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Ceramic and Porcelain Vessels of the Ottoman Period from the French School on Yefet Street, Yafo (Jaffa)

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Introduction

This paper presents the ceramics from the Ottoman-period layer at the French School in Yafo.[1] The ceramic finds, consisting of local and imported wares, were retrieved from the building complex in Area B (West) and from the reservoir in Area A (see Arbel and Talmi, this volume). The local coarse wares include Black Gaza Ware vessels and vessels made of brown and pink ware. The imported glazed ware include earthenware vessels, mainly kitchen wares, such as bowls and basins, as well as cooking pots. These vessels were imported from neighboring regions, including countries such as Greece and Turkey, and as far as Italy and Spain. Also included among the imported vessels are fine table wares, dinner ware and breakfast sets, mostly manufactured in England, France and Germany. Similar material has been found in other excavations in Yafo, such as the Qishle excavations (Vincenz, in press) and the French Hospital excavations (Vincenz, forthcoming). Similar material was also found on Rabbi Yehuda Me-Raguza Street (Vincenz, this volume [a]) and at the Magen Avraham Compound (Vincenz, this volume [b]).

Local Gaza and Other Coarse Wares (Fig. 1)

The local wares include a variety of eating and serving bowls of different dimensions, made of either Black Gaza Ware (Fig. 1:1, Type *J-GAZA-BL-1C*) or of other types of brown and pink Coarse Wares (Fig. 1:2, Type *J-BL-4A*). A large component of the local vessels are the Black Gaza jars and jugs. One type of jar was used for carrying water from the well (Fig. 1:3, Type *J-GAZA-JR-3*) and another, for storage of milk and cheese (Fig. 1:4, Type *J-GAZA-JR-1C*). The jugs were used for pouring and drinking water (Fig. 1:5–7, Types *J-GAZA-JUG-8A*, *J-GAZA-JUG-8B*, *J-GAZA-JUG-5A*), and are either plain or display a painted decoration (Fig. 1:6). Also found were cooking pots made of brown Coarse Ware

[1] I wish to thank Yoav Arbel for inviting me to study this material. Drawings are by Marina Shuiskaya and photographs by Clara Amit, both of the IAA.

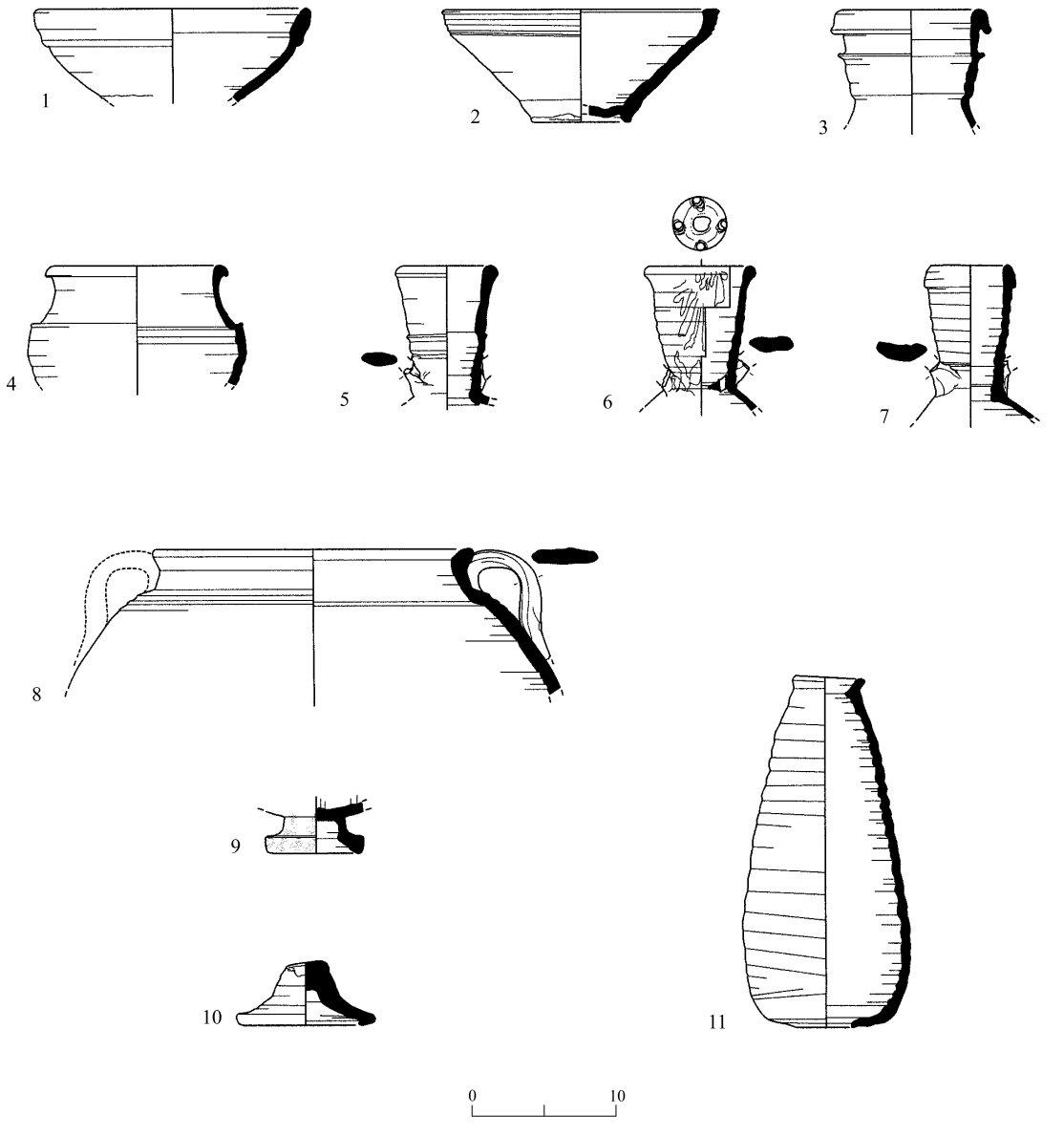

Fig. 1. Black Gaza and Coarse Ware.

