

REMAINS OF THE MAMLUK AND OTTOMAN PERIODS AT KAFR KANNA

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A salvage excavation was carried out during December 11–27, 2001 on Churches Street in Kafr Kanna.¹ Two separate areas were excavated (Fig. 1): Area 10, on Churches Street, less than 100 m north of Wedding Church (map ref. NIG 23200/73920, OIG 18200/23920), and Area 20, a linear trench opened in a lane perpendicular to Churches Street, approximately 30 m south of Wedding Church (map ref. NIG 23230/73940, OIG 18230/23940).²

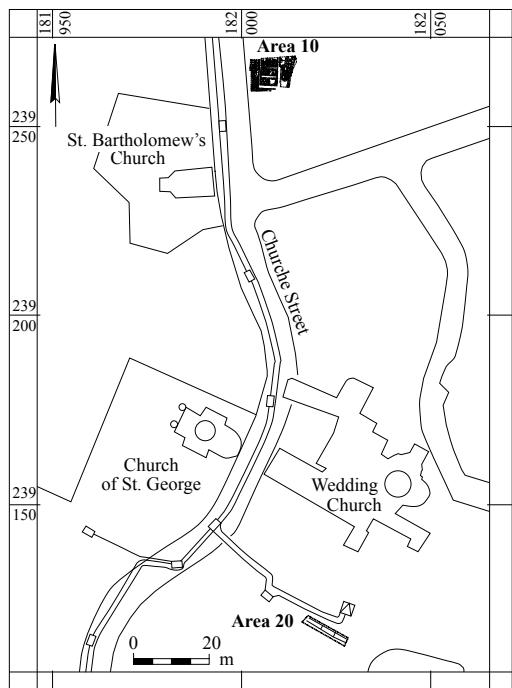


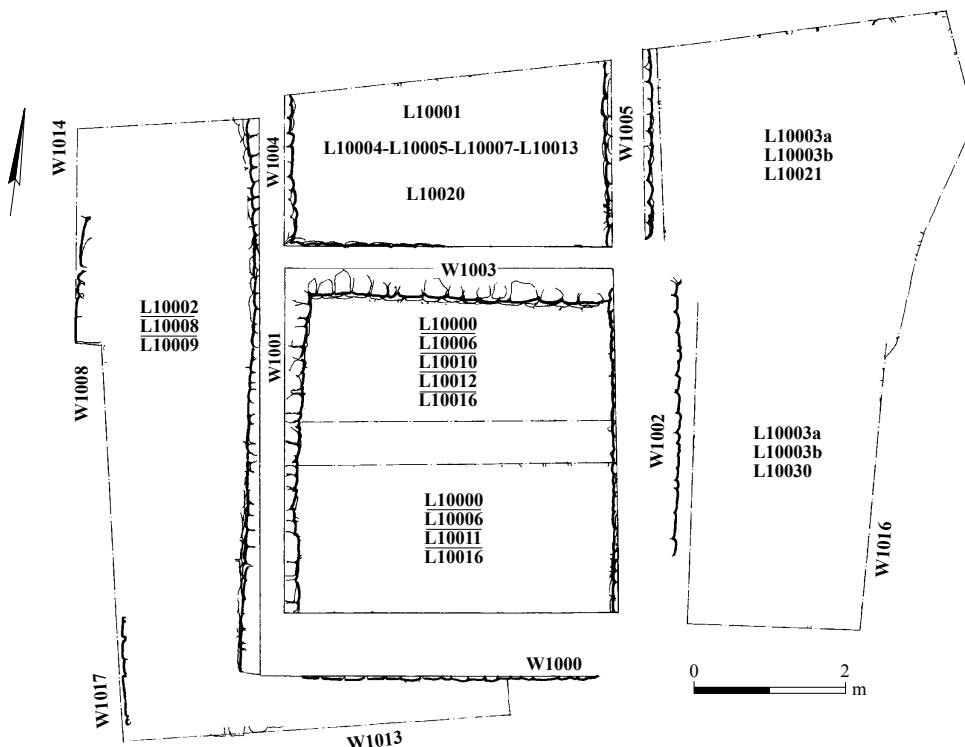
Fig. 1. Location map.

AREA 10

The salvage excavation was undertaken prior to the construction of a private dwelling. The surface layer, an area of 9 × 11 m, was leveled by a mechanical excavator. The uppermost layer (Plan 1) consisted of six stone walls bonded with cement belonging to a modern house (second half of the twentieth century), which were uncovered but not dismantled. Five phases were observed, Mamluk-period Phase I (the construction phase) through Ottoman-period Phase V (the destruction phase). Four walls delimited the main part of the house (W1003, W1002, W1000 and W1001) and two walls (W1005 and W1004) extended to the north of W1003, evidence for an extension of the original building. The foundations were set in a thick brown earth fill (Plan 1, Phase V; L10000, L10001, L10002, L10003a) that rested on a destruction layer consisting primarily of stones from medieval buildings (Plan 1, Phase IV; L10003b, L10004, L10005, L10006, L10007, L10008, L10013, L10020).

STRATIGRAPHY (Plan 2; Fig. 2)

While there is some evidence of pre-Mamluk occupation at the site, and a modern structure was built after the medieval occupation, most of the structural remains date to the Mamluk period. The walls of the Mamluk structures were all dry built with a double face and preserved to between one and seven courses, most surviving to an average height of three courses.



Plan 1. General plan of the excavation.

Pre-Phase I: Structures Predating the Mamluk Constructions

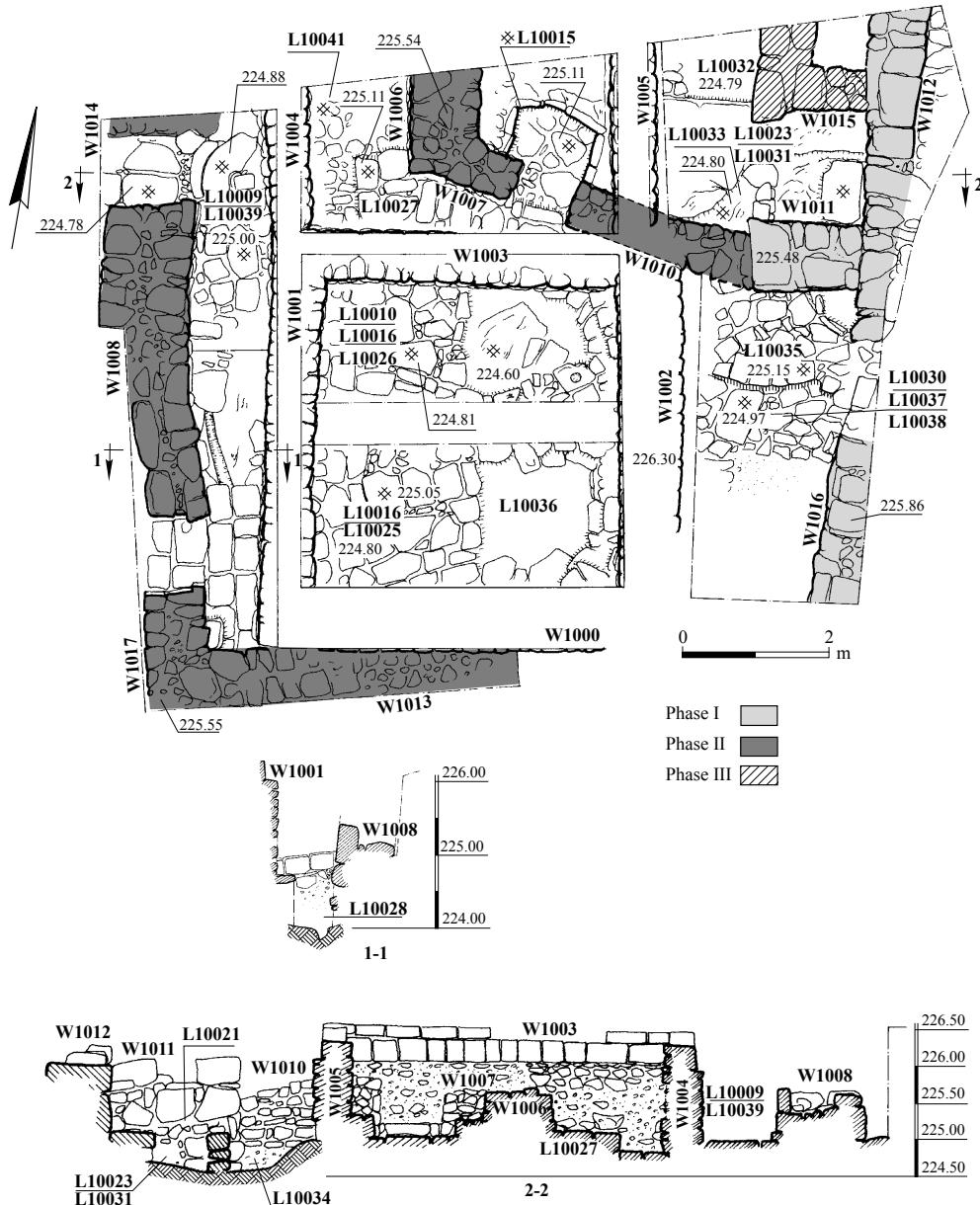
Traces of quarrying, oriented east–west for a length of 1.2 m, were discerned in the natural bedrock in the northeastern corner of the area, against the northern section. The vertical face of the quarried area was uncovered to a depth of 0.53 m; its bottom was not reached. The fill there consisted of reddish brown earth (L10032), most of the sherds dating to the Byzantine period, and a few, to the Hellenistic period. Several flagstones were laid above this fill, on level with the top of the bedrock (224.79 m asl).

Bedrock was reached in two other areas. A probe was carried out on the western side of the site (at 224.10 m), below the foundation of a paved floor (L10039), passing through a building fill 0.5 m thick (L10028; Plan 2: Section 1–1). Finds dating to the first half of the Mamluk period were found throughout the

fill, and sherds from the Roman and Byzantine periods were retrieved close to its bottom. Finally, less than 2 sq m of bedrock, which had been covered with a pavement, were exposed near the center of the site (L10026; 224.60 m). In the east, the base of W1010 rests partially on bedrock (224.80 m). It appears that the bedrock sloped from east to west, based on the heights of levels where bedrock was reached.

