

Ceramics from Khor Fakkan West Fort, Oman Gulf Coast in the UAE

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The location of Khor Fakkan fort

Forts in Khor Fakkan fort were built in two or three locations in Khor Fakkan *الكفروخ* city, located along the Gulf of Oman on the east coast of the United Arab Emirates. Two fortress sites remain, facing Khorfakkan bay, in the so-called old town. An Eastern fort (East fort) was located on a hill overlooking the bay, which we surveyed in 1994, and Sharjah Directorate of Antiquity excavated in 1995. We surveyed the fort again in 2001 (Sasaki 2005, 2008). It had three towers within a solid stone walled enclosure, and a residential building attached to the central tower. Surface collection of ceramics at this East fort provides evidence for dating from the 15th to 20th centuries. Iranian glazed ware from the 19th century to the 20th century is prolific.

After 1507, the Portuguese attacked wealthy Khorfakkan, killing a number people. The Portuguese built a fortress at Khorfakkan in 1622 according to 1635 records. The logbook of the Dutch vessel Meerkat for 1666 mentions this (so-called Portuguese) fort and another one, describing «Gorfacan» as a place on a small bay, with about 200 small houses built from date branches, near the beach. It refers to a triangular Portuguese fortress (West fort) in ruins on the northern side, and a fortress (East fort) in ruins on a hill on the Southern side, both without garrison or artillery.

The so-called Portuguese fort referred to, is on the West side of the old town, below several later fortification buildings and houses of the 20th century, beside a wadi and a farm, at 25° 20'21"N, 56° 22'22"E. We refer to this fort as Khor Fakkan West Fort, or West Fort. There is a possibility of three fortifications existing in the same location, though only two planar shapes can be confirmed. It is sometimes said three forts remains in Khor Fakkan, but Meerkat's other (southern coast) fortress and our East fort are one and the same. There are therefore two places where forts were located.

Excavations at Khor Fakkan Town Site

One of the parts of the old town, beside the East fort was surveyed by us in 1994. Excavation seasons were started in 2001, finishing in 2008 (Sasaki 2008). Red clay with stone walled houses were uncovered, and many ceramics, dated from the end of the 13th century to the beginning of 16th century, and from the 19th to 20th centuries were found in layers in our excavations. One of the periods of the town when it flourished, shown in layers with red clay with foundations of stone wall houses, could have been during the early half of the 15th, through to the early half of the 16th centuries, as evidenced from the excavated houses and ceramics. There seemed to be no red clay with stone walled houses during the 17th century. As described in the Meerkat log, small houses were then being built from date branches.

Excavations at Khor Fakkan West Fort, Including the so-called Portuguese Fort

The West fort was built on the beach, surrounded by a wadi, a farm and houses. A survey of the Portuguese fort was conducted at the beginning of the 21st century, and several narrow sounding trenches along the West fort walls were made by the Directorate of Heritage (now Sharjah Institute for Heritage - SIH). We were excavating the old town site at the time, and visited their site often to observe their excavations. With the 2011 excavation, they said they had exposed the so-called Portuguese fort. Ceramics finds were collected, all mixed-up by the first excavation team. Materials were collected and recorded stratigraphically within a grid system of 5m x 5m squares by a second team during 2014 and 2016 under SIH.

It was said that three forts were found to be laying one on top of one another. The earliest fort is the so-called Portuguese fort that had a triangular plan (Fig. 1). The middle fort is a rectangular structure and may have been

constructed during the latter half of 18th century. The latest fort is square in plan with a round tower and may have been built after the end of 19th century. The abandoned 20th century houses overlaying these forts were also excavated.

Excavation System, and Layers of Finds

We had no chance to see the collected findings from previous excavations before 2011 excavations at Khor Fakkan. We examined ceramics excavated during 2014 and 2016 by SIH in May 2017. These ceramics were stored in plastic bags and then in the 92 boxes. West fort: The number of plastic bags differs in each square as shown in Figure 2, according to the depth of digging, existence of walls, already dug or not, etc. The total number of plastic bags was 717. Those sherds were washed but were not individually numbered.

Most of those bags were with cards, on which the square number, context number, excavated date and initial of the excavator were recorded. There were bags without a card, or with 2 or 3 cards of different square numbers. Many plastic bags were already damaged, and we replaced these after checking the records on every card. The bags were then boxed according to square numbers and divided by context numbers within each box. Finally, 67 boxes were compiled, and stored at Khor Fakkan since June 2017.

Three years' excavations by SIH followed the British Museum Manual of 1994 with a grid of 13 x 13 squares, each of 5 x 5 square meters. Several hundreds of "masonry recording sheets" were made using this system over three years. One of the most important items of this recording system is the stratigraphic matrix. We checked each of the sheets and recognized that the stratigraphic sequence of the site is unclear because: 1. Context numbers were incorrectly assigned; 2. The stratigraphic matrix was not recorded; 3. No levels were recorded on the plans; 4. No section drawings were made; and 5. Interpretation and discussions were not recorded.

It is difficult to ascertain a find's stratigraphic history from the recording sheets. So, we had to start the excavated ceramics study without records of layers or levels. Relationships between the deposit layers and each fort, particularly relationships with the phase of the so-called

Portuguese fort, have not been recorded on the sheets.

Ceramics from the squares containing the so-called Portuguese fort walls were examined first. There are very few ceramics from the squares of so-called Portuguese fort, and they are not of the same period as this fort, which should be the early half of 17th century. Then, ceramics from the squares containing forts from later periods were examined. Combinations and types of ceramics are almost the same ones with our upper layers of Dibba Hisn and Sharjah Al Hisn avenue excavations, and many can be dated to the 19th and 20th centuries. There were very few ceramics of the 16th and 17th centuries, accounting for less than 1kg among 615.7kg for total weight of finds. Larger sized, or well preserved, shards of earthenware, Iranian and Omani glazed ceramics, Chinese, European and Japanese ceramics were also examined.

Excavated Ceramics

Table 1 shows the result of the study on the ceramics found during 2014-2016 excavations. Total weight of excavated ceramics is 615.7kg. Earthenware weights 556.9kg and it is 90.5% in all ceramics. Local (UAE/Oman) earthenware is 454.3kg and it becomes 73.8%, Iranian earthenware is 102.6kg and is 16.7%. Jars, vases, jugs and cooking pots are the most popular among earthenware. Basins with big black inclusion fabric and red painted small bowls follow next.

Glazed ceramics is 58.8kg and represent 9.5% of all ceramics.

Omani brown glazed ceramics is 27.7kg and represent 4.5%, mainly large bowls and small quantity of vases. Iranian glazed ceramics is 22.0kg and represent 3.6%, mainly bowls and a small quantity of vases. Pale blue glazed and painted with manganese black are 17.7kg, representing 0.029%, yellow glazed are 3kg representing 0.005%, green glazed ware is 1.2kg representing 0.002%.

Chinese porcelain, mainly blue-and-white dishes, small bowls and cups, are 5.8kg and represent 0.009%. European ceramics, mainly enameled dishes and bowls are 2.6kg and represent 0.004%. Japanese ceramics, mainly porcelain cups are 0.02kg and 0.00003%. The total weight of Chinese, European and Japanese ceramics are 8.4kg, representing

1.36% of the total ceramics weight. These were mainly made in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Some ceramics were produced in earlier periods. An Iron Age painted black shard of 0.022kg, represents 0.0004% among all the ceramic weight. An Iraqi blue-green glazed ware with applied decoration between the latter half of 8th and the early half of 9th century is 0.042kg, 0.0007%. A sherd of a 14th century Chinese Longquan green ware (celadon) bowl is 0.038kg, 0.0006%. A Fujian white ware bowl of the 14th century is 0.027kg, 0.0004%. Three shards of Myanmar celadon dishes of the 15th to 16th centuries are 0.125kg, 0.002%. 13 shards of the 15th and 16th centuries Iranian green glazed dishes on pink fabric are 0.326kg, 0.0005%. Two fragments of the 16th to 17th centuries of Iranian stone paste blue-and-white dishes and two pieces of small jar are together 0.05kg, 0.0008%. These ceramics, 0.683kg in total, represent 0.11% weight percentage of all ceramics.

Chinese blue-and-white dishes made in Jingdezhen, or Carrack ware of the early 17th century is 0.052kg, 0.00008%. A Chinese enamelware dish made in Zhangzhou of the early 17th century is 0.005kg, 0.000008%. These ceramics were made at the period when the Khor Fakkan Portuguese fort was active. The total weight of these is only 57g, representing 0.009% of all excavated ceramics. This is very low.

Ceramics between the 15th and 16th centuries are abundant in our excavation at the old town site in Khor Fakkan (ceramics weight shown in the reference). Very few ceramics of the early 17th century were found, both from the west fort and the old town. This shows the difficulty to determine the West Fort as being Portuguese, through the excavated and stored ceramics.

Further Studies Required for the Excavated Ceramics

There are few studies on the excavated ceramics during the 16th and 19th centuries in this region, though we have several excavated sites for the study, such as Khor Kalba, Khor Fakkan old town site, Dibba and Al Hisn Sharjah. We need more stratigraphic excavations, drawings of ceramics, chronology and provenance studies, especially for earthenware made in Iran, UAE and Oman. Local ceramics

studies are most important for the excavated ceramics. It is presently somewhat difficult to give precise dates and provenance to the excavated ceramics of Khor Fakkan West fort.

Other Finds

According to the object inventory sheets, coin, glass, bronze and other objects were excavated at the site, but we did not have the chance to see over those even though we searched the stores. Legible coins are mainly from the end of 19th to 20th centuries. One Portuguese coin was found at square 120/140-context number 004, from where the square so-called Portuguese fort wall stood. Unfortunately, we also could not find or see this.

Archaeological Assessment for the Dating of Khor Fakkan West Fort

One of the important ceramics relates to Portuguese fort is Chinese Jingdezhen Carrack ware, dated to the end of 16th and the beginning of the 17th century. Chinese Zjanzhou ware is also one of the recognizable ceramics of the first half of the 17th century. The 15th to 16th centuries Iranian green ware and some other Iranian wares are also useful for dating.