(Fig. 1:8, Type *J-CP-5*). The black Gaza vessels were produced in the vicinity of Gaza and Ashqelon, where several production sites were excavated (Israel 2006). These vessels were characteristic of the Ottoman period and continued to be produced until the beginning of the twentieth century.

Additional finds include a painted, high ring base of a Black Gaza Ware bowl (Fig. 1:9, Type *J-GAZA-BASE*); a Coarse Ware lid (Fig. 1:10, Type *J-LID-1A*), which may have been used for sealing or covering a storage jar; and a *kizan* (Fig. 1:11, Type *J-KIZ-1*), a clay vessel similar to a jug with a wide opening on one side and a very narrow one on the other, which was commonly used during the Ottoman period in the construction of domes and vaults.

◂ **Fig. 1**

No.	Vessel (Type)	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	Bowl–*zebdiye* (J-GAZA-BL-1C)	326	6073/2	Diam. 16	Dark gray ware (10YR 4/1) with few medium-sized round white inclusions; gray surface (10YR 5/1)
2	Bowl–*zebdiye* (J-BL-4A)	326	6718	Diam. 16	Brown ware (7.5YR 4/4) with few small round white inclusions; light brown surface (7.5YR 6/3)
3	Jar–*jarra* (J-GAZA-JR-3)	332	6055	Diam. 9.5	Gray ware (7.5YR 5/1) with few small angular white inclusions; gray surface (2.5Y 5/1)
4	Jar–*burniye* (J-GAZA-JR-1C)	102	5006	Diam. 10	Gray ware (7.5YR 5/1) with few small angular white inclusions; gray surface (2.5Y 5/1)
5	Jug–*brik* (J-GAZA-JUG-8A)	336	6075/2	Diam. 5.5	Gray ware (7.5YR 5/1) with few small angular white inclusions; gray surface (2.5Y 5/1)
6	Jug–*brik* (J-GAZA-JUG-8B)	344	6788	Diam. 6	Gray ware (7.5YR 5/1) with few small angular white inclusions; gray surface (2.5Y 5/1); white painted decoration
7	Jug–*brik* (J-GAZA-JUG-5A)	19	5000	Diam. 5	Dark gray ware (10YR 4/1) with few large round white inclusions; dark gray surface (2.5Y 4/1)
8	Cooking pot (J-CP-5)	515	7014	Diam. 18.5	Brown ware (7.5YR 4/4) with few small round white inclusions; light brown surface (7.5YR 6/3)
9	Base (J-GAZA-BASE)	336	6793	Base diam. 5.5	Dark gray ware (10YR 4/1) with few large round white inclusions; dark gray surface (2.5Y 4/1)
10	Lid (J-LID-1A)	344	6719/1	Diam. 8	Brown ware (7.5YR 4/4) with few small round white inclusions; light brown surface (7.5YR 6/3)
11	*Kizan* (J-KIZ-1)	102	5009	Diam. 3.5 Rim 100%	Light red ware (2.5YR 7/6) with few small round white inclusions; pale yellow surface slip (2.5Y 8/2)

Imported Glazed Vessels (Fig. 2)

The imported material includes serving dishes from Çanakkale, Turkey, displaying the characteristic manganese black floral design (Fig. 2:1–4, Types *J-ÇAN-BL-3A*, *J-ÇAN-BL-4A*).[2] Other dishes with a folded or hooked rim and decorated with drip-painted bands below a green or yellow transparent glaze, were imported from Greece or Turkey (Fig. 2:5–7, Types *J-DRIP-PL-1A*, *J-DRIP-PL-2A*, *J-DRIP-PL-1B*). The best known source for such dishes in Greece was the village of Didymoteicho (François 1995; Vroom 2003), although

[2] An impressive research collection of Çanakkale dishes is available online by the Kaleici Müzesi in Antalya (http://kaleicimuzesi.com).

