

THE CRUSADER-PERIOD POTTERY FROM RABBI YEHUDA ME-RAGUZA STREET, YAFO (JAFFA)

EDNA J. STERN

INTRODUCTION

Presented here are the Crusader-period ceramics recovered mainly in the central part of Rabbi Yehuda Me-Raguza Street (see Arbel and Rauchberger, this volume). They originated from soil accumulations and lack any clear architectural context.¹

The sherds were examined and identified, and then, examples were chosen for presentation according to typology. It was decided to quantify only the sherds from Area C, which originated in what seems to have been Crusader-period debris, and the only area that produced a relatively substantial number of Crusader-period sherds (Table 1). The aim of quantification was to identify the different types of pottery found at the site and to understand their relative quantities. The potsherds were counted using the system used for other Crusader potsherds studied from recent excavations in Yafo (see below), i.e., counting only rim sherds. A total of 38 rim sherds were counted, and representatives of nearly every type and subtype were chosen for illustration.

In Area A, close to the junction of Me-Raguza and Yefet Streets, a concentration of glazed bowls of a single type with disintegrated glaze, was found. Smaller amounts of pottery sherds dating to the Crusader period were found in additional areas along the street; two sherds from Area F are presented in the typology.

The ceramic types uncovered on Me-Raguza Street were also recovered from other sites in Yafo, including thirteenth-century CE finds from Ruslan Street (Kletter 2004; Stern and Burke, in prep.) and the Ganor Compound (Burke 2011; in prep. [a]; Bouchenino and Jakoel

¹ My thanks to Yoav Arbel and Lior Rauchberger, for inviting me to study this assemblage and providing me the contextual information, as well as for our ongoing discussions about the Crusader-period archaeology of Yafo; to Hagit Tahan-Rosen, who drew the pottery finds; to Clara Amit, the photographer; and to Tamar Gonen, who restored the vessels.

**Table 1. The Twelfth- and Thirteenth-Century Assemblage from Area C,
Rim Fragment Count by Type (18 loci)**

| Type | No. of Rim Fragments |
|---|----------------------|
| Acre fabric; jars (AC.PL.5) | 1 |
| Beirut fabric; thick-walled cooking pans (BE.CW.O.thick) | 1 |
| Beirut fabric; deep cooking pots (BE.CW.D) | 1 |
| Beirut fabric; thin-walled cooking pots (BE.CW.Cl.thin) | 7 |
| Beirut fabric; thick-walled cooking pots (BE.CW.Cl.thick) | 5 |
| Beirut fabric; monochrome glazed vessels (BE.GL.2) | 3 |
| Beirut fabric; reserved slip vessels (BE.GL.3) | 1 |
| Beirut fabric; glazed slip-painted vessels (BE.GL.4) | 7 |
| Beirut fabric; Levantine glazed bowls with sgraffito decoration (BE.GL.7) | 1 |
| Local fabrics: glazed slip-painted vessels (VL.GL.3) | 3 |
| Sgraffito with broad incision: 'Byzantine Incised Sgraffito Ware' or 'Aegean Coarse-Incised Ware' (GR.GL.6) | 1 |
| Northern Syria fabric: 'Port St. Symeon' Ware (NSY.GL.4) | 1 |
| Cypriot Monochrome Sgraffito Ware (CY.GL.3) | 1 |
| Genuine Zeuxippus Ware Class IA (TUR/GR.GL.1) | 1 |
| Proto-Maiolica from Apulia (SIT.GL.2) | 4 |
| <i>Total</i> | 38 |

2017), as well as from the Qishle excavations (Burke and Stern, in press),² the French Hospital site (Stern, in prep.) and Ha-Zorfim Street (Burke, in prep. [a]). The Crusader-period pottery from Yafo is generally like that from 'Akko (Stern 1997; 2012; 2016), as both sites served as important ports during the days of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. This pottery is also similar to that excavated at other Crusader-period coastal sites, such as Caesarea (Arnon 2008) and Apollonia/Arsur (Tal and Roll 2011:56–77, Figs. 31–42). Most of the ceramic types found on Me-Raguza Street appear in the above-mentioned ceramic studies from Yafo and from 'Akko, with the latter including an extensive discussion of the ceramic types and a detailed list of comparable material. Therefore, the pottery type descriptions here are short, and citations to comparable types are restricted mostly to Kletter 2004; Stern 2012; Bouchenino and Jakoel 2017; and Burke and Stern, in press. When relevant, results of recent chemical and petrographic analyses of Levantine pottery workshops are cited

² This is a broad study of pottery from Yafo. It was conducted shortly after the excavation of the Qishle compound in 2007 and was the first extensive investigation to compare the pottery from Yafo to the pottery finds from 'Akko. It was written a decade ago but has not yet been published. I would like to thank Katherine Strange Burke for the joint fruitful research we conducted together, and to Martin Peilstöcker, Aaron Burke and Yoav Arbel, for facilitating the means to conduct this research.

