

A MAMLUK-PERIOD MAUSOLEUM NEAR THE 'SLEEPY SPRING' AT SAFED (ZEFAT)

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INTRODUCTION

In 2006, a trial excavation was conducted at Safed, near the 'Sleepy Spring' fountain (*Ha-Ma'ayan Ha-Radum*, a name that stems from the spring's low flow), following the digging of probe trenches and prior to the construction of an amphitheater (map ref. 246461–75/763518–20; Fig. 1).¹ This spring is located at an elevation of 747 m above sea level, on a west-facing slope, c. 70 m south of the Mosque of the Market (Jāmi' al-Sūq) and 400 m north of the Red Mosque (Jāmi' al-Aḥmar). The recently restored fountain is still surmounted by a characteristic Mamluk-period arch, comprising alternating voussoirs of white limestone and black basalt (*ablaq*; Fig. 2), a decorative technique that developed in the last quarter of the thirteenth century CE (Burgoyne 1987:89–90). At Safed, this type of decor also appears on the external wall of the mausoleum of Zāwiyat Banāt Ḥamīd, which contains the tomb of the amir Muẓaffar al-Dīn Mūsā ibn Ḥajj Aruqtāy (1372 CE; Petersen 2001:264–265).

The excavation comprised three areas (Plan 1): the main excavation area, Area 10 (135 sq m), located south of the spring, and two smaller probes, Area 20 (17 sq m) to its north and Area 30 to its northwest (16 sq m). Remains of an imposing structure, most likely a mausoleum, that was built during the late Mamluk period and remained in use until the

¹ Probe trenches were dug under the inspection of Enno Bron (archaeologist supervisor of Eastern Galilee and Golan District, IAA). The excavation (Permit No. A-4849) was conducted in July 6–13 and from August 29 to September 19, on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority, in preparation for the building of an amphitheater near the Sleepy Spring, and funded by the Israel Government Tourist Corporation. It was directed by the author, with the assistance of Yossi Ya'aqobi (administration), Vadim Essman and Viacheslav Pirskey (surveying), Natalia Zak and Elizabeth Belashov (drafting), Tsila Sagiv (field photography), Clara Amit (studio photography), Olga Shorr (glass and pottery restoration), Irena Lidski-Reznikov (pottery drawing), Carmen Hersch (glass drawing), Natalya Katsnelson (glass study), Robert Kool (numismatics) and Lena Kupersmidt (metallurgical laboratory). The IAA proposal to integrate the Mamluk-period building remains in the development project at the site was turned down by the city municipality.

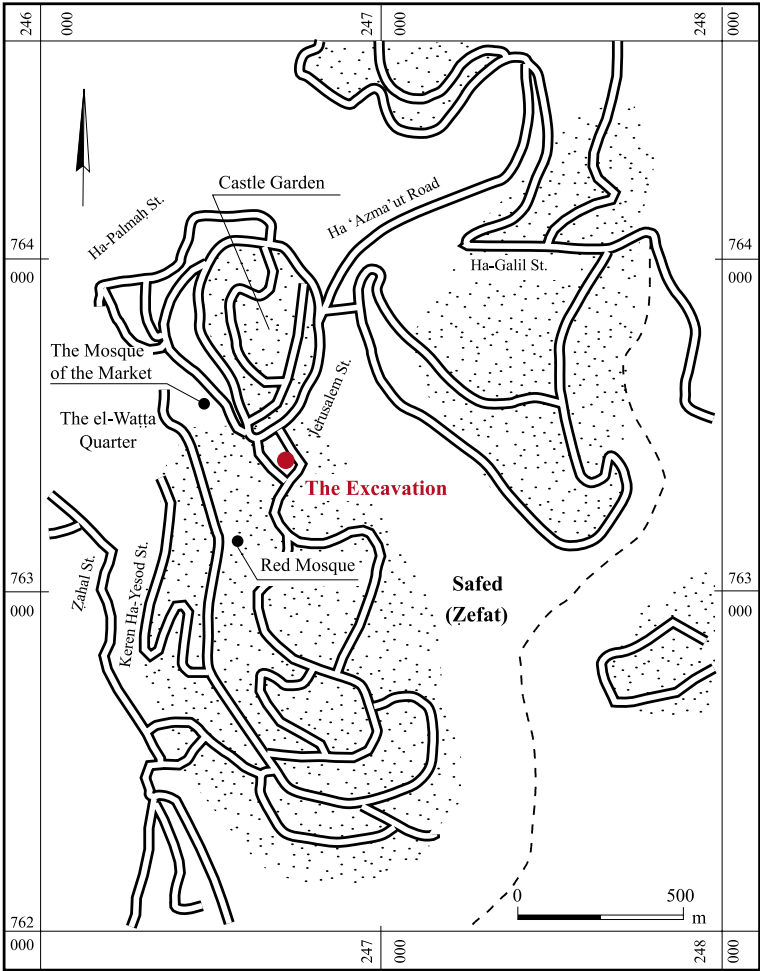
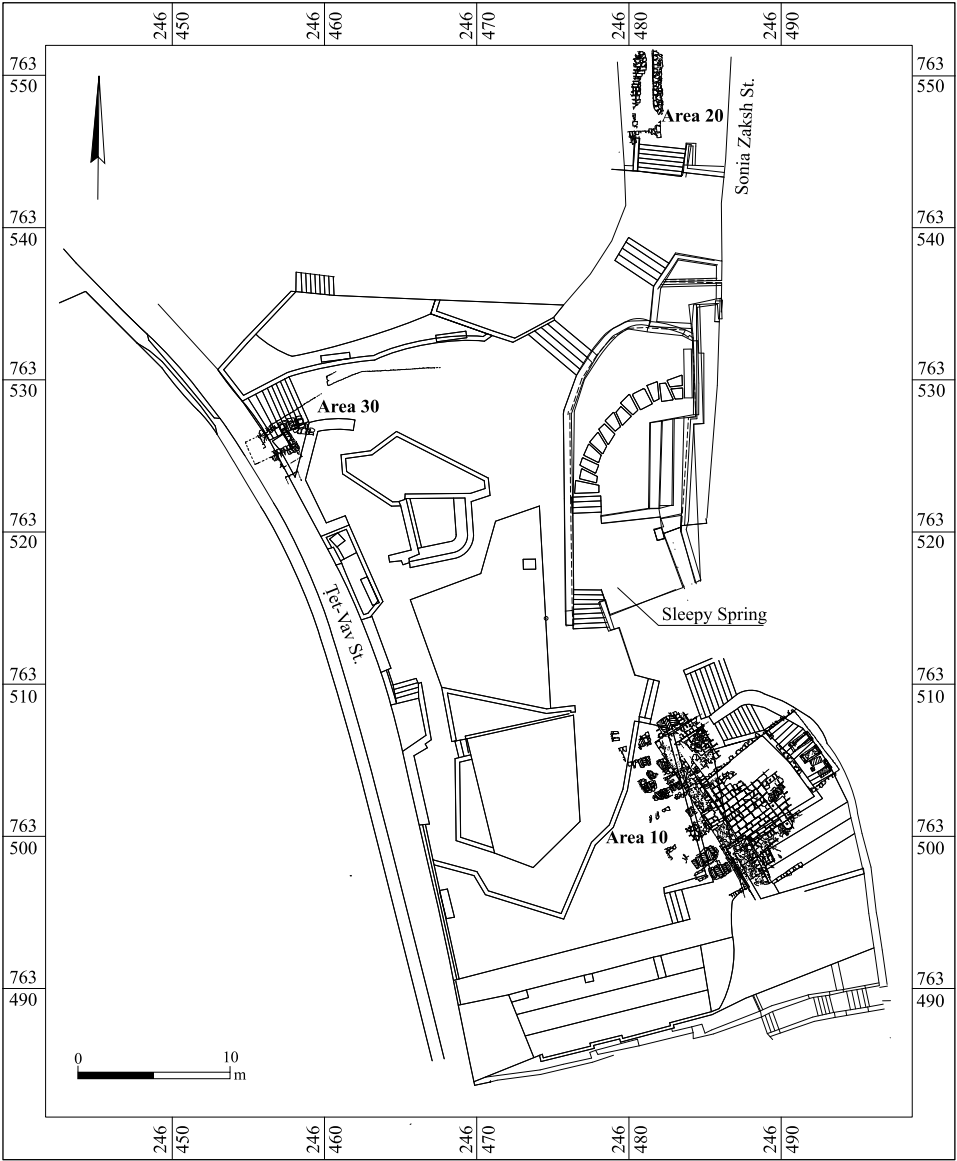


Fig. 1. Location map.



Fig. 2. The Sleepy Spring under an arch built in the *ablaq* architectural style.



Plan 1. Location of the excavation areas.

early twentieth century CE was uncovered in Area 10; three construction phases of this structure (Phases I–III) were identified. Meagre architectural remains and related fills of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries CE were exposed in Areas 20 and 30.

THE EXCAVATION

AREA 10

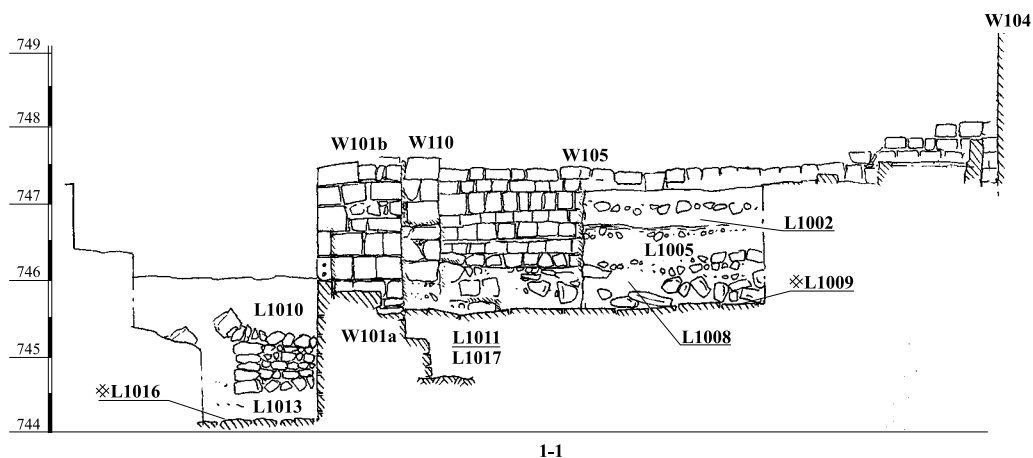
The excavation in this area reached a maximum depth of 3.6 m, revealing remains of a large building with a *mihrab* dated to the Mamluk–Ottoman periods (Phases I and II), above which were the remains of a vaulted room (Phase III), its northeastern part still standing.

