

SAFED (ZEFAT), JERUSALEM STREET: CRUSADER-PERIOD REMAINS IN THE VICINITY OF THE CASTLE

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INTRODUCTION

A series of soundings was carried out on Jerusalem Street, Safed, on March 2005, due to construction works. A rescue excavation of an area of approximately 115 sq m, followed during April 2005 (map ref. NIG 246460–470/763780–800, OIG 196460–470/263780–800). The excavation, located in the northeastern part of the Davidka Square, was bounded on the northwest by the municipality building, on the southeast by the building of the British-Mandate police force, and on the south, by the Mandate-period pillbox

(Fig. 1). The remains that were uncovered occupied a terrace on the western slope of a hill, below the thirteenth-century medieval castle (Barbé and Damati 2004a; 2004b).

ARCHITECTURE AND STRATIGRAPHY (Plan 1; Fig. 2; Appendix 1)

THE EARLIER PERIODS

The bedrock, which is a soft, even powdery limestone, was reached in four locations: in the east, under a fill (L18 and L57) at 788.87 m asl and 788.80 m asl; in the north, under the foundation raft of a floor (L69) at 788.50 m asl; in the northwest, under a fill (L66) at 788.42 m asl; and in the southwest, under the foundation raft of a floor (L62) at 788.19 m asl. These measurements indicate that the original floor sloped gently from northeast to southwest. The layers of the fill directly above bedrock (L18, L62 and L66; Plan 1) produced almost exclusively coarse, Iron Age pottery fragments, whose fabric contains many black and white inclusions. The example presented here (see Fig. 8) is similar to a type of storage jar that was found in Stratum VI at Hazor, dated to the eighth century BCE (Garfinkel and Greenberg 1997:260). A plastered floor with a foundation raft was uncovered in the southwestern part of the site (L62; 788.66 m asl), approximately 0.5 m above bedrock. The foundation raft, as well as the fill that covered it (L62, L60), contained pottery sherds ascribable to the Iron Age, and one Roman–Byzantine sherd. No building that could be related to this floor was uncovered in the course of the excavation.

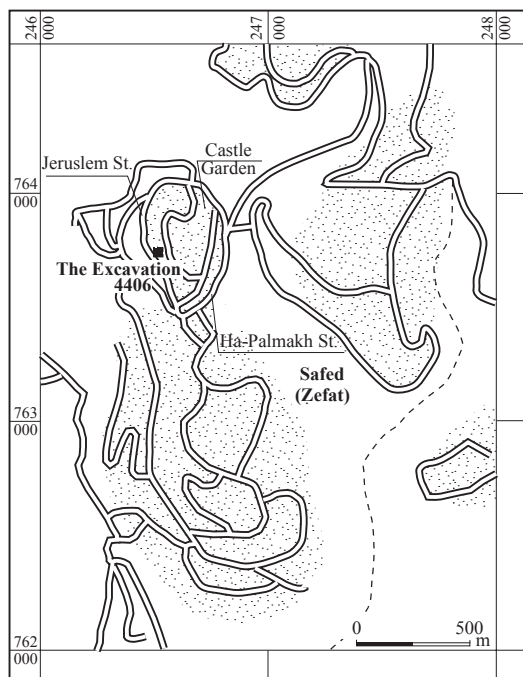
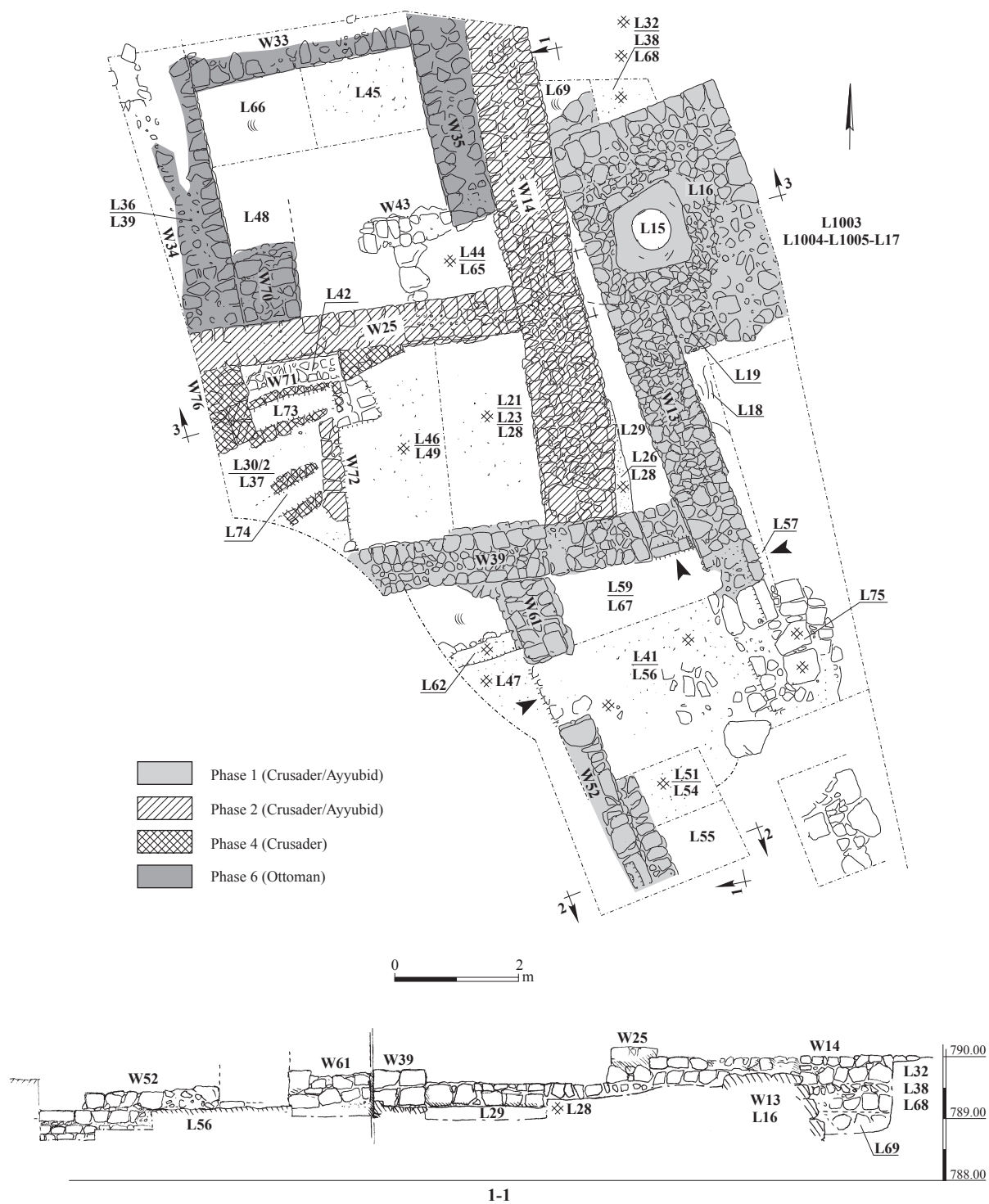


Fig. 1. Location map.



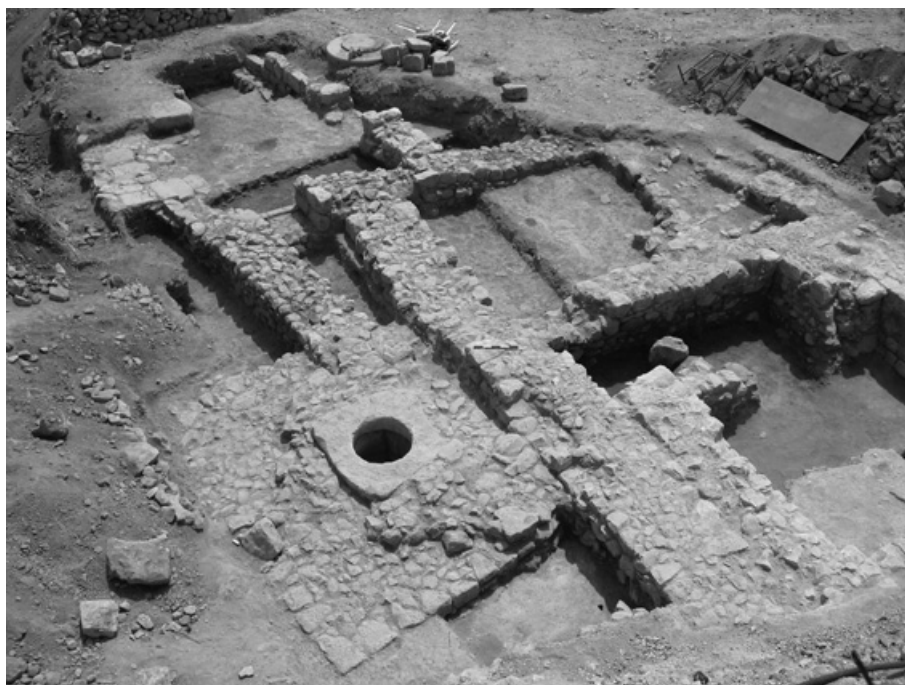
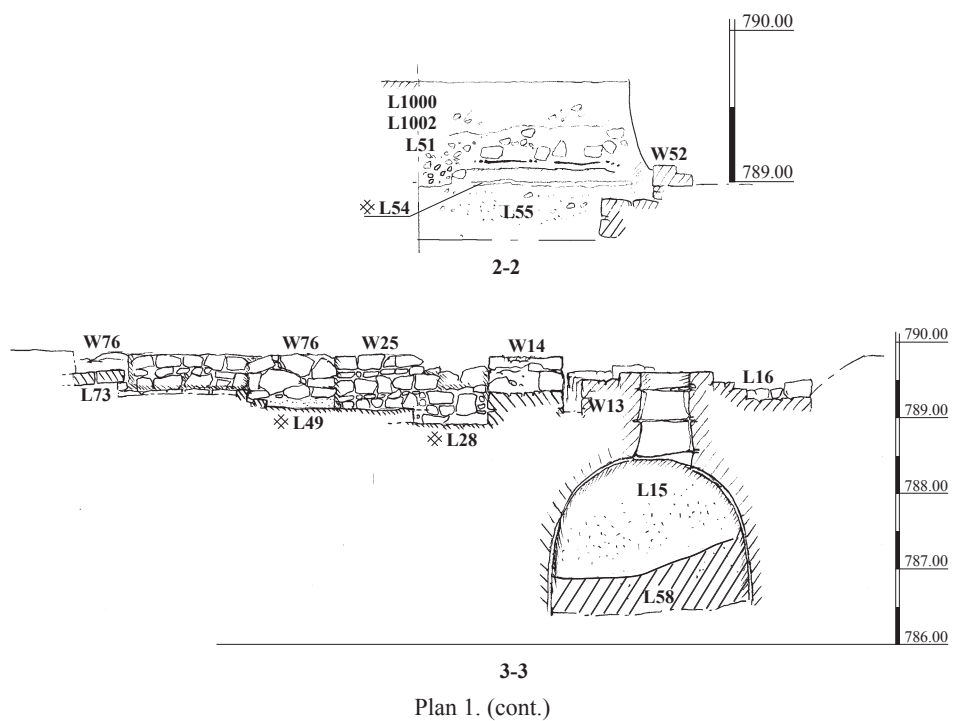


Fig. 2. The site at the end of the excavation season, looking south.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Phase 1: Construction

Building 1.— During this phase, a bell-shaped cistern was installed. Its maximum diameter, at the base, was 2.6 m. The water tank (L15) was quarried into bedrock, and its walls were plastered with mortar. The upper part of the cistern (L16: 2.9 m east–west, 3.9 m north–south) was dry-constructed using unsorted aggregate, while the best preserved part, in the northeastern corner, retains a layer of roughly dressed fieldstones (Plan 1: Section 3–3). A single stone (1.3 × 1.2 m, 0.3 m high), in which a circular opening (diam. 0.6 m) was cut, is integrated in the center of L16 and forms the top of the rectangular shaft, 1.1 m deep, that leads to the water tank. The top two-thirds of the shaft were built and the lower third was cut into the limestone bedrock.

The cistern was partially filled. The excavation of the fill could not be completed down to the base of the cistern, but had to stop after less than 1 m, at 786.43 m asl. The debris that was recovered was recent, and probably fell into the cistern during the excavation.

Wall 13, which is oriented northwest–southeast, joins L16 at its southwestern corner. Preserved to a maximum of five courses (0.63 m high, 0.9 m thick), the construction style and workmanship of W13 is the same as that of L16. Its eastern face was fully excavated and appears to rest on bedrock (L18). Wall 39, with an east–west orientation, joins W13 on its western face. This wall has the same type of masonry as the structures described above; it is 0.8 m thick, and was preserved to a maximum of five courses (0.71 m high). Excavation near the southern (outer) face of W39, close to its western end, uncovered the foundations that cut the earlier plastered floor (L62) mentioned above. A built threshold, 0.6–0.7 m wide, binds perpendicular W13 and W39. The construction of the threshold testifies to a door opening inward (to the north). A floor at a level close to that of the threshold (L28; 789.01 m) extends northwest from the corner of W13 and W39.

It is made of beaten earth and lime, and is very hard and whitish in color. This floor was partially dismantled in the southeastern corner of the building (L29, between W13, W39 and W14). The northern and western boundaries of Building 1 were not identified. A plastered floor with a foundation raft (L69; 788.94 m), at a level similar to that of floor L28 inside Building 1, abuts the northern face of the cistern (L16), and covers the foundation level of the structure (Plan 1: Section 1–1).

Originally, W13 extended farther south. This is clearly visible on the plan, particularly in the area where fill L57 was partially excavated, exposing the continuation of its eastern (outer) face to the south. However, this earlier stage is difficult to understand since the area was disturbed by modern trenches that were cut in order to lay down pipes. A threshold stone is aligned with the eastern face of W13 along its extension to the south. Limestone flagstones, probably the remains of a floor (L75; 789.40 m asl), reach this threshold, and extend beyond it to the west, over the top of W13. Floor L75 and W13 therefore belong to two distinct phases and when the paved floor was laid down, the southern part of W13 was already partially levelled.

