

## EVERYDAY LIFE IN BEIRUT-LEBANON FROM THE 12TH TO THE 19TH CENTURY AD: THE POTTERY ANALYSIS (SFI.415)

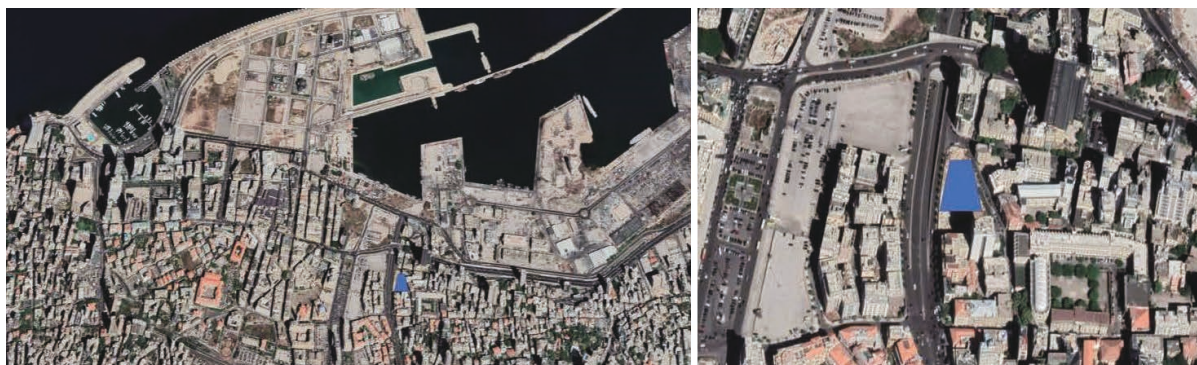
Grace HOMSY-GOTTWALLES\*

### Abstract

This paper aims to present sixty-eight medieval and post-medieval ceramics uncovered in the excavation undertaken in Beirut (Lebanon) sector SFI.415. The material covers a long period between the 12<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> century AD. In addition to the well-known medieval and post-medieval ceramics, European porcelain represents a newly discovered category in Beirut.

### Introduction

The site Saifi 415 is located east of the Central District of modern Beirut (Fig. 1). The ceramics unearthed from this site are well known from other excavations in Lebanon - Beirut, Anfeh, Balamand and at Tell ‘Arqa [François *et al.* 2003: 334–335, fig. 11; Homsy-Gottwalles 2009: 1–13; Homsy-Gottwalles 2010: 413–435; Homsy-Gottwalles 2011: 171–189; Homsy-Gottwalles 2016; Homsy-Gottwalles 2017; Hakimian and Salamé-Sarkis 1988: 7, pl. II; Salamé-Sarkis 1980: 161–166, figs. 9–11; Masri 1997–1998: 109, fig. 9] - and the region Palestine/Israel, Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, and Turkey [Avisar and Stern 2005: 52–56; Redford *et al.* 2001: 71, 103–110, figs. 14–21; von Wartburg 1997: 328–329]. Although the porcelain wares unearthed in this excavation provide new categories, especially for the European importation during modern time Beirut.



**Fig. 1** Location of the site SFI415 in Beirut (Google Earth, 2023).

### Medieval Ceramics

The medieval pottery collected from SFI.415 excavation, comprises 28 fragments of tableware, kitchenware and pottery kiln elements, produced in Beirut, south Lebanon, or imported from the region, currently Syria, Turkey, Greece, and from Cyprus (Table 1). They can be dated between the 12<sup>th</sup> and the 14<sup>th</sup> century AD.

---

\* Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Art and Archaeology, Faculty of Human Sciences-Lebanese University [grace.homsy@ul.edu.lb]

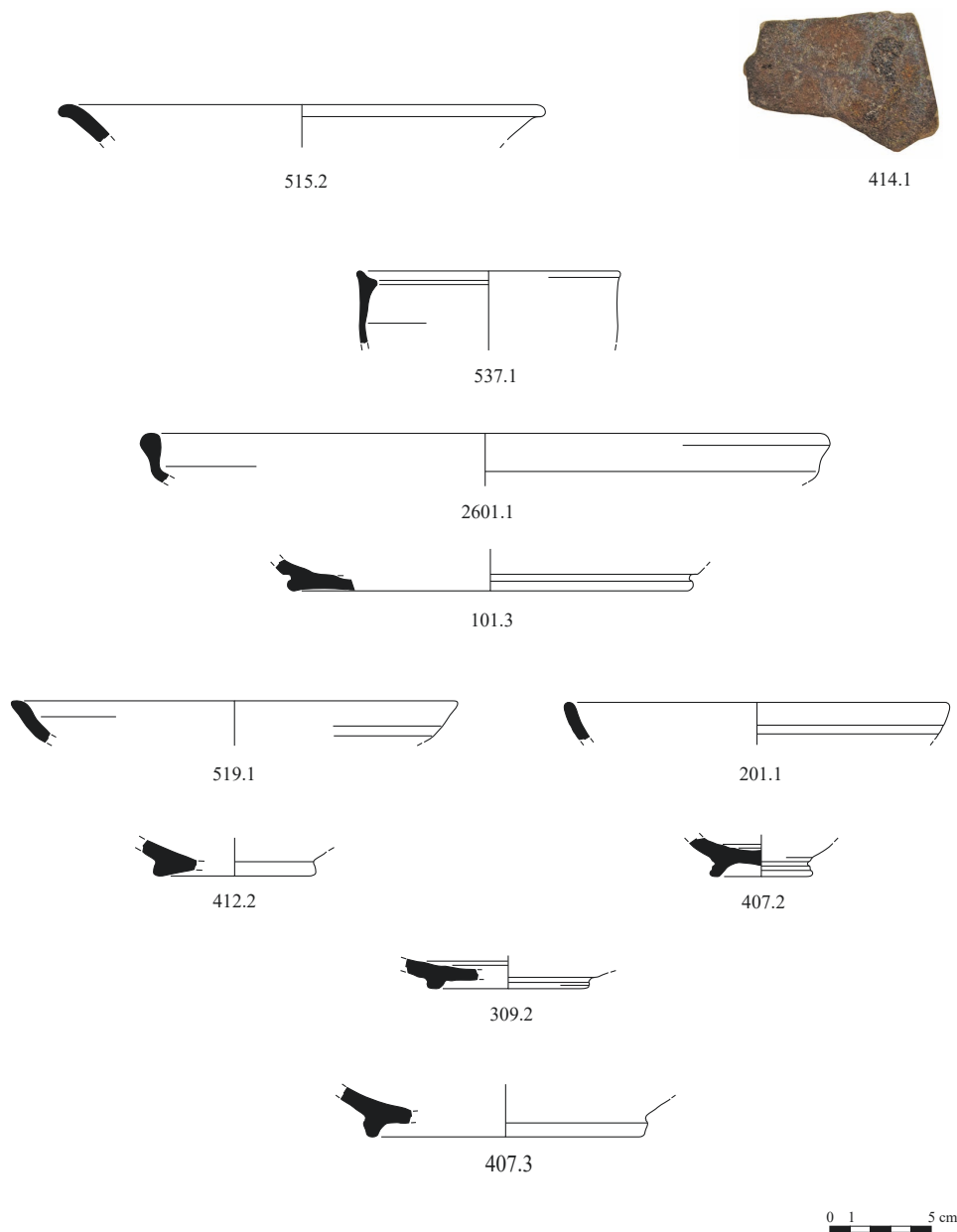
**Table 1** Ceramics of the medieval period.