Phase I

On the eastern limit of the excavated area, two walls were partially uncovered that can be assigned to the first Mamluk building phase. Wall 1012 ran southward for 4 m from the northern section. Only the western face and part of the top of this wall were uncovered; the rest of the wall remained inside the section. To the south, both its faces were exposed down to the lowest course, which rested directly on bedrock. There was a 1.7 m break



Plan 2. Area 10, plan and sections.

between W1012 and W1016 (both preserved 1 to 3 courses high), which continued in the same direction. However, here, the relation between W1016 and the natural bedrock was not determined. A third wall (W1011), oriented east–west (preserved 3 to 5 courses high), was

perpendicular to W1012 and abutted its western face; it too rested on the natural bedrock. Wall 1011 did not bond with W1012, suggesting that it was built at a later date. However, the earliest pavement we found (L10038; 224.97 asl) lay in contact with all three walls, indicating that they

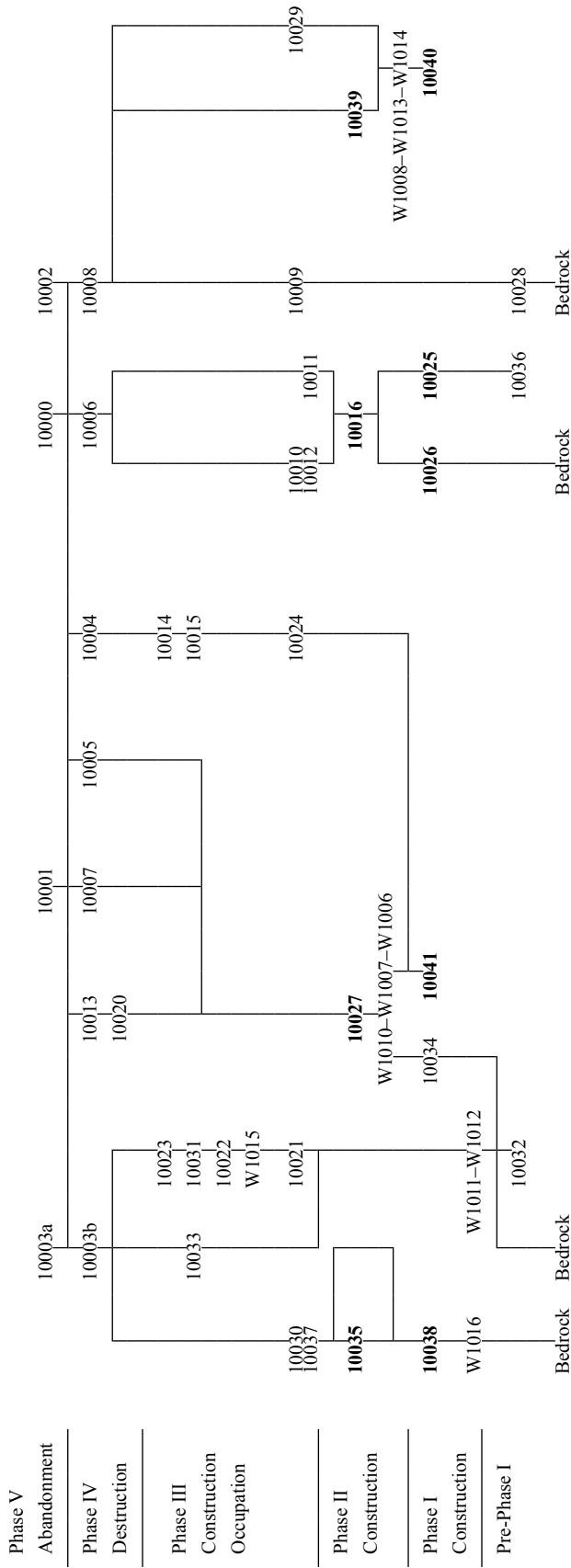


Fig. 2. Area 10. Diagram of the stratigraphic sequence; floors are emphasized in bold.

were part of the earliest building phase. Other floor fragments, recorded under a variety of loci, were set at roughly the same absolute level, evidence for the presence of one pavement that belonged to the same building phase and time of use. This pavement is attested across almost all of the excavated area (L10041, 224.88 m; L10026, 224.81 m; L10025, 224.80 m; L10040, 224.78 m).

Directly below the paved floor in L10025 and L10026, pottery finds, two arrowheads (Fig. 12:1, 2) and a knife blade (Fig. 12:3) were discovered. A coin minted in ‘Akko between 169 and 164 BCE under the reign of Antiochus IV Epiphanes was also found below the pavement (IAA No. 102916; L10025, B100056).

Phase II

During Phase II, several new walls were built atop the paved floor of the preceding phase. At the western limit of the excavation, a long north–south wall was uncovered (W1008; preserved 2 to 3 courses high), parts of which remained in the section. Two interruptions in the course of this wall, one in the north and one in the south, were apparently entryways. Three stone courses of the southern jamb were still *in situ* in the northern entrance. A section of masonry that protruded from the section at the northwestern limit of the excavation (W1014; preserved 2 to 3 courses high) clearly continued to the north, beyond the doorway. However, the stones here did not display the characteristics of a doorjamb. A pivot hole was carved into one of the northern threshold stones of the southern side of the opening in W1008. The jamb stones (preserved 3 courses high) were still *in situ* on the southern side of W1008 and were incorporated into W1017. This short wall formed a corner with southern W1013 (preserved 3 courses high), which continued to the east.

Another group of three walls (W1006, W1007 and W1010; the first two preserved 3 courses high and the third, 6–7 courses), also part of this construction phase, was uncovered

in the northern part of the excavation area. Their general orientation complemented the orientation of the walls described above. The southern end of north–south W1006 met W1007, running to the southeast. Between W1007 and W1010, which continued to the southeast, was a doorway. The western part of W1010 rested on the paved floor (L10041) of Phase I; the eastern part was inserted into a fill in a depression in the bedrock (L10034; Plan 2: Section 2–2). The eastern end of W1010 abutted Phase I W1011.

Pavements associated with Phase II were also exposed. These floors rested immediately atop the floors from preceding Phase I, without any fill or intermediate leveling. The floors reached nearly all the walls from both Phases I (W1011 and W1012) and II (W1006, W1007 and W1010; W1008, W1013, W1014 and W1017). Overall, the Phase II floor level rose about 0.2 to 0.3 m above that of the previous phase (L10035, 225.15 m; L10027, 225.11 m; L10016, 225.05 m; L10039, 225.00 m).

Phase III

Immediately north of the Phase II entrance into the room, between W1007 and W1010, was a nearly square installation. It consisted of three walls of long limestone ashlar laid as stretchers (L10015), set directly on the Phase I floor. The southern ends abutted W1007 and W1010, while the external faces of the ashlar, placed on their long sides, leaned against a compact fill of yellow clay (L10024) whose tamped surface hints of its use as a floor. This layer of yellow clay continued eastward (L10021) and its texture, color, and floor levels were similar (western side—L10024, 225.11 m; eastern side—L10021, 225.22 m), indicating a single surface. The function of this installation is unclear. The step created between the entrance and the inside of the room would seem to indicate that a door opened into the interior of the room during Phase II and continuing in use during Phase III. However, there were no clear doorjambs or a threshold, and no post-hole was identified in the pavement.

Two small pits intruded into that layer, one (L10033) against the southern wall (W1010) and the other (L10023, L10031) against the southeastern corner of the room (W1011 and W1012). The bottom of these pits touched the surface of the bedrock; both contained a powdery beige fill. The pit in the southeastern corner also contained small stones, with more stones in the top (L10023) of the fill than in the bottom (L10031).

A more-or-less compact layer of yellowish clay almost completely covered the paved floors of the preceding phase, and extended over all of the excavated area. The top of this layer was more-or-less the same height and the slight differences corresponded to the natural east–west slope of the terrain (L10030, 225.30 m; L10021, 225.22 m; L10024, 225.11 m; L10010, 225.10 m and L10009, 225.10 m), therefore defining it as a floor.

A later, relatively coarse construction comprised of two walls that formed a corner (W1015a and W1015b; one course survived of both walls), rested on this compact yellowish clay floor (L10021) in the northeastern corner of the excavated area. Wall 1015a and W1015b met the eastern wall of Phase I (W1012).

Phases IV and V

Phase IV consisted of a destruction layer 0.3 to 0.5 m thick that covered the entire excavated area. This layer rested for the most part on the yellow clay floor, which varied in thickness. In some places, the layer rested directly on the paved floors from Phase II and in various locations appeared to be quite level (Plan 1; L10020, L10013, L10007, L10005, 225.47 m; L10006, 225.26 m; L10008, 225.55 m). Among the collapsed stones in this layer was a basalt ballista (see Fig. 11:7).

In Phase V, the destruction layer was covered with the thick brown earth fill, in which were laid the foundations of the modern building (see above). A fragment of a green schist whetstone (see Fig. 11:5) that resembled one discovered in Phase III L10030 (see Fig. 11:4) was also retrieved from this layer.

THE FINDS (Figs. 3–13)

*Pottery*³

While the pottery from Kafr Kanna displays a relatively homogeneous Mamluk-period corpus, it is possible to refine the absolute chronology of the various phases discerned in the excavation. For this reason, we will discuss those finds having the characteristics that seem the best chronological markers. Detailed references to parallels for all finds presented here appear in the figure tables.

Pre-Phase I (Fig. 3)

In addition to the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine sherds found in the Pre-Phase I layer were a number of later pieces that derived from the building fills preceding the first building phase. Among the glazed bowls (Fig. 3:1–5) is a fragment of Yellow Glazed Slip-Painted Ware (Fig. 3:1). This ware, widespread in the country during the medieval period, is well represented at Yoqne‘am and at Burj al-Aḥmar in levels that have been dated to the second half of the thirteenth–end of the fourteenth centuries CE (Pringle 1986:150; Avissar 1996:96). A small fragment of this type also appears in Kafr Kanna in the last phase of occupation (Phase III; Fig. 7:6).

Glazed sgraffito ware (Fig. 3:3) is represented only in this phase. This ware is characteristic of the Frankish period at Caesarea, as well as at Yoqne‘am (Pringle 1985:183; Avissar 1996:94). A stratigraphic study conducted at Capernaum makes it possible to assign the presence of this ware to the second half of the twelfth century through the first half of the thirteenth century CE (Loffreda 1982:420).

The unglazed ware is represented by a handmade basin (Fig. 3:6), a cooking-pot fragment (Fig. 3:7), the neck of a jug (Fig. 3:8) and an amphora neck (Fig. 3:9), for which the only published comparandum is from Acre, where it was dated to the Frankish period (Stern 1997:39).

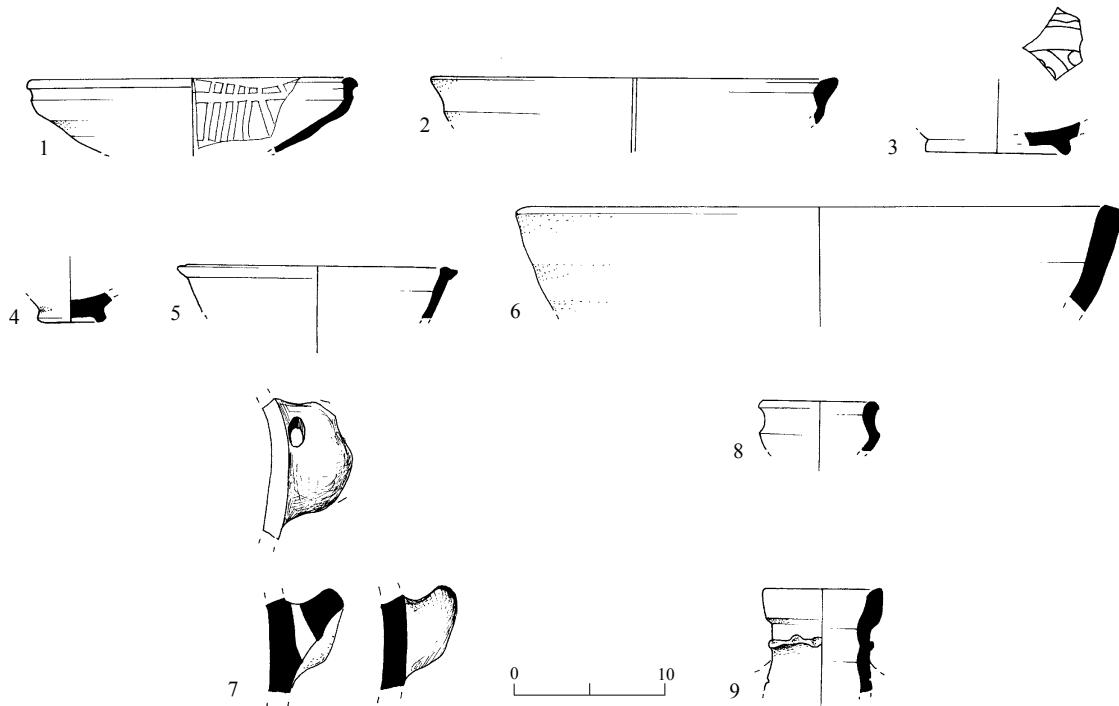


Fig. 3. Pre-Phase I, glazed and unglazed pottery.

