

THE IDF HOUSE IN THE OLD CITY, JERUSALEM: CERAMIC AND GLASS FINDS

RINA AVNER AND MIRIAM AVISAR

A trial excavation was conducted between October 2007 and March 2008 beneath the floors of a building known as the IDF House (Bet Zahal) in the Old City of Jerusalem. The building is situated on the southwestern corner of the intersection of the Street of the Chain (Bab el-Silsileh) and Ma'alot Ha-Rav Getz Street, approximately 150 m west of the northwestern corner of the Wailing Wall Plaza (Avner, Ariel and Rubanovich 2012: Figs. 1, 2).¹ The building was divided into seven bays, each with a groin vault supported by square pillars. The excavation was conducted in six of the bays (1–6), yielding architectural remains, including reservoirs and water channels, that predate the existing structure (Avner, Ariel and Rubanovich 2012). Their date could not be determined with certainty, but most of the ceramic finds date from the Ottoman period (sixteenth–nineteenth centuries CE).

CERAMIC FINDS

The ceramic finds consist mainly of an assemblage of Ottoman glazed and plain wares. Although rather small in number, these vessels are of importance as they belong to types that are not well known and are seldom published. They range in date from the sixteenth century to approximately the mid-nineteenth century CE. In addition, a small group of earlier potsherd, mainly from the late Byzantine – Early Islamic periods, was found in the excavation; these will be described first.

Pre-Ottoman Pottery (Fig. 1)

Only a few shards predating the Ottoman period were retrieved: three bowls (Fig. 1:1–3), three basins (Fig. 1:4–6) and a jug (Fig. 1:7).

Bowls (Fig. 1:1–3).— All three bowls are plain. Two bowls, with rather thick walls (Fig. 1:1, 2), were well represented in the Early Islamic levels at the Wailing Wall Plaza excavation (Drainage Channels 491, 5248; Avissar, forthcoming). A bowl with a folded rim (Fig. 1:3) is commonly found in late Byzantine and Early Islamic contexts (Tushingham 1985: Figs. 26:29–31; 28:17; Magness 1993:191–192, Nos. 1–3, Rouletted Bowls Form 4; Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.68, Type 5). This type of bowl was very popular throughout the country. Its form seems to imitate Cypriot Red Slip Ware, especially Hayes's Forms 9 B–C and 10 (Hayes 1972:379–383, 423–424, Figs. 81, 82).

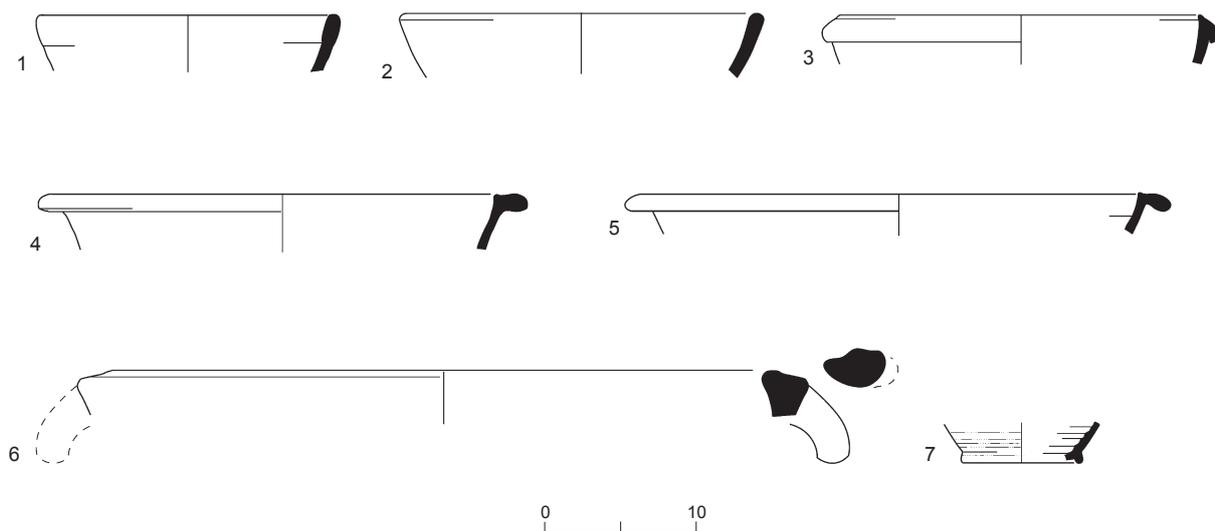


Fig. 1. Pre-Ottoman vessels.

No.	Object	Locus	Reg. No.	Description
1	Bowl	406	1038/5	Very light brown clay; gray core; white grits
2	Bowl	409	1038/4	Light reddish brown clay, fired to very light brown on surface; gray core; minute white grits
3	Bowl	409	1038/8	Deep orange-brown clay, fired to very light brown on rim; small black and white grits
4	Basin	408	1038/7	Light reddish brown clay; gray core; minute white grits
5	Basin	405	1109/2	Light reddish brown clay; gray core; small white grits
6	Basin	409	1038/2	Light reddish brown clay, fired to very light yellow-brown on surface; gray core; minute white grits
7	Jug	409	1038/1	Very light brown clay; red glaze on ext.