Square	Cxt	Nb	Fabric	Type/Ware	Description
KIII	101	3	Earthenware	Bowl	Base fragment of a bowl. 2.5YR 4/6 red, white slip under green glaze from interior
KIII	201	1	Earthenware	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. 2.5YR 4/6 red, white slip under green lead glaze from interior
KIV	301	7	Earthenware	Bowl	Base fragment of a bowl. 2.5YR 4/8 red, incised decoration under yellow glaze from interior
KIV	309	2	Earthenware	Bowl	Base fragment of a bowl. 2.5YR 4/6 red, off white slip under green glaze from interior
KV	407	2	Earthenware	Bowl	Base fragment of a bowl. 2.5YR 4/6 red, off white slip under green glaze from interior
KV	407	3	Earthenware	Bowl	Base fragment of a bowl. 2.5YR 4/6 red, off white slip under yellow glaze from interior
KV	407	4	Earthenware	Cooking pot	Handle fragment of a cooking pot. 2.5YR 4/6 red
KV	407	12	Earthenware	Jug	Rim fragment of a jug 2.5YR 5/6 red
KV	407	14	Earthenware	Jug	Rim fragment of a jug. 2.5YR 5/6 red.
KV	407	16	Earthenware	Jug	Base fragment of a jug. 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown
KV	407	17	Earthenware	Jug	Base fragment of a jug. 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown
KV	407	24	Earthenware	Kiln rod	Kiln rod fragment. 2.5YR 5/6 red
KV	407	26	Earthenware	Bowl	Body fragment of a bowl. 10R 5/6 10R 6/8 Reddish yellow, incised decoration
KV-KVI	412	1	Earthenware	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. 6/8 2.5YRreddish, green glaze from interior
KV-KVI	412	2	Earthenware	Bowl	Base fragment of a bowl. 2.5YR 4/6 red, green glaze from interior
KV	414	1	Earthenware	Bowl	Body fragment of a bowl. 7.5YR 7/4 pink, green glaze from interior and exterior
KVI	515	2	Earthenware	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. 7/4 7.5YR Pinkish
KVI	515	3	Earthenware	Cooking pot	Body fragment of a Cooking pan. 2.5YR 4/6 red, brown glaze from interior
KVI	516	3	Earthenware	Jug	Rim fragment of a jug. 2.5YR 6/6 light red
KVI	516	7	Earthenware	Jug	Base fragment of a jug. 2.5YR 6/6 light red
KVI	516	11	Earthenware	Kiln rod	Kiln rod fragment. 2.5YR 4/6 red
KVI	517	3	Earthenware	Bowl	Body fragment of a bowl. 10R 5/6 10R 6/8 reddish yellow, incised motif
KVI	519	1	Earthenware	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. 2.5YR 5/6 red, white slip under green glaze
KVI	537	1	Earthenware	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown, brown lead glaze from interior
JI	602	1	Fritware	Bowl	Base fragment of a bowl. Yellow fabric, blue glaze from interior
HI	1201	1	Fritware	Oil lamp	Base fragment of an oil lamp. Grayish fabric, blue glaze from exterior
FV	2601	1	Earthenware	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. 6/8 2.5YR reddish, white slip under green glaze
EII	2705	1	Earthenware	Cooking pot	Body fragment of a cooking pot. 2.5YR 4/6 red

**Beirut tableware**

The category 1 of tableware is of calcareous fabric and made in Beirut. This category comprises one rim fragment of a bowl (Fig. 2–515.2). This type is usually a shallow, hemispherical form, with a low ring or discoid base. It is painted in brown under a transparent alkaline glaze. Also, in this category, a bowl fragment (Fig. 2–414.1) with buff slip, under an opaque-green alkaline glaze on the interior, known as pseudo-celadon type. This ware is dated from the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century [François *et al.* 2003: 334–335, fig. 11. 1–13; Homsy-Gottwalles 2011: 172, figs. 1–2].

