

**THE FĀRIS PROJECT: SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT
ON THE 1986 AND 1988 SEASONS
THE COINS AND THE GLASS**

by
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1. Introduction

The Fāris Project is the study of a medieval (i.e. post-Umayyad) Islamic village within its environment. The project was begun in 1986 and in March-April 1988 a preliminary season of excavation and survey was held at Khirbet Fāris. A full report on the work of the Project to date has been published elsewhere (Johns *et al.*, 1989); this supplementary report provides a brief introduction to the Fāris Project as a whole, and presents the evidence of the coins and the glass.

The archaeology of Jordan in the post-Umayyad period is still largely unstudied; even in those areas where field-work has been relatively intensive, many basic problems remain to be solved. In the Ard al-Karak, for example, where extensive regional survey has been conducted (Miller 1979a; Miller 1979b; Worschech 1985a; Worschech 1985b), there is now sufficient data to suggest:

1. an overall decline in settlement in the Abbasid to Ayyubid periods (mid 8th-mid 13th centuries);
2. a significant increase in settlement in the Mamluk period (mid 13th-mid 15th centuries), which, in some areas, was sustained in the early Ottoman period (mid 15th-18th centuries);
3. and a marked decline in settlement in the later Ottoman period (19th-early 20th centuries).

However, a recent study of late Islamic settlement patterns on the Karak Plateau (Brown 1975), which relies heavily upon settlement statistics extrapolated from Ottoman fiscal records (Amiran 1953; Hütteroth 1975; Hütteroth and Abdulfattah 1977), dates the decline in settlement from at least the mid 15th century, and, using archaeological data derived from a regional survey of Central Moab (Miller

1979a), detects corresponding changes in settlement strategy and land exploitation.

The problem is that, for a variety of reasons, regional survey has failed to provide the data which can be used to test such hypotheses, be they derived from historical or archaeological data. In particular, the sequence of post-Umayyad indigenous pottery has yet to be established, making the dating of sites identified by survey no more than very approximate. Also, there is an almost total lack of palaeo-environmental evidence, on the basis of which one could begin to reconstruct the organisation of past rural economies. Moreover, not a single medieval rural settlement has yet been excavated, meaning that there is no proper source of analogy for the interpretation of settlements located by field survey. Similarly, the absence of modern ethnographic studies of rural life in the Karak plateau and, specially, of the interaction between the nomadic and the sedentary, and the pastoral and the agricultural elements of the local economy, means that the archaeologist lacks suitable ethnographic sources of analogy.

It seemed, therefore, that the most appropriate strategy for further research on the archaeology of medieval Jordan was the excavation and thorough investigation of one or more carefully selected rural sites. With this objective, a short reconnaissance was organized in December 1986 and after visiting a number of sites selected from those identified by regional survey, Kh. Fāris (and the contiguous Kh. Tadūn) was identified as the site which, on the basis of the surface evidence, seemed most suitable for the successful attainment of the following long term research objectives:

1. the excavation of a sample representative of Islamic occupation of the site;
2. the study and analysis of all artefacts, with the specific objective of estab-

- lishing the sequence of Islamic ceramics;
3. the recovery, analysis and study of a representative sample of palaeo-environmental data, on the basis of which it should be possible to propose a model for the reconstruction of past economies of the site;
 4. the study of the architecture of the settlement;
 5. the survey of the archaeology, soils and modern land use of the immediate surrounding area, in order to place the medieval Islamic site within its topographical context;
 6. the study of all relevant written sources, both literary and documentary;
 7. the ethnographic study of the local community.

Kh. Fāris lies in the northern Ard al-Karak (Fig. 1), some 25 km north of Karak and 15 km south of Wadi Mujib, on the western edge of the plateau, where the land breaks up into a succession of deep wadis running down into the Ghor. Kh. Fāris lies just within the western limit of the 300 mm isohyet, on the western edge of the dry farming area. The King's Highway runs 2 km to the east of Kh. Fāris and passes through the nearest large villages, Qaṣr and Rabba.

Nothing is yet known of the early history of the site. It is not mentioned in the fiscal register of 1596, where Sirfā (Sarmā) and Rabba are the only registered villages (Hütteroth and Abdulfattah 1977, 171); needless to say, this does not demonstrate that the settlement did not then exist. The first description of the site is given by Musil. On 15 September 1896 he rode from Yarūt to Imra', through what he calls 'an arable plain', and passed Kh. Tadūn on his left. He describes the site as consisting of 'a fairly well-preserved tower and the ruins of houses' (1907-1908, I.87). Musil also mentions Kh. Tadūn in his discussion of the tribes of Karak and their lands. He lists Tadūn as the 'watering-place' of two branches of the Majālī: the B. Ghabn and the B. Sulaymān. Of the former there seems to be no trace, but the

Sulaymānī families (*'iyāl*) of Muṣṭafā, Salāma and Dā'ūd (1907-1908, III.97) can be followed further. The first two of these names appear as father and son in Peake's genealogy of the Majālī (1958: 246; also 188-192), and Dā'ūd would seem to have been another of Muṣṭafā's many children; Salāma's son was Fāris, after whom the site is named. It seems, therefore, that the whole site was originally known as Kh. Tadūn, and it was only recently that the name Kh. Fāris came to be applied to the western area; the eastern mound is still popularly known as Kh. Tadūn. Musil's account may give a *terminus post quem* of 1896 for Fāris' reoccupation of the site.