Basins (Fig. 1:4–6).— All three fragments belong to arched-rim basins. The basins in Fig. 1:4, 5 seem to correspond to Magness’s Form 1, which she dates from the late third or early fourth century to the sixth century CE (Magness 1993:204–206). The basin in Fig. 1:6 corresponds to Magness’s Form 4, which she dates from the sixth century to the late seventh or early eighth century CE (Magness 1993:209).

Jug (Fig. 1:7).— This small fragment belongs to an Eastern Sigillata jug from the Early Roman Period.

Ottoman-period Glazed Ware (Fig. 2)

The Ottoman-period glazed ware comprised a variety of imported vessels from Çanakkale, Italy and Syria.

Çanakkale ware (Fig. 2:1).— The production of Çanakkale earthen ware goes back to the mid-eighteenth century, around 1740 CE or even earlier. The bowl in Fig. 2:1 bears a blue painted floral design. It should be assigned to Hayes’s Çanakkale I group, which he dated to the eighteenth century CE (Hayes 1992:268, Fig. 101:1, Pl. 44:1).

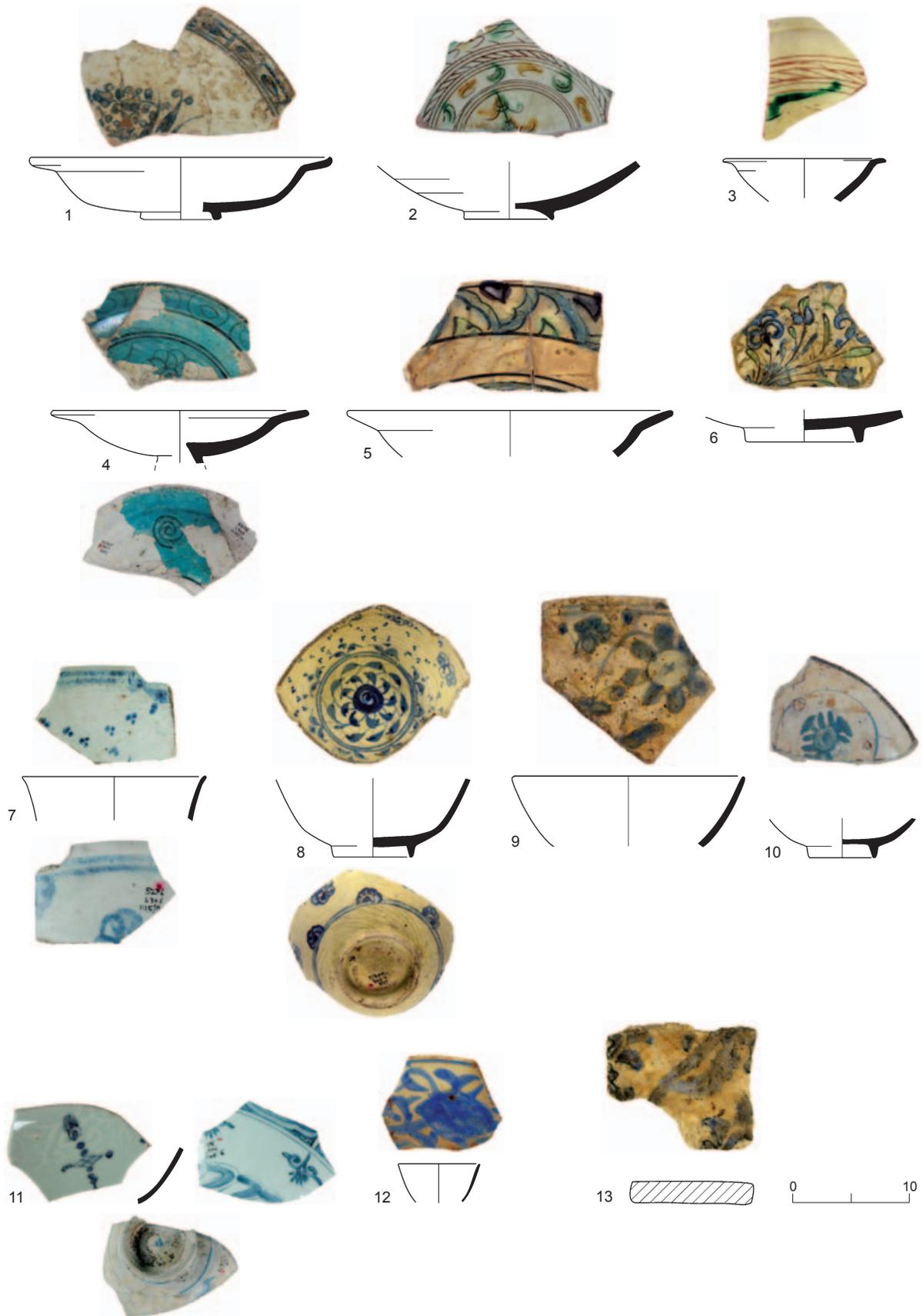


Fig. 2. Ottoman-period Glazed vessels.

◄ Fig. 2.