Comparison of ceramics from our excavated old town site and the so-called Portuguese fort area shows clear deference. Most of ceramics from so-called Portuguese fort area is later than our old town site.

There is a possibility that ceramics in the Portuguese period might have been dug before 2011 and we could not see them. We could not see any excavation records of levels and layers, and even a report of former excavations. It is unknown whether the excavated finds have still been kept. The triangular plan of the earliest fort is thought to be the Portuguese, built in 1622. But no excavated ceramics were recorded in relation to the Portuguese fort period. The early 17th century ceramics found during the 2014-2016 excavations are extremely rare. We could not locate or examine any of the ceramics before the 2011 excavations. Without enough supportive finds or records, it is difficult to say whether or not the lower West fort was in fact Portuguese.

Several people involved in local cultural heritage and history say the West fort is not Portuguese. The reason for this confusion is that material for assessment is missing and the excavation was not properly done. If a single section drawing had been made, some facts might be confirmed. The excavation site is preserved. The wall called triangular fort is now exposed on the surface gives cause for anxiety. It seems the mapping was based on aerial photographs, and an accurate survey of the fort plan is therefore now required.

Acknowledgements:

Mr. Peter Jackson, Architect Advisor in Sharjah Ruler's Office, who assisted with editing of the English text and locating references.

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- Table 1 Weight of major ceramics excavated from Khorfakkan West Fort, 2014-2016
- Figure 1 So-called Portuguese fort, by SIH
- Figure 2 Number of nylon bags from each square of West Fort, excavations 2014-2016.
- Figure 3 Khorfakkan west fort, east fort, old town and town wall of the 15th century
- Figure 4 Photo and line-drawing of Khorfakkan west fort by SIH
- Figure 5 Khorfakkan west fort, 2005. Ceramics scattered on surface.
- Figures 6-18 Ceramics found at west fort during 2014 and 2016
- Reference 1 Brief descriptions of Medieval Khorfakkan, excluding archaeological data
- Reference 2 Excavated Ceramics Weight from Khorfakkan Town site

Reference 1 (Brief descriptions of Medieval Khorfakkan, excluding archaeological data)

1506-1508, Portuguese Duarte Barbosa cut off Arab trade with India by building a fortress on the island of Socotra.

Published 1565, Portuguese Duarte Barbosa describes Khorfakkan “as a village with gardens and farms in plenty” . (“The Book of Duarte Barbosa 1565” , Edited by Dr Sultan bin Muhammad Al Qasimi, 2017, Al Qassimi Publications, Sharjah)

1507, Portuguese Alfonso de Albuquerque arrived at Khorfakkan and recorded the following (“Commentaries on the Life of the Great Alfonso d’ Albuquerque” by his son Brás Afonso de Albuquerque from Wikipedia). “Qrfacao is a large town of the kingdom of Ormuz, and contains very good houses, it is very strong on the land side, and the reason of it is this, that it was more fearful of being attacked by land than by sea. Many worthy merchants of Guzarat lived there. The town lies at the foot of a very high mountain, and on the land side, it has a very strong wall, which is carried along to the sea. There are two islands within the harbor which improve it very much. In the interior are many estates with good houses, many orange trees, lemon trees, zamboa trees (citrus), fig trees, palms, and all sorts of vegetables, and many water pools, which they use for irrigation; in the fields there are many maize fields. There were also many fishing barks, and many nets, all of which were burnt; in the town there were also large stables for horses, for this port exports many horses to India. The country has a temperate climate and fine air.”

“Citizens of Khorfakkan refused to submit to the Portuguese voluntarily, but paraded on the beach and on the town walls against them. Albuquerque attacked, killing hundreds of men. Those captured were taken to work on the ships, all those too old to work had their ears and noses cut off. Women and children were taken as slaves, and the entire town was then torched so not a single building remained.”

1580, Venetian jeweler Gasparo Balbi noted Chorff in a list of places where pearls are found. (“Viaggio dell’ Indie Orientali” Gasparo Balbi 1580), (Slot, p.37)

1622, Portuguese Gaspar Leite built a fort at Khorfakkan,

recorded by Pedro de Resende in 1635. (Descrições das Fortalezas de India Oriental (National Library of Lisbon) p.142)

1622, Hormuz fell to a combined Persian-British force. Persians seized Khorfakkan.

1623, Persian forces retired to the fortress of Khorfakkan and etc. (Slot, p.127) Portuguese Ruy Freire de Anstrade opened customs office in Khorfakkan. (Slot, p.128)

1632, Persian navy under the control of Omani Sheikh invaded Khorfakkan. Shortly after, the Portuguese were displaced by an Arab force under Nasir ibn Murshid. (Slot, p.137-8)

Between 1632 and 1650, Portuguese lost their fortresses in the Lower Gulf and in the Gulf of Oman. The Portuguese occupation at Khorfakkan lasted until 1650. (Slot, p.47, p.64)

1650, Portuguese signed peace treaty with Oman and finally withdrew from Muscat. (Slot, p.65)

1666, Dutch ship Meerkat recorded that this fort and another being in ruins at Gorfacan. People live off the products of the valley with no possibility of trade. (Slot, p.178)

1737, Persians again invaded here, with the help of the Dutch, during their intervention in the Omani civil war. Troops were carried over to Julfar and Khorfakkan. (Slot, p.295)

After 1743, the war had lasted 6 years, and Nadir Shah’ s empire was weakened. (Slot, p.313)

1756, the entire Musandam peninsula belonged to the Shaikh of the Qawasim. (Slot, p.43)

1765, German traveler Carsten Niebuhr noted Chor Fakkan was a part of the territory of Sêr under the Al Qawasim sheikh. (Niebuhr “Beschreibung von Arabien” 1772 p.307)

Main bibliography for “reference 1” is from a study of Slot, B.J. “Arabs of the Gulf 1602-1784” second edition 1995, Leidshendam.

Reference 2 (Excavated Ceramics Weight from Khor Fakkan Town Site)

Some data for the weight of excavated ceramics at Khor Fakkan town site during 2001 and 2008 is as follows (Sasaki

2005, 2007):

Ceramic weight excavated from Level 2, in the third seasons, 2004-2005: Most belong to the 15th and 16th centuries. Earthenware 71.514kg; Myanmar green ware 0.838kg; Chinese blue and white 0.097kg, green ware 0.479kg; Iranian green glazed ware with pink fabric 3.60kg, opaque white ware 1.311kg, green glazed ware underglaze painted brown with pink fabric 0.12kg, grey green glazed ware 0.122kg, pale green glazed ware 0.068kg, green glazed ware 0.03kg, yellow glazed ware underglaze painted brown 0.038kg, manganese black glazed ware with pink fabric 0.09kg, green and purple glazed ware 0.03kg: stone-paste blue and white 0.0073kg, stone-paste green glazed ware underglaze painted black 0.01kg; Omani brown glazed ware 0.805kg.

Ceramic weight excavated from the stone floor, layer of Level 2, above House 1: (1) Earthenware; yellow fabric mainly vases 3.86kg, red coarse fabric cooking pot 1.55kg, red coarse fabric jar/vase 0.82kg, red coarse fabric painted red on white slip mainly vases and bowls 0.41kg, red coarse fabric cooking pot lids 0.22kg, pink/gray fabric thin body with padded jar 0.02kg. Chinese green ware 0.05kg, Myanmar green ware 0.01kg. Iranian green glazed ware with pink fabric 0.80kg, opaque white glazed ware underglaze painted black with yellow and pink fabric 0.56kg, opaque white glazed ware underglaze painted green 0.01kg, green glazed ware underglaze painted white with pink fabric 0.05kg, transparent glazed ware underglaze painted black with red and yellow fabric 0.09kg, the other glazed ware 0.02kg. Omani brown glazed ware with pink/gray fabric 0.11kg. (2): One day excavation. Earthenware 6.95kg. (3) One day excavation. Earthenware 6.15kg, glazed ware 0.36kg, 94.5% and 5.5% respectively. Glazed ware divided into Myanmar green ware 0.09kg (25 %), Chinese green ware 0.05kg (14 %), and Islamic glazed ware 0.22kg (61 %). Islamic glazed ware divided into Iranian green glazed ware 0.06kg (17 %), Omani brown glazed ware 0.05kg (14%), and the other glazed ware 0.11kg (31%).

Ceramic weight excavated from grey layer of Level 3:

Earthenware 230.955kg. Chinese green ware 0.741kg, blue and white 0.18kg, white ware 0.01kg. Myanmar green ware 1.26kg, opaque white glazed ware 0.02kg. Thai green ware 0.62kg. Vietnamese ash glazed ware 0.02kg. Iranian green glazed ware with pink fabric 9.357kg, opaque white glazed ware underglaze painted black or blue 4.256kg, transparent glazed ware underglaze painted white 0.148kg, transparent glazed ware with red fabric 0.93kg, stone-paste transparent glazed ware underglaze painted black or green or cobalt blue 0.312kg, purple glazed ware 0.4kg, the other glazed ware 1.79kg. Omani brown glazed ware 1.594kg, grey glazed ware 0.147kg.

Ceramic weight excavated from red layer of Level 3:

Earthenware 20.20kg. Ceramic weight excavated from outside of House 1, or red, grey sand and sand layers outside walls of House 1. Earthenware 23.55kg. Ceramic weight excavated red deposit inside House 1. Earthenware 35.34kg.