(Stern, Waksman and Shapiro, forthcoming); pottery from various excavations in Yafo was sampled, including two sherds from this excavation, from Area A.³

The ceramic assemblage comprised mostly glazed table wares (23 rims), and a little over a third, cooking wares (14 rims). The glazed table wares include both wares produced in the Southern Levant and other imported wares, dating to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries CE.

THE POTTERY

The pottery types, mainly from Area C, and some from Areas F and G, are presented according to production regions, arranged in geographical order and based primarily on the existing Crusader-period pottery typologies from 'Akko (Stern 2012) and Yafo (Burke and Stern, in press). The local types described in this study may have been produced in 'Akko and Beirut, the latter being the northernmost port of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. The vessels were apparently brought to Yafo by sea.

AREAS C, F AND G

Local Wheel-Made Wares

Acre Plain Ware Jars (AC.PL.5; not illustrated).— One rim of a jar with a long, ridged neck and a folded rim and two vertical handles extending from mid-neck to shoulder was uncovered (cf. Avissar and Stern 2005: Type II.3.2.4, Fig. 44:6; Stern 2012:34–38, Type AC.PL.5, Pls. 4.9; 4.10). The fabric is light red with a whitish exterior, very similar to vessels made in the vicinity of 'Akko. Petrographic and chemical analyses reveal that these twelfth- and thirteenth-century vessels found in 'Akko, made of a defined fabric, were produced there (Avissar and Stern 2005:82, Type II.1.1.2, Fig. 35:4–6; Shapiro 2012:104, 105, 114, 155; Stern 2012:34–38, Type AC.PL.1, 2, Fig. 4.1, Pls. 4.1, 4.2). Some Acre Ware vessels found in Yafo (Burke and Stern, in press) and similar jars from Apollonia/Arsur (Tal and Roll 2011:66, Fig. 41: top left) were analyzed; the results revealed that they too were produced in 'Akko (Stern, Waksman and Shapiro, forthcoming). Similar jars that did not undergo analysis were discovered in Yafo (Burke 2011:206, Fig. 17.2:2660, 4452, 3859; Bouchenino and Jakoel 2017:90*, Fig. 3:18; Stern, in prep.; Stern and Burke, in prep.)

³ This study, conducted by S.Y. Waksman, A. Shapiro and the author, named the POMEDOR project (People, Pottery and Food in the Medieval Eastern Mediterranean; <http://www.pomedor.mom.fr/>), is a continuation of our previous investigations (Waksman et al. 2008; Shapiro 2012; Stern 2012). It studied how local pottery production evolved with the establishment of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, using petrographic and chemical analyses to identify workshops and define their production using both archaeological and archaeometric methods, thereby leading to a better understanding of the patterns of pottery distribution and consumption through time.

and further north, in Tiberias, where petrographic analysis shows that they were produced from a fabric local to Tiberias (Shapiro 2013:209–211, Samples 4, 5; Stern 2013:190, Fig. 12:1, 2). This is significant as it demonstrates that vessels of similar form were in fact produced throughout the Crusader Kingdom in different workshops. It seems, however, that the products from the ‘Akko workshops were most likely distributed by sea, along the coast, to Yafo.

Local Cooking Wares (BE.CW)

Four main cooking-ware types were found. All were made of the same reddish brown fabric, apparently the same fabric as the ‘Akko cooking ware. Chemical analysis of the latter shows that they were produced in the vicinity of Beirut (Waksman et al. 2008:163–166, 176–183, Figs. 2:5, 6; 7, 8). Analysis of finds from Yafo and Apollonia/Arsur to determine whether they too were produced in Beirut, or at other local production centers, showed that these cooking wares were indeed produced in Beirut, demonstrating that Beirut was a regional center for the production of cooking ware (Stern, Waksman and Shapiro, forthcoming). The cooking wares comprise both open and closed types; the early wares (twelfth–early thirteenth centuries) have thin walls, while the later ones have thick walls and heavy rims, a change that apparently occurred sometime during the early thirteenth century (Avisar and Stern 2005:91). Both the early and later types were distributed to sites in the Levant, including Cyprus, and were the main type in use (Stern 2012:41–44).

Thick-Walled Cooking Pans (BE.CW.O.thick; Fig. 1:1).— This opened form, glazed on the interior, dates to the thirteenth century. It is common in Yafo (Kletter 2004:204, Fig. 16:8; Bouchenino and Jakoel 2017:90*, Fig. 3:16, 17; Burke and Stern, in press) and ‘Akko, and at other sites in the Levant (Stern 2012:41–44, Type BE.CW.2, Pl. 4.14:7–17).

