

APPENDIX: THE CERAMIC FINDS

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The ceramic assemblage from the excavation on the corner of Arlozorov and Remez Streets in Tel Aviv dates from the end of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century CE. It includes both local and imported wares; the majority of ceramic items, which includes both table wares and utilitarian kitchen wares, was imported. The imported wares include hard-paste wares, porcelain vessels and glazed earthenware. The vessels made of hard-paste and porcelain were imported from Europe (e.g., François 2008; Vincenz, in press), whereas glazed earthenware vessels were imported from Turkey, Greece and Spain. In the first half of the twentieth century, Porcelain items were also imported from Japan and China. The local wares are represented by black Gaza wares and Coarse Ware vessels, which were common in this area during the Ottoman period and the beginning of the twentieth century CE (Israel 2006). The ceramic finds also include narghiles and roof tiles.

Imported Hard-Paste Vessels (Fig. 1).— This group includes plates, bowls and cups imported from Europe. Some of them are decorated with transfer printed pattern (e.g., Fig. 1:1), which can be in various colors; here it is in green, featuring a floral pattern. A plate with a colored band and hairlines on the rim (Fig. 1:2) can be found in the catalogue of the French Utzschneider factory, but it was probably manufactured in other European factories as well. A pattern which was commonly used on plates and bowls exported to Muslim countries was the half-moon-and-star pattern (Fig. 1:3–5). The Utzschneider factory produced these vessels in various colors, such as red, green and blue, and called it *Bande décorée no. 5*. This pattern was also produced by other European factories, for example the Petrus Regout factory in Holland. The green glazed plate with a molded rim (Fig. 1:6) can probably be dated to the twentieth century as well. Two plate fragments (Fig. 1:7) bear backstamps which identify them as manufactured in the French factory of Choisy-le-Roi. This type of stamp was used from 1878 onward, but they include the word “FRANCE”, meaning that they were made after 1891, when it became required to specify the country of production on the vessel. The cup in Fig. 1:8 was completely glazed and decorated with an overglaze painted floral pattern. The glaze points to a rather recent date—the early to middle twentieth century.