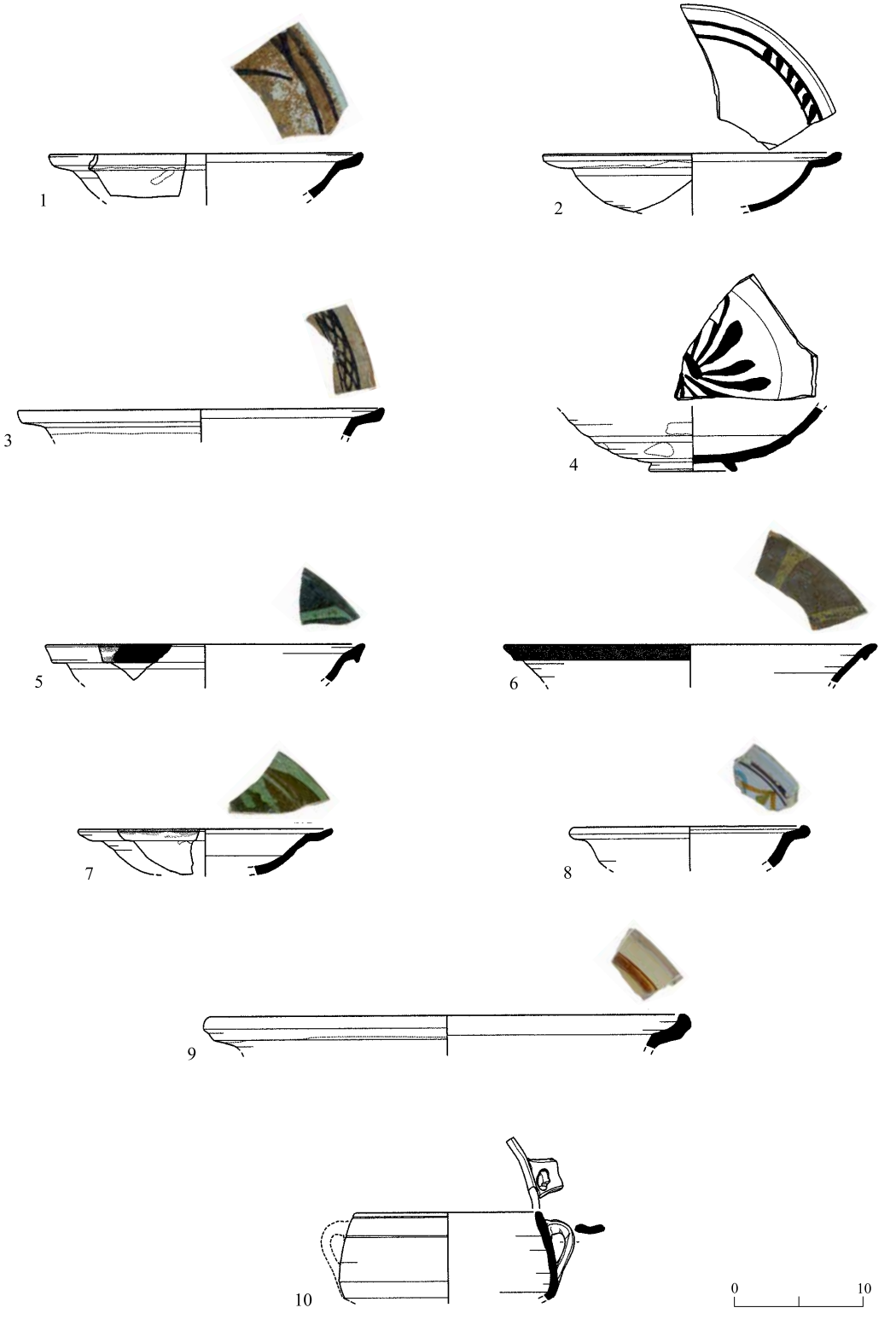

Fig. 2. Imported glazed earthenware.

◂ **Fig. 2**

No.	Vessel (Type)	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	Bowl (J-ÇAN-BL-3A)	336	6075/1	Diam. 20 Rim 9%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/8) with few small round white inclusions; surface with manganese painted decoration on white slip under transparent glaze
2	Bowl (J-ÇAN-BL-3A)	336	6075/2	Diam. 20 Rim 25%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/8) with few small round white inclusions; surface with manganese painted decoration on white slip under transparent glaze
3	Bowl (J-ÇAN-BL-4A)	336	6703	Diam. 23 Rim 9%	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface with manganese painted decoration on white slip under transparent glaze
4	Bowl (J-ÇAN-BL-3)	340	6084	Base diam. 6	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface with manganese painted decoration on white slip under transparent glaze
5	Plate (J-DRIP-PL-1A)	344	6728/2	Diam. 20 Rim 8.5%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with few small round white inclusions; surface with drip-painted decoration under bright green transparent glaze
6	Plate (J-DRIP-PL-2A)	340	6704/3	Diam. 24 Rim 12%	Yellowish red ware (5YR 5/6) with few small round black and white inclusions; surface with drip-painted decoration under yellow transparent glaze
7	Plate (J-DRIP-PL-1B)	102	5005/1	Diam. 16.5 Rim 10.5%	Yellowish red to reddish yellow ware (5YR 5/6–6/6) with few small round black and white inclusions; surface with drip-painted decoration under bright green transparent glaze
8	Basin (J-GROT-BAS-2A)	340	6084/1	Diam. 15 Rim 7%	Pale yellow ware (2.5Y 8/3); surface with manganese, yellow, green and pale blue decoration on thick white slip under transparent lead glaze
9	Large bowl (J-SLIP-BL-2D)	388	6051	Diam. 24 Rim 6%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6–6/8) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: transparent glaze
10	Cooking pot (J-VAL-CP-4)	110	5013	Diam. 12 Rim 11%	Pink ware (2.5YR 8/4) with many small and medium-sized white and brown inclusions; interior slipped bright brown under transparent glaze

other, smaller Greek production centers are known (Armstrong and Günsenin 1995). An additional production center was Çanakkale (Tekkök 2011: Fig. 2). Among the basins are Italian imports most probably from Grottaglie, Apulia (Fig. 2:8, Type *J-GROT-BAS-2A*), a still active and well-known pottery production center (Vroom 2003:182), decorated with

characteristic painted garlands on the rim, and large, slip-painted basins, most probably imported from southern Italy or possibly Spain (Fig. 2:9, Type *J-SLIP-BL-2D*). A glazed cooking pot (Fig. 2:10, Type *J-VAL-CP-4*), a common commodity in nineteenth-century Ottoman Yafo, was imported from Vallauris, southern France (Petrucci 1999).