Phases I and II: A Building with a *Mihrab* (Plan 2; Fig. 3)

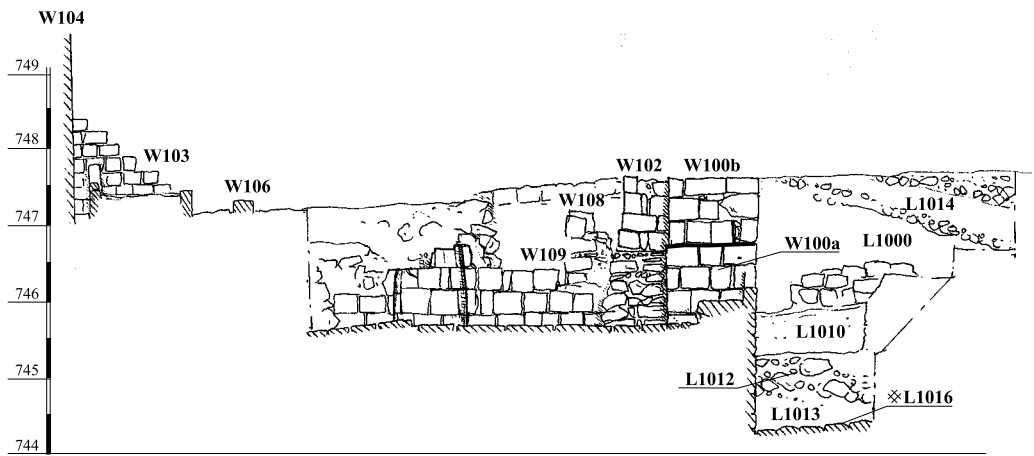
The foundations of this imposing building, oriented northwest–southeast, were set directly on soft limestone bedrock. The building's entire southwestern facade wall was uncovered, comprising two walls built on either side of an opening (W100, W101; length 10.7 m, width c. 1.1 m). Two clear-cut construction phases (Phases I and II) were detected. The earliest, Phase I consists of the lower part of the walls, extending above and below the threshold of the opening (W100b and W101b; Plan 2: Sections 4–4, 5–5). A number of courses belonging to Phase II were uncovered along several parts of the facade, above the level of the threshold: two–three courses found to the northwest of the opening (W101a; Plan 2: Sections 4–4, 5–5); one course found immediately to its southeast, near the doorjamb; and four courses found in the building's southwestern corner (W100a). Two observations regarding the construction techniques of the facade allow us to distinguish between the two phases:

- 1) Stones belonging to lower Phase I were mostly carefully dressed with a claw chisel (*gradine*),² and occasionally with a punch (*broche*), while those of upper Phase II were generally more coarsely dressed, with the exception of a few stones of the lowermost course of this phase that were in secondary use. These coarsely dressed stones exhibit a split-face finish (*taille éclatée*) made with an axe-hammer (*marteau tête*).
- 2) The existence of two construction phases was even more apparent in the design of the opening (Fig. 4). The original Phase I opening seems to have been a window closed by iron bars that was converted into a doorway in Phase II. Small circular holes for these iron bars were found in each of the three ashlar forming the threshold of the opening, and two such holes were found in the lower stone of its northern jamb. In addition, L-shaped stones (*en crossette*) comprised the first two courses of the northern doorjamb and the first course of the southern doorjamb, indicating that the window may have had a wooden shutter closing from the inside. This was not the case with the Phase II upper jamb stones that were neither L-shaped nor did they exhibit drilled holes for bars.

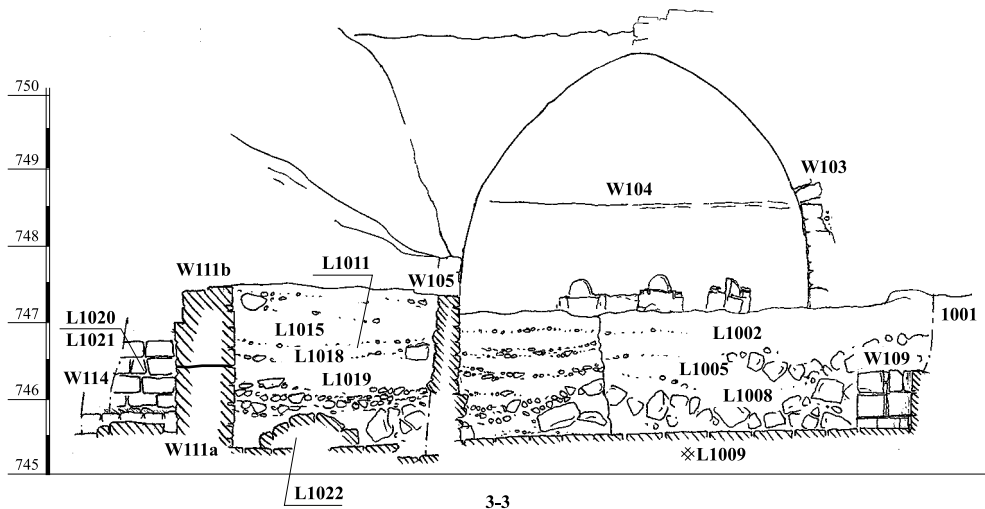
² For the French terminology describing the dressing techniques of wall faces and the tools used, see Bessac and Yasmine's (2001) study of the Château de Beaufort.



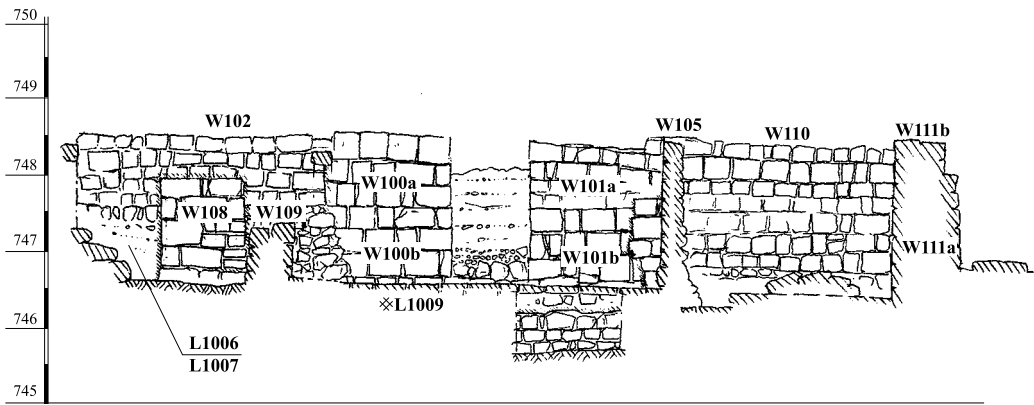
Plan 2. Area 10, plan and sections.



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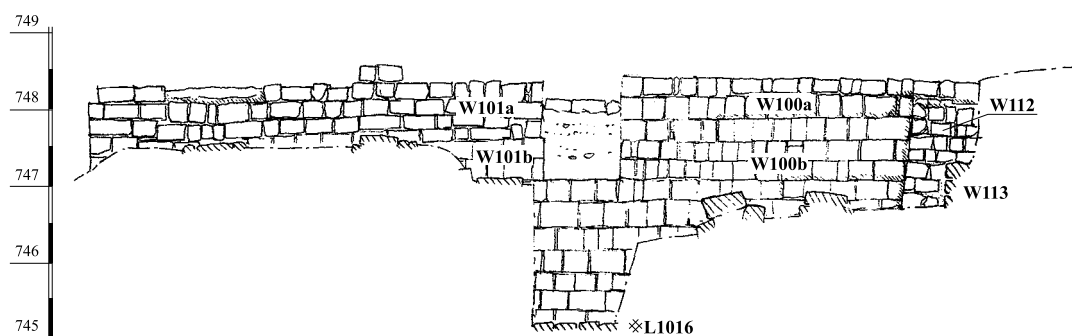


3-3



4-4

Plan 2. (cont.)



5-5

Plan 2. (cont.).



Fig. 3. Area 10, general view of Phase I building, looking southeast; in foreground, cist tombs covered with slabs in fills outside the building; top left—eastern part of Phase III vaulted room with three late Islamic-period tombs.

The transition from Phase I to II may have been due to an earthquake that partly damaged the original building and necessitated its restoration and alteration. This possibility is indicated by the fact that three–four courses of Phase I, mostly the upper ones, slightly protruded from the otherwise smooth face of the facade wall along two-thirds of its southeastern section (W100a).



Fig. 4. Area 10, opening in western facade wall of the building showing the different wall construction techniques in Phases I and II, looking northwest.

The building's northwestern wall (W111; width 0.8 m; Fig. 5), bonding with W101 to form its northwestern corner, also revealed indications for the existence of two construction phases. These include the difference in stone dressing technique described above for the southwestern wall, as well as two additional observations: (1) the last preserved course of Phase I was made of alternating white and blue-gray stones (*ablaq*; W111a; Plan 2: Section 3–3); (2) the Phase II upper courses (W111b), all consisting of roughly dressed ashlars with a split-face finish, comprised two lower courses aligned with the original Phase I face and two upper courses that were set back from it, thus reducing the width of the wall from 0.8 m to 0.7 m.

The southeastern wall of the building (W109; max. width 0.7 m, max. height 1.1 m), preserved to a maximum height of four courses, was bonded with a buttress (W108), both of which were set together upon bedrock. Wall 108 was preserved to a maximum height of seven courses, its southern and eastern faces carefully dressed with a punch or with a claw-chisel. The interior face of W1095 was carefully dressed with a claw-chisel. Its exterior face, in contact, was crudely dressed, most probably because it was not meant to be part of the building's visible facade; a fill overlying bedrock (L1007) may have originally leaned against much of this wall. Fill 1007 contained pottery dating to the Mamluk period, such as glazed vessels with gouged sgraffito decoration and imported Italian ware (Fig. 15:1, 5, 6,



Fig. 5. Area 10, different wall construction techniques in the external face of W111 in Phases I and II, looking southeast.

9, 15). The original bonding of W109 with W100b, which would have formed the building's southwestern corner, was cut by the construction of Phase II W102 (height 1.9 m), built against the back of W100; this wall joint was concealed by the rebuilding of W100 (W100b) and its extension to the southeast. The preserved upper courses of W100a and W102 were bonded, attesting to their contemporaneity. A semicircular niche (width 0.9 m, depth 0.7 m) installed in the interior face of W109 is interpreted as a *mihrab*, in view of the building's Mamluk-period date; traces of lime coating were visible on its interior (western) face. If we presume that the *mihrab* was located along the building's median axis, its complete dimensions may be estimated at 10.7×9.0 m.

The building's thick walls, in particular on its southwestern side, indicate that it was quite high, and its almost square plan suggests that it may have been covered by a dome. The building of a circular dome over a square-shaped construction was a frequent feature in mosques and mausolea of the Islamic period (Sauvaget 1928:229–231, Photo 1; Eddé 2000:135), adopted from Byzantine-period architecture (Adam 1994:193). Such domes also covered the main rooms of the hammams of the Ayyubid and Mamluk periods (Sauvaget 1930: Figs. 1–5).

The technique used in constructing the original building (Phase I), as well as its repair (Phase II), consisted of double-faced walls, built of irregular headers and stretchers, bonded with white lime mortar. Its interior was paved with a flagstone floor that was well-preserved (L1009; Fig. 6), although some flagstones were missing or had been replaced. A small probe



Fig. 6. Area 10, flagstone floor in Phase I building, looking east; in foreground, sounding down to bedrock.

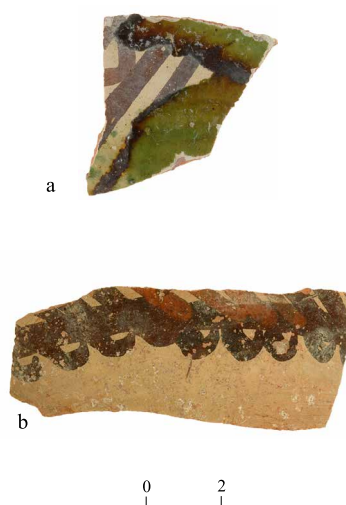


Fig. 7. Area 10, body fragments of early Rashaya al-Fukhar-type vessels: (a) from Fill 1011; (b) from Fill 1013.