Building 2.— The north–south wall of a second building (W61–W52) abuts the southern facade of Building 1 (W39), but is not bound to it. The implication of this for the relative chronology of the two buildings notwithstanding, the similar levels of their respective floors allow for the possibility of contemporary use. Wall 61 was dry-built, with a layer of trimmed stones inside and out, and a mixed fill of fieldstones between them. Its eastern (outer) face is of better workmanship than the western face. It is preserved to a maximum level of three courses (0.64 m), and is 0.7 m thick and 1.4 m long. In the south, W61 was interrupted by a door, whose threshold was heavily damaged, and is now marked only by a line of stones. The southern end of W61 was finished with fieldstones that are larger than those of the core, and correspond to the remains of the doorpost. An iron hinge

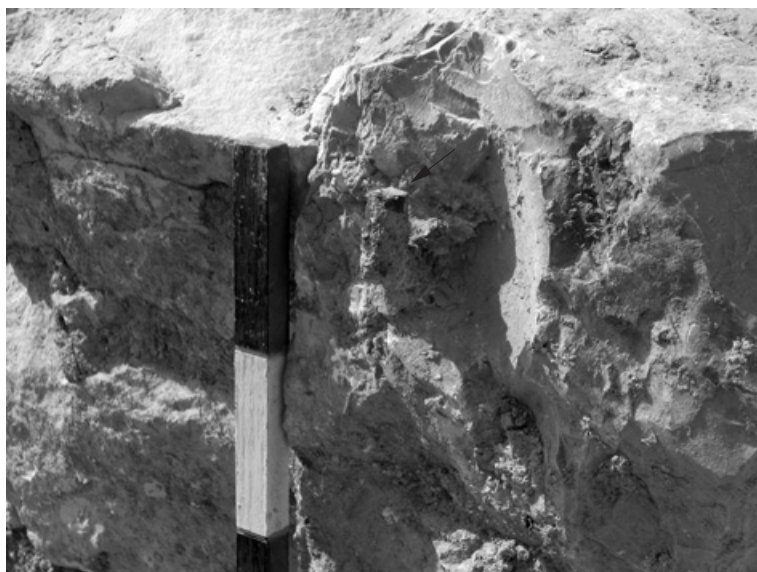


Fig. 3. Detail of the doorpost in W61: an iron hinge sealed with lead and mortar, looking west.

sealed with lead and mortar is preserved in the topmost southeastern stone of the doorpost (Fig. 3). After a gap of approximately a meter, the wall continued south of the door for another 3 m (W52). Its inner (western) face was completely destroyed by a recent sewage trench, but its outer (eastern) face, constructed of trimmed fieldstones and preserved to a maximum of two courses (0.5 m), shows good workmanship. The southern end of W52, was marked by a second door whose stone threshold was perfectly preserved. Inside the building, a floor of beaten earth mixed with lime (L47; 789.05 m) abuts W39 and W61. When this floor was dismantled, a Frankish coin dating to the end of the twelfth century (see Kool, this volume: No. 2) was found, as well as medieval pottery. A similar floor, with small limestone flagstones in its center, was uncovered outside the building (L56, L54; 789.08 m asl). Two sections of this second floor were dismantled: L67 in the northern part, and L55 in the south. Below it, stepped foundations were aligned with the outer face of Building 2 (W52; Fig. 4).

Phase 2: Construction

Building 1.—The second phase of construction is marked by a drastic change in Building 1. A new wall (W14), oriented north–south and preserved to a maximum height of four courses (0.83 m), was excavated along 8.2 m. Its construction technique is as that of the walls of the previous phase, but it is more massive (1.0–1.2 m thick). In the north, its foundations cut floor L69, which is associated with L16, the installation that was built around the cistern in Phase 1. The eastern face of W14 rests against the northwestern corner of this installation, and seems to have slightly damaged it. Its southern end abuts the inside face of W39, which belongs to Phase 1, and its base rests on floor L28 of the same phase (Fig. 5). The construction of this wall put the door of Phase 1 in W39 out of use. Locus 26, the fill between the threshold of this door and walls W13 and W14 above floor L28, can be regarded as contemporary with this modification. This fill yielded numerous pottery vessels, some of them restorable (see Figs. 10:4; 11:1; 15:7). The types, which include Handmade Geometrically



Fig. 4. Building II, the stepped foundations of W52, after the dismantling of Floor 54, looking south-southeast.



Fig. 5. Building 1, the door of Phase 1 with W14 of Phase 2 in the background, looking northwest; the base of the wall rests on Floor 28 of Phase 1.

Painted Ware (hence HMGP),² Slip-Painted Ware, Sgraffito Ware, Soft-Paste Ware, a frying pan and a jar, are ascribable to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, with the exception of a single residual sherd of fine Glazed-Painted Ware that dates to the Early Islamic period (see Fig. 19). This last is of a type of Abassid-period pottery that usually consists of open forms with polychrome painting inside (Avissar 1996: Type 6:78), but this particular specimen is a body fragment of a closed form, painted on the outside.

North-south oriented W14 reduced the size of the building. Abutting its western face is another wall that was added during this phase, east-west W25, which further divides the original space into two rooms. This wall has stone facing on both sides, and is not as thick as the earlier walls (0.6–0.7 m). It was preserved to a maximum of five courses (1 m high, including the foundations). Its southern face presented superimposed courses of trimmed fieldstones, separated from each other by lines of small flat stones. Its northern face consisted of regular courses of trimmed fieldstones. Sporadic remains of gray lime mortar containing small fragments of charcoal were visible on the topmost preserved course. A line of stones, some of them large trimmed fieldstones (W72), was partially uncovered in the western part of the southern room. It may be the remains of a north-south partition wall that divided the southern space into two rooms.

A floor of beaten earth mixed with lime (L49; 789.28 m asl) was laid in the newly created southern room, about 0.2 m above the original floor (L28). It abuts all four walls (W14, W25, W39 and W72). Although no access to this area was uncovered, it could only have been located in the west. A similar floor (L44; 789.56 m asl) was preserved in the southeastern corner of the northern room, abutting the corner of W14 and W25. When dismantled, the floor, and the building fill below (L65; 789.31–788.89 m asl), produced finds of the twelfth–thirteenth centuries. The absence of this floor to the northwest and to the west is probably due to



Fig. 6. A plastered floor of Phase 2 abutting the cistern, L16 and W14, looking west.

disturbances during the construction of W33, W34, W35 and W70 in the Ottoman period.

East of Building 1, in the northeastern corner of the excavation, a new plastered floor was laid (L68; 789.16 m asl; Fig. 6), abutting W14 on the west, and the cistern (L16) on the south. Another beaten earth floor (L32; 789.60 m asl) was laid on top of it in a second stage of this phase. The fill between the floors (L38; 789.161 m asl) produced an Ayyubid coin (see Kool, this volume: No. 6).

Phase 3: Destruction

Destruction layers, characterized by large quantities of building stones, rested on almost all the floors of Phase 1 and Phase 2: in the northeast, above the constructions surrounding the cistern (L1004; 789.67–789.50 m asl; L1005; 789.61–789.50 m asl), and above the tops of W13 and W14 of Building 1 (L19; 789.50–789.40 m asl); in the northern room of Building 1, on floor L44 (L39; 789.72–789.56



Fig. 7. Ash layer L21, abutting the top course of W25 from the south, looking west.

m asl); in the southern room, on floor L49 (L23; 789.50–789.25 m asl; L46; 789.47–789.28 m asl); and to the south, between Buildings 1 and 2, on floors L54 and L56 (L41; 789.36–789.05 m asl; L51 and L59; 789.36–789.08 m asl). The differences in the levels of these destruction layers may be due to the respective levels of the structures and the floors on which the remains collapsed on the one hand, and to the natural topography of the area on the other. Several coins were found in this phase: two Ayyubid coins were found between Buildings 1 and 2 (L59; see Kool, this volume: Nos. 9, 10), a third one in the northeastern corner of the southern room of Building 1 (L23; see Kool, this volume: No. 5), and a Frankish coin above the eastern wall of Building 1, Phase 2 (W14, L19; see Kool, this volume: No. 1).

Layers of ash, within this destruction level in the southwestern room of Building 1 and against the facade of Building 2, possibly indicate a fire. Figure 7 shows one such layer, in the section of the northern corner of the southern room of Building 1 (L21; 789.54–789.50 m asl). A Frankish coin of Frederic II of Sicily (1243–1248 CE; see Kool, this volume: No. 4) was uncovered at the base of this layer. A sample from L46 (B127, between W39 and W72) was submitted to carbon dating, and yielded a date of 830 ± 35 BP, i.e., 1180–1255 CE (at 68.2% probability), or 1150–1280 CE (at 94.4% probability).³ The layer of ash against

the facade of Building 2 was visible in a section at the southern edge of the excavation, at the base of the destruction layer (L51; Plan 1: Section 2–2).

Phase 4: Construction and Burials

Phase 4 comprises only sporadic and extremely localised events, on the western boundary of the explored area. A wall (W76), resting on a destruction layer (L46), was built against the southern face of W25, at a slight angle to it. A coin of Saladin (1193 CE; see Kool, this volume: No. 8) and Frankish-period pottery (cooking pots, Slip-Painted Ware and fragments of a jar) that were recovered from the debris of this phase (L42; 789.83–789.40 m asl), indicate that this wall was partly dismantled not long after its construction.

The fills of this phase (L37–L30/2) covered two built tombs that were set into the destruction fill of the preceding phase (L46). These two burials (L73 and L74), partially uncovered but not excavated,⁴ were roughly oriented east–west and had a trapezoidal plan. The northern burial (L73) was better preserved. It was set against the partially robbed W76, and its eastern part cut W72, the dividing wall of Building 1, Phase 2. Its southern part retained only dry-constructed walls of fieldstones, but at least two of the covering flagstones still remained on its western part. The second burial (L74) was located slightly to the south, and only the walls of its eastern side were uncovered. Its western part remained buried outside the western boundary of the excavation. Its state of preservation could not, therefore, be properly evaluated. A small fragment of a human skull and a few postcranial fragments were uncovered in the fill, in the immediate vicinity of this second burial (L74). They were assigned to a female, over 30 years of age.⁵

Phase 5: Abandonment

This phase consists of fills (L36, L37) below the surface layer inside Building 1, between the upper parts of the preserved walls and the destruction level. Locus 36 (789.78–789.72

m asl) in the northern room was disturbed by construction works during Phase 6. The finds in L37 (789.78–789.47 m asl), located in the southern room between W14, W25 and W39, consisted of medieval-period pottery and four coins, one Frankish and three Mamluk (see Kool, this volume: Nos. 13, 17, 18).

Phase 6: Construction

Building 3.— Four walls were built during this phase in the northwestern part of the explored area (W33, W34, W35 and W70). All of them were part of Building 3, but their association demonstrates a chronological sequence. North–south W34 and W35 were built first. Wall 34 on the west abuts the northern face of W25. It is 0.9 m thick, and six courses were preserved to a height of 1.18 m. Wall 35 was set against the western face of W14, and ends approximately one meter from the northern face of W25. Four courses were preserved, to a height of 0.76 m, and its thickness varies from 0.7 to 0.9 m. The northern ends of these two walls were not uncovered. The walls are similarly constructed, with a core of fieldstones, faced inside and out with roughly trimmed stones, of medium size and regular shape. The joints of both walls are pointed with hard, whitish lime mortar. Only the southern face of the third wall of Building 3 (W33), which connected W34 and W35, could be uncovered. Five courses were preserved, to a height of 1.14 m. The two lower courses have different construction style from the three top ones. They were made of smaller fieldstones that were coarsely dressed, with a pointed or a flat chisel; the larger stones of the three upper courses, on the other hand, were squared with a flat chisel, a tooth-chisel, or a claw, and set as stretchers. Wall 33 appears to divide Building 3 into northern and southern spaces. The last wall (W70) is a solid block of masonry set against walls W25 and W34 in the southwestern corner of Building 3. Preserved to a height of five courses (0.91 m), and 1 m thick, its length did not exceed 1.2 m. A layer of destruction fill (L48; 789.94–789.23 m asl) was uncovered on top of this wall and northward, along its course.

This layer could be interpreted as the remains of a robber-trench, showing the extension of the wall in its original state. Wall 70 was faced on its eastern side only, and the stepped courses on its northern face support the assumption of a partial dismantling in order to reuse the stones.

There is little doubt that the builders of Building 3 were aware of the remains of Building 2, and took advantage of them. It is noteworthy that of all the dry-construction walls of the preceding phases, only W25, which marks the southern boundary of Building 3, had traces of mortar on its highest preserved course. This mortar is probably associated with the construction of Building 3. Inside the area defined by W33, W34, W35 and W70, the excavation of the fills (L36, L39, L45 and L48) consistently produced medieval-period finds, such as pottery and arrowheads, mixed with recent artifacts, among them roof-tiles imported from Marseilles, France, and pottery from the Lebanese workshops of Rashaya el-Fukhar (see Fig. 20). No floor related to this building was uncovered, and the walls must therefore be interpreted as foundations. On the basis of the finds, Building 3 should be dated between the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries.

The excavation of the surface layer consistently produced modern artifacts—e.g., Marseilles roof-tiles, ceramic tiles, Rashaya el-Fukhar wares—mixed with a large number of pottery fragments from the twelfth–thirteenth centuries. Coins were also uncovered in this part of the stratigraphic sequence. Three Mamluk coins came from the surface layer on top of the remains of the cistern and the walls of Phases 1 and 2 of Building 1 (L1003, 790.00–789.61 m asl—see Kool, this volume: Nos. 14, 15; L17, 790.00–789.50 m asl—see Kool, this volume: No. 11). Three other coins, one Ayyubid and two Mamluk, were uncovered in the surface layer covering Buildings 1 and 3 (L30-2, 789.96–789.78 m asl; see Kool, this volume: Nos. 7, 12, 16).

Two wall fragments that were uncovered could not be assigned to a specific construction phase. One was a scrap of wall located in the northern room of Building 1 (W43) and the other was the edge of a wall at the west of the southern room of Building 1 (W71), set against the southern face of Phase 2 W25.

Summary

To conclude, there are a number of characteristics that are common to the medieval buildings uncovered on Jerusalem Street, Safed:

- 1) Homogeneity of the building methods, i.e., dry-built stone walls, with a solid masonry core of mixed stones, faced on both sides with fieldstones trimmed with a pointed or flat chisel;
- 2) Variability in the measurements of construction, e.g., the width of the walls ranges between 0.7–0.9 m and 1.0–1.2 m;
- 3) Absence of door sockets in the thresholds—the hinges that were sealed in the doorposts in the facade of Building 2 indicate that rotating doors were preferred;
- 4) Poor workmanship of floors, made of beaten earth mixed with lime mortar, with an occasional addition of some limestone flagstones.

THE FINDS

Pottery

There were no significant differences in the pottery finds from the various medieval levels, which succeeded each other within a relatively

short time-span. It therefore seems appropriate to regard these finds as part of a coherent chronological unit and to present them together according to types.