Ceramic weight excavated from grey layers of Level 3, in the fourth seasons, 2005-2006:

Most of ceramics are dated to the 15th century: Earthenware 363.23kg (92.0%), and glazed ware 31.72kg. Chinese ceramics 2.07kg (0.5%), South-East Asian ceramics (Thai and Myanmar) 0.96kg (0.2%), Islamic ware (Yemen, Iran, Central Asia) 28.69kg (7.3%) all in glazed ware. Glazed ware divided into Islamic ware 90.4%, Chinese ceramics 6.5% and South-east Asian ceramics 3.0%. Chinese and South-east Asian ceramics represent 9.6% in all glazed ware. Iranian green glazed ware with red/pink fabric 13.130kg, Opaque glazed ware 6.540kg, pale blue-green glazed ware with pink fabric, including a few of yellow fabric, 3.230kg (including grey-green glazed ware, pale green glazed ware, green glazed ware with yellow/pink fabric, green glazed ware underglaze painted brown with pink fabric). Iranian blue/green glazed ware 0.01kg, yellow glazed ware underglaze painted brown with pink fabric 0.19kg, yellow glazed ware underglaze incised with pink fabric 0.01kg, manganese black glazed ware with pink fabric 0.04kg, green and purple glazed ware 0.0?kg, stone-

paste glazed ware 0.710kg (including opaque glazed ware, blue glazed ware, blue and white, transparent glazed ware painted blue and black, pale blue glazed ware underglaze painted black, blue glazed ware underglaze painted black). Omani brown glazed ware 3.680kg, black glazed ware 1.15kg.

Pit 25: Myanmar green ware 0.208kg. Thai green ware 0.004kg. Iranian green glazed ware with red/pink fabric 0.039kg, opaque glazed ware 0.009kg, pale blue-green glazed ware with yellow fabric 0.027kg, stone-paste opaque glazed ware 0.001kg. Omani brown glazed ware bowl 0.005kg. Earthenware yellow fabric mainly vase 0.074kg, pink fabric mainly vase 0.378kg, red coarse fabric cooking pot 0.415kg, red coarse fabric jar/vase 0.0?kg, red coarse fabric painted red on white slip vase and bowl 0.030kg, red coarse fabric cooking pot lid 0.0?kg. Earthenware jar with pink/grey fabric, thin body and padded surface 0.005kg.

Pit 30: Iranian green glazed ware with red/pink fabric 0.027kg, opaque glazed ware 0.010kg, pale blue-green glazed ware with yellow fabric 0.147kg, stone-paste blue glazed ware 0.073kg. Earthenware yellow fabric mainly vase 0.029kg, pink fabric mainly vase 0.072kg, red coarse fabric cooking pot 0.229kg, red coarse fabric jar/vase 0.231kg.

オマーン湾岸コールファッカン西砦出土の陶磁器

佐々木達夫・佐々木花江

コールファッカン砦の位置

コールファッカンにはアラブ首長国連邦東海岸のオマーン湾岸に位置している。コールファッカン砦はコールファッカン市内の2か所ないし3か所に建てられたようである。2つの砦が古町地域のコールファッカン湾に面して残っている。東側の砦（東砦）は湾を見下ろす丘上に位置する。我々は1994年にその砦を調査し、シャルジャ考古局は1995年に発掘を実施した。我々は2001年に再調査を行い、砦全体を測量した(Sasaki 2005, 2008)。強固な石囲い壁で防御された砦内に3基の塔があり、中央塔には居住用建物が付帯していた。東砦の表面で採集品された陶磁器の生産年代は15世紀から20世紀であり、19世紀から20世紀のイラン淡青釉彩画陶器が目立った。

1507年以降、ポルトガルは裕福な町コールファッカンを襲い、人々を殺した。1635年の記録では、1622年にポルトガルが砦を建設した。Meerkatはオランダ船航海日誌に以下のことを記す。別砦は1666年に廃虚であった。この砦（今言われるポルトガル砦・私の言う西砦）と別砦（私の言う東砦）は小さな湾のあるGorfacanにあり、海岸近くに200軒ほどのナツメヤシ枝葉造りの小さな家がある。北側の廃虚の三角形ポルトガル砦（西砦）と南側の丘上の廃虚砦（東砦）には共に守備隊または砲兵がいない。

ポルトガル砦と呼ばれる西砦は古町の西側に位置し、後の時代のいくつかの砦建物と20世紀家々の下にある。その地点はワディと農園に接し、25° 20'21"N, 56° 22'22"Eである。我々はこの砦をコールファッカン西砦（西砦）と呼ぶ。3基ないし4基の砦が重なるようであるが、平面形が確認できるのは2基のみである。

コールファッカンには3か所の砦があったとも言われるが、Meerkatの記すコールファッカン南側砦は我々の言う東砦と同じであり、砦のあった地点は2か所と

なる。

コールファッカン古町の発掘

我々は東砦側の古町地域を1994年に調査し、その地域の一部を2001年に発掘開始し、2008年に発掘終了した(Sasaki 2008)。赤色土・石積壁の家が発見され、大量の陶磁器が層位的に出土した。その陶磁器の年代は13世紀末から16世紀初めと、19世紀から20世紀である。発掘した家々と陶磁器から見れば、赤色土・石積壁の家々が建つ町がもっとも栄えた時代は15世紀前半から16世紀前半である。17世紀になると、赤色土・石積壁の家は建っていないと推測できる。Meerkatがオランダ船航海日誌に記したように、小さなナツメヤシ枝葉家のみだったのだろう。

コールファッカン西砦の発掘

いわゆるポルトガル砦を含むコールファッカン西砦は海岸に建っている。周辺にはワディ、農園、家々がある。ポルトガル砦の調査は21世紀初めにシャルジャ文化遺産部局によって行われ、いくつかの狭い探査トレンチが西砦壁に沿って掘られた。近くの遺跡を発掘中であった我々は、たびたびその発掘を見学に行った。2011年になって、彼らはいわゆるポルトガル砦をそこで発見したと言った。最初の発掘チームは出土陶磁器をすべて一緒にして収集したらしい。次の発掘チームは2014年から2016年にかけて発掘し、出土陶磁器は5m四方グリッドを設定して層位的に収集し記録したと言われている。

3基の砦を上下に重なって発見したようで、そのような平面図が作成された。最初に造られた砦は三角形平面のいわゆるポルトガル砦である。2番目の砦は方形平面でおそらく18世紀後半以降に建てられたと推定できり。最後に造られた砦は方形平面で円形塔があり、19世紀末以降の建造であろう。これらの砦の上

に重なる 20 世紀に廃棄された家々も発掘された。

発掘システムと出土品の層位

コールファッカン西砦の発掘で収集された出土品のうち、2011 年より前の発掘の出土品を見る機会はいわゆる我々に無かった。2017 年 5 月、我々は 2014 年から 2016 年に発掘された陶磁器を調査した。2014 年から 2016 年の西砦発掘で収集された陶磁器は、プラスチック袋に入れられ、92 箱内に納められていた。図 2 に示したように、プラスチック袋の数は各グリッドで異なり、それは発掘の深さ、壁の有無、既に掘られた場所かどうか、などに因るものである。プラスチック袋の全体数は 717 袋であった。出土破片は洗われていたが、個々に注記は無かった。

多くの袋内にグリッド番号、コンテキスト番号、発掘日、発掘者名が記録されたカードがあった。カードの無い袋、異なるグリッド番号が記された 2～3 のカードがある袋もあった。多くのプラスチック袋は既に痛み、各カードの記録を点検した後に新しい袋に入れ替えた。グリッド番号によって分類し、コンテキスト番号によって袋を各箱に分けて入れた。最終的に出土陶磁器は 67 箱となり、2017 年 6 月にコールファッカン倉庫にそれを保管した。

文化遺産部門が実施した 3 年間の発掘は、英国博物館 1994 年マニュアルに従い、13 × 13 個の 5 m × 5 m グリッドを設定している。3 年間にわたってこのシステムを使用し、数百枚の石積家記録シートが作られた。この記録システムの最も重要な項目の 1 つは、層位的マトリックスである。我々は各シートを点検し、遺跡の層位の順序が不明であることを認識した。その理由は次のようである。1. コンテキスト番号を適切に割り振っていない。2. 層位マトリックスを記録していない。3. 平面図にレベルを記載していない。4. セクション図がない。5. 解釈と議論を記録していない。記録シートから出土品の層位を知ることは難しい。そのため、出土陶磁器研究は層位やレベルの記録無で始めることになった。堆積層位と各砦の関係、とくにいわゆるポルトガル砦時代の層位との関係は、シートに記録されていない。

いわゆるポルトガル砦の壁が含まれるグリッド出土の陶磁器を始めに調査した。いわゆるポルトガル砦のあるグリッドから出土した陶磁器はきわめて少なく、

その陶磁器は 17 世紀前半のはずの砦と同じ時代ではなかった。次いで後時代の砦が含まれるグリッド出土の陶磁器を調査した。陶磁器の組み合わせと型式は、我々が発掘したディバヤシャルジャ・アル・ヒッサン通り発掘の上層出土品とほぼ同じであり、多くの陶磁器は 19 世紀から 20 世紀の年代であった。16 世紀や 17 世紀の陶磁器はきわめて少なく、それは 615.7kg の出土陶磁器全体量のなかの 1 kg 以下であった。大きな破片や保存状態の良い土器、イランやオマーンの施釉陶器、中国、ヨーロッパ、日本の陶磁器も併せて調査した。

出土した陶磁器

表 1 は、2014 年から 2016 年に発掘された陶磁器の研究結果を示している。発掘された陶磁器全量の重さは 615.7kg である。土器の重さは 556.9kg で、全体の 90.5% を占めている。地元(アラブ首長国連邦/オマーン)土器は 454.3kg で、全体の 73.8% となる。イラン土器は 102.6kg で、全体の 16.7% である。土器の中では壺、瓶、水注、クッキングポット(土鍋/壺)が一般的な製品である。大きな黒粒がある素地の盆と赤色彩小碗がその次となる。

施釉陶磁器は 58.8kg で、出土陶磁器全体の 9.5% である。

オマーン褐釉陶器は 27.7kg で、4.5% を占め、鉢が主で、瓶が少量である。イラン施釉陶器は 22.0kg で、3.6% を占め、碗が主で、瓶が少量である。淡青釉マンガン黒彩陶器は 17.7kg で 0.029%、黄釉陶器は 3kg で 0.005%、緑釉陶器は 1.2kg で 0.002% である。中国陶磁器は主に青花(染付)の盤と小碗、カップで 5.8kg、0.009% である。ヨーロッパ陶器は主に色絵の皿と碗で 2.6kg、0.004% である。日本陶磁器は磁器カップが主で 0.02kg、0.00003% である。中国、ヨーロッパ、日本の合計は 8.4kg、1.36% である。これらは主に 19 世紀と 20 世紀の製品である。