IMPORTED HARD-PASTE AND PORCELAIN VESSELS (Figs. 3–5)

The fine table ware consists mainly of hard-paste plates, dishes, bowls, cups and saucers, but also a porcelain teapot (Fig. 5:8), as well as authentic Chinese porcelain (see Fig. 5:9), of which tea cups were the most common vessel in the Ottoman Empire (François 2008). The hard-paste vessels were mainly decorated with the transfer-printed Willow Pattern (Fig. 3:l, Type *J-TW-Pl-1*), a well-known design that was produced in several colors, though mainly in blue, from the beginning of the nineteenth century onward, initially by English factories, such as Josiah Spode, Wedgewood and Davenport (for a history of the Willow Pattern, see Rogers 2004). The stamp on one plate (Fig. 3:4) belongs to the London-based Lindner merchant company. Lindner stamps are quite common in Yafo and have been found, for example, at the Qishle (Arbel, in press: Cat. Nos. 9.1:7–11). As the popularity of Willow Pattern vessels increased, they were produced by other European factories as well, and in colors other than blue.

Other common decorative patterns of hard-paste vessels of the early nineteenth century included: Feather Edge or Shell Edge ware, comprising incised feathery barbs on the rim, either colorless (Fig. 4:1, Type *J-FW-PL-1*) or with a colored edge, in blue (Fig. 4:2, 3, Type *J-FW-PL-2*) or other colors; and Flow Blue wares, in which the blue color was blurred by adding lime or ammonia to the kiln during the glazing process (Neale 2005:135), and which were produced in England. Examples of Flow Blue ware comprise a plate with a blue floral decoration (probably transfer-printed) and decorative molded knobs on the rim (Fig. 4:4, Type *J-TW-FB-PL-3A*) and a plate (Fig. 4:5, Type *J-SPONGE-PL-FB*), in which the decoration was applied using a sponge cut into the desired shape, such as rhombs, rather than the more complicated technique of transfer printing. A plate (Fig. 4:6, Type *J-SPONGE-PL-3*) is decorated with a polychrome sponged decoration, while a bowl features a monochrome blue sponged pattern (Fig. 4:7, Type *J-SPONGE-BL-1*). The stamps on Fig. 4:8, 9 attest that these vessels were produced in the French factories in Gien and in Sarreguemines (see Gauvin and Becker 2007), which produced breakfast sets comprising a tray, a cup or bowl and a saucer. The hard-paste bowls produced by these manufacturers were frequently decorated with hand-painted floral designs (Fig. 5:1–3, Types *J-GD-BL-3A*, *J-GD-BL-3B*, *J-GD-BL-7B*).

A series of bowls, plates and saucers decorated with moons and stars over a blue, red or green background, a pattern called *bande etoilée*, was produced at the Utzschneider factory in Sarreguemines for the Oriental market beginning in 1885 (Fig. 5:4, Type *J-SARRE-GD-SAU-1*). Other bowls and saucers, also produced for the Oriental market, were decorated with inscriptions in various "Oriental" languages, such as Turkish, Greek, Armenian and