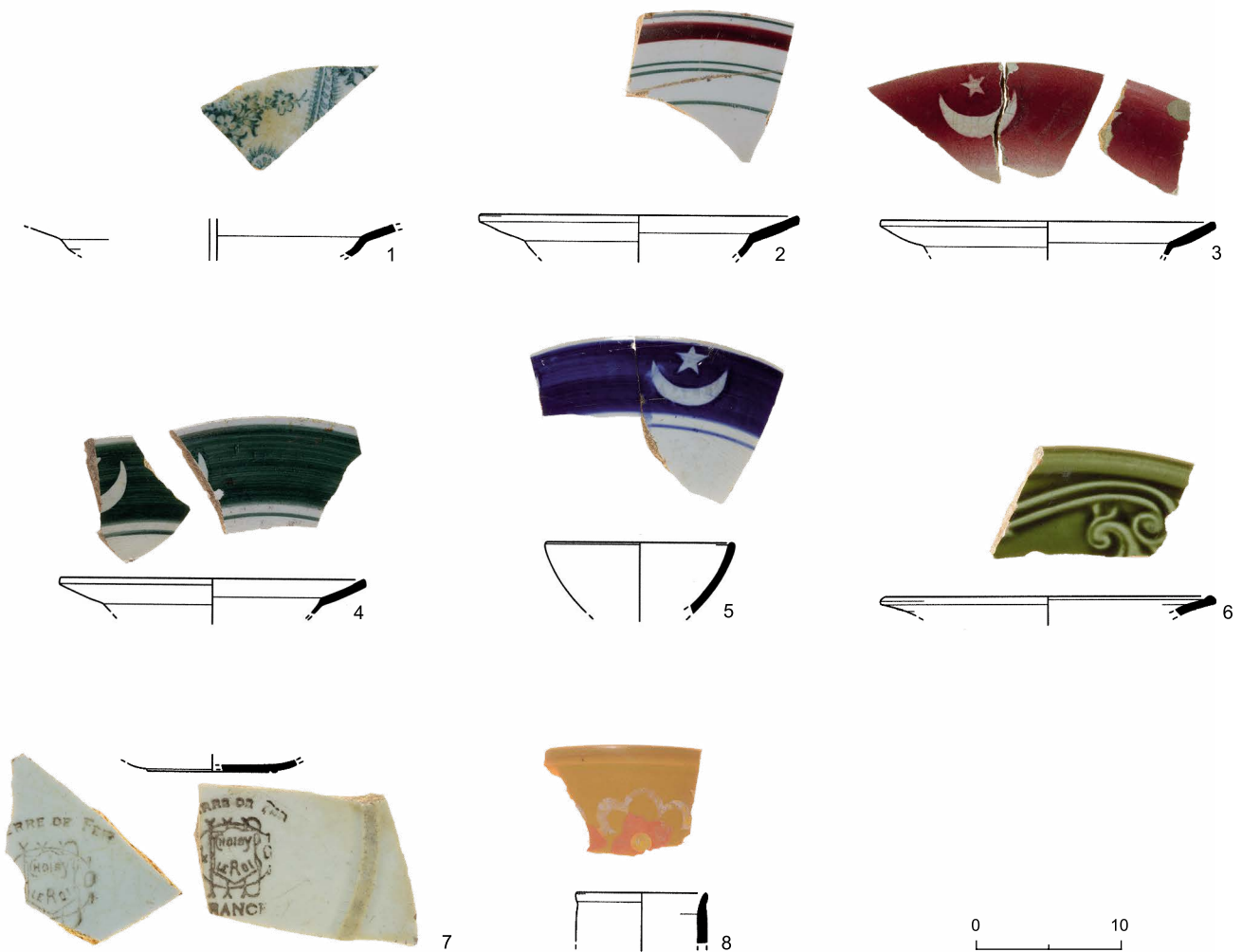


Fig. 1. Imported hard-paste vessels.

No.	Vessel	Type (Vincenz, in press)	Locus and Basket	Ware Description	General Description	Dimensions
1	Plate	J-TW-PL-3	L124 B1105/2	White hard-paste	Fragment: plate with green transfer printed floral pattern	n/a
2	Plate	J-SARRE-PL-5A	L530 B5138/1	White hard-paste	Fragment: plate with ledge rim and one wide red band on rim and several fine green lines on rim	Rim diam: 18 cm Rim %: 8
3	Plate	J-SARRE-PL-2	L513 B5045/2, 4, 7	White hard-paste	Fragment: plate with ledge rim and red decoration. <i>Bande décorée</i> no. 5	Rim diam: 22 cm Rim %: 14
4	Plate	J-SARRE-PL-3	L526 B5158/1, 5	White hard-paste	Fragment: plate with ledge rim and green decoration. <i>Bande décorée</i> no. 5	Rim diam: 20 cm Rim %: 12.5
5	Bowl	J-SARRE-GD-BL-1	L526 B5158/3, 4	White hard-paste	Fragment: bowl with round rim and blue decoration. <i>Bande décorée</i> no. 5	Rim diam: 12 cm Rim %: 25
6	Plate	J-MOLD-PL-3	L544 B5198/3	White hard-paste	Fragment: plate with ledge rim and molded arabesque glazed green	Rim diam: 16 cm Rim %: 7
7	Plate	J-PL-STAMP	L526 B5125/11; L549 B5237/1	White hard-paste	Fragment: plates with black underglaze stamps: Choisy-le-Roi	n/a
8	Cup	J-HP-CUP-2A	L532 B5142/3	White hard-paste	Fragment: cup with thickened rim and yellow glaze and polychrome floral over glaze decoration	Rim diam: 8 cm Rim %: 17.5

Imported Porcelain Vessels (Fig. 2).— This group includes a variety of cups, including coffee cups, a saucer, bowls and a lid.