(c. 1 sq m) excavated along the interior face of W101a, after removal of a few flagstones, revealed three foundation courses projecting from the wall, evidence of a wide foundation. The deepest fill below the flagstones (L1017; 10 cm thick; Plan 2: Section 1–1), covering the bedrock, consisted of light brown, compact soil, devoid of stones. Locus 1017 yielded six pottery sherds of a reddish or orange-brown fabric, including a fragment of a strainer and an omphalos base that may date to the Mamluk period, although the absence of rims prevents the attribution of these vessels to precise types and chronology. A fill above L1017 and directly below Floor 1009 (L1011; thickness 0.7 m) consisted of brown-orange soil with many small stones. These stones were especially abundant just under the pavement and therefore, may have been part of its bedding. Fill 1011 yielded pottery fragments dating to the Mamluk period, including glazed bowls with gouged sgraffito decoration and imported Italian wares (Fig. 15:4, 7, 8). Also found in this fill was a body fragment of a green-glazed vessel with geometric painted decoration in red-brown over a white slip, appearing to belong to an early, pre-Ottoman-period stage of production in the Lebanese workshop of Rashaya el-Fukhar (Fig. 7:a); the type of vessel to which this sherd belonged could not be identified due to its small size. A similar assemblage of vessel types was found in the excavation in Safed Castle, which was securely dated to the mid-fifteenth century CE (Barbé and Damati



Fig. 8. Area 10, sounding through flagstone pavement (L1016) outside the building, looking northeast.

2004a; 2004b; 2005; Stern 2022:235–236, Fig. 152).³ A larger assemblage of similar pottery was found in connection with a grape-honey treading installation in the Golan Heights, dated to the late Mamluk and early Ottoman periods (Tsioni 2010:230–235). A small glass lid dated to the Mamluk period was also found in L1011 (see Katsnelson, this volume: Fig. 1:2).

A flagstone pavement made of small, low-quality limestone slabs (L1016; Fig. 8) abutted the exterior face of the southwestern facade wall, directly below the opening. The pavement, partially dismantled during the excavation, rested on a thin fill of brown soil and stones covering the bedrock that did not yield any chronologically diagnostic finds (Plan 2: Section 1–1). A substantial difference in elevation (1.36 m) was noted between the interior

³ A few such vessels, including those dated to the mid-fifteenth century CE, were described by Avissar and Stern (2005: Fig. 34:4, 5, Pls. V:3–6; VI:9–10; XXIV:7, 8).

(L1009) and exterior (L1016) pavements, likely due to the fact that the building was built on a northeast–southwest sloping hillside. The fill below Floor 1016 yielded a few body fragments of common reddish ware and of cooking vessels that could not be precisely dated but seem to generally belong to the Mamluk period.

Floor 1009, within the building, was overlain by a 1 m thick destruction deposit (L1008; Plan 2: Section 1–1), containing well-dressed building stones. This deposit yielded Ottoman-period fragments of Rashaya el-Fukhar ware (Fig. 17:2, 3, 6); clay tobacco pipes (Fig. 18:3, 4); and imported faience vessels (Fig. 17:9). A small circular stone feature (1022) uncovered above Floor 1009, in the building's northwestern corner, contained Ottoman-period pottery, including the neck of a Rashaya el-Fukhar-type jar and clay tobacco pipes (Figs. 17:7; 18, respectively), as well as animal bones and a few human bones of an infant and a child. The destruction, dated to the nineteenth century, was most likely due to the earthquake that occurred on January 1, 1837 (Amiran, Ariei and Turcotte 1994:272–273).

A somewhat similar stratigraphy was observed outside the building. A fill covering Floor 1016 (L1013; thickness 0.2 m; Plan 2: Section 2–2) on the exterior of the building's southwestern facade, and an accumulation of soil and collapsed stones above it (L1012; thickness 0.95 m), contained pottery dating to the Mamluk or early Ottoman period (Fig. 16:1–10). Fill 1013 yielded a small sherd of an unidentified vessel type bearing a painted decoration, which might be an early production of Rashaya el-Fukhar ware (Fig. 7:b), and a glass oil lamp (see Katsnelson, this volume: Fig. 1:1), both attributed to the Mamluk period. Collapse 1012 was covered by a soil fill with a hardened upper part, possibly a beaten-earth floor (L1010), situated at the same level as a threshold belonging to the subsequent construction Phase III (Plan 2: sections 1–1, 2–2). This fill yielded a glass oil lamp of the Mamluk–early Ottoman periods (see Katsnelson, this volume: Fig. 1:3).

There are several indications that the Phase II reconstruction of the building took place shortly after this destruction event: (1) the destruction deposit covered the preserved upper courses of southeastern W109 (Phase I), which was not repaired in Phase II; (2) Phase I W109 and W108 were cut by Phase II W102; (3) Phase II W102 and W110, which reinforced the building's southwestern facade on its interior face, did not abut its original Floor 1009, and at most, their foundations rested atop it.

A number of walls abutting the building's exterior wall faces, one near its northwestern corner (W114) and two others at its southwestern corner (W112, W113), may have been built sometime between Phases I and II. No clear floor or surface could be ascribed to Phase II, other than a deposit of very hardened earth, possibly a beaten-earth floor, located atop a fill (L1005; Plan 2: Section 1–1) covering the destruction deposit. Provided that this deposit was indeed a floor, Fill 1005, and another fill also found inside the building (L1019), may be considered contemporaneous with the Phase II reconstruction.

A number of fills uncovered above the Phase II destruction deposit (L1018, L1015, L1006, L1002) yielded late Ottoman-period pottery vessels, including products from the Lebanese workshop of Rashaya el-Fukhar, clay tobacco pipes and porcelain vessels imported mainly from England (not illustrated). Fill 1019, covering the destruction deposit, yielded

four Ottoman-period tobacco pipes, the two latest of which dated to the second half of the nineteenth century (Fig. 18:6, 7), and four coins, of which three identifiable specimens were dated to the nineteenth century (see Kool, this volume: Cat. Nos. 3, 5, 6). These finds indicate that the Phase II restoration of the building should be dated to the second half of the nineteenth century, the date of the latest coin serving as a *terminus post quem* (1878 CE), suggesting that this restoration must have occurred after that year.

Phase III: The Vaulted Room (Plan 2)

The building's last construction phase comprises a rib-vaulted room of smaller dimensions (4.9×7.3 m) than those of the original building. Three of its sides, the northwestern (W105), northeastern (W104) and southeastern (W103) walls, were erected in Phase III, while on its southwestern side it clearly reused the Phase II walls (W100b, W102, W101b and W110), as well as the opening in that facade as a door. Three dressed stones placed across the opening (top elevation 747.20 m) now served as a threshold. The room's southeastern W103 rested atop the uppermost fill in that part of the building (L1002), while its northwestern W105 penetrated deep into the accumulations found inside the building, its foundation resting on the destruction deposit (L1008). An internal partition wall (W106) enclosed a small space on the building's northeastern side, in which remains of three aligned Muslim tombs were found. Small pillars, each surmounted by a carved pomegranate-shaped nub (*rumána*; Amin and Ibrahim 1990:56; Figs. 9, 10), were found at the corners of the tombs. The tombstones had been broken, clearly intentionally. The floor of this room was not found. A fragment of a late Ottoman-period Marseilles roof tile (Fig. 17:11) was discovered near the vaulted



Fig. 9. Late Islamic tombs in the Phase III building, looking southeast.



Fig. 10. Decorative element (*rumána*) found at the corners of the tombs in the Phase III building.

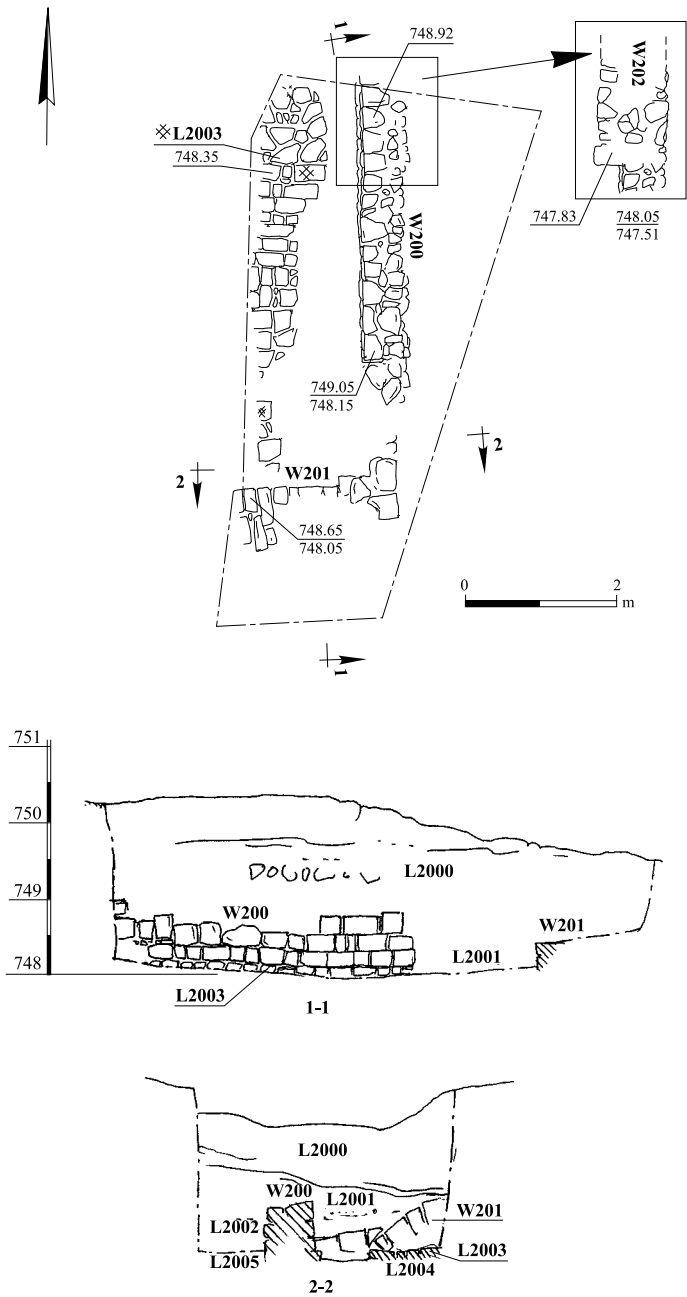
room in a soil accumulation (L1015; Plan 2: Section 3–3) that seems to have postdated the Phase II reconstruction and predated, or perhaps was contemporaneous with, the Phase III structure. A fill under the Phase III threshold yielded a base of an imported faience vessel (Fig. 17:10), dated to the late nineteenth century.

A dozen cist tombs were identified in soil accumulations to the west and north of the building, but not excavated. The interior of these tombs was lined with dressed limestone slabs standing on their narrow sides, and they were covered with undressed stone slabs. The covering slabs were situated at varying elevations, the difference in elevation among the tombs not exceeding one meter, and they were situated at a higher elevation than that of Phase I Floor 1009 inside the building. These tombs were covered by two fills on the west (L1000: thickness 1.6 m; L1014: thickness 0.65 m) and two other fills on the north (L1021: thickness 0.55 m; L1020: thickness 1.1 m), both yielding residual Mamluk-period pottery and material dating to the Ottoman period (not illustrated; see Plan 2: Sections 2–2, 3–3). Locus 1021 yielded a Mamluk-period coin struck between 1406 and 1412 CE, during the second reign of Sultan Al-Nasîr Faraj (see Kool, this volume: Cat. No. 1), and a clay tobacco pipe of an early type dating to the seventeenth or eighteenth century (Fig. 18:1).