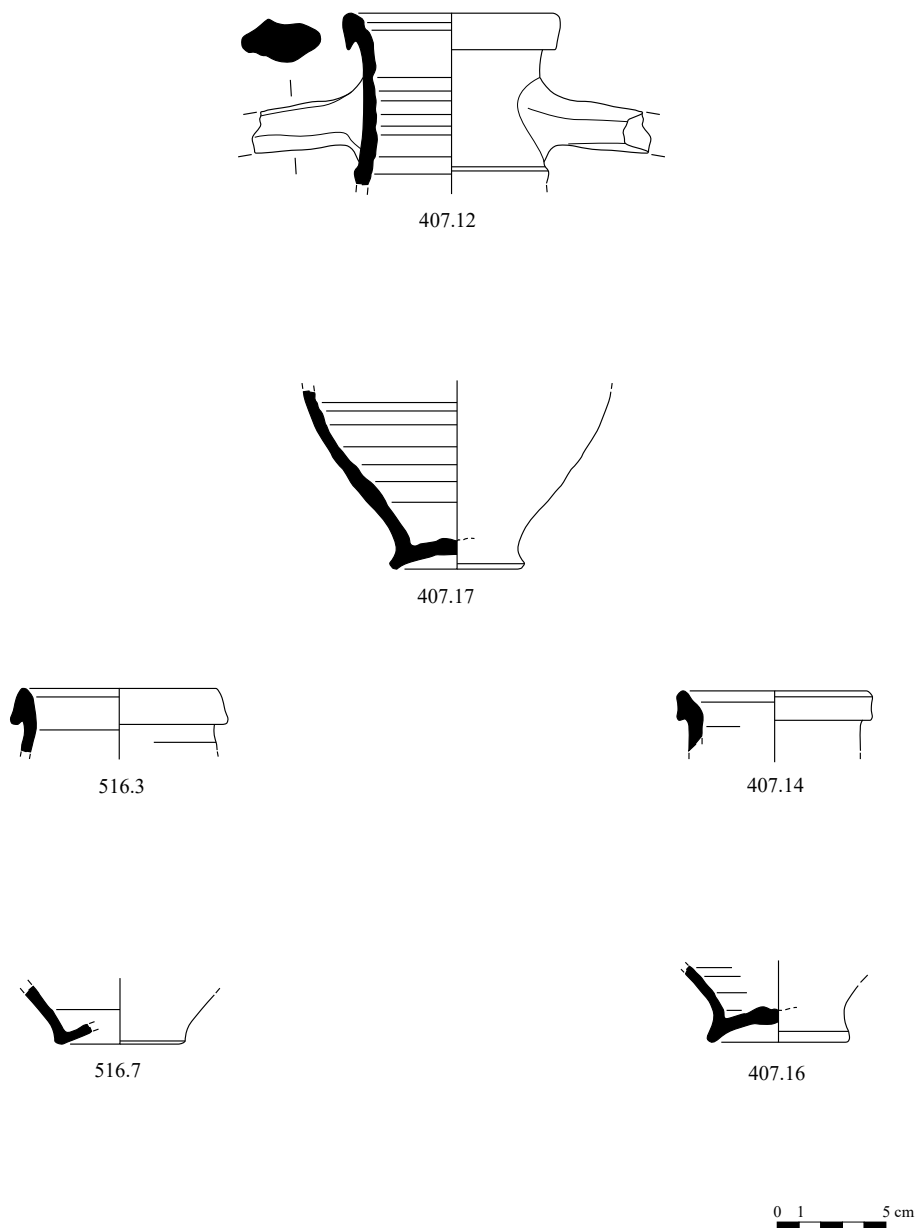
The category 2 of tableware is also produced in Beirut but with sandy fabric. The excavation of SFI.415 revealed nine bowl fragments, which can be divided into three types. The first type can be assigned to the Crusader period, and more precisely from the middle 12<sup>th</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> part of 13<sup>th</sup> century AD (Fig. 2–537.1) [Avisar and Stern 2005: 8]; it is categorized with a hemispherical body and flaring rim. The second type has a rim in the extension of the body (Fig. 2–201.1; Fig. 2–519.1).



**Fig. 2** Beirut tableware production.

The third and last type of this category, dated to the Mamluk period, is represented with an everted rim (Fig. 2–2601.1) and has a carinated body [Avisar and Stern 2005: 13, type I.1.4]. Five fragments of ring base (Fig. 2–101.3, 309.2, 407.2, 407.3, 412.2) are also uncovered a SFI415 and can belong to one of the three types.

The third category of tableware comprises 6 jug fragments; including three base fragments (Fig. 3–407.16, 407.17, 516.7), and three rim and neck fragments (Fig. 3–407.12, 407.14, 516.3). Nevertheless, one type can be identified, it corresponds to a high and narrow neck, table-jar form, with a thick rim and ridge underneath. Two handles are placed from the neck to the shoulder. The body is tapered with a low ring base. Identified for the first time at Acre [Stern 1997: 39–40, fig 4.13, 14; Stern and Tatcher 2009: 137, fig 3.22, 12–14.], this type is dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries [Avisar and Stern 2005: 107, fig 44: 3–5.]. Petrographic analyses have indicated that this type was produced in southern Lebanon [Goren 1997: 72.].



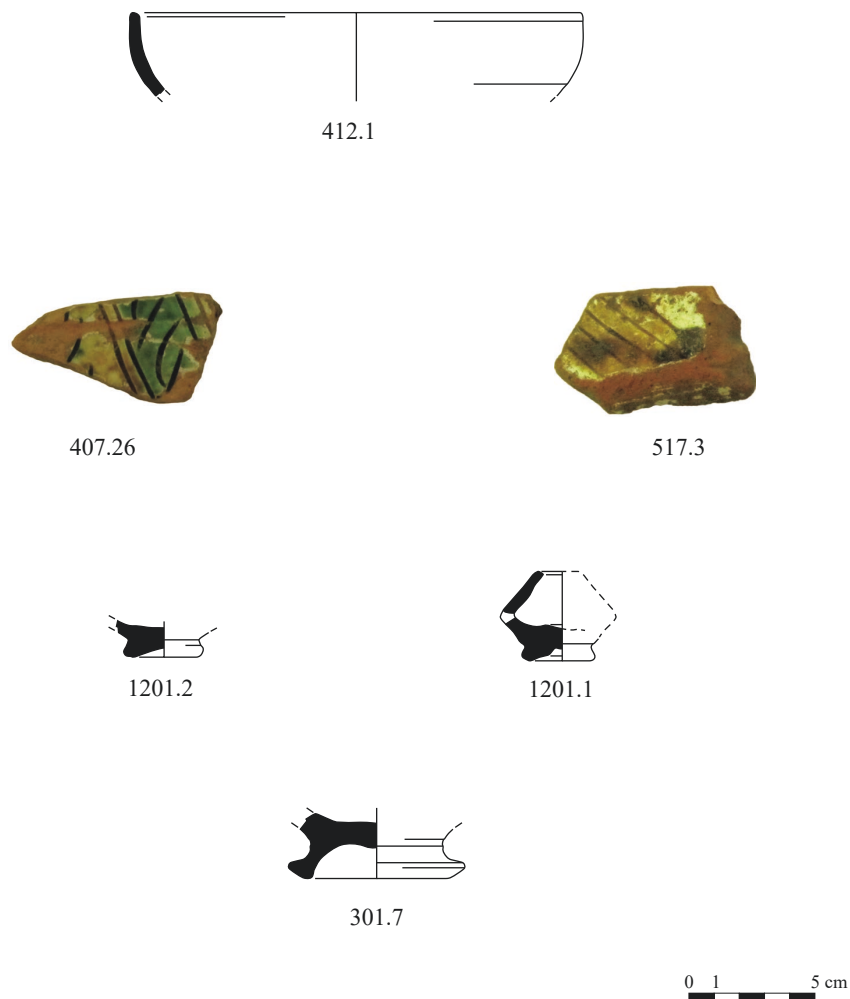
**Fig. 3** Southern Lebanon tableware production.

