

APPENDIX: CERAMICS, PORCELAIN VESSELS AND MISCELLANEOUS FINDS FROM YAFO, ADAM BARUCH STREET

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The ceramics found in the excavation on Adam Baruch street in Yafo can be dated from the very end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries to the 1970s, when the buildings were destroyed. The assemblage includes both imported and local wares; the majority of ceramic items, which include both table wares and utilitarian kitchen wares, were imported. Glazed earthenware vessels were imported from Turkey, Greece and Spain; hard-paste wares come from Europe; and porcelain was imported from Japan and China. The local wares are represented by black Gaza wares and coarse-ware vessels, which were common in this area during the Ottoman period and the early twentieth century.

Hard-Paste and Porcelain Vessels (Fig. 1).— This group includes imported Plates and bowls that were manufactured in Europe, Japan and China. A saucer with a decal decoration imported from China, as indicated by its stamp (Fig. 1:1), should be dated to the mid-twentieth century. The backstamp on one hard-paste bowl identifies it as a product of the factory of the Boch brothers in Belgium (Fig. 1:2); it dates from the beginning of the twentieth century CE (Cosyns and Bragard 2008:234). The porcelain vessels include thick-walled coffee cups (Fig. 1:3), probably from Europe, and luster-glazed saucers (Fig. 1:4), as well as bowls and coffee cups (Fig. 1:5–7), which were imported from Japan, as is attested by their backstamps. These vessels were first produced in Japan at the beginning of the twentieth century CE and continue to be used today. The base of a bowl with luster decoration (Fig. 1:8) bears a backstamp, which dates it to the middle of the twentieth century CE. A rim of a plate that bears a hand-painted, cobalt-blue decoration in the flow blue technique (Fig. 1:9) dates from the beginning of the twentieth century CE. The head of a cat (Fig. 1:10) made of hard-paste was imported from either Europe or China in the twentieth century CE.

Çanakkale Bowls (Fig. 2).— Serving dishes with painted manganese floral decorations were imported from Çanakkale in Turkey and were common during the late nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries CE (François 1994:382).

Drip-Painted Bowls (Fig. 3).— Other serving vessels were probably also made in the Çanakkale region, although their production center has not been pinpointed yet. Similar bowls came from



Fig. 1. Hard-paste and porcelain vessels.

◀ Fig. 1

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket
1	Porcelain saucer with Chinese backstamp	101	1008
2	Hard-paste bowl	106	1018
3	Porcelain coffee cup	101	1014/1
4	Porcelain saucer	101	1014/2
5	Porcelain coffee cup with Japanese backstamp	106	1019
6	Porcelain coffee cup with Japanese backstamp	106	1019
7	Porcelain coffee cup	106	1019
8	Luster bowl	101	1009
9	Hard-paste plate	106	1015
10	Hard-paste cat head	100	1002

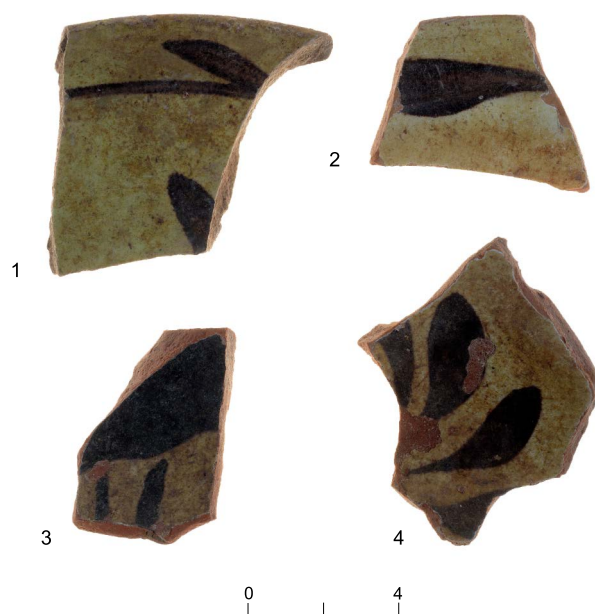


Fig. 2. Çanakkale bowls.