A cup with a handle decorated with a blue transfer printed pattern, Oriental in style (Fig. 2:1), had thin walls, suggesting that it was made in Japan; tea and coffee services were frequently exported from Japan at the beginning of the twentieth century. A cup decorated with a floral decal pattern and a painted gold line at the rim (Fig. 2:2) can be dated to the first half of the twentieth century, when decal patterns became common. A cup with a handle, which bears a wide luster band on the rim (Fig. 2:3), was possibly made in Japan; it is dated to the early- to mid-twentieth century. A technique frequently used on both small and large cups with handles was molding or fluting of the body (Fig. 2:4–6). Some of these cups were left undecorated (Fig. 2:4), have a painted overglaze gold line at the rim (Fig. 2:5) or even bear applied decal decorations (Fig. 2:6).



Fig. 2. Imported porcelain vessels.

◀ Fig. 2

No.	Vessel	Type (Vincenz, in press)	Locus and Basket	Ware Description	General Description	Dimensions
1	Cup	J-P-CUP-2	L121 B1081	White porcelain	Fragment: thin walled cup with handle with blue transfer printed pattern	Rim diam: 9 cm Rim %: 15
2	Cup	J-P-CUP-1E	L513 B5017/2	White porcelain	Fragment: cup with pinched rim and floral decal pattern and gold line at rim	Rim diam: 8 cm Rim %: 18
3	Cup	J-P-CUP-2A	L513 B5033/5	White porcelain	Fragment: cup with round rim and handle. Gold luster band at rim	Rim diam: 7 cm Rim %: 17
4	Cup	J-P-CUP-3	L123 B1116/1	White porcelain	Fragment: fluted cup with handle, undecorated	Rim diam: 8 cm Rim %: 28
5	Cup	J-P-CUP-3A	L513 B5033/6	White porcelain	Fragment: fluted cup with gold lines on rim	Rim diam: 6 cm Rim %: 22
6	Cup	J-P-CUP-3F	L530 B5138/2	White porcelain	Fragment: fluted cup with floral decal decoration	Rim diam: 6.5 cm Rim %: 40
7	Coffee cup	J-P-CC-1A	L504 B5044/9	White porcelain	Fragment: coffee cup with everted pinched rim and underglaze blue floral pattern and blue lines	Rim diam: 6 cm Rim %: 25
8	Coffee cup	J-P-CC-7D	L513 B5045/6	White porcelain	Fragment: fluted undecorated coffee cup	Rim diam: 4 cm Rim %: 42.5
9	Coffee cup	J-P-CC-8A	L526 B5125/6	White porcelain	Fragment: fluted coffee cup. Faded overglaze red and gold paint	Rim diam: 6.5 cm Rim %: 50
10	Saucer	J-JAP-P-SAU-1	L526 B5135/3	White porcelain	Fragment: small saucer with round rim and ring base with red underglaze stamp: MADE IN JAPAN	Rim diam: 9 cm Rim %: 35
11	Bowl	J-JAP-P-BL-7B	L526 B5125/12	White porcelain	Fragment: base of bowl with wavy rim with blue line ext. and green, blue, red and orange overglaze pain. Yellow luster band	Rim diam: 18 cm Rim %: 10
12	Bowl	J-P-BL-TW-5	L508 B5042/2	White porcelain	Fragment: bowl with everted round rim and ring base. Black line on rim and faded floral transfer pattern	Rim diam: c.16 cm Rim %: <5
13	Plate	J-PL-STAMP	L548 B5228/2	White porcelain	Fragment: plate with green underglaze stamp: KNOLL KARLSBAD CZECHOSLOVAKIA	n/a
14	Plate	J-PL-STAMP	L526 B5196/12	White porcelain	Fragment: base of plate with green underglaze mark: MADE IN HUNGARY and impressed numbers 893 R	n/a
15	Cup	J-CUP-STAMP	L526 B5196/10	White porcelain	Fragment: base of cup with green underglaze mark: GRAF	Diam. of base: 5 cm
16	Lid knob?	J-TW-FB-LID-1	L526 B5135/2	White porcelain	Fragment: lid with wavy blue line at bottom	n/a