Besides Lebanese production, Beirut and south Lebanon, the site SFI.415 revealed an import production. Mainly from Syria, with one rim fragment of a bowl (Fig. 4–412.1). The shape is hemispheric with ring base and thickened rim, covered with green glaze and dates to the 13<sup>th</sup> century AD [Rousset 1998: 173–174].

Also, from the region of present-day Turkey, two body fragment bowls of Port Saint Symeon Ware type (Fig. 4–407.26, 517.3) were uncovered at SFI.415 site. The incised decoration consists of linear patterns. This production is usually covered with a white slip under a transparent glaze, shiny yellow with touches of green, brown, and yellow. This type dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century [Blackman and Redford 2005: 101–103].

Furthermore, two software ceramics come from SFI.415. It comprises one ring base of a bowl (Fig. 4–1201.2) and one incomplete oil lamp (Fig 4–1201.1) covered with blue alkaline glaze. The fabric is gritty, with yellowish color. This production, known as Damascus Ware, can be dated to the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century AD [Tonghini 1998: 50].

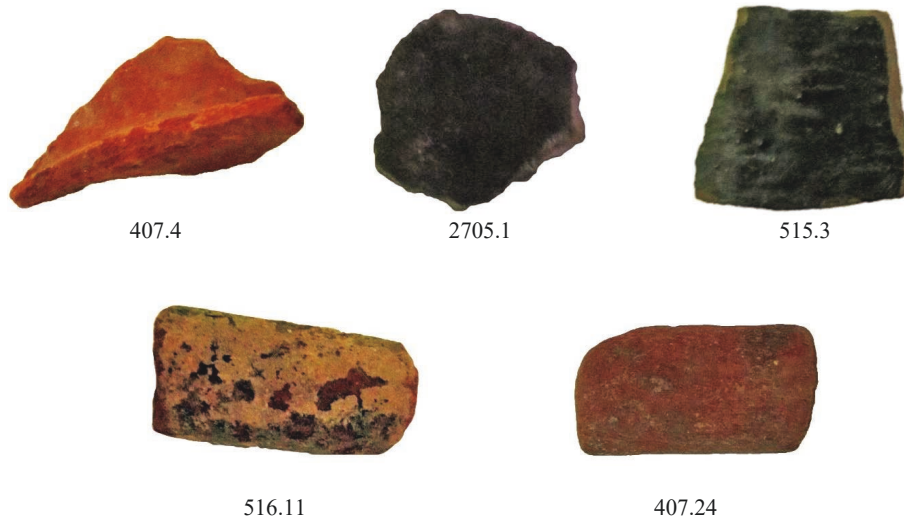
The Cypriot Sgraffito production is represented at SFI.415 by one base of a bowl. The type of SFI415 is a carinated bowl (Fig. 4–301.7) with concave vertical rim; the ring base is high with an out-turned, slightly interior. This category is dated from the 13<sup>th</sup> century [von Wartburg 1997: 328–329].



**Fig. 4** Regional production: Turkey, Syria, and Cyprus.

***Beirut kitchenware***

The Beirut kitchenware unearthed at SFI.415, may include more than one type, but given the fragmentary material, it is difficult to identify them. Three cooking pot fragments are uncovered on SFI 415, with one handle (Fig. 5–407.4) and two body fragments (515.3, 2705.1). This category can be assigned to Beirut’s medieval period production, and dated to the 12–13<sup>th</sup> century AD [Homsy-Gottwalles 2011: 188–189, figs. 5–6].



**Fig. 5** Beirut kitchenware and pottery kiln elements.

***Pottery kiln elements***

Two fragments of a kiln rod (Fig. 5–407.24, 516.11) are discovered on this site. These clay rods are usually fixed in rows of holes and adorned on the walls of the kiln, creating a set of shelves where pottery was placed for firing. The existence of pottery workshops in Beirut is well attested by the discovery of medieval kilns, rods, and waste [Aubert and Nicolaïdès 1997: 242; Arnaud, Llopis and Bonifay 1996: 114–115; François *et al.* 2003: 326–327, 334–335, fig. 10.1–8; Saghih 1996: 40]. This type of pottery kiln element is characteristic of Islamic world kilns, which were primarily used between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> century, but can be dated as far back as the 10<sup>th</sup> century AD [Thiriot 1995: 31–32].

**Post-medieval Ceramics**

The post-medieval pottery collected from SFI.415 comprises 40 fragments of pottery, porcelain tableware, and smoking elements such as tobacco pipes and narghile burner heads (Table 2).