No.	Object	Locus	Reg. No.	Description
1	Bowl	305	1085/1, 6	Light brown clay; int. and ext. white slip and pale yellowish glaze; int. blue slip-painted decoration
2	Bowl	304	1077	Light reddish brown clay; int. white slip; pale yellowish glaze with touches of green and yellow; sgraffito decoration; ext. brown glaze
3	Bowl	305	1093a/14	Reddish brown clay; int. white slip; yellowish white glaze with a splash of green and sgraffito decoration; ext. brown glaze
4	Bowl	306	1115/12, 14	Whitish faience; int. and ext. black painted decoration under transparent turquoise glaze
5	Bowl	305	1082/7, 13	Hard whitish faience; int. black and blue painted decoration under colorless transparent glaze; ext. black painted decoration under colorless transparent glaze
6	Bowl	306	1108/1	Hard faience, whitish ext., black int.; blue and green painted decoration under colorless transparent glaze; on the exterior black painted lines; glazed int. and ext.
7	Bowl	306	1115/11	Whitish faience; blue painted decoration under colorless transparent glaze int. and ext.
8	Bowl	305	1098/2	Whitish faience; blue painted decoration under colorless transparent glaze int. and ext.
9	Bowl	305	1096/12	Whitish faience; blue and green painted floral decoration under colorless transparent glaze
10	Bowl	306	1108/2	Hard whitish paste; blue painted decoration under colorless transparent glaze; mark under base
11	Bowl	306	1108/2, 5	White porcelain; ext. blue painted decoration; int. carved decoration and blue painted pattern
12	Coffee cup	305	1099/4	Hard whitish paste; ext. blue painted floral decoration under colorless transparent glaze; two blue painted lines under the interior rim; glazed int. and ext.
13	Tile	306	1113/12	Hard whitish paste; ext. blue painted floral decoration under colorless transparent glaze; blue painted line under inner rim; glazed int. and ext.

Italian imports (Fig. 2:2, 3).— The two earthenware bowls with polychrome glaze and sgraffito decoration were imports from Tuscany. Pieces of this ware have been found at Nazareth as well (Bagatti 1984:196–200, Pls. 79:6, 7; 80:1). This ware should probably be dated to the seventeenth century CE.

Syrian imports (Fig. 2:4–8).— Several types of faience bowls were found. They seem to have come from Damascus. Syrian faience is characterized by a thick, coarse fabric with a glassy glaze that tends to flake off. The glazed bowl in Fig. 2:4 is decorated with sparse black painting under a monochrome turquoise glaze. This bowl might be a Syrian product, a late development of the medieval black-under-turquoise ware.

Other Syrian vessels seem to imitate Iznik wares. The Syrian wares are inferior to those of Iznik: they have glassy, crackled glaze and bear careless drawings with under-glaze painted colors that tend to run. A bowl with a decorated ledge rim (Fig. 2:5) seems to be an imitation of Iznik IIIb ware, and is dated to the second half of the seventeenth century CE. A bowl with a similar rim decoration was reported at Saraçhane (Hayes 1992:245, Fig. 94:5, Pl. 37:5). A fragment of a glazed bowl with a floral decoration bears additional evidence to Syrian attempts to imitate Iznik patterns (Fig. 2:6). A late seventeenth century CE bowl from Saraçhane bears a similar floral design (Hayes 1992: Pl. 37:85).

Two bowls that bear a blue-under-glaze painted decoration and belong to the so-called Blue-and-White ware (Fig. 2:7, 8) were produced in either Syria or Iznik. Although their size and form are different, they obviously

originated from the same workshop. The coloring and designs are reminiscent of Chinese Blue-and-White porcelain that reached the West in great quantities. These borrowed motifs were reproduced on Iznik wares well into the seventeenth century CE (Hayes 1992:246).

Kütahya ware (Fig. 2:9, 10, 12).— Two bowls (Fig. 2:9, 10) and a coffee cup (Fig. 3:12) were probably products of the Kütahya kilns (For Kütahya ware, see Lane 1971:63–65; Carswell 1972:1–99). They were fashioned from hard white paste and were adorned with a blue Chinese-style floral design. A coffee cup with a similar floral design was found at Saraçhane (Hayes 1992:266–268, Pl. 43:k), in a deposit that was dated to the mid-eighteenth century CE.

Chinese Blue-and-White porcelain (Fig. 2:11).— Only one small fragment belonging to a bowl of this group was retrieved. Its interior is decorated with a blue-painted, nonfigurative molded design of a beaded pendant; the exterior is decorated with a lotus scroll. Chinese Blue-and-White ware was exported in large quantities to the West in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Macintosh 1977:104–121). Beaded pendants were a common filling ornament on a Blue-and-White bowl of Kraak porcelain, which was made for the Portuguese market, and is dated to approximately the middle of the sixteenth century CE (Macintosh 1977:105, Fig. 74).

Tile (Fig. 2:13).— The fragmentary faience tile is decorated with a floral pattern in blue and green with some black outlines. The exact pattern cannot be identified, as the glaze is too vitrified. The tile probably originated in the Damascus kilns, where the production of tiles and vessels continued throughout the seventeenth century CE (Lane 1971:62–63).

Ottoman-period Plain Wares (Figs. 3, 4)

The assemblage of plain ware comprises large bowls (Fig. 3:1, 2), handmade basins (Fig. 3:3, 4), a chamber pot (Fig. 3:5), a cooking pot (Fig. 3:6), jars (Fig. 4:1–4), jugs (Fig. 4:5–7) and a lamp (Fig. 4:8). It seems that the date of this small assemblage spans from the sixteenth century to about the mid-nineteenth century CE.