AREA 20

The excavation in this area ($2\text{--}3 \times 7$ m; Plan 3; Fig. 11), located north of the Sleepy Spring, at the beginning of Sonia Zaksh Street, was initially conducted using mechanical equipment (backhoe) and subsequently expanded manually to a maximum depth of 2.8 m in the northern part of the trench. A north–south, dry-built double-faced wall (W202; width 0.9 m), made of ashlar dressed in the split-face technique with rubble in-between the faces, was exposed. Three courses of this wall were uncovered without reaching its foundation. Two fills of brown earth (L2004: thickness 0.85 m; L2005: thickness 1.4 m) were partially excavated on either side of W202. A modern drainage channel made of concrete pipes was uncovered in L2004, west of W202, and a Rashaya el-Fukhar ware jug dating to the nineteenth–twentieth centuries was found in L2005, east of W202 (Fig. 12), comparable to a vessel of this type from Phase II of the building in Area 10 (Fig. 16:5). The upper part of L2004 was covered by a well-preserved patch of a floor made of small limestone slabs (L2003; 748.35 m asl) that was exposed in the northwestern part of the trench. This floor seems to have originally abutted two walls: one on the east (W200; thickness 0.5 m) and another, badly preserved wall, on the south (W201); however, these parts of the floor appear to have been dismantled in the past. Wall 200 was located directly above W202 and retained the same orientation, with a slight offset to the east, while its base did not rest directly on the preserved remains of that earlier wall. Wall 200, preserved to a height of three–four courses, was built of ashlar that were dressed by hammering on its western face. The absence of facing on the eastern side of W200 indicates that it may have been a retaining wall, built against fills overlying the natural east–west slope. Wall 201, preserved to a maximum of two courses, was built in the same manner and dressed on both of its faces; remnants of what must have been its

bonding with W200 were still visible. The fill into which these two walls were built (L2002; thickness 0.6 m) and the fills covering them (L2001: thickness 0.75 m; L2000: thickness 1.4 m) yielded mostly pottery finds attributable to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries CE (not illustrated).



Plan 3. Area 20, plan and sections.



Fig. 11. Area 20, general view, looking south.

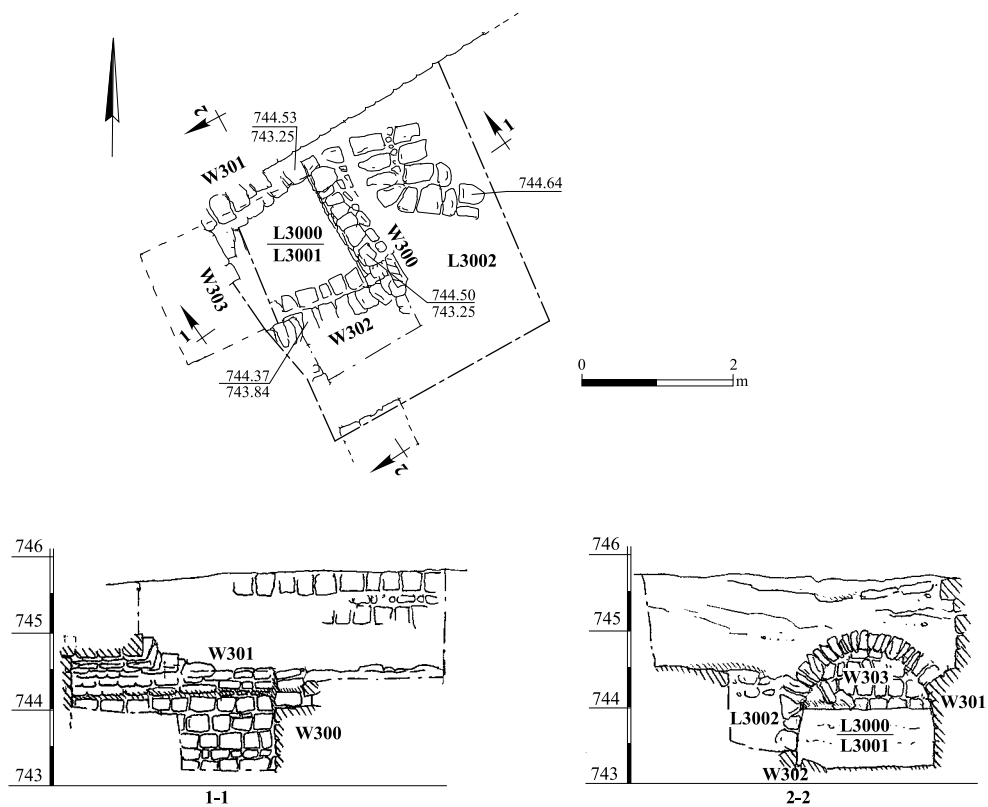


Fig. 12. Neck of a Rashaya al-Fukhar-type jug.

AREA 30

This square-shaped area (4×4 m; Plan 4; Fig. 13), located west of the spring and along Tet-Vav Street, was dug using a backhoe and then expanded manually to a maximum depth of 2.87 m in its northwestern corner. A small structure was exposed in this part of Area 30. The exposed remains appear to comprise mainly the eastern part of this structure that had a rectangular plan (internal dimensions: 1.65×2.50 m). A square room was enclosed by four walls (W300: thickness 0.3 m, W301, W302 and W303), and partially covered on its west by a semicircular vault. The walls were dry-built and made of roughly dressed ashlar. This structure is interpreted as a cesspit based on a number of observations: (1) a channel opening was exposed at the fifth course of eastern W300, near its bonding with southern W302; (2) the vault was relatively low (1.45 m high; intrados measured at the keystone: 744.7 m asl; foundation: 743.25 m asl), indicating that the ceiling was low-lying; and (3) the fills in the structure were of an organic black texture.

The earth fill in which this structure was built (L3002) yielded Mamluk-period pottery, while the fills inside it (L3000, L3001) contained finds that provide quite a precise date for the end of use of this structure in the 1920s or 1930s, including porcelain and faience vessels (Fig. 19:1–4), a French revolver from Liège (Fig. 20) and glass fragments (see Katsnelson, this volume: Fig. 3). This structure appears to have been in use between the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century CE. This chronology may be more



Plan 4. Area 30, plan and sections.



Fig. 13. Area 30, general view to the west.

narrowly constrained to the period during which the production of all the ceramic items overlapped, in the years 1904–1913. Therefore, this structure may have been filled mainly during the first two decades of the twentieth century.

The presence of the French revolver at the top of the deposits within the structure may indicate a date related to an armed conflict that took place at Safed, during which the weapon was disposed of, or perhaps hidden with the intention of being retrieved at a later time. It is unlikely that this event would have taken place at the end of the First World War, as the British army did not pass through the city following its victory in the battle of Megiddo (September 19–21, 1918), and when the first allied troops, the Australians, entered the city (September 26), the Ottoman troops had already abandoned it (Pearl 2002:121; pers. comm.). Another possibility relates to the Arab riots against the Jewish inhabitants of Safed in 1929 (Jezreel 2002:212).

THE FINDS

POTTERY

The pottery description is generally subdivided according to excavation areas. The material from the interior and exterior of the building in Area 10 is presented separately.

Area 10

The Phase I Building: Interior (Fig. 14)

Monochrome Glazed Bowls (Fig. 14:1–3).— All the examples of monochrome glazed bowls have a plain rounded rim. This common pottery type has generally been dated between the second half of the thirteenth and the fifteenth century, although it probably continued into the Ottoman period (Avissar and Stern 2005:12–13, Type I.1.4).

The closest parallel for the bowl in Fig. 14:1 is a vessel discovered at Banias (Avissar and Stern 2005:12–13, Fig. 41:1), while a parallel for the bowl in Fig. 14:2 is a vessel from Yoqne'am (Avissar 1996:99–100, Fig. XIII.36:12). Although the preserved fragment in Fig. 14:3 is too small to determine its type, the vertical rim seems to indicate that it had a carinated profile similar to examples from Baniyas (Avissar 2008:91–92, Fig. 6.1:4, 5).

Glazed Bowls with Gouged Sgraffito Decoration (Fig. 14:4–6).— This type of vessel is characterized by deeply incised designs or gouges covered by glaze. Published parallels for these vessels are known, for example, from Caesarea Maritima (Pringle 1985:186), Monastery of St. Mary on Mount Carmel (Pringle 1984:106), Capernaum (Loffreda 1982:420–422) and as far as Tripoli (Salamé-Sarkis 1980:175–176), and suggest a Mamluk-period date between the end of the thirteenth and the fifteenth century (Avissar and Stern 2005:16, Type I.1.5.2). This chronology is reinforced by the fact that such bowls were missing from the ceramic repertoire discovered in an excavation on Jerusalem Street at

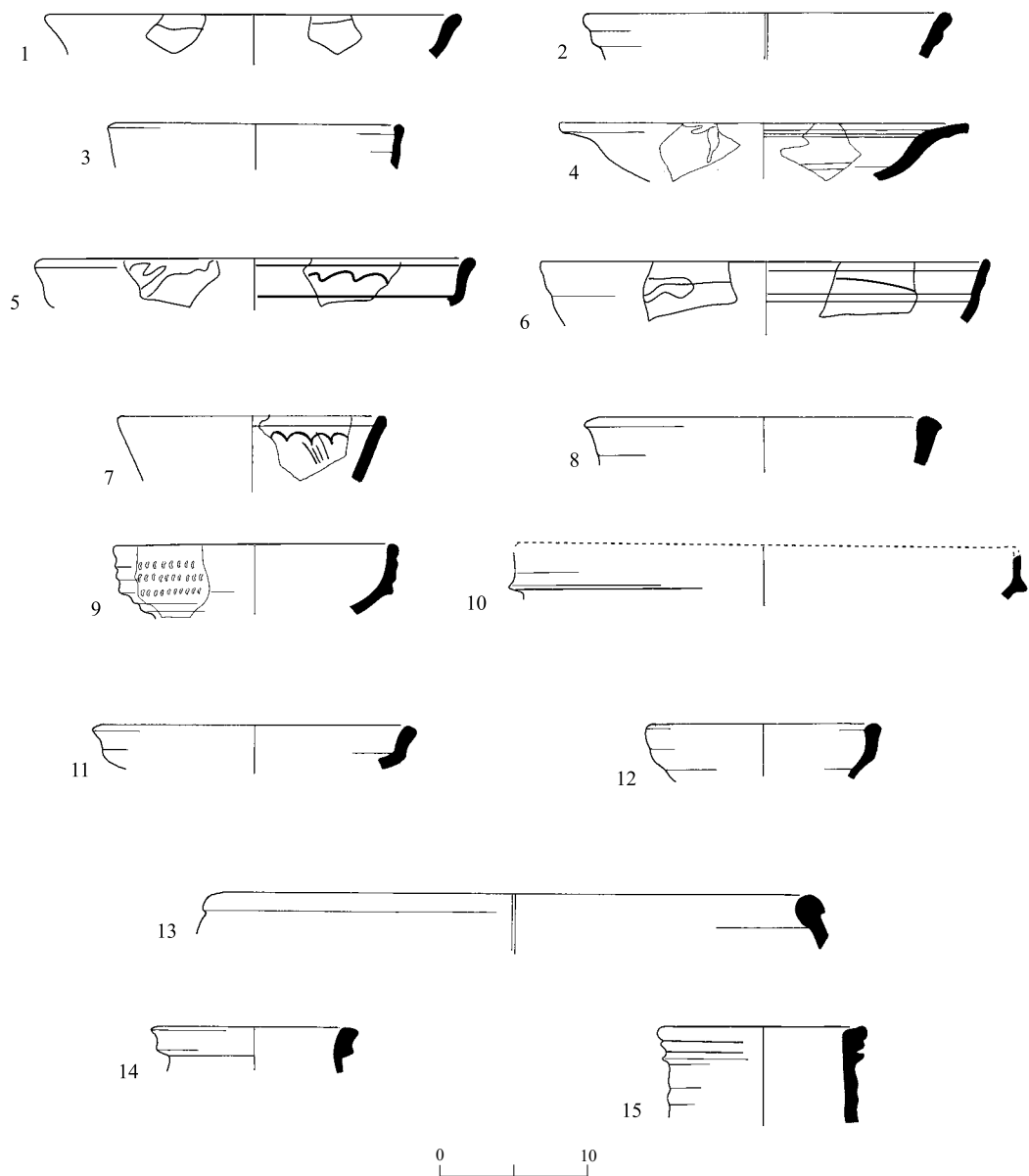


Fig. 14. Pottery from Phase I building interior in Area 10.