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	Parallels
1	Glazed bowl	100069-1	10036	Orange-brown clay, slip-painted decoration under transparent yellow glaze on int.	Pringle 1986: Fig. 50:68 Bagatti 1993: Fig. 31:13 Avissar 1996, Type 44, Fig. XIII.32:5
2	Glazed bowl	100051-2	10028	Light orange-brown clay with small white inclusions, white slip and deep green glaze on int.	Pringle 1984: Fig. 7:41 Pringle 1986: Fig. 49:50, 51 Avissar 1996: Type 49:1, 2
3	Glazed bowl	100051-3	10028	Dark reddish brown clay with small white inclusions, white slip on int. and fine sgraffito decoration under green glaze	Loffreda 1982: Fig. 9:4 Pringle 1985: Fig. 10:54 Avissar 1996: Type 43:2
4	Glazed bowl	100058-1	10028	Soft white paste, transparent turquoise glaze	Riis and Poulsen 1957
5	Cooking bowl	100051-1	10028	Light orange-brown clay with small white inclusions, transparent yellowish glaze on int. and rim	Pringle 1984: Fig. 5:27 Pringle 1986: Fig. 48: 45 Avissar 1996: Type 19, Fig. XIII.106:1
6	Basin	100051-5	10028	Light brown clay with grits and straw imprints, black core, handmade, very pale brown slip and burnish on ext. and rim	Pringle 1984: Fig. 3:1 Pringle 1986: Fig. 41:4 Bagatti 1993: Fig. 32:13 Avissar 1996: Type 33:5
7	Cooking pot	100051-6	10028	Light reddish brown clay with quartz inclusions and straw imprints, black core, handmade, very pale orange-brown slip and burnish on int., horizontal handle	Tushingham 1985: Fig. 45:16 Pringle 1986: Fig. 41:1 Avissar 1996: Type 11
8	Jug	100051-4	10028	Orange-brown clay with small white inclusions	de Vaux and Stéve 1950: Pl. G:24, 26 Pringle 1986: Fig. 43:13 Avissar 1996: Type 25:1
9	Amphora	100051-7	10028	Light reddish brown clay with very small white and black inclusions, wash on ext.	Stern 1997: Fig. 4:13

Phase I

Glazed Wares (Fig. 4).— Among the pottery finds associated with the first construction phase, Green and Yellow Gouged Ware (Fig. 4:1, 2) appears in significant quantities. An additional glazed bowl (Fig. 4:3) is similar in style, although gouged incisions do not appear on the preserved fragment. This pottery is present in assemblages dated to the thirteenth century at the monastery of St. Mary of Carmel and at Capernaum (Loffreda 1982:420; Pringle 1984:106), although it continues in significant amounts during the fourteenth century, as excavations show from the area of Tripoli (Salamé-Sarkis 1980:175–176). At Kafra Kanna, this ware continues to appear in Phase II (see Fig. 6:2, 4) and is also found in Phase III (see Fig. 7:1).

A second group, also well represented at Kafra Kanna, is Glazed Yellow Ware with Green Splashes Decoration (Fig. 4:4–6). This ware is present at Caesarea and at Burj al-Aḥmar in contexts dating to the second half of the twelfth century and the first half of the thirteenth century (Pringle 1985:177–179; 1986:147). However, at Burj al-Aḥmar, examples continue to appear in layers from the end of the fourteenth century, and even later, albeit, perhaps, residually. It is noteworthy that, if its presence in a Mamluk context is proven, only two examples were found in Yoqne‘am (Avissar 1996:102), while at Kafra Kanna, this ware still appears in Phase III (see Fig. 7:7, 9).

Carinated Monochrome Glazed Bowls are represented here by two examples (Fig. 4:7, 8).

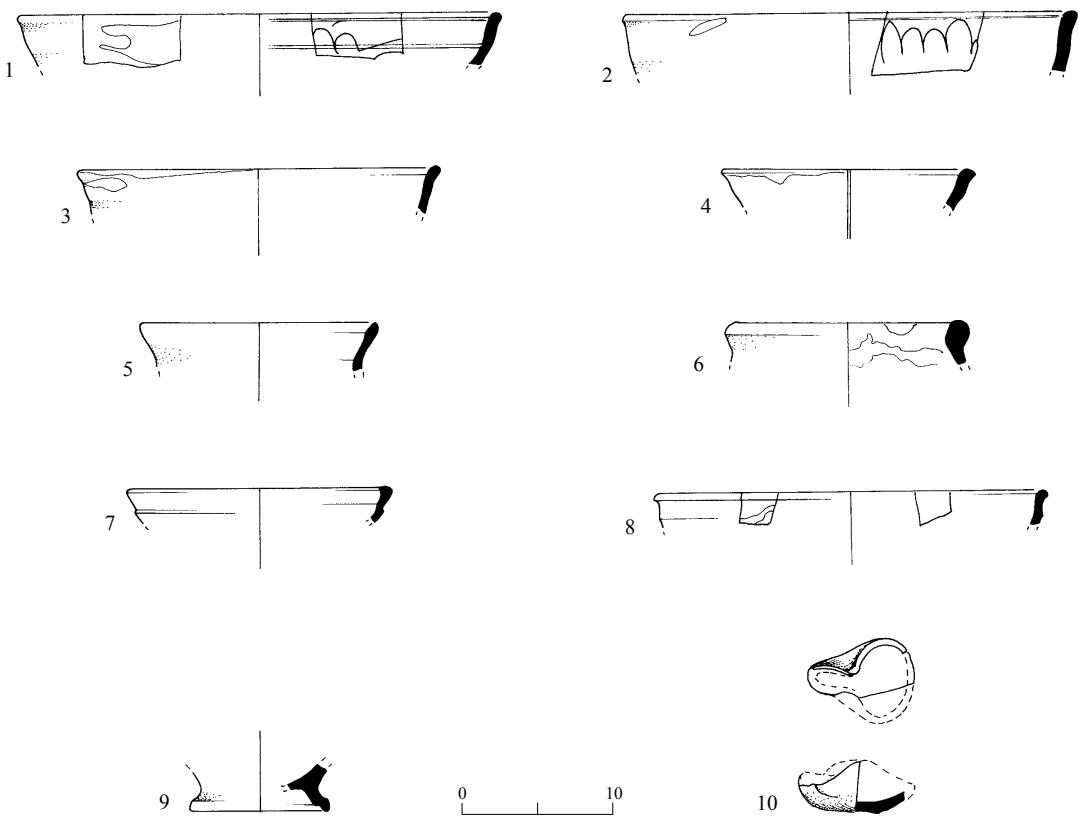


Fig. 4. Phase I, glazed pottery.

◀ Fig. 4

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	100056-1	10025	Pinkish red clay with very small black inclusions, white slip on int. and ext., incised int. with deep broad strokes of gouge or spatula, yellow glaze streaked with green	Salamé-Sarkis 1980: Group A.I.7, Pl. LII:2 Loffreda 1982: Fig. 9:2 Pringle 1984: Fig. 8:71
2	Bowl	100057-1	10026	Pinkish red clay with very small black inclusions, white slip on int. and ext., incised int. with broad deep strokes of gouge or spatula, green glaze	Pringle 1984: Fig. 8:71
3	Bowl	100057-3	10026	Orange-brown clay, white slip on int. and ext., transparent light yellow glaze on int. and ext. rim	As No. 2
4	Bowl	100057-2	10026	Reddish brown clay, white slip and yellow glaze on int. and ext. with splashes of green on rim	Pringle 1985: Fig. 3:17 Avissar 1996: Type 54:1
5	Bowl	100057-4	10026	Orange-brown clay, white slip and yellow glaze on int. and rim, splashes of green on int. rim	As No. 4
6	Bowl	100066-9	10026	Light orange-brown clay with fine black inclusions, white slip on int., yellow-green glaze with splashes of dark green and brown, splashes of brown under base	Avissar 1996: Type 54:2
7	Bowl	100066-3	10005	Orange-brown clay, white slip on int. and ext., transparent light yellow glaze on int. and rim	Salamé-Sarkis 1980: Group A.III, Fig. 29 Avissar 1996: Type 42:1
8	Bowl	100066-4	10025	Orange-brown clay, white slip on int. and ext., transparent green glaze on int. and ext. rim	As No. 7
9	Cooking pot	100057-5	10026	Reddish brown clay, splashes of brown glaze	Brosh 1986: Fig. 4:6 Avissar 1996: Type 7:1
10	Lamp	100057-6	10026	Dark reddish brown clay with small white and black inclusions, slip on int. and rim, yellow-green and brown glaze on int., splashes of brown on rim and base	Salamé-Sarkis 1980: Group A.III, Fig. 31:1–4 'Amr 1986: Type C: Fig. 3, 4

A cooking pot (Fig. 4:9) is similar to examples from Yoqne'am from contexts dating to the end of the twelfth to the first half of the thirteenth centuries (Avissar 1996:135).

A fragmentary oil lamp (Fig. 4:10), associated with Phase I, has a small, spherical cup with a flat base and a pinched rim that forms a nozzle to support the wick. The glaze varies

from green to brown. This type was produced during the fourteenth century (Salamé-Sarkis 1980:187, 191).

Unglazed Wares (Fig. 5).— Unglazed pottery associated with Phase I includes a plain handmade jar (Fig. 5:1), a jar and a foot of painted handmade ware (Fig. 5:2, 5), a jug

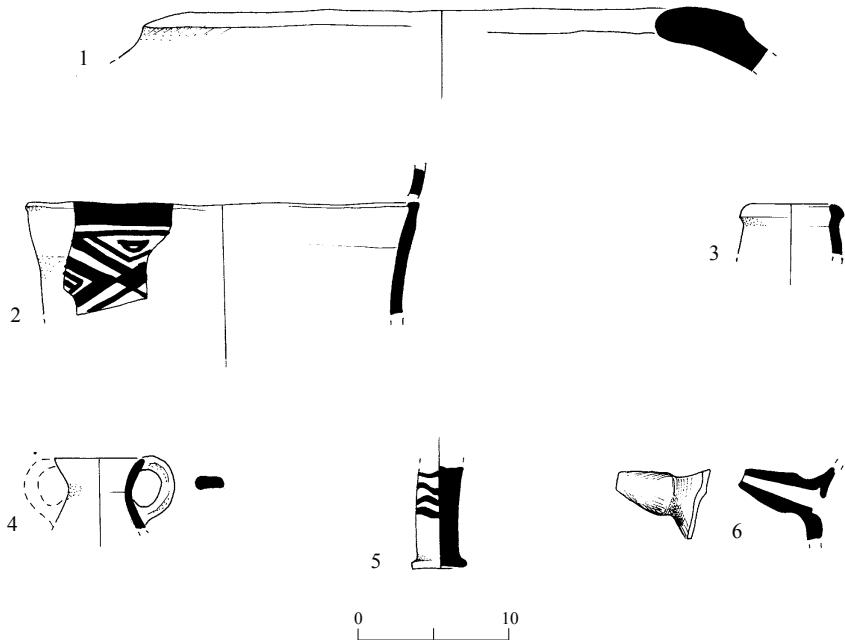


Fig. 5. Phase I, unglazed pottery.

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	Parallels
1	Storage jar or oven?	100056-2	10025	Light brown clay with grits and straw imprints, gray core, handmade, trace of fire on rim	
2	Jar	100066-5	10025	Light orange clay with grits and straw inclusions, black core, white slip on ext. and upper part of neck int., decorated with geometric patterns painted in red over burnished surface of ext., handmade	de Vaux and Stève 1950, Pl. F:1–3 Pringle 1984: Fig. 3:11 Pringle 1986: Fig. 42:7 Avissar 1996: Type 28
3	Jug	100057-7	10026	Reddish brown clay	de Vaux and Stève 1950: Fig. 28:15 Tushingham 1985: Fig. 42:13 Pringle 1986: Fig. 43:13 Avissar 1996: Type 25
4	Juglet	100066-6	10025	Orange-brown clay with straw and grits inclusions, black core	
5	Foot	100066-7	10025	Reddish brown clay with grits, black core, cream slip, decorated with painted rows in red over burnished surface, handmade	Riis and Poulsen 1957: Fig. 1041
6	Spout	100066-8	10025	Reddish brown clay with black and white inclusions, brown core	de Vaux and Stève 1950: Pl. G:21 Tushingham 1985: Fig. 37:1

(Fig. 5:3), a juglet (Fig. 5:4) and a spout (Fig. 5:6).

