

THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM KEFAR GABIROL, EL-QUBEIBE

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INTRODUCTION

The ceramics discussed below were retrieved from the excavations conducted in Kefar Gabirol (see Jakoel, this volume).¹ The assemblage originated mostly from accumulations above walls and within installations and was dated based on typological considerations to the late Ottoman period, with some types continuing into the early twentieth century. The assemblage includes hard-paste and porcelain vessels, as well as glazed earthenware and coarse ware vessels, such as Black Gaza Ware.

Methodology

The typology used here is based on the corpus created by the author during the study of the ceramic material from the extensive excavations at the old police station (the Qishle) in Yafo (Jaffa) (Vincenz, forthcoming), with additions from other excavations conducted in Yafo,² e.g., on Ha-Zorfim Street, Ruslan Street, the harbor and the buildings connected to it, and the French Hospital. The assemblage is presented typologically. The type designations follow those applied in the Qishle excavation report (see Vincenz, forthcoming) and parallels are cited where possible. New types were added when necessary, especially among the coarse wares, which attracted less attention in previous reports.

Much of the research for comparative pieces of porcelain and hard-paste vessels was done online, as most of these items appear in auctions or in collectors' websites. The dating of the material was based on the study of the history of manufactures.

The study of Ottoman ceramics has progressed considerably in the last fifteen years. Extensive development works throughout the country yielded many archaeological excavations, which in turn, added much valuable data concerning the Ottoman periods. Ottoman-period finds were published from the villages at Ḥorbat 'Aqav and Ḥorbat 'Eleq

¹ I wish to thank Eriola Jakoel for inviting me to study the pottery from the excavation.

² The material from these excavations was studied by the author and will be published with their final reports.

in Ramat Ha-Nadiv (Boas 2000), from a well in 'Akko (Stern 1997:65–68) and from the 'Akko Marina (Stern 2013), as well as from Safed (Zefat; Stern 2014), Nazareth (Alexandre 2012:85–88), Ramla (Torge 2011) and Jerusalem (Da'adli 2011). Black Gaza Ware was studied by Israel (2006); following is an attempt to fine-tune his dating.

Glazed earthenware vessels were studied based on the above-mentioned reports, and further identified relying on research of these types carried out in other parts of the former Ottoman Empire, such as Turkey, Greece and the Balkans. Didymoteicho vessels have been studied by François (1995) and Vroom (2003); glazed Ottoman earthenware from Greece was published by Armstrong and Günsenin (1995); and Ottoman-period Marmorizzata vessels were investigated by Kontogiannis (2014). Excavation reports from the Balkans are plentiful, but are not always available in English or in French.

Research and publication of clay ceramic pipes began in the 1980s. A preliminary typology was created by Hayes (1980), while the pipes from Corinth and the Athenian Agora were studied by Robinson (1983; 1985). In our region, clay pipes from Belmont Castle, from Tel Jezreel and from Jerusalem were analyzed by Simpson (2000; 2002; 2008). An extensive report on clay pipes from Banias was published by Dekkel (2008), and a seventeenth–eighteenth-century CE pipe assemblage from Ramla was published by the author (Vincenz 2011). Many typologies of clay pipes from the Balkans have been published (see, e.g., Costea, Stănică and Ignat 2007); however, as in the case of the earthenware vessels, only the illustrations were used due to language constraints. Recently, several articles on pipes from the Balkans have appeared in English (e.g., Bikić 2012), as well as a study of clay pipes and coffee cups from Stari Bar in Montenegro (Gelichi and Sabbionesi 2014). Also, a comprehensive book, addressing many aspects concerning the pipes of Istanbul, was published (Bakla 2007).

THE FINDS

GLAZED HARD-PASTE AND PORCELAIN VESSELS (Fig. 1)

The porcelain production technique was discovered in 1708 in Germany, by Ehrenfried Walter von Tschirnhaus and Johann Friedrich Böttger, and was produced on a large scale. Prior to that date, only the Chinese could produce porcelain, which was considered a luxury item affordable by the very wealthy. Large quantities of porcelain were initially produced in Germany for the courts and nobility, but by the end of the eighteenth century, when other countries also discovered the production of 'real porcelain', the markets were flooded with porcelain vessels, which were exported throughout the world. There were, however, various attempts to produce imitations of porcelain by adding different ingredients to *kaolin*,³ resulting in the production of cheaper vessels. In Europe, *kaolin* is found in

³ *Kaolin* consists mainly of the mineral kaolinite and is an extremely pure clay. Initially, it was found only in China and named after a hill (Kao-ling); however, deposits exist also in England, France and the United States (Savage and Newman 2000:166).

Germany, France, England and in the Czech and Slovak republics, which served as the main producers of such vessels. Hard-paste and porcelain vessels were manufactured mainly for tableware, such as dinner, coffee and tea sets, but this material was also used to produce figurines, decorative vases and other items.

Alongside the porcelain vessels were other ceramic vessels, which were produced from readily available, less expensive clays. Coarse ware was used for the manufacture of household items; some of the cheaper tablewares were glazed. There were many production centers for earthenware vessels, some achieving fame, such as the factories in Çanakkale and Kütahya, Turkey, or Didymoteicho, Greece. Locally, Black Gaza Ware was very common and in demand, and included bowls, basins, jugs, jars and pitchers, among other items.

Transfer Printed Wares

In 1753, an Irish engraver, John Brooks, invented a new technique for decorating vessels (Savage and Newman 2000:296). The technique consisted of filling a pattern engraved on a copper plate with ink, which was then transferred to paper and pressed on the vessel. Initially, mainly monochrome decorations were applied; later, in the nineteenth century, polychrome decorations became frequent as well. Vessels with monochrome decorations were sometimes decorated with additional colors, even with gilding (Savage and Newman 2000:296). Most of the first decorations were executed in blue, imitating the Chinese Blue-on-White porcelain. The motifs were also inspired by Chinese decorations, such as floral, vegetal, geometric and landscape decorations.

Transfer Ware Plate in Blue-on-White with Willow Pattern

J-TW-PL-1 (Fig. 1:1, 2).— Two fragments of ledge rim plates were found. Their rims are decorated with floral and geometric patterns, usually associated with the standard Willow Pattern produced, for example, by the Spode manufacturer in Stoke-on-Trent in the nineteenth century (Rogers 2004:10, 262–265).

Transfer Ware Plate in Blue-on-White with Wild Rose Pattern

J-TW-BW-PL-1 (Fig. 1:3).— This ledge rim plate is decorated with the well-known Wild Rose Pattern, which was produced by many manufacturers, such as the French Creil-Montereau and the Dutch Petrus Regout from Maastricht. This pattern is frequently found in Yafo, for example, in the Qishle excavations (Vincenz, forthcoming: Fig. 1C:2). The pattern was regularly produced from around the mid-nineteenth century.

Transfer Ware Vessels in Blue-on-White Decorated in Flow Blue Technique

Around 1820, English factories began producing Flow Blue, a transfer-printed ware with a blurred effect. This effect was achieved by adding a cup of lime or ammonia to the kiln during the firing process (Neale 2005:135). Later, Flow Blue was produced by other European manufacturers as well.

