After Boscolo it can be dated into the second period, between 1750 and 1850 (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

9. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sv. Tome Square

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: bwt 0.6 ; ph 4.5 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-963

Description: Made of pale-orange-yellowish clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. Two circular ribs are on the damaged bowl. Traces of burning are visible in the tobacco chamber. There is an emphasized molding between the ridge and bowl. The shank is missing. After Boscolo it can be dated into the second period, between 1750 and 1850 (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

10. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sv. Tome Square

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: tcd 2.1 ; ids 0.9 ; bwt 0.4 ; h 5.4 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-960



Description: Made of orange clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. Two circular ribs are on the bowl, another one is underneath the molded edge of the bowl. A single horizontal rib is located on the shank. Sections of the surface are worn away. The shank ring is decorated with pleats. After Boscolo it can be dated into the second period, between 1750 and 1850 (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

Dimenzije: ppd 2,1 ; dsč 0,3 ; v 5,5 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-976



Opis: Od oker-sive gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan i dva kružna rebra na središnjem dijelu čašice, te profilirani rub čašice. Prisutni su tragovi gorenja u prostoru za duhan. Jedno vodoravno rebro po djelomično sačuvanom tuljcu. Po Boscolu bi se mogla svrstati u drugi period, između 1750. i 1850. godine (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

12. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Fažana, Trg Republike

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: ppd 1,8 ; upt 0,9 ; dsč 0,4 ; sv 4 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-975

Opis: Od blijedo narančasto-žućkaste gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan (jedna rupa nije do kraja probijena) i dva kružna rebra na središnjem dijelu oštećene čašice. Prisutni su tragovi gorenja u prostoru za duhan. Greben je istaknut. Obruč tuljca ukrašen je naborima. Po Boscolu bi se mogla svrstati u drugi period, između 1750. i 1850. godine (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

13. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Valbandon / Donacija Gulin

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: ppd 2,1 ; upt 0,8 ; dsč 0,3 ; v 6,9 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-970



11. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Fažana, Trg Republike

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: tcd 2.1 ; bwt 0.3 ; h 5.5 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-976

Description: Made of ocher-gray clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. Two circular ribs are on the central section of the bowl, whose edges are molded. Traces of burning are visible in the tobacco chamber. A single horizontal rib is located on the partially preserved shank. After Boscolo it can be dated into the second period, between 1750 and 1850 (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

12. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Fažana, Trg Republike

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: tcd 1.8 ; ids 0.9 ; bwt 0.4 ; ph 4 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-975



Description: Made of pale-orange-yellowish clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber (one of these holes was not completely perforated). Two circular ribs are on the central section of the damaged bowl. Traces of burning are visible in the tobacco chamber. The ridge is emphasized. The shank ring is decorated with pleats. After Boscolo it can be dated into the second period, between 1750 and 1850 (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

13. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Valbandon / the Gulin donation

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: tcd 2.1 ; ids 0.8 ; bwt 0.3 ; h 6.9 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-970

Description: An underwater find. Made of brown clay; it has a worn away surface. A smaller portion of the edge of the bowl is missing. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. The surface of the

Opis: Podmorski nalaz. Od smeđe gline, nagrižene površine. Nedostaje manji dio ruba čašice. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan. Površina čašice, s dva kružna rebra na središnjem dijelu, djelomično je prekrivena organskim naslagama i na mjestima otučena. Obruč tuljca ukrašen je naborima. Po Boscolu bi se vjerojatno mogla svrstati u drugi period, između 1750. i 1850. godine (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

14. Keramička lula

Nalazište: S područja Puljštine

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: upt 0,9 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-968



Opis: Od smeđe gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan. Čašica nedostaje. Jedno vodoravno rebro po tuljcu s obručem ukrašenim naborima. Po Boscolu bi se možda mogla datirati u drugi period, između 1750. i 1850. godine (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

15. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Koromačno ili Sv. Ivan Glavosjek

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: upt 0,9 ; sv 2,5 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-974

Opis: Od blijedo narančasto-žučkaste gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan. Nedostaje velik dio čašice. Na dijelu koji je sačuvan nema ukrasa. Jedno vodoravno rebro po tuljcu. Obruč tuljca je ukrašen naborima i djelomično oštećen. Mogla bi pripadati drugom, možda i trećem periodu po Boscolu, tj. datirati u 18. ili 19. stoljeće (Boscolo 2000, 63-80).

bowl, featuring two circular ribs on its central section, is partially covered with organic layers, and has been knocked off on certain spots. The shank ring is decorated with pleats. After Boscolo it can be dated into the second period, between 1750 and 1850 (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

14. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: The area around Pula

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: ids 0.9 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-968

Description: Made of brown clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. The bowl is missing. A single horizontal rib is located along the shank that has a ring decorated with pleats. After Boscolo it could, perhaps, be dated into the second period, between 1750 and 1850 (Boscolo 2000, 63-64).

15. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Koromačno or Sv. Ivan Glavosjek

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: ids 0.9 ; ph 2.5 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-974



Description: Made of pale-orange-yellowish clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. A large portion of the bowl is missing. The preserved section was not decorated. A single horizontal rib is located along the shank. The shank ring is decorated with pleats and partially damaged. After Boscolo it can be dated into the second or, perhaps, the third period, i.e. into the 18th or 19th century (Boscolo 2000, 63-80).

16. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Fažana, Trg Republike

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: ppd 1,8 ; upt 0,8 ; dsč 0,4 ; sv 5,4 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-977

Opis: Od narančaste gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan i dva kružna rebra na središnjem dijelu oštećene čašice. U donjoj polovici čašice izveden

16. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Fažana, Trg Republike

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: tcd 1.8 ; ids 0.8 ; bwt 0.4 ; ph 5.4 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-977

Description: Made of orange clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. Two circular ribs are in the central section of the damaged bowl. A



je niz okomitih rebara, a u gornjoj polovici nizovi dvostrukih rombova s točkama i manjim romбом u sredini. Prisutni su tragovi gorenja u prostoru za duhan. Ima jedno rebro po tuljcu koji je oštećen s djelomično sačuvanim obručem ukrašenim naborima. Po Boscolu bi se, na temelju ukrasa, mogla svrstati u treći period, između 1850. i kraja 1. polovine 20. stoljeća (Boscolo 2000, 78-79).

17. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ulica Sergijevaca

Tip: istočni / Chioggia

Dimenzije: upt 0,7 ; sv 4,2 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-VS-9227

Opis: Od žućkasto-narančaste gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan i tri kružna rebra na središnjem dijelu čašice. U donjoj polovici čašice izveden je niz okomitih rebara koji je na dijelu prekinut nizom manjih crtica. Gornja polovica čašice većim dijelom nedostaje, ali je iznad otvora tuljca vidljivo da je i gornji dio bio ukrašen nizom manjih crtica. Prisutni su tragovi gorenja u prostoru za duhan. Obruč tuljca ukrašen je naborima. Plastična traka s reljefno izvedenim krugovima proteže se čitavim obujmom tuljca i grebena lule. Po Boscolu bi se datirala u treći period, između 1850. i kraja 1. polovine 20. stoljeća (Boscolo 2000, 78, kat. 270).

18. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Kandlerova ulica

Tip: istočni / glazirana lončarska lula

Dimenzije: ppd 2,2 ; sv 4,9 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-965

Opis: Glazirana, tamne boje, premazana manganom (mangan se koristi za površinsko očvršćivanje). U presjeku od oker-narančaste gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan. Sačuvana je jajasta čašica s tragovima gorenja i dio prostora između čašice i tuljca.

series of perpendicular ribs were executed in the lower half of the bowl, whereas in the upper half there are several series of double rhombs with dots and a smaller rhomb in the middle. Traces of burning are visible in the tobacco chamber. A single horizontal rib is located along the shank that is damaged and has a partially preserved ring decorated with pleats. After Boscolo and based on the decorations, it can be dated into the third period, between 1850 and the end of the first half of the 20th century (Boscolo 2000, 78-79).

17. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sergijevaca Street

Type: Eastern / Chioggia

Dimensions: ids 0.7 ; ph 4.2 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-VS-9227



Description: Made of yellowish-orange clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. Three circular ribs are in the central section of the bowl. A series of perpendicular ribs were executed in the lower half of the bowl, a section of which is interrupted by another series of smaller lines. Most of the upper half of the bowl is missing, however, over the opening of the shank it is possible to see that the upper section was likewise decorated with a series of small lines. Traces of burning are visible in the tobacco chamber. The shank ring is decorated with pleats. A plastic band with circles in relief extends itself along the whole length of the shank diameter and ridge of the pipe. After Boscolo it can be dated into the third period, between 1850 and the end of the first half of the 20th century (Boscolo 2000, 78, Cat. 270).

18. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Kandlerova Street

Type: Eastern / glazed pipe executed on a potter's wheel

Mogla bi se datirati u 18. ili 19. stoljeće (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

19. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Valbandon / Donacija Gulin

Tip: istočni / lončarska lula

Dimenzije: ppd 2,2 ; upt 1 ; dsč 0,2 ; v 5 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-969



Opis: Podmorski nalaz. Cjelovita. Od narančaste gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan. Površina čašice je većim dijelom prekrivena organskim naslagama. Na čašici se naziru barem dva vodoravna rebra. Po Boscolu bi se datirala u prvi period, od 1650. do 1750. godine (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

20. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Trg Sv. Tome

Tip: istočni / lončarska

Dimenzije: dsč 0,3 ; sv 3,4 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-959



Opis: Od svijetlosmeđe gline. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan. Nedostaje veći dio čašice i tuljca. Po Boscolu bi se datirala u prvi period, od 1650. do 1750. godine (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

Dimensions: tcd 2.2 ; ph 4.9 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-965



Description: Glazed, dark in color, having a manganese slip (manganese is used to strengthen the surface). In its cross-section, made of ocher-orange clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. An oviform bowl with traces of burning is preserved, as well as a section of the area between the bowl and shank. It can be dated into the 18th or 19th century (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

19. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Valbandon / the Gulin donation

Type: Eastern / pipe executed on a potter's wheel

Dimensions: tcd 2.2 ; ids 1 ; bwt 0.2 ; h 5 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-969

Description: An underwater find. Whole. Made of orange clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. The surface of the bowl is for the most part covered with organic layers. At least two horizontal ribs can be discerned on the bowl. After Boscolo it can be dated into the first period, from 1650 to 1750 (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

20. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sv. Tome Square

Type: Eastern / pipe executed on a potter's wheel

Dimensions: bwt 0.3 ; ph 3.4 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-959

Description: Made of pale brown clay. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. Most of the bowl and shank are missing. After Boscolo it can be dated into the first period, from 1650 to 1750 (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

21. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Uspon Sv. Franje

Type: Eastern / pipe executed on a potter's wheel

Dimensions: ids 0.9 ; ph 3.2 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-979

21. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ušpon Sv. Franje

Tip: istočni / lončarska lula

Dimenzije: upt 0,9 ; sv 3,2 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-979

Opis: Od smeđe gline s tragovima sjajnog premaza. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan. Čašica je oštećena, a tuljac u većoj mjeri nedostaje. Po Boscolu bi se datirala u prvi period, od 1650. do 1750. godine (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

**22. Keramička lula**

Nalazište: Pula, Ušpon Sv. Franje

Tip: istočni / lončarska lula

Dimenzije: upt 1 ; dsč 0,2 ; sv 3,4 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-980



Opis: Od smeđe-crvene gline s tragovima sjajnog premaza. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan. Čašica je ukrašena s tri slabo uočljiva paralelna rebra i oštećena, kao i dio tuljca. Unutar čašice prisutni su tragovi gorenja. Po Boscolu bi se datirala u prvi period, od 1650. do 1750. godine (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

23. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ušpon Sv. Franje

Tip: istočni / lončarska lula

Dimenzije: ppd 2,1 ; upt 1 ; dsč 0,2 ; v 4,9 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-981



Description: Made of brown clay with traces of a shiny slip. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. The bowl is damaged and the shank is mostly missing. After Boscolo it can be dated into the first period, from 1650 to 1750 (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

22. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Ušpon Sv. Franje

Type: Eastern / pipe executed on a potter's wheel

Dimensions: ids 1 ; bwt 0.2 ; ph 3.4 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-980

Description: Made of brown-red clay with traces of a shiny slip. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. The damaged bowl and part of the shank are decorated with three barely visible parallel ribs. Traces of burning are visible in the tobacco chamber. After Boscolo it can be dated into the first period, from 1650 to 1750 (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

23. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Ušpon Sv. Franje

Type: Eastern / pipe executed on a potter's wheel

Dimensions: tcd 2.1 ; ids 1 ; bwt 0.2 ; h 4.9 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-981

Description: Made of brown clay with traces of a shiny slip. Three connecting holes go through the base of the tobacco chamber. The entire surface of the bowl is decorated with parallel ribs, and it is also partially damaged. The shank ring has minor damages. Traces of burning are visible in the tobacco chamber. After Boscolo it can be dated into the first period, from 1650 to 1750 (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

24. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Motovun

Type: Eastern / pipe executed on a potter's wheel

Dimensions: ids 1.1 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-S-10064

Description: Made of pale orange clay. Only the shank is preserved, which also has an emphasized ring. After

Opis: Od smeđe gline s tragovima sjajnog premaza. Ima tri vezne rupe kroz dno prostora za duhan. Čašica je čitavom površinom ukrašena paralelnim rebrima i djelomično oštećena. Obruč tuljca je malo otučen. Unutar čašice prisutni su tragovi gorenja. Po Boscolu bi se datirala u prvi period, od 1650. do 1750. godine (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

24. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Motovun

Tip: istočni / lončarska lula

Dimenzije: upt 1,1 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-S-10064

Opis: Od blijedo narančaste gline. Sačuvan je samo tuljac s naglašenim obručem. Po Boscolu bi se datirala u prvi period, od 1650. do 1750. godine (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

25. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Banjole - Valmižeja

Tip: istočni / lončarska lula

Dimenzije: sv 2,2 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-972



Opis: Od crvenkaste gline. Loša sačuvanost. Upućuje na neuspješno izrađen proizvod. Jedna vezna rupa prolazi kroz stijenku grebena. Tuljac u potpunosti nedostaje, a čini se da nije niti bio pričvršćen na ostatak lule. Na donjoj strani lule vidi se pukotina nastala prilikom izrade. Po Boscolu bi se datirala u prvi period, od 1650. do 1750. godine (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

26. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ulica Sergijevaca

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: ppd 2 ; dsč 0,3 ; sv 7 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-VS-9231

Opis: Glina sive boje, crnopečena i uglačana. Ima jednu veznu rupu kroz stijenku čašice kojoj nedostaje gornji dio. Čašica je osmerokutna s donjom stranom izvedenom



Boscolo it can be dated into the first period, from 1650 to 1750 (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

25. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Banjole - Valmižeja

Type: Eastern / pipe executed on a potter's wheel

Dimensions: ph 2.2 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-972

Description: Made of reddish clay. Poorly preserved. It indicates a low-quality product. A single connecting hole goes through the ridge wall. The shank is missing in its entirety; it seems as if though it was never attached to the rest of the pipe. A crack that was made during production can be seen on the lower side of the pipe. After Boscolo it can be dated into the first period, from 1650 to 1750 (Boscolo 2000, 45-46).

26. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sergijevaca Street

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: tcd 2 ; bwt 0.3 ; ph 7 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-VS-9231



Description: Gray clay, black-fired and burnished. A single connecting hole goes through the wall of the bowl that is missing its upper section. The bowl is eight-sided, its lower section is in the shape of a seashell. Partially preserved on the massively damaged shank of the pipe is a circular

u obliku školjke. Na znatno oštećenom tuljcu lule ipak je djelomično sačuvan mali kružni pečat s prikazom okrunjenog grba. Ova lula se na osnovu spomenutih karakteristika i pečata s okrunjenim grbom može povezati s ranije obrađenim lulama s pulskog Foruma (Paić 2007, 48) i lulom iz Stare luke u Dubrovniku (Gusar 2009, 217, kat. 10) te još dva dubrovačka primjerka (Milošević, Topić 2011, 303). Iako ovoj luli nedostaje veći dio tuljca koji je možda, kao i većina navedenih primjera imao još jedan pečat s nazivom radionice, lula se može vjerojatno datirati u prvu polovinu 19. stoljeća (Bekić 1999-2000, 265, T 4/7, 8).

27. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Kandlerova ulica

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: ppd 2,6 ; upt 1,4 ; dsč 0,4 ; v 6,9 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-531



Opis: Od sive, crnopečene gline. Ima jednu veznu rupu kroz stijenku čašice. Sačuvan je dio osmerokutne čašice s grebenom u obliku školjke. Rub čašice ukrašen je gustim, kosim crtama. Unutar čašice prisutni su tragovi gorenja. Na tuljcu se nalazi izduženi ovalni pečat s natpisom BODNAR / SCHEMNITZ i manji zvjezdasti pečat iznad. Pečat pripada krugu mađarskih radionica u Vasváru i Körmendu (Gačić 2009, 15). Lula je istog tipa kao i prethodna, pa se mogu povući paralele s već spomenutim lulama i datirati je u prvu polovinu 19. stoljeća.

28. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Motovun

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: dsč 0,3 ; sv 5 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-S-10288

Opis: Od sive gline, crnopečene i uglučane. Sačuvan je ulomak osmerokutne čašice. Dio lule tipa Schemnitz s vjerojatnim analogijama kao i kod prethodna dva primjerka. Mogla bi se na toj osnovi također smjestiti u prvu polovinu 19. stoljeća.

mark with a depiction of a crowned coat of arms. On the basis of the aforementioned characteristics and the mark with the crowned coat of arms, it is possible to connect this pipe with the already processed pipes unearthed at the Forum in Pula (Paić 2007, 48), the pipe from Stara Luka in Dubrovnik (Gusar 2009, 217, Cat. 10), and with two other specimens from Dubrovnik (Milošević, Topić 2011, 303). Although this pipe lacks most of the shank that was perhaps equipped with another mark bearing the name of the workshop, as is the case with the majority of the mentioned examples, it is nevertheless possible to date it into the first half of the 19th century (Bekić 1999-2000, 265, T 4/7, 8).

27. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Kandlerova Street

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: tcd 2.6 ; ids 1.4 ; bwt 0.4 ; h 6.9 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-531

Description: Made of gray, black-fired clay. A single connecting hole goes through the wall of the bowl. A section of the eight-sided bowl is preserved, which has a seashell-shaped ridge. The edge of the bowl is decorated with dense slant lines. There are traces of burning in the interior of the bowl. Located on the shank is an elongated oval mark that bears the inscription BODNAR / SCHEMNITZ, and a smaller star-shaped mark above it. This mark belongs to the Hungarian workshops from Vaphár and Körmend (Gačić 2009, 15). This pipe is of the same type as the previous one, and it is consequently possible to draw some analogies with the already mentioned pipes and date it into the first half of the 19th century.

28. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Motovun

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: bwt 0.3 ; ph 5 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-S-10288



29. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Kandlerova ulica

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: upt 1,1 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-530



Opis: Od crnopečene gline, blijedo narančaste u presjeku i ugláčane. Sačuvan je samo okrugli tuljac s ravnim dnom i neukrašenim prstenastim obročem. Tuljac je kratak, a stajao je pod oštrim kutom u odnosu na čašicu. Na spoju sa čašicom, u presjeku se vidi jedna vezna rupa. Na bočnim stranama ima ukras kotačićem koji je omeđen dvostrukim paralelnim urezanim linijama. Na donjoj strani tuljca, rubovi ravnog dna su također dodatno naznačeni urezanim paralelnim linijama. Naknadno ukrašavanje kotačićem i urezivanje linija i geometrijskih motiva nije strano za lule austrijsko-mađarskog tipa. Zbog slabe sačuvanosti s oprezom bi se, prema sličnim oblicima, mogla datirati u 19. stoljeće (Gačić 2011, 117-121).

30. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Vodnjan - Gospa od Zdravlja

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: upt 0,9 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-971

Opis: Od narančaste gline, sive u presjeku. Čašica nije sačuvana. Ima jednu veznu rupu. Obruč je ukrašen zrnastim ispupčenjima. Na donjem dijelu čašice nalaze se tri zaobljena rebra. Na tuljcu se nalazi djelomično sačuvani ovalni pečat s natpisom ...OPOLD / ...O... Po sačuvanom natpisu, ali i po sličnim primjerima navedenim u nastavku teksta može se pretpostaviti da dolazi iz radionice Leopolda Grossa (LEOPOLD / GROSS). Primjer pečata radionice imamo na luli iz Sinja (Bekić 1999-2000, T IV-3) i lulama iz Dubrovnika (Milošević, Topić 2011, 307-310). Za razliku od dubrovačkih primjeraka ovaj nema pored natpisa mali kružni pečat s prikazom sidra, a i oblik lule je bitno drugačiji. Isti primjer oblika lule i pečata nalazimo kod Boscola (Boscolo 2000, 34). Lula iz Splita, iako bez pečata radionice, pokazuje veliku sličnost oblika (Gusar

Description: Made of gray clay, black-fired and burnished. A fragment of the eight-sided bowl is preserved. A section of a Schemnitz-type pipe, with possible analogies connected with the previous two specimens. Based on this it is possible to date it into the first half of the 19th century.

29. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Kandlerova Street

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: uds 1.1 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-530

Description: Made of black-fired clay, pale orange in section, and burnished. Only the circular shank with a flat base and an undecorated ring is preserved. The shank is short, it stood at a sharp angle in relation to the bowl. At the junction with the bowl, a single connecting hole can be seen in cross-section. On the lateral sides it was decorated with a small wheel, this ornamentation was limited with double, parallel, incised lines. On the lower side of the shank, the edges of the flat base are likewise additionally marked with incised, parallel lines. Subsequent decoration with a wheel, and the incision of lines and geometrical motifs, is by no means rare for pipes of the Austro-Hungarian type. Due to the poor state of preservation, we must exercise a great deal of caution when dating this pipe; however, on the basis of similar forms it can be dated into the 19th century (Gačić 2011, 117-121).

30. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Vodnjan - Gospa od Zdravlja

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: uds 0.9 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-971



2009, 215, kat. 8) kao i rovinjski primjerak s pečatom L GROŠ (Bekić 1999-2000, 265, T IV-6). S obzirom da su navedeni primjeri iz radionice Leopolda Grossa datirani u 18. st. ili početak 19. stoljeća i ova lula se može smjestiti u taj period.

31. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Trg Sv. Tome

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: dsč 0,2 ; sv 3,9 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-967



Opis: Od narančaste gline. Sačuvan je samo ulomak čašice s jednostavno profiliranim rubom i ukrašene blagim okomitim rebrima i nizovima točaka. Vidljivi su tragovi bijelog i tamno smeđeg sjajnog premaza. Ulomak je po ukrasu i obliku čašice vrlo sličan dubrovačkoj luli austrijsko-mađarskog tipa, koja bi se po autorima mogla datirati u 18. ili 19. stoljeće (Milošević, Topić 2011, 313), na osnovu nalaza lule s Petrovaradinske tvrđave, koja uz jednak ukras čašice ima i pečat proizvođača te se datira u 19. stoljeće (Gačić 2011, 134, kat. 200).

32. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ulica Sergijevaca

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: ppd 1,9 ; upt 1,5 ; dsč 0,3 ; sv 3,8 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-VS-9222



Description: Made of orange clay, gray in its cross-section. The bowl is not preserved. It has a single connecting hole. The ring is decorated with granular protuberances. Three rounded ribs are located in the lower part of the bowl. Located on the shank is a partially preserved oval mark with the inscription ...OPOLD / ...O... On the basis of the preserved inscription, but also with regard to similar examples mentioned in the continuation of this text, it can be assumed that it arrives from the workshop of Leopold Gross (LEOPOLD / GROSS). We have an example of this workshop's mark on a pipe from Sinj (Bekić 1999-2000, T IV-3), and the pipes from Dubrovnik (Milošević, Topić 2011, 307-310). In contrast to the specimens from Dubrovnik, this one does not have a small circular mark with a depiction of an anchor alongside the inscription, besides, the form of the pipe is also quite different. This same form of pipe and mark can be found in Boscolo (Boscolo 2000, 34). The pipe from Split, although it does not bear any workshop mark, is very similar in form (Gusar 2009, 215, Cat. 8), and the same can be said of the specimen from Rovinj, which bears the mark L GROŠ (Bekić 1999-2000, 265, T IV-6). Bearing in mind that the cited examples from the workshop of Leopold Gross were dated into the 18th or the beginning of the 19th century, this pipe can likewise be dated into that period of time.

31. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sv. Tome Square

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: bwt 0.2 ; ph 3.9 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-967

Description: Made of orange clay. Only a fragment of the bowl is preserved, which has a simply molded edge and is decorated with smooth, perpendicular ribs and series of dots. There are visible traces of a white and dark-brown shiny slip. As far as decoration and the shape of the bowl are concerned, this fragment is very similar to the Austro-Hungarian-type pipe from Dubrovnik, which can be according to the authors dated into the 18th or 19th century (Milošević, Topić 2011, 313), on the basis of the discovery of the Petrovaradin-fortress-pipe that has the same decoration on the bowl and bears a workshop mark that dates it into the 19th century (Gačić 2011, 134, Cat. 200).

32. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sergijevaca Street

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: tcd 1.9 ; ids 1.5 ; bwt 0.3 ; ph 3.8 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-VS-9222

Opis: Od crveno-narančaste gline. Ima jednu veznu rupu kroz stijenku čašice. Sačuvan je manji dio osmerokutne čašice i tuljca. Greben je oblika školjke, s manjim oštećenjem. Na tuljcu se nalazi pravokutni pečat s natpisom M. HÖNIGSOHN / SCHEMNITZ. Iznad njega je izvedeno malo kružno udubljenje. Primjere lula s ovim tipom pečata i natpisom te oblikom (iako je ova pulska prilično oštećena), nalazimo u Dubrovniku (Milošević, Topić 2011, 306-307). Lula potječe iz radionice Mihály Höniga, a s obzirom da je na natpisu uz njegovo prezime i dodatak *sohn*, primjerak se može datirati oko 1840. ili 1850. godine, kad je u proizvodnju bio uključen i njegov sin (Milošević, Topić 2011, 306; Nagy 2001, 49).

33. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ulica Sergijevaca

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: ppd 1,9 ; upt 1,4 ; dsč 0,3 ; sv 3,9 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-VS-9229



Opis: Od crveno-narančaste gline. Ima jednu veznu rupu kroz stijenku čašice. Sačuvan je dio osmerokutne čašice s grebenom u obliku lista. Obruč tuljca naglašen je prstenom ukrašenim gustim, kosim linijama. S jedne strane tuljca nalazi se pravokutni pečat s natpisom M. HÖNIGSOHN / SCHEMNITZ, a s druge mali kružni pečat s portretom. Lula je identičnog pečata, iako bez pečata s portretom s druge strane tuljca, kao i prethodna, pa je možemo datirati vjerojatno oko 1840. ili 1850. godine. Primjerak se može usporediti također s prethodno spomenutim lulama iz Dubrovnika, koje

Description: Made of red-orange clay. A single connecting hole goes through the wall of the bowl. A smaller section of the eight-sided bowl and shank are preserved. The slightly damaged ridge is in the shape of a seashell. The shank bears a rectangular mark with the inscription M. HÖNIGSOHN / SCHEMNITZ. Located above it is a small circular depression. Examples of pipes with this type of mark, inscription and shape (although this one from Pula is rather damaged) were found at Dubrovnik (Milošević, Topić 2011, 306-307). This pipe stems from the workshop of Mihály Hönig, and based on the fact that along with his name, the inscription also contains the word *sohn*, we can date this specimen to around 1840 or 1850, when his son was included into the workshop (Milošević, Topić 2011, 306; Nagy 2001, 49).

33. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sergijevaca Street

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: tcd 1.9 ; ids 1.4 ; bwt 0.3 ; ph 3.9 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-VS-9229

Description: Made of red-orange clay. A single connecting hole goes through the wall of the bowl. A section of the eight-sided bowl is preserved, which has a leaf-shaped ridge. The shank ring is emphasized by a decoration consisting of dense, slanting lines. Located on one side of the shank is a rectangular mark bearing the inscription M. HÖNIGSOHN / SCHEMNITZ, and on the other is a small circular mark with a portrait. This pipe has a mark that is identical with the one on the previous pipe, although lacking the mark containing the portrait, which is situated on the other side of the shank; it can hence be dated into the period around 1840 or 1850. This specimen can be compared with the aforementioned pipes from Dubrovnik, which have identical copies of both marks on the shank (Milošević, Topić 2011, 306-307).

34. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Kandlerova Street

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: ids 1.2 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-528



imaju identična oba pečata na tuljcu (Milošević, Topić 2011, 306-307).

34. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Kandlerova ulica

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: upt 1,2 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-528

Opis: Od blijedo narančaste gline. Ima jednu veznu rupu kroz stijenku čašice. Sačuvan je samo tuljac s pravokutnim pečatom PHILIPP / KONRAD. Ima jedno široko rebro po dužini tuljca, a rub tuljca ukrašen je kotačićem. Isti pečat nalazi se na luli iz Dubrovnika, kao i ukras na obruču tuljca, iako je po dimenzijama i naglašenosti obruča ovaj primjerak ponešto drugačiji. Radionica Philippa Konrada nalazila se u austrijskom Theresienfeldu, u blizini Beča, a proizvodila je keramičke lule od 1838. godine (Milošević, Topić 2011, 312).

35. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ulica Sergijeveca

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: ppd 2 ; upt 1,5 ; dsč 0,4 ; sv 4,5 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-VS-9230



Opis: Od smeđe gline sa završnim tamnosmeđim premazom. Ima jednu veznu rupu kroz stijenku čašice. Sačuvan je dio osmerokutne čašice s oštećenim grebenom u obliku školjke. Obruč tuljca je oštećen. Na čašici, neposredno iznad grebena, nalazi se kružni pečat s prikazom tzv. Košutovog grba, definitivno uobličeng

Description: Made of pale orange clay. A single connecting hole goes through the wall of the bowl. Only the shank is preserved and it bears the rectangular mark PHILIPP / KONRAD. Along the length of the shank is a broad rib, the edge of the shank is decorated with a wheel. The same mark can be found on the pipe from Dubrovnik; the same is true for the decoration on the shank ring, although this specimen is somewhat different considering its dimensions and the emphasis that was put on the ring. The workshop of Philipp Konrad was located at Theresienfeld in Austria, in the vicinity of Vienna. Ceramic pipes were produced there since 1838 (Milošević, Topić 2011, 312).

35. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sergijeveca Street

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: tcd 2 ; ids 1.5 ; bwt 0.4 ; ph 4.5 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-VS-9230

Description: Made of brown clay with a dark brown finishing slip. A single connecting hole goes through the wall of the bowl. A section of the eight-sided bowl with a damaged seashell-shaped ridge is preserved. The shank ring is damaged. Immediately above the ridge, on the bowl, is a circular mark with a depiction of the so-called Košuta coat of arms, which was definitely formed as it is in 1849. On the same side of the pipe, on the shank, is a circular mark with a depiction of the Banska Štiavnica coat of arms (Schemnitz, Selmečbánya); it consists of a depiction of two lizards that face each other in front of the city wall, and a depiction of two crossed hammers, the symbol of mining. On the other side of the pipe, on the shank, is a rectangular mark with the inscription TAKACZ / SELMECZI, from the workshop of Eduard Takáč, not in Banska Štiavnica, but in nearby Zvolen (Anonymus, 2010). On the bowl, immediately above the ridge, is another partially damaged oval mark with the inscription PRIVI / LEGIU... It is possible to date this pipe to the period after the first half of the 19th century.

36. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Valerijin Park

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: ids 1.4 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-S-16784

Description: Made of white clay, gray in cross-section. The bowl is missing. The shank is hexagonal in its cross-section and is mostly damaged. It is decorated with sculptured dots on its lower side. A smaller portion of an illegible inscription on the shank is preserved. The shank ring is decorated with crossed lines and dots. This

u prikazanu formu 1849. godine. S iste strane lule, na tuljcu, kružni je pečat s prikazom grba Banske Štiavnice (Schemnitz, Selmezbánya) s prikazom dva guštera okrenuta jedan prema drugom, ispred gradskih zidina i s prikazom ukrštenih čekića, simbolom rudarstva. S druge strane lule, na tuljcu, nalazi se pravokutni pečat s natpisom TAKACZ / SELMECZI iz radionice Eduarda Takáča, ali ne u Banskoj Štiavnici, već u obližnjem Zvolenu (Anonymus, 2010). Na čašici, neposredno iznad grebena nalazi se još jedan, djelomično oštećen ovalni pečat s natpisom PRIVI / LEGIU... Vrijeme nastanka lule može se smjestiti nakon prve polovice 19. stoljeća.

36. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Valerijin park

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: upt 1,4 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-S-16784

Opis: Od bijele gline, sive u presjeku. Nedostaje čašica. Tuljac je šesterokutnog presjeka i dobrim dijelom oštećen. Na donjoj strani ukrašen je plastično izvedenim točkicama. Sačuvan je manji dio nečitkog natpisa na tuljcu. Obruč tuljca, ukrašen je prekrštenim crtama i točkama. Lula pripada tipu tzv. kavanskih lula (*caffè pfeifen*). Rađene su od bijele gline i bogato ukrašavane preko kalupa (Bekić 2005, 10; Milošević, Topić 2012, 265). Po primjercima istog tipa lule, ali s drugačijim ukrasom na obruču tuljca, možemo je datirati u 19. st. (Gačić 2011, 136, kat. 208; Milošević, Topić 2011, 314).

37. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Kandlerova ulica

Tip: istočni / turski

Dimenzije: ppd 2,2 ; upt 0,8 ; dsč 0,2 ; v 4,1 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-529



Opis: Od kaolinske gline, bijele boje s manjim tragovima sjajnog smeđeg premaza. Ima jednu veznu rupu kroz stijenku čašice. Nedostaje manji dio čašice ukrašene koncentričnim, gusto postavljenim rebrima. Ukrašena je pomoću kalupa i naknadnim urezivanjem u svježu



pipe belongs to a group of so-called coffee-house pipes (*caffè Pfeifen*). They were made of white clay and were lavishly decorated with the help of a mold (Bekić 2005, 10; Milošević, Topić 2012, 265). In accordance with specimens of the same type of pipe, but having a different decoration on the shank ring, it is possible to date this pipe into the 19th century (Gačić 2011, 136, Cat. 208; Milošević, Topić 2011, 314).

37. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Kandlerova Street

Type: Eastern / Turkish

Dimensions: tcd 2.2 ; ids 0.8 ; bwt 0.2 ; h 4.1 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-529

Description: Made of kaolin clay, white in color, featuring minute traces of a shiny brown slip. A single connecting hole goes through the wall of the bowl. A smaller section of the bowl is missing, which is otherwise decorated with concentric, densely placed ribs. It was decorated with the help of a mold and subsequent incision into the fresh clay. The lower section of the bowl and ridge is decorated with a reticular motif / impressed rhombs. The ridge is marked with several incised lines that are joined together at the beginning of the ribbed section of the bowl. On its lower side, the shank has two parallel, incised lines. Located on the damaged shank ring is a small channel for a wire onto which the lid was attached. There are traces of burning inside the bowl, with a visible layer of soot on the interior side of the wall. A similarly shaped pipe with a reticular decoration was discovered on the Drevine site (Kovačić 2011, 40, Cat. 5). Its form also resembles that of a pipe from an unknown site (Bekić 1999–2000, 265, T 5/1), and the pipe from the Kornati Archipelago (Brusić 1986–1987, 480, T. IV/4), which was dated into the 17th century.