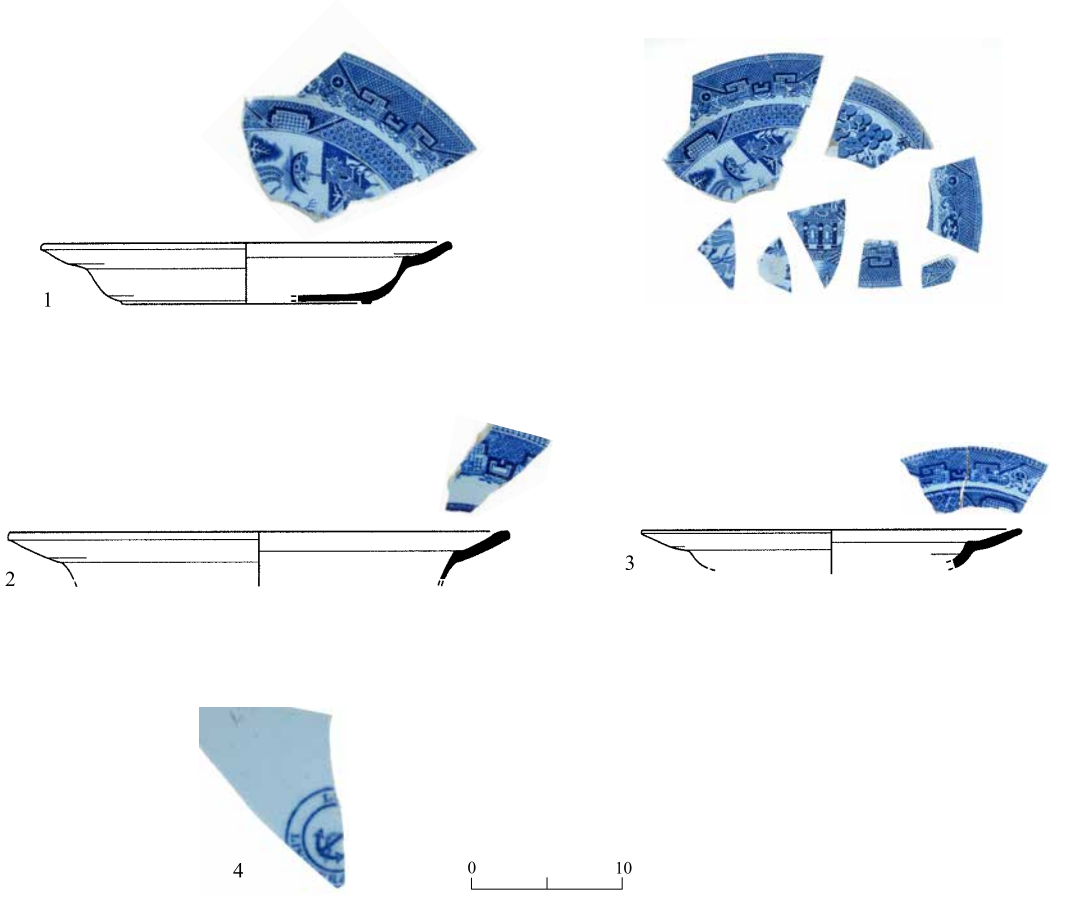

Fig. 3. Imported hard-paste vessels.

No.	Vessel (Type)	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	Plate (J-TW-PL-1)	348	6089	Diam. 24 Rim 27.5%	White hard-paste; blue transfer-printed Willow Pattern
2	Plate (J-TW-PL-1)	328	6051	Diam. 24 Rim <5%	White hard-paste; blue transfer-printed Willow Pattern
3	Plate (J-TW-PL-1)	344	6719	Diam. 24 Rim 15%	White hard-paste; blue transfer-printed Willow Pattern
4	Plate (J-TW-PL-1)	340	6089	No diam.	White hard-paste; blue underglaze stamp: Lindner

Georgian. The example in Fig. 5:5 (Type *J-SARRE-GD-SAU-INSCR-2F*) bears an inscription in Ottoman Turkish; moreover, it features the factory stamp. Another type of hard-paste vessel decoration, comprising colored bands, was called Banded Creamware. The vessels decorated in this fashion were produced in English, Scottish and French factories, mainly including bowls and mugs (Fig. 5:6, 7, Types *J-MOCHA-BL-2B*, *J-MOCHA-BL-2C*), but also jugs.

The excavation at the French School yielded very few porcelain vessels. These included a teapot spout with a gilded overglaze decoration, probably imported from England or