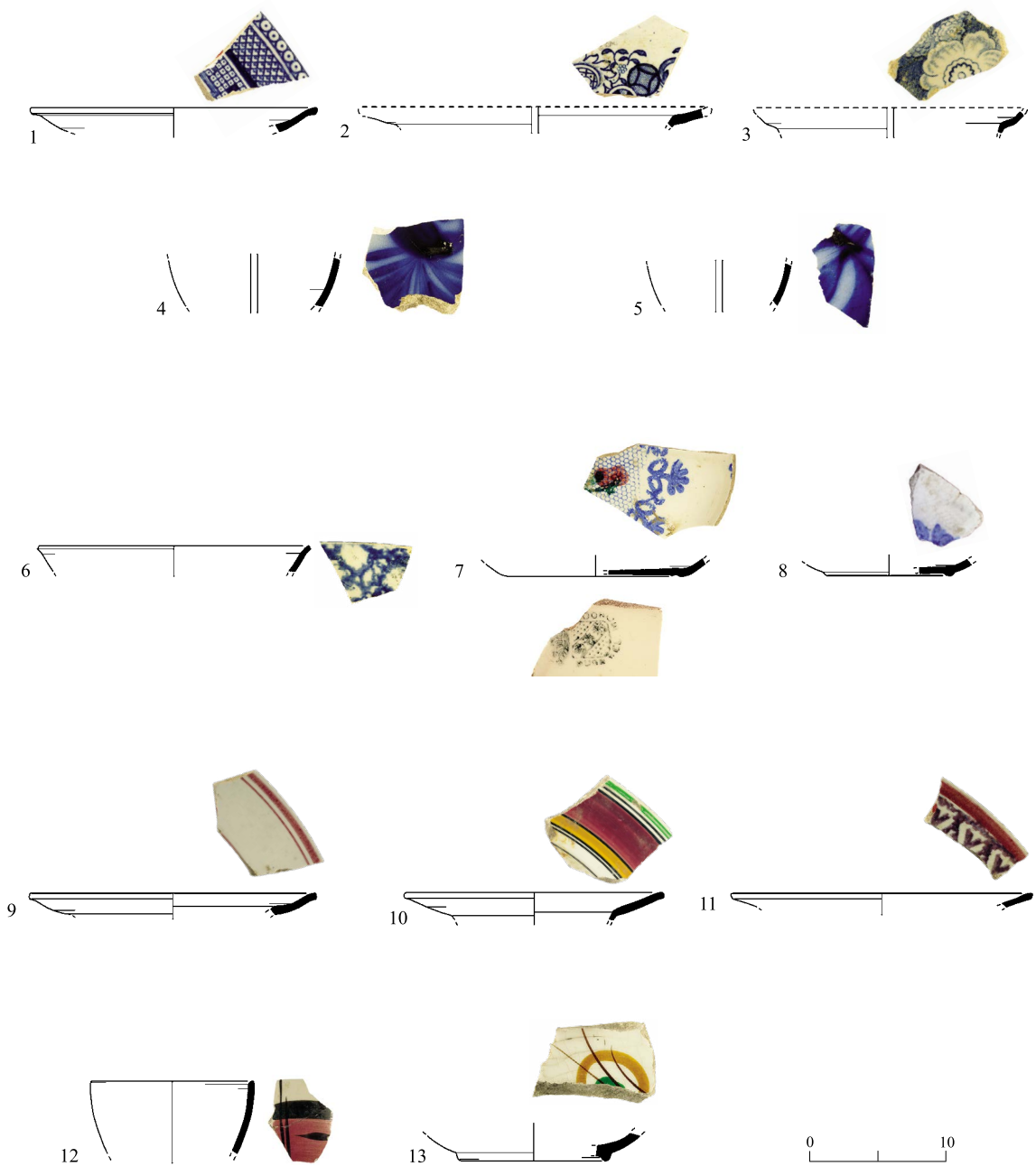


Fig. 1. Glazed hard-paste vessels.

Type J-TW-FB-BL-1 (Fig. 1:4, 5).— These two fragments, parts of bowls or other closed containers, are decorated on the outside with large cobalt-blue flowers. They are possibly of English manufacture, although the pattern could not be identified. A dating to the early or mid-nineteenth century seems probable.

◀ Fig. 1

No.	Vessel	Type	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Plate	J-TW-PL-1	283	1653/1	Ledge rim decorated in blue transfer Willow Pattern; rim diam. 18 cm; rim %: < 5; Th 0.5 cm
2	Plate	J-TW-PL-1	429	3627/8	Ledge rim decorated in blue transfer Willow Pattern; Th 0.5 cm
3	Plate	J-TW-BW-PL-1	253	1303	Ledge rim decorated in pale blue transfer Wild Rose Pattern; Th 0.4 cm
4	Bowl	J-TW-FB-BL-1	476	3751/2	Dark blue cobalt flow blue decoration; Th 0.5 cm
5	Bowl	J-TW-FB-BL-1	252	1519/3	Dark blue cobalt flow blue decoration; Th 0.4 cm
6	Bowl	J-SPONGE-BL-1	388	3577	Rim fragment with blue sponge decoration; rim diam. 20 cm; rim %: 5; Th 0.3 cm
7	Plate	J-SPONGE-PL-3B	315	1764	Base with sponge and freehand decoration in blue, red and green; black underglaze stamp; base diam. 10 cm; Th 0.4 cm
8	Plate	J-SPONGE-PL-1A	976	2755/6	Base with blue sponge decoration; black underglaze stamp; base diam. 6 cm; Th 0.5 cm
9	Plate	J-WCB-PL-2A	250	1539/2	Ledge rim with one thin and one thick red line at edge of rim and one thin red line at transition to body; rim diam. 22 cm; rim %: 7.5; Th 0.5 cm
10	Plate	J-SARRE-PL-7	252	1502	Ledge rim decorated with colored bands divided by black thin lines; rim diam. 20 cm; rim %: 6; Th 0.5 cm
11	Saucer	J-GD-SAU-2B	283	1653/2	Ledge rim with purple zigzag pattern in sponge technique and red band at edge of rim; rim diam. 20 cm; rim %: 7.5; Th 0.5 cm
12	Bowl	J-MOCHA-BL-6	446	3665/1-2	Decorated with wide pink and narrow brown band and freehand painted decoration; rim diam. 8 cm; rim %: 6; Th 0.5 cm
13	Plate	J-HP-PL-2B	309	1733	Base with freehand painted decoration in yellow, green and brown; Th 0.6 cm

Sponge Technique Decoration

In the sponge technique, a stamp was used to produce the pattern on the vessel. Usually, a rubber stamp was cut and then fixed to a roulette, thereby producing on-going patterns, especially on plate rims (see Gauvin and Becker 2007:27). This type of ware was manufactured in England and Scotland at the beginning of the nineteenth century for people of limited means and was later taken over by large factories such as Staffordshire (Savage and Newman 2000:276). The most famous examples are from Scotland, where these vessels were produced between 1840 and 1920 (Cruickshank 1982:1–7, 52–53).

J-SPONGE-BL-1 (Fig. 1:6).— This bowl fragment has an abstract pattern covering the exterior and the upper interior. A bowl with a similar decoration was found in the excavation of the French Hospital in Yafo (see n. 2). Unfortunately, many of these bowls lack back-

stamps and thus cannot be assigned to specific factories. A dating to the mid-nineteenth century seems probable.

J-SPONGE-PL-3B (Fig. 1:7).— This fragment belongs to a plate with a low ring base. The interior is decorated with a blue net pattern and blue flowers in sponge technique. Additional red flowers with green stems were added in free-hand technique. The plate bears a black underglazed backstamp, resembling the stamp with a crowned shield from the French Sarreguemines factory. However, Mr. Henri Gauvin and Mr. Olivier Decker of the Sarreguemines Museum⁴ identified it as a production of the Italian factory founded by Felice Musso in Mondovì. This ceramics factory, founded in 1811, was incorporated into the Società Ceramica Richard Ginori in 1897 (*Richard Ginori: Marchio Mondovì*). The stamp was in use from 1845 to 1897.

J-SPONGE-PL-1B (Fig. 1:8).— The interior of this plate fragment with a low ring base is decorated with a blue flower in sponge technique. There is a black underglaze backstamp: letters within branches.

White Glazed Plate with Red Bands on Rim

White glazed plates with painted colored bands of different widths were common, serving as an inexpensive alternative to plates with more elaborate decorations. They may have been used in hotels or other public places, such as schools, or to satisfy customers of lesser means.

J-WCB-PL-2A (Fig. 1:9).— This ledge-rim plate fragment is decorated with red bands—one wide and one narrow—near the edge of the rim. A dating for this example to the end of the eighteenth or nineteenth century seems probable.

Sarreguemines Ware

During the mid-nineteenth century, the factory of Sarreguemines (Gauvin and Becker 2007:213) produced vessels in color combinations that were intended for the Ottoman and Arab markets. These color combinations included yellow and green, purple and red.

Sarreguemines Plate with Colored Bands on Rim

J-SARRE-PL-7 (Fig. 1:10).— This plate has a ledge rim covered with colored bands in green, purple and yellow, divided by thin black lines.

⁴ I wish to thank Henri Gauvin and Olivier Decker for their help in identifying this stamp.

Sarreguemines Saucer with Purple Geometric Pattern and a Red Line

J-GD-SAU-2B (Fig. 1:11).— This saucer, with a ledge rim, is decorated in purple and red. A plate with the same decoration was found in Yafo in the Qishle excavations (Vincenz, forthcoming: Fig. 1H:6). A dating to the middle- or end of the nineteenth century seems probable.

Mocha/Banded Cream Ware

Banded Cream Ware was originally produced in the workshops of Staffordshire at the end of the eighteenth century and consisted of cream-colored porcelain decorated with colored bands. Later, it was produced in France (Savage and Newman 2000:36). Banded Cream Ware vessel fragments were found in large numbers at the Portobello potteries site (Haggarty 2011: Box 5: FD2006.1.275–371).

J-MOCHA-BL-6 (Fig. 1:12).— This bowl is decorated with brown, white and light pink bands, with a brown-painted freehand pattern.

Freehand Painted Decoration

Freehand-painted plates were common during the nineteenth century. They were produced in France by all the major factories, such as Sarreguemines and Creil-Montereau.

Type J-HP-PL-2B (Fig. 1:13).— This fragment is the base of a plate with remains of a freehand painted decoration: a yellow circle with a green dot and brown lines. The small size of this fragment does not allow for a more precise identification. A dating from the mid- to late-nineteenth century seems probable.

COFFEE AND OTHER CUPS (Fig. 2)

The Ottoman period is mostly associated with the culture of smoking and coffee drinking, and indeed, items related to this culture were frequently collected from Ottoman-period sites prior to the introduction of scientific research on this historical period.