glinu. Donji dio čašice i grebena ukrašen je mrežastim motivom / utisnutim rombovima. Greben je naznačen s više, urezanih linija koje se spajaju na početku narebrenog dijela čašice. Tuljac na donjem dijelu ima urezane dvije paralelne linije. Na oštećenom obruču tuljca nalazi se kanalić za žicu na kojoj je bio pričvršćen poklopac za zatvaranje. Unutar čašice prisutni su tragovi gorenja s vidljivim slojem gareži na unutrašnjoj stijenci. Sličan primjer oblika lule s mrežastim ukrasom nađen je na lokalitetu Drevine (Kovačić 2011, 40, kat. 5). Oblikom nalikuje i luli s nepoznatog nalazišta (Bekić 1999-2000, 265, T 5/1) i luli iz Kornatskog arhipelaga (Brusić 1986-1987, 480, T IV/4) koja je datirana u 17. stoljeće.

38. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Uspon Sv. Franje

Tip: istočni / turski

Dimenzije: dsč 0,2 ; sv 2,7 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-978

Opis: Od crvenkasto-smeđe gline s tragovima premaza. Sačuvan je ulomak čašice ukrašene okomitim rebrima i utiskivanjem kotačića. Po obliku ulomka vidljivo je da je čašica bila loptastog oblika i sužena prema obodu koji je istaknut rebrom i ukrasom kotačićem. Ulomak bi se donekle mogao usporediti s lulama iz Dubrovnika koje su datirane u rano 19. stoljeće (Kovačić 2011, 42-43, kat. 9, 12).

39. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ulica Sergijevaca

Tip: istočni / turski

Dimenzije: dsč 0,2 ; v 3 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-VS-9221



Opis: Od crvene gline s tamnocrvenim premazom i uglačana. Ima jednu veznu rupu kroz stijenkicu čašice. Diskasta baza lule je djelomično sačuvana. Čašica se sužava prema bazi i dosta je oštećena. Prisutni su

38. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Uspon Sv. Franje

Type: Eastern / Turkish

Dimensions: bwt 0.2 ; ph 2.7 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-978



Description: Made of reddish-brown clay with traces of slip. A fragment of the bowl is preserved, decorated with perpendicular ribs and impressions with a wheel. From the shape of the fragment it can be seen that the bowl was globular, narrowing towards the rim that is emphasized with a rib and decorations made with a wheel. This fragment could be compared, to a degree, with the pipes from Dubrovnik, which are dated into the early 19th century (Kovačić 2011, 42-43, Cat. 9, 12).

39. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sergijevaca Street

Type: Eastern / Turkish

Dimensions: bwt 0.2 ; h 3 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-VS-9221

Description: Made of red clay with dark-red slip, burnished. A single connecting hole goes through the wall of the bowl. The disc-shaped base of the pipe is partially preserved. The rather damaged bowl narrows towards the base. There are traces of burning in the tobacco chamber. Three parallel bands are located close to the base of the bowl. The two outer ones are decorated with a wheel, whereas the central one is decorated with small squares in relief. A similar decoration located close to the base of the bowl can be found on the pipe from Cetinska Krajina (Bekić 1999-2000, 277, T 5/8), on the pipes from Dubrovnik (Kovačić 2011, 50-51, Cat. 26 and 27), and the pipe from Cavtat (Kovačić 2011, 51, Cat. 28). Located on the nether side of the base is a protuberance in relief, which is equal with the specimens from Dubrovnik (Milošević, Topić 2011, 322-323), and the aforementioned pipes from Dubrovnik and Cavtat (Kovačić 2011, 50-51, Cat. 26, 27, 28). The disc-shaped base is not decorated. The shank is not preserved. Dating: 19th century.

tragovi gorenja unutar prostora za duhan. Pri dnu čašice nalaze se tri paralelne trake. Dvije rubne ukrašene su kotačićem, a središnja reljefno izvedenim kvadratićima. Sličan ukras pri dnu čašice nalazimo na luli iz Cetinske krajine (Bekić 1999-2000, 277, T 5/8), na lulama iz Dubrovnika (Kovačić 2011, 50-51, kat. 26 i 27) i luli iz Cavtata (Kovačić 2011, 51, kat. 28). S donje strane baze izvedeno je reljefno izbočenje jednako primjercima iz Dubrovnika (Milošević, Topić 2011, 322-323) i prethodno spomenutim lulama iz Dubrovnika i Cavtata (Kovačić 2011, 50-51, kat. 26, 27, 28). Diskasta baza je neukrašena. Tuljac nije sačuvan. Datacija: 19. stoljeće.

40. Keramička lula

Nalazište: Pula, Trg Sv. Tome

Tip: istočni / turski

Dimenzije: upt 1,8 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-961

Opis: Od smeđe gline s crvenim premazom. Čašica nedostaje. Ima jednu veznu rupu kroz stijenku čašice. Tuljac je kratak, osmerokutnog presjeka. Obruč tuljca je nazubljen, a ima i kanalić za žicu na kojoj je bio učvršćen poklopac za zatvaranje. Greben lule naglašen je utiskivanjem kotačića. Na tuljcu se nalazi mali kružni pečat s arapskim monogramom (?). Budući da čašica nije sačuvana, lula se prema obliku i ukrasu tuljca može usporediti s primjercima iz Dubrovnika (Kovačić 2011, 46, kat. 18; Milošević, Topić 2011, 319) i datirati vjerojatno u 19. stoljeće.