Deep/Globular Cooking Pots with Thickened Rim (BE.CW.D; Fig. 1:2).— This pot is deep with an inward-slanting, thickened rim and carinated shoulders; the glaze is restricted to the base (Stern 2012:41–44, Type BE.CW.1, Pl. 4.15:1, 2). The form is similar to an Early Islamic type (Avisar 1996:133, Type 2) but clearly dates from the Crusader period, as attested from finds in Yafo and ‘Akko. It seems that this form, reported also from Caesarea (Arnon 2008:371–372, Type 773a), is more common in Yafo than in ‘Akko (Burke, in prep. [a]; in prep. [b]; Burke and Stern, in press). The shape is unique in comparison to other contemporary cooking vessels. It is an open vessel but contrary to the shallow cooking pans, it is deep, and as opposed to cooking pots, its mouth is not narrow. Possibly, food was prepared in it, reflecting a continuation of a tradition of food preparation that prevailed in the Early Islamic period. Chemical and petrographic analysis of this shape showed that it was produced in Beirut as well (Stern, Waksman and Shapiro, forthcoming).

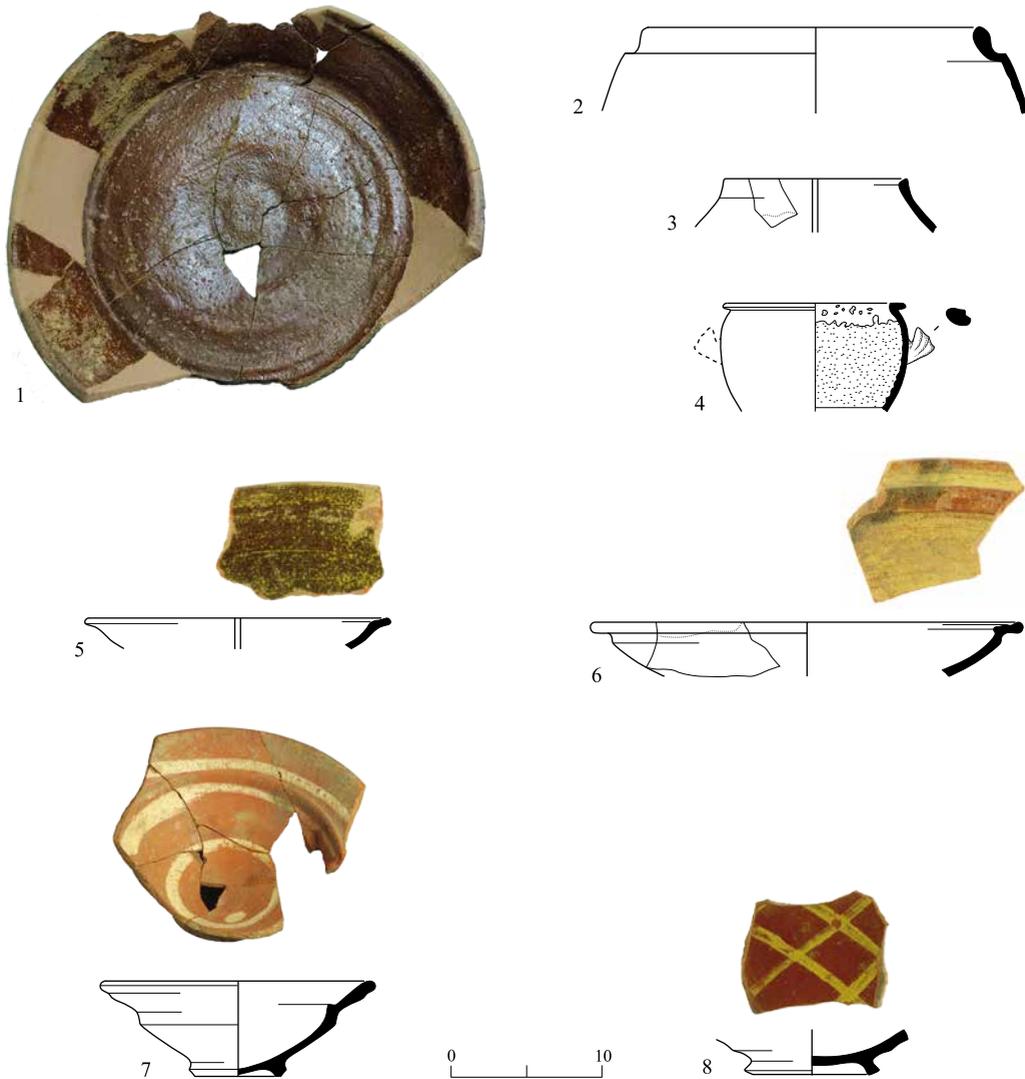


Fig. 1. Local pottery from Areas C, F and G.

Thin-Walled Cooking Pots (BE.CW.Cl.thin; Fig. 1:3, 4).— This globular neck-less closed form, with thin walls and rims that are either plain (Fig. 1:3) or everted (Fig. 1:4), usually has glaze only on the interior of the base; occasionally, as in Fig. 1:3, the glaze includes the rim. This is the most common cooking-pot type from the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries (Kletter 2004:204, Fig. 16:8; Stern 2012:41–44, Type BE.CW.1, Pls. 4.15:3–12, 4.16:1, 2; Burke and Stern, in press).