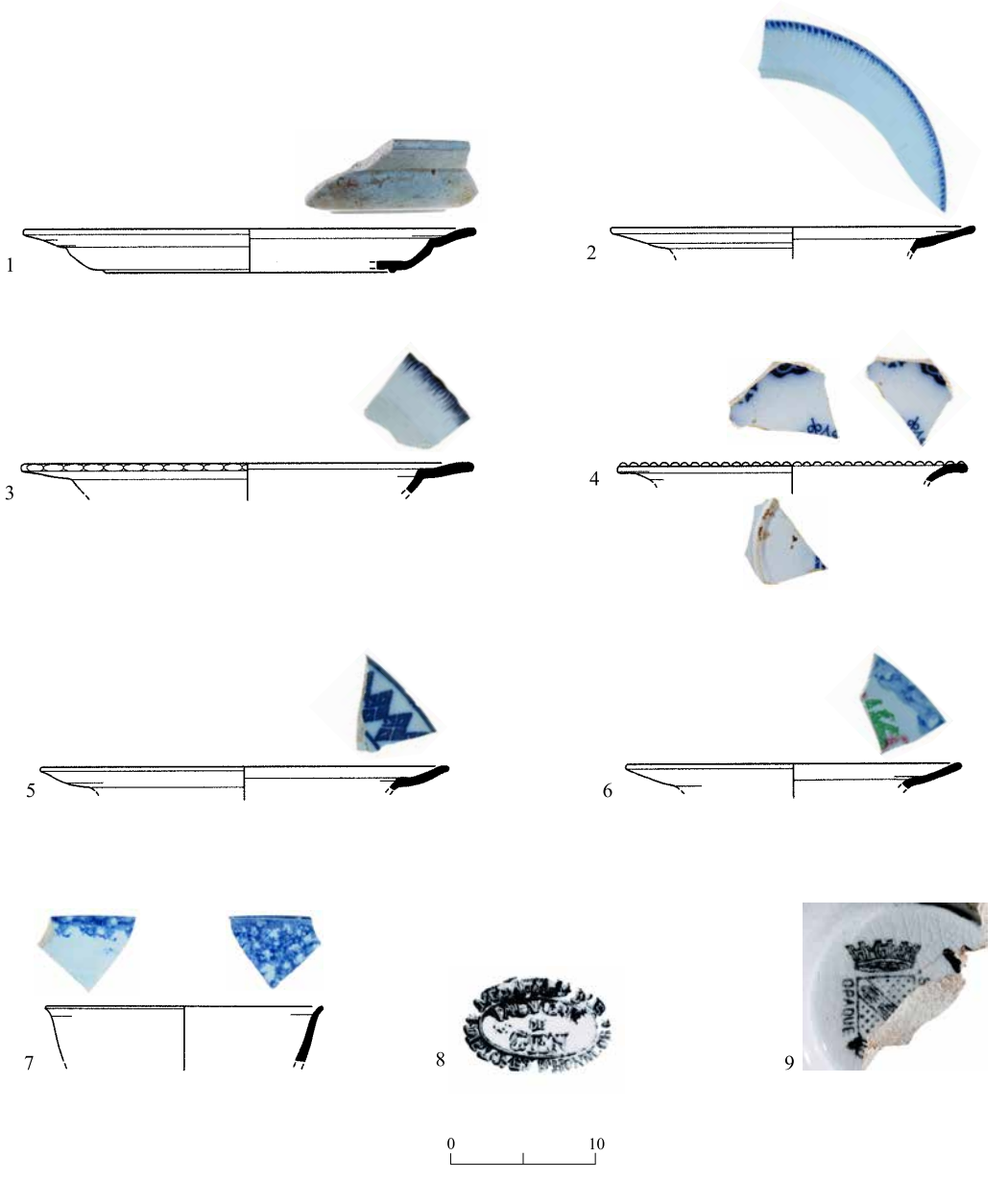

Fig. 4. Imported hard-paste vessels (cont.).

No.	Vessel (Type)	Locus	Basket[i]	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	Plate (J-FW-PL-1)	344	6728	Diam. 24 Rim 5%	White hard-paste; faint nicks on rim
2	Plate (J-FW-PL-2)	340	6704	Diam. 25 Rim 80%	White hard-paste; incised barbs painted blue
3	Plate (J-FW-PL-2)	340	6709	Diam. 25 Rim 7%	White hard-paste; incised barbs painted blue
4	Plate (J-FW-PL-3A)	337, 300	6080, 6015	Diam. 24 Rim 5%	White hard-paste; Flow Blue arabesque pattern; blue underglaze backstamp; molded knobs on rim

[i] n/a = not available.

Fig. 4. (cont.)

No.	Vessel (Type)	Locus	Basket[i]	Dimensions (cm)	Description
5	Plate (J-SPONGE-FB-PL-1)	327	6049	Diam. 23 Rim 7.5%	White hard-paste; sponged blue rhombs framed by blue lines
6	Plate (J-SPONGE-PL-3)	326	6073	Diam. 23 Rim 7%	White hard-paste; sponged blue circles on rim and red and green floral pattern
7	Bowl (J-SPONGE-BL-1)	328	6051	Diam. 15 Rim 10%	White hard-paste; sponged blue pattern on ext. and upper int.
8	Base of bowl (J-STAMP-GIEN)	300	n/a	No diam.	White hard-paste; black underglaze; stamp Gien
9	Base of plate (J-STAMP-SARRE)	104	5033	No diam.	White hard-paste; black underglaze; stamp Sarreguemines

Fig. 5 ▸

No.	Vessel (Type)	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	Bowl (J-GD-BL-3A)	322	6055	Base diam. 6	White hard-paste; green painted leaves (probably a floral pattern)
2	Bowl (J-GD-BL-3B)	340	6704	Diam. 5.5 Rim 10%	White hard-paste; red painted line under rim and green leaves (probably a floral pattern)
3	Bowl (J-GD-BL-7B)	340	6704/1	Diam. 8 Rim <5%	White hard-paste; green painted leaves and blue petals (probably a floral pattern)
4	Saucer (J-SARRE-GD-SAU-1)	307	6021	Diam. 13 Rim 25%	White hard-paste; blue painted band, half-moon and stars
5	Saucer (J-SARRE-GD-SAU-INSCR-2F)	519	5061	Base diam. 8	White hard-paste; yellow painted band with Ottoman-Turkish inscription; black underglaze; backstamp Sarreguemines
6	Bowl (J-BL-MOCHA-2B)	102	3015	Diam. 12 Rim 7%	White hard-paste; multiple blue painted bands
7	Large bowl (J-BL-MOCHA-2C)	344	6728	Diam. 18 Rim 14%	White hardpaste; multiple light blue painted bands
8	Spout of teapot (J-P-SPOUT-1A)	326	6073	No diam.	White porcelain; overglaze gold-painted lines
9	Footed cup (J-CHIN-2A)	388	6061	No diam.	White porcelain; blue painted pattern
10	Lid or stopper (J-P-LID-1F)	109	5025	Diam. 3.2	White porcelain
11	Pharmacy jar (J-PHARM-1)	513	5044	Diam. 5 Rim 100% Height: 12	Gray stoneware; impressed: 3K and 55
12	Figurine(?) (J-STONE-FIG)	102	5005	No diam.	Beige stoneware; dark brown glaze