In March-April 1988, a season of five weeks was held at Kh. Fāris: a preliminary reconnaissance of the immediately surrounding area was made; the site was surveyed, gridded and sherded; and four small test excavations were dug (Fig. 2). The results of this fieldwork have been published elsewhere (Johns *et al.*, 1989): here, the briefest of summaries must suffice.

The site was first extensively and permanently occupied in the Iron Age. The pottery from the surface sherding suggests that at least parts of the site were occupied during all subsequent periods until the present. The densest and most extensive occupation of the site seems to have occurred in the Classical (1st cent. B.C. to 8th cent. A.D.) and in the Ayyubid/Mamluk to Ottoman (post-12th cent. A.D.) periods. Excavation has confirmed these broad conclusions.

The excavation in the 1988 season was a reconnaissance to determine the depth of stratigraphy on the site and the nature of its depositional history. For this purpose three small trenches, marked Far I, Far II and Far IV on the plan (Fig. 2), were excavated and a machine cut, Far III, was trimmed. In addition, because one of the major aims of the project is to reconstruct as fully as possible a picture of the medieval economy, flotation samples were taken of every context with the aim of retrieving palaeobotanical evidence.

Area Far I was a trench measuring 5

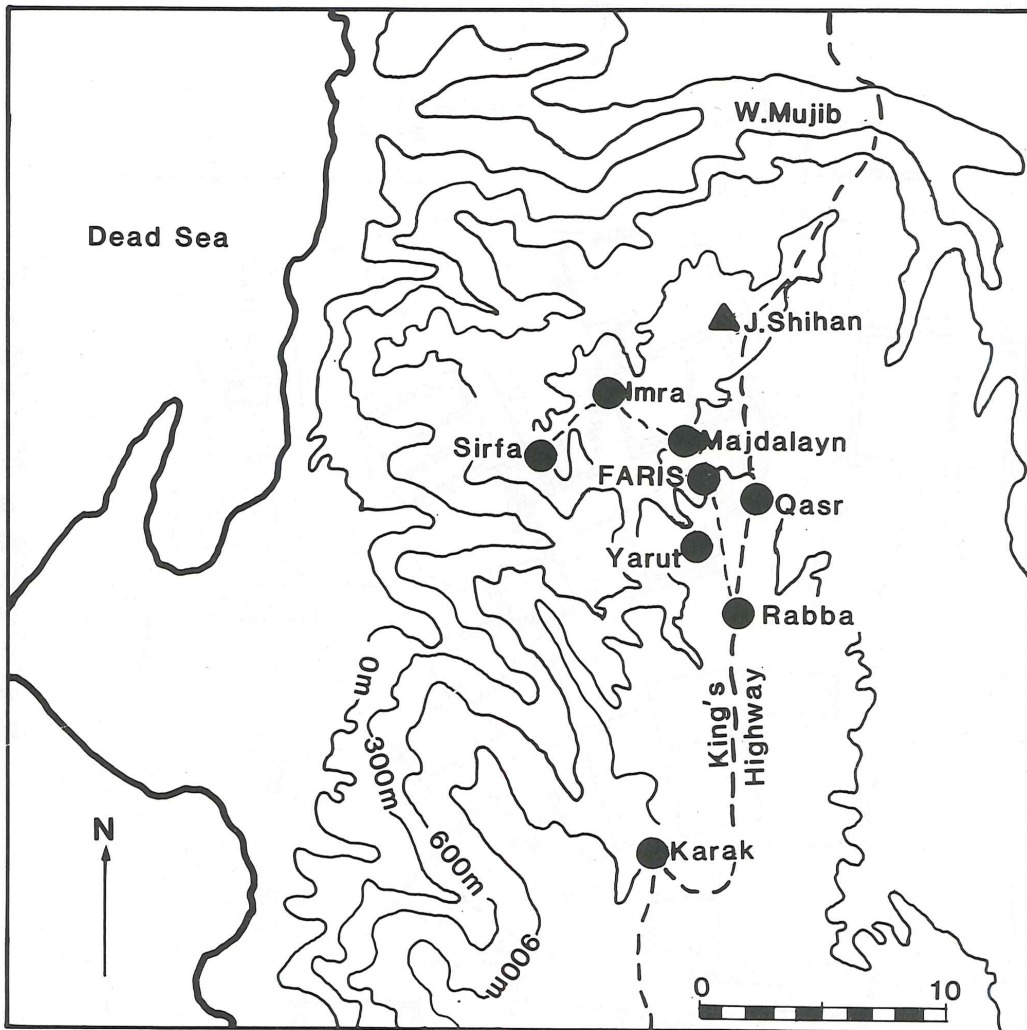


Fig. 1. Map of the northern Arḍ al-Karak

metres north-south and 2 metres east-west. Two walls, one running east-west and another running north-south, were visible before the start of excavation. There was a 0.25-0.50 metre top level of wind-blown fill and stone tumble which was removed to reveal on the north side of the cross wall a succession of ash levels associated with a *ṭabun* (clay oven). A doorway within the east-west wall was filled with the same material, which suggests that it was *not* in use at the same time as the *ṭabun*. It became evident that the portion of the trench to the south of the wall represented an external area. It appears that the doorway was originally associated with a room distinguished by mud surfaces and benches built of stone and mud on the north and east sides of the northern part of the trench. There was slight evidence for a matching external surface to the south of

the east-west wall. Well stratified Ottoman pottery including hand-painted and glazed wares came from this area. Both the room and the east-west wall seemed to be founded on a stone feature, possibly a drain, of earlier sixth century A.D. date. The southern portion of the trench gave way to a thick level of rubble containing a mixed ceramic group ranging from hand-painted wares that did not contain chaff temper, to mainly sixth/seventh century A.D. material. However, a larger corpus is needed before further conclusions can be drawn.

Area Far II, measuring 2 metres north-south by 3 metres east-west, was set against the south wall of House 2 (Fig. 2). From preliminary observation it was clear that there were several construction phases for House 2 and the vaulted structure to which it was connected. The aim of the