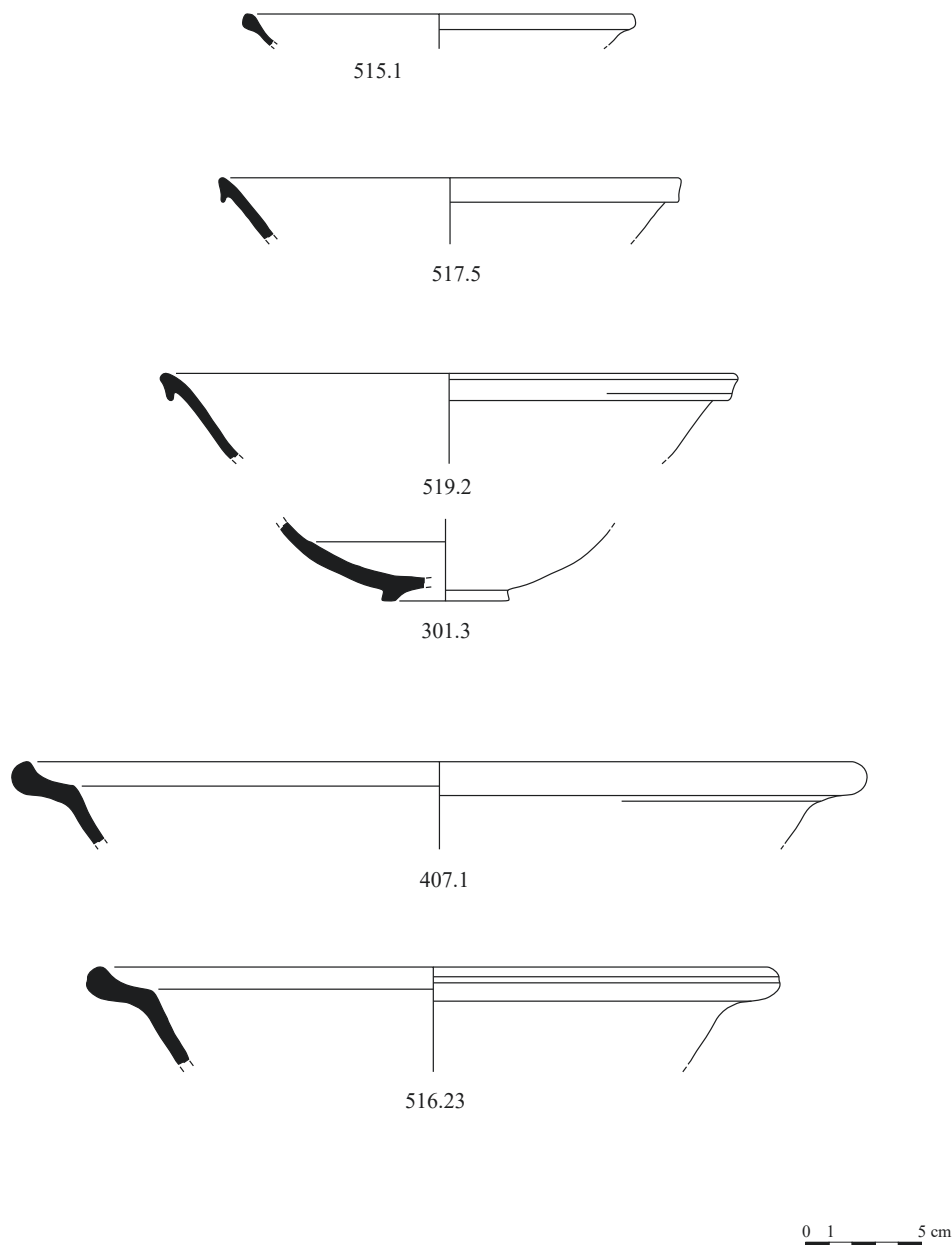
***Tableware***

Four bowl fragments have been unearthed at SFI.415 and belong to the category of Didymoteichon Ware. Three rim fragments (Fig. 6–515.1, 517.5, 519.2), and one base fragment (Fig. 6–301.3). This category of post-medieval pottery was produced in Didymoteicho in Thrace (northeastern Greece). The shape of the bowl is hemispherical with an everted hooked rim and a straight divergent wall. The decoration consists of white slip put on the rim by hand-dribbling starlike shapes towards the interior of the vessel. The bowl is dated from the 19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries [François 1994: fig. 1, 10–13; Homsy-Gottwalles 2017: 246, fig. 3].

**Table 2** Ceramics of the post-medieval period.

Square	Cxt	Nb	Fabric	Type/Ware	Description/Comment
GV	Clg	2	Earthenware	Tobacco burner	Tobacco burner fragment of a narghile. Orange slip
GV	Clg	4	Earthenware	Tobacco burner	Tobacco burner fragment of a narghile. Orange slip
GV	Clg	5	Earthenware	Tobacco burner	Tobacco burner fragment of a narghile. Off white slip
GV	Clg	6	Earthenware	Tobacco burner	Tobacco burner fragment of a narghile. Orange slip
GV	Clg	7	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	Tobacco pipe. Red slip
GV	Clg	9	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	Bowl of a Tobacco pipe. Red slip
KII	101	1	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	Shank fragment of a tobacco pipe. Orange slip.
KII	101	2	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	Shank fragment of a tobacco pipe. 7.5YR 6/1 gray.
KII	101	4	Earthenware	Basin	Rim fragment of a basin. 2.5YR 6/6 light red, green glaze on interior
KII	101	5	Earthenware	Basin	Rim fragment of a basin. 2.5YR 6/6 light red
KIV	301	3	Earthenware	Bowl	Base fragment of a bowl. 5YR 5/8, yellowish red
KV	407	1	Earthenware	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. 2.5YR 6/8, light red
KV	407	8	Porcelain	Bowl	Base fragment of a bowl. White fabric.
KVI	515	1	Earthenware	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
KVI	516	19	Earthenware	Tobacco burner	Tobacco burner fragment of a narghile. Orange slip on exterior
KVI	516	20	Earthenware	Tobacco burner	Tobacco burner fragment of a narghile. Orange slip on exterior
KVI	516	21	Earthenware	Tobacco burner	Tobacco burner fragment of a narghile.
KVI	516	23	Earthenware	Bowl	Rim and body fragment of a bowl. 2.5YR 6/8 light red.
KVI	517	5	Earthenware	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. 5YR 5/8, yellowish red
KVI	519	2	Earthenware	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
KVI	537	2	Porcelain	Bowl	Body fragment of a bowl. White fabric.
J1	601	1	Porcelain	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. White fabric.
HI-HII-GI-GII	1201	4	Porcelain	Bowl	Rim fragments of a bowl. White fabric.
HI-HII-GI-GII	1201	7	Porcelain	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. White fabric.
HI-HII-GI-GII	1201	19	Porcelain	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. White fabric.
HI-HII-GI-GII	1201	21	Porcelain	Bowl	Body fragment of a bowl. White fabric.
HII	1301	5	Porcelain	Bowl	Bowl, complete shape. White fabric.
HII	1301	8	Porcelain	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. White fabric.
HII	1301	9	Porcelain	Bowl	Bowl, complete shape. White fabric.
HIV	1504	1	Earthenware	Bowl	Tobacco pipe. Orange slip on exterior
GII	1805	1	Porcelain	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. White fabric
GII	1805	2	Porcelain	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. White fabric
GII	1805	4	Porcelain	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. White fabric
GII	1805	5	Porcelain	Bowl	Rim fragment of a bowl. White fabric
GII	1901	1	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	Tobacco pipe. Red slip on exterior (Tophane)
GII	1909	1	Earthenware	Tobacco burner	Tobacco burner of a narghile.
GV-GVI	2201	1	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	Tobacco pipe. Red slip on exterior (Tophane)
EI-EII	2708	1	Earthenware	Basin	Rim fragment of a basin. 2.5YR 6/6 light red, green glaze on interior
CII	3415	1	Earthenware	Tobacco burner	Tobacco burner of a narghile.
CII	3506	1	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	Shank fragment of a tobacco pipe.