Phase II (Fig. 6)

Glazed Wares (Fig. 6:1–6).— Bowl 1 is a green-glazed bowl. Bowls 2 and 3 are gouged sgraffito types decorated inside with horizontal incised lines.

A glazed body fragment (Fig. 6:4) decorated with thin sgraffito incisions inside and an applied ledge-like band with rectilinear notches outside belongs to a production type dated to the thirteenth century, very well represented in the region of Tripoli, particularly in the excavations of the castle there (Salamé-Sarkis 1980:161–166). This ware also appears in a similar stratigraphic context at the monastery of St. Mary of Carmel (Pringle 1984:103–104). However, at Giv‘at Yasaf, it appears in the

third phase of occupation, which dates to the fourteenth–fifteenth centuries (Stern 1999:129, 134). A completely restored bowl from the Jerusalem Citadel excavations displays a strong resemblance to these examples, both in general form and in the external applied band decorated with incisions (Johns 1950:189). However, John’s description of the glaze and the internal decoration, and especially the suggested dating to the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, make it doubtful that they are identical productions.

Also among the bowls associated with Phase II is a pair of Reserved Slip Ware base fragments (Fig. 6:5, 6). Vessels of this type are generally covered with green and yellow glaze, and the parts not covered with slip appear brown in color, producing a tri-chrome aspect. The appearance of this type at Caesarea indicates that it was already produced in the

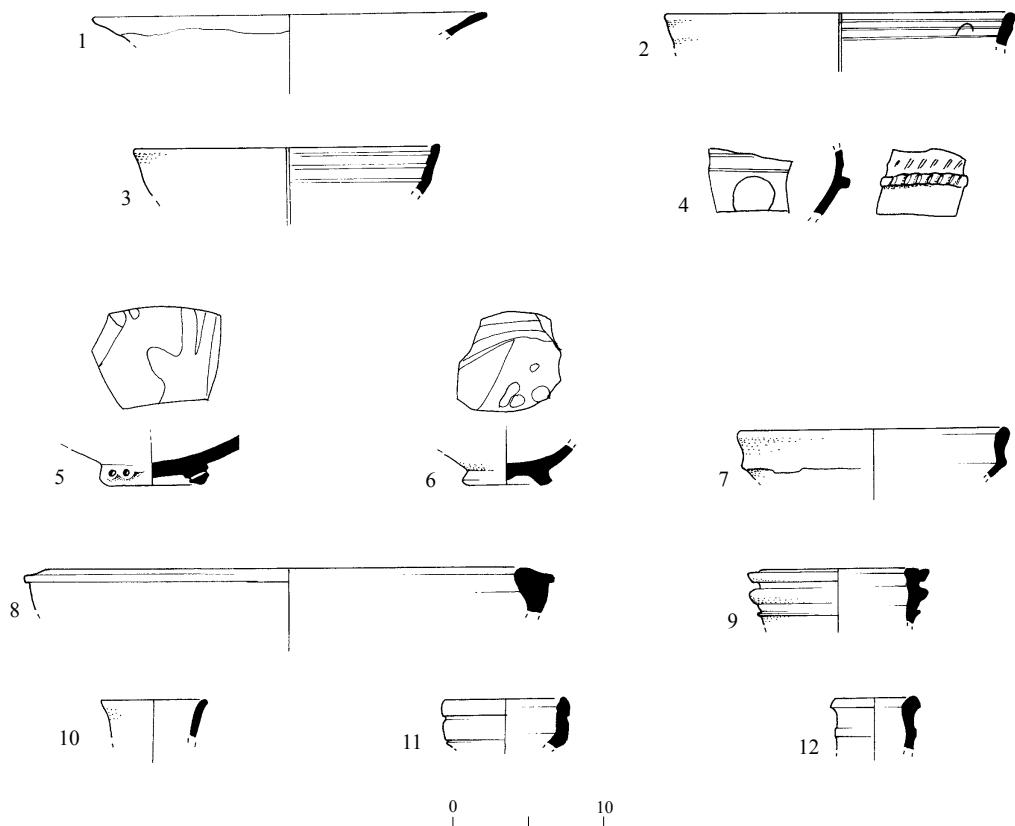


Fig. 6. Phase II, glazed and unglazed pottery.

◀ Fig. 6

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	Parallels
1	Glazed bowl	100043-1	10016	Light orange-brown clay, whitish slip on int. and rim, green glaze on int. and rim	Pringle 1985: Fig. 3:12 Pringle 1986: Fig. 49:58, 61 Avissar 1996: Type 39
2	Glazed bowl	100042-1	10016	Pinkish red clay with small black inclusions, white slip on int. and ext., incised int. with broad deep strokes of gouge or spatula, green and yellow glaze on int. and rim	Loffreda 1982: Fig. 9:2 Bagatti 1984: Fig. 56:7 Pringle 1984: Fig. 8:71
3	Glazed bowl	100043-2	10016	Pinkish red clay with small black inclusions, white slip on int. and ext., incised int. with broad deep strokes of gouge or spatula, green glaze on int. and rim	As No. 2
4	Glazed bowl	100042-2	10016	Dark orange-brown clay with small white and black inclusions, white slip on int. and rim, green-yellow glaze on int. and rim, sgraffito decoration on int.	Johns 1950: Pl. LXIII: 5 Salamé-Sarkis 1980: Group A.I.2: Fig. 9:16 Pringle 1984: Fig. 6:56 Stern 1999: Fig. 2:22
5	Glazed bowl	100043-3	10016	Pinkish brown clay with white inclusions, white reserved slip on int. under green and yellow glaze, splashes of glaze on base, two holes in ring base	Salamé-Sarkis 1980: Group A.II.1-2: Pls. LIV-LVI, LXXII-5 Pringle 1985: Fig. 4:22-25 Avissar 1996: Type 46:5
6	Glazed bowl	100050-1	10027	Dark brown clay with white inclusions, whitish reserved slip under yellow-green glaze, trace of whitish slip on base	As No. 5
7	Bowl	100043-4	10016	Dark reddish brown clay	Bagatti 1993: Fig. 31:2-6 Avissar 1996: Type 14
8	Basin	100050-2	10027	Reddish brown clay with white and black inclusions, gray core, very smooth surface on rim	Avissar 1996: Type 32:1
9	Storage jar	100038-1	10016	Dark brown clay, black core	Avissar 1996: Type 14 Stern 1999: Fig. 4:49-51
10	Jug	100042-3	10016	Light orange-brown clay with very small white and black inclusions	
11	Jug	100050-3	10027	Pinkish brown clay with small black inclusions	Pringle 1986: Fig. 43:13 Avissar 1996: Type 25
12	Jug	100043-5	10016	Pinkish brown clay with small black inclusions	Tushingham 1985: Fig. 42:13 Avissar 1996: Type 25

thirteenth century CE (Pringle 1985:179). It is also attested in Mamluk contexts at Yoqne‘am, as well as in the region of Tripoli, where it dates to the fourteenth century CE (Salamé-Sarkis 1980:176–186; Avissar 1996:96).

Although the slip, glaze, and decoration techniques of these varieties of Reserved Slip Ware are identical, there are differences in the forms. The examples from a Frankish context, in Caesarea, display a wide, everted,

almost horizontal rim and a very rounded, almost hemispherical body, whereas those from Yoqne‘am mainly have a carinated profile ending in a straight rim. In the area of Tripoli, a straight rim with a thickening either inside or out and a carinated or rounded body prevails (Salamé-Sarkis 1980: Figs. 16:3, 5; 17:10, 14). In addition, plates with broad, flat rims (‘marli’) are also found (Salamé-Sarkis 1980: Figs. 17:1; 19:2), which are not evidence for

a chronological discrepancy with the preceding group. As only the bases of two examples are present in this context at Kafr Kanna, comparison by form cannot be conducted.

Unglazed Wares (Fig. 6:7–12).—The unglazed pottery from this phase includes a carinated bowl (Fig. 6:7), a basin (Fig. 6:8), a storage jar (Fig. 6:9) and jugs (Fig. 6:10–12). Of particular interest is the neck of the storage jar (Fig. 6:9), comparable with a type well-represented in Mamluk contexts (fourteenth–fifteenth centuries) at Giv‘at Yasaf (Stern 1999:132).

Phase III (Figs. 7, 8)

Glazed Wares (Fig. 7).—The glazed pottery is represented in Phase III by bowls (Fig. 7:1–10), cooking bowls (Fig. 7:11, 12), a cooking pot (Fig. 7:13) and a vase of unknown type (Fig. 7:14).

The open form of the Green and Yellow Gouged Ware vessel (Fig. 7:1), displaying a pinched everted rim, is similar to a specimen from Giv‘at Yasaf, where the form still appears in the fourteenth and even the beginning of the fifteenth centuries (Stern 1999:125–126).

A rim fragment of a White Glazed Ware bowl (Fig. 7:2) belongs to this last phase of occupation. This ware, which imitates Chinese Stoneware vessels, first appears in our area during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and is found in a complex from the Frankish period (end of eleventh–end of thirteenth centuries) at ‘Acre (Pringle 1997:139). A base of this type is present in an assemblage from the fill of a cistern at Tell ‘Arqa, in northern Lebanon. That sherd is dated, by comparison with Antioch and Abu Gosh, to the beginning of the thirteenth century, although it belongs stratigraphically to the cistern’s last phase of fill, from the Mamluk period (Hakimian and Salamé-Sarkis 1988:16).

According to Hobson (1932:57), this pottery type was still produced in Sultanabad at the end of the fourteenth century CE. An early dating for this imitation of Chinese imported ware and its presence in Frankish contexts in Acre would lead us to consider our example at Kafr Kanna

as residual. However, a similar example from Tell ‘Arqa, uncovered in a clearly Mamluk context, as well as Hobson’s chronology, may indicate that this pottery is chronologically consistent within its stratigraphic context here.

A carinated form of Reserved Slip Ware (Fig. 7:3) was uncovered in this occupation phase. Salamé-Sarkis, in his study of the production of medieval pottery in the area of Tripoli, put forth the hypothesis that “the bowls, once manufactured, were deposited in the kiln not on the base, as would have appeared normal, but rather on the rim, in other words upside down” (Salamé-Sarkis 1980:178–183). He noted, “the rim generally displays a kind of fine continuous band in which the glaze is missing, which tends to prove that the rim, having been in contact with the floor of the kiln, was torn off at the time of the removal of the vessel”. This is also observed on the rim of our example.