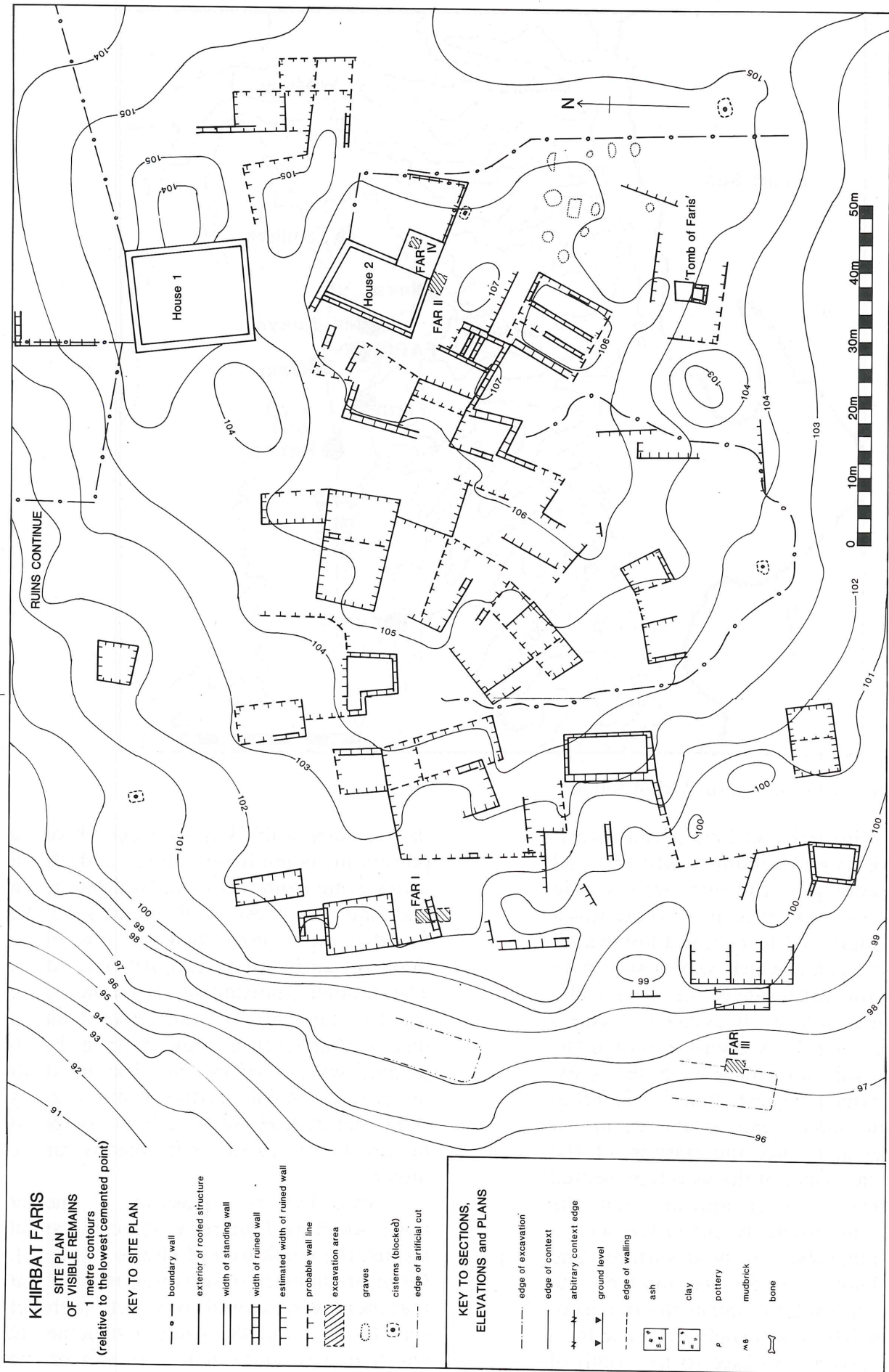


Fig. 2. Plan of the southern part of Khirbat Faris

trench in area II was to establish the relationship of these various construction phases. The first metres of the trench were filled with rubble of very large dressed stones within a matrix of loose soil containing ceramics of fourteenth/sixteenth century A.D. date. The trench was cut by a wall running north-south, which seemed to be a continuation of the west wall of the vaulted structure. For logistical purposes excavation was confined to the west of this north-south wall. A door soon appeared in this wall, which probably corresponds in date to the door in the west wall of the vaulted structure. It may be that there was a series of vaults in this area on a north-south alignment, of which only the one to which House 2 is attached survives. Further excavation will confirm or refute this theory. Certainly the north-south wall exposed in area II was visible when the south wall of House 2 was constructed, because the House 2 wall is founded above the level of the north-south wall foundation. The House 2 wall rests on footings of irregular stones beneath which was a relatively compact soil level containing thirteenth/fourteenth century A.D. ceramics. However, no obvious external surface was found in association with the use of House 2. A rough stone paving was found at the level of the door threshold in the north-south wall. Beneath this, and all the walls in area II, a large stone feature, probably another wall, was exposed. The area of the trench was too small to allow further excavation. The few ceramics obtained from the area beneath one of the stones of this feature were of ninth/twelfth century A.D. date.

A 1.50 metre square trench was laid out in the northeast corner of the vaulted structure to which House 2 was attached, Far IV. The aim of the excavation here was both to elucidate the relationship between the vault and the east wall of this vaulted structure, i.e. to determine whether they were contemporaneous, and to reveal the occupational history of the vault interior. The first level excavated in this trench consisted of loosely packed chaff and humic material and a series of small pits. These levels gave way to a series of floors

of varying construction — cobbles and clay to large flat limestone slabs and brick. Five floors were identified, each divided by soil levels containing pottery from the first century B.C./first century A.D. to the sixteenth/seventeenth century A.D. It is clear that the vault had a long history of use and the excavation of this trench has provided a useful ceramic sequence for the occupation of the vault. Both walls, i.e. the north-south and the east-west walls of the vault, seem to be contemporary, although this cannot be conclusively proved until excavation is carried out on the exterior of this corner. The pottery from the primary floor was of first century B.C./first century