Another production is imported to Beirut from the Ottoman Turkey, probably from Smyrna (Aegean Sea) [François and Ersoy 2011: 386]. Two rim fragments (Fig. 6–407.1, 516.23) represent this category of vessel. The type is of hemispherical body and a ledged rim, with ring base. The vessel is covered with a thin layer of white slip under a green, lead glaze. This category is dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries AD [François 2001: 102; Amouric, Richez, Vallauri 1999: 157, fig. 283; Homsy-Gottwalles 2017: 249, fig. 4].



**Fig. 6** Didymoteichon Ware and Smyrna Ware.

Three basin fragments are unearthed from SFI.415 (Fig. 7). These containers were used for the preparation of food. The rim fragments 101.4, 101.5, and 2708.1, are of Rachaya el-Fukhar production. A thin layer of green glaze covers the surface from inside. This type of basin can be dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century AD [François: 2001–2002: 163, fig. 1.9].



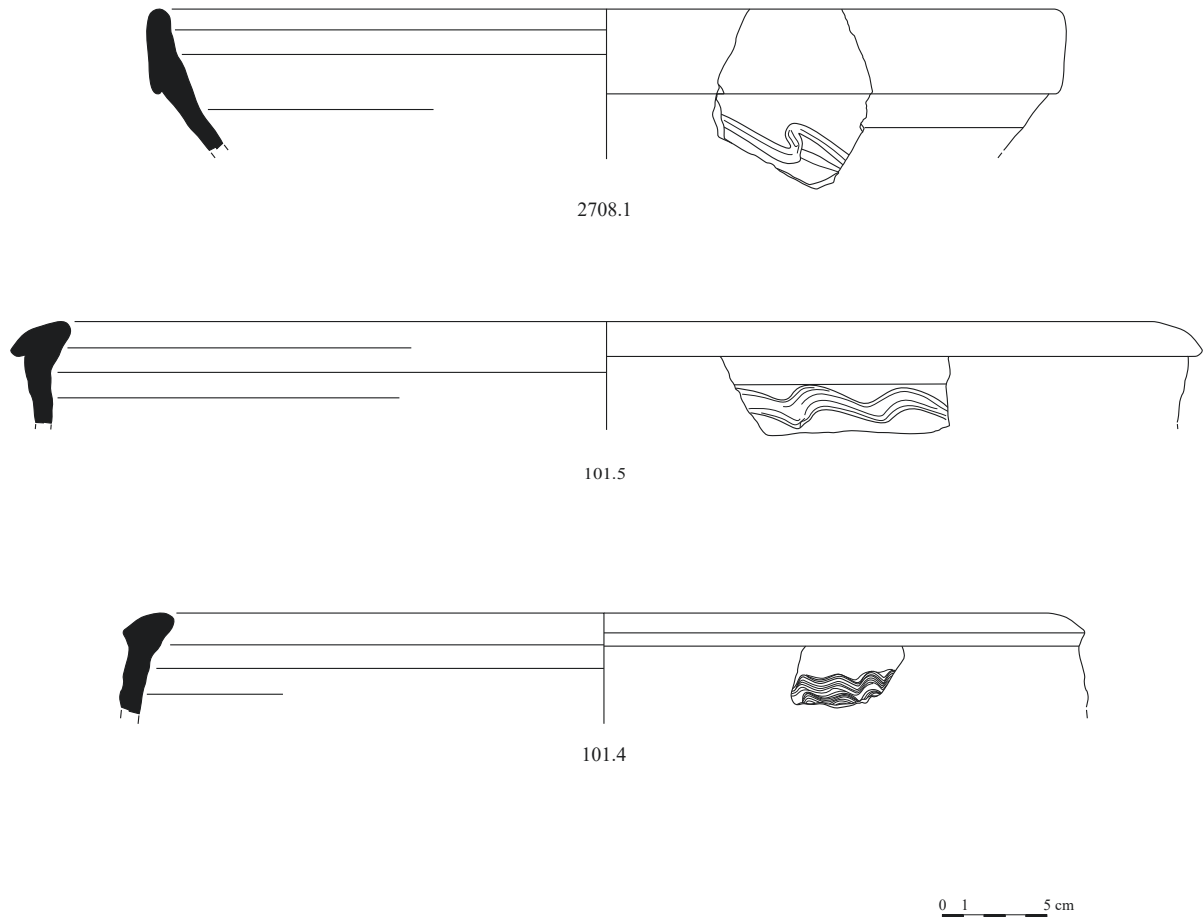


Fig. 7 Basins of Rachaya el-Fukhar production.

### *European porcelain*

The hard paste porcelain manufacturing appears in Europe in the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Factories opened all over Europe, and by the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries porcelain spread throughout Europe and beyond. In Beirut, the European porcelain arrive via the port of the city. The archives of Beirut's port illustrate the importance of the city as an international commercial center during this period. Amongst the merchant's imports, the port receives faience from England, Italy, France and Austria [Cuinet 1896: 68].

The European porcelain is represented in Beirut SFI.415 excavation. Among others, the "Transfer-Printed Decoration" category is presented with six rim fragments of plates (Fig. 8–537.2, 1201.7, 1805.1, 1805.2, 1805.4, 1805.5). They belong to a deep dish with ledge rim, decorated with floral, vegetal, and geometric patterns in blue or brown. This technique emerges around 1753 in many factories throughout England, imitating the Chinese blue and white porcelain [Savage, Newman 2000: 296]. This category can be dated to the Middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century [Vincenz (de) 2017b: 116].

Another category of English hard paste porcelain is unearthed at SFI.415 site. Known as the "Flow Blue" or "Band-and-Lines Decoration on the Rim", this porcelain was produced for the first time around 1820 in English factories, and also in Holland. The SFI.415 ceramics is comprised of ledge rim fragment of a deep dish (Fig. 9–1201.19), with a dark blue line painted on the rim. This category can be dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> -early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries [Vincenz (de) 2017b: 117].

The "Feather Edge Ware" category is represented in our material with four ledged rim fragments



**Fig. 8** “Transfer-Printed Decoration” porcelain.

of dishes (Fig. 9–601.1, 1201.4, 1301.8, 1301.9). This category is also named Shell Edge Ware. It was also produced in England, and had a molded border decoration. The edge was then colored in blue. The “Feather Edge Ware” can be dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century AD [Vincenz (de) 2017a: 27].