Coffee cups were made of soft-paste, hard-paste or porcelain, and were produced both in the Ottoman Empire and in Europe. The major production site for coffee cups was in Kütahya, in Western Turkey, while European imported vessels came mainly from German factories, such as Meissen.

Soft-Paste Vessels

Soft-paste, an artificially made paste called frit or faience, comprises a mixture of white clay to which crushed quartz and glass were added. It was first introduced in the twelfth century CE and was used to produce tablewares (Avisar and Stern 2005:25).

Kütahya Vessels

Kütahya coffee cups are made of thin frit ware, decorated with floral or vegetal patterns under a transparent glaze. The painted patterns are usually in blue, imitating Chinese vessels, black, red and green. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, yellow was introduced, while purple appears only in the second half of the eighteenth century (Carswell 1972:19). Parallels for the coffee cups in Fig. 2:1, 2 were found in the Qishle excavations in Yafo (Vincenz, forthcoming: Fig. 3A). Although these vessels were classified as Kütahya ware, no clay analysis was conducted on the material and it is quite possible that some of the vessels were made in different workshops in and outside Turkey.

J-KÜT-CC-2B (Fig. 2:1).— This base fragment is decorated with a zigzag pattern on the exterior and a light blue and black stylized flower in the center of the cup. It probably dates to the eighteenth century, as later pieces were mostly polychrome.

J-KÜT-CC-4 (Fig. 2:2).— This coffee cup fragment is decorated on the outside with purple scribble, possibly an imitation of Arabic script. As mentioned above, purple was introduced after the mid-eighteenth century, thereby limiting the dating of this vessel to the later part of the eighteenth century at the earliest.

Porcelain Coffee Cup

Fragments of porcelain coffee cups are common finds at Ottoman-period sites. However, they are rarely marked and thus, the place of manufacture is difficult to identify. The main producer and exporter of coffee cups during the Ottoman period was Germany, and various company reports testify to this flourishing commerce.

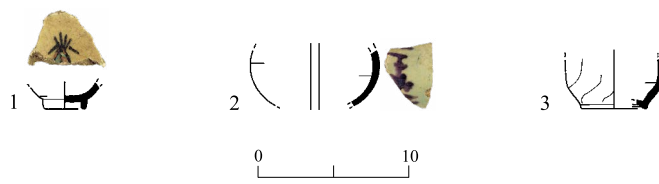


Fig. 2. Coffee cups.

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Description
1	J-KÜT-CC-2B	453	3614	White soft-paste; base of coffee cup; black geometric design on ext. and stylized flower in black and pale blue on int.; base diam. 4 cm; Th 0.4 cm
2	J- KÜT-CC-4	415	3595/1	White soft-paste; body sherd of coffee cup; purple and Arabic scribble on ext.
3	J-P-CC-3F	498	3658/4	Porcelain; base of coffee cup with spiral molded body and ‘mother-of-pearl’ glaze; base diam. 4 cm; Th 0.3 cm

J-P-CC-3 (Fig. 2:3).— This coffee cup has a spiral molded body and a ‘mother-of-pearl’ glaze (Savage and Newman 2000:197). This type of glaze was developed by J.F. Böttger in 1715 at Meissen and was quite common during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries on otherwise undecorated cups (Savage and Newman 2000:219).

GLAZED EARTHENWARE VESSELS (Fig. 3)

In addition to hard-paste and porcelain vessels, found in abundance at Ottoman-period sites, there was a second group—glazed earthenware vessels. Several types could be distinguished, their provenance traced back to Turkey, Greece and Italy.

Didymoteicho-Style Slip-Painted Wares

These wares, which are slip-painted and glazed in either green or ochre-yellow, are an extremely common find at sites dated to the Ottoman period. They can be found throughout the region. One of the production centers for this ware was Didymoteicho in Thrace (Megaw and Jones 1983:244–245, Pls. 29.3; 29.4). This historical city has a long pottery production tradition, which starts in the thirteenth/fourteenth century, continuing into the seventeenth century, and then into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (see François 1995:213; Vroom 2003:184). Excavations conducted near the main gate, just outside the walls, uncovered several kilns with a large amount of kiln wasters. These finds were dated to the early nineteenth century (Bakirtzis 1980:148–149). However, similar vessels with the same type of slip-painted decoration were produced elsewhere in the Ottoman Empire, for example at Ganos, not far from Didymoteicho (Armstrong and Günsenin 1995). Even at Çanakkale, there is a group of large bowls and basins with a similar slip-painted decoration (Tekkök 2011: Figs. 2a–b). This group of ceramics was also found in large amounts at the Qishle in Yafo (Vincenz, forthcoming: Type J-DID). Petrological analysis showed that many items from Yafo were not produced in Didymoteicho, but in a production center where salt or brackish water was mixed into the clay, for example, Çanakkale.

J-DRIP-PL-1A (Fig. 3:1, 2) and *J-DRIP-PL-2A* (Fig. 3:3, 4).— These plates have flaring walls and a folded rim, creating a small flange. They are slip-painted in white with a bright green transparent glaze, as in Fig. 3:1, 2, and in white with a yellow transparent glaze as in Fig. 3:3, 4. Similar bowls were published by François (1995: Pls. I–V, VI:1, 3 [lower sherd], 4, 5). They date to the end of the nineteenth century.

Çanakkale Ware

Çanakkale is a town on the Asian coast on the narrowest point of the Dardanelles (or Hellespont), which is known for its pottery production. The vessels were produced mainly by Greek-speaking potters from the eighteenth century on until their expulsion in 1922–

1923 (Hayes 1992:268–270). This group of wares was found in large quantities in other excavations in Yafo—in the Qishle excavations (Vincenz, forthcoming: Type J-ÇAN) and on Ha-Zorfim Street (see n. 2).

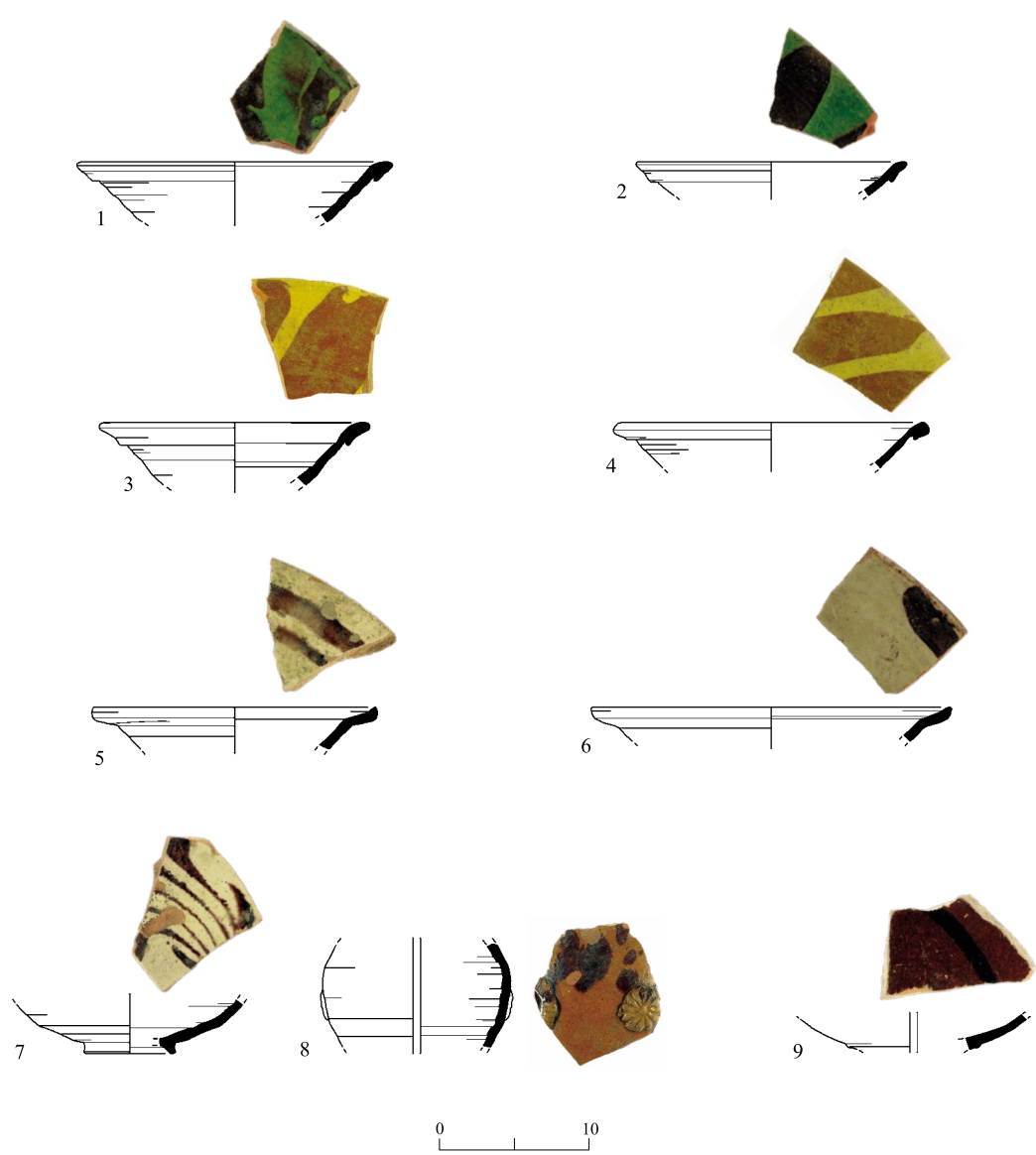


Fig. 3. Glazed earthenware vessels: (1–4) Didymoteicho-style; (5–8) Çanakkale; (9) Albisola.