Thick-Walled Cooking Pots (BE.CW.Cl.thick; not illustrated).— These are deep, globular neck-less cooking pots with thick walls and a thick ledge or gutter rim, dating to the thirteenth century. The glaze is applied to the interior, extending over the rim (Stern 2012:41–44, Type BE.CW.2, Pls.4.16:3–11, 4.17; Bouchenino and Jakoel 2017:90*, Fig. 3:14, 15; Burke and Stern, in press).

◀ Fig. 1

| No. | Vessel (Type) | Locus | Basket | Description |
|-----|---|-------|--------|--|
| 1 | Thick-walled cooking pans (BE.CW.O.thick) | 324 | 3050 | Yellowish red 5YR 4/6 fabric; some small white grits |
| 2 | Deep/globular cooking pots with thickened rim (BE.CW.D) | 354 | 3149/3 | Yellowish red 5YR 4/6 fabric |
| 3 | Thin-walled cooking pots (BE.CW.Cl.thin) | 378 | 3244 | Reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 fabric; transparent glaze on ext. |
| 4 | Thin-walled cooking pots (BE.CW.Cl.thin) | 380 | 3262 | Red 2.5YR 5/8 fabric; some white grits; transparent glaze on rim and int. |
| 5 | Levantine glazed bowls (BE.GL.2) | 354 | 3172/6 | Red 2.5YR 5/8 fabric; some white grits; white slip under brownish yellow glaze on int. and on rim ext. |
| 6 | Glazed bowls with reserved slip (BE.GL.3) | 384 | 3270 | Red 2.5YR 5/8 fabric; some white inclusions; splashes of white slip under yellow glaze on int., green glaze splashes on rim int. |
| 7 | Regional glazed slip-painted vessel (BE.GL.4) | 388 | 3294 | Red 2.5YR 5/8 fabric; some white grits and inclusions; white slip-painted lines under transparent glaze on int. and rim |
| 8 | Glazed slip-painted vessel (VL.GL.3) | 617 | 6144 | Reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4 fabric; dark reddish gray 2.5YR 4/1 core; some white inclusions; white slip-painted lines under yellow glaze on int. |

Local Glazed Table Wares

The first four glazed bowl types discussed below were produced of a fabric that appears similar to that of the cooking ware discussed above. They are divided into several categories according to decoration. Like the cooking wares, similar types were found in ‘Akko and Apollonia/Arsur. The fabric of examples from Yafo, ‘Akko and Apollonia/Arsur was analyzed, showing that although they all seem to have been produced in the same general region of Lebanon—Beirut and its close vicinity—they were not produced in the same workshop (Stern, Waksman and Shapiro, forthcoming). These types were distributed chiefly to sites along the Levantine coast and to Cyprus. These four types date from the second half of the twelfth century to the first half of the thirteenth century CE (Stern 2012:44–47). The fifth type, a slip-painted glazed bowl, differs from the above types in its physical features, distribution and chronology (see below).

Levantine Glazed Bowls (BE.GL.2; Fig. 1:5).— These monochrome glazed bowls have a gritty surface texture, the result of a thin layer of wash beneath the glaze. Their forms vary, with curved sides and either everted or ledge rims (Stern 2012:44–47, Type BE.GL.2, Pls. 4.19:11–25, 4.20:1–3; Bouchenino and Jakoel 2017:88*–90*, Fig. 2:2; Burke and Stern, in press). Petrographic analysis revealed that the fabric of these bowls is similar to that of the cooking ware and that they were produced in Beirut as well (Waksman et al. 2008:159–163, 176–183, Figs. 2:3; 4; Stern, Waksman and Shapiro, forthcoming).

Glazed Bowls with Reserved Slip (BE.GL.3; Fig. 1:6).— These bowls are usually carinated with a short ledge rim (Stern 2012:44–47, Type BE.GL.3, Fig. 4.9:a, Pl. 4.20:4–9; Burke and Stern, in press). They were found in both Areas C and A (see below, Fig. 3). This form's decoration consists of a white slip applied over part of the body under a yellow glaze, so that parts of the vessel appear yellow and other parts, brown. Occasionally, there are additions of green glaze splashes. The reserved slip bowls analyzed from 'Akko show similarities in fabric to the cooking and glazed bowls, leading to the suggestion that they were manufactured in Beirut (Waksman et al. 2008:163, 178, 179, Figs. 2:2; 5). Recent chemical and petrographic analyses of the reserved slip glazed bowls from Yafo, Apollonia/Arsur, 'Akko and el-Kabri distinguished between wares that were clearly imported from Beirut and others that have a slightly different chemical fingerprint and lithology. Additional research is required to determine whether the latter are still part of the Beirut production repertoire (Stern, Waksman and Shapiro, forthcoming).