A small coffee cup without handles is decorated with a blue underglaze floral pattern and blue lines (Fig. 2:7). Such Turkish-style coffee cups were common during the nineteenth century, and most of them were probably made in German factories and exported *en masse* to the Ottoman Empire. The undecorated fluted coffee cup in Fig. 2:8 was probably made in Europe, while the fluted Turkish-style coffee cup in Fig. 2:9, which is decorated with an overglaze pattern in red and gold, was made in China during the first half of the twentieth century.

The white saucer in Fig. 2:10 bears a red underglaze stamp that reads “MADE IN JAPAN” and is thus later than 1891. A bowl made of thick porcelain and decorated with luster and a polychrome overglaze pattern (Fig. 2:11) most probably originated from Japan; a similar bowl was found in a recent excavation at the Greek market in Yafo (Arbel 2016). A shallow bowl decorated with a black underglaze line and a faded black-transfer printed pattern (Fig. 2:12) most probably originated from Europe.

A fragment of a plate bears a green underglaze stamp: “KNOLL KARLSBAD CZECHOSLOVAKIA” (Fig. 2:13). The Karlsbad Porcelain Factory of Carl Knoll used this stamp probably from 1919 until 1939 or 1945 (Röntgen 2007:154, No. 402). The green underglaze stamp on the base of the plate in Fig. 2:14 reads “MADE IN HUNGARY”. There is no indication of the name of the factory, but the stamp was probably used in the early- to mid-twentieth century, when more and more European countries started using the term ‘made in’. The impressed numbers and letter “893R” on the base indicate the name of the series. The base of cup with the green underglaze stamp, “GRAF” (Fig. 2:15), may indicate a German or an Austrian Exporter, as no such factory is known. The fragment in Fig. 2:16, possibly part of a knob of a lid from the first half of the twentieth century, is decorated with a wavy blue band of underglaze.

Earthenware Vessels (Fig. 3).— Serving dishes, such as bowls with painted manganese floral decorations (Fig. 3:1, 2), were imported from Çanakkale in Turkey and were common during the late nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries. Other imported vessels—from France or Spain—were large slip painted utility bowls (Fig. 3:3, 4) that are dated to the end of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Other glazed utilitarian bowls (Fig. 3:5) were imported from either Greece or Turkey but may have been locally made. Glazed cooking pots (Fig. 3:6) were also frequently imported from southern France or Cyprus. The small earthenware coffee cup in Fig. 3:7 was probably locally made.

Black Gaza Ware Vessels (Fig. 4:1–4).— Black Gaza ware is commonly found at Ottoman-period sites; it was produced from the seventeenth to the mid-twentieth centuries (Israel 2006). All types of vessels were made of this ware: eating or serving bowls (Fig. 4:1), large kneading or mixing bowls and basins (Fig. 4:2), jars (Fig. 4:3), which were used to carry water from the well, and jugs (Fig. 4:4), used for pouring and drinking.