Handmade Non-Decorated Ware (Fig. 9).—Handmade pottery, decorated and undecorated, was well-represented in the assemblage. The undecorated assemblage is limited to large, open bowls or basins, with a curved or conical profile, thick walls (1.5–2.0 cm thick) and a flat base. The rim is either flat (Fig. 9:1, 2, 4 and 5) or, rarely, bevelled (Fig. 9:3). The vessels were consistently burnished inside, often up to the top of the rim. The handles are reduced to mere lugs. Decoration is rare, restricted to finger indentations or simple incised patterns. This type of pottery was found in Frankish contexts at Emmaus el-Qubeibeh (Bagatti 1993: Fig. 32:11–16) and Ḥorbat Bet Zeneta (Getzov 2000: Fig. 20:1–6). At St. Mary of Carmel it was found in contexts that were dated at the time to the thirteenth century (Pringle 1984: Fig. 3:1), but in light of subsequent developments in the study of medieval pottery, are more likely to date to the fourteenth–fifteenth centuries (Gabrieli and Stern, in prep.). Although attested also in the Frankish layers at Yoqne’am, this pottery is more abundant there during the Mamluk period (Avisar 1996:128). Neither parallels nor functional identification could be found for a fragment of this type of pottery with incised decoration (Fig. 9:6).

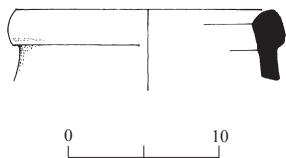


Fig. 8. Iron Age pottery.

Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	Reference
Storage jar	145-1	66	Orange-brown clay with many black and white inclusions	Garfinkel and Greenberg 1997: Fig. III.38:16

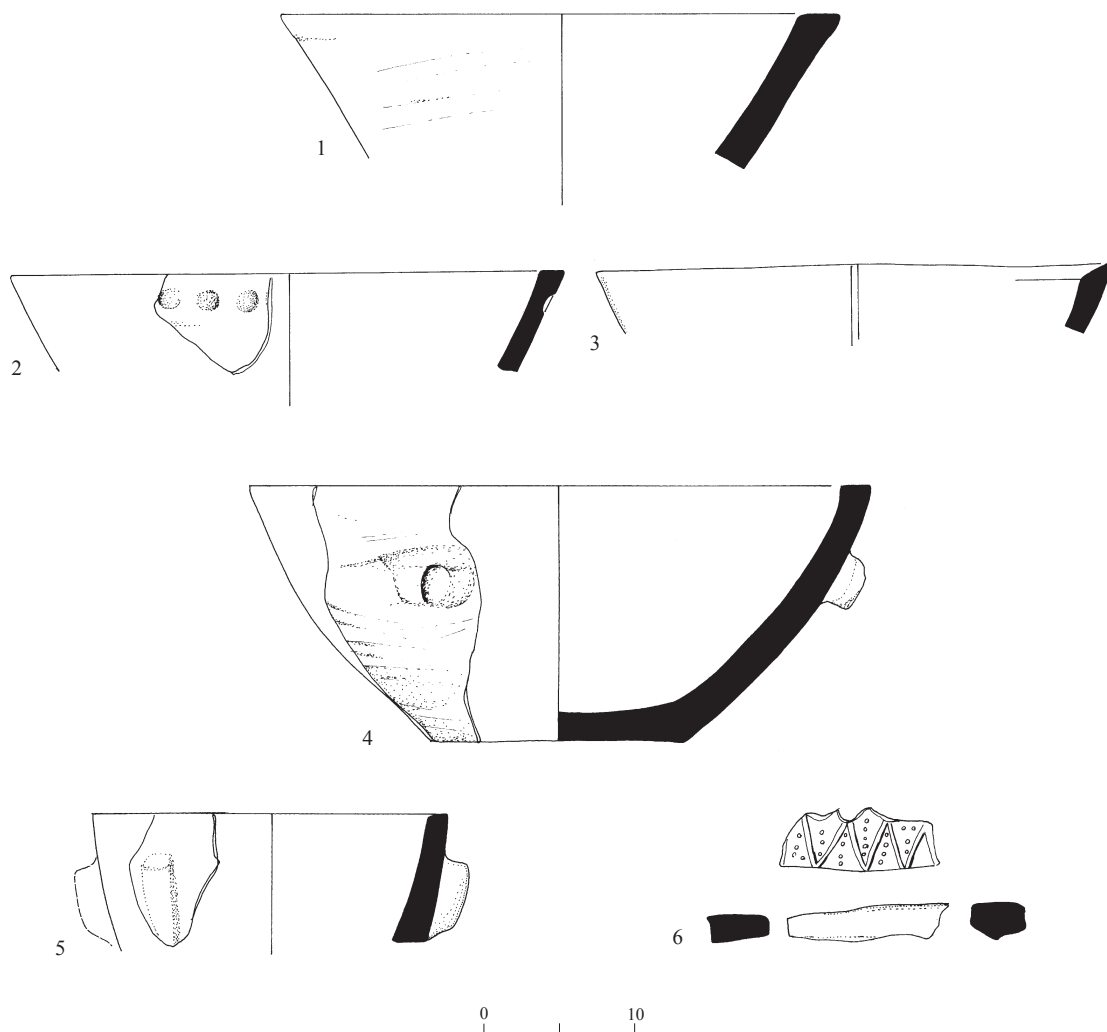


Fig. 9. Handmade pottery.

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	References
1	Bowl	102-7	18	Light orange-brown clay, mixed with straw, white grits; gray core; burnished int.; flattened rim	Getzov 2000: Fig. 20:5
2	Bowl	102-5	18	Light orange-brown clay, mixed with straw, white grits; gray core; burnished int. and on flattened rim; finger-impression decoration on ext.	Getzov 2000: Fig. 20:5
3	Bowl	146-5	67	Light orange-brown clay, mixed with straw, white grits; gray core; burnished int. and on beveled rim	Pringle 1986: Fig. 41:2
4	Bowl	102-2	18	Light orange-brown clay, mixed with straw, white and black grits; gray core; burnished int. and on flattened rim	Pringle 1984: Fig. 3:1 Bagatti 1993: Fig. 32:13 Getzov 2000: Fig. 20:5
5	Bowl	102-6	18	Light orange-brown clay, mixed with straw, white grits; gray core; burnished int. and on flattened rim	
6	Unknown	110-3	26	Light orange-brown clay, mixed with straw, white and black grits; gray core; incised and pierced decoration	



Fig. 10. Handmade Geometrically Painted Ware (HMGP).

◀ Fig. 10

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	References
1	Bowl	127-30	46	Light orange-brown clay, mixed with straw, white grits; gray core; cream slip on int. and ext.; decorated with geometric patterns painted in brownish red over burnished surface and int., and over rounded rim	Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.87:2
2	Bowl	127-4	46	Light orange-brown clay, mixed with straw, white and black grits; gray core; red-painted on beveled rim; burnished int. and on rim	de Vaux and Stéve 1950: Pl. F:24.
3	Bowl	110-17	26	Light orange-brown clay, mixed with straw, white grits; gray core; cream slip on int. and ext.; red-painted dash-lines on ext. and on flattened rim; burnished int. and on rim	Avissar 2005: Fig. 2.12:4
4	Jug	110-1	26	Light orange-brown clay, mixed with straw, white grits; gray core; cream slip on int. neck and ext.; decorated with geometric patterns painted in brownish red over a burnished surface, on ext. and int. of rounded rim and on the rim itself	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 47:4
5	Handle, closed vessel	127-5	46	Light orange-brown clay, mixed with straw, white grits; gray core; cream slip decorated with geometric patterns painted in brownish red	

Handmade Geometrically Painted Ware (HMGP) (Fig. 10).— The repertoire of HMGP is slightly more varied than that of the undecorated handmade wares. The bowls have a wide range of sizes, with either a conical (Fig. 10:1, 2) or slightly rounded (Fig. 10:3) profile; the rims can be rounded (Fig. 10:1, 4), bevelled (Fig. 10:2) or thickened on the outside to a triangular section (Fig. 10:3). The small jug (Fig. 10:4) and the broad and thick handle with two finger imprints near the junction with the body (Fig. 10:5) represent some of the closed shapes. The geometric designs were red to brown-red in color, and the decorated surfaces were consistently burnished. The small jug in Fig. 10:4—the best preserved object in the assemblage—presents strong similarities to vessels from the nearby sites of Banias (Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 47:4) and Ḥorbat Bet Zeneta (Getsov 2000: Fig. 21:8, 9), with its globular body and the everted neck pinched at the top to form a pointed rim. Like the jug from Bet Zeneta, it has a small ring base.

The decoration is different for each vessel, and does not seem to be a reliable criterion for

comparison. Handmade pottery, both decorated and non-decorated, is found at numerous sites throughout Palestine that date between the mid-twelfth century and the Ottoman period (Avissar and Stern 2005:88, 113). Unfortunately, at the present state of research, it cannot be used to date archaeological strata.

Unglazed Bowls (Fig. 11).— A small number of unglazed bowls were found. Five out of the six presented here have the same fabric. They can be divided into two groups according to form. *Group 1* (Fig. 11:1–4): bowls with a rounded or hemispherical profile and a wide ledge rim. *Group 2* (Fig. 11:5, 6): bowls with a rounded profile and a flat or bevelled rim.

One bowl from Group 1 (Fig. 11:1) is similar in form to a bowl from Ḥorbat Bet Zeneta, which is, however, glazed (Getzov 2000: Fig. 24:6); the others (Fig. 11:2–4) have parallels in unglazed bowls from Acre and the western Galilee (Stern 1997:37–39; 2001:286).⁶ The bowls of Group 2 are similar to bowls from Yoqne'am (Avissar 1996:123). All these contexts are Frankish. The relative homogeneity of the

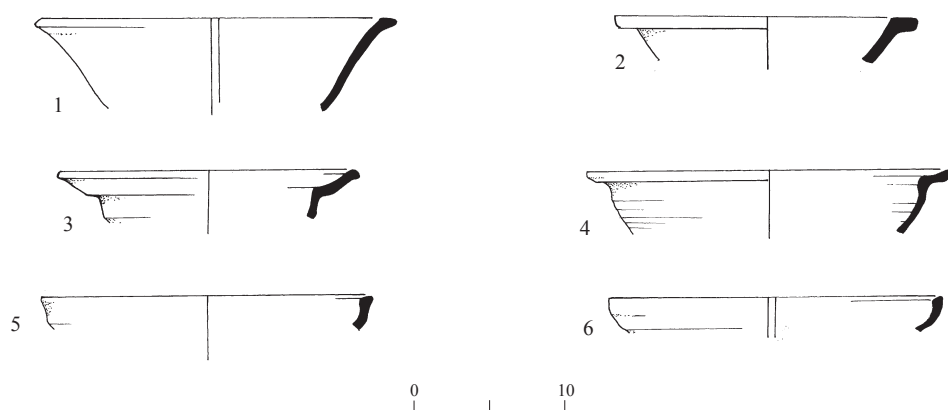


Fig. 11. Unglazed bowls.

No.	Basket	Locus	Description	References
1	101-2	17	Light orange-brown clay, white and black grits	Getzov 2000: Fig. 24:6
2	105-1	21	Light orange-brown clay, white and black grits; greenish core	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 35:4
3	101-3	17	Reddish brown clay, many white grits	Stern 1997: Fig. 4:1–3 Stern 2001: Fig. 6:6 Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 35:5
4	127-18	46	Light orange-brown clay, white and black grits	Stern 1997: Fig. 4:1–3 Stern 2001: Fig. 6:6 Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 35:5
5	146-4	67	Light orange-brown clay, white and black grits	Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.77:2
6	104-7	19	Light orange-brown clay, white and black grits; gray core	Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.77:2

fabrics and the standardization of the forms make it possible to suggest a pottery workshop in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Slip-Painted Ware Bowls (Figs. 12, 13)—. The Slip-Painted Ware is by far the best represented type of pottery in the Jerusalem Street assemblage. Three groups were distinguished. *Group 1* (Fig. 12:1–7): bowls with a rounded or conical profile and a simple rounded rim.

Group 2 (Fig. 12:8–11): bowls with a rounded profile, sometimes hemispherical, and a ledge rim. Bowls in this group have close parallels in Group 1 of the unglazed bowls (see above).

Group 3 (Fig. 13:1–4): bowls with a carinated profile and a rounded or flattened rim.

The few bases uncovered at the site are all low ring bases (Fig. 13:5). Two bowls (Figs. 12:10; 13:4), are similar to Cypriot imports, of which there are numerous examples in Israel (Pringle 1997:145; Stern 1997:50; Avissar 2005:61; Vitto 2005:168). One of them, with a very pronounced carination and an everted rim (Fig. 13:4), is indeed Cypriot (Papanikola-Bakirtzis and Iacovou 1998:140). These bowls were also exported outside the Christian East, and were uncovered, for example, in Egypt in the excavations of Alexandria (François 1999:113).