A.D. date and this and the walls were founded on a jumble of uncut blocks and possible outcrops of bedrock. Further excavation may reveal earlier occupation below the vault. The exterior and interior of the vault were drawn, and preliminary architectural analysis suggests that subsequent to the construction of the vault, its west face was damaged and replaced by a new west wall which also appeared in area II as the north-south running wall. House 2 was abutted to this.

Area Far III was a 3 metre north-south by 1.25 metre east-west trench that mainly involved the cutting-back of a north-south baulk present in a machine trench. Far III was positioned on the west edge of the site, and the aim of its excavation was to determine the depositional history of this area of the site. An 0.30 metre overburden of loose soil containing mixed ceramics gave way to a one-course thick dense scatter of uncut stone rubble which covered the entire excavation area. These stones were presumably tumble from further up the slope, i.e. eastwards. The ceramics from amongst the stones were of all periods. Below the stones a relatively horizontal layer of clay soil containing an homogenous group of sixth century A.D. pottery represents an *in situ* deposit rather than hill wash. This level lay above the flat tabular limestone bedrock of the region.

We are still very much at the beginning of the Fāris project, but the potential

of the site has been amply demonstrated. Preliminary historical and (most amateurish) ethnographic enquiry has raised a series of broad questions concerning the nature of settlement and land-use in the region, of particular relevance to the study of nomad/sedentary-pastoralist/agriculturalist interaction. A small and unsystematic field survey has identified new sites and has posed a number of interesting problems concerning the history of the landscape around Kh. Fāris, thereby demonstrating the potential for further intensive, systematic survey. The surface sharding survey has confirmed the tentative conclusion of the 1986 reconnaissance, that at least parts of the site were occupied in every Islamic century. Three test trenches, in two widely separated areas of the site, have revealed a deep and undisturbed stratigraphy. The study of the pottery from these small trial excavations suggests that future and more extensive excavation will yield pottery groups which should establish, for the first time, a clear ceramic sequence for the long Islamic period from the 8th century to recent times. Study of the bones has yielded a rich and intriguing species list and suggests a clear difference between the Roman and Islamic animal economies. Study of the archaeobotanical remains has demonstrated that exceptionally well-preserved organic material is present in sufficient quantity to justify the formulation of an elaborate sampling strategy designed to investigate the crop economies and crop husbandries of the site.