古い時代に作られた陶磁器もいくつかある。鉄器時代黒彩土器は 0.022kg ですべての出土陶磁器の 0.0004% である。8 世紀後半から 9 世紀前半のイラク青緑釉貼付文陶器は 0.042kg で 0.00007% である。14 世紀中国竜泉窯青磁碗は 0.038kg で 0.00006% である。14 世紀福建省白磁碗は 0.027kg で 0.00004% である。15～16 世紀のミャンマー青磁片 3 片は 0.125kg、

0.002%である。15～16世紀のイラン緑釉陶器ピンク素地盤13点は0.326kgで0.0005%である。

17世紀前半の中国景德鎮青花盤のカラック磁器は0.052kgで0.00008%である。17世紀前半の中国漳州窯色絵盤は0.005kgで0.000008%である。これらの陶磁器は、コールファッカンポルトガル砦が活動していた時代に生産されたが、その全重量は57gに過ぎず、発掘された陶磁器の0.009%を占めるに過ぎない。この数字はあまりに小さい。

コールファッカン古町の我々の発掘では、15世紀から16世紀の陶磁器が大量に出土している。その陶磁器の重さを比較参考に掲載した。17世紀前半の陶磁器は西砦と古町の両方ともほとんど出土していない。発掘されて保管された陶磁器からは、西砦がポルトガル砦であると決定することは困難である。

出土陶磁器の課題

当該地域で我々はコールカルバ、コールファッカン古町、ディバ、シャルジャのアル・ヒッサンで16世紀から19世紀にかけての遺跡発掘を行っているが、出土陶磁器の研究は少ない。さらに多くの層位的発掘、陶磁器の図化、編年、産地研究が、とくにイラン、アラブ首長国連邦、オマーンで造られた土器に関しては必要である。出土陶磁器研究には、地元土器の研究がもっとも重要となる。コールファッカン西砦から出土した陶磁器の年代や産地を知ることは、現状では難しいことである。

陶磁器以外の出土品

出土品登録シートに寄れば、コイン、ガラス、青銅器、その他の器物が遺跡から発掘されている。しかし、倉庫を探したが、それらの器物を発見することは出来なかった。文字が読めるコインは主に19世紀末から20世紀であった。ポルトガルのコイン1枚がグリッド120/140、コンテキスト番号004として発見されたが、そのグリッドにはいわゆるポルトガル砦の壁が建っている。

コールファッカン西砦の年代に関する考古学評価

ポルトガル砦に関連する重要な陶磁器の1つが、16世紀末から17世紀初めに作られた中国景德鎮窯青花カラック磁器である。中国漳州窯陶磁器も17世紀前

半の年代として認識しやすい陶磁器の1つである。15世紀から16世紀のイラン緑釉陶器やその他のイラン陶器も、年代推定に有用である。

我々が発掘した古町出土陶磁器といゆるポルトガル砦出土陶磁器を比較すると、そこには明らかな違いがある。いわゆるポルトガル砦地区で発見されたほとんどの陶磁器は、古町遺跡出土陶磁器よりも遅い時代のものである。

ポルトガル時代の陶磁器は2011年以前に発掘されたかも知れず、我々はその出土品を見る事が出来ないという可能性もある。2011年以前の発掘に関しては、レベルや層位などの記録、さらに発掘報告さえも残されていない。出土品がまだ保管されているかどうか不明である。

三角形平面の初期砦は1622年に建てられたポルトガル砦と推定されている。しかし、ポルトガル砦時代との関連性は、どの発掘された陶磁器にも記録されていない。2014年から2016年の発掘で出土した17世紀前半の陶磁器はきわめて少ない。2011年以前の発掘で出土した陶磁器を我々は見ることが出来ない。十分に支持的な出土品や記録が無いので、西砦下層が実際にポルトガル砦であったかどうかは言い難い。

あれはポルトガル砦では無いと言う地元の文化財や歴史の関係者がいる。判定材料が欠けている理由は、適切な発掘が行われなかったことである。1本のセクション図が作成されていれば、解決した事実もあったと思われる。発掘現場は保存されている。三角形平面砦と言われる壁が上面に露出しており、西砦平面図は航空写真から図化したと推定される。平面図の再作成が期待される。

表1 コールファッカン西砦2014～2016年発掘の主要陶磁器重量

図1 ポルトガル砦(西砦)平面写真

図2 西砦2014～2016年発掘各グリッド出土のナイロン袋数

図3 コールファッカン西砦、東砦、古町、15世紀町壁

図4 コールファッカン西砦の平面写真と平面図

図5 コールファッカン西砦の塔と周辺採集陶磁器、2005年撮影

図6～18 コールファッカン西砦2014～2016年出土

陶磁器

参考資料 1 (中世コールファッカンの叙述抜粋)

参考資料 2 (コールファッカンの古町出土陶磁器重量)

(謝辞、参考文献は英文テキストのみに記した)

参考資料 1 (中世コールファッカンの叙述抜粋)

1506 ~ 1508 年、ポルトガル人 Duarte Barbosa はソコトラ島に砦を築き、アラブとインドの貿易を断つ。

1565 年刊行手記本、ポルトガル Duarte Barbosa はコールファッカンの周辺に庭や農園が多い村と記す。("The Book of Duarte Barbosa 1565", Edited by Dr Sultan bin Muhammad Al Qasimi, 2017, Al Qassimi Publications, Sharjah)

1507 年、ポルトガル人 Alfonso de Albuquerque がコールファッカンの来航、息子が後に以下を記す ("Commentaries on the Life of the Great Alfonso de Albuquerque" by his son Brás Afonso de Albuquerque from Wikipedia)。"「コールファッカンはホルムズ王国の大きな町で、良い家々がある。海側より陸側から攻撃される恐れがあるので、陸側は非常に強固である。素晴らしいグジャラート商人達が住む。高い山の裾に町があり、陸側には強固な壁があり、海に延びる。湾内にある 2 つの島は港の価値を高めている。町内には立派な家々、オレンジ木、レモン木、サンボア木 (柑橘類)、イチジク木、ナツメヤシ木、様々な野菜、灌漑用の多数の水溜、トウモロコシ畑がある。釣り樹皮 (漁船か) や漁網多く、すべて焼かれた。町内には大厩舎があり、馬を多数インドへ輸出する。温暖な気候で空気が良い。"「コールファッカンの人々はポルトガルへ服従を拒み、砂浜と町壁上をポルトガルに反抗して練り歩いた。Albuquerque は攻撃し、何百人もの男を殺し、捕らえた人々を船で働かせるために連れ去った。働くには年老いた人々は耳と鼻を切り取られ、女と子供を奴隷として連れ去った。町全体に火をつけ、1軒の家も残らない。」

1580 年、ベニス宝石商 Gasparo Balbi は真珠が発見される場所のリストに Chorf と記す。("Viaggio dell' Indie Orientali" Gasparo Balbi 1580), (Slot, p.37)

1622 年、ペルシアはコールファッカンを捕る。ホルムズはペルシア・イギリス合同軍に敗れる。1622 年、ポルトガル Gaspar Leite がコールファッカンの砦を建設、1635 年に Pedro de Resende が記録する。(Descrições

das Fortalezas de India Oriental (National Library of Lisbon) p.142)

1623 年、オマーンシェイク支配下のペルシア海軍がコールファッカンの侵攻 (Slot, p.127)。すぐ後に Nasir ibn Murshid 支配下のアラブ軍によってポルトガルは追われた。ポルトガル人 Ruy Freire de Anstrade はコールファッカンの税関を建設。(Slot, p.128)

1632 年から 1650 年、ペルシア湾東部とオマーン湾で、ポルトガルは砦を失った。ポルトガルがコールファッカンの砦を失ったのは 1650 年。(Slot, p.47, p.64)

1650 年、ポルトガルはオマーンと平和条約を締結し、マスカットから撤退。(Slot, p.65)

1666 年、オランダの Meerkat は Gorfacan のポルトガル砦と他の砦が廃虚と記す。人々は谷の生産物で暮らし、貿易した可能性は無い。(Slot, p.178)

1737 年、オマーン市民戦争中にオランダ支援でペルシア人がコールファッカンの再侵攻。軍隊はジュルファールとコールファッカンの移動。(Slot, p.295)

1743 年以降、戦争は 6 年続き、Nadir Shah の帝国は弱体化した。(Slot, p.313)

1756 年、ムサンダム半島全体が Qawasim 家の所属となった。(Slot, p.43)

1765 年、ドイツ人 Carsten Niebuhr はコールファッカンの Al Qasimi に属すと記す。(Niebuhr "Beschreibung von Arabien" 1772 p.307)

参考資料 1 の主要部分は SLOT, B.J. の研究成果 ("Arabs of the Gulf 1602-1784" 1995, 第 2 版, ライツヘンダム) に依る。

参考資料 2 (コールファッカンの古町出土陶磁器重量)

2001 年から 2008 年のコールファッカンの古町遺跡発掘で出土した陶磁器の重さに関するいくつかのデータを以下に記す (Sasaki 2005, 2007)。

2004 ~ 2005 年第 3 次発掘レベル 2 出土陶磁器重量。

15 ~ 16 世紀の製品が主。土器 71.514kg。ミャンマー青磁 0.838kg。中国青花 0.097kg、中国青磁 0.479kg。イラン陶器は緑釉陶器ピンク素地 3.60kg、白濁釉陶器 1.311kg、緑釉陶器釉下褐彩ピンク素地 0.12kg、灰緑釉陶器 0.122kg、淡緑釉陶器 0.068kg、緑釉陶器 0.03kg、黄釉陶器釉下褐彩 0.038kg、マンガン黒釉陶器ピンク素地 0.09kg、緑紫釉陶器 0.03kg、白釉青彩陶器珪石素地 0.0073kg、緑釉陶器釉下黒彩珪石素地 0.01kg。オマー