Bowls (Fig. 3:1, 2).— The bowl with a broad ledge rim (Fig. 3:1) is quite unusual. It has a white wash on the exterior with an incised and combed decoration. Vessels made of the same fabric and bearing a similar decoration were found in the Ottoman-period levels at the Wailing Wall Plaza excavation. The form appears among the glazed ware at Saraçhane, where it was dated to the seventeenth century CE (Hayes 1992: Fig. 108, Form a13.1). The large bowl in Fig. 3:2 has no exact parallels, but various forms of thickened and out-folded rims were quite common in Ottoman-period plain wares (Avisar 2009: Figs. 2.5:9–11; 2.8:3; 2.10:2, 5, 6).

Basins (Fig. 3:3, 4).— Both basins are handmade. Handmade pottery was very common beginning in the Mamluk period, and continued to be produced throughout the Ottoman period. However, the Ottoman-period vessels are



Fig. 3. Ottoman-period Plain wares.

No.	Object	Locus	Reg. No.	Description
1	Bowl	305	1084/5	Reddish brown clay; thick gray core; white wash and combed decoration on ext., incised wavy line and combed decoration on int. and the rim
2	Bowl	101	1040	Dark reddish brown clay
3	Basin	305	1082/1	Light brown clay; white grits and some large inclusions; int. surface smoothed, handmade, plastic rope pattern under ext. rim
4	Basin	405	1109/1	Light brown clay; thick gray core; large inclusions; surface smoothed
5	Chamber pot	405	1110	Dark brown clay; feldspar
6	Cooking pot	305	1082/5	Gray clay; some large white grits

cruder than their Mamluk forerunners. The two basins exhibit a careless finish: they do not bear any burnish or red painted decoration, features that are common on Mamluk vessels. Nevertheless, they preserve the Mamluk forms (for Mamluk basins from Jerusalem, see Tushingham 1985: Figs. 41:47; 42:1, 3). Thus, these vessels should be assigned to the early Ottoman period, probably to the sixteenth century CE, since late Ottoman handmade wares are quite plain (Gibson, Ibbs and Kloner 1991: Fig. 22).

Chamber pot (Fig. 3:5).— The nearly complete chamber pot has two handles, an uncommon feature for this form, which is usually provided with only one handle. Chamber pots made their first appearance in the Early Islamic period (Arnon 1999: Fig. 7:c; Cytryn-Silverman 2010: Fig. 9.4:20) and continued to be in use for centuries, with nearly no change in form, until they were replaced by metal vessels in modern times (for a chamber pot from the Mamluk period, see Torgē 2011: Fig. 19:2).

Cooking pot (Fig. 3:6).— Only one cooking pot made of what seems as gray ‘Gaza ware’ was retrieved. A similar cooking pot was found in Al-Qubab, where it was dated to the nineteenth century CE (Avisar 2006: Fig. 10). True ‘Gaza Ware’ is said to have appeared around 1700 (Rosen and Goodfriend 1993); however, vessels fashioned from light gray clay appeared already in the late Mamluk period.

Jars (Fig. 4:1–3).— The jar in Fig. 4:1 has a slightly swollen neck and handles springing from the base of the neck; both these features are typical of Ottoman-period jars. Two table jars were retrieved (Fig. 4:2, 3). The jar in Fig. 4:2 has a plain sieve at the base of the neck. It bears several thumb-indented ridges on the neck and an incised vegetal decoration on the shoulder. Elaborate plastic and incised decorations are a typical Ottoman-period feature, as evident by the vessels retrieved from a shipwreck off Sharm esh-Sheikh, which were dated to the first quarter of the eighteenth century CE (Raban 1971:153–155). The second table jar (Fig. 4:3) also bears a plastic decoration—a ridge at the base of the neck—and the neck itself is slightly swollen and carinated. The latter two features are characteristic of Ottoman-period jugs from Saraçhane (Hayes 1992: Figs. 127, 128), but have been observed in late Mamluk contexts as well (Kletter and Stern 2006: Fig. 15:5).

Ibriq (Fig. 4:4).— This is a local form of a jug, with two handles and a spout. This type began to appear in gray ‘Gaza Ware’ around 1700 CE. It is uncertain whether this form appeared before this date in reddish clay of the type from which this vessel is made; however, to the best of our knowledge, no such vessel has ever turned up in a clean Mamluk context.

Jugs (Fig. 4:5–7).— The jug with a plain carinated neck (Fig. 4:5) has parallels at Yoqne‘am (Avisar 2005: Fig. 2.26:8), where the Ottoman-period level was dated to the eighteenth century CE (Avisar 2005:34). Although the jug in Fig. 4:6 bears an incised decoration and was made of light gray clay, it probably should not be designated