◀ Fig. 3

No.	Vessel	Type	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Bowl	J-DRIP-PL-1A	463	3735/2	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with few small round white inclusions; bright green glaze over white slip; rim diam. 20 cm; rim %: 7.5; Th 0.6 cm
2	Bowl	J-DRIP-PL-1A	308	1752/3	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with few small round white inclusions; bright green glaze over white slip; rim diam. 22 cm; rim %: 7; Th 0.4 cm
3	Bowl	J-DRIP-PL-2A	259	1638	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with few small round white inclusions; bright yellow glaze over white slip; rim diam. 22 cm; rim %: 10; Th 0.5 cm
4	Bowl	J-DRIP-PL-2A	318	1763/1	Yellowish red ware (5YR 5/6) with few small round white inclusions; pale yellow glaze over white slip; rim diam. 22 cm; rim %: 8; Th 0.5 cm
5	Bowl	J-ÇAN-BL-3A	393	3593/2	Red ware (2.5YR 5/8) with few small angular white inclusions; maganese painted decoration over white slip under transparent glaze; rim diam. 18 cm; rim %: 10; Th 0.6 cm
6	Bowl	J-ÇAN-BL-3A	359	3527	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6) with few small angular black inclusions; maganese painted decoration over white slip under transparent glaze; rim diam. 22 cm; rim %: 7; Th 0.6 cm
7	Bowl	J-ÇAN-BL-3	266	1546/3	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with few small angular white inclusions; maganese painted decoration over white slip under transparent glaze; base diam. 8 cm; Th 0.5 cm
8	Jug	J-ÇAN-JUG-1B	284	1654/1	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with few small angular white inclusions; brown patches under transparent glaze; applied rosettes
9	Bowl?	J-ALB-BL-3	388	3596/2	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with few small angular white inclusions; dark brown slip under colorless transparent glaze

J-ÇAN-BL-3A (Fig. 3:5, 6).— The large deep bowl is the most common type in this group. It has an upturned, hooked ledge rim and is decorated with black or manganese bands on a white slip in a floral pattern. It is covered with a transparent colorless glaze. For parallels, see the website of the Suna-Inan Kiraç Collection at Kaleici Museum (*Kaleicimuseum: Collection*). They are dated to the first half of the nineteenth century.

J-ÇAN-BL-3 (Fig. 3:7).— This base is decorated in the same fashion as the examples above and appears to be part of such a bowl, although the rim shape is unknown.

J-ÇAN-JUG-1B (Fig. 3:8).— This fragment belongs to a jug decorated with applied rosettes and brown patches with a transparent glaze. In the Suna-Inan Kiraç Collection, there are several jugs and decanters with similar decorations (*Kaleicimuseum: Collection Jug*) dated to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Albisola Brown Glazed Ware

J-ALB-BL-3 (Fig. 3:9).— Although only one fragment was found, it could nonetheless be identified as belonging to a group of earthenware bowls that were produced in pottery workshops

in Albisola, a city in northwestern Italy, not far from Genoa, where, in 1798, there were 48 pottery workshops producing this type of ware (François 2008:97). Such bowls have everted, carinated walls ending in a round rim and are covered with a dark brown slip and strokes of black paint under a transparent glaze. They are called “céramiques à tâches noires” (François 2008:97). Strangely, this pottery type has not been found in large quantities in excavations in areas within the Ottoman Empire, although it was widely exported to the Mediterranean region. In Yafo, merely a few fragments were found in the excavation on Ha-Zorfim Street (see n. 2), and in ‘Akko, only one rim fragment was reported (Edelstein and Avissar 1997: Fig. 1:11). The vessels date from the end of the eighteenth to the nineteenth century.

COARSE WARE VESSELS (Figs. 4–6)

For daily use, coarse ware vessels were largely locally produced. The best known among these is the Black Gaza Ware (see below, Figs. 7–9); however, coarse ware vessels, similar in shape to the vessels made of Black Gaza Ware, were also produced from other clays. No proper study has been made of these vessels, perhaps because they are less appealing. their common use and the large variety of shapes. While studying material from various excavations conducted in Yafo (the Qishle Compound, Ha-Zorfim Street, the French Hospital, the Harbor and Ruslan Street; Vincenz, forthcoming; see n. 2), large numbers of coarse ware ceramics were collected and a typology was created. The material from Kefar Gabirol was incorporated into the existing typology and several new types were added. Dating the coarse ware vessels is rather complicated due to their basic nature; therefore, they were dated by relying on other associated datable finds, such as hard-paste and porcelain vessels. A dating to the mid–late nineteenth century seems probable based on the other finds, although in many cases, no parallels were found.

Small and Medium-Sized Coarse Ware Bowls

J-BL-1 (Fig. 4:1, 2).— This type of a deep bowl with a sharply inverted round rim was made both of Black Gaza Ware and of coarse ware. Examples were found in the excavations of the Qishle compound in Yafo (Vincenz, forthcoming: Fig. 5A1:1, 5B1:1). This was apparently the most common coarse ware bowl type during the Ottoman period, appearing in both large and small forms. Several new variants were identified at Kefar Gabirol, distinguished by their size and rim shape.

J-BL-1B (Fig. 4:3).— This deep medium-sized bowl, with a sharply inverted folded rim, has an external fold.

J-BL-1C (Fig. 4:4, 5).— This deep bowl, with flaring walls and an externally folded rim, is found in medium and large variants.

J-BL-3A (Fig. 4:6).— This large bowl has a beveled rim with a long flange.

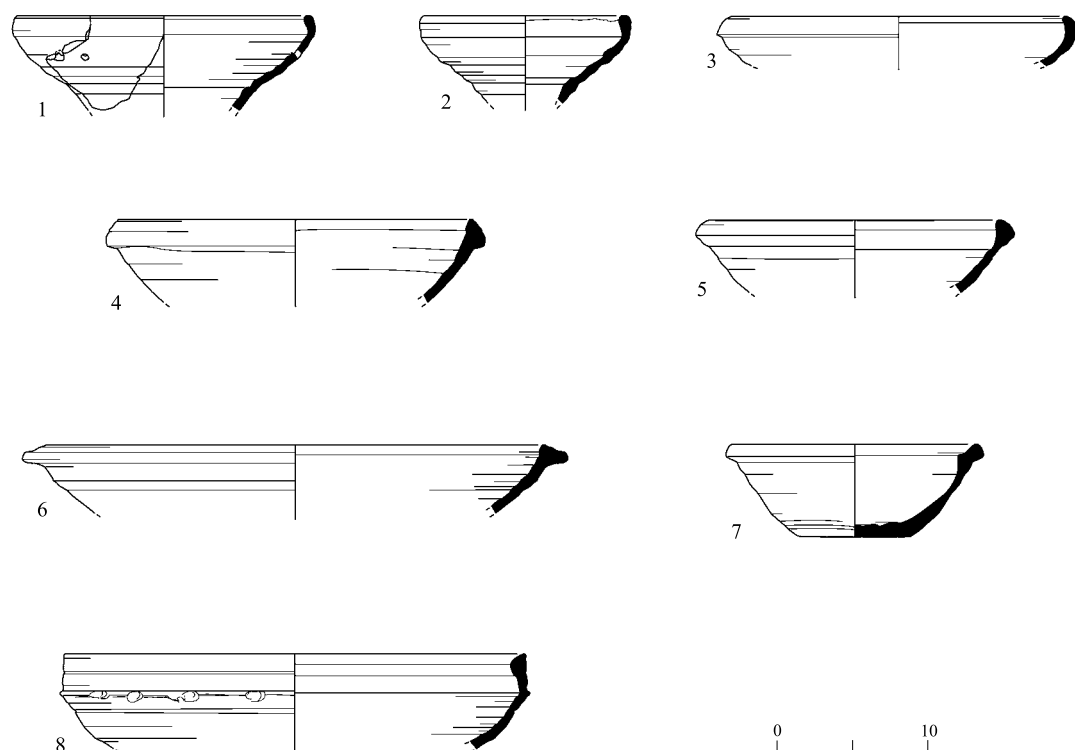


Fig. 4. Coarse Ware bowls.