ン褐釉陶器 0.805kg。

ハウス 1 上のレベル 2 石床面出土陶磁器重量 (1)。土器黄色素地、主に瓶 3.86kg。土器赤色粗い素地クッキングポット 1.55kg。土器赤色粗い素地/瓶 0.82kg。土器赤色粗い素地白スリップ上赤彩、主に瓶と碗 0.41kg。土器赤色粗い素地クッキングポット蓋 0.22kg。ピンク/灰色素地、薄胎 padded 壺 0.02kg。中国青磁 0.05kg。ミャンマー青磁 0.01kg。イランの緑釉陶器ピンク素地 0.80kg、白濁釉陶器釉下黒彩黄色/ピンク素地 0.56kg、白濁釉陶器釉下緑彩 0.01kg、緑釉陶器釉下白彩ピンク素地 0.05kg、透明釉陶器釉下黒彩赤色/黄色素地 0.09kg、その他のイラン施釉陶器 0.02kg。オマーン褐釉陶器ピンク/灰色素地 0.11kg。

ハウス 1 上のレベル 2 石床面出土陶磁器重量 (2)。1 日の発掘量。土器 6.95kg。

ハウス 1 上のレベル 2 石床面出土陶磁器重量 (3)。1 日の発掘量。土器 6.15kg で 94.5%、施釉陶器 0.36kg で 5.5%。施釉陶器は、ミャンマー青磁 0.09kg (25%)、中国青磁 0.05kg (14%)、イスラーム施釉陶器 0.22kg (61%)。イスラーム施釉陶器は、イラン緑釉陶器 0.06kg (17%)、オマーン褐釉陶器 0.05kg (14%)、その他施釉陶器 0.11kg (31%)。

レベル 3 灰色層出土陶磁器重量。土器 230.955kg。中国青磁 0.741kg、青花 0.18kg、白磁 0.01kg。ミャンマー青磁 1.26kg、白濁釉陶器 0.02kg。タイ青磁 0.62kg。ベトナム灰釉陶器 0.02kg。イラン緑釉陶器ピンク素地 9.357kg、白濁釉陶器釉下黒/青彩 4.256kg、透明釉陶器釉下白彩 0.148kg、透明釉陶器赤色素地 0.93kg、透明釉陶器釉下黒/青/藍彩硅石素地 0.312kg、紫釉陶器 0.4kg、その他のイラン施釉陶器 1.79kg。オマーン褐釉陶器 1.594kg、灰色釉陶器 0.147kg。

レベル 3 赤色層出土土器重量、20.20kg。ハウス 1 外の赤色、灰色砂、砂層出土土器重量。23.55kg。ハウス 1 内の赤色堆積土出土土器、35.34kg。

2005～2006 年第 4 次発掘レベル 3 灰色層出土陶磁器重量。15 世紀の陶磁器が大部分を占める。土器 363.23kg で 92.0%。施釉陶磁器 31.72kg。施釉陶磁器は、中国陶磁器 2.07kg で 0.5%、東南アジア陶磁器 (タイとミャンマー) 0.96kg で 0.2%、イスラーム陶器 (イエメン、イラン、中央アジア) 28.69kg で 7.3%。施釉陶磁器のみで割合をみると、イスラーム陶器 90.4%、中国陶磁器 6.5%、東南アジア陶磁器 3.0%となり、中

国陶磁器と東南アジア陶磁器を合わせると施釉陶磁器全体の 9.6%となる。イランの緑釉陶器赤/ピンク素地 13.130kg、白濁釉陶器 6.540kg、淡青緑釉陶器ピンク素地 (少し黄色素地を含む) 3.230kg (淡青緑釉陶器には灰緑釉陶器、淡緑釉陶器、緑釉陶器黄色/ピンク素地、緑釉陶器釉下褐彩ピンク素地を含む)、青/緑釉陶器 0.01kg、黄釉陶器釉下褐彩ピンク素地 0.19kg、黄釉陶器釉下刻線ピンク素地 0.01kg、マンガン黒釉ピンク素地 0.04kg、緑紫釉陶器 0.0?kg、施釉陶器硅石素地 0.710kg (白濁釉陶器、青釉陶器、青・白釉陶器、透明釉陶器釉下青・黒彩、淡青釉陶器釉下黒彩、青釉陶器釉下黒彩を含む)。オマーンの褐釉陶器 3.680kg、黒釉陶器 1.15kg。

Pit 25。ミャンマー青磁 0.208kg。タイ青磁 0.004kg。イランの緑釉陶器赤色/ピンク素地 0.039kg、白濁釉陶器 0.009kg、淡青緑釉陶器黄色素地 0.027kg、白濁釉陶器硅石素地 0.001kg。オマーン褐釉陶器碗 0.005kg。土器黄色素地、主に瓶 0.074kg、土器ピンク素地、主に瓶 0.378kg、土器粗い赤色素地クッキングポット 0.415kg、土器粗い赤色素地壺/瓶 0.0?kg、土器粗い赤色素地白スリップ上赤彩瓶碗 0.030kg、土器粗い赤色素地クッキングポット蓋 0.0?kg。土器壺ピンク/灰色素地、薄い胎で表面は padded 0.005kg。

Pit 30。イランの緑釉陶器赤色/ピンク素地 0.027kg、白濁釉陶器 0.010kg、淡青緑釉陶器黄色素地 0.147kg、青釉陶器硅石素地 0.073kg。土器黄色素地、主に瓶 0.029kg、土器ピンク素地、主に瓶 0.072kg、土器粗い赤色素地クッキングポット 0.229kg、土器粗い赤色素地壺/瓶 0.231kg。

Table 1 Weight of major Ceramics excavated from Khor Fakkan West Fort, 2014-2016

| Ceramic types from Khor Fakkan fort | weight Kg | weight % | weight kg | weight % |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| Earthenware, red fabric, UAE/Oman, jar/vase | 64.86 | 0.16 | | |
| Earthenware, red fabric, UAE/Oman, vase | 6.38 | 0.01 | | |
| Earthenware, red fabric, UAE/Oman, cooking pot | 44.92 | 0.07 | | |
| Earthenware, red fabric, UAE/Oman, cooking pot lid | 4.58 | 0.007 | | |
| Earthenware, red fabric, UAE/Oman, bowl | 8.88 | 0.01 | | |
| Earthenware, red fabric, UAE/Oman, incense burner | 0.32 | 0.0005 | 129.94 | 21.10% |
| Earthenware, yellow fabric with big black inclusion, brown slip, UAE/Oman, large basin & jar | 28.26 | 0.046 | | |
| Earthenware, yellow fabric, Iran/UAE/Oman, jar/vase | 2.68 | 0.004 | | |
| Earthenware, pink fabric, Iran, vase | 99.88 | 16.22 | 102.56 | 16.66% |
| Earthenware, mixed | 294 | 47.75 | | |
| Earthenware, pink fabric, painted black, UAE, jar, Iron age | 0.022 | 0.00004 | | |
| Earthenware, pink fabric, black painted on red slip, India?, cooking pot & jar | 0.38 | 0.0006 | | |
| Earthenware, yellow/pink fabric, Masafi, bowl | 0.04 | 0.00006 | | |
| Earthenware, red fabric, UAE?, vase | 1.71 | 0.003 | | |
| Total earthenware weight | | | 556.912 | 90.45% |
| Pale blue glazed ware, yellow fabric, painted, Iran, bowl & small quantity of vase | 17.74 | 0.029 | | |
| Yellow glazed ware, yellow fabric, Iran, bowl | 3.08 | 0.005 | | |
| Green glazed ware, yellow fabric, Iran, bowl | 1.18 | 0.002 | 22 | 3.57% |
| Green/yellow/brown glazed ware, pink/gray fab., Oman, large bowl & small quantity of vase | 27.72 | 4.5 | | 4.50% |
| Chinese ceramics, porcelain | 5.79 | 0.009 | | |
| Japanese ceramics, porcelain | 0.02 | 0.00003 | | |
| European ceramics, stoneware | 2.56 | 0.004 | 8.37 | 1.36% |
| Total glazed ware mainly of the 19-20th centuries weight | | | 58.09 | 9.43% |
| Blue-green glazed ware, applied decoration, yellow fabric, vase, Abbasid, 8th century | 0.042 | 0.00007 | | |
| Green ware (celadon), greyish white fabric, bowl, Longquan China, 14 century | 0.038 | 0.00006 | | |
| White ware, grey fabric, bowl, Fujian China, 14 century | 0.027 | 0.00004 | | |
| Green ware, grey fabric, dish, Myanmar, 15-16 century | 0.125 | 0.0002 | | |
| Green ware, pink fabric, dish, Iran, 15-16 century | 0.326 | 0.0005 | | |
| Blue-and-white, stone-paste, dish, Safavid Iran, 16-17 century | 0.05 | 0.00008 | | |
| Blue glazed, stone-paste, small jarlet, Safavid Iran, 16-17 century | 0.05 | 0.00008 | | |
| Blue-and-white, whitish grey, dish, Jingdzheng China, 17 century | 0.052 | 0.00008 | | |
| Enamel ware, whitish grey, dish, Zhangzhou China, 17 century | 0.005 | | | |
| Total glazed ware of the 8-17th centuries | | | 0.683 | 0.11% |
| Ceramics, total weight, kg | 615.717 | | | |



Fig. 1 So-called Portuguese fort, by SIH.

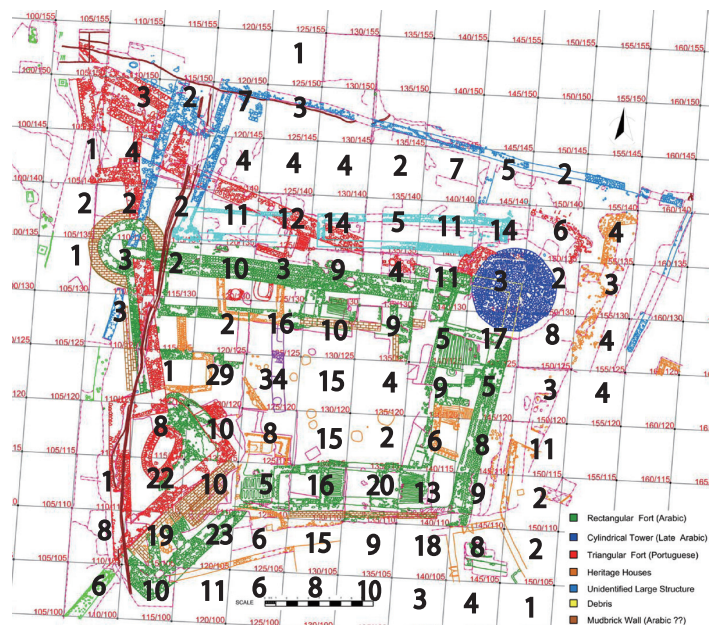


Fig. 2 Number of nylon bags of ceramics from each square of West Fort excavation, 2014-2016.