All other Slip-Painted Ware bowls are local productions. The geometrical patterns are painted with white slip and covered with

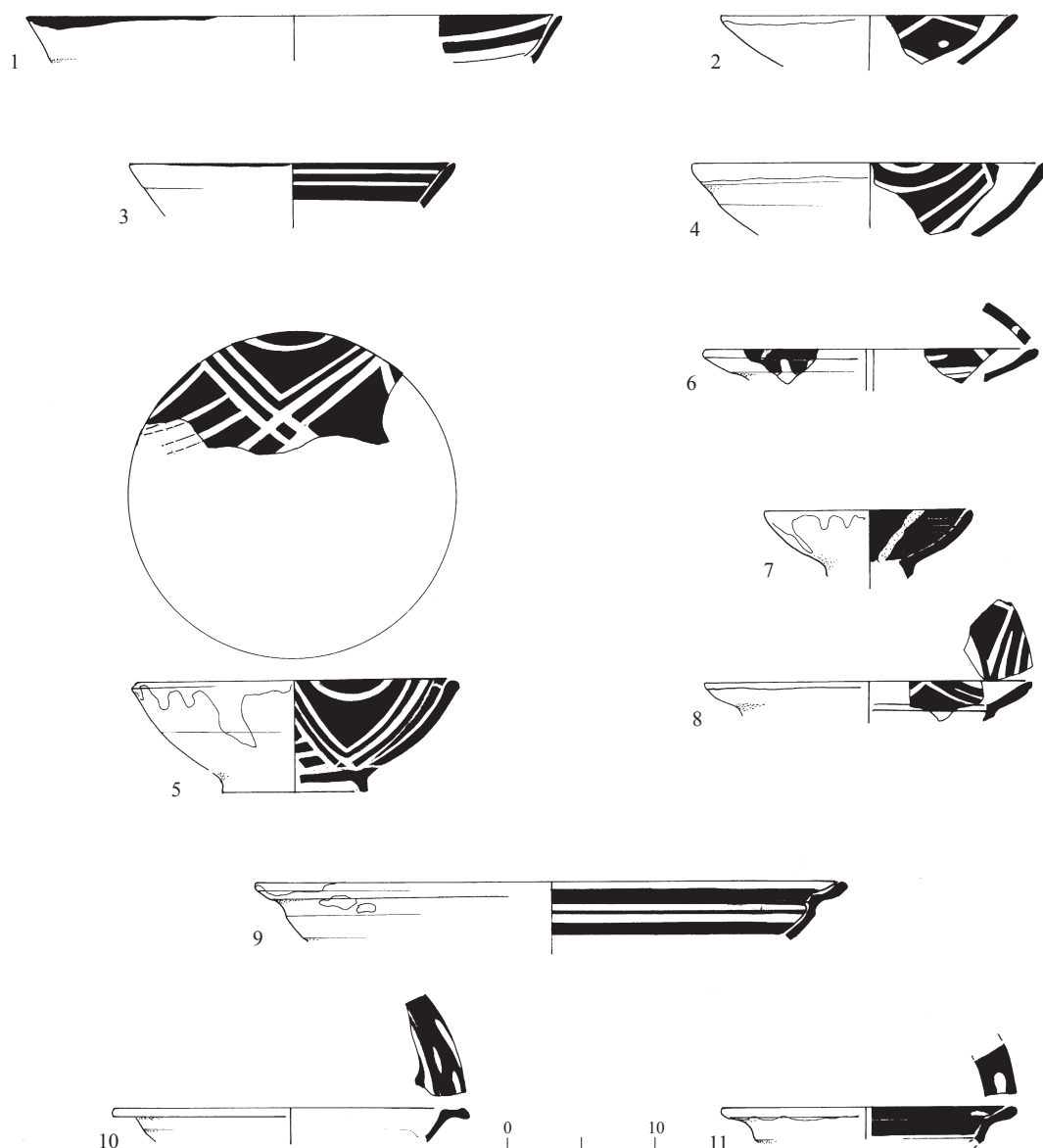


Fig. 12. Slip-Painted Ware bowls.

either green, or more commonly, yellow glaze. The bowl with a very marked carination and a vertical rim (Fig. 13:3) is similar to bowls from Burj al-Aḥmar (Pringle 1986:149) and to Monochrome bowls from Ḥorbat Bet Zeneta (Getzov 2000:97).

For the one krater that was found (Fig. 13:6), there is a single Slip-Painted Ware parallel

from Ḥama, described as a large and unusual basin, descendant of the antique krater, “*d’un grand et exceptionnel bassin, avec bord plat et double anses—un descendant du cratère antique—orné d’un décor géométrique réparti dans des champs*” (Poulsen 1957:236). At Ḥama, this group is found in some contexts that date prior to 1260 CE and in others that

◀ Fig. 12

No.	Basket	Locus	Description	References
1	146-1	67	Reddish brown clay; slip-painted decoration under transparent yellow glaze on int.; glaze on int. and over rim	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 7:1
2	104-1	19	Dark reddish brown clay; gray core; slip-painted decoration under transparent green glaze on int.; glaze on int. and over rim	Knowles 2000: Fig. 7.6:68, 82 Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 7:1
3	130-3	47	Reddish brown clay, white and black grits; slip-painted decoration under transparent yellow glaze on int.; glaze on int. and over rim	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 7:1
4	109-2	23	Reddish brown clay; slip-painted decoration under transparent green glaze on int.; glaze on int. and over rim	Avissar 1996: Figs. XIII.32:1; XIII.33:1
5	124-1	41	Reddish brown clay, white and black grits; slip-painted decoration under transparent yellow glaze on int.; glaze on int. and over rim	As No. 4
6	120-20	37	Reddish brown clay, white and black grits; slip-painted decoration under transparent yellow glazed on int.; glaze on int. and over rim	Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.33:4
7	110-30	26	Reddish brown clay, white and black grits; slip-painted decoration under transparent green glaze on int.; glaze on int. and over rim	Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.32:1
8	10001-1	1001	Reddish brown clay, white and black grits; slip-painted decoration under transparent yellow glaze on int.; glaze on int. and over rim	Pringle 1985: Fig. 6:35 Stern 1997: Fig. 7:66
9	109-4	23	Reddish brown clay, white and black grits; slip-painted decoration under transparent green glaze on int.; glaze on int. and over rim	Pringle 1985: Fig. 5:26 Brosh 1986: Fig. 3:11 Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 7:7
10	120-22	37	Dark brown clay, white grits; white slip decoration under greenish glaze	Vitto 2005: Fig. 15:5
11	120-29	37	Reddish brown clay, white and black grits; slip-painted decoration under transparent yellow glaze on int.; glaze on int. and over rim	Pringle 1985: Fig. 6:35 Stern 1997: Fig. 7:66 Hadam 1999: Figs. 4:18; 9:34

are prior to 1401 CE (Poulsen 1957: Group C XVc:236). The rare kraters known from the Holy Land in the medieval period have a different form and are never glazed. They are usually dated to the Mamluk period (Avissar 2005:50), although examples were also uncovered at Acre in a Frankish context (Avissar and Stern 2005:82).

Slip-Painted Ware first appears in many local sites in the mid-twelfth century and continues into the Mamluk and Ottoman periods. The carinated bowls are particularly popular, if not

quasi-exclusive, during the Mamluk period (Avissar and Stern 2005:19), but are known throughout the Frankish period (Pringle 1985:179–183; Baggati 1993:127–130; Avissar 1996:96). On the other hand, the round or hemispherical bowls with a wide ledge rim are typical of the Frankish period (Pringle 1985:179–183; Brosh 1986:70; Stern 1997:47; Getzov 2000:87). Judging by the forms, the Slip-Painted Ware assemblage of Jerusalem Street can be dated to the second half of the twelfth century and the thirteenth century.

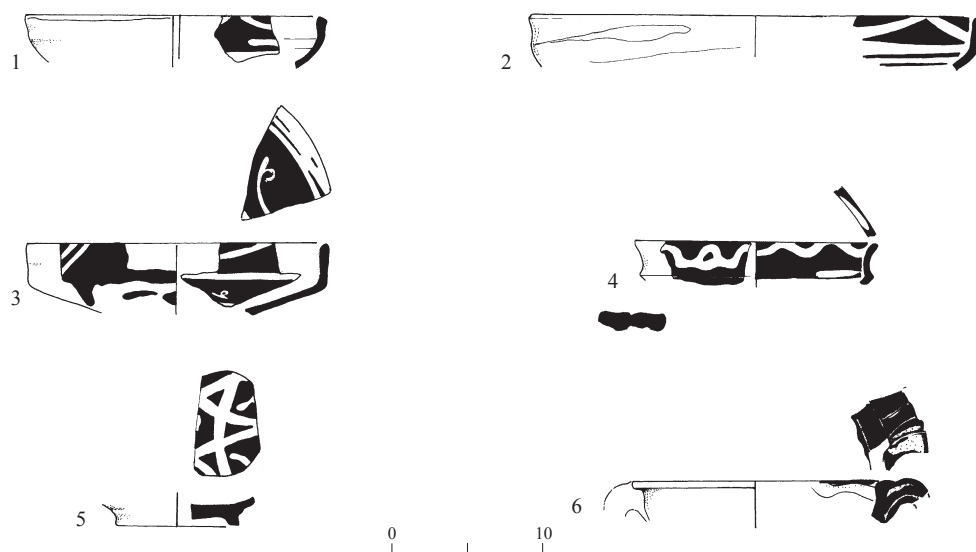


Fig. 13. Slip-Painted Ware.

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	References
1	Bowl	127-22	46	Reddish brown clay; slip-painted decoration under transparent yellow glaze on int; glaze on int. and rim, splashes of glaze on ext.	Pringle 1986: Fig. 50:68 Avisar 1996: Fig. XIII.32:4 Avisar and Stern 2005: Fig. 7:2
2	Bowl	110-15	26	Reddish brown clay; slip-painted decoration under transparent yellow glaze on int.; glaze on int. and over rim	As No. 1
3	Bowl	104-6	19	Reddish brown clay; slip-painted decoration under transparent yellow glaze on int. and over rim	Pringles 1986: Fig. 49:52 Getzov 2000: Fig. 24:2
4	Bowl	109-6	23	Orange-brown clay; slip-painted decoration under transparent green glaze on int. and ext.	Pringle 1997: Fig. 12:69 Stern 1997: Fig. 8:69 Papanikola-Bakirtzis and Iacovou 1998: Fig. 68 François 1999: Fig. 29:312 Avisar 2005: Fig. 2.17:13
5	Bowl	110-16	26	Reddish brown clay; slip-painted decoration under transparent yellow glaze on int.; glazed int., splashes of glaze under the base	Avisar 1996: Fig. XIII.33:2
6	Krater	143-7	46	Reddish brown clay, white and black grits; slip-painted decoration under transparent green glaze on rim and ext.	Poulsen 1957: Fig. 821

Monochrome Ware Bowls (Fig. 14:1–4).—Relatively few monochrome bowls were found, and a search for parallels at other sites yielded extremely poor results. The reddish brown fabrics are similar to those of the locally produced Slip-Painted Ware. The bowls are carinated, and at least two have an

inverted rim similar to a bowl from Qazrin, published by Avisar and Stern (2005: Fig. 47:4). Monochrome bowls with a carinated body commonly date to the Mamluk period, or at least not before the second half of the thirteenth century (Avisar and Stern 2005:12). However, they are attested in Frankish contexts

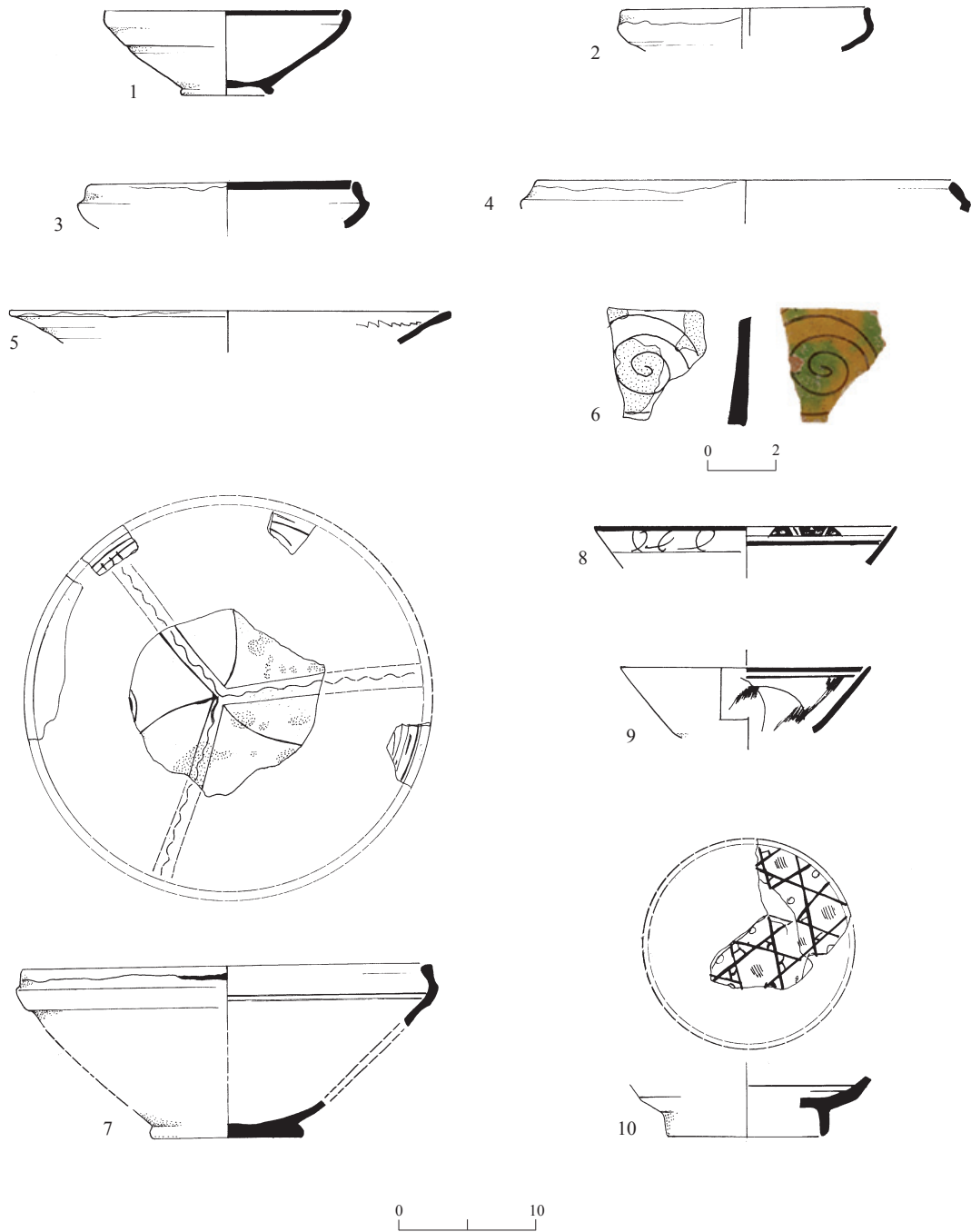


Fig. 14. Monochrome Ware bowls (1–4), Sgraffito Ware bowls (5–7) and Soft-Paste Wares bowls (8–10).

◀ Fig. 14

No.	Basket	Locus	Description	References
1	127-15	46	Dark reddish brown clay, white grits; irregular white wash under yellow glaze	Getzov 2000: Fig. 24:4
2	109-9	19	Dark reddish brown clay; white slip under dark yellow glaze on int. and over rim	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 4:9
3	118-21	32	Reddish brown clay; white slip under green glaze on int. and over rim	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 4:11 Vitto 2005: Fig. 13:5
4	127-19	46	Reddish brown clay; white slip under green glaze on int. and over rim	As No. 3
5	104-5	19	Reddish brown clay; white slip on int. and over rim under yellow gritty glaze; sgraffito decoration on int.	Pringle 1985: Fig. 9:52 Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.26:1
6	127-11	46	Reddish brown clay; white slip on int. under yellow glaze with green splashes; sgraffito decoration on int.	Loffreda 1982: Fig. 9:1 Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.31:2
7	110-13	26	Reddish brown clay; white slip on int. and over rim under yellow glaze with green splashes; sgraffito decoration on int.	Poulsen 1957: Fig. 820 Loffreda 1982: Fig. 9:1, 4
8	121-6	38	White soft-paste fabric; black painted decoration under transparent colorless glaze on int. and ext.	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 9:5 Milwright 2005: Fig. 12:9
9	111-10	26	White soft-paste fabric; black painted decoration under transparent colorless glaze on int.; glazed ext.	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 9:5
10	110-18	26	White soft-paste fabric; black painted decoration under transparent colorless glaze on int.; glazed ext.	Stern 1997: Fig. 17:123 Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 9:10

of the thirteenth century at Ḥorbat Bet Zeneta (Getzov 2000:87), and especially in the Frankish levels of the Montmusard Quarter at Acre, where occupation does not seem to post-date the Mamluk raids of 1263 and 1266 (Vitto 2005:164, 174).