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Description
1	J-BL-1	250	1500	Yellowish red ware (2.5YR 5/6) with few medium-sized angular black inclusions; two holes were drilled in its wall before firing; rim diam. 24 cm; rim %: 7; Th 0.5 cm
2	J-BL-1	254	1544/1	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with thick gray core and few small angular white inclusions; rim diam. 14 cm; rim %: 18; Th 0.7 cm
3	J-BL-1B	136	3177	Light yellowish brown ware (10YR 6/4) with few small angular white inclusions; upper part burned; rim diam. 22 cm; rim %: 12; Th 0.6 cm
4	J-BL-1C	357	3559/3	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with thick gray core and few small angular white inclusions; rim diam. 24 cm; rim %: 17; Th 0.7 cm
5	J-BL-1C	250	1516/3	Brown ware (7.5YR 5/4) with few small angular white inclusions; rim diam. 18 cm; rim %: 14; Th 0.7 cm
6	J-BL-3A	266	1540/4	Light yellowish brown ware (10YR 6/4) with few small round and angular white inclusions; rim diam. 24 cm; rim %: 10; Th 0.7 cm
7	J-BL-10	315	1764/1-2	Light reddish brown ware (2.5YR 6/4) with thick gray core and few small angular white inclusions; rim diam. 16 cm; rim %: 20; Th 0.6 cm
8	J-BL-4B	362	3531/2	Brown ware (7.5YR 5/4) with few small round and angular white inclusions; thumb impressions at carination; rim diam. 24 cm; rim %: 14; Th 1 cm

J-BL-10 (Fig. 4:7).— This bowl, with a complete profile, has an upturned ledge rim and a flat base.

J-BL-4B (Fig. 4:8).— This bowl has a high carination and an inverted thickened rim with thumb impressions at the point of carination. It may be related to the bowls made of Black Gaza Ware designated *kashkul* by Israel (2006:211, Fig. 215).

Coarse Ware Jars and Jug

Besides Black Gaza Ware, there are various jars made of other clay types.

J-JR-2A (Fig. 5:1).— This jar has an everted round rim, a slight carination on the upper part of the body, close to the neck, and is undecorated. It resembles the *burnyie*, which was used to store *labane* cheese (Israel 2006:235, Fig. 245).

J-JR-6A (Fig. 5:2, 3).— These examples have a bulging neck and handles that start at the base of the neck. The shapes are the same as those of the Black Gaza Ware jars and they too served as water carriers. This type is related to Israel's *jarra* Subtype 4 (Israel 2006: Fig. 55).

J-JR-6E (Fig. 5:4).— This jar has a bulging neck like the previous examples (Fig. 5:2, 3), but its rim is everted. It is probably related to Israel's *jarra* Subtype 17 (Israel 2006: Fig. 71).

J-JUG-6E (Fig. 5:5).— This jug has a flaring neck and a round rim fashioned with a spout. The handle, positioned opposite the spout, is drawn from the base of the neck as are the handles of most jugs in this period. A decorated *kuz* published by Israel (2006: Fig. 107) has a similar neck and rim and one handle. From the photograph published by Israel, it seems that the rim in that example was restored, and thus, it is possible that it too had a spout (Israel 2006:134–135, Fig. 107).

Coarse Ware Cooking Pots

J-CP-2 and *J-CP-2A* (Fig. 6:1–5).— Many cooking-pot fragments were documented at the site. All are made of coarse ware with many inclusions, including micaceous grits that indicate a non-local production, possibly from Cyprus. The pots are a basic type with a short (Fig. 6:1) to non-existent (Fig. 6:2–5) neck and a rolled rim. They differ in the decoration under the neck, exhibiting a pattern of incised dots or lines using a pointed tool.

J-CP-1 (Fig. 6:6).— This coarse ware cooking pot resembles in shape the imported glazed cooking pots from Vallauris. Even the thumb-impressed handle is the same (see Vincenz, forthcoming: Fig. 2E:4–7).

A shipwreck found in the Dor lagoon, which carried a cargo of Vallauris cooking pots, is evidence that such vessels arrived at this part of the world (Kahanov, Cvikel and Wielinski 2012: Fig. 9). Several of those vessels bear potters' stamps from Vallauris (Kahanov, Cvikel and Wielinski 2012: Fig. 10). These Vallouris glazed cooking pots were imitated by Cypriot ceramic productions (Gabrieli 2007:408) and it is thus possible that our example was imported from there.

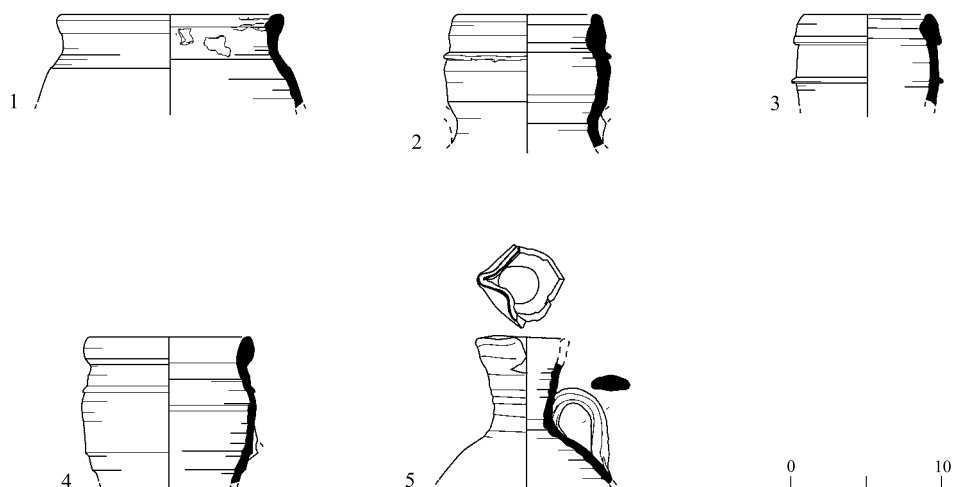


Fig. 5. Coarse Ware jars and jug.

No.	Vessel	Type	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Jar	J-JR-2A	315	1781/1	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with thick gray core and few small round and angular white inclusions; rim diam. 14 cm; rim %: 27; Th 0.6 cm
2	Jar	J-JR-6A	271	1604/4	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with thick gray core and few small round black and angular white inclusions; rim diam. 10 cm; rim %: 25; Th 0.8 cm
3	Jar	J-JR-6A	308	1752/2	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with thick gray core and few large angular white inclusions; rim diam. 8 cm; rim %: 20; Th 0.6 cm
4	Jar	J-JR-6E	271	1604/5, 10	Red ware (2.5R 5/6) with thick gray core and few large angular and few small round white inclusions; rim diam. 10 cm; rim %: 82; Th 0.5 cm
5	Jug	J-JUG-4	279	1620/1	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with thick gray core and few large angular white inclusions; Th 0.5 cm

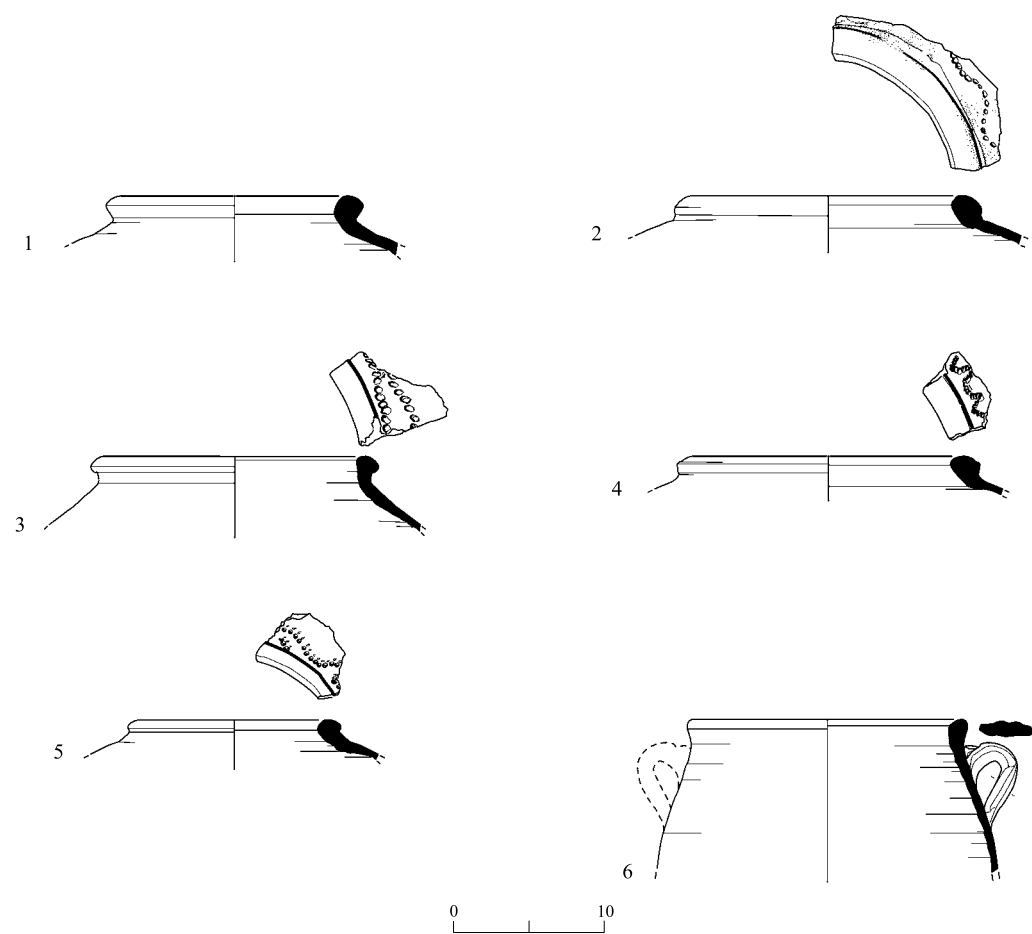


Fig. 6. Coarse Ware cooking pots.

