

TWO FORTS ON THE MEDIEVAL HAJJ ROUTE IN JORDAN

by
Andrew D. Petersen

During fieldwork carried out on Ottoman Hajj forts in 1986 (Petersen 1987; 1989), the writer also had the opportunity to survey two medieval forts, Zarqa and Jīzeh. Both forts lay on the Darb al-Ḥajj al-Shamī (Syrian Pilgrimage Route), although unlike the Ottoman forts they were not built exclusively for the purpose of providing protection for the Hajj caravans. Various travellers, historians and archaeologists have briefly referred to either one or both of these forts, but as yet no full descriptions or plans have been published.

The purpose of this paper is to present the results of the survey work carried out in 1986 and a resumé of historical and other references to the buildings. As these forts are not necessarily related, it has been thought best to deal with each separately, leaving any discussion of common design or function to the conclusion.

ZARQA

Architecturally, this fort is less complex than Jīzeh as it seems to consist of only one major phase of building. The fort today is known as Qaṣr Shabīb and stands in the grounds of the Zarqa First Secondary School for Boys. It is jointly maintained by the Department of Antiquities and the Ministry of Education. Unlike any of the Ottoman Hajj forts, Qaṣr Shabīb occupies a prominent position on a spur between two wadis, Wadi Zarqa and its tributary Wadi Ḥuweijir.

The building is a solidly built square structure measuring 13.75 metres per side with an entrance placed in the middle of the north side (Fig. 1). There are at least two cisterns outside the fort, two on the east side and one 3.50 metres from the entrance on the north side. The entrance to each cistern is the same and consists of a square mouth (60 × 60 cm), bordered by a bevelled cut stone kerb. It was not possible to determine the depth of any of the cisterns although all were more than two metres deep. The fort is made of

large limestone blocks usually about 45.50 cm high by 40-100 cm long. It is probable that many of the stones were robbed from an earlier Roman structure (Parker 1986: 34). Most of the blocks are roughly faced with a smooth border about 7 cm wide around the edge. The average height of the fort is 8 metres above the present ground level. The top of the fort has triangular crenellations on three sides composed of stones set at 45 degrees — these are probably later additions. On the south, west and east sides are traces of blocked up arrow slits 25 cm wide and 1.05 metres high. Each arrow slit is situated about 60 cm (i.e. one course) above present ground level.

The north face of the fort is the most interesting, besides containing the entrance, it has two small windows which open off onto the interior staircase (Pl. I, 1). These windows are of a simple construction, formed by a gap/slit between two blocks which is made slightly larger by an arch-shaped cut into the stone above. A similar technique may be found at the Hajj fort at Ḍab'a and in a slightly more sophisticated form at Qaṭrāna (see Petersen 1987: 110).

The entrance is composed of a large pointed arch 3.40 metres high by 1.75 metres wide, within which is set a smaller doorway 2.10 metres high by 1.75 metres wide of similar design. The larger arch is built out of two courses of finely cut ashlar (cf. Mamluk doorways). Above the central point of the arch is a single recessed limestone block which may have once carried an inscription (cf. *Report to Muhammad Ali Pasha* below). Between the outer arch and inner doorway is a concealed slot opening which is 15 cm wide and 2.75 metres long. This slot opening extends some 4.50 metres upwards to the same height as the window above the door and must have functioned as a concealed machicolation. The doorway (now fitted with a sheet steel door) leads into a large barrel vaulted chamber. The vault is of a slightly