Sgraffito Ware Bowls (Fig. 14:5–7).— Bowls decorated with sgraffito designs were rare at Jerusalem Street. One profile could be fully reconstructed through drawing (Fig. 14:7); a very wide bowl with a ledge rim (Fig. 14:5) is similar in its shape and glaze to bowls from Caesarea (Pringle 1985:186) and Yoqne'am (Avissar 1996:91); others, among them one large carinated bowl, have fine sgraffito decoration (Fig. 14:6, 7; 15:1) and find parallels in inland sites such as Kefar Naḥum (Loffreda 1982:420) or Mount Tabor (Battista and Baggati 1976:

Tav. 28:3). The coarse decoration of undulating lines between two parallel lines (Fig. 14:7) is found on a cup at Ḥama. The group with which this pottery is associated there was found in contexts that date prior to 1260 CE and others, prior to 1401 CE (Poulsen 1957: Group C XVI:236). If the type belongs to assemblages of the thirteenth century, the local production of fine sgraffito decoration is better represented at sites that were re-occupied by the Ayyubids after the battle of Ḥaṭṭin, while contemporary sites in the coastal area show a clear preference for imports (Avissar and Stern 2005:16).

Under-Glaze-Painted Soft-Paste Ware (Fig. 14:8–10).— The rare examples of this ware, more commonly called Fritware, uncovered at the site, are decorated in black design under transparent colorless glaze. They consist of

conical bowls with a rim narrowing to a point and a high ring base. Similar bowls were uncovered at Acre and Banias, and they can be dated from the second quarter of the twelfth century to the thirteenth century (Avissar and Stern 2005:26). Comparable ware, with black painting under colorless glaze, was found at Ḥama, in unspecified contexts either prior to

1260 CE, or prior to 1401 CE (Poulsen 1957: Group B VIIIc:182). The conical shape of these bowls identifies them as Poulsen’s Old Syrian Faience (Poulsen 1957:120). This is the principal shape of the traditional Persian faïences of the thirteenth century, which had considerable influence on the early group of the late faience at Ḥama that dates to the thirteenth century. It seems to have gone out of fashion in the fourteenth century (Poulsen 1957:120). Finally, the association between this form and the painted black decoration under colorless glaze corresponds to Group 6 in Mason’s classification, which he dates between 1150 and 1250 CE (Mason 1997:186). The bowl in Fig. 14:8 has a parallel, in shape and decoration, in an assemblage from Rafiqā (Raqqā), Syria, that dates no later than the first half of the thirteenth century (Milwright 2005:217). One fragment displays a calligraphic design, in which it is



Fig. 15. Body sherds: fine sgraffito decoration (1), Soft-Paste Ware with calligraphy in Arabic (2).

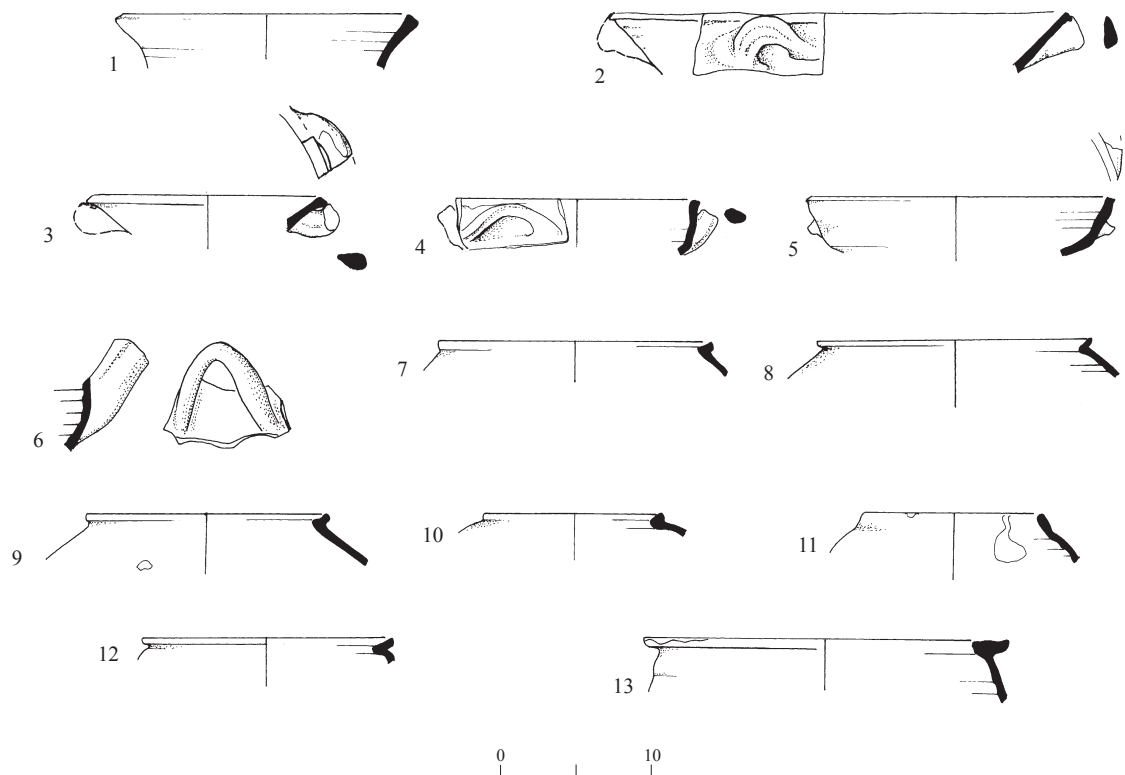


Fig. 16. Cooking wares.

possible to identify three Arab letters without coherent reading (Fig. 15:2).⁷

Cooking Ware (Fig. 16).— The cooking ware assemblage includes frying pans, cooking bowls and cooking pots. The frying pans (Fig. 16:1–3) are broad, open and shallow, with walls leaning out and thick rims, flattened or with a triangular section. Arched horizontal handles are attached to the wall. A purple-brown glaze consistently covers the inside surface up to the rim, sometimes extending slightly over

it outside. Splashes of glaze may appear on the outer walls or on the handles. These pans appear in Frankish assemblages of the second half of the twelfth century or the first half of the thirteenth century. Similar vessels were found at Kefar Naḥum (Loffreda 1982:421), Banias (Avisar and Stern 2005:96) and Acre (Vitto 2005:163).

The vessels in Fig. 16:4, 5 have the same type of fabric, glaze, rim and handle as the pans, but their walls are more upright and their bases more convex, and they are therefore classified

◀ Fig. 16

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	References
1	Frying pan	104-3	19	Reddish brown clay, white grits; dark purple-brown glaze on int.	Loffreda 1982: Fig. 9:13
2	Frying pan	110-10	26	Dark brown clay; black core; dark purple-brown glaze on int., splashes of glaze on ext.	Loffreda 1982: Fig. 9:13 Avisar and Stern 2005: Fig. 41:2 Vitto 2005: Fig. 12:5
3	Frying pan	141-1	44	Reddish brown clay, white grits; purple-brown glaze on int. and over rim, splashes of glaze on ext.	Loffreda 1982: Fig. 9:13 Avisar 1996: Fig. XIII.102:1
4	Cooking bowl	127-6	46	Reddish brown clay, white grits; purple-brown glaze on int. and over rim, splashes of glaze on ext.	Salamé-Sarkis 1980: Fig. 38:8, 9 Stern 1997: Fig. 5:40 Getzov 2000: Fig. 23:1
5	Cooking bowl	118-22	32	Reddish brown clay, white grits; brown glaze on int., splashes of glaze on ext.	As No. 4
6	Cooking pot	121-5	38	Reddish brown clay, white and black grits; small splashes of purple-brown glaze on ext.	Pringle 1985: Fig. 5:4–8
7	Globular cooking pot	127-13	46	Reddish brown sandy clay	Pringle 1986: Fig. 48:40–42 Avisar 1996: Fig. XIII.94:2, 3 Stern 1997: Fig. 5:1
8	Globular cooking pot	102-1	18	Dark brown clay, white grits; black core; splashes of dark purple-brown glaze on int. and ext.	As No. 7
9	Globular cooking pot	109-3	23	Dark brown sandy clay; splashes of dark purple-brown glaze int. and ext.	As No. 7
10	Globular cooking pot	115-21	29-2	Reddish brown clay; splashes of dark purple-brown glaze on rim	As No. 7
11	Globular cooking pot	139-6	59	Reddish brown sandy clay; splashes of dark purple-brown glaze on int. and ext.	Pringle 1985: Fig. 2:7 Pringle 1986: Fig. 48:36–38 Avisar 1996: Fig. XIII.95:3
12	Deep cooking pot	141-4	44	Reddish brown sandy clay; splash of dark purple-brown glaze on int.	Pringle 1984: Fig. 5:30 Stern 2001: Fig. 6:8
13	Deep cooking pot	127-10	46	Reddish brown clay; purple-brown glaze on int. and rim, splashes of glaze on ext.	Getzov 2000: Fig. 23:6

as cooking bowls. Similar cooking bowls were uncovered in Frankish contexts at Acre (Stern 1997:43) and Ḥorbat Bet Zeneta (Getzov 2000:87), as well as at Tripoli, where, however, it was not possible to clearly distinguish between the Frankish and Mamluk assemblages (Salamé-Sarkis 1980:212–216). The cooking pots were divided into three groups.

Group 1 (Fig. 16:7–10): globular cooking pots with an out-turned rim.

Group 2 (Fig. 16:11): globular cooking pots with a simple rim leaning inward.

Group 3 (Fig. 16:12, 13): deep cooking pots with a strongly out-turned rim.

Except for the deep cooking pot in Fig. 16:13, which is entirely glazed inside and on the rim, most of the pots have only splashes of glaze, usually outside. However, no bases were found, and the glaze inside is often limited to the base itself. All three groups of cooking pots are found on some Frankish-period sites (Avisar and Stern 2005:91–94). It is noteworthy that association between globular cooking pots with out-turned rims and globular cooking pots with simple rims characterizes Stratum III at Yoqne'am, which is dated to the Frankish period (Avisar 1996:135–136), and Phase C at Burj al-Aḥmar, which corresponds to the period between the reoccupation of the site at the time of the Third Crusade and its final conquest by the Mamluks (1191–1265 CE; Pringle 1986:146). The horizontal strap handles (Fig. 16:6) are common to the globular cooking pots of that period (Pringle 1985:176; Avisar and Stern 2005:92).

Storage and Table Containers (Fig. 17).—Several molasses jars (Fig. 17:1–4) were found. This type of container was used in the production of cane sugar together with the sugar pots (LaGro and Hass 1991–1992:55; Stern 2001:282). Three groups were distinguished:

Group 1 (Fig. 17:1, 2). This group has an ovoid body with a relatively low neck and a slightly everted rim with a flat or slightly out-turned lip.

Group 2 (Fig. 17:3). This group has no neck and the rim is thickened and rounded on the outside.

Group 3 (Fig. 17:4). This group has a straight neck with a tall, concave flange rim.

All three types are similar to molasses jars from Frankish-period assemblages at Bet She'an (Avisar and Stern 2005:103).

The vessels in Fig. 17:5–11 were classified as jars because they have no handles, yet with the possible exception of Fig. 17:5, they are too small to be considered storage jars. Parallels from nearby sites were not found. One jar (Fig. 17:7) is similar to an Ayyubid-period jug from Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985:145), while the jar in Fig. 17:8 is comparable to jars from Ḥorbat Manot (Stern 2001:286) and Ḥorbat Bet Zeneta (Getzov 2000:87). The jars in Fig. 17:10, 11, with a ridged cylindrical neck and an out-folded rim, are similar to jars from the fill of a cistern at Tell 'Arqa that dates prior to the Mamluk period (Hakimian and Salamé-Sarkis 1988:26) and to jars from Yoqne'am, where this type is characteristic of the Frankish occupation, and identified as an amphora (Avisar 1996:155, Type 18, Fig. XIII:125). It is thus possible that some of these jars are in fact fragments of amphorae necks.

Two table amphorae (Fig. 17:12, 13), characteristic of the Frankish period, have parallels at Acre and Yoqne'am (Avisar and Stern 2005:106) and the rim in particular is as that of a jar from Ḥorbat Bet Zeneta (Getzov 2000:87) and a jug from Tell 'Arqa (Hakimian and Salamé-Sarkis 1988:28).

Parallels were found only for two of the three forms of jug necks (Fig. 17:14–16). Figure 17:14 is identical to a Frankish-period jug from Acre (Avisar and Stern 2005:108, Fig. 45:1). The type is also known in northern France, where it is dated to the second third of the thirteenth century (Roy 1998:74). Figure 17:15 has a profile similar to a jug of the Ayyubid period uncovered in Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985:144) and to another from a Frankish context at Har Ḥozevim, dated to the twelfth century (Kletter and Boas 2002:193).



Fig. 17. Storage and table wares.