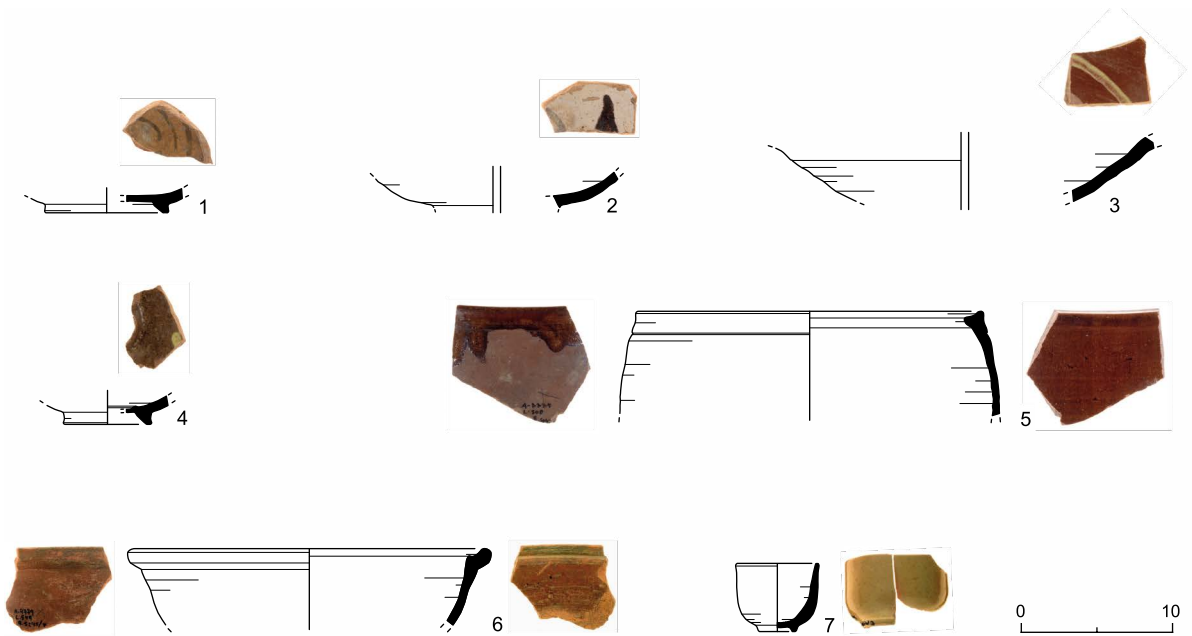


Fig. 3. Glazed earthenware vessels.

No.	Vessel	Type (Vincenz, in press)	Locus and Basket	Ware Description	General Description	Dimensions
1	Bowl	J-ÇAN-BL-3B	L551 B5226/2	2.5YR 6/6 light red with medium amount of small round and angular white inclusions	Fragment: ring base with black decoration under yellowish transparent glaze	n/a
2	Bowl	J-ÇAN-BL-3A	L549 B5237/4	2.5YR 7/8 light red with few small angular white inclusions	Fragment: body sherd with manganese decoration on white slip under transparent glaze	n/a
3	Bowl	J-SLIP-BL	L526 B5125/7	10YR 6/6 light red with few very small angular white inclusions	Fragment: body sherd with slip-painted decoration under yellowish transparent glaze	n/a
4	Bowl	J-SLIP-BL	L504 B5004/5	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow with few small angular white inclusions	Fragment: ring base with slip-painted decoration under yellowish transparent glaze	Base diam: 6 cm
5	Bowl	J-MONO-BL-3B	L549 B5245/7	2.5YR 6/8 light red with very few small white inclusions. Int. and ext.: thin brown glaze	Fragment: deep bowl with upturned everted ledge rim	Rim diam: 14 cm Rim %: 12
6	Cooking pot	J-GL-CP-3	L500 B5042/1	2.5YR 6/6 light red with few small round white and black inclusions	Fragment: globular cooking pot with beveled rim and groove under rim. Int. and rim glazed with bright brown glaze, dripping on exterior	Rim diam: 16 cm Rim %: 12
7	Coffee cup	J-CC-6B	L508 B5012/2, 3	5YR 8/4 pink with many small round and angular white inclusions. Int. and ext.: pale yellow glaze	Fragment: coffee cup with round rim and ring base	Rim diam: 5 cm Rim %: 40