No.	Locus	Basket
1	130	1025/1
2	101	1002/3
3	101	1002/10
4	101	1002/13

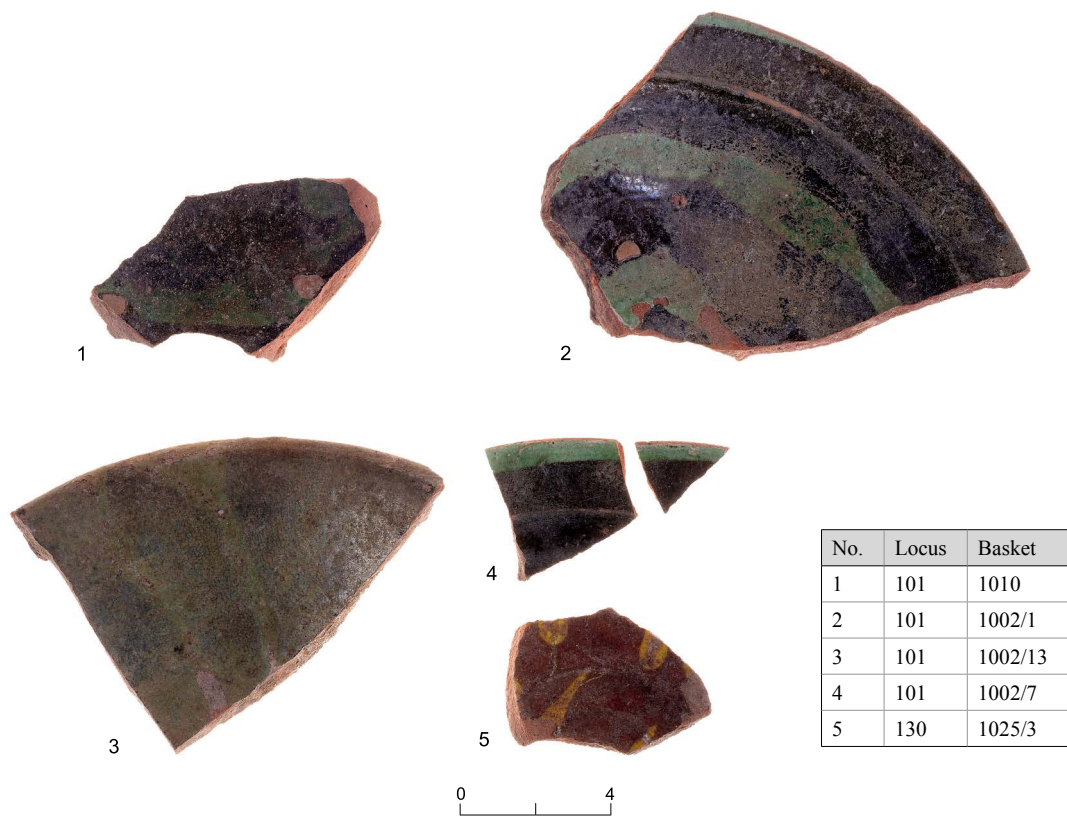


Fig. 3. Drip-painted bowls.

Greece, mainly from the region of Didymoteicho (François 1995:213), but other centers, such as Ganos, also produced this type of drip-painted vessels (Armstrong and Günsenin 1995:179–201), which were glazed in either green (Fig. 3:1–4) or yellow (Fig. 3:5). These bowls were in use mainly at the end of the nineteenth century CE, but also at the beginning of the twentieth century CE.

Slip-Painted Basins (Fig. 4).— Large slip-painted utility basins from France or Spain are dated to the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries CE. Many basins of this type were found at the excavation of the Qishle in Jaffa (Vincenz, in press).

Stoneware Lid (Fig. 5).— The stoneware lid, glazed with a brown salt-glaze, was used to cover a pickle jar imported from England or Germany. Jars and lids made of stoneware were commonly used, beginning at the end of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century CE.

Black Gaza Ware and Coarse-Ware Jugs (Fig. 6).— The black Gaza ware jugs, or *ibriks* (Fig. 6:1, 2) were in use in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries CE (Israel 2006). Some of them bear a white painted decoration (Fig. 6:2). The coarse-ware jug (Fig. 6:3) is decorated with incised nicks, and it was probably locally made.



Fig. 4. Slip-painted basins.



Fig. 5. A stoneware lid (L117, B1023).