A fragment of the base of a large bowl with sgraffito decoration (Fig. 7:4) was also discovered in this context, and without a doubt offers the best *terminus post quem* for Phase III. The palmette decoration on a complete plate in the collection of the Damascus Museum, which was imported from Northern Italy in the fifteenth century, is similar. However, that example derives from a private collection and its provenience is unknown (Meinecke-Berg 1983:245–247). A fragmentary plate or cup with a similar decoration was found in the excavations at the Jerusalem Citadel, and was identified as an import from Northern Italy from the end of the fifteenth century (Johns 1950:189). More recently, a vessel of this type was uncovered at Giv‘at Yasaf (Stern 1999:131–132, Fig. 2:26–28) and in excavations at Alexandria (François 1999:74–75). Thus, the vessel uncovered at Kafr Kanna is apparently a product of Northern Italy and dates to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, classified by Gelichi (Gelichi and Librenti 2001:31) as ‘Graffita arcaica tardiva’ (Late Archaic Incised) or ‘Graffita a decori semplificati’ (Incised with Simplified Decoration). More precisely, our example, based on the form of its base, is

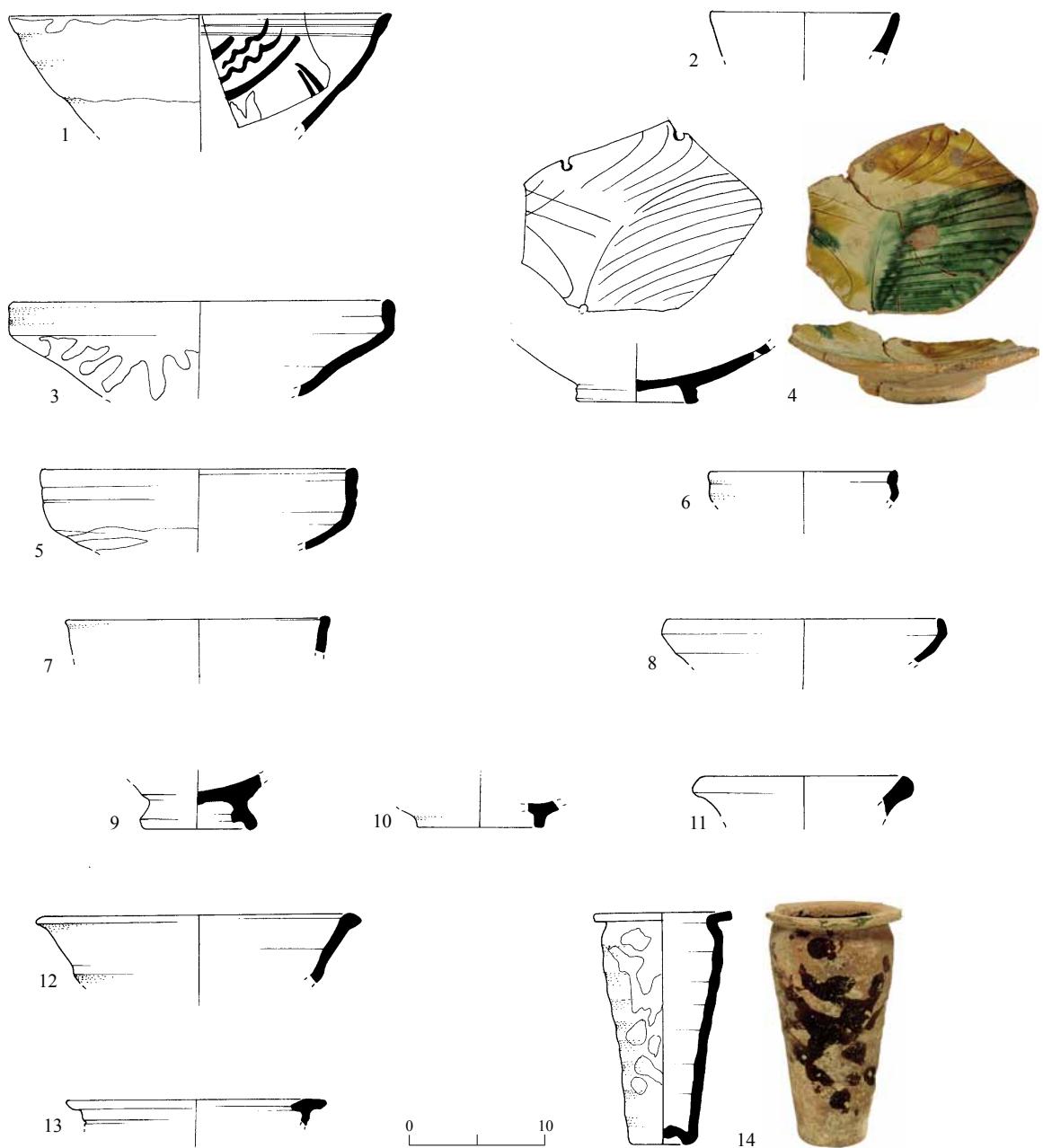


Fig. 7. Phase III, glazed pottery.

◀ Fig. 7

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	100052-2	10021	Pinkish red clay with very small black inclusions, white slip on int. and upper part of ext., incised int. with broad deep strokes of gouge or spatula, yellow glaze streaked with green	Toueir 1973: Pl. V, 5 Salamé-Sarkis 1980: Group A.I.7: Pl. LII.2 Bagatti 1984: Fig. 56:7 Stern 1999: Fig. 1:6
2	Bowl	100036-1	10014	Pale pinkish clay with very small black inclusions, opaque white glaze	Pringle 1997: Fig. 7:23
3	Bowl	100048-2	10021	Dark orange-brown clay with white inclusions, creamy reserved slip on int. and upper part of ext., clear yellow glaze on int. and rim	Avissar 1996: Type 46:4 Stern 1999: Fig. 1:10
4	Bowl	100052-1	10021	Reddish brown clay with large grits, white slip, sgraffito decoration under very pale yellowish glaze with patches of green and dark yellow on int., ext. smoothed	Johns 1950: Pl. LXIII:3 Meinecke-Berg 1983: Pl. 57:3 Gelichi and Librenti 2001: Fig. 6, n. 11
5	Bowl	100052-3	10021	Dark orange-brown clay, creamy slip on int. and upper part of ext., clear yellow glaze on int., colored green on rim and upper part of ext.	Pringle 1985: Fig. 3:18 Avissar 1996: Type 54, Fig. XIII.42:1
6	Bowl	100060-2	10030	Orange-brown clay, slip-painted decoration under transparent yellow glaze on int.	Pringle 1986: Fig. 50:68 Bagatti 1993: Fig. 31:13 Avissar 1996: Type 44, Fig. XIII.32:5
7	Bowl	100052-5	10021	Reddish brown clay with very small white inclusions, light brown clay int. and ext.	
8	Bowl	100052-4	10021	Orange-brown clay, creamy slip on int. and upper part of ext., clear yellow glaze and on rim with splashes of green	Pringle 1985 Avissar 1996: Type 54
9	Bowl	100055-1	10029	Light orange-brown clay with small white and black inclusions, yellow glaze under white slip on int., splashes of brown on base	
10	Bowl	100039-1	10012	Reddish brown clay with small white and black inclusions, brown glaze on int.	
11	Cooking bowl	100029-1	10011	Brown clay with grits, dark core, int. covered with dark brown glaze	Loffreda 1982: Fig. 9:11, 12 Avissar 1996: Type 18
12	Cooking bowl	100060-3	10030	Dark orange-brown clay with white and black inclusions, covered with light brown glaze on int. and rim	Avissar 1996: Type 18 Stern 1999: Fig. 3:43
13	Cooking pot	100049-2	10024	Dark orange-brown clay with inclusions, small splashes of brown glaze on rim, smoothed ext.	Avissar 1996: Type 10:2, 4 Stern 1999: Fig. 3:40
14	Vase	100060-1	10030	Light orange-brown clay with large white inclusions, greenish-brown glaze on int., splashes of greenish and green glaze on ext.	

related to the Venetian vessels produced in the last quarter of the fifteenth century (Gelichi 1986:399).⁴

The cooking bowl (Fig. 7:12) and cooking pot (Fig. 7:13) well compare with Mamluk productions from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries CE uncovered at sites in this country (Avissar 1996:136, 143; Stern 1999:132).

Lastly in this context is a small vase with a greenish brown to green glaze, completely glazed inside and only stained outside, for which no parallel was found (Fig. 7:14).

Unglazed Wares (Fig. 8).— Among the unglazed wares from Phase III is a carinated bowl (Fig. 8:1) comparable to vessels found in small quantities in Frankish contexts at Yoqne'am and Emmaus-Qubeibeh (Bagatti 1993:141–143; Avissar 1996:123–124). Figure 8.2 is a handmade basin. A cooking pot ‘stirrup-handle’ attached to the body of the cooking pot (Fig. 8:3) is related, based on its form, to a type of the Frankish period from Caesarea (Pringle 1985:176–177), which is, however, glazed. Another similar unglazed example is included

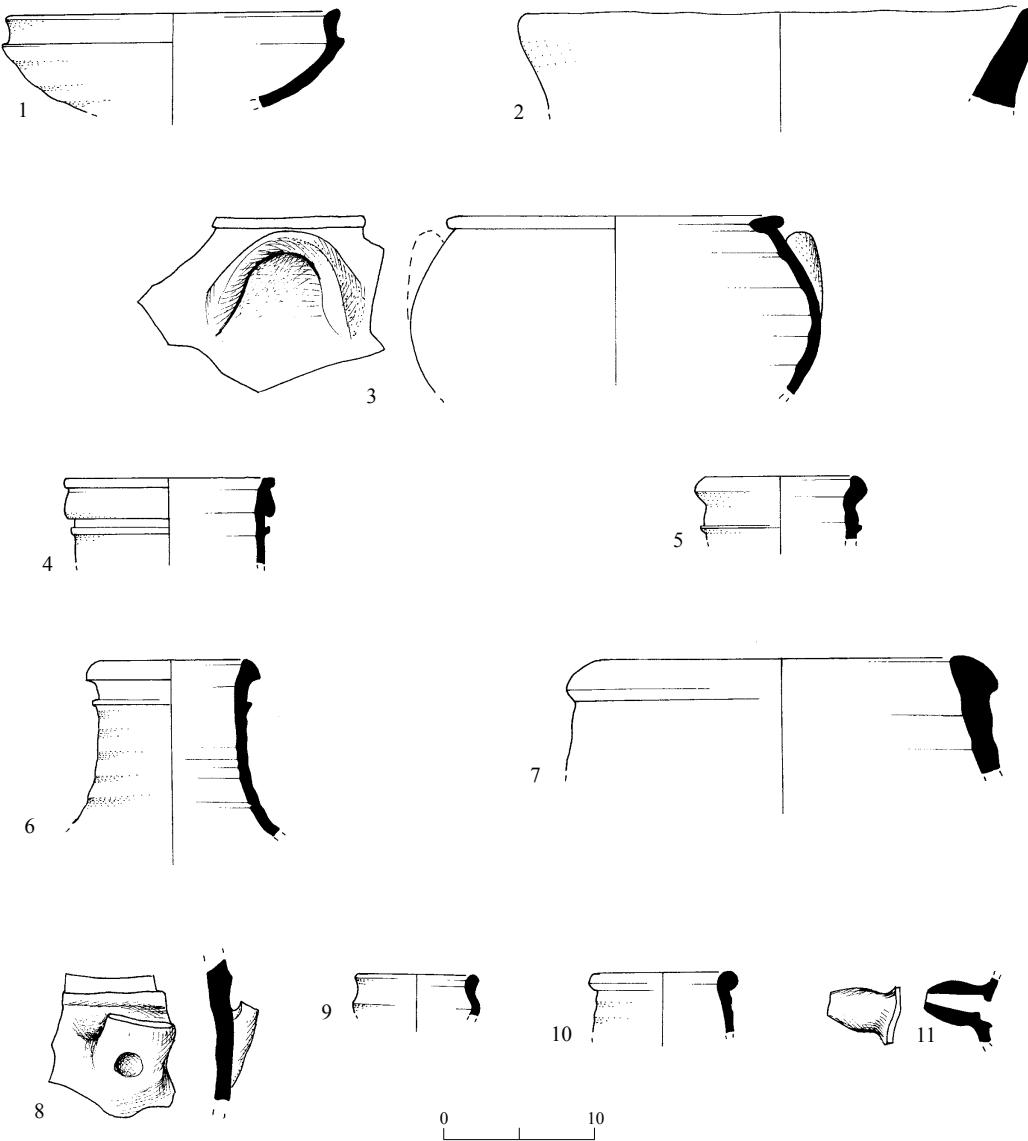


Fig. 8. Phase III, unglazed pottery.

in the Mamluk assemblage from Giv‘at Yasaf (Stern 1999:132). The neck of a storage jar (Fig. 8:4) is of a type that appeared during the Frankish period and persisted into the Mamluk period (Avissar 1996:151–153). Also unearthed from this phase were storage jars (Fig. 8:5–8), jugs (Fig. 8:9, 10) and a spout (Fig. 8:11).