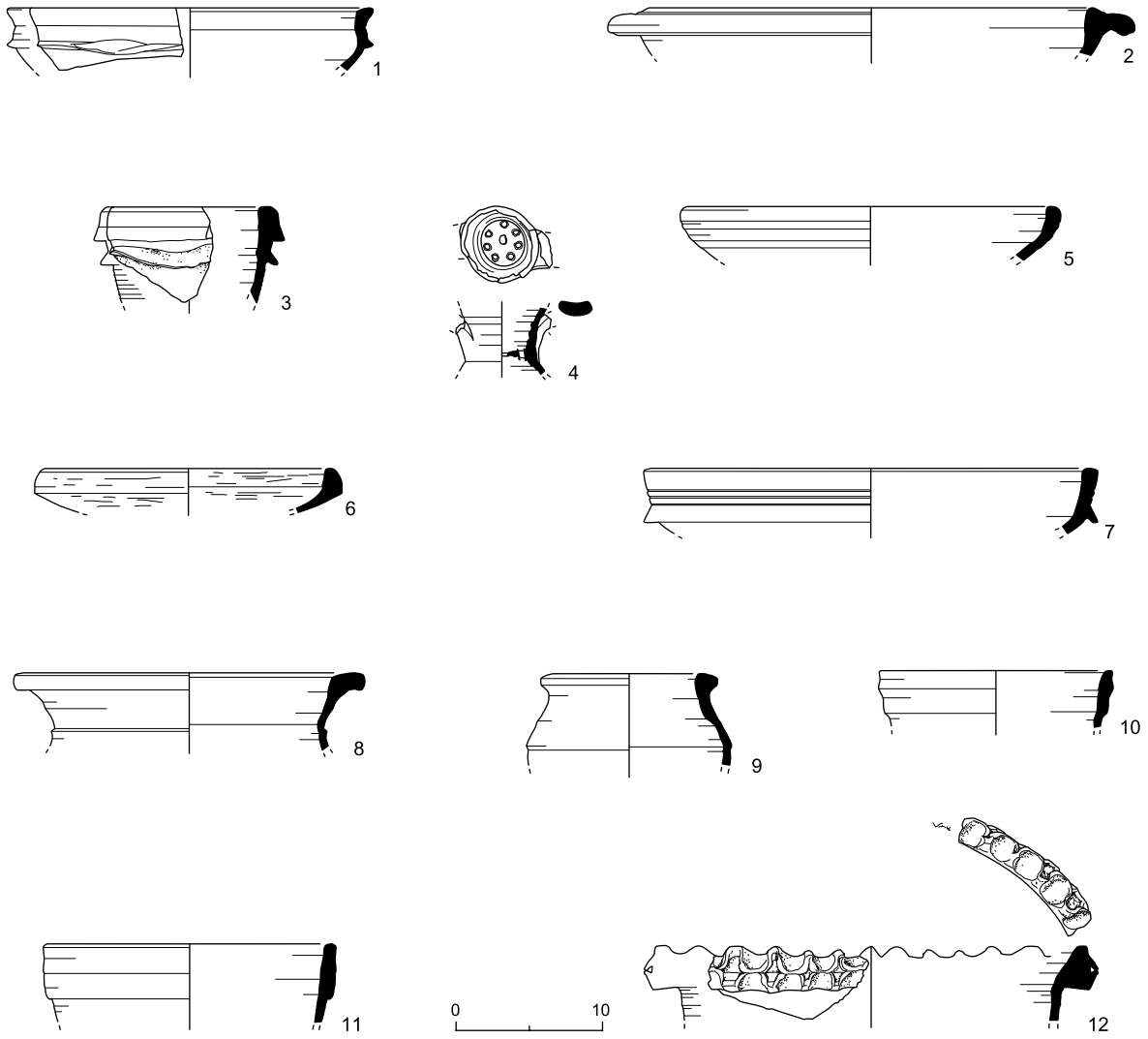


Fig. 4. Black Gaza ware (1–4) and coarse ware (5–12) vessels.

