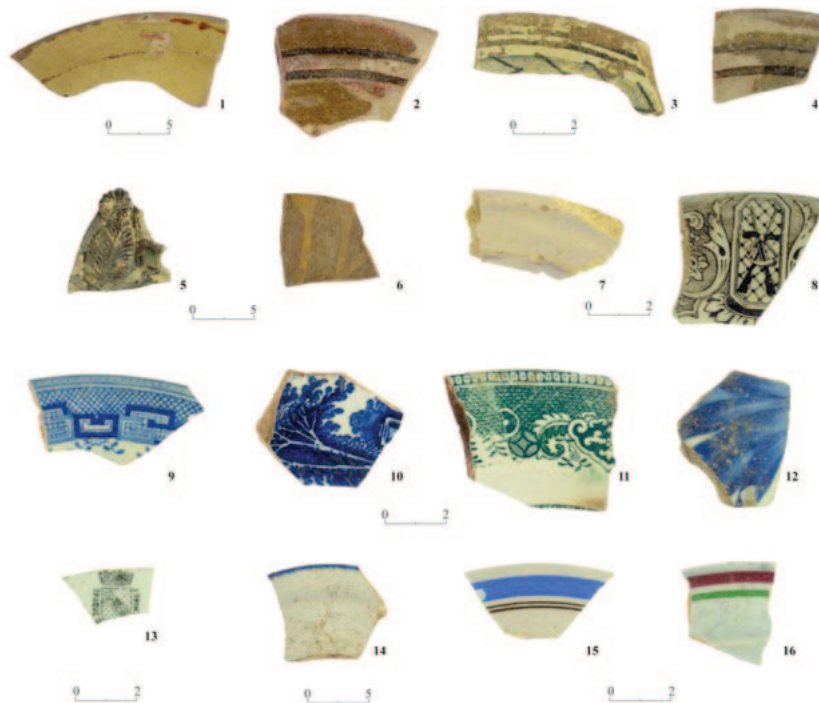


YAFO, SHA‘ARE NICANOR STREET APPENDIX I: CERAMICS AND PORCELAIN FINDS

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The ceramics found in the excavation include both local and imported wares; it appears that the majority of ceramic items, which include both table wares and utilitarian kitchen wares, were imported. Smoking pipes and roof tiles were also mainly imported, but several of the smoking implements were locally manufactured. The local wares are represented by black Gaza wares and coarse-ware vessels, which were common in this area during the Ottoman period and early twentieth century. Glazed earthenware vessels were imported from Turkey, Greece and Italy, whereas hardpaste and porcelain wares came from Europe during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries CE.

Imported Vessels (Fig. 1).— Large utility basins from southern France or Spain are dated to the end of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century (Fig. 1: 1). Serving dishes were imported from Çanakkale in



1. Pottery from the Ottoman period.

Turkey (Fig. 1:2–4), which also produced jugs with applied decorations (Fig. 1:5); these date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Other serving dishes came from Didymoteicho in Greece (Fig. 1:6), and are dated to the nineteenth century. Large bowls and/or basins were imported from Grottaglie in southern Italy during the late nineteenth century (Fig. 1:7).

Most of the hardpaste and porcelain vessels were imported from Europe. Plates and soup dishes with a colored transfer pattern were produced in England during the nineteenth century (Fig. 1:8–12). One plate was identified by its backstamp as coming from Sarreguemines in France (Fig. 1:13). Other plates, decorated with only simple-colored patterns, were common during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and were imported from Europe (Fig. 1:14–16).

Smoking Pipes and Narghile (Fig. 2).— During the eighteenth century, smoking pipes were produced mostly from clay that came from Syria, and their shape was a decorated, large round bowl (Fig. 2:1). Pipes with splashes of yellow glaze were probably locally made (Fig. 2:2) during the eighteenth century and are commonly found in Jaffa. One narghile bowl with a thick brown glaze (Fig. 2:3) can be dated to either the end or the nineteenth century or the twentieth century, whereas the red-burnished example (Fig. 2:4) was probably produced in Tophane/Istanbul during the nineteenth century. Locally made narghile were made of black Gaza ware (Fig. 2:5).



2. Tobacco pipes and the narghile tops from the Ottoman period.

Marseille Roof Tile (Fig. 3).— Around the middle of the nineteenth century, factories in Marseille/France produced roof tiles which they exported around the world. The roof tile shown here was produced by the Martin brothers, as can be seen from the stamp.



3. Marseilles roof tiles.

Porcelain, Gaza Ware and Stone Ware vessels from Pit 166 (Fig. 4).— This pit contained fragments of porcelain cups and saucers (Fig. 4:1). Most of them are decorated with floral patterns, which were either hand painted or transfer printed. They are dated to the late nineteenth and the twentieth centuries and were imported from Europe, mainly from Germany and France.

A coarse ware jug (Fig. 4:2) was probably locally made and can be dated to the end of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. The black Gaza ware jugs were also in use during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Fig. 4:3, 4, 6–8). A small fragment of a serving plate dated to the end of the nineteenth century was imported from Didymoteicho in Greece (Fig. 4:5).

Stone ware jars (Fig. 4:9) were produced in England and were in use during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.



4. Finds from Refuse Pit 166.