It is still far too early to solve the many, but still dimly perceived problems which surround the rural society and economy of the region in Islamic times. But the preliminary results from Kh. Fāris give us hope that, within the near future, we shall at least be able to formulate the questions that we need to ask. A full season, including excavation and study and analysis of finds, architectural survey, field survey and ethnographic survey is planned for Spring 1989.

2. The Coins

Fourteen coins and possible coins

were recovered in 1986-1988, only two of which (Cat. Nos. 6 and 7) came from stratified contexts; the remainder were surface finds. Of these, eleven are sufficiently well-preserved to be identified and are catalogued below.

The chronological range — from 1st to 19th cent. A.D. — with a pronounced concentration of small Late Roman coins is typical of sites in the region and complements well the ceramic assemblage from Fāris. There are no rarities amongst the collection, although the Crusader denier (Cat. No. 9) is an intriguing find at a village site so far away from a major Crusader centre. The reverse doublestruck *Gloria Exercitus* of Constatine II (Cat. No. 4) is something of a numismatic curiosity.

CATALOGUE OF COINS

1. Æ, Nabataean, Malichus II (40-70 A.D.) and Shulayqat II.

Date: 70-76 A.D. Mint: Petra.

Coin No: C011. Context: FAR 360/710 Surface.

Diam: 27.2mm. Weight: 2.45g. Axis: ↑

Obv: Jugate portraits of Malichus II and his sister Shulayqat II, r., laureate.

Rev: Two cornucopiae, crossed. Three lines of inscription as follows:

above cornucopiae;

[M]LK[W]

SL[YQT]

below cornucopiae;

illegible.

Comments: Very worn: obv. corroded above portraits; rev. struck off centre and corroded so that only lower part of field is legible.

Reference: Meshorer (1975), No. 140, Pl. 8.

2. Æ, Roman, Assarion of Septimius Severus (193-211 A.D.).

Date: 193-211 A.D. Mint: Rabbath-Moab (mod. Rabba).

Coin No: C009. Context: FAR 460/630 Surface.

Diam: 25.8mm. Weight: 13.06g. Axis: ↙

ADAJ XXXIII (1989)

Obv: Margin: missing [AVTK CEN
CEOVHPOC].

Centre: bust of emperor, right;
laurel wreath; beard; undraped.

Rev: Border: circular line.

Margin: [RAB]BAΘMW[AB].

Centre: Ares, standing facing, on
square base decorated with 4 pilas-
ters placed on lower base with 6
pilasters; wearing helmet, cuirass
and boots; holding, in right, sword
erect, and in left, spear and round
shield.

Comments: Rather worn, but very legible.

Reference: Spijkerman (1978) pp. 266-267,
no. 12.

**3. Æ, Late Roman, Fourth Century, Prob-
ably *Gloria Exercitus* (2 Standards), House
of Constantine.**

Date: ca. 330-337 A.D. Mint: illegible.

Coin no: C002. Context: FAR 417/669
Surface.

Diam: 13.5mm. Weight: 1.16g. Axis: ?

Obv: illegible.

Rev: Margin: [GLOR IA]EXERC [ITUS].

Field: very obscure, but probably 2
soldiers standing; between them 2
standards.

Comments: Extremely worn and obscure.

Reference: LRBC.

**4. Æ, Late Roman, *Gloria Exercitus* (Single
Standard) of Constantine II (337-341 A.D.),
with Double-Struck Reverse.**

Plate XLIII,1

Date: 337-341 A.D. Mint: Constantinople.

Coin No: C007. Context: FAR 450/730
Surface.

Diam: 16.7mm. Weight: 1.28g. Axis: (i) ↙
(ii) ↑

Obv: Border: dotted line

Margin: DN CONSTAN TINUS [P]
F AUG

Centre: Bust of emperor, right.

Rev: Border: dotted line

Margin: GLOR IA EXERC ITUS

Centre: 2 helmeted soldiers facing,
heads turned towards each other;
each holds inverted spear and rests

on shield; between them a standard.

Exergue: CONSA

Comments: The reverse is double-struck
from the same die. It is presumed that the
coin adhered to the obverse die after the
first striking and was subsequently struck a
second time, with the die rotated through
90°.

Reference: Kent (1981) p. 450, Pl. 21.

**5. Æ, Late Roman, Late Fourth or Early
Fifth Century, *Salus Reipublicae*, Type 1 or
2, Probably Theodosius, Arcadius or
Theodosius II.**

Date: ca. 390-410 A.D. Mint: illegible.