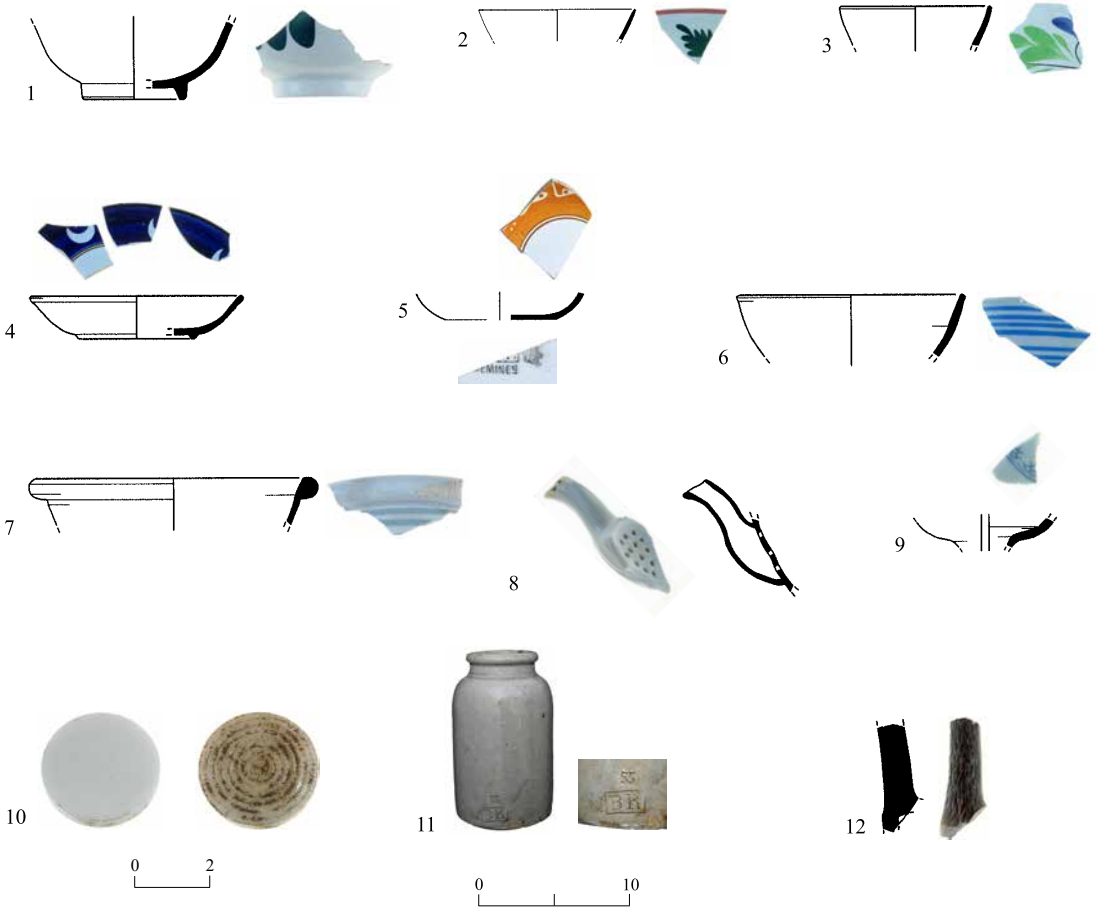

Fig. 5. Imported hard-paste and porcelain vessels.

Germany (Fig. 5:8, Type *J-P-SPOUT-1A*). Another fragment belongs to a footed teacup imported from China in the late nineteenth century (Fig. 5:9, Type *J-CHIN-1A*). A thick porcelain lid or stopper is shown in Fig. 5:10 (Type *J-P-LID-1F*). A small jar, probably used as a container for medicine or ointment, was made of glazed stoneware (Fig. 5:11, Type *J-PHARM-1*); the stamp at the base of this jar appears to contain the initials of the potter, and a number which probably designated the jar volume. Also made of glazed stoneware is a fragment of a figurine (Fig. 5:12, Type *J-STONE-FIG*), possibly depicting a tree trunk or a branch, most likely dated to the late nineteenth century.

SMOKING PIPES AND A NARGHILE (Fig. 6)

Ceramic smoking pipes were a common commodity of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Ottoman Empire (Hayes 1980; Robinson 1983; 1985). Examples from Israel were uncovered at Belmont Castle (Tel Ẓuba; Simpson 2000), Jerusalem (Simpson 2008), Tel Jezreel (Simpson 2002), Banias (Dekkel 2008), ʻAkko (Shapiro 2016) and Ramla (Vincenz

Fig. 6. Ceramic smoking pipes and a narghile.

◂ **Fig. 6**

No.	Vessel (Type)	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	Small pipe; bowl broken (J-PIPE-18F)	340	6084	Shank length: 3.3 Shank opening: 1.1	Gray ware (10YR 6/1) with many small round burnt inclusions; remains of light red surface slip (2.5YR 5/2); short shank with thickened wreath with incised lines and stepped end; bowl and keel with incised lines
2	Conical pipe; bowl broken (J-PIPE-19A)	344	6728a	Shank length: 3.7 Shank opening: 1 Bowl diam. 4	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6) with few small angular white inclusions; red surface slip (10R 5/8); burnish; conical bowl standing on disk with incised nicks; short shank with thickened end with incised nicks; thick pointed keel; stamped flower on bowl
3	Conical pipe; bowl broken (J-PIPE-19C-1)	344	6728b	Shank length: 3.6 Shank opening: 1.6	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6) with few small round white inclusions; red surface slip (10R 5/8); burnish; conical bowl standing on thickened base; rouletted bands at base of bowl; short shank with incised line at end; thickened keel
4	Conical pipe; bowl broken (J-PIPE-19N-2)	340	6089	Shank length: 5 Shank opening: 1.6 Bowl diam. 2	Burnt gray with few small round white inclusions; red surface slip (2.5YR 4/6); burnish; conical bowl standing on flaring base; incised and rouletted lines; long shank with incised lines framed by incised line at end
5	Conical pipe; shank broken (J-PIPE-19N-3)	340	6704	Bowl diam. 3.7	Gray ware (5YR 6/1); reddish brown surface slip (2.5YR 4/4); burnish; conical bowl standing on flaring base; incised lines
6	Tulip-shaped pipe; shank broken (J-PIPE-19V-1)	344	6219	Shank length: 5.8 Shank opening: 1.5 Bowl diam. 3.7	Light reddish brown ware (5YR 6/3) with few small round white inclusions; red surface slip (2.5YR 5/6); burnish; pipe with incised and rouletted lines; long shank with incised lines framed by incised and rouletted lines; keel outlined by rouletted line
7	Pipe; bowl broken (J-PIPE-19V-2)	334	6702	Shank length: 6 Shank opening: 1.6	Burned gray ware with few small round white inclusions; reddish brown surface slip (2.5YR 4/4); burnish; lower part of bowl with incised lines; long shank with thick end with triple rouletted bands; keel outlined by rouletted lines
8	Pipe; bowl broken (J-PIPE-19AJ)	344	6728c	Shank length: 4.8 Shank opening: 1.6	Burnt gray ware with few small round burned inclusions; red surface slip (2.5YR 4/6); burnish; lower part of bowl with incised lines; long shank with thickened end with rouletted lines
9	Narghile head (J-NAR-5E)	99	5000a	Height: 6 Bowl diam. 3.7	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6); red surface slip (2.5YR 5/8); burnish; bowl with wreath with oblique lines; flange and stem with incised lines