◀ Fig. 17

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	References
1	Molasses jar	141-2	44	Light orange-brown clay, white grits; cream ext.	
2	Molasses jar	127-9	46	Light orange-brown clay, white grits; cream ext.	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 43:6
3	Molasses jar	127-23	46	Light orange-brown clay, gray and white grits	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 43:5
4	Molasses Jar	135-5	45	Light pinkish clay, black and white grits	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 43:4
5	Jar	136-5	59	Brown clay, white grits	
6	Jar	146-2	67	Brown clay, white grits	
7	Jar	111-1	26	Reddish brown clay, gray and white grits	Tushingham 1985: Fig. 38:30
8	Jar	139-1	59	Reddish brown clay	Getzov 2000: Fig. 22:7 Stern 2001: Fig. 6:9
9	Jar	127-8	46	Reddish brown clay, white grits; smoothed on top of rim	
10	Jar/amphora	110-9	26	Reddish brown clay, white grits	Hakimian and Salamé-Sarkis 1988: Fig. 13:1 Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.125:2 Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 44:9
11	Jar/amphora	102-4	18	Reddish brown clay, some white grits	As No. 10
12	Table amphora	120-35	37	Reddish brown clay, white grits	Getzov 2000: Fig. 22:4 Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 44:6, 7
13	Table amphora	105-3	21	Yellowish brown clay, white and black grits	Hakimian and Salamé-Sarkis 1988: Fig. 16:5 Getzov 2000: Fig. 22:4 Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 44:6, 7
14	Jug	127-31	46	Reddish brown clay, some white grits; self slipped int.	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 45:1 Roy 1998: Fig. 70
15	Jug	139-10	59	Orange-brown clay, white grits	Tushingham 1985: Fig. 35:40 Kletter and Boas 2002: Fig. 21:3
16	Jug	139-9	59	Dark reddish brown clay, white grits	

Oil Lamps (Fig. 18).— Three types of lamps were found, two of them are saucer lamps and the third, a slipper lamp. The saucer lamp in Fig. 18:1 is Avissar and Stern 2005, Type III.1.1.1, unglazed and with a container fitted in the saucer. A handle extends from the container to the rim opposite the pinched nozzle. The best parallel was found at Banias (Avissar and Stern 2005:124, Fig. 52:1). Similar lamps were also uncovered at Ḥorbat Bet Zeneta (Getzov 2000: Fig. 27:1), Yoqne'am (Avissar 1996:

Fig. XV:39) and Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 35:41). The layers in which they were found were dated to the Frankish or Ayyubid occupations of the second half of the twelfth century or the first half of the thirteenth century.

The second type of saucer lamp (Fig. 18:2) is glazed on the inside and has an extremely reduced oil container, with the handle stuck into it. This type is related to Kubiak's Type J in Fustat, which he dates between the thirteenth and the fifteenth centuries (Kubiak 1970:15).

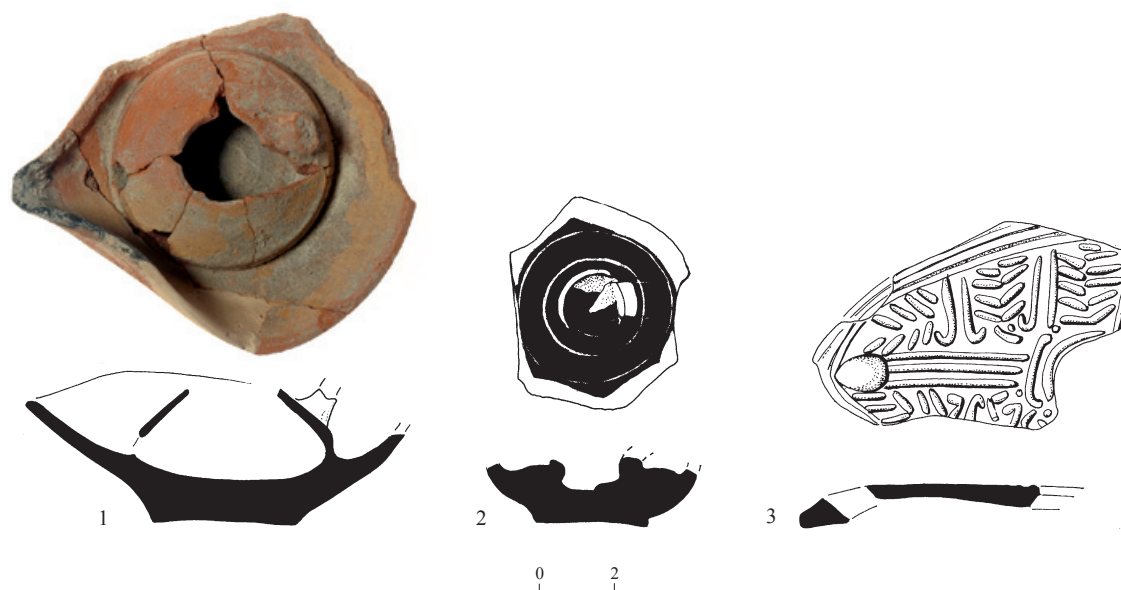


Fig. 18. Oil lamps.

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	References
1	Unglazed saucer lamp	103-1	23	Light orange-brown clay	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 52:1
2	Glazed saucer lamp	117-23	31	Orange-brown clay, white grits; dark-brown glaze on int.	Johns 1934: Pl. 57, Fig. 1-c Poulsen 1957: Fig. 1066 Kubiak 1970: Fig. 15–16. Stern 2001: Fig. 12:3
3	Moldmade slipper lamp	101-1	17	Light orange-brown clay, white grits	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 53:3, 4

A similar fragment, with a markedly small container, was uncovered at Ḥorbat Manot in a sequence of the Mamluk period (Stern 2001:291). However, the type appears already in a Frankish context of the thirteenth century at ‘Atlit (Johns 1934:138). A lamp of the same type, whose “container is reduced... to a thin ring”, was uncovered at Ḥama, in a pit filled before 1260 CE (Poulsen 1957:278).

The last type (Fig. 18:3) is Avissar and Stern 2005, Type III.2.1, a mold-made Slipper lamp (Avissar and Stern 2005:126, Fig. 53:1–4). It is decorated with geometrical patterns, among which it is possible to distinguish two polo sticks. This type of lamp appears in contexts that date between the second half of the twelfth century and the first half of the thirteenth century at Emmaus (Bagatti 1993: Photograph

60:1–3, 6); in a Frankish context at Yoqne’am (Avissar 1996: Fig. XV.27:28); in thirteenth-century contexts at St. Mary of Carmel (Pringle 1984: Fig. 5:9); in the destruction levels of Burj al-Aḥmar, dated between the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (Pringle 1986: Fig. 47:34); and in Mamluk contexts at Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 45:3). An exact parallel, with the exact same decoration, was uncovered at Bet She’an, where it was dated between the second half of the thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries (Hadad 1999:217, Type 9).

Summary

Classification of the pottery on the basis of production mode and origin resulted in three main groups:

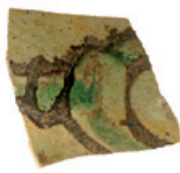


Fig. 19. Glazed sherd, Early Islamic period.



Fig. 20. Ottoman pottery.

- 1) Locally produced handmade pottery, decorated and non-decorated.
- 2) Regional production, which forms the major part of the assemblage and includes unglazed bowls, monochrome bowls with or without sgraffito decoration, slip-painted bowls, cooking wares, plain jugs and jars.
- 3) Imports, for which there are two sources: Syrian faience (Soft-Paste Ware) and Cypriot Slip-Painted bowls.

The whole assemblage dates to the second half of the twelfth century and the thirteenth century.

METAL FINDS

Projectile Points: Arrowheads and Quarrels

Thirteen projectile points were uncovered (Fig. 21; Table 1). Their study contributes

Table 1. Typology of the Projectile Points
(values in bold designate that the measured part of the object is clearly complete)

No.	Locus	Basket	Type	Profile	Section	Length 1 (cm) ⁱ	Length 2 (cm) ⁱⁱ	Section (cm) ⁱⁱⁱ	Weight (g)
1	17	101-2	E	Pyramidal	Square	8.20	5.50	0.84/0.84	09.72
2	46	127-1	E	Pyramidal	Square	4.86	4.18	1.13/1.12	10.07
3	30-2	116-24	E	Pyramidal	Square	5.60	3.80	0.98/0.98	11.35
4	47	130-20	E	Pyramidal	Square	7.02	4.00	1.24/1.14	12.80
5	37	120-30	E	Pyramidal	Square		4.15	1.28	13.48
6	49	132-1	E	Pyramidal	Square	6.10	3.90	1.20/1.10	13.69
7	37	120-29	E	Pyramidal	Square	6.50	5.90	1.00/1.00	14.07
8	31	117-1	E	Pyramidal	Square	4.95	3.90	1.40/1.30	15.99
9	37	120-28	E	Pyramidal	Square	7.30	4.46	1.18/1.10	16.42
			E						
10	17	101-1	E-2	Pyramidal	Square	9.30	5.60	1.48/1.48	41.34
11	45	138-2	F	Pyramidal	Diamond-shaped	4.95	3.42	1.10/0.90	08.51
12	17	101-3	G	Leaf-shaped	Diamond-shaped	6.04	5.20	1.10/0.96	11.80
13	45	138-1	H	Leaf-shaped with central spine	Cross-shaped		7.28	2.00/1.10	21.12

ⁱ Length 1 is the overall length or maximum measurement of the object: head and tang.
ⁱⁱ Length 2 is the overall length or maximum measure of the head.
ⁱⁱⁱ Square sections were measured along the sides; diamond-shaped sections, between opposite points.

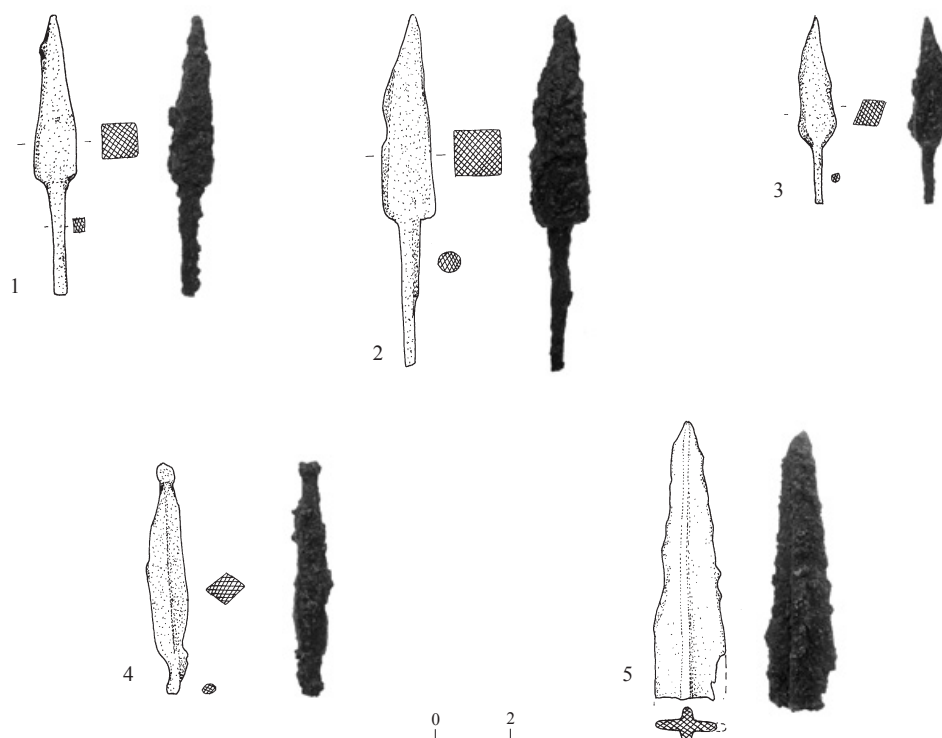


Fig. 21. Typology of the projectile points (arrowheads and quarrels): Type E (1); Type E-2 (2); Type F (3); Type G (4); and Type H (5).

to the refinement and augmentation of the typology that was established by the author for a sample of 70 items from the excavations of the Castle of Safed (Barbé 2010:336–350; in prep.). Three forms, all tanged, were found: pyramidal, leaf-shaped and leaf-shaped with a central spine. The sections were either square, diamond-shaped or cruciform. Four types were identified, according to combinations of form and section (Table 1; Types E to H according to the typology of Barbé 2010:336–350). One subtype, E-2, was distinguished by its size and weight, which carry functional implications (see below). As is the case in the castle, Type E is by far the most common type of projectile point on Jerusalem Street. The proportions are also similar, in spite of the distinctly small sample (69.2% compared to 68.5% at the castle).

Projectile Point Type E (Fig. 21:1).— This type is by far the most common (N = 9). The

profile of the head is a regular pyramid with a flat base, its section is square; the tang-section is usually circular, but may be square on rare occasions. The transition from the head to the tang is marked by a strong constriction. On the best preserved examples the tang tapers toward the base. The head is consistently longer than the tang; the head:tang ratio is between 1.4 and 1.7. Judging by complete specimens, the full length of these projectile points is between 7.02 and 8.2 cm; the length of the head, between 3.8 and 5.9 cm. According to the calculated averages, the sides of the sections are approximately 1 cm (0.96–1.13 cm). The weight of the points varies significantly from 9.72 to 16.42 g, the average being 13.06 g. Imprints of wood fibres preserved in the surface corrosion layer of the tang of projectile point No. 4 (B103–20) indicate that the shaft was attached to the head during its decomposition.

This type of projectile point was used in the Middle East already in the Roman period, when it is considered to be ammunition for ballista (James and Taylor 1994: Fig. 1; James 2004:210, 219, Figs. 784–791, 793–794). It is, however, particularly well-represented in medieval contexts in the Eastern Mediterranean, and known, among other sites, from Corinth in the eleventh century (Davidson 1952: No. 1532:201, Pl. 93); Höyük Bast, in Turkey, between the thirteenth and the mid-fifteenth centuries (Moore 1993:131–132, Fig. 70:106–111); and Qal‘at Sem‘an in Syria in the Islamic levels (Kazanski 2003:8, Pl. 6:16–18, 21–24). At Qal‘at Sem‘an, projectile points are traced to an event which occurred between the end of the tenth century and the thirteenth century (Sodini and Blanc 2003). At Hama, the great majority of projectile points that were uncovered had a pyramidal profile and a square section, and were found in contexts dating to the fourteenth century (Ploug and Oldenburg 1969:57, Fig. 21:1). The authors note that the heads of some were so thick in relation to their length, that they should probably be identified as crossbow arrows, “*sont si épaisses par rapport à la longueur qu’elles doivent probablement être désignées comme des flèches d’arbalète*” (Ploug and Oldenburg 1969:57). Still in Syria, a similar object was found in fills dating to the Islamic period at the Christian basilica of Bosra (Khalil and Muqdad 1983: Fig. 11). However, this type is best known for constituting the bulk of the projectile points uncovered in an assemblage of the Ayyubid period inside the dungeon of the castle of Harim (Gelichi 2003:442, Fig. 28). A similar projectile point, with a long tang of circular section, was found at Yoqne‘am in a Frankish or Mamluk context (Khamis 1996:219, Fig. XVIII 1:5). A pyramidal profile is associated with a square section also at Burg al-Aḥmar, in a context securely dated to the twelfth century Frankish occupation of the site (Pringle 1986:167, Fig. 56:21). Another specimen of this type was uncovered at Belmont, but its chronological attribution—between 1187 and 1516 CE—is

rather vague (Grey 2000:134, Fig. 11.3:43). A projectile point, with a pyramidal profile, a square section and a tang of round section, was uncovered in a Frankish context in the Montmusard Quarter of Acre (Vitto 2005: Fig. 20). A head of this type was uncovered in a well-dated thirteenth-century Frankish context at Ḥorbat Bet Zeneta (Getzov 2000: Fig. 29–1). Although the drawings do not show the section, comparable specimens dated to the thirteenth century, were found in the excavations of the castle of Montfort (Dean 1926: Fig. 53: NR, P). Most significantly, this type accounts for the great majority of the 1243 projectile points from Arsuf that are associated with the Mamluk siege of the castle in 1265 CE (Raphael and Tepper 2005:85). The final comparative item is a single projectile point from France, uncovered fortuitously during a dredging of the river Seine at Petit-Andély, and identified as a variant of Type K in the typology of French arrowheads (Serdon 2005:122). This type, dated to the tenth–twelfth centuries, is close in form to the specimens from Safed, eventually developing into a squatter form between the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries (Serdon 2005:307).