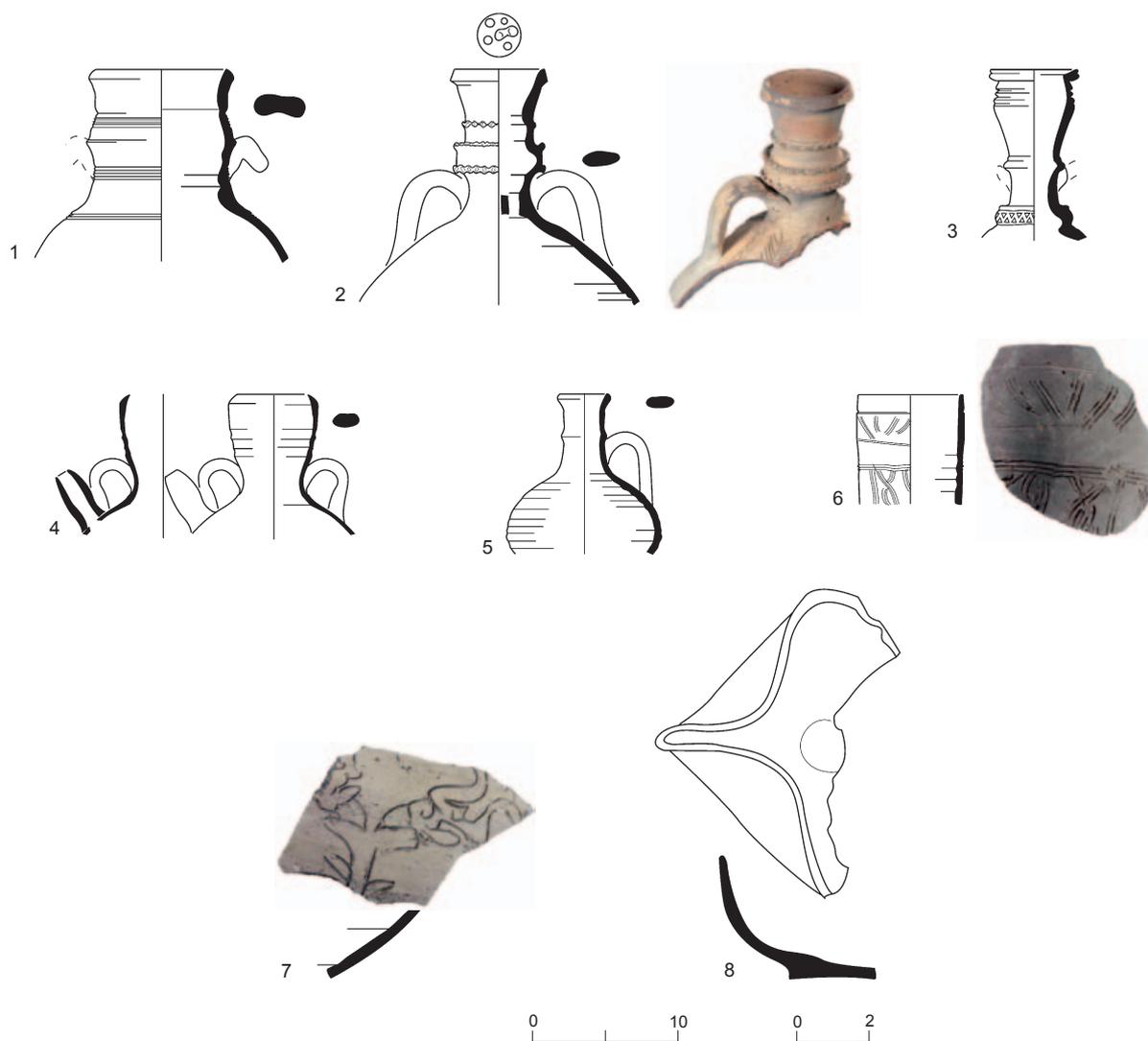


Fig. 4. Ottoman-period Plain wares.

No.	Object	Locus	Reg. No.	Description
1	Jar	306	1115/19	Reddish brown clay, fired to dark brown on surface; partly very light greenish grayish self-slip, thick gray core, white grits, combed decoration
2	Table jar	305	1099/1	Light brown clay, fired to very light greenish brown on the ext.; gray core; white grits; plastic rope decoration on neck, incised decoration on shoulder
3	Table jar	200	1002/3	Light greenish clay; small white grits; two rows of small cut triangles at base of neck
4	<i>Ibriq</i>	306	1113/4	Light reddish brown clay, fired to very light grayish greenish brown on surface; white grits, well fired
5	Jug	306	1113/7	Reddish brown clay; gray core white grits
6	Jug	305	1095/15	Light gray clay; incised decoration on the ext.
7	Jug	305	1097/11	Gray clay; very light greenish gray slip, incised decoration
8	Lamp	306	1108/5	Reddish brown clay; white grits

as true 'Gaza Ware'. Its incised patterns, however, matches those on jugs from the Sharm esh-Sheikh shipwreck (Raban 1971:153). The jug sherd bearing an incised vegetal decoration (Fig. 4:7) belongs to a group of vessels, usually jugs, that were fashioned from dark gray clay, which was covered with a very light gray slip. The incised design cut through the slip prior to firing, revealing the dark gray clay. A jug of this family was found in an Ottoman-period level at the Jewish Quarter excavation in Jerusalem (Avissar 2003:438, Photo 19.5, Pl. 19.3:7).

Oil lamp (Fig. 4:8).— The fragment belongs to a pinched lamp—the sole local type of lamps that was in use during the Ottoman period. A large number of these lamps was uncovered at the excavation of the bathhouse at Emmaus (Gichon and Linden 1984: Figs. 1–3, Pls. 21:B–G; 22:A–C).

Clay Tobacco Pipes (Fig. 5)

The clay pipes span in date from the seventeenth century to the first half of the nineteenth century CE. No late nineteenth century lily-shaped pipes were found.

1. L306, Reg. No. 1113/9 (1115/6?), Fig. 5:1

Fragmentary: shank (opening diam. 9 mm) and small part of bowl. Light gray clay, burnished.