Coin No: C004. Context: FAR General
Surface.

Diam: 11.2mm. Weight: 1.05g. Axis: ↓

Obv: illegible.

Rev: Victory with captive, going left.

Comments: Extremely worn and obscure.

Reference: LRBC

**6. Æ, Late Roman, Extremely Worn and
Obscure, but Probably 1st half of 5th
Century A.D.**

Date: 1st half of 5th century A.D. Mint:
illegible.

Coin No: C014. Context: FAR I [099].

Diam: 10mm. Weight: 0.66g. Axis: ?

Obv: illegible.

Rev: illegible.

**7. Æ, Late Roman, *Salus Reipublicae*
(Type 1 or 2).**

Date: 5th Century A.D. Mint: illegible.

Coin No: C013. Context: FAR III [027].

Diam: 11mm. Weight: 1.12g. Axis: ↑

Obv: Diademed bust, right.

Rev: Probably Victory with captive, going
left.

Comments: Extremely worn and obscure.

Reference: LRBC.

**8. Æ, Byzantine, Half-Follis of Justin II
(565-578 A.D.) and Sophia.**

Date: Regnal year gives 570-571 A.D.

Mint: Constantinople.

ADAJ XXXIII (1989)

Coin No: C005. Context: FAR General Surface.

Diam: 24.3mm. Weight: 5.49g. Axis: ↗

Obv: Justin and Sophia nimbate, on double throne; between heads, cross.

Rev: *K*; above, cross; left, *ANNO*; pendant from upper arm of *K*, *r* (= regnal year 6); at end of lower arm, intersecting border, a large Δ (*officina* 4).

Comments: Very worn and rather obscure, specially obv.

Reference: Bellinger (1966) p. 215, 49c, Pl. LI.

9. Billon, Crusader, Denier of Baldwin III (1143-1163 A.D.), or of Baldwin II and his Successors. (Smooth Series, Group 4.)

Plate XLIII, 2;3

Date: (?) 1143-1163 A.D. Mint: (?) Jerusalem.

Coin No: C010. Context: FAR 430/610 Surface.

Diam: 15.4mm. Weight: 0.79 g. Axis: ↙

Obv: Margin: *Rex Baldwinvs*

Centre: cross pattè enclosed by circular dotted line.

Rev: Margin: + *DE IERVSALEH*

Centre: Tower of David, enclosed by circular dotted line.

Comments: Worn, but well preserved and very legible. Edges slightly clipped. Reverse has suffered light blow across whole face.

Reference: Metcalf (1983) pp. 14-16 and nos. 90-92, esp. no. 91.

10. Æ, Mamluk, Fils of 1st Reign of al-Malik al-Nāṣir Badr al-Din Ḥasan (748-752 A.H. = 1347-1351 A.D.).

Date: 749 A.H. = 1348-1349 A.D. Mint: Damascus.

Coin No: C006. Context: FAR General Surface.

Diam: 19.3mm. Weight: 3.05g. Axis: ↖

Obv: Border: plain circular line

Field: divided into 3 segments by 2 horizontal lines.

Upper: *'bn Muḥammad*

Central: *al-malik al-nāṣir Ḥasan*

Lower: missing [*ḍuriba Dimashq sanat*]

Rev: Border: missing [circular line].

Field: 2 interwoven tetralobes with pointed arches; between and outside the two arches, pellets.

Centre: *tis'ah wa-'arba'in*.

Comments: Very worn and corroded, but legible.

Reference: Balog (1964) p. 187, no. 327.

11. Æ, Ottoman, 'Sequin' in Imitation of Çifte Hayriye Alten of Mahmud II (1223-1255 A.H. = 1808-1839 A.D.).

Date: after 1223 A.H./1808 A.D. Mint: not applicable.

Coin No: C001. Context: FAR 420/620 Surface.

Diam: 25mm. Weight: 1.87g. Axis: ↘

Obv: Border; plain line, enclosing dotted line.

Field: central circle surrounded by three ovoid cartouches separated by sprigs of foliage.

Centre: *Tughra* and *'adli*.

Beneath, in place of the regnal year, a strange and barbaric mark, possibly the jeweler's own.

In the cartouches; *sulṭān salāt zamān*.

Rev: Border and field as obverse.

Centre: *ḍuriba fī Qusṭantīniyya 1223*.

In the cartouches: *ghāzī Maḥmūd khān*.

Comments: Pierced and rather battered, but otherwise clean and easily legible. A well-engraved example. No trace of gilding. The production of base metal imitations of gold coinage or 'sequins' is well-attested both amongst collectors and dealers and in archaeological contexts. For the latter see in particular the Athenian Agora (Miles 1962, No.277, p. 48) and Sardis (Buttrey 1975, p. 273). Miles' contempt for these sequins now seems excessive and the absence of a good study of such imitations is remarkable.