No.	Type	Basket	Locus	Description	References
1	Bowl	10011/4	1007	Orange-brown clay with black and white grits; cream slip on int. and over rim; yellow glazed int. and splashes of green glaze on rim	Pringle 1984: Fig. 7:44 Pringle 1986: Fig. 49:59 Avisar and Stern 2005: Fig. 41:1
2	Bowl	10019/8	1011	Orange-brown clay with black and white grits; white slip on int. and ext.; green glazed int. and dark green glazed rim and ext.	Avisar 1996: Fig. XIII.36:12
3	Bowl	10019/11	1011	Light orange-brown clay with black and white grits; white slip on int. and ext.; green under-glaze	

◀ Fig. 14

No.	Type	Basket	Locus	Description	References
4	Bowl	10019/16	1011	Reddish-brown clay with black and white grits; whitish slip on int.; yellow glaze with splashes of green on int. and rim; sgraffito and gouged decoration int.	
5	Bowl	10011/5	1007	Orange-brown clay with black and white grits; cream slip on int. and ext.; green glazed int. and over rim; gouged decoration int.	Pringle 1984: Fig. 8:71 Stern 1999: Fig. 1:7
6	Bowl	10011/3	1007	Orange-brown clay with black and white grits; cream slip on int. and ext.; yellow glaze with splashes of green on int. and rim; gouged decoration int.	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 6:7
7	Bowl	10019/5	1011	Orange-brown clay with mica and black and white grits; white slip on int. and over rim; transparent light yellow glaze int. and over rim with splashes of green and dark-brown; sgraffito decoration int.	François 1999: Fig. 17:73
8	Bowl	10019/21	1011	Orange-brown clay with some mica and black grits; yellowish brown glaze on int. and ext.	Salamé-Sarkis 1980: Fig. 29 Pringle 1984: Figs. 6:31, 32; 7:33, 35 Lazar 1999: Fig. 2:7 Stern 1999: Fig. 2:18, 19 Kletter and Stern 2006: Fig. 23:2
9	Bowl	10011/2	1007	Orange-brown clay with many mica inclusions; cream slip on int. and over rim; transparent green glaze on int. and ext.	Johns 1950: Pl. XLIII:5 Pringle 1984: Fig. 6:56 Stern 1999: Fig. 2:22
10	Cooking bowl	10019/12	1011	Light orange-brown clay with many black and white inclusions; pale yellowish brown glaze on int. and rim; smoothed ext.	Johns 1936: Fig. 14:5 Pringle 1984: Fig. 5:29 Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 41:5 Avissar 2008: Fig. 6.4:11 Stern and Tatcher 2009: Fig. 3.23:20, 21
11	Bowl	10019/6	1011	Reddish-brown clay with gray core, white grits and lime inclusions	Kletter and Stern 2006: Fig. 15:1
12	Bowl	10019/9	1011	Brown clay with gray core and black and white grits	
13	Bowl	10019/14	1011	Orange-brown clay with gray core and some large white grits; well-fired with very smooth surface	Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.85:2
14	Jar	10019/10	1011	Reddish brown clay with gray core, white grits and lime inclusions	Stern 1999: Fig. 4:51
15	Jar	10019/1	1007	Pinkish clay with black and white grits and lime inclusions; smoothed ext. and rim	Stern 1999: Fig. 4:49

Safed, where occupation ceased in 1266 when Baybars razed the Frankish settlement after capturing the castle; such bowls were, nonetheless, present at the el-Waṭṭa Quarter in Safed, where a village (*rabad*) was founded in 1267 (Ibn-Shaddād *Tārīkh*:353; Barbé 2014; 2015). The examples found in the present excavation consist of two types: one rounded with a ledge rim (Fig. 14:4) and the other carinated with a plain rim (Fig. 14:5, 6).

Imported Italian Wares (Fig. 14:7–9).— Three sherds of imported Italian vessels were found. A bowl with a plain rim (Fig. 14:7) belongs to a type called *Graffita arcaica* with an incised decoration over a slip and a lead under glaze, produced in northern Italy (Gelichi and Librenti 2001:31). This type of vessel was found at sites in Israel in contexts dating between the mid-thirteenth and the fifteenth centuries (Avissar and Stern 2005:72–73, Type I.9.4). A base of a *Graffita arcaica* bowl, dated on the basis of its typology and by its stratigraphy to the end of the fifteenth century, was found at Kafr Kanna (Barbé and Shapiro 2012:70*, Fig. 7:4). A close parallel for the present example is known from a fifteenth-century CE context at Alexandria (François 1999:74, Fig. 17:73).

A carinated bowl with an extending ridge at the shoulder (Fig. 14:8) dates from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century (Avissar and Stern 2005:73–74, Type I.9.6). A complete example of this type was found at Safed Castle (Avissar and Stern 2005: Pl. XXIII:3), in a context securely dated by numerous finds that included a small hoard of Venetian silver coins and other Mamluk-period coins struck during the second quarter of the fifteenth century CE (Barbé and Damati 2004a:88; 2005).

A vessel displaying three horizontal ridges with vertical incisions on its exterior, extending from its upper part up to the rim (Fig. 14:9), is dated to the fourteenth–fifteenth centuries CE (Avissar and Stern 2005:73, Type I.9.5).

Cooking Bowl (Fig. 14:10).— This cooking bowl with a flattened rim, glazed interior and smoothed exterior can be dated to the fourteenth–fifteenth centuries CE (Avissar and Stern 2005:92, Type II.2.3.3).

Bowls with Plain Rim (Fig. 14:11, 12).— Such unglazed carinated bowls with a plain rim characterized the period of Frankish occupation at the sites of Emmaus al-Qubaiba (Bagatti 1993:127) and Yoqne'am (Avissar 1996:123–124, Type 14), but also continued to be produced in the Mamluk period, occurring at various sites including Jerusalem, Banias and Ramla (Avissar and Stern 2005:82). Examples similar to those found in the excavation were discovered at the el-Waṭṭa Quarler in Safed, in a context dating between the end of the thirteenth and the fourteenth century CE (Barbé 2014:118, Fig. 8).

Broad Plain Bowl/Basin (Fig. 14:13).— This large unglazed bowl or basin has parallels at Yoqne'am, where this type is dated to the Mamluk period (Avissar 1996:128, Type 32).

Storage Jars (Fig. 14:14, 15).— The rim of these jars displays multiple ridges. Examples of such jars, dated to the Mamluk period, were found at Yoqne‘am (Avissar 1996:153, Type 14) and Giv‘at Yasaf (Tell er-Ras; Stern 1999:132), where a large number of them was retrieved. At Safed, jars of this type were absent from the Crusader-period repertoire of the Jerusalem Street site (Barbé 2015), but occurred in a Mamluk-period context at the el-Waṭṭa Quarter (Barbé 2014:120, Fig. 10:3, 5).

The Phase I Building: Exterior (Fig. 15)

Large Plain Bowls/Basins (Fig. 15:1, 2).— This type is represented by two examples of an almost identical shape (see Fig. 15:13). They have incurved walls, a smooth surface and a thickened, slightly flattened rim, protruding both inside and out. Vessels of this type seem to have been produced over a long time span, as parallels are known from contexts of varying dates: an Ayyubid-period date at Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985:142) and a Mamluk-period date at Yoqne‘am (Avissar 1996:128, Type 32; Avissar and Stern 2005:84, Type II.1.2.3). A vessel from Banias with a profile similar to that of Fig. 15:2 was dated to the Ottoman period (Avissar 2008:95–96).

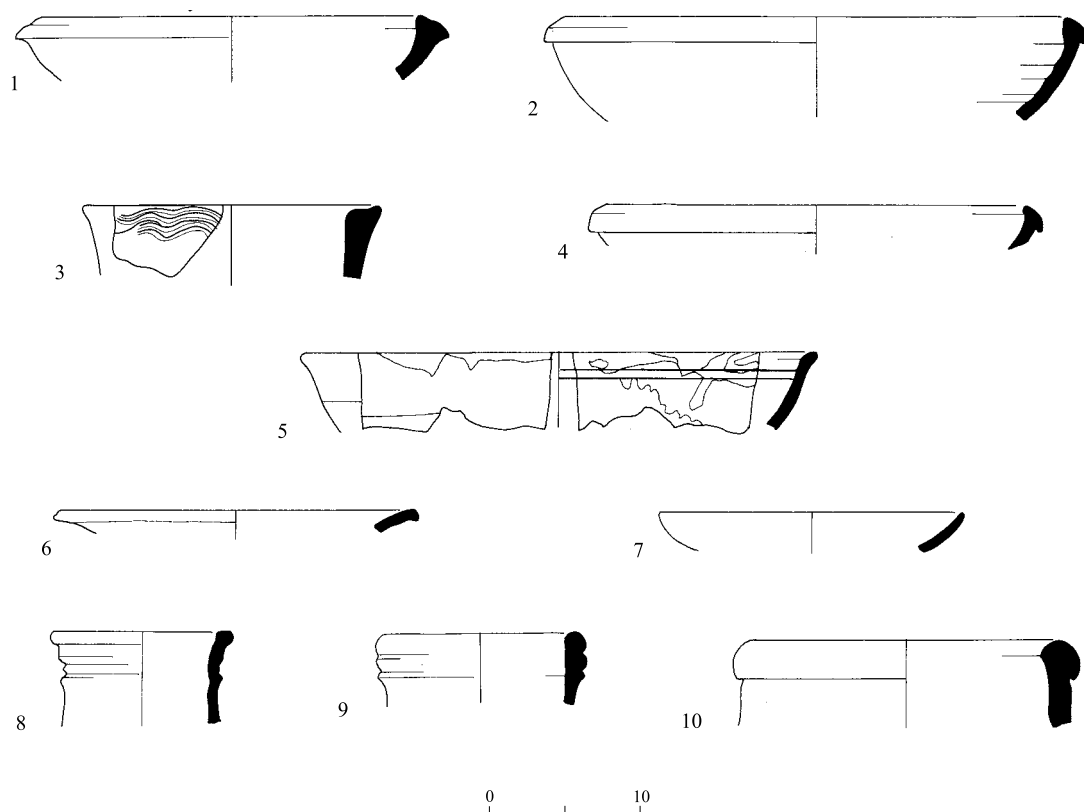


Fig. 15. Pottery from Phase I building exterior in Area 10.