Phase IV (Fig. 9)

A yellow glazed bowl, stained green inside and with external sgraffito decoration (Fig. 9:1) is characteristic of the Mamluk period (fourteenth–fifteenth centuries; Avissar 1996:96; Stern 1999:132). A faience jar with blue and black decoration beneath a colorless, transparent glaze (Fig. 9:2) is clearly of Syrian manufacture, as defined by the excavations at Hama, where it appears in contexts dated

to the fourteenth century (Riis and Poulsen 1957:221).

An amphora neck (Fig. 9:3) corresponds to examples from Yoqne‘am, where this type appears only in Frankish contexts (Avissar 1996:155). This amphora type is also found at Tell ‘Arqa, where it is dated to the thirteenth–fourteenth centuries, although the excavation report does not provide a clear relationship between the amphora and the stratigraphy (Hakimian and Salamé-Sarkis 1988:26).

Phase V (Fig. 10)

A significant percentage of the finds uncovered from the last occupation phase are of Mamluk manufacture, as evidenced by a handmade cooking bowl (Fig. 10:1; Avissar, 1996:144–146), a cooking pot (Fig. 10:2; Stern 1999:132)

◀ Fig. 8

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	Parallels
1	Bowl	100037-1	10009	Light orange-brown clay with grit inclusions	Baggati 1993: Fig. 31:2–6 Avissar 1996: Type 14
2	Basin	100044-1	10020	Light orange-brown clay with grits and straw imprints, black core, handmade	Pringle 1984 : Fig. 3:1 Pringle 1986: Fig. 41:3, 4 Baggati 1993: Fig. 32:11, 13
3	Cooking pot	100048-1	10024	Orange-brown clay with black and white inclusions, gray core	Pringle 1985: Fig. 2:4 Stern 1999: Fig. 3:41
4	Storage jar	100049-1	10024	Reddish brown clay with small grit inclusions, black core	Loffreda 1982: Fig. 10:6 Avissar 1996: Type 14:1 Stern 1999: Fig. 4:49
5	Storage jar	100041-1	10009	Reddish brown clay with small grit inclusions	Loffreda 1982: Fig. 10:8 Baggati 1984: Fig. 60:6 Avissar 1996: Type 14:6
6	Storage jar	100063-1	10033	Light brown clay, gray core, metallic	Baggati 1993: Fig. 26:12 Avissar 1996: Type 14:6
7	Storage jar	100024-2	10009	Orange-brown clay with small white inclusions, metallic	Pringle 1986: Fig. 44:15, 17 Avissar 1996: Type 12:1–4
8	Storage jar	100024-1	10009	Orange-brown clay with small black and white inclusions, metallic	
9	Jug	100041-2	10009	Reddish brown clay with small white and black inclusions	de Vaux and Stéve 1950: Pl. G:24, 26 Pringle 1986: Fig. 43:13 Baggati 1993: Fig. 58:8 Avissar 1996: Type 25:1
10	Jug	100055-2	10029	Reddish brown clay with small white inclusions	de Vaux and Stéve 1950: Pl. G:25 Avissar 1996: Type 24:3
11	Spout	100052-6	10021	Light orange-brown clay	

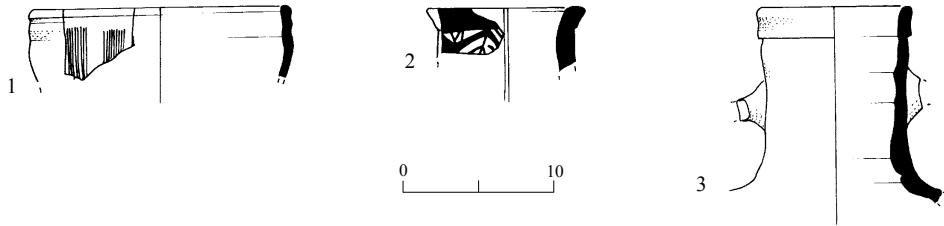


Fig. 9. Phase IV, glazed and unglazed pottery.

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	Parallels
1	Glazed bowl	100018-1	10006	Light orange-brown clay with small white and black inclusions, white slip on int. and ext., yellow glaze with splashes of green on int. and ext., sgraffito decoration on ext.	Loffreda 1982: Fig. 9:6 Avissar 1996: Type 47:3 Stern 1999: Fig. 3:30
2	Glazed jar	100068-1	10003-b	White faience, decorated in black and blue under colorless transparent glaze	Riis and Poulsen 1957: Group B XIe: Figs. 744, 764, 765
3	Amphora	100014-1	10004	Reddish brown clay with grit inclusions	Avissar 1996: Type 18:1

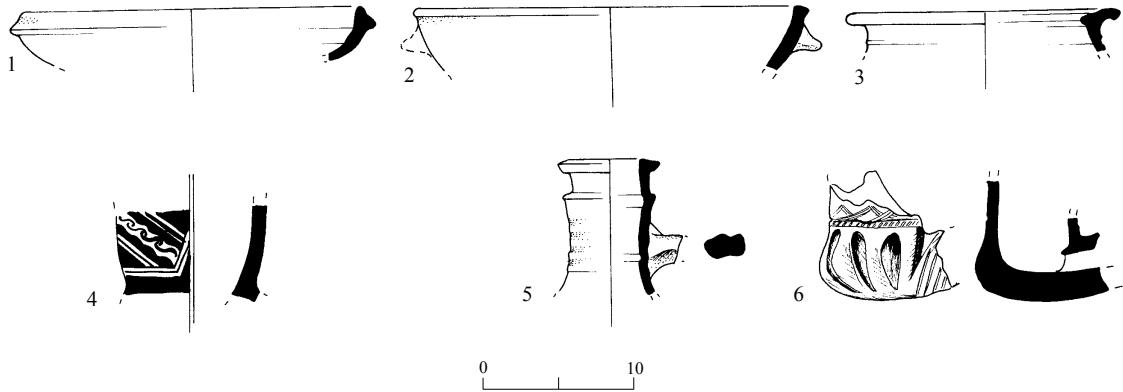


Fig. 10. Phase V, glazed and unglazed pottery.

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	Parallels
1	Cooking bowl	100040-1	10002	Buff clay with grits, black core, handmade, burnished int. and ext.	Avissar 1996: Type 21:2, 3
2	Cooking pot	100004-1	10000	Light orange-brown clay with grits, ext. smoothed	Avissar 1996: Type 10:3, 4 Stern 1999: Fig. 3:40
3	Jug or table amphora	100007-1	10002	Cream clay with straw and grits, slip on int., ext. decorated with geometric patterns painted in black and burnished, handmade	Baggati 1984: Fig. 62:3–5 Avissar 1996: Type 28:2
4	Glazed bowl	100012-1	10000	Orange brown clay with very small black inclusions, dark brown glaze on int.	<i>Rashaya of the Potters</i> 1983
5	Jug	100064-1	10002	Reddish brown clay, gray core	
6	Tobacco pipe	100015-1	10002	Light pinkish brown clay with black and white inclusions, burnished	Robinson 1983

and the neck of a handmade jug or table amphora painted with geometrical decoration (Fig. 10:3; Avissar 1996:168–169). However, several vessels from the Ottoman period were also found in this phase, such as a glazed bowl from the Lebanese workshops of Rashaya al-Fukhar (Fig. 10:4), a jug (Fig. 10:5) and the bowl of a clay pipe (Fig. 10:6).

Stone Finds (Fig. 11)

It should not come as a surprise that the third occupation phase, consisting of several occupation layers, produced almost all the stone objects, some of which were quite large. This assemblage includes a basalt pestle (Fig. 11:1), a flint crushing stone (Fig. 11:2), a basalt upper

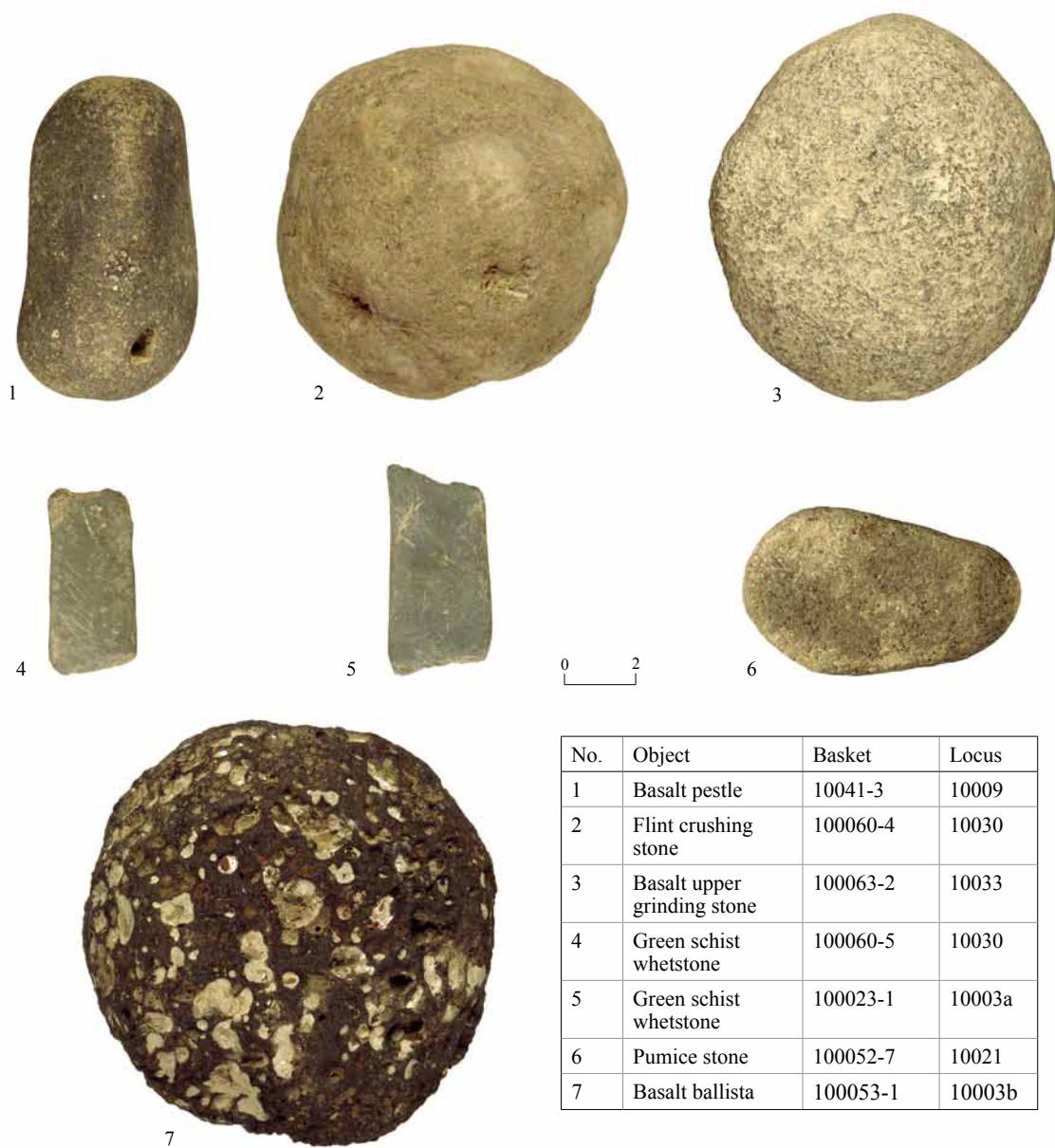


Fig. 11. Phase I, stone objects.

grinding stone (Fig. 11:3), whetstones made of green schist (Fig. 11:4, 5) and a pumice stone (Fig. 11:6), which was most probably used for bodily cleansing—the medieval version of the ancient *strigil*. A basalt ballista (Fig. 11:7) was unearthed from the destruction level (L10003b), Phase IV, which was dated by the pottery exclusively to the Mamluk period.