References: In addition to those cited above, compare with Pere (1968) No. 745, p. 243 and Pl. 50; Ghalib (1889-90) Nos. 1019-1022.

Table 1: Glass corpus from Khirbet Fāris.

KHIRBET FARIS - GLASS

TRENCH/ CONTEXT	RIM	BASE	B/SHERD	DECORATED B/SHERD	?WINDOW GLASS	OTHER	TOTAL FRAGS.
FAR I							
c.012					1		1
c.014			1				1
c.019						bead	1
c.080		1					1
c.095		1	3				4
c.096				1			1
c.099					1		1
c.131			8				
FAR II							
c.032	4		1	1			6
c.042		1	1	4	1	slag&tessera	9
c.043			2				2
c.102	3		2				5
c.103		1	6			bead&tessera	9
FAR IV							
c.066				1		bead	2
c.067			1				1
c.068	1			1			2
c.074			1				1
c.075	1						1
c.142	1		4				5
c.144	1						1
c.145			2				2
FROM EXCAVATION	11	4	32	8	3	6	56
FROM SURVEY							124
TOTAL							180

3. Notes on the Glass

The glass from Khirbet Fāris came from both survey and excavation. Table 1 gives the details of the quantity retrieved. In the following report only the excavated glass fragments are considered and merely a preliminary catalogue has been outlined which will be expanded and altered as the size of the sample grows. Each fragment or collection of glass fragments in one context was given a small-find number (sf.) and entered into the separate glass catalogue (GL). Only those fragments that were large enough for the rim diameter to be reconstructed, or were decorated, were drawn.

Almost all of the glass from both survey and excavation was in excellent condition. The glass fabric ranged in colour from clear blue/green, green, clear, olive yellow, brown to opaque purple. The majority of the identifiable fragments came from bowls or bottles and ranged in date from the fifth to the nineteenth century A.D. Parallels to these forms can be found at Jerash for the earlier periods (Meyer 1988) and for the post-Umayyad periods at 'Aqaba (Meyer in Whitcomb n.d.), the Red Tower (Pringle 1986), Hama (Riis 1957) and Quseir al-Qadim (Whitcomb in Whitcomb & Johnson 1980). Many of the fragments were decorated with trails of another colour glass and the opaque purple / blue body fragment (colour impossible to distinguish because of the lamination) was decorated with white enamel trails. One piece (9 on Fig. 3) seemed to have come from a mould-blown decorated bowl. Several fragments of probable window glass were distinguished (for an explanation of the technique of manufacture and the various types of window-glass see Meyer 1988: 207). In addition the excavation produced glass tesserae and glass beads and from survey, glass bangles.

All of the glass came from domestic contexts although the glass tesserae and late Byzantine pieces (Nos. 1, 2 and maybe 3 in Fig. 3) came from a context of rubble that may represent the destruction of an earlier building and not be *in situ*. In the

catalogue the date range of the ceramics (CD) is indicated for those contexts for which preliminary ceramic analysis had been carried out at the time of writing. In general it can be said that the blue/green glass fragments came from Byzantine vessels while all the rest, i.e. the clear; the olive-yellow, badly pitted and patinated; the thicker green; the delicate brown and the opaque fragments are later.

Key to Fig. 3 (sf. small-find no.; GL glass catalogue no.)

1. (sf.198/GL095) Fragment of folded rim (d. 0.11 m). Blue-green. Far II. Context 032.
2. (sf.166/GL083) Fragment of folded rim (d. 0.04 m) with handle attached. Blue-green. *cf.* Meyer 1988: Fig. 11.dd. Far II. Context 032.
3. (sf.330/GL142) Fragment of flask rim (?) (d. unknown) with trace decoration on body. Clear blue body and turquoise tracing. *cf.* Meyer 1988: Fig. 10.H, Meyer in Whitcomb n.d.: Fig. 19/k. Far IV. Context 142.
4. (sf.2031/GL147) Fragment of vertical rim (d. 0.10 m). Blue-green with trace decoration — not possible to determine colour because of patination. *cf.* Meyer in Whitcomb n.d.: Fig. 25. Far II. Context 102.
5. (sf.4018/GL161) Fragment of slightly inverted rim (d. 0.12 m). Clear green with some bubbles. Far IV. Context 075.
6. (sf.4015/GL158) Fragment of vertical rim (d. 0.14 m.) Blue-green. Far IV. Context 144.
7. (sf.4013/GL159) Fragment of vertical flask rim (d. 0.04 m). Green with yellow and black patination and pitting. *cf.* Meyer in Whitcomb n.d.: Fig. 27/c. Far IV. Context 144.
8. (sf.1021/GL139) Fragment of coiled base (d. 0.06 m). Blue-green. *cf.* Pringle 1986:161 no. 6. Far I. Context 095. CD 6th century-13th century onwards.
9. (sf.4001/GL128) Decorated body-*sherd* — mould blown. Clear green