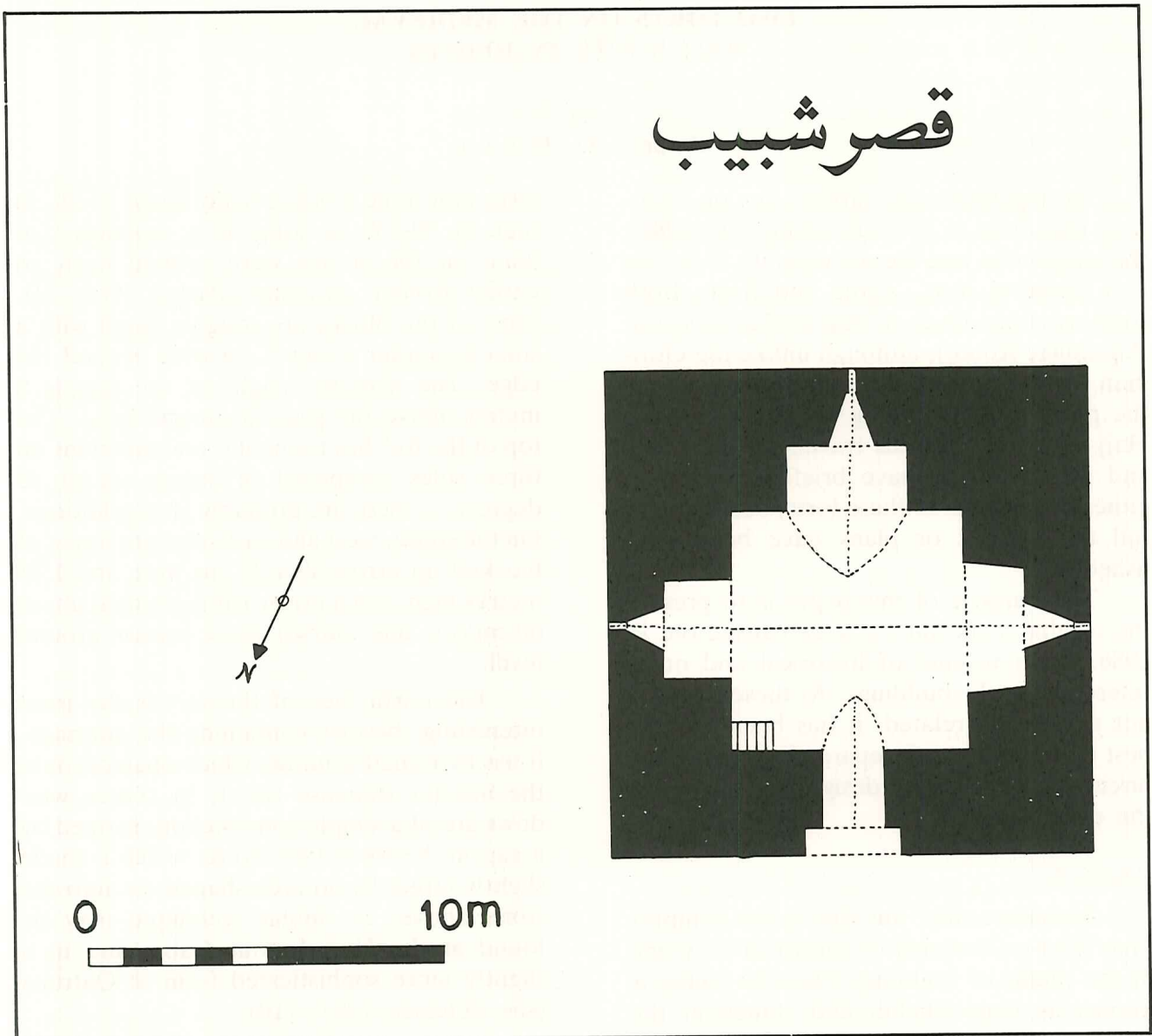


Fig. 1. Plan of Qaṣr Shabīb at Zarqa.

pointed form (similar to that used in the door) running from east to west at a maximum height of approximately 6 metres above floor level. On the east, west and south sides of the vault are deep recesses within which are set tall 2.10 metre arrow slits (Pl. I, 2). In the north-east corner is a set of four steps leading to a doorway which connects with a staircase to the top of the building.

The staircase is illuminated by two openings described above and leads to the roof. The roof of the building is fairly ruinous and one can see traces of walls which must have formed rooms in previous times. Two walls are visible, running from north to south and dividing the roof into three sections, perhaps two rooms and a central courtyard (and there

are possible traces of an arrow slit on the north side). In any case, it is certain that the building was once higher for there is a continuation of the staircase leading upwards to a level no longer there.

The history of this fort is fairly obscure, although there are several travellers' accounts which appear to refer to it. In an appendix on the "Hadj Route from Damascus to Mekka", Burkhardt (1882: 657) mentions a castle on the Hajj route at Zarqa where the "... hadjis amuse themselves with hunting wild boars."

This description of its location, at the bottom of "a low wadi", does not coincide with the position of the fort recorded in our survey which stands high up on a spur. It seems likely therefore, that either Burkhardt

did not visit the site himself or that he is confusing it with somewhere else.

Some ten years later, in 1825, a survey of the Hajj route for Muhammad Ali Pasha reported that there was a castle at Zarqa "situated between two mountains and elevated on a promontory; above the lintel [of the gateway] are the arms of the Egyptian commander" (Anon 1825: 1-2).

Another later description is that of Selah Merrill, first published in 1881, who refers to the building as "Kulat Zarqa". Merrill's description states that "there is a fine view from the top of it (the castle) over the Hauran plain and mountains including Salachad". This description corresponds with the location of the fort recorded in our survey, although modern buildings partially obscure the view. Merrill actually stayed at the fort and describes how, besides chatting with the people of the castle, he "went through the nearly endless ceremony of drinking coffee". Merrill observes that it is kept in good repair "as it is needed by the pilgrims to Mecca". Besides its function as a Hajj station, Merrill notes that the fort was also used by the local people as a place to store grain. He states "We noticed great quantities of barley and flour stored in boxes and bags. They told us that it belonged to the Bedawin. As no one dare touch it, it is perfectly safe. This castle is their bank". The fort was staffed by a keeper and his family and was occasionally visited by soldiers.

The site was also visited by Doughty who gives the following description:

".. A gunshot from the road stands a great old tower, Kellat ez-Zarqa. This stronghold in the wilderness is, by the tradition, from the times before Muhammed; the building is massy and not ruined. This is none of the Hajj forts, and it is now seldom a night lodging for passengers or nomads and shelter for the bedouin folds. Here says the tradition was the residence of an ancient heroe Shebib ibn Tubbai." (1926: 51).