Projectile Point Type E-2 (Fig. 21:2).— The profile of this projectile point is a regular pyramid; the section is square, the base flat; the tang has a circular section and is distinguished from the head by a sharp constriction. The difference between Type E-2 and Type E is one of size. Type E-2 is markedly heavier, and may therefore be considered a ballista projectile (Beffeyte 2005:88; Fagnen 2005:68). This is the interpretation for projectile points weighing over 40 g in the French typology, although the quarrel referred to there is socketed rather than tanged (Serdon 2005:89).

Projectile Point Type F (Fig. 21:3).— This type, the second most common in the excavations of the Safed castle (Barbé, in prep.), is represented here by one specimen only. The profile of the head is a regular pyramid, but the section is diamond-shaped.

The base is flat and the tang has a square section. The tang is distinguished from the base of the head by a gradual constriction, less marked than in other types. Projectile points with a pyramidal profile and a diamond-shaped section were found in Islamic occupation levels at Qal'at Sem'an (Kazanski 2003:7, 8, Pl. 6:13, 19) and in Ayyubid contexts in Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 73:9, 10). This type is also present at the Vadum Jacob chastelet in a context that can be dated precisely to the years 1178–1179 CE (Boas 1999: Fig. 6:3). It is the second most common type of projectile points at Arsuf, found in clear association with the siege of 1265 CE (Raphael and Tepper 2005:85). One specimen was uncovered in the destruction level of the stables at 'Atlit, in a context dated to the end of the thirteenth century (Johns 1936: Fig. 15:4). Two specimens with a pyramidal profile and a diamond-shaped section were retrieved from Sardis, Turkey, from a context dated to the end of the Byzantine period (1204–1453 CE; Waldbaum 1983: Punt 5:77.82).

Projectile Point Type G (Fig. 21:4).— Only one example of this type, which has a very elongated, leaf-shaped head with a diamond-shaped section, and a tang of circular section, was found. The only relevant parallel found in Israel is from the excavations of the Templar Chastelet of Vadum Jacob, in a context ascribable to the end of the twelfth century (Boas 1999: Fig. 6:3). Very elongated arrowheads with a leaf-shaped profile and a diamond-shaped section, dated to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, were found in Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Italy (Zimmermann Types D 2–4 and D 2–5; Serdon 2005: Fig. 39), as well as in Poland and Slovakia (Serdon 2005: Fig. 40). The type seems to appear earlier in Anglo-Scandinavian domains, where examples were found in contexts of the ninth–eleventh centuries (Jessop 1997: Fig. 1; Serdon 2005: Fig. 41). However, the majority of these arrowheads have a shoulder, more-or-less marked, at the junction of the base of the

head and the tang. This characteristic is not visible on our specimen.

Projectile Point Type H (Fig. 21:5).— Only one specimen of the type was found. It has a leaf-shaped head with a thick central ridge and a cruciform section. No tang is preserved, neither is any trace of a break visible at the base of the head. However, the corrosion may well mask a break, and a single specimen cannot be considered as conclusive evidence for the absence of a tang in the type. No published parallel was found in excavations of local sites. Arrows with the same profile and section were found in the Phrygian levels at the Turkish site of Boğazköy (Boehmer 1972: Pl. L:1544, 1545). The best parallels to the type come from the Middle Byzantine levels at Qal'at Sem'an (Kazanski 2003: Fig. 5:1, 2), where the most complete example has a tang that continues the line of the central ridge. The authors compare them to arrowhead Types 7a and 7b from Sardis, which date between the end of the sixth and the beginning of the seventh centuries (Waldbaum 1983: Pl. 4:52). The section is, indeed, identical, but the profile of the arrowheads from Sardis is bi-pyramidal and there is a shoulder between the base of the head and the tang. This type of arrowhead is also present, although rarely, in the peninsula of Oman in contexts of the third and fourth centuries CE (Mouton 1990: Fig. 6:10).

Small Metal Objects

Rings (Fig. 22).— Four rings were found.

1) L37, B120-25 (Fig. 22:1): Internal diam. 1.78–1.88 cm. A bronze ring; the band broad and thick with a flat section, surmounted by a square stone setting. The bezel is crimped into four folds on each side of the band. Frankish–Mamluk context.

2) L65, B144-1 (Fig. 22:2): Internal diam. 1.82–2.00 cm. A bronze ring; the band has a triangular section at its base, and slightly thickens toward a spur-shaped decoration. Small incisions, distributed symmetrically on both sides of the “spur” decorate the upper face

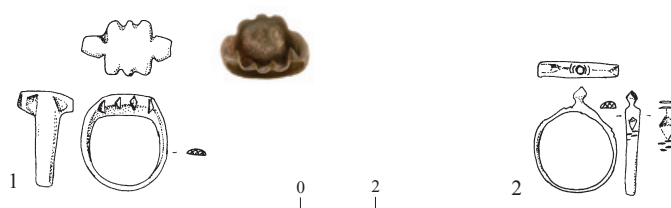


Fig. 22. Small metal finds: rings.

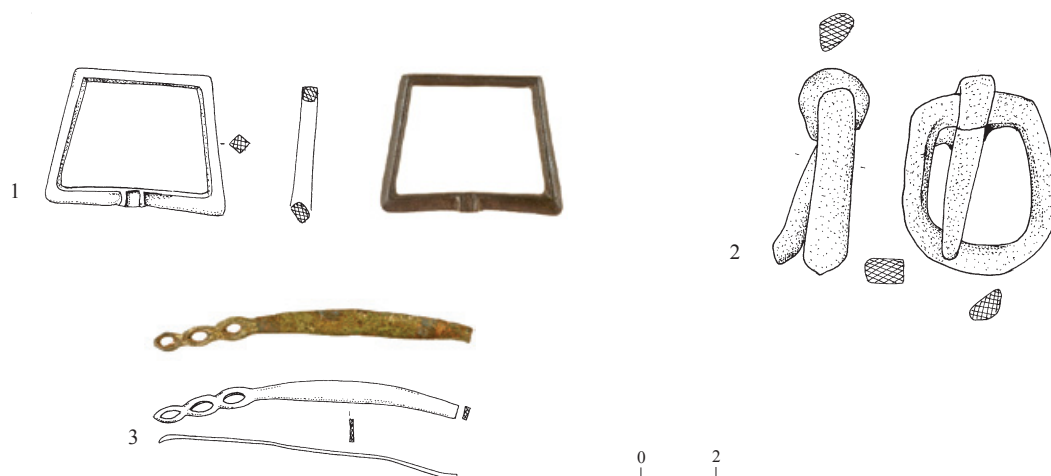


Fig. 23. Small metal finds: belt buckles (1, 2); bracket/jewelry? (3).

of the band along the edges. Frankish–Ayyubid context.

3) L37, B120-27 (not illustrated): External diam. 3.8 cm; internal diam. 3 cm; width: 0.9–1.0 cm, thickness 0.4 cm. A simple bronze ring with an oval section. Frankish–Mamluk context.

4) L26, B110-1 (not illustrated): External diam. 4.3 cm; internal diam. 2.7 cm; section diam. 0.8 cm. An iron ring with a round section. This piece, judging by its size and section, may be part of a harness (Johns 1936: Fig. 15:17; Kazanski 2003: Pl. 17: No. 175) or a belt buckle (Démians d'Archimbaud 1980: Pl. 421; Grey 2000: Fig. 11.1:14, 15). Frankish–Ayyubid context.

Belt Buckles (Fig. 23:1, 2).— Two belt buckles were found, both in L37, a Frankish–Mamluk context.

1) L37, B120-26 (Fig. 23:1): a trapezoidal bronze buckle. Max. length 3.6 cm; max. width 4.7 cm. Three sides of the trapezoidal frame have a diamond-shaped section, while the fourth, which carried the now missing tongue, has a circular section. The cross-piece that received the tongue has a groove to accommodate it and is slightly thicker than the others. Two similar belt buckles, one made of iron the other of bronze, were uncovered in the levels of collapse of the stables at 'Atlit. The contexts in which they were found date them to the second half of the thirteenth century (Johns 1936: Figs. 15:9; 16:5).

2) L37, B120-2 (Fig. 23:2): An iron buckle. Max. length 4.8 cm; max. width 4 cm. The frame is roughly egg-shaped; the narrow end, which is flattened, carries the tongue; the section is round with the exception of the arch that receives the tongue, where it is rectangular. The tongue is folded around the frame. It is very thick, with a square section, and comes to a point at the tip. Within the country, three buckles of similar form and size were found at Belmont, in a context that dates to the Frankish period and later (Grey 2000: Fig. 11.1:14–16). In the south of France, this type of buckle appears in contexts of the thirteenth–fourteenth centuries (Démians d’Archimbaud 1980:1180–1181, Fig. 422:17–24).

Bracket or Fragment of Jewelry? (L51, B201-1; Fig. 23:3).— This is a flat fragment of a bronze object, gilded on one side. The object was possibly shaped like a crescent; one end is intact, and it has a line of three small perforations. It was found in a Frankish–Ayyubid context.

Horseshoe (L37, B120-31; Fig. 24:1).— The front of an iron horseshoe, max. width 9.2 cm, with a nail-hole visible on each break, equidistant from the center. It was found in a Frankish–Mamluk context.

Horseshoes dated to the medieval period were found in the excavations of the stables at ‘Atlit (Johns 1936:43). Although their manufacturing technique is European,⁷ their size suggests that they were used to shod Arab horses. The parallels from ‘Atlit are over 12 cm wide, i.e., slightly larger than the one from Safed (Johns 1936: Fig. 8; 15:13), and are similar to a horseshoe from Hama (Ploug and Oldenburg 1969: Fig. 22:2) and one from Ḥorbat Bet Zeneta (Getzov 2000: Fig. 300:7; Rosen 2000:107–108). Horseshoes smaller than the one found at Safed are known from Ayyubid contexts in Jerusalem (7 cm; Tushingham 1985: Fig. 73:22), and from ‘Atlit (7–8 cm; Johns 1936: Fig. 15:12), where they are dated to the end of the Frankish occupation in the thirteenth century. Closest in size to the Safed specimen,

with a maximum width of 9 cm, are horseshoes from Phase C at Belmont (1187–1516 CE) and from Frankish contexts at Yoqne‘am (Grey 2000: Fig. 11.3:39; Khamis 1996:220, Fig. XVIII.2.2). A horseshoe, 8.5 cm wide, that was uncovered under the Mamluk level at Abu Gosh, was interpreted by the excavators as that of an Arab pony (de Vaux and Stève 1950:149, Fig. 3).

Horseshoe Nails (Fig. 24:2–4).— Three iron horseshoe-nails were found.

1) L49, B132-2 (Fig. 24:2): Length 4.8 cm; rectangular shaft section 0.5×0.6 cm. The forged head continues the wide side of the shaft, and has a trapezoidal form usually described as a “fiddle key” (Maccari-Poisson 1993:146). Frankish–Ayyubid context.

Three specimens of this type were uncovered at Hama in a thirteenth-century context (Ploug and Oldenburg 1969: Fig. 23:6). The type is known in England from the twelfth to the mid-thirteenth centuries. By the end of the thirteenth and during the fourteenth centuries, the size of the nail head was significantly reduced (Clark, Browsher and Stewart 1986: Fig. 5). In France, the type is dated to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries on the site of the castle of Essertines (Maccari-Poisson 1993: Fig. 105:4–6), and in the medieval village of Rougier (Damians d’Archimbaud 1980:1169–1172, Pls. 395:17; 417:9).

2) L31, B117-1 (Fig. 24:3): Length 3.9 cm; rectangular shaft section 0.5×0.6 cm. As Fig. 24:2 above, but the head of this nail is bent, indicating that it had been used. The strokes of the hammer folded and partly deformed the head. Modern context.

3) L31, B117-2 (Fig. 24:4): Length 2.6 cm; rectangular shaft section 0.4×0.3 cm. Smaller than the previous examples, this nail has a diamond-shaped head. The shaft is bent, indicating its use as a horseshoe nail. Modern context.

Nails (Fig. 25).— Two nails were found, both from the Frankish–Ayyubid context L47.

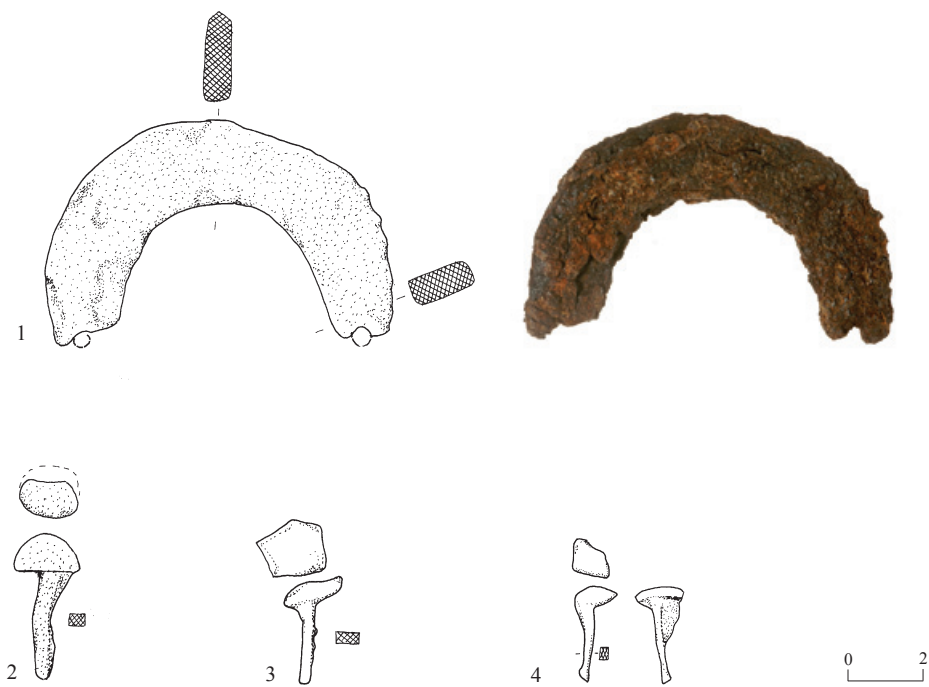


Fig. 24. Small metal finds: Horseshoe (1); horseshow nails (2–4).