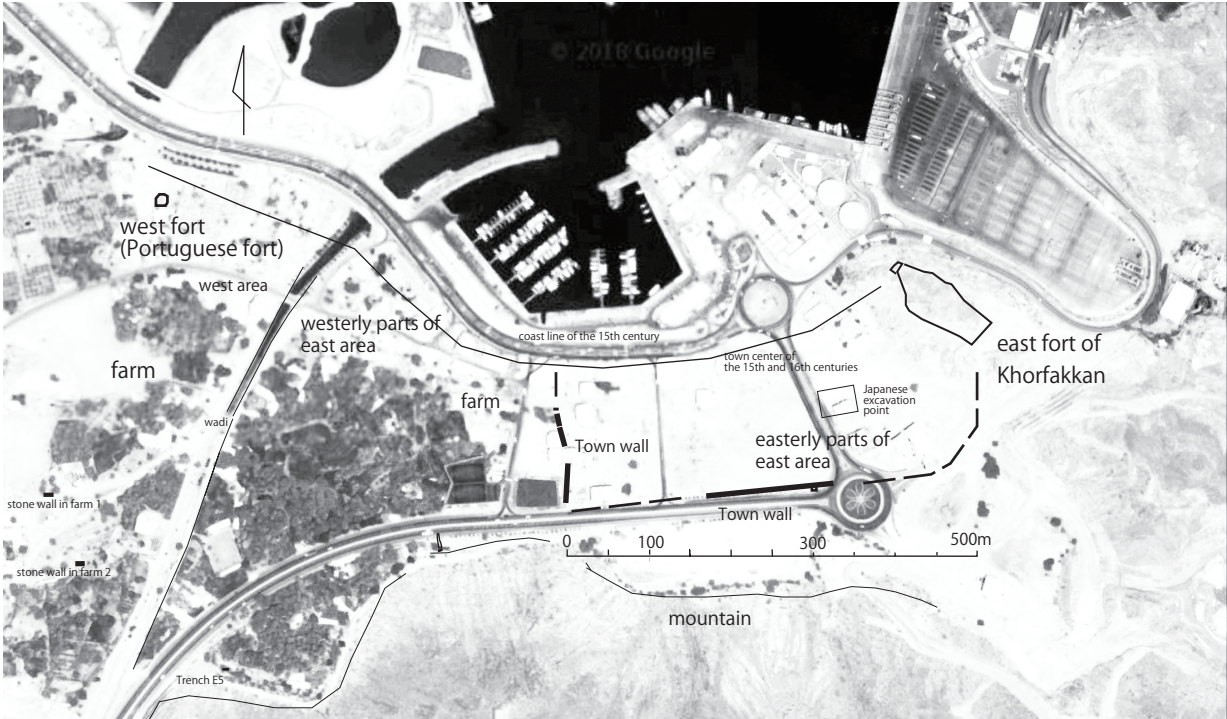


Fig. 3 Khorfakkan west fort, east fort, old town and town wall of the 15th century.



Fig.4 Photo and drawing of Khorfakkan west fort by SIH.



Fig. 5 Khorfakkan west fort, 2005. Ceramics scattered on surface.

Earthenware Jars/Vases



Fig. 6 Earthenware jars/vases from Khorfakkan west fort.



Earthenware Cooking Pots



Earthenware Bowls



Fig. 7 Earthenware jars/vases, Cooking pots, Bowls from Khorfakkan west fort.



Earthenware, fabric with black inclusion



Fig. 8 Earthenware bowls. Earthenware jars, vases, basins, and lids of jars with black inclusion fabric, from Khorfakkan west fort.

Iranian Earthenware

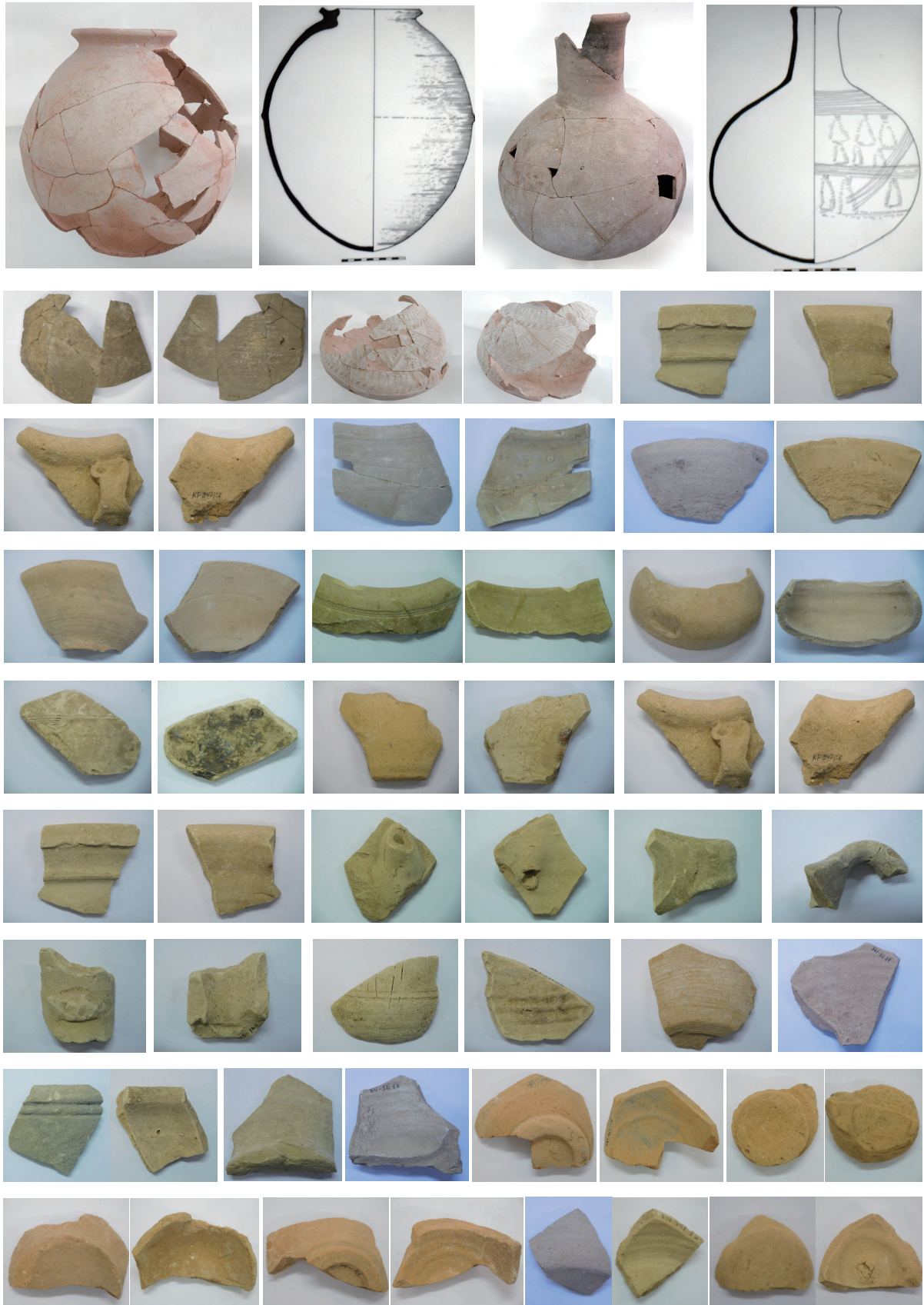


Fig. 9 Iranian earthenware jars, vases, bowls, from Khorfakkan west fort.