◀ Fig. 15

No.	Type	Basket	Locus	Description	References
1	Bowl	10026/1	1013	Pinkish brown clay with black and white grits; well-fired and smoothed on int. and ext.	Tushingham 1985: Fig. 34:21 Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.85:1
2	Bowl	10021/2	1012	Light pinkish brown clay with black and white grits and lime inclusions; well-fired; smoothed on int. and ext.	Tushingham 1985: Fig. 34:21 Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.85:1 Avissar 2008: Fig. 6.3:9
3	Bowl	10022/2	1012	Light orange-brown clay with black and white grits; dark green glazed on int. and rim; splashes of glaze on ext.	Hayes 1992: Fig. 109:22.3
4	Bowl	10022/6	1012	Light pinkish-brown clay with black and white grits and lime inclusions; well-fired; greenish brown glaze on int. and rim	Avissar 2005: Fig. 2.25:15
5	Bowl	10021/1	1012	Reddish brown clay with black and white grits and lime inclusions; creamy slip on int. and ext.; yellow glaze with splashes of green and dark brown on int. and rim; sgraffito decoration int.	
6	Bowl	10026/6	1013	Orange-brown clay; white slip on int.; green glaze on int. and over the rim	Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.27:2, 3
7	Bowl	10021/4	1012	Orange-brown clay with some mica and black grits; yellowish brown glaze on int. and ext.	
8	Jar	10023/1	1013	Pinkish sandy clay with many white and some black grits	Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.121.:6
9	Jar	10023/2	1013	Pinkish brown clay with black and white grits and lime inclusions	Stern 1999: Fig. 4:49
10	Pithos	10026/2	1013	Light pinkish brown clay with black and white grits and lime inclusions; well-fired; smoothed on int. and ext.	Avissar 2005: Fig. 2.26:3

Glazed Bowls (Fig. 15:3–7).— A wheel-made bowl and has a flat rim and thick walls decorated with a wavy combed band (Fig. 15:3). It somewhat resembles handmade basins of the Mamluk period (Avissar and Stern 2005:84–85, Fig. 36:2, Type II.1.2.2), but is closer in appearance to vessels dated to the early Ottoman period, the fifteenth–seventeenth centuries CE, at Saraçhane (Hayes 1992:281, Fig. 109:22.3).

The bowl in Fig. 15:4 is similar in its shape and fabric to the plain bowls found inside the Phase I building, in particular, the example shown in Fig. 15:2, dated to the Ayyubid–Ottoman periods. In its glazing, this bowl also resembles a vessel from Yoqne‘am, dated to the Ottoman period (Avissar 2005:76, Fig. 2.25:15). A large monochrome glazed bowl has

an out-turned rim and sgraffito decoration (Fig. 15:5). A parallel for this vessel is Type 50 found at Yoqne'am and dated to the Mamluk period (Avissar 1996:100–101). A monochrome glazed bowl with a broad ledge rim (Fig. 15:6) resembles Type 39 from Yoqne'am, dated between the end of the thirteenth and the fourteenth century CE (Avissar 1996:93–94).

A bowl with a yellowish brown glaze that was applied directly to the vessel without the addition of slip, and has a fabric containing mica (Fig. 15:7) appears to be an Italian import, dating between the thirteenth and the fifteenth century CE (Avissar and Stern 2005:73–74, Type I.9.6). However, it differs from the vessels of this group in its rounded walls and thin plain rim. Published examples of such Italian vessels always have carinated profiles, as in another example found in the Phase I building interior, under its floor (Fig. 14:8).

Storage Jars (Fig. 15:8, 9).— These two examples of jars with multiple ridges on the rim date to the Mamluk period (Avissar 1996:153, Type 14; Stern 1999:132). Similar jars were found in the Phase I building interior (Fig. 14:14, 15).

Pithos (Fig. 15:10).— This pithos has the same type of brown fabric as that of the unglazed bowls described above (Fig. 14:11, 12), and resembles in its shape a vessel found in an Ottoman-period context at Yoqne'am (Avissar 2005:78).

The Phase II Building (Fig. 16)

Bowls, Jars and a Jug (Fig. 16:1–8).— The pottery from the Phase II building comprises mostly locally produced types dating to the Ottoman period and manufactured in the pottery workshops of Rashaya el-Fukhar in Lebanon, on the western slopes of Mount Hermon (Zevulun 1978; 1982–1983; Avissar 2008:98–100). They include a large unglazed bowl (Fig. 16:1), glazed bowls (Fig. 16:2, 3), a jug (Fig. 16:5), and jars (Fig. 16:6–8). Such vessels were found in a late Ottoman-period context on Jerusalem Street in Safed (Barbé 2015:20). A residual find in this context is a glazed bowl with a broad ledge rim, bearing a fine sgraffito decoration (Fig. 16:4) and dating to the Mamluk period (Avissar and Stern 2005:16, Type I.1.5.1).

Faience Vessel (Fig. 16:9).— This vessel may be either of an English provenance, dating between the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries CE (Vroom 2005:188–189), or an imitation of such vessels produced by the French factory of Saint-Pierre-les-Calais between 1807 and 1828 CE (Morillon 2008:67–70).

Imported Faience Plate/Bowl (Fig. 16:10).— This fragment bears the mark of the French factory Hyppolite Boulenger & Cie: the letters HB flanked on one side by the sign & and on the other by the letter O, all enclosed by a large C, and the town name of Choisy-le-Roi in the center. This faience factory was founded in 1804 CE, but adopted the business name Hyppolite Boulenger & Cie only in 1878, remaining in use until its closure in 1938.

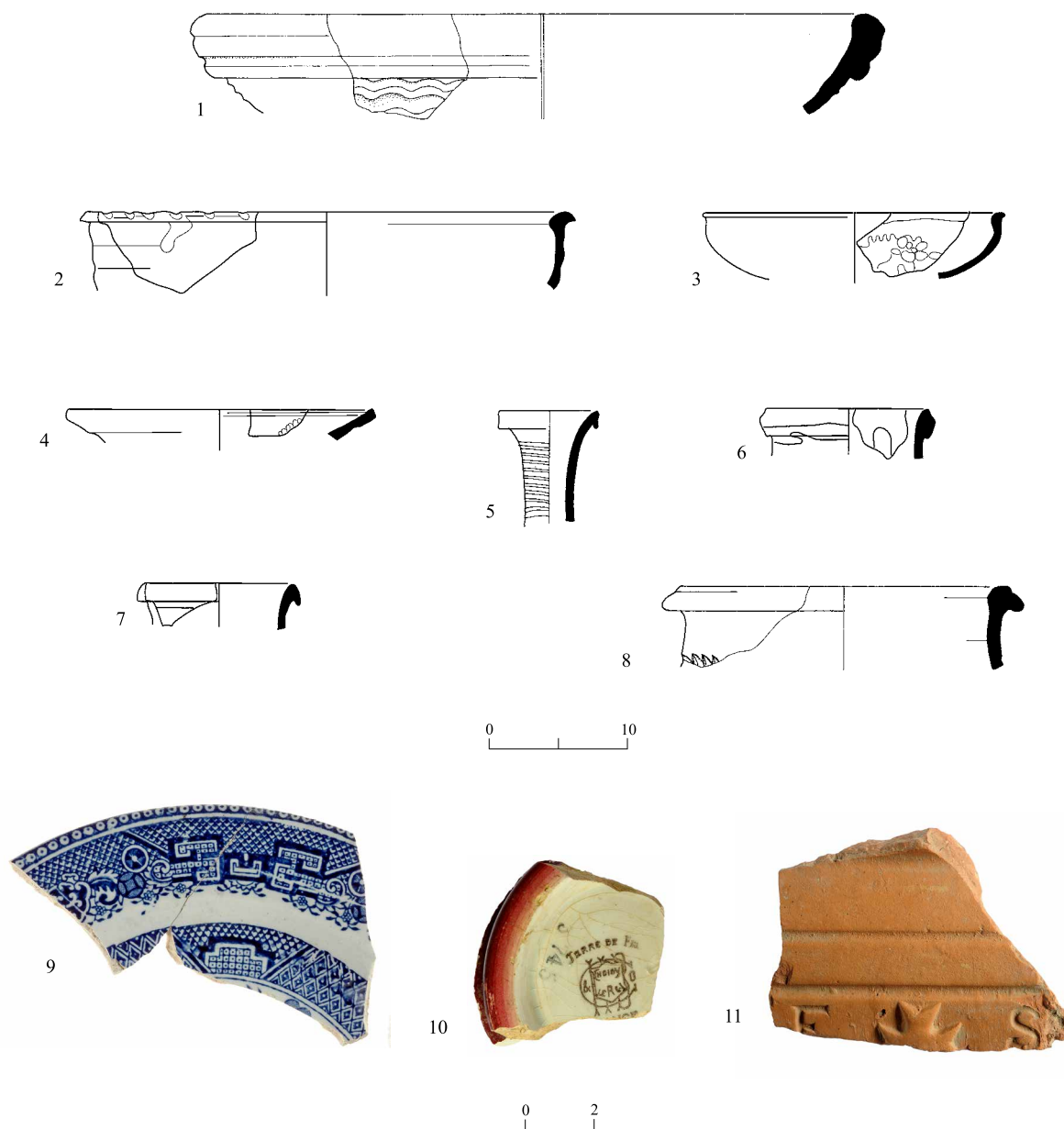


Fig. 16. Pottery from the destruction deposit of Phase II building in Area 10.

Marseilles Roof Tile (Fig. 16:11).— This fragment belongs to a Marseilles roof tile bearing a Maltese cross, a product of the French factory Arnaud Etienne & Cie founded in 1881 CE (Ratier 1989:235).

◀ Fig. 16

No.	Type	Basket	Locus	Description	References
1	Bowl	10034/6	1019	Orange-brown clay with greenish core and white and black grits; well-fired; metallic; brown wash on int. and ext.; gouged wavy lines on ext.	
2	Bowl	10014/2	1008	Light orange-brown clay with white and black grits; well-fired; metallic; dark-brown wash on int. and ext.; brown glaze int. and splashes of green glaze on indented rim	
3	Bowl	10014/1	1008	Light orange-brown clay with white and black grits; well fired; metallic; whitish slip on int. and ext. and dark-brown wash ext.; purple-brown paint on int. and rim; splashes of dark-brown and green glaze on int.	
4	Bowl	10040/7	1022	Very light orange-brown clay with some black grits; white slip and green glaze on int. and rim; fine sgraffito decoration int.	Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 6:2
5	Jug	10034/10	1019	Light pinkish-brown clay with white and black grits; well fired; metallic; purple-brown paint on int. the rim and ext. with splashes of green glaze ext.	Avissar 2008: Fig. 6.6:5, 6
6	Jar	10033/4	1008	Orange brown clay with black grits; well-fired; metallic; purple-brown paint on int. rim and ext.	Avissar 2008: Fig. 6.6:1
7	Jar	10040/3	1022	Orange-brown clay with white and black grits; well-fired; metallic; purple-brown paint on ext. and rim with splashes of dark-brown glaze on rim	
8	Jar	10034/3	1019	Light orange-brown clay with greenish core and many black grits; well-fired; metallic; brown wash on int. and rim	Avissar 2008: Fig. 6.6:3
9	Faience vessel	10033/13	1008		
10	Faience plate/ bowl, imported	10006/5	1002		
11	Marseilles roof tile	10025/1	1015		

Clay Tobacco Pipes (Fig. 17:1–7).— Six *chibouk* pipes were discovered in fills overlying the Phase II destruction deposit of the building in Area 10 (Fig. 17:2–7). An early type of pipe (Fig. 17:1), belonging to Phase III of the building, was found in a fill covering the tombs to its north. The pipe fragment in Fig. 17:1 has a short shank (35 mm), connected by a shallow keel to a round bowl with a partly preserved cylindrical rim, a circular bore-hole and a stem socket. This example resembles the Syrian Type S-A pipes⁴ in its shape and

⁴ The term Syria as used by Gosse (2007:188) refers to the Ottoman period when Syria included the territories of Palestine and Lebanon.



Fig. 17. Clay tobacco pipes (1-7) and narghile heads (8-11).