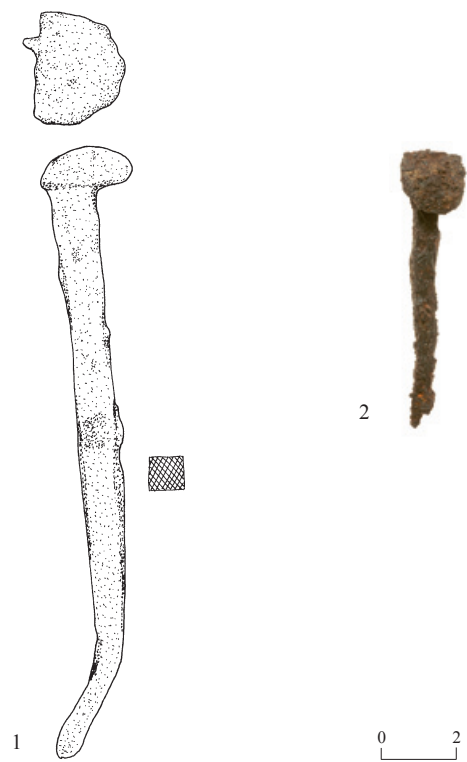


Fig. 25. Small metal finds: roof nails.

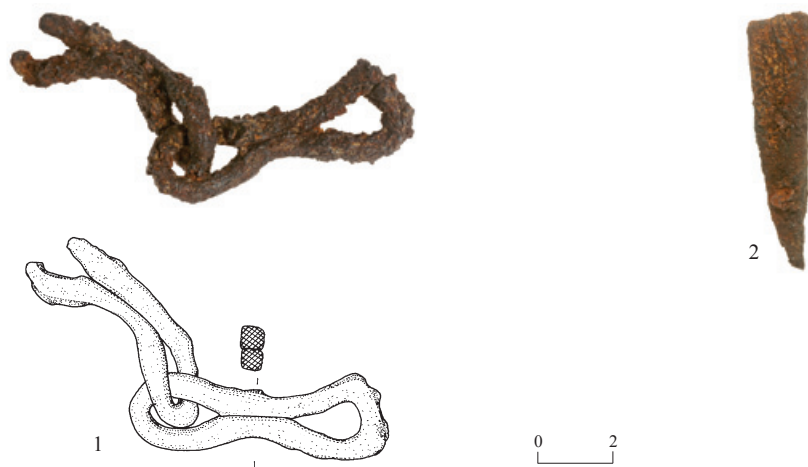


Fig. 26. Small metal finds: Iron chain (1); fragment of an iron blade (2).

1) L47, B130-1 (Fig. 25:1): Forged roof-frame iron nail with square shaft section. Length 16.3 cm; shaft section 1.2×1.2 cm. The thick head is a raised trapezoid with four hammered faces. The widest face continues the line of the shaft, the others are offset.

2) L47, B130-2 (Fig. 25:2): Forged iron nail with square shaft. Length 7.2 cm; shaft section 0.60×0.54 cm. The head, deformed by hammering, is bent toward the shaft.

Chain (L59, B139-3; Fig. 26:1).— Two links of an iron chain, one complete, the other with a broken end, were found; length of each link 6.6 cm; thickness 0.7 cm. The links were made from a rectangular iron rod. Each link was pinched in the middle and welded to the shape of the figure eight. The context was Frankish–Ayyubid.

An identical chain, with eleven links, was uncovered at Yoqne'am in a context contemporary with the Frankish context at Safed (Khamis 1996:234, Fig. XVIII.10.5). Two other fragments of the same type, one with two links and the other with eight, were uncovered in the excavation of the Jordanian site of Jerash, where they are dated between the fourth and the eighth centuries (Clark, Browsher and Stewart 1986: Pl. XXXII: F,

I). Six links of the same type were uncovered at Sardis in Turkey, but their stratigraphic context is not clear (Waldbaum 1983: Pl. 54, No. 946).

Blade Fragment (L37, B120-32; Fig. 26:2).— A fragment of an iron blade was found. Preserved length 7 cm; max. width 1.8 cm; max. thickness 0.64 cm. The blade has a triangular section and a flat upper edge; the tip is bent. It was recovered from a Frankish–Ayyubid context.

Bullet (L45, B121; not illustrated).— A lead bullet. Diam. 1.3 cm; weight 13.1 g. It was found in a late Ottoman context.

Stone Objects

Four stone objects, used in daily life, were uncovered at the site.

1) L29, B119-1 (Fig. 27:1): A pumice stone, used for personal hygiene; roughly square, with rounded corners. It was found during the excavation of the floor of Building 1, Phase 1.

2) L47, B130-3 (Fig. 27:2): A schist whetstone, elongated, with a rectangular section, was uncovered under the floor of Building 2. The broad surfaces were worn through extended use to a concave form. This specimen is similar to a whetstone from the excavations of the



Fig. 27. Stone objects: pumice stone (1); whetstone (2); grindstone (3); pounder (4).

medieval village of Rougiers, France (Démians d'Archimbaud 1980:986, Pl. 367:16).

3) L59, B139-11 (Fig. 27:3): Half of a basalt grindstone, found in the destruction layer above the floor between Buildings 1 and 2.

4) L1002, B10002-1 (Fig. 27:4): A round basalt stone with an uneven diameter, c. 5.8 cm, recovered from the surface layer. It was probably used as a pounder.

CONCLUSIONS

No architectural remains that predate the Crusader period were uncovered at Jerusalem Street, Safed. Nevertheless, the consistent presence of Iron Age pottery in the fill layers just above bedrock is notable (Fig. 8), and a characteristic Early Islamic sherd (Fig. 19) suggests occupation during that period in the

vicinity. The most significant result of the excavation is undoubtedly the detailed picture of the Crusader period that emerges from the synthesis of stratigraphic analyses, Carbon-14 dating and the study of the various types of finds, i.e., pottery, metal objects, glass, coins and faunal remains (see Gorin-Rosen, this volume; Kool, this volume; Bar-Oz and Raban-Gerstel, this volume).

On the whole, the pottery assemblage dates between the second half of the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries (see above). Similarly, the glass finds correspond to assemblages of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, especially at Acre ('Akko), and are clearly different from finds in fourteenth–fifteenth-century Mamluk assemblages uncovered at Safed (see Gorin-Rosen, this volume).

Coins from the construction, occupation and destruction layers, all date to the Ayyubid or Frankish periods. The minting dates are between 1146 and 1243–1248 CE (see Kool, this volume). One destruction locus (L21) produced a coin of Frederic II of Sicily, dated to 1243–1248 CE. This coin makes it feasible to attribute the destruction to the year 1244, when the Khwarezmians devastated the areas surrounding the castle without, however, attacking the castle itself (Huygens 1981:14; Grousset 1991:412). Destruction in 1244 would allow the necessary time for the rebuilding and the two burials (L71, L73) to occur within Phase 4 of the Frankish period, a sequence of events that would not have been plausible if the destruction corresponded to the final conquest of Safed by the Mamluks in 1266. The year 1244 is not only within the 94% probability range of the ^{14}C dating, but also within the narrower one of 68.4% probability (see above).

Bar-Oz and Raban-Gerstel (this volume) identified a pig bone in the fill below a Phase 2 floor in Building 1 (L65, under floor L44), yet another indication of Frankish

occupation. The evidence of one bone must obviously be treated with caution; however, a second pig bone was uncovered in L45, in association with the construction of Building 3 (W33, W34 and W35). Although this fill is ascribable to the Ottoman period (Fig. 20), the pottery in it was mixed with a substantial quantity of residual artifacts of the Frankish period, which most probably include this second pig bone.

Although the dating evidence in conjunction with the cultural attributes indicate Frankish occupation, especially between 1240–1244 and 1266 CE, presence at the site during the Ayyubid intermediate occupation, between 1188 and 1240 CE, or even during Frankish control before 1188 CE, cannot be completely ruled out.

It is significant, as far as the *terminus post-quem* of the Frankish occupation is concerned, that eight Mamluk coins, including four that date to the reign of Sultan Baybars, the conqueror of Safed, were uncovered in the level associated with the abandonment of the site.

The results of the excavation conform with the historical sources. The anonymous author of the treatise that recounts the reconstruction of the castle of Safed in the thirteenth century on the western slope of the hill below the previous one, describes a town or a big village important enough to have a "*cour de bourgeois*" (*De constructione castri Saphet*: lines 255–258; John of Ibelin:603). Ibn-Shaddâd reports that Baybars destroyed the city previously built by the Franks west of the castle, and built a new village (*rabad*) to its southwest (Ibn-Shaddâd, *Târikh*:353).

The complete absence of built remains datable to the Mamluk period, and the construction work of the late Ottoman period that indicates reoccupation of the site at this time, provide significant information regarding the evolution of the urban topography of the town of Safed.

APPENDIX 1. LOCI LIST

Locus	Stratigraphical Relations			Type	Date
	Above	Below	Equals		
1000	1002-31-53			Surface layer	Modern
1001	1004		1003-17	Surface layer	Modern
1002	51	1000		Fill	Modern
1003	1005		1001-17	Surface layer	Modern
1004	16-18-19-21	1001	1005	Destruction	Crusader–Ayyubid
1005	12-13	1003	1004	Destruction	Crusader–Ayyubid
15		1004-58		Cistern	Crusader–Ayyubid
16		1004-32		Top of the cistern	Crusader–Ayyubid
17	19-21		1001-1003	Fill and destruction	Crusader–Modern
18	Bedrock	1005-17	57	Fill	Iron Age–Crusader
19	26	1001-1003-17	21	Destruction	Crusader–Ayyubid
21	23	1004-17	19	Destruction-fire level	Crusader–Ayyubid
23	30	21	46	Destruction	Crusader–Ayyubid
26	27-28	19		Fill	Crusader–Ayyubid
28	26-49	29-30		Floor	Crusader–Ayyubid
29		28	30	Floor raft	Crusader–Ayyubid
29-2	32		30-2	Surface layer	Modern
30		23	29	Floor raft	Crusader–Ayyubid
30-2	36-37-42		29-2	Surface layer	Modern
31	40-41	1000	1002	Fill	Modern
32	38	29-2		Floor	Crusader–Ayyubid
36	39-48	30-2		Fill	Modern
37	42-46	30-2		Abandonment fill	Crusader–Mameluk
38	68	32		Fill	Crusader–Ayyubid
39	44-45	36-48		Fill and destruction	Modern
40	47	31		Fill	Crusader–Ayyubid
41	56	31	53-59-64	Destruction	Crusader–Ayyubid
42	49-73	37-46		Destruction	Crusader–Ayyubid
44	65	39		Floor	Crusader
45	66	39-48		Fill	Modern
46	49	37-42-73	23	Destruction	Crusader–Ayyubid
47	60	40		Floor	Crusader–Ayyubid
48	39-45-66	30-2		Destruction	Modern
49	28-30	23-46		Floor	Crusader–Ayyubid
51	53-54	1002		Fill	Crusader–Ayyubid
53	54	1002-51		Destruction	Crusader–Ayyubid
54	55	51-53	56	Floor	Crusader–Ayyubid
55		54		Fill	Crusader–Byzantine
56	67	41-59-64	54	Floor	Crusader–Ayyubid
57	Bedrock	31	18	Fill	Crusader–Ayyubid

APPENDIX 1. LOCI LIST

Locus	Stratigraphical Relations			Type	Date
	Above	Below	Equals		
58	15			Fill	Modern
59	56	31	41-64	Destruction	Crusader–Ayyubid
60	62	47		Fill	Byzantine–Iron Age
62	Bedrock	60		Floor, foundation raft and fill below	Byzantine–Iron Age
64	56	31	41-59	Destruction	Crusader–Ayyubid
65		44		Fill	Crusader–Ayyubid
66	Bedrock	45		Fill	Iron age
67		56		Fill	Crusader–Ayyubid
68	69	38		Floor	Crusader–Ayyubid
69	Bedrock	68		Floor and foundation raft	Crusader–Ayyubid
73	46	37-42		Tomb	Crusader–Ayyubid?
74	46	37		Tomb	Crusader–Ayyubid?
75		41		Floor	Crusader–Ayyubid

NOTES

¹ The excavation (Permit No. A-4406) was conducted on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority, and directed by the author. Assistance was provided by Danny Syon, who kindly replaced me for a few days during the probe season, Yossi Ya‘aqobi (administration), Avraham Hajian, Vadim Essmann and Viatcheslav Pirsky (surveying and drafting), Natalia Zak (plan drawing), Yael Gorin-Rosen (study of glass), Robert Kool (numismatics), Noa Raban-Gerstel and Guy Bar-Oz (archaeozoology), Yossi Nagar (anthropology), Elizabetta Boaretto (radiocarbon dating), Elisheva Kamaisky (pottery restoration), Carmen Hersch (glass and pottery drawings) and Lena Kupferschmidt (metallurgical laboratory).

² Hand Made Geometrically Painted Ware (HMGP) has been known under a number of names, but I chose the term coined by Johns (1998), since it is the one that has become standard in publications in recent years.

³ Dating by Elizabetta Boaretto, Weizmann Institute, Rehovot (Sample RTT 5308).

⁴ Authorization was denied by the Ministry of Religion, and the contractor was asked to preserve the burials in a concrete construction *in situ*.

⁵ Yossi Nagar, pers. comm.

⁶ This article was submitted for publication in 2008. For an updated research of this pottery, see Stern 2012.

⁷ لخر (corresponding to the Hebrew letters ר, ל, and ע). Identification by Tawfiq Da‘adli, to whom I am very grateful.

⁸ “...les orientaux ont toujours ferré leurs bêtes avec une mince plaque de métal couvrant toute la sole...” (de Vaux and Stève 1950:148). Translation: ...Easterners always shod their animals with a thin sheet of metal fully covering the underside of the hoof...

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