Regional Glazed Slip-Painted Vessels (BE.GL.4; Fig. 1:7).— A nearly complete bowl of this type, which was restored, was found in Area C. This type is characterized by coarse red fabric containing large white and dark particles and slip-painted designs painted with a broad brush in wide stripes and dabs under a clear or pale-yellow glaze that is usually entirely flaked away (Kletter 2004:204, Fig. 16:5; Stern 2012:44–47, Type BE.GL.4, Fig. 4:11, Pl. 4.21:1–10; Bouchenino and Jakoel 2017:90*, Fig. 3:8; Burke and Stern, in press). In Stern, Waksman and Shapiro, forthcoming, this type is named 'Broad Band Slip-Painted Ware'. Analysis of vessels of this type from 'Akko revealed a slightly different fabric composition from the other examples in the BE.GL group, showing that it was apparently manufactured in a workshop outside Beirut, yet in its close vicinity (Stern and Waksman 2003:175; Waksman, et al. 2008). Archaeometric analyses of vessels of this type from Yafo, Apollonia/Arsur and el-Kabri revealed the same results as those from 'Akko, indicating that they were produced in the same workshop (Stern, Waksman and Shapiro, forthcoming). Another variant of slip-painted glazed bowls found in the Me-Raguza Street excavation is described below (Fig. 1:8; VL.GL.3).

Levantine Glazed Bowls with Sgraffito Decoration (BE.GL.7; not illustrated).— Only one very small fragment of this type was found in Area C. It is similar in all features, provenance and date to Type BE.GL.2 but thin curved lines are incised under the slip and the glaze (Stern 2012:44–47, Type BE.GL.7, Fig. 4.9:b, Pl. 4.23; Bouchenino and Jakoel 2017:90*, Fig. 2:3; Burke and Stern, in press; Stern, Waksman and Shapiro, forthcoming).

Glazed Slip-Painted Bowls (VL.GL.3; Fig. 1:8).— Merely one rim fragment was found of this type in Area C, and one base in Area F. The decoration is the same as that on wares of southern Levantine fabric (BE.GL.4) but the painted stripes are usually not as wide and are painted with a thick slip. The glaze is usually well-preserved, shiny and bright yellow or green. The fabric, forms and chronology of this type are different as well. The type appears

as early as the Crusader period (and perhaps the late Fatimid period) and continues to be produced during the Mamluk period (Avisar and Stern 2005: Types I.1.6.1, I.1.6.2, Fig. 7:1–8; Burke and Stern, in press). The provenance of this type is apparently the same as that of the reserved slip glazed bowls, as evidenced by recent chemical and petrographic analyses (Stern, Waksman and Shapiro, forthcoming). It is more abundant in Yafo (Bouchenino and Jakoel 2017:90*, Fig. 2:7; Burke and Stern, in press; Burke, in prep. [a]; in prep. [b]) than in ‘Akko.

Imported Glazed Table Wares

The imported pottery found on Me-Raguza Street includes examples of some of the well-known imports found in previous excavations in Yafo and other Crusader sites. Most date to the thirteenth century, except for the first type, imported from the Aegean.

Sgraffito with Broad Incision: ‘Byzantine Incised Sgraffito Ware’ or ‘Aegean Coarse-Incised Ware’ (GR.GL.6; Fig. 2:1, 2).— One rim fragment of this type was detected in Area C, and one base, in Area F. This well-known, distinctive type has a simple rim, with a rounded shoulder (Fig. 2:1) and a low ring base (Fig. 2:2). It is white slipped on the interior with a thinner layer of slip on the exterior and decorated with deeply incised motifs and covered with a light yellow glaze. These bowls were widely distributed during the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries CE, arriving by sea from their production region in the Aegean to sites in the eastern Mediterranean, as attested by finds uncovered at a number of sites as well as shipwrecks carrying a cargo of these glazed bowls (Stern 2012:65–69, Type GR.GL.6, Fig. 4.23, Pl. 4.49:1–9; Burke and Stern, in press). Chemical analyses indicate a production center in Chalcis (Greece; Waksman et al. 2014).

Northern Syria Monochrome Glazed Lamp (NSY.GL.1; Fig. 2:3, 4).— An almost complete lamp, its nozzle missing (Fig. 2:3), and a lamp fragment consisting of the disc base and the lower part of the squat body (Fig. 2:4) are of light brown fabric and covered with light green glaze. They were found in Areas C and G, respectively. These are closed lamps with a long nozzle. The form, fabric and glaze suggest they be attributed to a group of glazed table wares produced in northern Syria. Similar lamps were found in ‘Akko and underwent petrographic analysis (Stern 2012:55–58, Type NSY.GL.1, Pl. 4.31:15).

Northern Syria Sgraffito with Green and Brown Splash, or Port St. Symeon Ware (NSY.GL.4; Fig. 2:5).— One ledge rim with an incised decoration and yellow splashes of glaze on the interior and a green-glazed exterior was unearthed in Area C. Named after the site—Port St. Symeon—where it was first found in large quantities, this type was widely distributed at sites in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem (Stern 2012:55–58, Type NSY.GL.4, Fig. 4.19:b, c, Pls. 4.32–4.38; Bouchenino and Jakoel 2017:94*–95*, Fig. 4:8; Burke and Stern, in press).