The shank is decorated with three incised lines, has a thick wreath and a stepped ring termination. The wreath is decorated with stamped leaves and rayed dots. Rouletted lines appear below and above wreath. Similar pipes were found in Jerusalem (Ben-Dov 1982:364; Wightman 1989:257, Pl. 63:15, 21), at Belmont castle (Simpson 2000: Nos. 23–26), in Yoqne'am (Avissar 1996:198, Nos. 1, 2) and in Ramla (de Vincenz 2011: Nos. 9, 10). This type of pipe should be dated to the seventeenth and the early eighteenth centuries (Robinson 1983:269–270; 1985:163–164).

2. L306, Reg. No. 1113/1, Fig. 5:2

Fragmentary: bowl only. Light reddish brown clay, partly light gray discoloration, light brown slip, burnished.

The bowl is decorated with incised vertical lines, and two ridges separate the bowl from the rim. A similar pipe was found at Banias (Dekkel 2008:134, No. 15, Fig. 4.5:15), where it was dated to the second half of the seventeenth century CE.

3. L305, Reg. No. 1097/11, Fig. 5:3

Almost complete (shank opening diam. 13 mm). Reddish brown clay, thick gray core, on the exterior dark red, burnished slip partly fired to light brown.

The bowl is thick and rounded with a short flaring rim. It is decorated with stamped vegetal pattern (fleur de lis?), and its shallow keel is outlined with incisions. The shank is thick and short. Its end is swollen and decorated with scalloped incisions and rouletting. The pipe corresponds in form to pipes from Corinth, dated to the second half of the eighteenth century (Robinson 1985:164, Cat. Nos. C 23–29, Pls. 49, 50).



Fig. 5. Tobacco Pipes.

4. L306, Reg. No. 1113/4, Fig. 5:4

Fragmentary: part of bowl and of shank. Light brown clay, burnished. Deep rounded bowl with flaring rim.

The front of the bowl is decorated with a large carved 'fleur de lis' design, and the side is decorated with one large petal. The pipe has no keel. The short shank has a swollen end bearing incisions and rouletting. The pipe is

closely related in form to pipe No. 3, and should probably be likewise dated to the second half of the eighteenth century CE. A pipe with a similar 'fleur de lis' decoration is reported from Baniyas (Dekkel 2008: 146, No. 60, Fig. 4.11:60).

5. L306, Reg. No. 1108/1, Fig. 5:5

Fragmentary: part of bowl with a chipped rim, complete shank (opening diam. 11 mm). Light brown clay, burnished.

The bowl is deep and undecorated, except for a row of notches on the rim. The keel is shallow and outlined with two rows of rouletting. The shank end has a plain, stepped rim termination. The pipe should be dated to the eighteenth century CE (Robinson 1985:164).

6. L306, Reg. No. 1089/16 (1087/16?), Fig. 5:6

Fragmentary: shank and small part of bowl. Short shank (opening diam. 13 mm). Gray clay, deep red slip, burnished.

The shank end is thick and decorated with a mold-made gadrooned pattern. A somewhat similar piece comes from Yoqne'am (Avisar 1996:200, No. 19). This pipe should be dated to the second half of the eighteenth century CE.

7. L306, Reg. No. 1333/5, Fig. 5:7

Fragmentary: complete shank with very small opening (diam. 9 mm), disk-shaped bowl with small part of rim. Fine reddish brown clay with mica, indicative of non-local production. Reddish brown slip and burnish.

The bowl is disk shaped and the largely missing rim was long. A rouletted band separated the bowl from the rim, which bears additional rouletting. The shank has an undecorated wreath, with scalloped termination and rouletting below the wreath. This type of pipe should be dated to the first half of the nineteenth century CE, probably to the first thirty years (Robinson 1985:164), although the very small shank opening may indicate an earlier date (Robinson 1983:270–271).

8. L306, Reg. No. 1115/1, Fig. 6:8

Complete, except for slightly chipped rim (shank opening diam. 12 mm). Reddish brown clay, mica, red slip and burnish.

The bowl is disk shaped, and the rim is long and straight. They are separated by a leaf patterned rouletted band. One row of rouletting appears around the disk and between the shank and the swollen shank end, which also bears a single row of rouletting. The pipe should probably be dated to the first half of the nineteenth century CE (Robinson 1985:164)

9. L306, Reg. No. 1113/6, Fig. 5:9

Complete, except for slightly broken rim (shank opening diam. 12 mm). Reddish brown clay, mica, red slip and burnish.

The bowl is disk shaped, and the rim is long and straight. They are separated by a row of rouletting. The rim is decorated with a rouletted band bearing the same leaf patters as the rim of pipe No. 8. One row of rouletting appears around the disk and between the shank and the swollen shank end, which also bears a single row of rouletting. Like Pipe No. 8, this pipe should probably be dated to the first half of the nineteenth century (Robinson 1985:164). There is no doubt that both pipes originated in the same, local workshop.

10. L305, Reg. No. 1093a/1, Fig. 5:10

Fragmentary: bowl and shank (opening diam. 9 mm), with only a small part of rim missing. Gray clay, dark red slip and burnish.

The bowl is deep and is decorated with petals. The rim is decorated with a broad band of rouletting. The keel is flattened. The thickened shank termination is decorated with rouletting; a ridge separates the shank from shank end. Judging by the small shank opening, this pipe should probably be dated to the second half of the eighteenth century CE.

GLASS FINDS

The glass finds comprise two bracelet fragments (Fig. 6). Glass bracelets were a cheap and common type of jewelry during the Mamluk and Ottoman periods. They were manufactured in Hebron from the thirteenth or fourteenth century onward (Spaer 1991). It is most likely that these two bracelets originated in Hebron as well.