Metal Finds (Fig. 12)

Arrowheads.— Two arrowheads, different in form, were discovered while dismantling the Phase I floor (L10025). The profile of Fig. 12:1 is pyramidal with a lozengic section, while that of Fig. 12:2 is almond-shaped. The association of arrowheads with squarish or losengic and curved or almond-shaped sections is attested at Belmont for the twelfth century (Grey 2000: Figs. 11.3:42, 47; 11.4:48), as well as at ‘Atlit (Pilgrim Castle) in a thirteenth-century context (Johns 1936: Fig. 15:3, 4).

At Belmont, the examples from phases later than the twelfth century CE are squarish in

section (Grey 2000: Fig. 11.3:43–45). Two arrowheads, discovered in Jerusalem and dated to the Ayyubid period (end of twelfth–beginning of thirteenth centuries), have a clearly lozengic section (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 73:9, 10). An example with a squarish section from Burj al-‘Aḥmar is from the Frankish occupation phase (twelfth century), whereas the section of later examples from the thirteenth–fourteenth centuries is definitely curved (Pringle 1985: Figs. 56:21, 22; 57:23).

These comparisons, being based on a very limited number of objects, do not allow us to draw satisfactory chrono-typological conclusions. Our two examples, which, based on the pottery finds, originate from a context ascribed to the fourteenth century, are related to local discoveries dated between the twelfth and the fourteenth centuries. The relationship between the evolution of the form of the arrowheads, their function and chronology can be clarified only after the study and publication of large assemblages of arrowheads originating from well-dated stratigraphical contexts at fortified sites such as Arsuf (Raphael and Tepper 2005:85), Mezad ‘Ateret (Vadum Jacob; Raphael 2008:263, Fig. 2) and Zefat (Safed); for example, in the citadel and in the city at Zefat, the great numbers of arrowheads

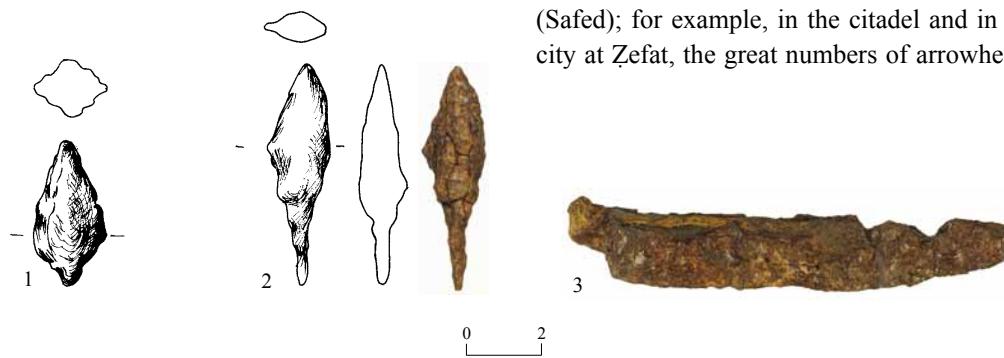


Fig. 12. Phase I, metal finds.

No.	Object	Basket	Locus	Description	Parallels
1	Arrowhead	100066-1	10025	Pyramidal profile, lozengic section and broken stalk; L 3.9 cm, Th 1.9 cm	Johns 1936: Fig. 15-4 Tushingham 1985: Figs. 73-9; 73-10
2	Arrowhead	100066-2	10025	Rounded profile, almond section; L 5.9 cm, Th 1.7 cm	Johns 1936: Fig. 15-3 Pringles 1985: Figs. 56, n. 22; 57, n. 23
3	Knife blade	100057-8	10026	L 10.6 cm, W 1.8 cm, Th 0.43–0.59 cm	

discovered in the occupation and fill layers of the Crusader and Mamluk periods are almost exclusively pyramidal in profile with squarish or lozengic sections (Barbé 2010:336–350; forthcoming).

Knife Blade (Fig. 12:3).— This iron item derived, as did the arrowheads, from below the floors of Phase I.

CONCLUSIONS

The walls uncovered in the east of the excavated site were set on bedrock or above insignificant fills (W1012 and W1016, then W1011). The lack of bonding material between W1011 and W1016 suggests two distinct building phases within a presumably short timespan, the earliest floor being in contact with their respective faces. This paved floor (L10038, L10041, L10026, L10025, L10040) covers almost all of the excavated area and presumably extended beyond the excavation's limits, toward the west. This large space seems to correspond to one vast paved courtyard that was accessed from the east, between W1012 and W1016. This first building phase can be dated to the transition between the thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries.

During the second phase, walls constructed to the north, west and south (W1008, W1003, W1014, W1006, W1007, W1010) reduced the surface of the original ‘courtyard’. A second pavement was laid (L10035, L10027, L10016, L10039) as a consequence of the rise in the level of the built area. Phase II can be dated either to the fourteenth or the fifteenth centuries.

The site was again altered in Phase II with the construction of W1015a and W1015b, which form a corner abutting earlier W1012 in the northeastern part of the excavated area. These walls were constructed sometime at the end of the fifteenth century, before the entire area's destruction, probably during the transition between the Mamluk and Ottoman periods around the end of the fifteenth–beginning of the sixteenth centuries. The area was

later abandoned and covered with a gradual accumulation of material over the centuries before the construction of the twentieth-century house.

Some of the vessels discovered in Pre-Phase I, the layer of fill predating the first building phase, date to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. An earlier date for this part of the stratigraphic sequence is reinforced by the presence of pottery with fine sgraffito decoration (see Fig. 3:3) and an amphora (Fig. 3:9) known from thirteenth-century Frankish contexts.

Two categories of production characterize Phase I, the first building phase: Glazed Yellow Ware with Green Splashes (see Fig. 4:4–6), which is found mainly in assemblages dated to the end of the twelfth–thirteenth centuries, although it definitely continues into the fourteenth century, and Green and Yellow Gouged Ware (see Fig. 4:1–3), which appears in the thirteenth century and continues into the following centuries. Although the forms of these types probably varied, it is obvious that their decoration continued to evolve. Consequently, we suggest dating the first building phase at Kafr Kanna to between the end of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth centuries.

Attributing a date to Phase II is more difficult. Pottery decorated with fine-tool sgraffito and the band ridge (see Fig. 6:4) is well attested in the thirteenth century, and is still present in the fourteenth–fifteenth centuries, as is Reserved Slip Ware. For this latter group, it seems to us that an evolution in the forms should be taken into account. In Kafr Kanna, the carinated form, when it can be identified, encourages comparisons with Mamluk assemblages of the fourteenth–fifteenth centuries. Consequently, Phase II can be dated to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, but not with great precision.

Phase III, the final phase of medieval occupation, can be dated much more accurately. The fifteenth century is unmistakably defined, with the end date represented by a bowl (see Fig. 7:4) imported from Northern Italy in the last quarter of this century.

The pottery found in the destruction level, Phase IV, is exclusively from the Mamluk period. Mamluk types are still strongly represented in Phase V, which consists of the fills that sealed the medieval remains, and are mixed with some artifacts characteristic of the Ottoman period. Thus, the destruction of the site seems to date between the extreme end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries.

While the Mamluk occupation is not entirely clear, the pottery finds include storage vessels as well as cooking and table wares, and the stone objects also attest to domestic activities (e.g., grinding and crushing of food products, sharpening of tools, bodily care). Thus, the general picture pleads in favor of a domestic occupation.

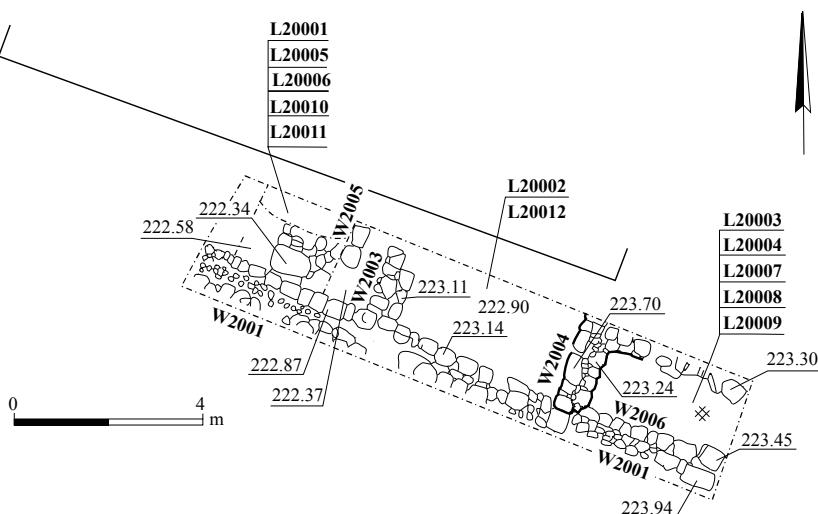
AREA 20 (Plan 3)

The laying of electrical cables led to the second salvage excavation. A preliminary excavation trench (2.6×12.0 m) was opened, using a mechanical excavator.

STRATIGRAPHY (Fig. 13)

After removing the asphalt from the lane and its foundation, a long wall (W2001) oriented southeast–northwest (preserved 2 to 4 courses high) was uncovered. It extended along the southern section of the trench. Although its southern face was not exposed, the top of the wall was sufficiently bared to identify it as dry built with a double face, constructed with both hewn stones and fieldstones, small and medium-sized. The wall's preserved height decreased from east to west, conforming with the dip in the lane, related to the natural slope of the topography (223.94 m on the eastern side; 222.87 m on the western side).

Connected at right angles to the northern, probably inner, face of W2001 were two additional walls that were built in the same manner and divided what can be interpreted as the inner space of a building. Wall 2004 (preserved 3 courses high) was located in the eastern part of the trench, while W2003 (preserved 4 courses high) was in the western portion. Both walls bonded with the northern



Plan 3. Area 20.

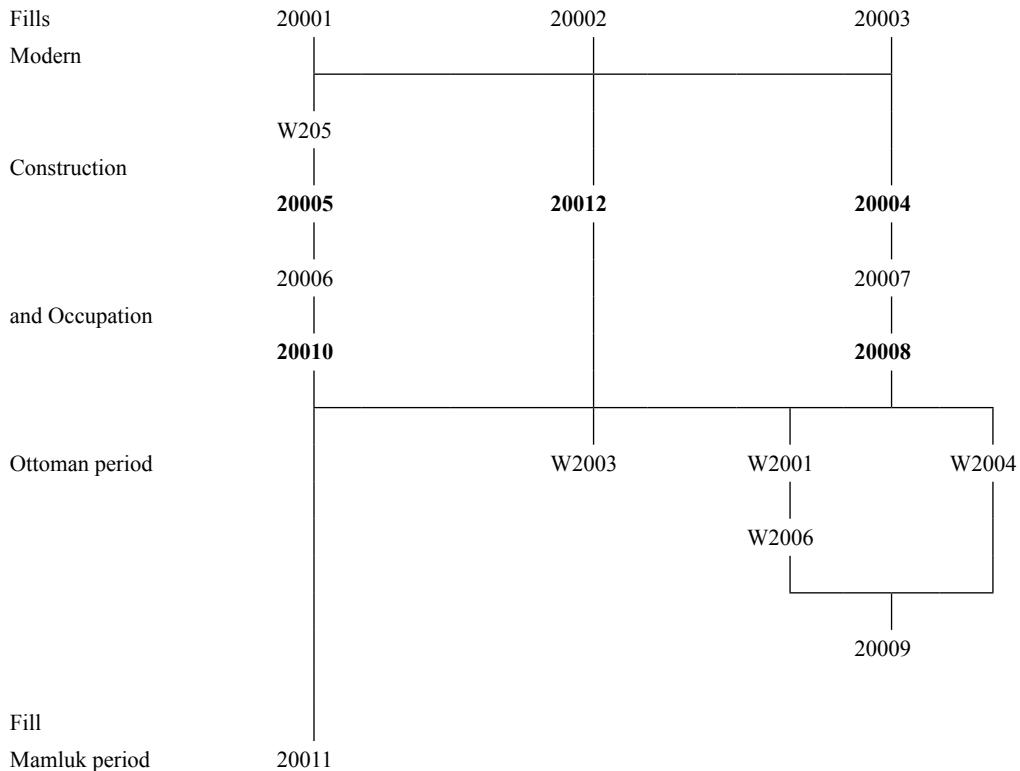


Fig. 13. Area 20. Diagram of the stratigraphic sequence; floors are emphasized in bold.

face of W2001. In addition, an alignment of stone was uncovered in the northeastern corner of the trench, along the northern section. This is most probably the collapsed remains of a wall that originally extended to the north and whose stones were partially robbed for reuse.