Cypriot Monochrome Sgraffito Ware (CY.GL.3; not illustrated).— A very small rim fragment was unearthed. The most typical forms are deep or carinated bowls and plates on a high ring base with an everted foot. This well-defined type has thin incised decorations under a transparent yellow or green glaze. These Cypriot wares are one of the most common imports to the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem (Stern 2012:60–65, Type CY.GL.3, Fig. 4.21:b, c, Pls. 4.43:9–15; 4.44; 4.45:1–13; Bouchenino and Jakoel 2017:93*–94*, Fig. 4:5, 6; Burke and Stern, in press).

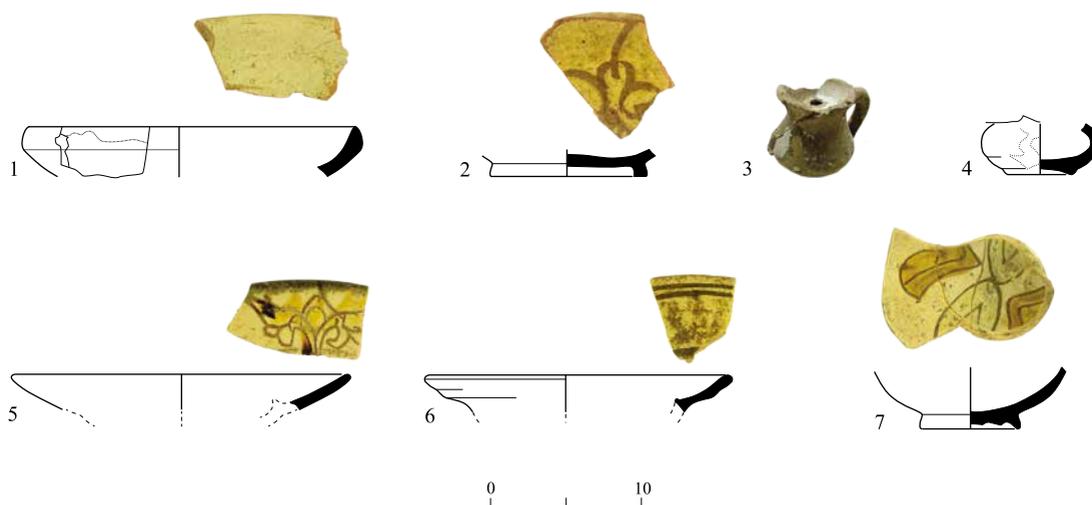


Fig. 2. Imported pottery from Areas C, F and G.

| No. | Type | Locus | Basket | Description |
|-----|--|-------|--------|---|
| 1 | Sgraffito with broad incision, Aegean Coarse-Incised Ware (GR.GL.6) | 320 | 3044 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/6 fabric; some white inclusions; white slip under yellow glaze on int., slip and glaze on rim ext. |
| 2 | Sgraffito with broad incision, Aegean Coarse-Incised Ware (GR.GL.6) | 611 | 6061 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/8 fabric; some white inclusions; white slip under yellow glaze on int. with incised design |
| 3 | Northern Syria Monochrome glazed lamp (NSY.GL.1) | 311 | 3033/1 | Pink 7.5YR 7/3 fabric; light green glaze on int. and ext. |
| 4 | Northern Syria Monochrome glazed lamp (NSY.GL.1) | 711 | 7030 | Pink 7.5YR 8/3 fabric; light green glaze on int. and ext. |
| 5 | Northern Syria Sgraffito with green and brown splash, or Port St. Symeon Ware (NSY.GL.4) | 311 | 3066 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/6 fabric; some white grits; white slip under yellowish glaze on int. with incised designs enhanced with green and brownish yellow glaze; slip and green glaze on rim ext. |
| 6 | Proto-Maiolica from Apulia (SIT.GL.2) | 376 | 3263 | Very pale brown 10 YR 8/4 fabric; white slip with blue and dark brown painted design under transparent glaze on int. |
| 7 | Proto-Maiolica from Apulia (SIT.GL.2) | 383 | 3271 | Very pale brown 10 YR 7/3 fabric; white slip with blue, yellow and dark brown painted design under transparent glaze on int. |

Genuine Zeuxippus Ware Class IA (TUR/GR.GL.1; not illustrated).— A very small rim fragment was found in Area C. These bowls, of a fine, levigated fabric, have extremely thin walls. The very shiny yellow or green glaze is usually applied over a thick white slip and the bowls are decorated with thin or thick incisions (Stern 2012:72–76, Type TUR/GR.GL.1, Pl. 4.53:1, 2; Burke and Stern, in press).

Proto-Maiolica from Apulia (SIT.GL.2; Fig. 2:6, 7).— Four rims and a base with a unique design were found in Area C. This type, imported from southern Italy, is made of a light fabric and glazed with a tin-based glaze—not the lead glaze usually used for the types described above. They are decorated with a white glaze on the interior and designs painted in brown, blue and yellow upon the glaze (Stern 2012:76–80, Type SIT.GL.2, Figs. 4.27–4.29, Pls. 4.57:4–9; 4.60; Burke and Stern, in press).

