

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-10263-6 - Secular Buildings in the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem: An Archaeological Gazetteer

Denys Pringle

Frontmatter

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This book contains a descriptive gazetteer of all the secular buildings (including industrial sites) known by their surviving remains to have existed within the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem.

The site descriptions take the form of brief notes with full bibliographical references and location maps, accompanied in most cases by photographs and drawings. The gazetteer is preceded by an introduction which analyses the range of building types to be found in the Crusader Kingdom, and is followed by a supplementary gazetteer listing other sites as 'possibles', 'rejects' or 'don't knows'.

This gazetteer has been compiled under the auspices of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, and is published as a companion volume to Dr Pringle's three-volume work *The Churches of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem* (1993-).

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An archaeological gazetteer

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PREFACE

In January 1988, the Council of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem determined to continue the School's tradition of research into the medieval buildings of Palestine, already established by such projects as the architectural survey of medieval Muslim buildings in Jerusalem (see Burgoyne 1976; Burgoyne and Richards 1987) and of the church buildings of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem (Pringle 1982; 1993), by forming a Committee for Medieval and Ottoman Architecture. The Committee's remit has been to promote and coordinate the field survey and publication of the principal surviving medieval buildings of the area. One of its first tasks has therefore been to commission the compilation of lists of buildings that might be worthy of further investigation. The gazetteer of secular buildings in the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem published here is compiled within these general terms of reference. However, it is hoped that as well as serving as a guide to future workers in the field, it may also be of value to historians, archaeologists and historical geographers concerned with the building history and topography of the Crusader Kingdom.

I am grateful to Cambridge University Press for agreeing to publish the Gazetteer as a companion volume to *The Churches of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem: A Corpus* (3 vols., 1993–). Indeed, it is in many ways a by-product of that larger, more comprehensive project. Among the many institutions that have contributed directly or indirectly to the additional field work and archive and library research on which the Gazetteer is based I would also like to mention, in addition to the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem itself: the British Academy, for sponsorship of the Burj al-Ahmar excavation and survey project (1983), the Belmont Castle excavations (1986–8), and the Medieval and Ottoman Architectural Survey (1988–); the Royal Archaeological Institute, for sponsorship of a survey of Crusader castles in 1989; the Israel Antiquities Authority, for the granting of survey permits and of access to the archives of the former Palestine Department of Antiquities (1918–48), housed in the Palestine Archaeological (Rockefeller) Museum, Jerusalem; the Palestine National Authority, for permission to survey a sugar mill in the territory of Jericho (1995); the Department of Antiquities of Jordan; and the Palestine Exploration Fund, for access to their archive collection.

Among those who have assisted me with information about secular buildings, often unpublished, I would also like to thank especially Dr Adrian Boas, Dr Ronnie Ellenblum, Dr Rafael Frankel, Dr John France, Dr Shimon

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Preface

Gibson, Mr Richard Harper, Dr Adam Johns, Mr Andrew Petersen and Ms Brigitte Porée.

Credits for illustrations will be found in the lists of figures and plates. However, particular mention should here be made of the assistance in surveying and drawing monuments in the field that I have received from the architects Peter E. Leach (who also drew the maps) and Matthew Pease.

RDP.

Edinburgh, March 1996

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AI</i>	Palestine under the Crusaders. <i>Atlas of Israel</i> , sheet IX/10, ed. J. Prawer and M. Benvenisti. Jerusalem (1970)
Ar.	Arabic
BSAJ	British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
<i>Cart. des Hosp.</i>	<i>Cartulaire générale de l'ordre des Hospitaliers de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem (1100–1311)</i> , ed. J. Delaville le Roulx, 4 vols. Paris (1894–1906)
<i>Churches</i>	D. Pringle, <i>The Churches of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem: A Corpus</i> , 3 vols. (in progress). Cambridge (1993–)
Cr.	Crusader
diam.	diameter
Gr.	Greek
H.	Horva(t), meaning 'ruin' (Hebrew)
Hebr.	Hebrew
<i>IHC</i>	<i>Itinera Hierosolymitana Crucesignatorum (saec. XII–XIII)</i> , ed. S. de Sandoli, 4 vols. SBF, Coll. maj., vol. XXIV. Jerusalem (1978–84)
<i>Itin. Ric.</i>	<i>Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi</i> , in <i>RS</i> , vol. XXXVIII.i, London (1864)
Kh.	Khirba(t), meaning 'ruin' (Arabic)
Med.	Medieval
PAM	Palestine Archaeological (Rockefeller) Museum, Archives of the Dept of Antiquities of the Government of Palestine (1918–48)
PEF	Palestine Exploration Fund Archives, London
<i>PPTS</i>	<i>Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society Library</i> , 13 vols. London (1890–7)
<i>q.v.</i>	<i>quod vide</i> (denotes cross reference)
<i>RHC Occ</i>	<i>Recueil des historiens des croisades. Historiens occidentaux</i> , 5 vols. Paris (1844–95)
<i>RHC Or</i>	<i>Recueil des historiens des croisades. Historiens orientaux</i> , 5 vols. Paris (1872–1906)
<i>RRH</i>	<i>Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani</i> , ed. R. Röhricht. Innsbruck (1893)
<i>RRH Ad</i>	<i>Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani. Additamentum</i> , ed. R. Röhricht. Innsbruck (1904)

Abbreviations

RS	<i>Rerum Britannicarum Medii Aevi Scriptores, or Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland in the Middle Ages</i> (Rolls Series), 99 vols. London (1858–97)
Rus.	Russian
SSCLE	Society for the Study of the Crusades and the Latin East
SWP	Survey of Western Palestine

Six- or eight-figure grid references are to the Palestine (or Israel) Grid. In the Gazetteer they are followed by a number in square brackets, which refers to the relevant map at the end of this volume (pp. 141–51).