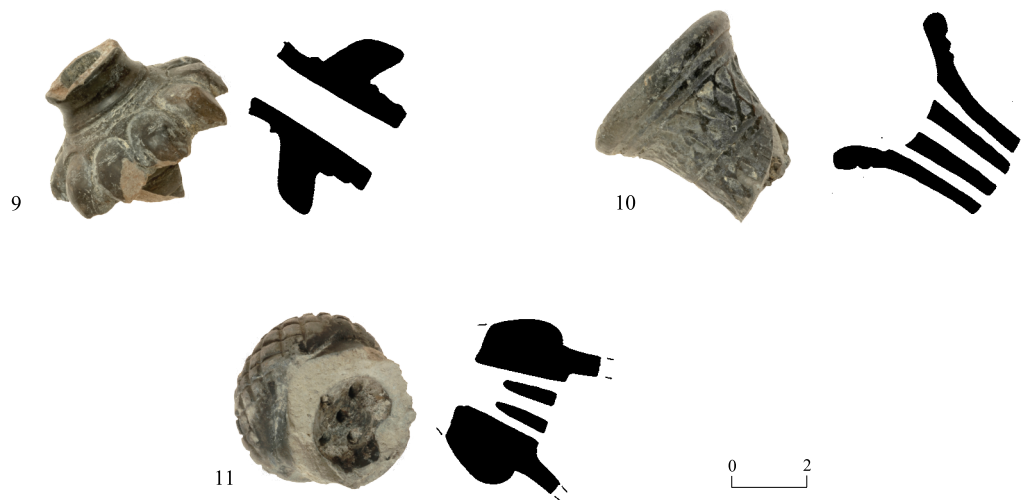


Fig. 17. (cont.)

No.	Type	Basket	Locus	Dimensions (mm)	Description
1	Pipe	10039	1021	Shank length: 35 Bore-hole diam.: 9 Bowl rim diam.: 20 ⁱ	Light gray fabric with white and black grits and high concentration of mica Decoration: rouletted shank; stem socket bearing two rows of incisions; lower part of bowl bearing incised vertical lines and a Y-shaped pattern made with a punch above them; junction between the bowl and rim outlined by two incised horizontal lines with upside-down Y-shaped pattern made with a punch above them
2	Pipe	10034	1019	Bore-hole diam.: 9	Light orange-brown fabric with a buff surface, burnished Decoration: two rouletted lines on stem socket and one on shank
3	Pipe	10030	1018	Bore-hole diam.: 10	Gray fabric with white and black grits, light brown slip, burnished and partly fired to red Decoration: stem socket bearing mold-formed grooves at opening and molded cord flanked by two rouletted lines
4	Pipe	10030	1018	Shank channel length: 8 Shank channel height: 4 Bowl diam. 48 Bowl rim diam.: 20	Light orange brown fabric with white and black grits, black slipped, burnished Decoration: keel base delineated by rouletting and diagonal parallel incised lines; bowl bearing molded foliated pattern on body and rouletted and incised rim
5	Pipe	10035	1019	Shank length: 50 Bore-hole diam.: 18	Light gray fabric with white and black grits, burnished dark reddish slip Decoration: stem socket bearing rouletting continuing into a series of double parallel incised lines; rouletted V-shaped pattern on bottom of base; bowl bearing dense parallel incised lines below rim; circular stamp in the shape of a floral motif or a wheel

ⁱ Measurements of the rim diameter represent its interior.

◀ Fig. 17. (cont.)

No.	Type	Basket	Locus	Dimensions (mm)	Description
6	Pipe	10035	1019	Bore-hole diam. (circular extremity): 17 Bore-hole (rectangular extremity): 7 × 5	Light orange brown fabric with numerous white grits, burnished red slip Decoration: rouletting made by punching on upper part of shank end, consisting flower- or shell-shaped pattern and Y-shaped pattern, of which the base continues into a vertical incision along the shank and toward the part where the bowl would have been; parallel grooves ending in rouletting on upper part of shank
7	Pipe	10035	1019	Irregular bore-hole diam.: 5–6 Bowl rim diam.: 14	Light orange brown fabric with a few white grits, burnished red slip Decoration: V-shaped double-incised line delineating junction between shank and base of bowl
8	Narghile	10030	1080	Rim diam.: 42 Ashtray diam.: 55 Bore-hole diam.: 10	Gray fabric with white and black grits, burnished orange red slip Decoration: rim exterior bearing row of broad and shallow diagonal incised lines; incised petals or gadroons on ashtray; rouletted tube
9	Narghile	10030	1018	Ashtray diam.: 50 Bore-hole diam.: 12	Orange dark brown fabric with a few white and black grits, burnished black slip Decoration: gadrooned ashtray; rim bearing incised lines
10	Narghile	10033	1008	Rim diam.: 50	Gray fabric with white and black grits, burnished black slip Decoration: rim bearing rouletting in two horizontal bands separated by lines
11	Narghile	10033	1008	Rim diam. (at base): 24	Light gray fabric with white and black grits, burnished black slip Decoration: external bulge on rim bearing grid of incised lines

decor, according to the typology developed by Gosse in a study of the material from the quarantine port of Pomègues (Marseilles; Gosse 2007:231, No. 450). This type is dated to the first half of the seventeenth century CE. It also resembles a pipe found at Banias and dated to the eighteenth century CE (Dekkel 2008:144, Fig. 4:10, No. 53).

Two shank fragments, each comprising a circular bore-hole and a stem socket, differ in their decoration: one (Fig. 17:2) resembles an example found at Belmont Castle, dated to the seventeenth–early eighteenth centuries CE (Simpson 2000:147–148, Fig. 13.1:6); the other (Fig. 17:3) resembles examples found at sites such as Belmont Castle (Simpson 2000:153, Fig. 13.3:47, Group V), Yoqne‘am (Avissar 1996:200, Fig. XVI.2, No. 19), Banias (Dekkel 2008:144, Fig. 4.9, No. 51) and Corinth, Greece (Robinson 1985:164, 177, Pl. 50:C29), all dated to the second half of the eighteenth century CE.

A shank extremity has an internal rectangular channel and ends with a keel with a rectangular flattened base (Fig. 17:4). It has a discoid bowl surmounted by the beginning of a cylindrical rim and a wide disc base. This pipe resembles examples from Corinth and from the Kerameikos Quarter of Athens, dated to the end of the eighteenth–nineteenth centuries CE (Robinson 1983:270–271, 278, Pl. 54:31–33; 1985:186, Pl. 56:C92), corresponding to Type VII in the Saraçhane typology (Hayes 1992:393, Fig. 149).

The shank in Fig. 17:5 has a circular bore-hole, a slightly marked stem socket and a disc base without a keel; its rim is missing. A circular stamp, possibly of a floral motif or a wheel, is applied on the right side of the shank, slightly before its junction with the bowl. Close parallels for this pipe were found at sites such as Banias (Dekkel 2008:152, Fig. 4.14, No. 80) and Yoqne‘am (Avisar 2005:91, Fig. 4.4, No. 88), and as far south as Jerusalem (Wightman 1989:74, Pl. 63:12). It belongs to a type of red-slipped burnished pipes with a disc base, corresponding to Group VII of Belmont Castle (Simpson 2000:163–165, Figs. 13.7, Nos. 162–171; 13.8, Nos. 172–178), Group V of Zir‘in (Tel Jezreel; Simpson 2002:165, Fig. 2:12) and Type XXV of Saraçhane (Hayes 1992:393, Fig. 149); this pipe type can be dated to the second half of the nineteenth century CE.

The shank in Fig. 17:6, of which the end is slightly marked, has a circular bore-hole tapering to a rectangular shape toward the bowl junction. According to its fabric and decor, this pipe corresponds to Group VII of the Belmont Castle typology, which is characterized by bowls with a disc base (Simpson 2000:163–165, Fig. 13.7:162–171); Group V of Zir‘in (Tel Jezreel; Simpson 2002:165, Fig. 2:12); an example from the Kerameikos Quarter (Robinson 1983:283, Fig. 56:61); and Type VII of Saraçhane (Hayes 1992:393, Fig. 149). All these parallels allow us to date this pipe to the nineteenth century CE, possibly even to the second half of that century (see Robinson 1983).

The shank in Fig. 17:7 has an irregularly-shaped bore-hole and an ellipsoid bowl with a rim that appears to be cylindrical, although its missing upper part was possibly flaring. Similar pipes were found in the village of Saffa near Hebron, although they were imprecisely dated (al-Houdalieh 2008:464, Fig. 8:19, 20). According to the fabric, the general shape, the simple decor and the presence of a burnished slip, this pipe also resembles the red-slipped burnished ‘lily’ pipes found at Belmont Castle (Group VI; Simpson 2000:157–163, Fig. 13.6), the Kerameikos Quarter (Robinson 1983:281–282, Fig. 55:48 and 56:54, 57) and the Athens Agora (Robinson 1985:190, Pl. 59:C119). The published examples from these three sites suggest a date in the second half of the nineteenth century CE.

Narghile Heads (Fig. 17:8–11).— Four water-pipes (narghile) were found in Area 10, two in the Phase II destruction deposit (Fig. 17:10, 11), above the original floor of the destroyed building, and two others in the fills overlying this deposit (Fig. 17:8, 9). One narghile head fragment (Fig. 17:8) has a shallow flaring rim, pierced by five unevenly-spaced holes and separated from the burner by a circular ‘ashtray.’ The tube has a circular bore-hole and is broken in its upper part, immediately under the ashtray. Similar examples of narghiles were found at Jerusalem (Wightman 1989:74, Pl. 63:22), Belmont Castle (Group XI; Simpson

2000:169, Fig. 13.9:198), Zir'in (Tel Jezreel; Group VII; Simpson 2002:166, Fig. 3:23), Beirut (Turquety-Pariset 1982:38, 63, Fig. 5:28) and Hama (Poulsen 1957:280–281, No. 1070).⁵ Recent typological studies, based on stratigraphically-controlled excavations, allow us to suggest dating these water-pipes to the second half of the nineteenth century CE (Simpson 2000; 2002).

A narghile fragment with a circular bore-hole consists mainly of the ashtray, forming a gadrooned collar (Fig. 17:9). Based on the spacing of the gadroons and the presence of decoration in the form of incised lines around the rim, this narghile corresponds to an example found at Hama (Poulsen 1957:280–281, No. 1070). Another narghile fragment (Fig. 17:10) has a deep flaring rim, pierced by five evenly-spaced holes. No parallel was found for this pipe. Only the base of the rim is preserved of the narghile fragment in Fig. 17:11; it is decorated on its bulging exterior and pierced by five evenly-spaced holes. No parallel was found.

Area 30

The pottery retrieved from Area 30 comprised a few imported faience and porcelain bowls and plates, and several Marseilles roof tiles.

Opaque Faience Bowl (Fig. 18:1).— This bowl was manufactured at the town of Sarreguemines, France, the name of which is printed on the base surrounding the shield of Lorraine; it is surmounted by a crown and accompanied by the number 1224. The term 'opaque' is an abbreviation of the commercial expression 'opaque porcelain,' which referred to a type of fine earthenware made of plastic clay, flint or crushed quartz to which kaolin was added for whitening (the kaolin constituted c. 25% of the mass). These vessels were generally fired to 1000°C, and were also known as 'demi-porcelaine' (half-porcelain) or 'terre de fer' (ironstone). The trademark of Sarreguemines appeared in the 1850s and continued to be in use during the entire twentieth century. The printed number 1224 refers to a decor number, which appears in the pattern books of Georges Hermann (1879–1924), who was head of the decoration studio at the faience factory and kept pattern books from 1894 till 1918. The present example with a 'calotte' (skull-cap) shape and a rounded base was a vessel produced exclusively for export, and belongs to a rather uncommon variety. The coat of arms of Sarreguemines, printed on the bowl in black, and which could also be printed in blue or green, was used from 1857 till 1914 (Gauvin, Bénédict and Becker 2005: No. 113;

⁵ It is noteworthy that this type of narghile occurs both in the Southern Levant (Tel Yizra'el and Jerusalem) and in the Northern Levant (Hama, Beirut). The dates suggested for the Beirut material should be considered erroneous.