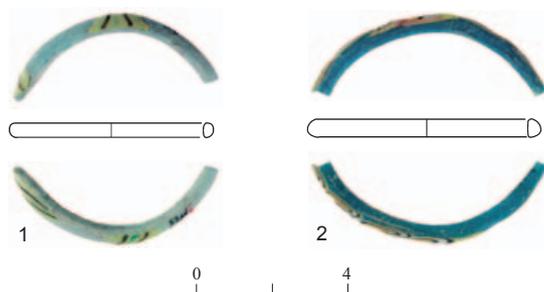


Fig. 6. Glass bracelets.

No.	Locus	Reg. No.	Description
9	306	1098/2	Light blue glass with light green, yellow and brown
10	305	1095/2	Opaque turquoise glass with yellow, black and white



Fig. 7. Architectural elements (L303).

ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

The excavation yielded three unique architectural elements (Fig. 7); They have no parallels in Islamic architecture.

CONCLUSION

The limited excavation precludes dating the construction of the existing building (Bet Zahal), but revealed the earlier building remains over which it was constructed. Most of the finds were retrieved from unsealed accumulations and fills, making it impossible to date these remains with certainty. The few late Byzantine – Early Islamic periods potsherds (Fig. 1:1–6) may point to the date of the earliest remains reached in the excavation. The Byzantine and Early Islamic periods are also represented in the coins collected at the site (Ariel and Berman 2012: Nos. 1–3). A single sherd that dates from the Roman period (Fig. 1:7) is apparently a residual item, as no coins from this period were found. One distinct pottery sherd, belonging to a jug that bears a classical Persian poem commonly ascribed to Umar Khayyām, is dated to the fifteenth century CE (Rubanovich 2012: Fig. 11; see Amitai-Pries 2017). Most of the ceramic finds, however, date from the Ottoman periods, and particularly from the sixteenth–eighteenth centuries CE (see also Amitai-Preiss and de Vincenz 2017). The unsealed accumulations and fills may explain the mismatch in date between the chronological distribution of the pottery sherds and that of the coins, most of which date from the fourteenth–fifteenth centuries CE (Ariel and Berman 2012: Nos. 4–9).

Although most of the ceramic finds did not come from sealed archaeological contexts, they nevertheless provide us with a glimpse of the trade that linked Jerusalem with Damascus and other production centers from the seventeenth century through the early nineteenth century CE. This is true especially for the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries, when vessels were imported from Damascus, Kütahya Çanakkale and possibly even from Iznik in Asia Minor, from Tuscany and from China. Albeit somewhat earlier in date, the fifteenth-century CE jug that bears an Umar Khayyām poem suggests that not only goods traveled the trade routes to Jerusalem during

the early modern era, but also intellectual and cultural assets. To date, this is a unique find from an excavation in Jerusalem, which tells of the cultural links that tied the city with Iranian secular cultural traditions.

NOTES

¹ The excavation (Permit No. A-5276; map ref. 222164–5/631569–70) took place following plans to renovate the structure and convert it into a dwelling. The excavation, undertaken on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority and underwritten by Daniel Landski Architects Ltd., was directed by Rina Avner and Yaaqov Billig, with the assistance of Yossi Ohayon (administration), Tanya Kornfeld (surveying), Tsila Sagiv (field photography), Clara Amit and Yael Yolowitz (studio photography), Carmen Hersch (pottery and glass drawing) and Donald T. Ariel and Ariel Berman (numismatics). Miriam Avissar studied the ceramic finds from the excavation, except for the poem-bearing jug and an incised clay pipe (see Amitai-Preiss and de Vincenz 2017). Rina Avner would like to thank Rebecca Cohen-Amin for identifying the Persian inscription on the jug as a classical Persian Umar Khayyām poem; Julia Rubanovich for translating the Persian inscription and for her literary study of the poem; Nitzan Amitai-Preiss for her studies of the date and production milieu of the inscription-bearing jug and of an inscription-bearing clay pipe, and for examining the architectural elements; and Edna J. Stern for her help in preparing Miriam Avissar's manuscript for publication.