No.	Type	Basket	Locus	Description
1	J-CP-2	1620/6	279	Very light brown ware (10YR 7/3) with few small angular white and micaceous inclusions; rim diam. 12 cm; rim %: 10; Th 1 cm
2	J-CP-2A	3559/2	357	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with many small and large angular white and black and micaceous inclusions; incised dots under rim; rim diam. 14 cm; rim %: 12; Th 1.2 cm
3	J-CP-2A	1542/1	267	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6) with many small and large angular white and black and micaceous inclusions; incised dots under rim; rim diam. 18 cm; rim %: 21; Th 0.5 cm
4	J-CP-2A	1708/2	289	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with many small and large angular white and black and micaceous inclusions; incised decoration under rim; rim diam. 16 cm; rim %: 7; Th 0.5 cm
5	J-CP-2A	1671/1	388	Light brownish gray ware (10YR 6/2) with many small and large angular white and black and micaceous inclusions; neckless with round rim; impressed decorations under rim; rim diam. 12 cm; rim %: 15; Th 0.4 cm
6	J-CP-1	3570/1, 4	386	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with thick gray core and many small and medium-sized angular and round white inclusions; handles with deep thumb impression; rim diam. 18 cm; rim %: 65; Th 0.6 cm

GAZA WARE VESSELS (Figs. 7–9)

Black or dark gray Gaza Ware is usually associated with Ottoman sites, but its origin and initial appearance is still disputed. Gibson (1991) ascribed the Gaza Ware vessels from Saṭaf to the seventeenth century; Rosen and Goodfriend (1993), however, dated their appearance to the sixteenth century; and Israel (2006) dated these vessels from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries.

Gaza Ware vessels have been found throughout Yafo (see n. 2) and are discussed at length in the publication of the excavations in the Qishle compound (Vincenz, forthcoming: Chapter 6A). Where possible, related types, identified and discussed by Israel (2006), are mentioned here. The vessels found in Kefar Gabirol date from the mid–late nineteenth century; however, many of these types continue into the twentieth century.

Small- to Medium-Sized Bowls

J-GAZA-BL-IB (Fig. 7:1).— This is a small bowl with an inverted rim, which is thickened on the outside, and a low ring base. It is similar to Israel's *zebdyie* Subtype 9 (Israel 2006:210, Fig. 213).

J-GAZA-BL-IG (Fig. 7:2).— This small bowl has a rim that is straight and thickened on the outside, with a groove below, and is rounded on the inside. It resembles Israel's *zebdyie* Subtype 7 (Israel 2006:209, Fig. 211).

J-GAZA-BL-4A (Fig. 7:3).— This bowl, with a thickened rim, round on the inside, with a groove on top and an external flange, is related to Israel's *zebdyie* Subtype 5 (Israel 2006:208, Fig. 209).

J-GAZA-BL-1K (Fig. 7:4).— A bowl, with a straight or slightly inverted rim and an exterior flange decorated with a thumb-impressed piecrust. It is related to Israel's *kashkul* Subtype 1 (Israel 2006:211, Fig. 215).

Mortars

Mortars were also made of Gaza Ware. Their shape imitates brass or porcelain mortars, which were expensive and thus not readily available for most households. Mortars are a very common find, and they were used for multiple functions, such as grinding coffee and spices. They were found in the excavation at the Qishle compound (Vincenz, forthcoming: Chapter 5A, Types J-GAZA-MRT).

J-GAZA-MRT-1 (Fig. 7:5).— This vessel type has a round body and a hammerhead rim. Examples of complete vessels reveal that the type has a ring base (see Israel 2006: Fig. 198). This mortar is characterized by its flat vertical handles. Rather small in diameter (at least 16 cm), it corresponds to Israel's Subtype 3, which has eight handles (Israel 2006:198, Fig. 198).

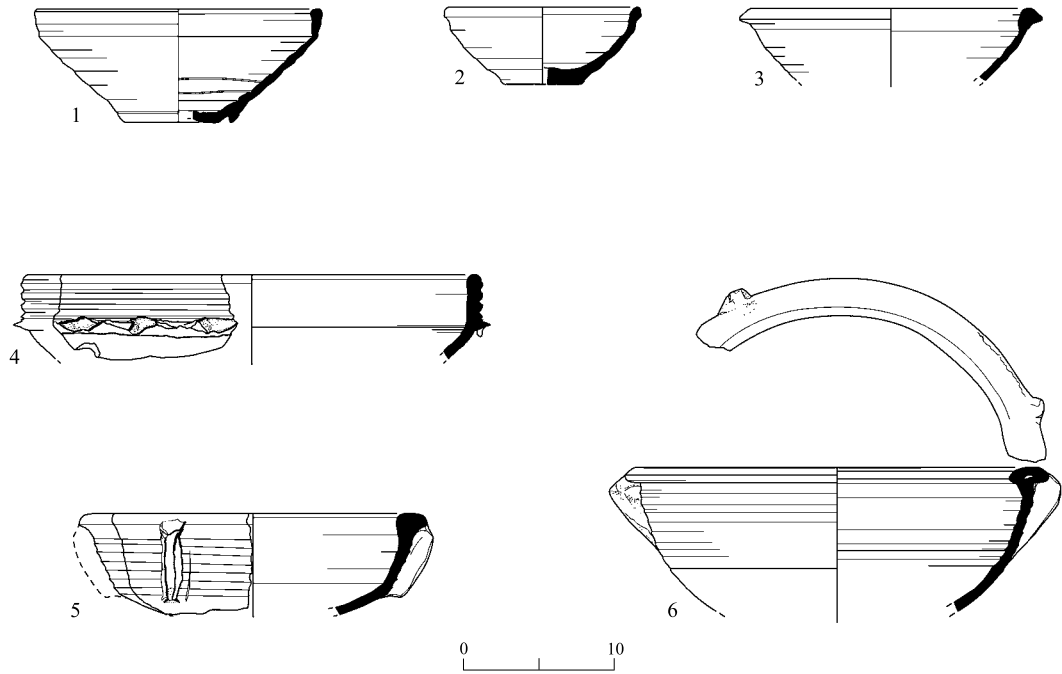


Fig. 7. Gaza Ware bowls and mortars.

No.	Vessel	Type	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Bowl	J-GAZA-BL-1B	276	1633/3	Gray ware (10YR 5/1) with few small round white inclusions; complete profile; rim diam. 18 cm; rim % 36; Th 0.5 cm
2	Bowl	J-GAZA-BL-1G	269	1609	Gray to grayish brown ware (10YR 5/1–5/2) with few small angular white inclusions; complete profile; rim diam. 14; rim % 7; Th 0.5 cm
3	Bowl	J-GAZA-BL-1K	360	3518	Grayish brown ware (10YR 5/2) with few small round white inclusions; a band with pie crust decoration at bottom of neck; rim diam. 28; rim % 12.5; Th 0.7 cm
4	Bowl	J-GAZA-BL-4A	388	3577	Gray ware (10YR 5/1) with few small round white inclusions; everted round rim; burned; rim diam. 16; rim % 12; Th 0.5 cm
5	Mortar	J-GAZA-MRT-1	418	3620	Grayish brown ware (10YR 5/2) with few small and large round white inclusions; rim diam. 20 cm; rim % 14; Th 0.6 cm
6	Mortar	J-GAZA-MRT-2	271	1604/1	Gray ware (10YR 5/1) with few small and large round white inclusions; rim diam. 26 cm; rim % 32; Th 0.7 cm

J-GAZA-MRT-3 (Fig. 7:6).— This vessel type has a round rim and a ring-base. Four vertical handles are attached from the rim to the upper part of the body, which is deeper than that of Fig. 7:5. This type corresponds to Israel's mortar Subtype 2 (Israel 2006:197–198, Fig. 197).

Basins or Kneading and Mixing Bowls

Kneading or mixing bowls were used to prepare bread (see Israel 2006:183). They range in diameter from around 30 to more than 50 cm. These basins/bowls are deep, with a ledge or arched rim, or a simple round rim. They are usually undecorated, but some have incised decorations on the body (e.g., Fig. 8:4).

J-GAZA-BAS-1 (Fig. 8:1).— This large basin has an arched rim and one deep groove on top. The type corresponds to Israel's mixing bowl Type 1 (Israel 2006: Fig. 184).