Fig. 6. Black Gaza ware and coarse-ware jugs.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket
6:1	Black Gaza Ware jug	101	1002/12
6:2	Black Gaza Ware jug	130	1025/2
6:3	Coarse Ware jug	101	1002/5

Roof Tiles and Bricks (Fig. 7).— Imported tiles and bricks were produced at the factory of the Frères Roux in St. Henri, a suburb of Marseille, and bear the heart symbol (Fig. 7:1–4). Their production began around the mid-nineteenth century and continued well into the twentieth century CE. The abbreviation of the name of the Société Générale des Tuileries de Marseille (S.G.T.M), created in 1901, can be seen on one tile (Fig. 7:5). One fragment of a brick bears a stamp which reads [...FFERY

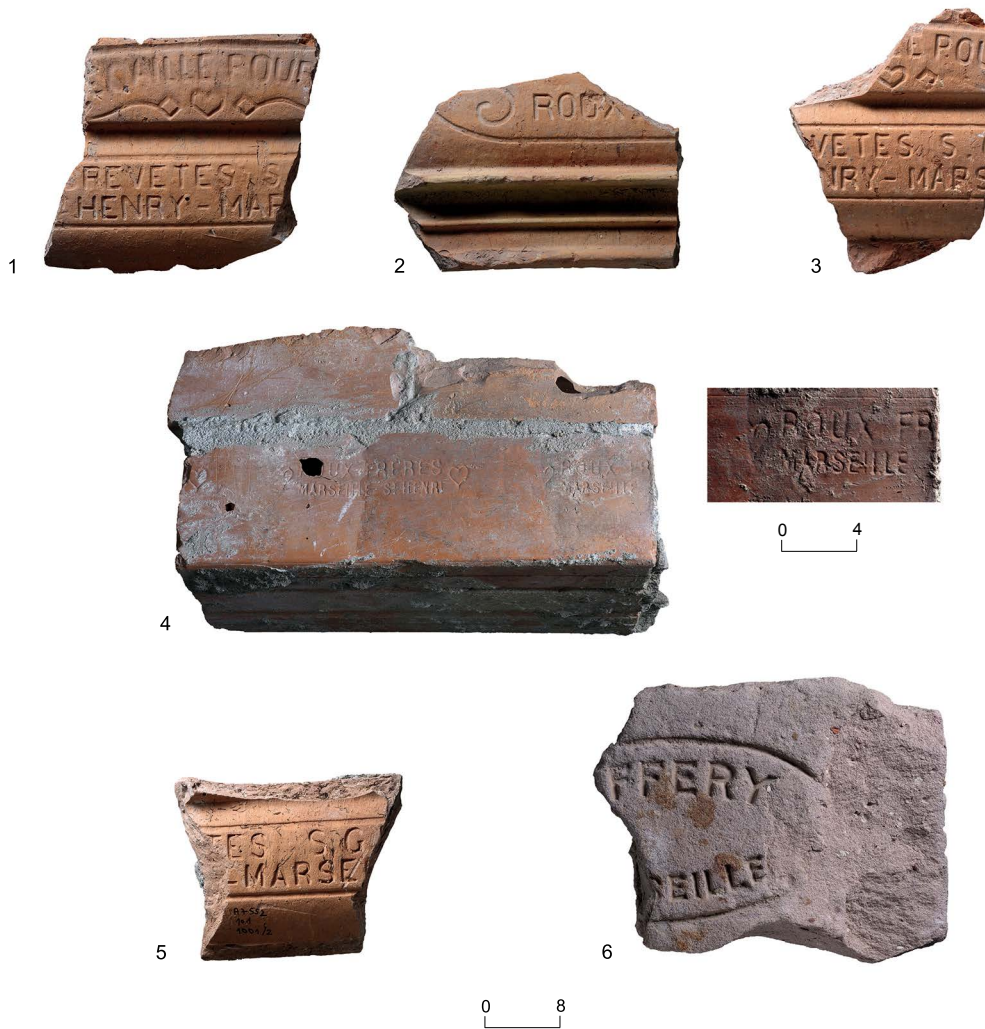


Fig. 7. Roof tiles and bricks.

No.	Item	Locus	Basket
1	Marseille roof tile	101	1001/3
2	Marseille roof tile	101	1001/4
3	Marseille roof tile	101	1011/1
4	Marseille brick	101	1021
5	Marseille roof tile	101	1001/2
6	Marseille brick	101	1005



Fig. 8. A thimble (L101, B1020).

...SEILLE] (Fig. 7:6)—obviously a factory situated in Marseille—but no other information could be found.

Thimble (Fig. 8).— The thimble seems to be machine-made, as it does not have a seam, and the dimples are very regular. The production of machine-made thimbles began in the eighteenth century in Europe. Our example can probably be dated to the end of the nineteenth or the early twentieth centuries (Fingerhutmuseum, n.d.).

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