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No.	Vessel	Type (Vincenz, in press)	Locus and Basket	Ware Description	General Description	Dimensions
1	Bowl	J-GAZA-BL-1D	L551 B5226/1	10YR 5/1 gray with few small angular white inclusions. Surface: 10YR 5/1 gray	Fragment: bowl with straight slightly ribbed upper part and pinched rim. External flange with thumb impressed parts	Rim diam: 24 cm Rim %: 14
2	Basin	J-GAZA-BAS-1	L537 B5177/1	2.5Y 5/2–4/2 grayish brown to dark grayish brown with many small round and angular white inclusions. Surface: 10YR 6/2–6/3 light brownish gray to pale brown	Fragment: basin with ledge rim with groove	Rim diam: 38 cm Rim %: 5
3	Jar	J-GAZA-JR-12	L513 B5045/1	7.5YR 5/1 gray with few very small round white inclusions. Surface: 10YR 5/1–4/1 gray to dark gray	Fragment: jar with bulging ribbed neck and flanges	Rim diam: 10 cm Rim %: 20
4	Jug	J-GAZA-JUG-5B	L548 B5236/1	7.5YR 6/1 gray with few small angular white inclusions. Surface: 10YR 4/1 dark gray with white slip-painted decoration, painted pink	Fragment: neck of jug with strainer. Handles are drawn from base of neck	n/a
5	Bowl	J-BL-1C	L122 B1115/2	10YR 6/3 pale brown with few small angular white inclusions. Surface: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	Fragment: bowl with inverted round rim	Rim diam: 20 cm Rim %: 12.5
6	Bowl	J-BL-1G	L513 B5033/1	7.5YR 5/1–4/1 gray to dark gray with many small round and angular and micaceous inclusions. Surface: slip 10YR 7/2 light gray and burnished	Fragment: bowl with sharply inverted rim	Rim diam: 18 cm Rim %: 13
7	Bowl	J-BL-1D	L549 B5245/2	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown with few small round and angular white inclusions. Surface: 10YR 6/3 pale brown	Fragment: bowl with straight slightly ribbed upper part and pinched rim. External flange	Rim diam: 28 cm Rim %: 7.5
8	Jar	J-JR-3B	L526 B5195/4	2.5YR 6/6 light red with few medium angular black inclusions. Surface: slip 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	Fragment: jar with everted neck and round rim. Protruding ridge on neck	Rim diam: 22 cm Rim %: 12
9	Jar	J-JR-6D	L549 B5245/1	2.5YR 6/1 reddish gray with few small angular white inclusions. Surface: 2.5YR 6/4–6/6 light reddish brown to light red	Fragment: jar with bulging neck and externally thickened rim	Rim diam: 9 cm Rim %: 16.5
10	Flower pot	J-FLOWER-POT-1A	L103 B1011/1	5YR 5/2 reddish gray with few medium-size angular black and round white inclusions. Surface: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown	Fragment: flower post with everted round rim and ridge below	Rim diam: 16 cm Rim %: 12.5
11	Flower pot	J-FLOWER-POT-1A	L559 B5256/2	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown with many small round and angular white inclusions. Surface: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	Fragment: flower post with everted round rim and ridge below	Rim diam: 12 cm Rim %: 8
12	Flower pot	J-FLOWER-POT-2	L549 B5245/1	7.5YR 5/3 brown with few small round white inclusions. Surface: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	Fragment: flower pot with everted rim decorated with double pie-crust decoration	Rim diam: 20 cm Rim %: 20

Coarse Ware Vessels (Fig. 4:5–12).— Local pottery production was not confined to Black Gaza ware, but included a variety of other clays for manufacturing the same repertoire of vessel types: bowls (Fig. 4:5–7) for eating and serving, and jars (Fig. 4:8, 9) for carrying water. At the beginning of the twentieth century, flower pots were commonly made of coarse ware (Fig. 4:10–12). They often have a characteristic pie-crust decoration on the rim (e.g., Fig. 4:12).