AREA A

A few rims and two base fragments were restored, revealing that they belonged to two glazed bowls with reserved slip (BE.GL.3; Fig. 3; Stern 2012:44–47, Type BE.GL.3, Fig. 4.9:a, Pl. 4.20:4–9). They were found within layers of ashes and soil, suggesting industry debris of some sort, which, at first, appeared to be from a pottery workshop. The bowls are

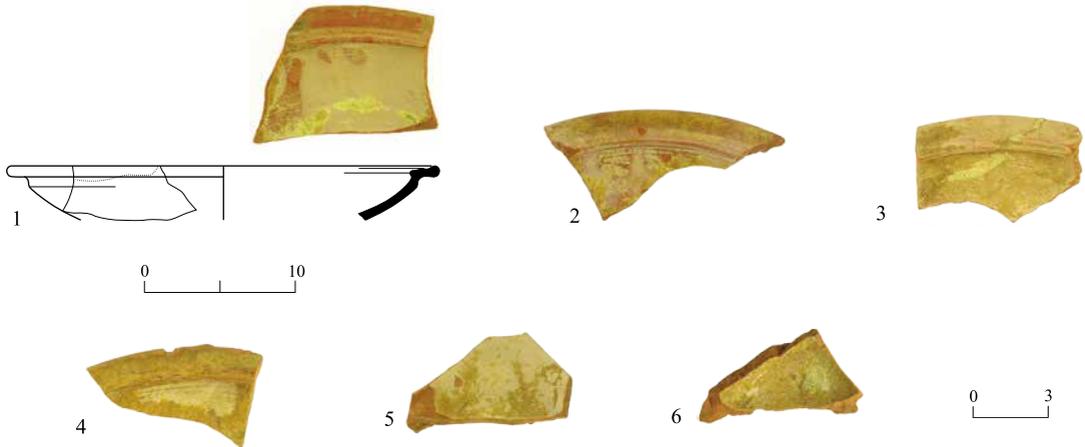


Fig. 3. Local pottery from Area A, L118.

| No. | Basket | Suggested Type | Description |
|-----|--------|---|---|
| 1 | 1108/2 | Glazed bowls with reserved slip (BE.GL.3) | Red fabric 2.5YR 6/6; some white grits; white slip under strokes of a greenish yellow powdery substance |
| 2 | 1108/3 | Same as No. 1 | Same as No. 1 |
| 3 | 1108/4 | Same as No. 1 | Same as No. 1 |
| 4 | 1108/5 | Same as No. 1 | Red fabric 2.5YR 6/6; some white grits; white slip |
| 5 | 1108/1 | Same as No. 1 | Same as No. 4 |
| 6 | 1109 | Same as No. 1 | Same as No. 1 |

covered with white slip above which are strokes of a greenish yellow powdery substance with minute bubbles; it seems that they were the result of over firing. As no glaze was preserved on the bowls, and one of the bases is slightly distorted, it was suggested that these are misfired sherds, wasters from an unsuccessful second firing at a nearby pottery workshop (Arbel and Rauchberger 2015). The sherds were subjected to chemical and petrographic analyses (Stern, Waksman and Shapiro, forthcoming), which showed that the bowls were probably Beirut wares, and not local productions. Thus, what at first appeared to have been debris from a pottery workshop with wasters may have been the result of a fire that warped the sherds and resulted in defects (bubbles) in a glaze that is only very scarcely preserved. The reason for this fire and the thick excavated ash layers remains unknown.

CONCLUSIONS

The pottery recovered from the Me-Raguza Street excavations resembles that found at other excavations in Yafo. However, in our case, half of the Crusader-period ceramic types date to the twelfth–early thirteenth centuries, while the other half dates from the early thirteenth century onward. This, and the fact that they originate from soil accumulations lacking a clear architectural context, indicate that they should not be considered a coherent ceramic assemblage. Rather, as they were unearthed outside the Frankish thirteenth-century city walls, they should be considered coincidental finds that were either deposited during the time spanning both centuries or comprise a gradual or intentional fill of the Crusader-period moat after it ceased to be used (see Arbel and Rauchberger, this volume). If the latter premise is the case, the assemblage resembles the finds from an excavation at ‘Akko that seem to be located outside the Crusader walls. There, layers of fill containing numerous stones and potsherds from the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Crusader periods were found. It has been suggested that these layers, reaching as much as 5 m below surface, reflect the process in which the Crusader-period moat gradually filled up throughout the Ottoman period (Stern 2010).