iranian glazed ware

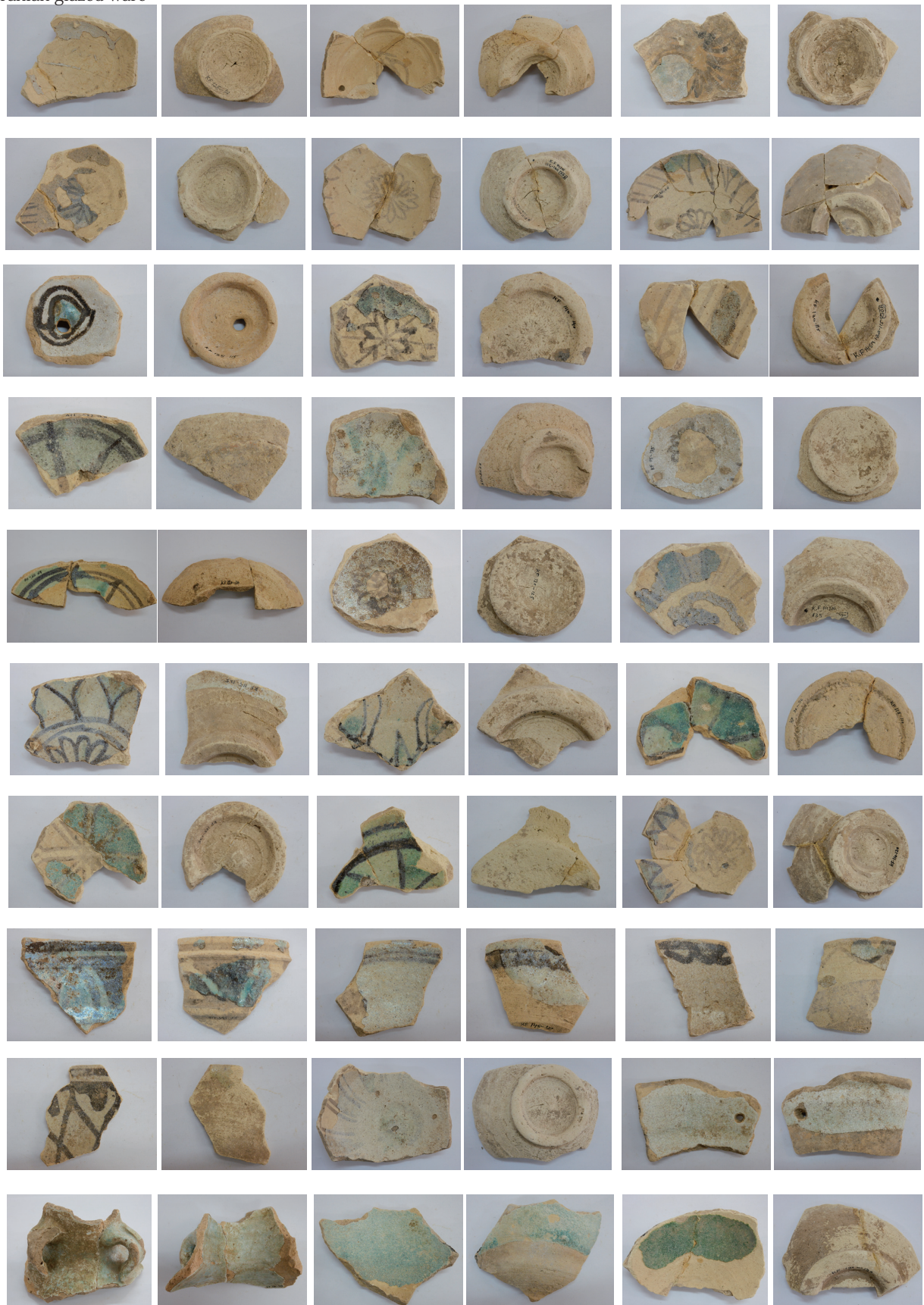


Fig. 10 Iranian glazed ware bowls, from Khorfakkan west fort.



Omani glazed ware

Fig. 11 Iranian glazed ware bowls. Omani glazed ware bowls and vases, from Khorfakkan west fort.

Chinese ceramics

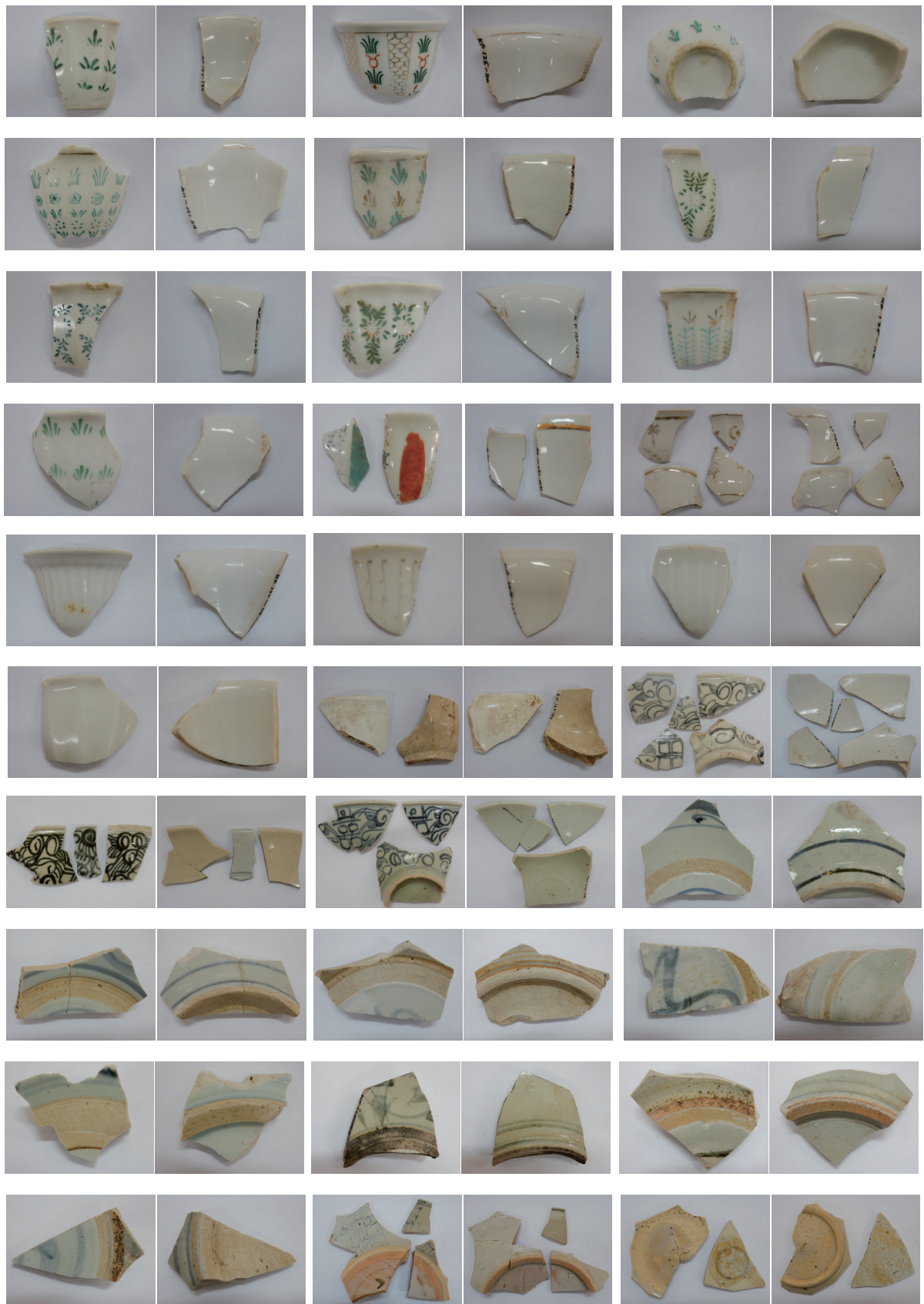


Fig. 12 Chinese enamel ware cups, blue-and-white bowls and dishes, from Khorfakkan west fort.

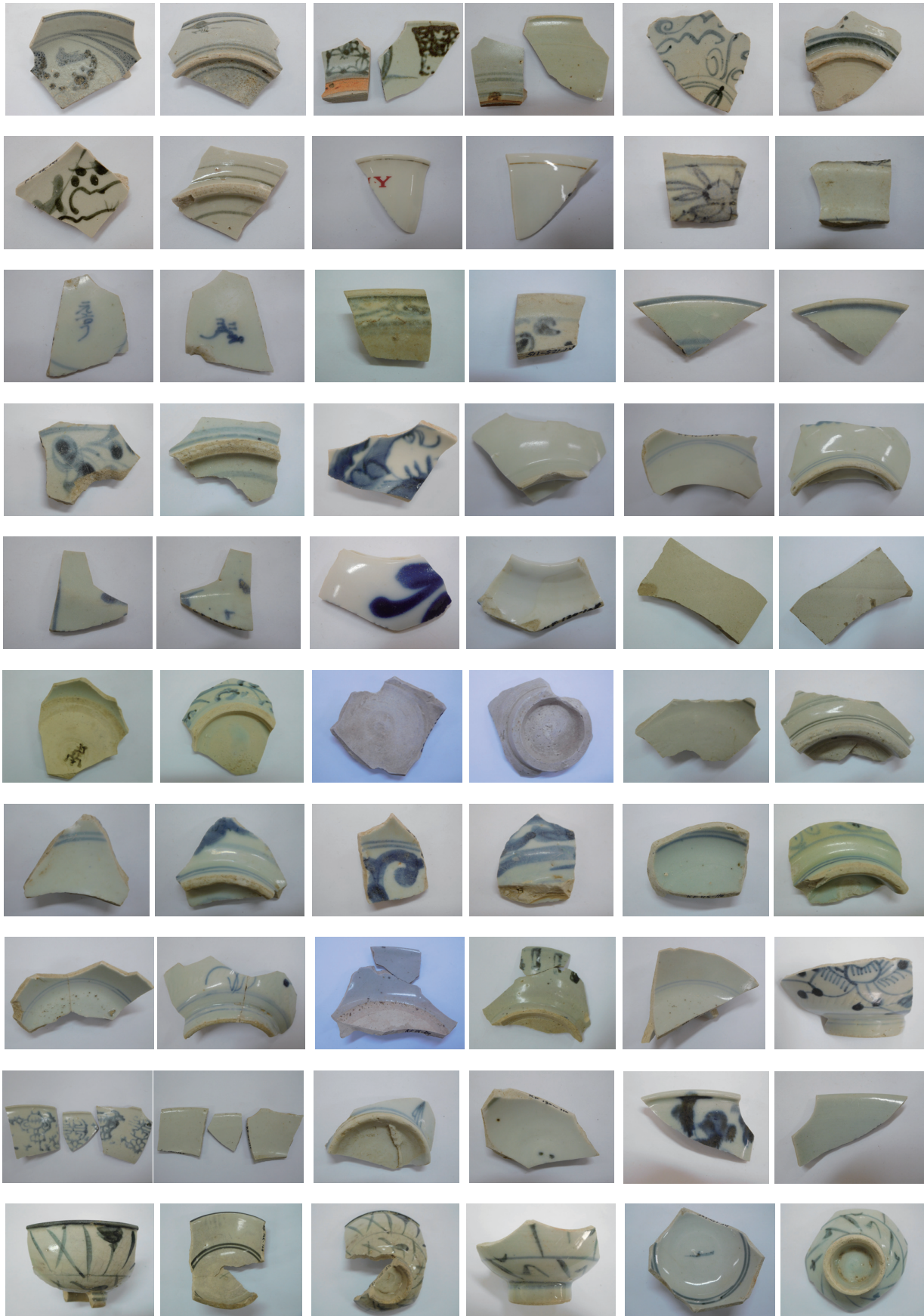


Fig. 13 Chinese blue-and-white dishes and bowls, from Khorfakkan west fort.