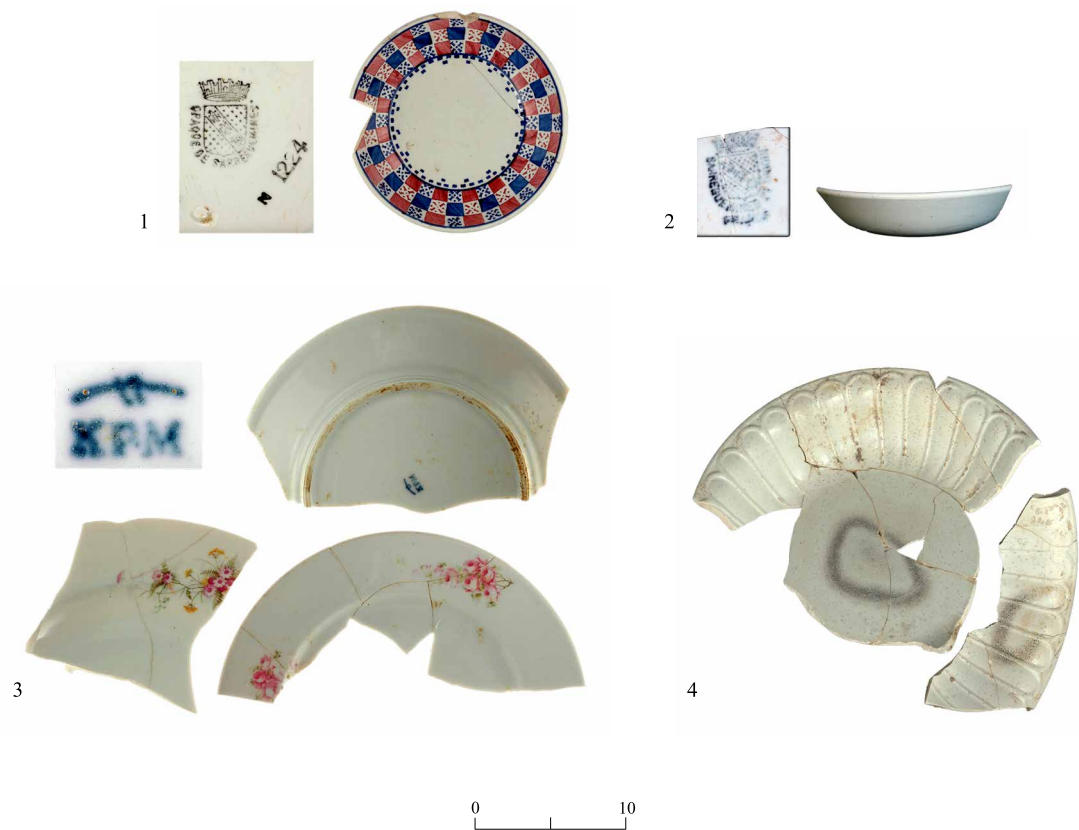


Fig. 18. Faience and porcelain vessels.

No.	Type	Locus	Basket
1	Bowl	3001	30001
2	Bowl	3001	30000
3	Plate	3001	30001
4	Plate	3001	30001

on the chronology of the Sarreguemines coat of arms, see also Hiegel 1950:42–43). This indicates that the present faience bowl was manufactured between 1894 and 1913 CE.⁶

White Porcelain Bowl (Fig. 18:2).— This shallow bowl bears a printed mark on the base, consisting of the coat of arms of Lorraine surmounted by a crown and surrounded by the words “Sarreguemines et Digoïn,” and beneath it the word “France.” This trademark was in use between 1871—when the factory to which it belonged was founded at Digoïn, Lorraine—

⁶ My thanks to Olivier Decker of the Museum of Sarreguemines, for kindly providing this information, as well as a copy of the pages of G. Hermann’s pattern book.

and 1913. The profile of this vessel and its low ring base indicate that it belonged to a type called "assiette calotte double profondeur" (a skull-cap shaped bowl with a double depth).

Porcelain Plate (Fig. 18:3).— This plate bears the printed mark KPM surmounted by an arch in blue on the bottom. This mark belonged to the German factory Krister Porzellan Manufaktur founded in 1831 in Waldenburg (today Wałbrzych, Poland), and which produced cheap porcelain wares with a printed decoration. Its trademark, imitating that of the royal porcelain factory of Berlin (Königliche Porzellan Manufaktur; Graesse and Jaenicke 2009:216, Fig. 4:13), comprising the KPM acronym, was modified several times, and between 1904 and 1927, included the arch that could be printed in black, green or blue.⁷

White Porcelain Plate with Black Grits (Fig. 18:4).— This plate fragment is decorated with molded gadroons and bears part of a mark printed on the base, indicating that it may have been a Chinese manufacture. In its color, clay, shape and type of decor, this vessel resembles imported celadon vessels found at Levantine sites of the thirteenth–fifteenth centuries CE (François 1999:145, Fig. 34, No. 356). China is known to have produced and exported white porcelain vessels and that its export to European countries peaked during the seventeenth–eighteenth centuries CE (Medley 1989:259–265). The present example should be dated to the nineteenth or the beginning of the twentieth century CE, based on its context.

Marseilles Roof Tile (not illustrated).— Several fragments of Marseilles roof tiles of the interlocking 'flat' type were discovered in Area 30; one of these tiles bears the name of the Rey Brothers factory from Saint-Henri and its trademark, a caduceus.⁸ This factory was founded as early as 1835 and remained an independent company at least until 1894. In 1907, it was absorbed by the SGTM (Société générale des tuileries de Marseille) but, apparently, continued to produce under its own name, which still appeared among the trademarks at the colonial exhibition in Marseilles in 1922 (Ratier 1989:16, 23, 33–37, 43).

WEAPON (Fig. 19)

This revolver, retrieved from a fill of the built cesspit in Area 30, was a product of the company Auguste Francotte whose monogram appears on the grip as the entwined initials

⁷ My thanks to Claudia Tetzlaff, Archivist at the Königliche Porzellan Manufaktur in Berlin, for the information which allowed the identification and dating of this porcelain plate.

⁸ This trademark comprises a staff entwined with two snakes facing each other at the top, an iconography possibly drawing from the Bible (Numbers 21:8–9) where Moses makes a staff with a bronze snake coiled around it, which had therapeutic virtues, and Greek mythology (the caduceus of Hermes), in which it symbolized medicine, eloquence and trade.



Fig. 19. A revolver of the “Puppy Hammerless” type made by the factory Auguste Francotte of Liège, Belgium (1), and detail of the monogram with intertwined initials of the company name in the Art Nouveau style (2).

of the company name in the Art Nouveau style.⁹ This weapons company, based in Liège, Belgium, was active from 1810 till the 1990s, and bore the title “Auguste Francotte et Compagnie,” between 1891 and 1923. The company monogram appears in its catalogue from as early as 1892 (*Belgian Guns: Identified Craftsmen*); Weapon Nos. 447, 449 and 453 in the catalogue show a decor surmounted by a monogram identical to the gun found at Safed. Although it is highly corroded, this revolver appears to belong to a low-cost type that was widespread in Palestine of the late Ottoman period and the early period of the British Mandate, between the 1890s and 1920s/1930s, at a time when the possession of such weapons was not yet regulated. This type of revolver, nicknamed “Puppy Hammerless” due to its small size and the fact that the hammer was concealed in the interior mechanism, was mass produced at Liège and other cities. It was made of malleable iron, or of steel for the slightly more expensive models, and had a retractable trigger. Its caliber ranged between 6.22 and 6.35 mm, and rarely was as large as 9 mm. As a relatively weak weapon, it was designated for civilian use, such as self-defense, and could be comfortably concealed on a person’s body.¹⁰

CONCLUSIONS

The excavation at Safed revealed an important structure built sometime in the late Mamluk period, not before the fifteenth century CE (construction Phase I). The original building,

⁹ This artistic movement—also called Modern Style, Noodle Style or even Metro Style—and the aesthetics of curved lines point to the period between 1890–1920.

¹⁰ I thank Anny Hendricks of the Department of Communication and Heritage of the Herstal Group (Cork, Belgium) for providing the information that allowed the identification and dating of this weapon.

which was apparently damaged by the earthquake of 1837, was rebuilt and enlarged at a time that according to the coins did not predate 1878 (construction Phase II). It was subsequently replaced by a vaulted room, possibly after the structure was again damaged, or perhaps after being dismantled in an organized fashion (construction Phase III). The presence of three late Ottoman-period tombs within the vaulted structure and of multiple cist tombs that appear to be of an Ottoman-period date in areas adjacent to the building attest to the burial function of the site; this burial activity at the site probably continued until the early twentieth century. The late Mamluk structure is indicated on a British town plan of Safed drawn in 1930, in which it is named Esh Sheikh 'Ammar (British Mandate Archives, IAA, Rockefeller Museum; Fig. 20)¹¹ and therefore, the damage to the latest tombs found within the vaulted structure must have occurred at a later time when the building was finally abandoned, possibly in 1948 or later.

The presence of a *miḥrab* in the Phase I structure could indicate that it was a mosque, although a number of observations suggest that it was rather a mausoleum. This is indicated by the meager remains of what appears to be a secondary burial of an infant above the original Phase I floor in the building's northwestern corner; the large number of Ottoman-period tombs outside the building; and the Phase III burials within the building. The structure of Esh Sheikh 'Ammar, noted on the British map of 1930, was mentioned by the seventeenth-century CE Turkish traveler Evliya Çelebi and described by him as located near a mosque called Jâmi' al-Mu'allaq, possibly identified with the Mosque of the Market, Jâmi' al-Sūq (Çelebi, *Stephan III*:70; Petersen 2001:262–263). The fact that the building kept its name for c. 300 years indicates that it retained the function of a mausoleum during that period, and possibly was originally built for that purpose in the Mamluk period.

The observation that no structure or any residual material of the pre-Mamluk period was uncovered at the site indicates that the earliest occupation in this part of the ancient town was of the Mamluk period. The urbanization process of Safed can be reconstructed by combining information from archaeological excavations and textual sources of the Medieval Frankish and Islamic periods. The Frankish town of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was located at the foot of the castle of that period, on the upper part of the western slope of the hill that constituted the center of the Crusader-period settlement, and its buildings expanded to reach the counterscarp of the ditch of the castle's first wall, between 1240 and 1266 (*De constructione Castri Saphet*: Lines 255–258; Barbé 2015). The existence of a "*cour de bourgeois*" (a burgess court) at Safed of that period demonstrates that it possessed the status of a town (John of Ibelin, *Le livre des Assises*:603). In 1266, the sultan Baybars ordered the destruction of the Frankish town and the building of a new village (*rabad*), further down the slope, to the southwest, part of the town that was later named the Lower Quarter (Hârat al-Waṭṭa; Ibn-Shaddâd, *Târîkh*:353; Barbé 2014) during the Ottoman period. Urbanization

¹¹ My thanks to Taufik Da'adle for his advice during the excavation and for pointing out the existence of this document. My thanks also to Sylvia Karpowko (IAA Archives) for scanning the map.

of Safed was intensified during the Mamluk period, most likely due to its designation as the province capital (*mamlaka*) and its military and administrative importance; by that time the town extended over three hills (Abū'l-Fidā, *Géographie*:21; Marmardji 1951:116). The remains of the site of the Sleepy Spring represent a stage in the re-occupation of the main hill between the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries CE (Barbé 2010:184–186, Figs. 78–80; 2022:138–140, Figs. 109–111). The late Ottoman-period remains uncovered in the three excavation areas demonstrate that occupation of this part of Safed continued at that time.



Fig. 20. Plan of Safed from the Survey of Western Palestine, April 1930, noting the Esh Sheikh Ammar structure (inset: green) south of the Mosque of the Market, Jāmi' al-Sūq (inset: blue) (Scale 1:10000; Safed Town Plan 195–260.5.II, IAA British Mandate Archives).

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