Narghile (Fig. 5:1–3).— Only three fragments of narghile heads were found. No. 1 is made of coarse brown ware, is slipped black and is decorated with an intricate rouletted floral pattern. No. 2 is made of pink ware and is decorated with rouletting. No. 3 is made of white porcelain and is decorated with a blue painted overglaze pattern.

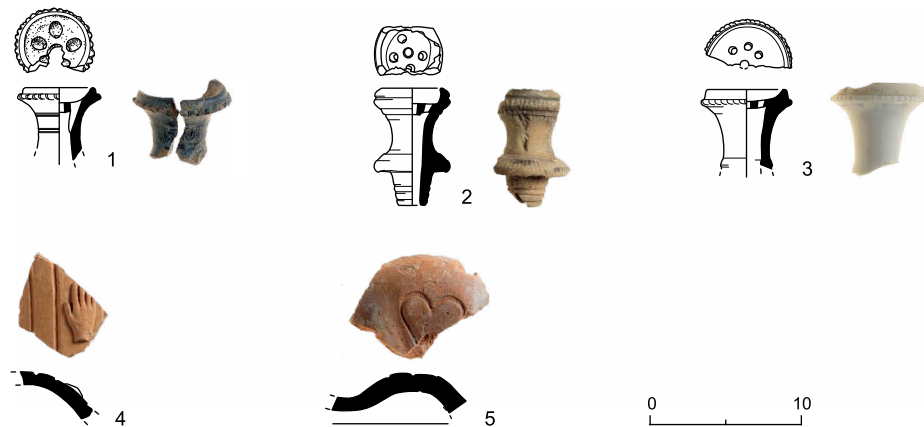


Fig. 5. Narghiles (1–3) and roof tiles (4, 5).

No.	Vessel	Type (Vincenz, in press)	Locus and Basket	Ware Description	General Description	Dimensions
1	Narghile	J-NAR-5A	L526 B5089	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown. Surface: slipped black and burnished	Fragment: narghile head with beaded edge and stamped band with floral pattern	Rim diam: 5 cm Rim %: 50
2	Narghile	J-NAR-2F	L526 B5188	5YR 7/4 pink with few large angular white inclusions. Surface: 7.5YR 7/4 pink	Fragment: narghile head with rouletted bands at edge and rouletted bands on flange	Rim diam: 5 cm Rim %: 15
3	Narghile	J-NAR-P	L532 B5190	White porcelain	Fragment: narghile head with beaded edge and faded blue overglaze decoration	Rim diam: 6 cm Rim %: 20
4	Tile	Société générale des Tuileries de Marseille	L125 B1105/2	2.5YR 7/6 light red with few large angular white and grog inclusions. Surface: 2.5YR 7/6 light red	Fragment: roof tile with impressed hand	
5	Tile	Frères Roux	L500 B5090/1	2.5YR 6/6 light red with few large angular white and grog inclusions. Surface: 2.5YR 7/6 light red	Fragment: roof tile with impressed heart	

Roof Tiles (Fig. 5:4, 5).— Both roof tiles bear the mark of their manufacturers. No. 4 has a relief in the shape of a hand, indicating that it belongs to the Société générale des tuileries de Marseille, which was founded in 1901 by the tile makers of the Séon basin, Marseille. The aim of the association was to help sell the products of all tile factories, rather than have them compete with one another. No. 5, which bears a heart, was made by the Frères Roux at St. Henry, a suburb of Marseille; it is dated to the end of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century.

The ceramic and porcelain items found at the site can be dated mainly to the twentieth century CE. There are many imported vessels made of hard-paste and porcelain, which indicates that the import of these vessels was common, and that they were readily available and widely used. Glazed earthenware vessels were used less often than in the nineteenth century. Most of the utilitarian vessels were locally made, as clay was widely available and cheap. Only a few smoking implements were found, possibly indicating a decrease in the old practice of pipe and narghile smoking in the early twentieth century, as the smoking of cigarettes became more common.

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