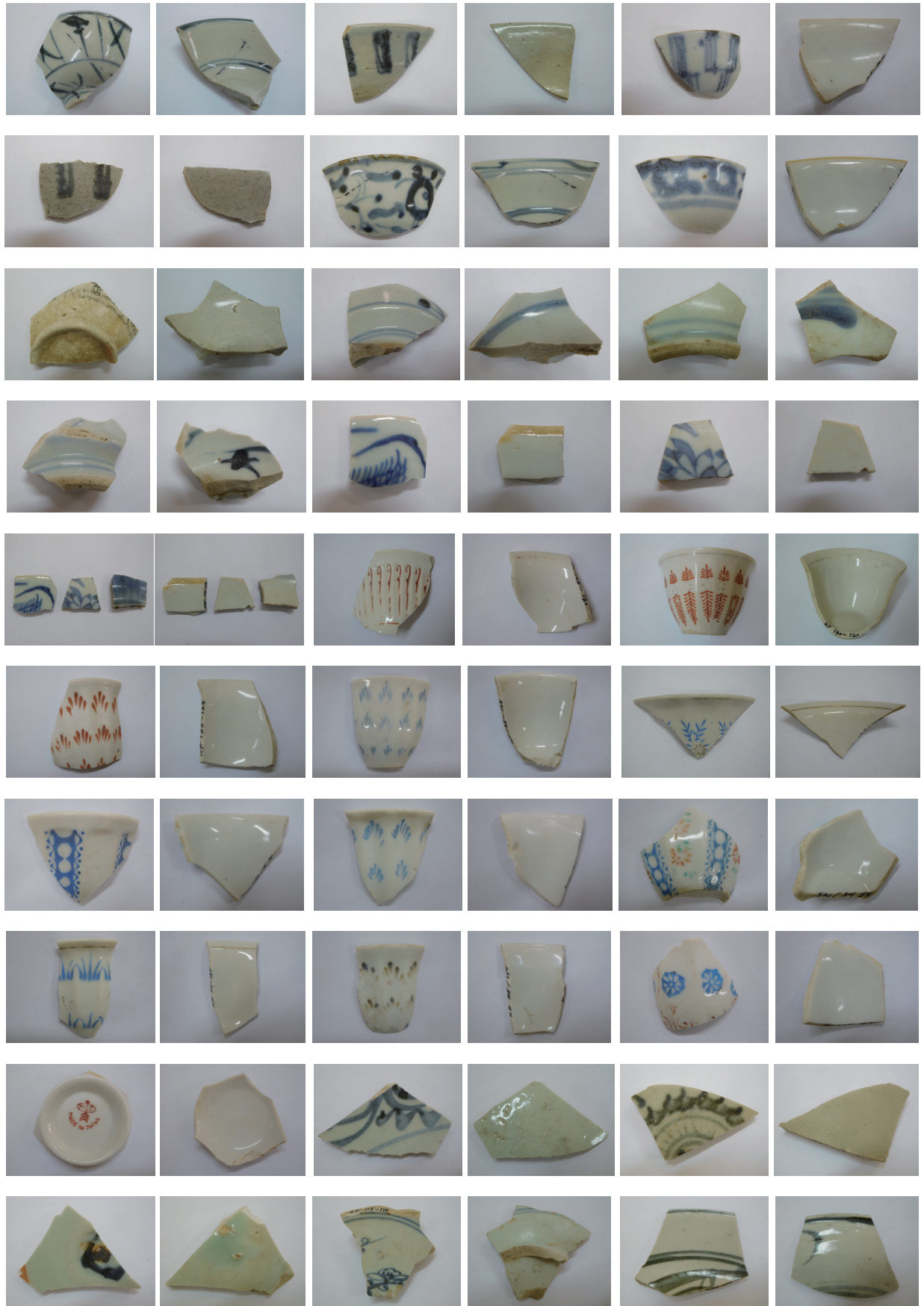


Fig. 14 Chinese blue-and-white bowls and dishes, enamel ware cups, from Khorfakkan west fort.

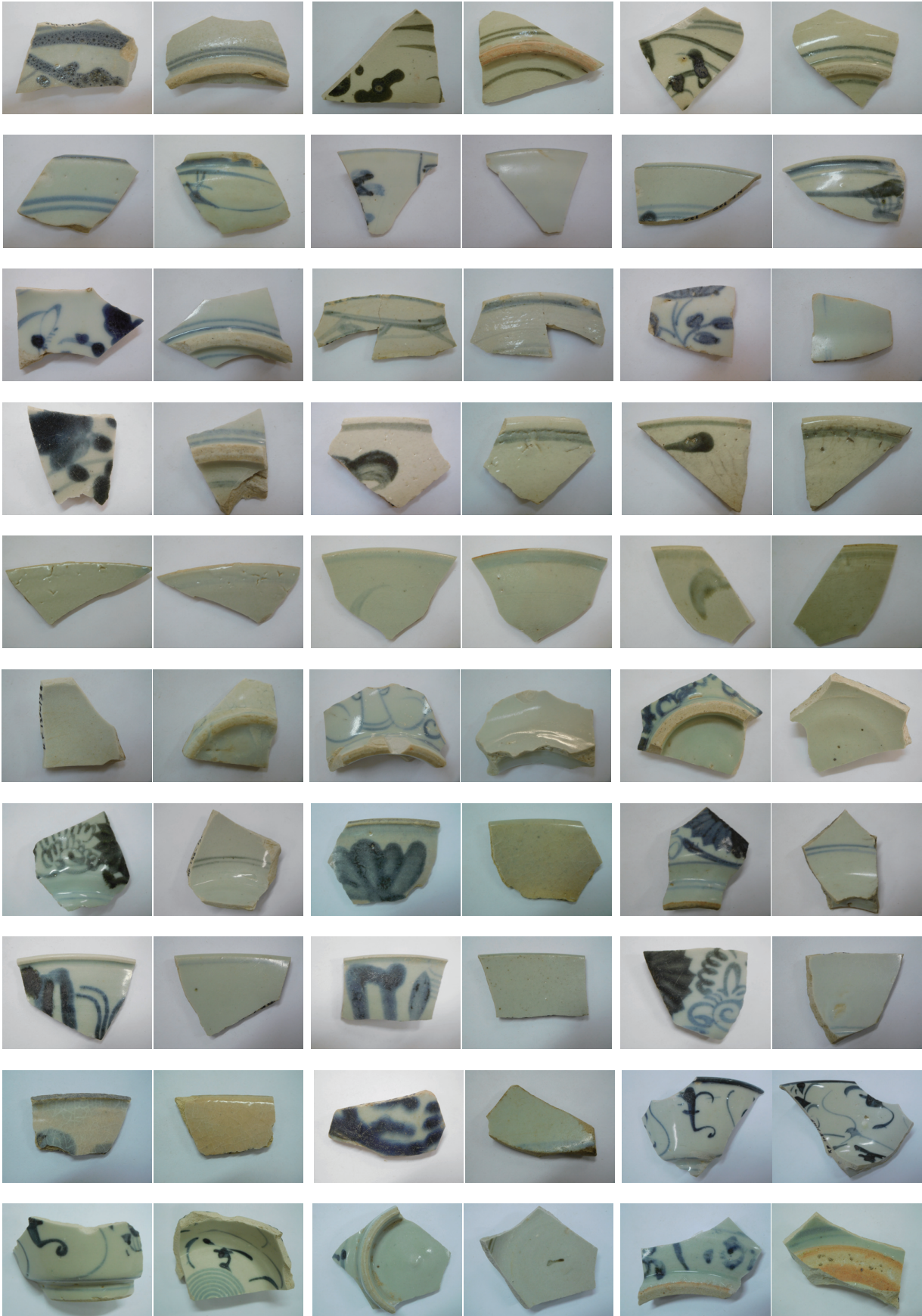


Fig. 15 Chinese blue-and-white bowls, from Khorfakkan west fort.



European ceramics



Fig. 16 Chinese blue-and-white bowls, enamel ware bowls, dishes and cups. European ceramics, from Khorfakkan west fort.



Logo and inscription



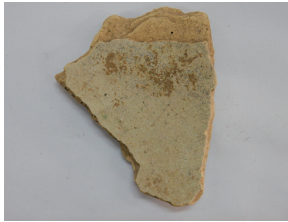
MAASTRICHT MADE IN HOLLAND

Fig. 17 European ceramics, logo and inscriptions, from Khorfakkan west fort.

All ceramics belonging to the 8th to the 17th centuries, excavated at the West Fort during 2014-2016



One shard of Iraqi blue-green glazed ware vase, 8-9th century



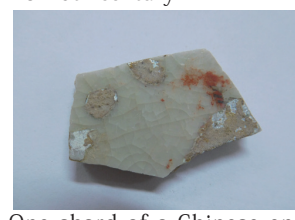
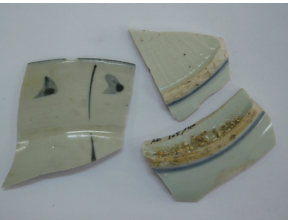
12 shards of Iranian green ware of pink fabric, 15th century



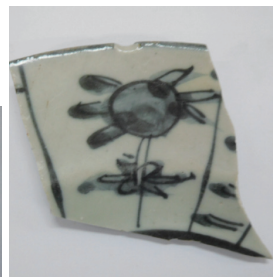
3 shards of Myanmar green ware dishes, 15-16th century



Chinese green ware bowls, Myanmar green ware dishes, 15-16th century



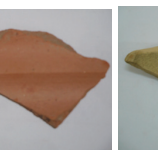
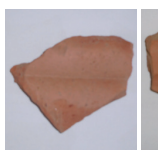
One shard of a Chinese enamel ware dish, Zhangzhou, early half of the 17th century



3 shards of Chinese blue-and-white dishes, Jingdzhen, early half of the 17th century



One shard of a blue-and-white dish, Safavid, 16-18th century. 2 pieces of Iranian small juglets.



Earthenware painted black, Iron Age.



Masafi ware, 20th century



Nescafe cup

Fig. 18 Rare ceramics from the 8th to the 17th centuries, earthenware of the Iron Age and ceramics of the 20th century, all from Khorfakkan west fort.