REFERENCES

- Arbel Y. and Rauchberger L. 2015. Yafo, Rabbi Yehuda Me-Raguza Street. *HA-ESI* 127 (December 31). http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=24902&mag_id=122 (accessed December 17, 2017).
- Arbel Y. and Rauchberger L. This volume. Remains from Middle Bronze Age II and the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Crusader, Late Ottoman and British Mandate Periods on Rabbi Yehuda Me-Raguza Street, Yafo (Jaffa).
- Arnon Y.D. 2008. *Caesarea Maritima: The Late Periods (700–1291 CE)* (BAR Int. S. 1771). Oxford.
- Avissar M. 1996. The Medieval Pottery. In A. Ben-Tor, M. Avissar and Y. Portugali. *Yoqne‘am I: The Late Periods* (Qedem Reports 3). Jerusalem. Pp. 75–172.
- Avissar M. and Stern E. 2005. *Pottery of the Crusader, Ayyubid, and Mamluk Periods in Israel* (IAA Reports 26). Jerusalem.

- Bouchenino A. and Jakoel E. 2017. Pottery from the “Ganor Compound,” Yafo (Jaffa). *‘Atiqot* 88:85*–96* (Hebrew; English summary, p. 161).
- Burke K.S. In preparation (a). Crusader Pottery from Ha-Zorfim Street, Jaffa.
- Burke K.S. In preparation (b). Typology of the Crusader Pottery and Assemblages from Selected Loci. In M. Peilstöcker ed. *Excavations on Jaffa’s Eastern Slopes (1995–2007)* (The Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project). Los Angeles.
- Burke K.S. and Stern E.J. In press. Crusader Pottery from the Yafo Qishle Excavations. In Y. Arbel ed. *Excavations at the Ottoman Military Compound (Qishle) in Jaffa, 2007, 2009* (The Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project Series 4; Ägypten und Altes Testament 91). Münster.
- Burke Strange K. 2011. Islamic and Crusader Pottery from Jaffa: A Collection of Whole and Reconstructed Vessels. In M. Peilstöcker and A.A. Burke eds. *The History and Archaeology of Jaffa 1* (The Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project 1; Monumenta archaeologica 26). Los Angeles. Pp. 197–209.
- Kletter R. 2004. Jaffa, Roslan Street. *‘Atiqot* 47:193–207.
- Shapiro A. 2012. Petrographic Analysis of Crusader-Period Pottery. In E.J. Stern *‘Akko I, 1: The 1991–1998 Excavations; The Crusader-Period Pottery. Text* (IAA Reports 51, 1). Jerusalem. Pp. 103–126.
- Shapiro A. 2013. Petrographic Examination of Medieval Pottery, Tiberias. *‘Atiqot* 76:209–212.
- Stern E.J. 1997. Excavation of the Courthouse Site at ‘Akko: The Pottery of the Crusader and Ottoman Periods. *‘Atiqot* 31:35–70.
- Stern E.J. 2010. ‘Akko, the Institute for Marine Training. *HA–ESI* 122 (March 24). http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=1370&mag_id=117 (accessed December 17, 2017).
- Stern E.J. 2012. *‘Akko I: The 1991–1998 Excavations; The Crusader-Period Pottery* (2 vols.) (IAA Reports 51). Jerusalem.
- Stern E.J. 2013. Crusader, Ayyubid and Mamluk-Period Remains from Tiberias. *‘Atiqot* 76:183–208.
- Stern E.J. 2016. Maritime Commerce in the Latin East as Reflected in the Import of Ceramics. In A.J. Boas ed. *The Crusader World*. New York. Pp. 519–543.
- Stern E.J. In preparation. Yafo, The French Hospital Site, Stratum IV: Crusader-Period Pottery. In A. Re’em. Yafo, The French Hospital Site.
- Stern E.J. and Burke K.S. In preparation. Crusader Pottery from Ruslan Street, Jaffa.
- Stern E.J. and Waksman S.Y. 2003. Pottery from Crusader Acre: A Typological and Analytical Study. In Ch. Bakirtzis ed. *VII^e Congrès International sur la céramique médiévale en Méditerranée. Thessaloniki 11–16 Octobre 1999*. Athens. Pp. 167–180.
- Stern E.J., Waksman S.Y. and Shapiro A. Forthcoming. The Impact of the Crusades on Ceramic Production and Use in the Southern Levant: Continuity or Change? In S.Y. Waksman ed. *Multidisciplinary Approaches to Food and Foodways in the Medieval Eastern Mediterranean*. Lyon.
- Tal O. and Roll I. 2011. Arsur: The Site, Settlement and Crusader Castle, and the Material Manifestation of Their Destruction. In I. Ziffer ed. *The Last Supper at Apollonia: The Final Days of the Crusader Castle at Herzliya*. Tel Aviv. Pp. 8–51.
- Waksman S.Y., Stern E.J., Segal I., Porat N. and Yellin J. 2008. Elemental and Petrographic Analyses of Local and Imported Ceramics from Crusader Acre. *‘Atiqot* 59:157–190.
- Waksman S.Y., Kontogiannis N.D., Skartsis S.S. and Vaxevanis G. 2014. The Main “Middle Byzantine Production” and Pottery Manufacture in Thebes and Chalcis. *ABSA* 109:379–422.