Three lime-plastered floors were uncovered under fills 0.1–0.2 m thick (from west to east: L20001, L20002, L20003). Their respective levels conformed to the natural slope (L20004, 223.40 m in the east; L20012, 222.90 m in the center; L20005, 222.58 m in the west). These floors met the faces of the walls of the building (L20004 with W2001 and W2004; L20012 with W2001, W2004 and W2003; L20005 with W2001 and W2003). All three floors were identical in thickness (about 3 cm) and rested on a layer of building fill.

Resting on the lime floor of the western room were two carefully hewn stones that appeared to be the remains of the first course

of an internal partition wall (W2005). Visible under the northern section and parallel with the western face of W2003, W2005 stopped at a distance of 0.6 m to the north of the face of W2001. The floors of the eastern and western rooms were dismantled along with low W2005.

In the eastern room, the building fill below the floor (L20007), which was dark gray and 0.1 m thick, rested on the lime floor of an earlier building stage (L20008, 223.30 m), that also met the inner faces of the room's walls (W2001 and W2004). This floor, varying in thickness from 3 to 7 cm, was also dismantled. It rested on a dark gray building fill (L20009) excavated to a depth of 0.4–0.5 m. To the south, this same floor, L20008, rested on the preserved top of a wall (W2006). The base of long W2001, which delimited the building to the south, also rested on W2006, of which at least three courses were uncovered without reaching its foundation.

In the western room, a dark brown building fill (L20006; 0.2 m thick), rested on a paved floor from an earlier stage (L20010, 222.37 m), which also touched the inner faces of the walls of the room (W2001, W2003). This pavement, about 0.2 m thick, was partly dismantled in the western portion of the room. It rested on a dark, grayish brown fill, approximately 0.3 m thick, which included many small stones (L20011) and lay in turn on a dense layer of medium-sized stones, with very little infiltrated earth. One of these stones, soft and orange in color, recalled the composition of the natural bedrock uncovered in the excavations of Wedding Church, located slightly north of our excavation.

THE FINDS (Fig. 14)

The dismantling of the latest lime floor in the eastern room uncovered an ‘Ottoman Late

Slip Painted Ware’ bowl (Fig. 14:1). This pottery is related by technique to ‘Medieval Slip Painted Ware’, but Veronique François established that it is actually from the Ottoman period, during which it circulated largely in the eastern Mediterranean basin. François suggested this ware was produced in the workshops of Didymotic (Thrace) and identified it in assemblages that clearly date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Greece and Turkey (François 1995:215). The dismantling of the floors and the excavation of the intermediate fills produced some Mamluk pottery, such as a handmade cooking bowl (Fig. 14:2), which appeared to be residual. The primary pottery assemblages were Ottoman and included some finds dating to the end of that period.

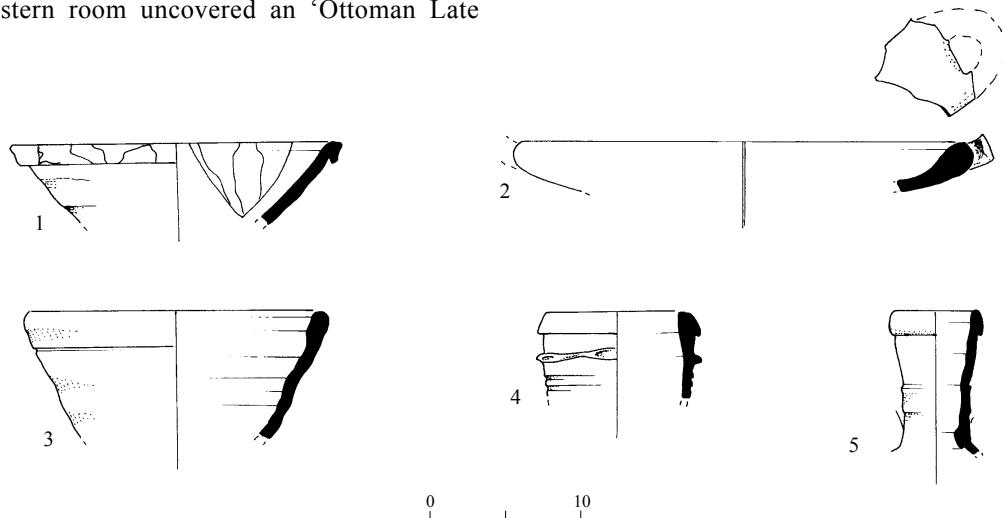


Fig. 14. Glazed and unglazed pottery from Area 20.

No.	Vessel	Basket	Locus	Description	Parallels
1	Glazed bowl	200004-1	20004	Reddish brown clay with small dark and white inclusions, slip-painted decoration int. and over the rim under transparent green glaze	François 1995: Cat. 14, Pl. II
2	Cooking bowl	200010-1	20009	Gray clay with quartz and grits inclusions, black core, handmade	
3	Bowl	200010-2	20009	Gray clay with white inclusions	
4	Storage jar	200006-1	20009	Gray clay with white inclusions	Ustinova and Nahshoni 1994: Fig. 14:13
5	Jug	200010-3	20009	Gray clay with white inclusions	Ustinova and Nahshoni 1994: Fig. 14:9

The fill below the lime floor of an earlier stage in this same eastern room produced dark gray pottery, ‘Gaza Ware’ (Fig. 14:3–5). This ware, which occurs in great quantities at sites in Israel in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century contexts, was still produced and used in the first half of the twentieth century (Ustinova and Nahshoni 1994:173, 176). The sherds were found together with an Ottoman coin from the nineteenth century in this same layer.⁵

CONCLUSIONS

The modest results from the excavation in Area 20 are related to the exiguity of the excavation. The recurring presence of Mamluk pottery attests to occupation in this part of Kafr Kanna in the Mamluk period, although it was not possible to relate the finds to an identified construction. There appears to have been a building here at the end of the Ottoman period,

probably a dwelling partitioned into at least three rooms that had two floor levels.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The two excavation areas revealed ancient finds (e.g., a Hellenistic coin, Roman and Byzantine potsherds), but these could not be related to any structural remains. The natural ground level was reached in several locations in Area 10, where the first building phase does not predate the end of the thirteenth century. Occupation in Area 10 is well attested during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and the area was abandoned no later than the beginning of the sixteenth century. In Area 20, it is not certain that natural soil was reached. The two areas seem to display a similar picture, namely, a gap at the beginning of the Ottoman period and then a new phase of building and occupation in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

APPENDIX 1: AREA 10, LIST OF LOCI

Locus	Stratigraphic Relationship			Type	Date
	Above	Below	Equals		
10000	10006	Surface layer	10001–10002–10003	Fill	Modern
10001	10004–10005– 10007–10013	Surface layer	10000–10002– 10003	Fill	Ottoman
10002	10008	Surface layer	10000–10001–10003	Fill	Modern
10003a	10003b	Surface layer	10000–10001–10002	Fill	Modern
10003b	10023–10030–10033	10003a		Destruction	Mamluk
10004	10014–10015–10024	10001		Fill	Mamluk
10005	10014–10027	10001	10007–10013	Destruction	Mamluk
10006	10010–10011	10000		Destruction	Ottoman/ Mamluk
10007	10027	10001	10005–10013	Destruction	Mamluk
10008	10009–10029–10039	10002		Destruction	Mamluk
10009	10028	10008		Fill	Mamluk
10010	10012–10016	10006		Fill	Mamluk
10011	10016	10006	10012	Cleaned floor	Mamluk
10012	10016	10010	10011	Cleaned floor	Mamluk
10013	10020–10027	10001	10007–10005	Destruction	Mamluk
10014	10015–10041	10004–10005		Fill	Mamluk
10015	10024–10041	10004–10014		Built structure	Mamluk
10016	10025–10026	10012–10011		Pavement floor	Mamluk

APPENDIX 1: AREA 10, LIST OF LOCI (cont.)

Locus	Stratigraphic Relationship			Type	Date
	Above	Below	Equals		
10020	10041	10007–10013		Destruction	Mamluk
10021	10032–bedrock	10003–10022–10033	10024?	Fill	Mamluk
10022	10021–bedrock	10031–10023–10003		Pit	Mamluk
10023	10031	10003		Fill of pit (upper fill)	Mamluk
10024	10041	10004–10015	10021?	Fill	Mamluk
10025	10036	10016	10026	Paved floor	Mamluk
10026	Bedrock	10016	10025	Paved floor	Mamluk
10027	10041	10005–10007– 10013–10020		Paved floor	Mamluk
10028	Bedrock	10009		Fill	Mamluk/ Byzantine
10029	10040	10008		Fill	Mamluk
10030	10037–10038	10003		Fill	Mamluk
10031	10020–bedrock	10023		Fill of pit (lower filling)	Mamluk
10032		10021		Fill	Byzantine
10033	10021– bedrock	10003		Fill	Mamluk
10034	Bedrock	W1010–10033		Fill	Unidentifiable
10035	10038	10003–10037		Paved floor	Not dismantled
10036		10025		Fill	Mamluk
10037	10035–10038	10003–10030		Fill	Mamluk
10038		10030–10035–10037		Paved floor	Not dismantled
10039	10040	10008		Paved floor	Not dismantled
10040		10029–10039		Paved floor	Not dismantled
10041		10020–10027		Paved floor	Not dismantled

APPENDIX 2. AREA 20, LIST OF LOCI

Locus	Stratigraphic relationship			Type	Date
	Above	Below	Equals		
20001	20005	Surface layer	20002–20003	Fill	
20002		Surface layer	20001–20003	Fill	
20003	20004	Surface layer	20001–20002	Fill	
20004	20007	20003		Plaster floor	Ottoman
20005	20006	20001		Plaster floor	Ottoman
20006	20010	20005		Fill	Ottoman
20007	20008	20004		Fill	Ottoman
20008	20009	20007		Plaster floor	Ottoman
20009		20008		Fill	Ottoman
20010	20011	20006		Pavement floor	Ottoman
20011		20010		Fill	Mamluk/Ottoman
20012		20002		Plaster floor	Ottoman

NOTES

¹ The excavation (Permit No. A-3549), on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority, was directed by Hervé Barbé with the aid of Anastasia Shapiro (area supervisor). Assistance was provided by Danny Syon (numismatics), Yael Gorin-Rosen (glass), Avraham Hajian, (surveying and drafting), Natalia Zak (plan drawing), Alina Pikovsky (pottery drawings), Lena Kupferschmidt (metallurgical laboratory), Clara Amit (studio photography) and Yehezkel Dangorr (administration). The authors would also like to thank Edna Stern and Miriam Avissar for their help and advice with the pottery analysis.

² This church, built by the Franciscans at the end of the nineteenth century, was described by Clermont-

Ganneau (1901), and has been examined during several excavation seasons since 1969 (Loffreda 1969; Henry 1970).

³ The present report was written before the publication of Avissar and Stern 2005; thus, references to it could not be taken into account. The reader is invited to consult this publication for complementary information.

⁴ The authors are grateful to Prof. Sauro Gelichi (Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia) for the useful information and bibliographical references.

⁵ L20009, B200008; Bronze, Sultan Abdul-Medjid I, Constantinople, AH1255/1839 CE.

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