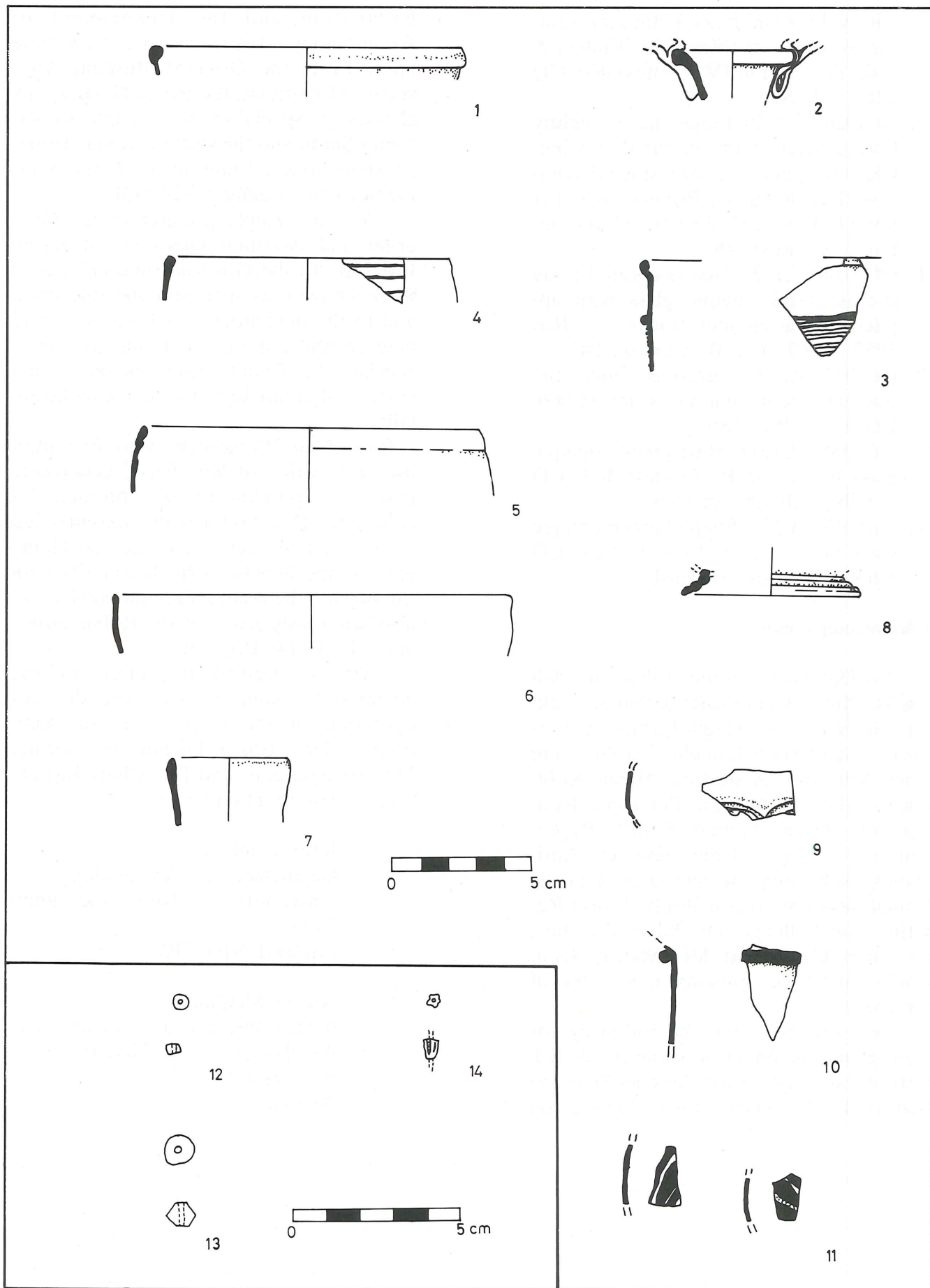


Fig. 3. Glass from Khirbet Fāris.

with yellow and black patination similar to no. 7. *cf.* Meyer in Whitcomb n.d.: Fig. 28. Far IV. Context 066. CD 12th-13th century.

10. (sf.1026/GL149) Fragment of slightly flaring neck with external tracing. Clear with amber brown trace decoration. For design *cf.* Pringle 1986: 161 no. 11, Riis 1957: 35 nos. 42 and 43. Far I. Context 096.
11. (sf.2024/GL123) Two decorated body sherds. Dark opaque glass with applied white enamel traces. *cf.* Riis 1957: 63-67. Far II. Context 042.
12. (sf.4012/GL066) Turquoise blue opaque glass bead. Far IV. Context 066. CD 12th-13th century.
13. (sf.2035/GL151) Blue-green opaque glass bead. Far II. Context 103. CD possibly 9th-12th century.
14. (sf.1017/GL120) Shaped green opaque glass bead. Far I. Context 019. CD 6th-13th century onwards.

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