The “Grands dejeuners” is a category of hard paste porcelain, made in many European factories, notably French, English, Scottish and Holland, that flourished in the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> century and were exported widely [Vincenz (de) 2017b: 116–117]. In SFI.415, one body fragment (fig. 9–1201.21) is noticed. The exterior is decorated with a blueberry pattern in red and deep blue, and green for the leaves. These bowls, made for milk and coffee, were designed specifically for French breakfast, are usually a set with a saucer.

Finally, the “Mocha Ware” known as banded creamware, is a hard-paste porcelain produced in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century in England and later in France [Savage, Newman 2000: 36]. The sector SFI415 in Beirut yielded one complete shape bowl, and one body fragment with a ring base and hemispherical body (Fig. 9–407.8, 1301.5). The decoration consists of one horizontal large blue band, and three brown bands bordering the blue, one from each side from the exterior.

### ***Smoking elements***

Six smoking tobacco pipe fragments, all of oriental origin, have been discovered at SFI415 site (Fig. 10). They date from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century [Gosse 2001–2003: 120]. These tobacco pipes illustrate the evolution of the smoking element. Two types can be identified in our fragmentary material. The rounded bowl (1504.1), and the disk-based bowl (1901.1, 2201.1, Clg. 7, Clg. 9). In the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, tobacco pipes are introduced to the Ottoman Empire by English sailors and merchants [Simpson: 1999: 14]. This device was small, with a gray or white color [Robinson: 1985: 151]. The oldest pipes in our materiel that have a long stem and a small rounded bowl, (101.2), dates to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. In the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century appeared the larger red slip tobacco pipes. The tobacco pipes became very common in the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> century and are covered with a shiny, polished red slip on exterior [Hayes 1992: 391–395; Robinson 1985: 149–203].

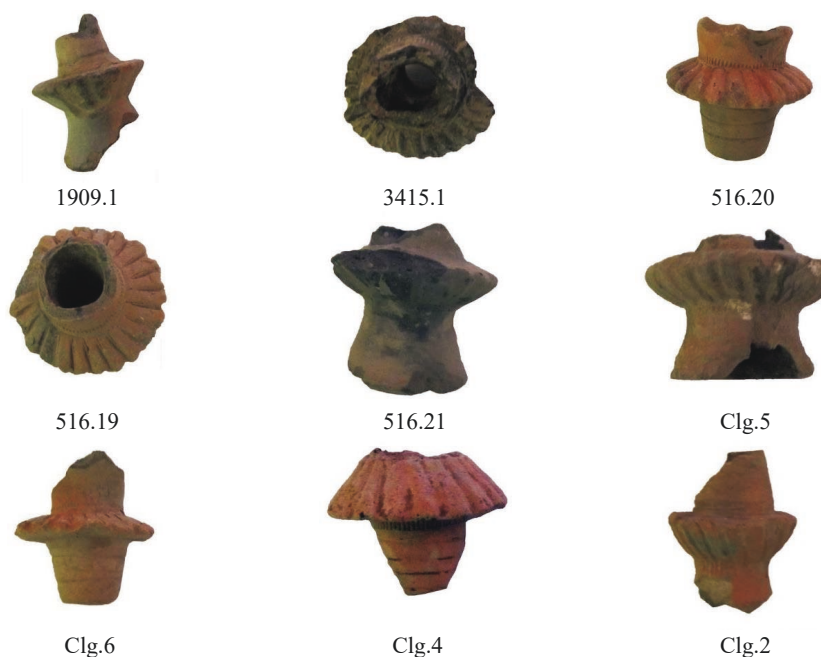


**Fig. 9** European porcelain: Flow Blue, Feather Edge Ware, Grands dejeuners, and Mocha Ware.



**Fig. 10** Smoking tobacco pipes.

Another smoking device was found at SFI.415 site; the water pipe or narghile (Fig. 11). The *narghile* have been invented in Persia [Simpson 1999: 15] or India [Bakla: 2007: 64] in the 17<sup>th</sup> century AD, but were hand-held. The shape of the narghile used to smoke a special kind of tobacco, *tombac*, differs from one region to another. Generally, the narghile consists of a water container, a stem with a ceramic head burner for tobacco, and a reed. The SFI.415 site revealed nine narghile burner head fragments. They are dated to the middle 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries AD [François 2012: 491, fig. 6: 17–19].



**Fig. 11** Narghile burner heads.

## Conclusion

The artifacts uncovered in Beirut, sector SFI.415, were found in the cleaning and in disturbed layers of the excavation, and dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods. These categories of ceramic material initiate a socio-economic reflection, not only of the site's daily life, but also for Beirut during the Medieval and post-medieval period.

The findings reveal that the people of this port city used local table and kitchen utensils, and smoking devices, alongside with regional (Cyprus, Syria, Turkey, and Greece), and as far away as Europe. This article reinforces the older publication that shows the ceramics unearthed from other sectors in Beirut are similar to those found on other archaeological sites in Lebanon, Cyprus, Syria, Palestine/Israel, Turkey, and Greece.

## Bibliography

- Amouric, H., Richez, F. and Vallauri, L.  
1999 *Vingt mille pots sous les mers, Le commerce de la céramique en Provence et Languedoc du X<sup>e</sup> au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle*, Catalogue d'exposition, 27 mai-28 novembre 1999, Musée d'Istres, Édisud, Aix-en-Provence.
- Arnaud, P., Llopis, É. and Bonifay, M.  
1996 "Bey 027 Rapport préliminaire", *BAAL* 1: 98–134.