2011). Pipes from Yafo were studied by Lior Rauchberger (2017). A typology of pipes was created by the author based on the finds from the excavations at the Qishle in Yafo (Vincenz in press). Only one of the pipes from the excavation (Fig. 6:1, Type *J-PIPE-18F*) dates to the eighteenth century, based in part on its relatively small size. All other pipes dated to the nineteenth century, either imported or locally made, were larger. The increase in pipe size was due to the fact that the price of tobacco decreased at that time. The imported pipes (Fig. 6:2, 3, Types *J-PIPE-19A*, *J-PIPE-19C-1*), recognizable by their type of clay, lustrous surfaces and intricate decorations, came mainly from various Turkish pipe-making centers. The locally made pipes, which were coarser in appearance, show a surprising variety of shapes and decorations (Fig. 6:4–8, Types *J-PIPE-19N-2*, *J-PIPE-19N-3*, *J-PIPE-19V-1*, *J-PIPE-19V-2*, *J-PIPE-19AJ*). Narghile bowls were either imported from Turkey or other important pipemaking centers such as Varna, Bulgaria, as is the case with the example shown here (Fig. 6:9, Type *J-NAR-5E*), or locally made.

Imported Roof Tiles, Floor Tiles and Bricks (Fig. 7)

Roof tiles, floor tiles and bricks manufactured in and around Marseille, France, in the mid-nineteenth century were exported all over the world. The material from the present excavation includes examples from several factories, such as Mouraille (Fig. 7:1), the Roux Brothers (Fig. 7:2, 3, 7, 12), the Martin Brothers (Fig. 7:4), Etienne Arnaud (Fig. 7:5, 6), the Saumati Brothers (Fig. 7:8, 9), the Guichard Brothers (Fig. 7:10, 11) and Jules Bonnet (Fig. 7:13), which were usually named after their owners. All these companies produced roof tiles, floor tiles and bricks, and stamped them with the factory name and location, as well as a symbol, such as a caduceus (Fig. 7:1), a heart (Fig. 7:2, 3, 7, 12), the Maltese cross (Fig. 7:5, 6) or a tower and star (Fig. 7:8, 9). The production and export of these items remained steady until the 1930s, when it began to decline.

Conclusions

The ceramic material from the Ottoman-period layer in the French School excavation can be dated to the end of the nineteenth century CE. This is confirmed by the near absence of eighteenth-century pipes and early twentieth-century porcelain, despite the presence of artifacts that continued to be produced into the early twentieth century, including both Gaza Ware and Marseille tiles.

Fig. 7. Imported roof tiles, floor tiles and bricks (not to scale).

◂ **Fig. 7**

No.	Artifact	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Roof tile; Mouraille	138	5059	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; caduceus and inscribed [..] N ST ANDRE [..]ILLE
2	Roof tile; Frères Roux	119	5062	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; heart and inscribed [..] TOITURE ES S.G.D.G [..] Y MARSEILLE FRERES
3	Roof tile; Frères Roux	102	5012	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; heart
4	Roof tile; Frères Martin	138	5058	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; inscribed MARTIN F[…]
5	Roof tile; Etienne Arnaud	138	5060	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; Maltese cross and inscribed ST HENRY MARSEILLE CIE
6	Floor tile; Etienne Arnaud	138	5060	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; Maltese cross and inscribed ARNAUD ETIENNE & CIE
7	Floor tile; Frères Roux	Topsoil	6007	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; heart and inscribed ROUX FRERES MARSEILLE ST HENRI FRANCE
8	Floor tile; Frères Saumati	102	5012	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; tower and inscribed USINE SAUMATI BAR[…] ST HENRY B[..]
9	Floor tile; Frères Saumati	102	5012	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; tower and star and inscribed USINE
10	Brick; Frères Guichard	138	5057	Pink ware (7.5YR 7/4) with few small black inclusions; inscribed GUICHARD FRERES ST HENRY MARSEILLE
11	Brick; Frères Guichard	138	5057	Pink ware (7.5YR 7/4) with few small black inclusions; inscribed [..]ARD FRERES [..]NRY MARSEILLE
12	Brick; Frères Roux	119	5050	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; heart and inscribed ROUX FRERES [..]ILLE ST HENRI ROUX F[..] MARSEILLE [..]
13	Brick; Jules Bonnet	138	5078	Pink ware (7.5YR 7/4) with few small black inclusions; inscribed […] DE JULES BONNET [..]TE MARSEIL[..]

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