J-GAZA-BAS-1A (Fig. 8:2).— This small version of a basin with a round arched rim does not appear in Israel's typology. It is possibly a smaller variant of Fig. 8:1, or it may be part of a mortar (Israel 2006:195–196), although missing the characteristic vertical handles.

J-GAZA-BAS-4A (Fig. 8:3).— This large bowl has a hammerhead rim with an inner step, which forms a deep groove that may have accommodated a lid. It may be a variant of Israel's *kashkul*, also with a stepped rim (Israel 2006:213, Fig. 218).

J-GAZA-BAS-5 (Fig. 8:4).— This deep bowl with a round rim has incised wavy and straight lines on the body. It may be related to Israel's *kashkul* Subtype 2 (Israel 2006:212, Fig. 216).

J-GAZA-BAS-6 (Fig. 8:5).— This large, deep bowl has a straight ribbed rim with a flange. It seems to be a larger version of Type *J-GAZA-BL-1H* and Israel's *leken* Subtype 1 (Israel 2006:217, Fig. 227).

Storage Jars for Labane Cheese (Burnyie)

These jars are shaped like a cooking pot, with an ovoid body, a ledge rim and a deep groove to hold a lid; they were used especially for the storage of *labane* (see Israel 2006:231).

J-GAZA-JR-1A (Fig. 9:1).— This fragment of a *burnyie* has an ovoid body and an everted grooved rim. This type corresponds to Israel's *burnyie* Subtype 1 (Israel 2006:234).

J-GAZA-JR-1B (Fig. 9:2, 3).— These fragments of *burnyie* jars have an ovoid body with a slight carination where the handles are positioned. The handles are drawn from directly under the rim to the carination. This type corresponds to Israel's *burnyie* Subtype 3 (Israel 2006:235).

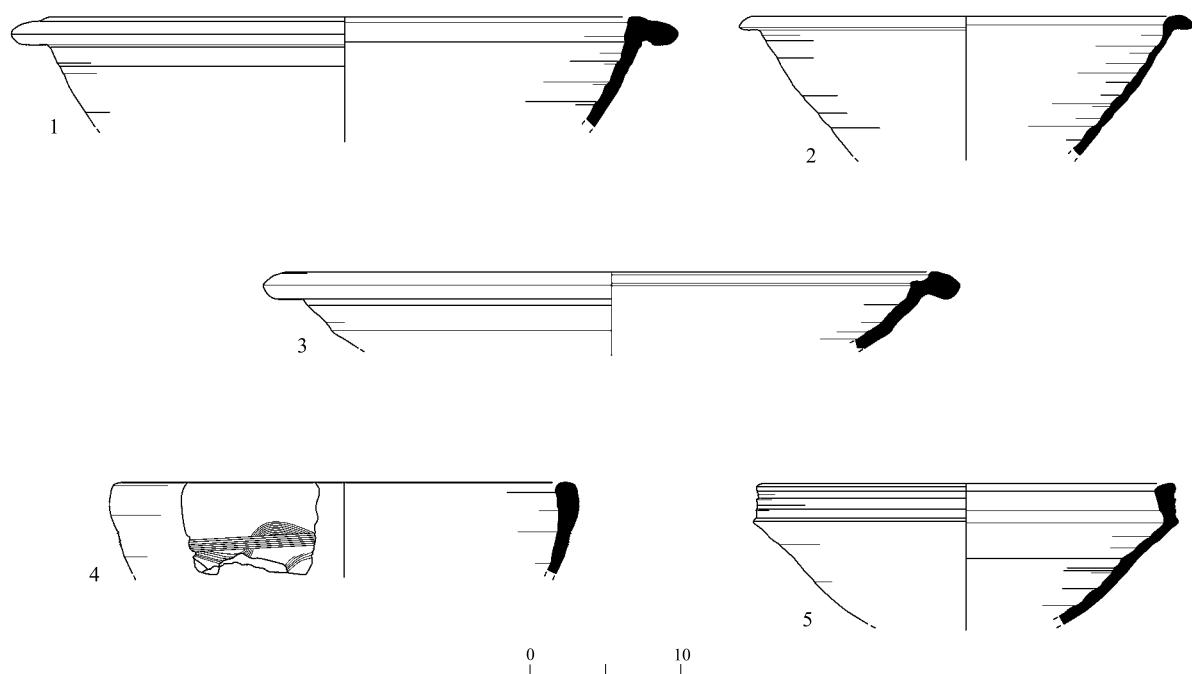


Fig. 8. Gaza Ware basins.

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Description
1	J-GAZA-BAS-1	449	3688/1	Gray ware to grayish brown (10YR 5/1–5/2) with few small round and large round white inclusions; rim diam. 39 cm; rim % 17; Th 0.8 cm
2	J-GAZA-BAS-1A	259	1610/4	Dark gray ware (10YR 4/1) with few small angular white inclusions; rim diam. 24 cm; rim % 12; Th 0.7 cm
3	J-GAZA-BAS-4	359	3517	Light brownish gray a (10YR 6/2) with few small round white inclusions; rim diam. 24 cm; rim % 10; Th 0.9 cm
4	J-GAZA-BAS-5	264	1534	Light brownish gray ware (10YR 6/2) with few small round white inclusions; combed wavy and straight lines on body; rim diam. 30 cm; rim % 8; Th 0.7 cm
5	J-GAZA-BAS-6	322	1716/1	Light brownish gray ware (10YR 6/2) with few small round white inclusions; external ribbing; rim diam. 23 cm; rim % 21; Th 0.7 cm

Water Jars (Asslyie)

J-GAZA-JR 9 (Fig. 9:4).— This water transport jar has a long neck and an inverted rim, with an external flange. A ridge appears at the lower part of the neck, where the band-handles start. It can be identified with Israel's *asslyie* Type 2 (Israel 2006:117, Fig. 83).

J-GAZA-JR-10 (Fig. 9:5).— This water transport jar with a bulging neck and an inverted externally rolled rim has its handles drawn from just above the bottom of the neck. A similar jar was published by Israel after Dalman (Israel 2006:112, Fig. 77ב).



Fig. 9. Gaza Ware jars, jug and lamp.

◀ Fig. 9

No.	Vessel	Type	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Jar	J-GAZA-JR-1A	252	1519/4	Gray ware (7.5YR 5/1) with few small angular white inclusions; ribbed body; rim diam. 14 cm; rim % 32; Th 0.6 cm
2	Jar	J-GAZA-JR-1B	271	1604/5, 8, 9	Dark gray ware (10YR 4/1) with few medium-sized angular white inclusions; slightly ribbed body; rim diam 14 cm; rim % 58; Th 0.6 cm
3	Jar	J-GAZA-JR-1B	271	1604	Dark gray ware (10YR 4/1) with few medium-sized angular white inclusions; slightly ribbed body; rim diam. 18 cm; rim % 22; Th 0.7 cm
4	Jar	J-GAZA-JR-9	273	1612/1	Dark gray ware (10YR 4/1) with few medium-sized and large white inclusions; ridge on lower part of neck where the handles start; rim diam. 9.5 cm; rim % 100; Th 0.6 cm
5	Jar	J-GAZA-JR-10	273	1639/4, 5	Dark gray ware (10YR 4/1) with few small round white inclusions; very porous; rim diam. 9.5 cm; rim % 100; Th 1 cm
6	Jug	J-GAZA-JUG-8C	272	1601	Dark grayish brown ware (2.5Y 4/2) with few small round and angular white inclusions; orange/pink painted decoration; Th 0.5 cm
7	Lamp	J-GAZA-LMP	936	3677/1	Gray ware (2.5Y 5/1) with few small angular and round white inclusions; pinched spout/wick-hole and flat base

Pouring Jug (Ibrik)

The *ibrik* is a jug with a flaring neck that was used to pour liquids. These jugs have an ovoid body and a ring or flat base. They usually have two handles drawn from the base of the neck to which a long spout is attached. They often have a filter in the neck to keep insects out of the liquid and are sometimes decorated with painted patterns.

J-GAZA-JUG-8C (Fig. 9:6).— This jug has a slightly flaring neck; its rim was not preserved. There is a strainer at the bottom of the neck whence two handles are drawn, one of them has a long spout. The body is decorated with orange/pink paint. It probably corresponds to Israel's *ibrik* Subtype 2 (Israel 2006:152, Fig. 132).

Black Gaza Ware Lamp

J-GAZA-LMP (Fig. 9:7).— Apparently, clay lamps were mainly used in the tombs of saints during the Ottoman period (Israel 2006:246), rather than for illuminating homes. After the second half of the nineteenth century, kerosene/gas lamps were used in the houses as an alternative to electricity, which was expensive and not always available. It is possible that oil lamps were also used as an inexpensive alternative.

CLAY SMOKING PIPES (CHIBOUKS) AND NARGHILE (Fig. 10)

As can be expected from an Ottoman-period site, ceramic pipes—the so-called chibouks—were found in large numbers. All our examples can be dated to the nineteenth century. The pipe descriptions follow the catalogue that was prepared based on the finds from the excavations at the Qishle compound in Yafo (Vincenz, forthcoming: Chapter 6); references are to the types identified there.