REFERENCES

- Amitai-Preiss N. 2017. The IDF House in the Old City, Jerusalem: A Jug Bearing a Persian Poem. *HA-ESI* 129 (June 11). http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=25217 (Accessed June 11, 2017).
- Amitai-Preiss N. and de Vincenz A. 2017. The IDF House in the Old City, Jerusalem: An Inscribed Pipe. *HA-ESI* 129 (June 11). http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=25217 (Accessed June 11, 2017).
- Ariel D.T. and Berman A. 2012. The Coins. In R. Avner, D.T. Ariel and J. Rubanovich. Jerusalem, the Old City, IDF House. *HA-ESI* 124 (December 31) http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=2198&mag_id=119 (accessed February 23, 2016).
- Arnon Y.D. 1999. Islamic and Crusader Pottery (Area I, 1993–94). In K.G. Holum, A. Raban and J. Patrich eds. *Caesarea Papers 2: Herod's Temple, the Provincial Governor's Praetorium and Granaries, the Later Harbor, a Gold Coin Hoard, and Other Studies (JRA Suppl. S. 35)*. Portsmouth, R.I. Pp. 225–251.
- Avissar M. 1996. The Clay Tobacco Pipes. In A. Ben-Tor, M. Avissar, and Y. Portugali. *Yoqne'am I: The Late Periods* (Qedem Reports 3). Jerusalem. Pp. 198–201.
- Avissar M. 2003. Early Islamic through Mamluk Pottery. In H. Geva. *Jewish Quarter Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem Conducted by Nahman Avigad, 1969–1982 II: The Finds from Areas A, W and X-2; Final Report*. Jerusalem. Pp. 433–441.
- Avissar M. 2005. *Yoqne'am: Excavations on the Acropolis* (IAA Reports 25). Jerusalem.
- Avissar M. 2006. The Pottery Finds. In M. Ein Gedi. El-Qubab. *'Atiqot* 51:58*–61* (Hebrew; English summary, p. 239).
- Avissar M. 2009. Ottoman Pottery Assemblages from Excavations in Israel. In B. J. Walker ed. *Reflections of Empire: Archaeological and Ethnographic Studies on the Pottery of the Ottoman Levant* (AASOR 64). Boston. Pp. 7–14.
- Avissar M. Forthcoming. Pottery of the Early Islamic Period: Dating the End of the Cardo's Monumental Design. In R. Rosenthal-Heginbottom, S. Weksler-Bdolach and A. Onn. *Western Wall Plaza Excavations II: The Pottery from the Eastern Cardo* (IAA Report).
- Avner R., Ariel D.T. and Rubanovich J. 2012. Jerusalem, the Old City, IDF House. *HA-ESI* 124 (December 31) http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=2198&mag_id=119 (accessed February 23, 2016).
- Bagatti B. 1984. *Gli Scavi di Nazareth II: Dal Secolo VII ad oggi*. Jerusalem.

- Ben-Dov M. 1982. *The Dig at the Temple Mount*. Jerusalem.
- Carswell J. 1972. *Kütahya Tiles and Pottery from the Armenian Cathedral of St. James, Jerusalem*. Oxford.
- Cytryn-Silverman K. 2010. The Ceramic Evidence. In O. Gutfeld. *Ramla: Final Report on the Excavations North of the White Mosque* (Qedem 51). Jerusalem. Pp. 97–211.
- Dekkel A. 2008. The Ottoman Clay Pipes. In V. Tzaferis and S. Israeli. *Paneas II: Small Finds and Other Studies* (IAA Reports 38). Jerusalem. Pp. 113–164.
- Gibson S., Ibbs B., Klöner A. 1991. The Sataf Project of Landscape Archaeology in the Judean Hills: A Preliminary Report on Four Seasons of Survey and Excavation (1987–89). *Levant* 23:29–54.
- Gichon M. and Linden R. 1984. Muslim Oil Lamps from Emmaus. *IEJ* 34:156–169.
- Hayes J.W. 1972. *Late Roman Pottery*. London.
- Hayes J.W. 1992. *Excavations at Saraçhane in Istanbul II: The Pottery*. Princeton.
- Kletter R. and Stern E.J. 2006. A Mamluk-Period Site at Khirbat Burin in the Eastern Sharon. *'Atiqot* 51:173–214.
- Lane A. 1971. *Later Islamic Pottery: Persia, Syria, Egypt, Turkey* (2nd ed.). London.
- Macintosh D. 1977. *Chinese Blue and White Porcelain*. Rutland, VT.
- Magness J. 1993. *Jerusalem Ceramic Chronology, circa 200–800 CE*. Sheffield.
- Raban A. 1971. The Shipwreck off Sharm-el-Sheik. *Archaeology* 24:146–155.
- Robinson R. 1983. Clay Tobacco Pipes from the Kerameikos. *Athenische Mitteilungen* 98:265–285.
- Robinson R. 1985. Tobacco Pipes of Corinth and the Athenian Agora. *Hesperia* 54:149–203.
- Rosen S.A. and Goodfriend G.A. 1993. An Early Date for Gaza Ware from the Northern Negev. *PEQ* 125:143–148.
- Rubanovich J. 2012. A Persian Inscription on a Pottery Vessel. In R. Avner, D.T. Ariel and J. Rubanovich. Jerusalem, the Old City, IDF House. *HA-ESI* 124 (December 31) http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=2198&mag_id=119 (accessed February 23, 2016).
- Simpson S.J. 2000. The Clay Pipes. In R. Harper and D. Pringle. *Belmont Castle: The Excavation of a Crusader Stronghold in the Kingdom of Jerusalem*. Oxford. Pp. 147–170.
- Spaer M. 1991. Local Glass Bracetets. In N. Brosh ed. *Jewellery and Goldsmithing in the Islamic World* (Israel Museum Catalogue 320). Jerusalem. Pp. 31–37.
- Torgë H. 2011. Remains of Buildings and Workshop Stores(?) from the Mamluk and Ottoman Periods on the Outskirts of Ramla. *'Atiqot* 67:91–118 (Hebrew; English summary pp. 91*–92*).
- Tushingham A. D. 1985. *Excavations in Jerusalem 1961–1967 I*. Toronto.
- de Vincenz A. 2011. Ottoman Clay Tobacco Pipes from Ramla. *'Atiqot* 67:43*–53*.
- Wightman G.J. 1989. *The Damascus Gate, Jerusalem: Excavations by C.-M. Bennett and J.B. Hennessy at the Damascus Gate, Jerusalem, 1964–1966* (BAR Int. S. 519). Oxford.