- Altun, A., Akalın, Ş., Demirsar, B. and Yılmaz, H.  
1996 *Çanakkale Seramikleri/Çanakkale Ceramics*, Suna-İnan Kiraç Mediterranean Civilizations Research Institute, İstanbul.
- Aubert, C. and Nicolaïdès, A.  
1997 “Céramiques byzantines et four à barres médiéval de la place des Martyrs à Beyrouth”, in *La céramique médiévale en Méditerranée, Actes du VI<sup>e</sup> Congrès de l’AIECM 2, 13–18 novembre 1995*, Aix-en-Provence: 239–242.
- Avissar, M. and Stern, E.J.  
2005 *Pottery of the Crusader Ayyubid, and Mamluk Periods in Israel*, IAA Reports 26, Jerusalem, Israel Antiquities Authority.
- Blackman, M.J. and Redford, S.  
2005 “Neutron Activation Analysis of Medieval Ceramics from Kinet, Turkey, especially Port Saint-Symeon Ware”, *ANES* 42: 83–186.
- Bakla, E.  
2007 *Tophane Lüleciliği: Tophane Creativity of the Ottomans in Design and Joy of Life*, İstanbul (in Turkish).
- Cuinet, V.  
1896 *Syrie, Liban et Palestine. Géographie administrative, statistique, descriptive et raisonnée*. Fasc. 1, Paris : Ernest Leroux Éditeur.
- François, V.  
1994 “La céramique à glaçure à Malia : Productions médiévales italiennes et productions ottomans”, *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* 118: 375–387.  
2001–2002 “Production et consommation de vaisselle à Damas, à l’époque ottomane”, *Bulletin d’Études Orientales* LIII–LIV: 157–174.  
2012 “Objets du quotidien à Damas à l’époque ottomane”, *Bulletin d’Études Orientales* LXI: 475–506.
- François, V. and Ersoy, A.  
2011 “Fragments d’histoire : la vaisselle de terre dans une maison de Smyrne au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle”, *Buletin de Correspondance Hellénique* 135: 377–419.
- François, V., Nicolaïdès, A., Vallauri, L. and Waksman, S.Y.  
2003 “Premiers éléments pour une caractérisation de production des céramiques de Beyrouth entre domination franque et mamelouke”, in *Actes du VII<sup>e</sup> Congrès International sur la Céramique Médiévale en Méditerranée, Thessaloniki 11–16 octobre 1999*, Athènes: 325–340.
- Goren, Y.  
1997 “Excavation of the Courthouse Site at ‘Akko: Preliminary Petrographic Analyses of the Ceramic Assemblage”, *Atiquot* 31: 72–74.
- Gosse, Ph.  
2007 “Les pipes de la quarantaine ; Fouilles du port antique de Pomègues (Marseille)”, in P. Davey (ed.), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, XIX, British Archaeological Reports (International Series 1590), Oxford: 1–13.
- Hakimian, S. and Salamé-Sarkis, H.  
1988 “Céramiques médiévales trouvées dans une citerne à Tell ‘Arqa”, *Syria* 65: 1–52.
- Hayes, J.W.  
1992 *Excavations at Saraçhane, İstanbul, The Pottery, II*, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
- Homsy-Gottwalles, G.  
2009 *Recherches sur la céramique glaçurée de Beyrouth à la période médiévale (IX<sup>e</sup>-XV<sup>e</sup> siècle)*, thèse de doctorat, Université de Poitiers-France.  
2010 “Note sur les céramiques du couvent Notre-Dame de Balamand”, in N. Panayot *et al.*, *BAAL* 14: 413–435.  
2011 “La céramique glaçurée de Beyrouth aux X<sup>e</sup>-XIV<sup>e</sup> siècles : production et diffusion”, in N.M. el Cheikh and Sh. O’Sullivan (eds.), *Byzantium in Early Islamic Syria*, American University of Beirut, University of Balamand, Beirut: 171–189.

- 2016 “The Medieval and Ottoman Periods at Saydet el-Rih Anfeh (Lebanon): Ceramic Evidence”, *Berytus* LVI: 313–349.
- 2017 “Beyrouth post-médiévale. Étude de cas : la céramique”, in S. Bocharov, V. François and A. Sitdikov (eds.), *Glazed Pottery of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea Region, 10th – 18th Centuries*, volume 2, Stratum Publishing House, Archaeological Records of Eastern Europe (AREE), Kazan- Kishinev: 245–256.
- Masri, S.El.  
1997–1998 “Medieval Pottery from Beirut’s Downtown Excavations. The First Results”, *ARAM* 9–10: 103–119.
- Redford, S., Ikram, S., Parr, E.M. and Beach, T.  
2001 “Excavations at Medieval Kinet, Turkey: A Preliminary Report”, *Ancient Near Eastern Studies* 38: 58–138.
- Robinson, R.C.  
1985 “Tobacco Pipes of Corinth and of the Athenian Agora”, *Hesperia* 54/2: 149–203.
- Rousset, M.-O.  
1998 “Les céramiques récentes de la prospection du site de Tilbeshar”, *Anatolia Antiqua* 6: 173–182.
- Saghieh, M.  
1996 “Bey 001 & 004 Preliminary Report”, *BAAL* 1: 23–59.
- Salamé-Sarkis, H.  
1980 *Contribution à l’Histoire de Tripoli et de sa région à l’époque des croisades. Problèmes d’histoire, d’architecture et de céramique*, Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, Paris.
- Savage, G. and Newman, H.  
2000 *An Illustrated Dictionary of Ceramics*, London, Thames and Hudson.
- Simpson, St. J.  
1999 “Vice or Virtue? Early Reactions to the Spread of Tobacco in Arabia”, *Bulletin of the Society for Arabian Studies*, Society Lecture Reports 1999, (lecture given to the Society for Arabian Studies) 1st December 1999: 14–18.
- 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. and Tatcher, A.  
2009 “The Early Islamic, Crusader and Mamluk Pottery”, in N. Getzov, D. Avshalom-Gorni, Y. Gorin–Rosen, E.J. Stern, D. Syon and A. Tatcher, *Horbat ‘Uza. The 1991 Excavations II: The Late Periods*, IAA Reports 42, Jerusalem: 118–175.
- Thiriou, J.  
1995 “Les ateliers”, in *Le vert et le brun. De kairouan à Avignon, céramique du X<sup>e</sup> au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle*, Exposition du 17 novembre au 25 février 1996, Musée de Marseille-Réunion des Musées Nationaux, Avignon: 19–40.
- Tonghini, C.  
1998 *Qal’at Ja’abar Pottery. A Study of a Syrian Fortified Site of the Late 11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> Centuries*, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Vincenz, A. de  
2017a “Porcelain and Ceramic Vessels of the Ottoman Period from the Qishle in Jaffa, Israel”, in A. Burke, K. Strange Burke and M. Peilstöcker (eds.), *The History and Archaeology of Jaffa II: Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project*: 163–179.
- 2017b “Ottoman Pottery and Glass Bracelets from Yafo (Jaffa), Jerusalem Boulevard and Its Vicinity”, *Atiqot* 88: 115–129.
- von Wartburg, M.-L.  
1997 “Lemba Ware Reconsidered”, *RDAC*: 323–340.