Chibouk Pipes

J-19K (Fig. 10:1–5). This tulip-shaped pipe has a long shank, swollen at the end, decorated with several rouletted bands of vertical lines. The bowl is only minimally decorated with incised lines. The keel is outlined, but not prominent. This is the most common shank type during the nineteenth century. Examples are found in Jerusalem (Simpson 2008: Fig. 269:43–50) and at the Belmont castle (Simpson 2000:157–163, Group VI).

J-19L (Fig. 10:6).— The shank of this example is long and swollen at the end, and decorated with several rouletted bands of vertical lines forming petals. The bowls, independent of their size, are usually tulip-shaped and decorated with rouletting and stamping. The shank usually forms a small base under the bowl, which is decorated with a stamped mark, mainly palmettes. This pipe is characteristic of the later part of the nineteenth century.

J-19L-4 (Fig. 10:7).— This pipe is a subtype of the pipe in Fig. 10:6. It has a short shank with a swollen end decorated with rouletting. The molded bowl has a flat keel outlined by rouletting.

J-19N (Fig. 10:8).— This heavy pipe has a flat base and a high bowl. The long shank, attached obliquely to half of the bowl, is decorated with lines that lend it the appearance of a flower with closed petals. The lines are set off from the ring and the body by a rouletted line. The base under the lower part of the bowl is decorated with incised wavy lines, while the bowl is decorated with protruding bands and rouletting. The bottom of the base is decorated with two lines and rouletted lines imitating a keel. This type of pipe was a common find in the Qishle excavations, where 23 examples were collected; many shank fragments may have also belonged to this type. Simpson identified it as a Palestinian type (Simpson 2000:165); he collected 18 pipes of this type at Belmont Castle, comprising 5% of his pipe corpus (Simpson 2000:163, Figs. 13.7:162–171; 13.8:172–178). They were also found at Tel Jezreel (Zir'in; Simpson 2002: Figs. 2:12, 13; 3:14–18) and in Jerusalem (Simpson 2008: Fig. 269:53).

J-19V (Fig. 10:9).— This example has a long shank that thickens at the end with a double rouletted band and an incised line. This type usually has a large bowl with an offset flaring upper part. The lower part of the bowl is decorated with incised lines and the upper part

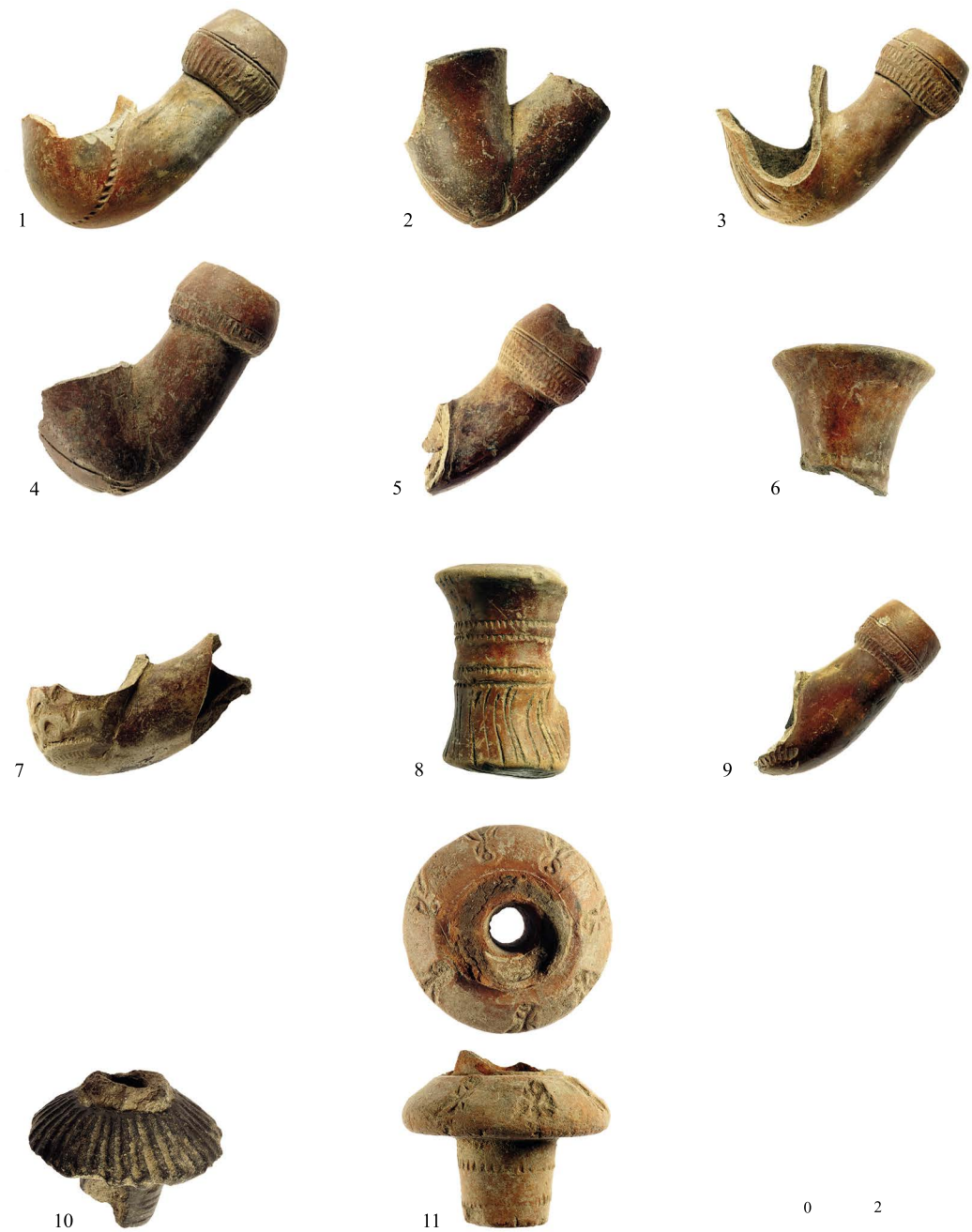


Fig. 10. Smoking pipes and narghile.

is plain with a rouletted band. The keel is pronounced and outlined with rouletted bands. This type is also quite common and was found in Yafo at the Qishle compound (Vincenz, forthcoming: Figs. 6:111–113) and on Ha-Zorfim and Ruslan Streets (see n. 2).

◀ Fig. 10

No.	Vessel	Type	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Pipe	J 19-K	385	3568	Light reddish brown to reddish brown slip (5YR 6/4–5/4); burnished; shank length 5.6 cm, shank opening 1.5 cm
2	Pipe	J 19-K	269	1636	Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3); burnished; shank length 3.6 cm, bowl diam. 6 cm
3	Pipe	J 19-K	492	3762/2	Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4); burnished; shank length 6.5 cm, shank opening 1.7 cm
4	Pipe	J 19-K	453	3677/1	Light red (2.5YR 5/2); burnished; shank length 6.1 cm, shank opening 1.8 cm
5	Pipe	J 19-K	395	1755	Reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4); burnished; shank length 6 cm, shank opening 1.7 cm
6	Pipe	J 19-L	295	1706/2	Red (2.5YR 4/6); burnished; bowl diam. 4 cm
7	Pipe	J 19-L4	272	1637/1	Light red (10R 4/3); burnished; shank length 4 cm
8	Pipe	J 19-N	319	1779	Red (2.5YR 4/6); burnished; bowl diam. 3 cm
9	Pipe	J 19-V	271	1604/11	Reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4); burnished; shank length 5 cm, shank opening 1.5 cm
10	Narghile	J-1	377	3560/1	Black ware; flange with incised lines; stem with incised lines for better grip; height 5 cm
11	Narghile	J-2	455	3681/1	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6); round flange with stamped decoration (ribbons?); stem with incised lines for better grip; height 4.7 cm

Narghile Pipe Heads (Fig. 10:10, 11)

During the reign of Sultan Murat IV (Bakla 2007:362) a special kind of tobacco called *shisha*, *tombac* or *tumbak* was introduced in Istanbul. Smoking this tobacco was as common as smoking the chibouk pipe.

Narghile heads are not frequently published in excavation reports. Two are mentioned from 'Akko (Edelstein and Avissar 1997: Fig. 3) and two others, from Tel Jezreel (Simpson 2002: Fig. 3:22, 23). Narghile heads are also reported from Saraçhane (Hayes 1992: Pl. 51: j, k). Many narghile heads were uncovered in Yafo and are included in the ceramic report of the Qishle excavations (Vincenz, forthcoming: Chapter 6).

The narghile head or bowl is usually made of clay, but porcelain heads are occasionally also found.⁵ Narghiles are made of Black Gaza Ware (Fig. 10:10), but other wares (Fig. 10:11) are also reported.

⁵ An example made of porcelain was unearthed on Ha-Zorfim Street, Yafo (see n. 2).

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