41. Porculanska lula

Nalazište: Pula, Trg Sv. Tome

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: upt 1,4 ; sv 7 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-966



Opis: Od porculana. Čašica je zaobljena prema dnu i većim dijelom oštećena. Rub tuljca ima prstenastu profilaciju, djelomično oštećenu. Bez ukrasa (na čašici

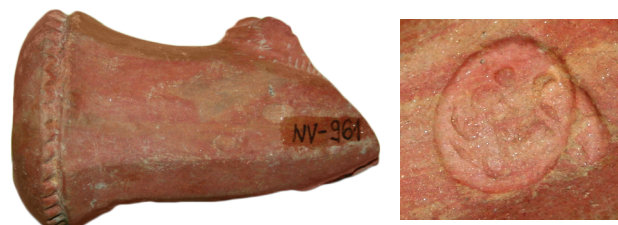
40. Ceramic pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sv. Tome Square

Type: Eastern / Turkish

Dimensions: ids 1.8 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-961



Description: Made of brown clay with red slip. The bowl is missing. A single connecting hole goes through the wall of the bowl. The shank is short and eight-sided in section. The shank ring is serrated, and there is also a small channel for a wire onto which the pipe lid was attached. The ridge of the pipe is emphasized by impressions with a wheel. Located on the shank is a small circular mark with an Arabic monogram (?). Because the bowl is not preserved, it is possible to compare the pipe on the basis of its form and decoration of the shank, with the specimens from Dubrovnik (Kovačić 2011, 46, Cat. 18; Milošević, Topić 2011, 319). It was probably made in the 19th century.

41. Porcelain pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sv. Tome Square

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: ids 1.4 ; ph 7 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-966

Description: Made of porcelain. The bowl is rounded towards the base and is for the most part damaged. The edge of the shank has a ring-shaped molding that is partially damaged. There is no decoration (the bowl was probably decorated with a painted scene). It can be dated into the 18th or 19th century (?).

42. Porcelain pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sergijevaca Street

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: tcd 2.7 ; bwt 0.2 ; h 9.8 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-VS-9220

Description: Made of porcelain, already reconstructed, it features a rather arbitrarily executed opening for the insertion of the stem. An example for such a form of this type of pipe can be seen in the collection from Imotski (Tonković 2009, 20, Cat. 66). Located on a cylindrical bowl that has been rounded in a globular manner towards

se vjerojatno nalazio oslikani prizor). Mogla bi se datirati u 18. ili 19. stoljeće (?).

42. Porculanska lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ulica Sergijevaca

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: ppd 2,7 ; dsč 0,2 ; v 9,8 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-VS-9220

Opis: Od porculana, otprije rekonstruirana, s otvorom za umetanje kamiša prilično proizvoljno izvedenim. Primjer oblika takvog tipa lule može se vidjeti u zbirci iz Imotskog (Tonković 2009, 20, kat. 66). Na cilindričnoj čašici koja je loptasto zaobljena prema dnu, nalazi se višebojni print s prikazom cara Franje Josipa i Elizabete s polukružnim natpisom ispod slike: *Kaiser Franz Josef u. Elisabeth*. Po prikazu na čašici, lula se datira u drugu polovicu 19. stoljeća.



43. Porculanska lula

Nalazište: Pula, Ulica Sergijevaca

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: ppd 3,3 ; dsč 0,3 ; sv 5,1 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-VS-9228

Opis: Od porculana, dio dvodijelne porculanske lule s kondenzatorom. Čašica je oštećena. Na površini čašice nalazi se višebojni prikaz osobe u klečećem položaju s planinskim motivom u pozadini. Tuljac koji se umeće u kondenzator je necjelovit, ali je peta sačuvana. Mogla bi se datirati kao i ostali takvi primjerci najvjerojatnije u 19. stoljeće (Gačić 2011, 169-173).

the base, is a multi-colored print with a depiction of Emperor Franz Joseph and Elisabeth, underneath which is the semi-circular inscription: *Kaiser Franz Josef u. Elisabeth*. In accordance with the depiction on the bowl, this pipe can be dated into the second half of the 19th century.

43. Porcelain pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sergijevaca Street

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: tcd 3.3; bwt 0.3; ph 5.1 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-VS-9228



Description: Made of porcelain, a section of a two-piece porcelain pipe with condenser. The bowl is damaged. Located on the surface of the bowl is a multi-colored depiction of a kneeling person, with an Alpine scene in the back. The shank that is inserted into the condenser is incomplete, but the heel is preserved. Just like the rest of such specimens, it was most probably made in the 19th century (Gačić 2011, 169-173).

44. Porcelain pipe

Findspot: Pula, Sergijevaca Street

Type: Eastern / Austro-Hungarian

Dimensions: h 5.3 cm

Inv. no.: AMI-NV-982



44. Porculanska lula

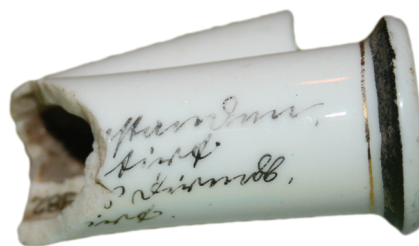
Nalazište: Pula, Ulica Sergijevaca

Tip: istočni / austrijsko-mađarski

Dimenzije: v 5,3 cm

Inv. br.: AMI-NV-982

Opis: Porculanski kondenzator, dio dvodijelne porculanske lule s kamišem. Kondenzator je oštećen. Donji dio nedostaje, kao i gornji dio za umetanje lule. Otvor za umetanje kamiša naglašen je prstenastom profilacijom i bojom. Na prednjoj strani kondenzatora prikaz je dvije prekržižene sablje iznad kojih se nalazi vojnička kapa. Cijeli prikaz postavljen je u središte vijenca povezanog mašnom. Riječ je o dijelu tzv. vojničke lule (Gačić 2011, 45). S druge strane kondenzatora nalazi se djelomično sačuvani tekst posvete. Mogla bi se datirati u 19. ili početak 20. stoljeća.



Description: A porcelain condenser, part of a two-piece porcelain pipe with stem. The condenser is damaged. The lower section is missing, as well as the upper part where the pipe is inserted. The opening where the stem is inserted is emphasized with a ring-shaped molding and with color. Located on the front side of the condenser is a depiction showing two crossed swords, above which is a soldier's cap. The entire image was placed in the middle of a wreath tied together with a ribbon. This is part of a so-called military pipe (Gačić 2011, 45). Located on the other side of the condenser is a partially preserved text in the form of a dedication. This pipe can be dated into the 19th or the beginning of the 20th century.

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