Later on Doughty connects this with a series of watchtowers stretching into the wilderness which includes the fortress of al-Lejjun. Other visitors to the fort have

recorded a Roman inscription built into the fabric of the fort.

The Date

Although Doughty dates the fort to the pre-Islamic period, most other writers (Parker 1986: 34) have dated it to the Islamic period. Doughty's attribution of a pre-Islamic date to the fort seems to be based on local tradition rather than a detailed examination of the building.

Several features indicate a possible Mamluk/Ayyubid date for the building. These are:

- 1) The cruciform ground plan of the building with wide reveals tapering to thin arrow slits. Similar designs can be seen in many Ayyubid/Mamluk buildings (see for example the medieval tower-keep at Qaqun, Pringle 1986: 65, Fig. 15).
- 2) The concealed machicolation above the gateway. Machicolation was a common feature in Islamic buildings from Umayyad times (e.g. Qaṣr al-Ḥeir ash-Sharqī), although concealed machicolations seem to have been a primarily medieval innovation.
- 3) The form of the doorway arch — slightly pointed with two layers of voussoirs. This form of arch can be seen in many Mamluk buildings in the area. See for example Burgoyne's study of Mamluk doorways in the Old City of Jerusalem (Burgoyne 1971).
- 4) The arrow loops. Although all of these have been blocked up on the outside and possibly altered internally, it is evident from their general form (wide reveals set within large casements) that these probably date from before the sixteenth century.
- 5) The thickness of the walls. At approximately three metres thick the walls of this building are typically medieval.

Whilst on structural grounds it may be fairly safe to ascribe the construction of the building to the Mamluk/Ayyubid period, any more precise dating must rely on historical information. It is known that during the Mamluk period the Hajj caravan would camp outside Qaṣr Shabīb (Majali and Mas'ad

1987: 314), although it is not known whether the fort was built solely for this function. One possibility is that the tower represents a signal station or fort built during the reign of Sultan Baibars (i.e. 1270's) to protect the area from Mongol attacks. It is perhaps significant that 'Izz al-Din Aybak 'Abdullah Allawi was put in charge of northern Jordan, with orders to repair the fortress of ar-Rabaḍ and rebuild the fortress at Saḥ (Peake Pasha 1958: 80) (an inscription at the fort of Azraq also states that he repaired the fort there). This explanation would fit in well with the fort's prominent location.

JĪZEH

The fort at Jīzeh (also known as Zīzya or Zīza) is slightly smaller than that at Zarqa. It consists of one rectangular block running north-south 21.5 m by 12.2 m and a smaller square block on the east side (to the east of this is a small single story square block that has been attached in recent times). The fort is situated within the grounds of the Desert Police Post at Jīzeh. It is still used for the storage of provisions although a newer building to the south is used as the police post. The building with which we were concerned stands on the edge of a ridge overlooking the huge Roman reservoir (Pl. II, 3 and Fig. 4).

Like Zarqa, the fort at Jīzeh is solidly built with walls 2.50 metres thick. The walls are composed of large squared limestone blocks varying in length between 0.50 and 1.00 m and set in courses approximately 0.50 metres high. The quoin stones are particularly large with some measuring over two metres in length. The finish of the stones varies considerably with some roughly dressed and some rusticated blocks, indicating that much of the stone is re-used. The joints between the blocks had been fairly recently repointed (this was in 1986).

The outside of the fort displays a number of different window types varying from arrow slits to triple arched windows. Below is a summary of the types of window on each side of the fort.

South Face (Pl. II, 1)

This side of the fort includes four win-

dows and the doorway (this does not include the modern structure which butts onto the fort at the eastern end). The doorway itself is fairly simple and consists of a large lintel resting on an entrance 1.30 m wide. Directly above the entrance is a tall 1.50 m slit window resembling an arrow loop (the position of the window makes it unlikely that it could have served a defensive function). Above the slit window is a triple arched window surmounted by a single round opening. To the right of the doorway are two simple square/rectangular windows.

East Face (including the north face of the square block)

This side of the fort (which is actually three faces) includes six openings. There are two square/rectangular windows on the first floor level and three slit openings which may be arrow loops, two on the ground floor and one on the first floor. There is also a round window on the first floor corresponding to the top of the staircase.

North Face

This side, which is the shortest, contains two tall arched windows one above the other.

West face

This side has no openings at ground level, whilst on the first floor it has three evenly spaced rectangular window openings.

From the outside at least two, possibly three, phases of building can be detected. Most of the lower part of the building belongs to the first phase which is characterized by large blocks set in fairly even courses. The second phase visible from the outside is distinguished by lighter coloured blocks set in courses slightly out of alignment with the lower part of the building. This second phase is visible around some of the arched windows on the north and south sides of the building. Possibly a third phase or simply a continuation of the second phase is a line of blocks three courses high running around the top of the building, forming a balustrade for the roof.

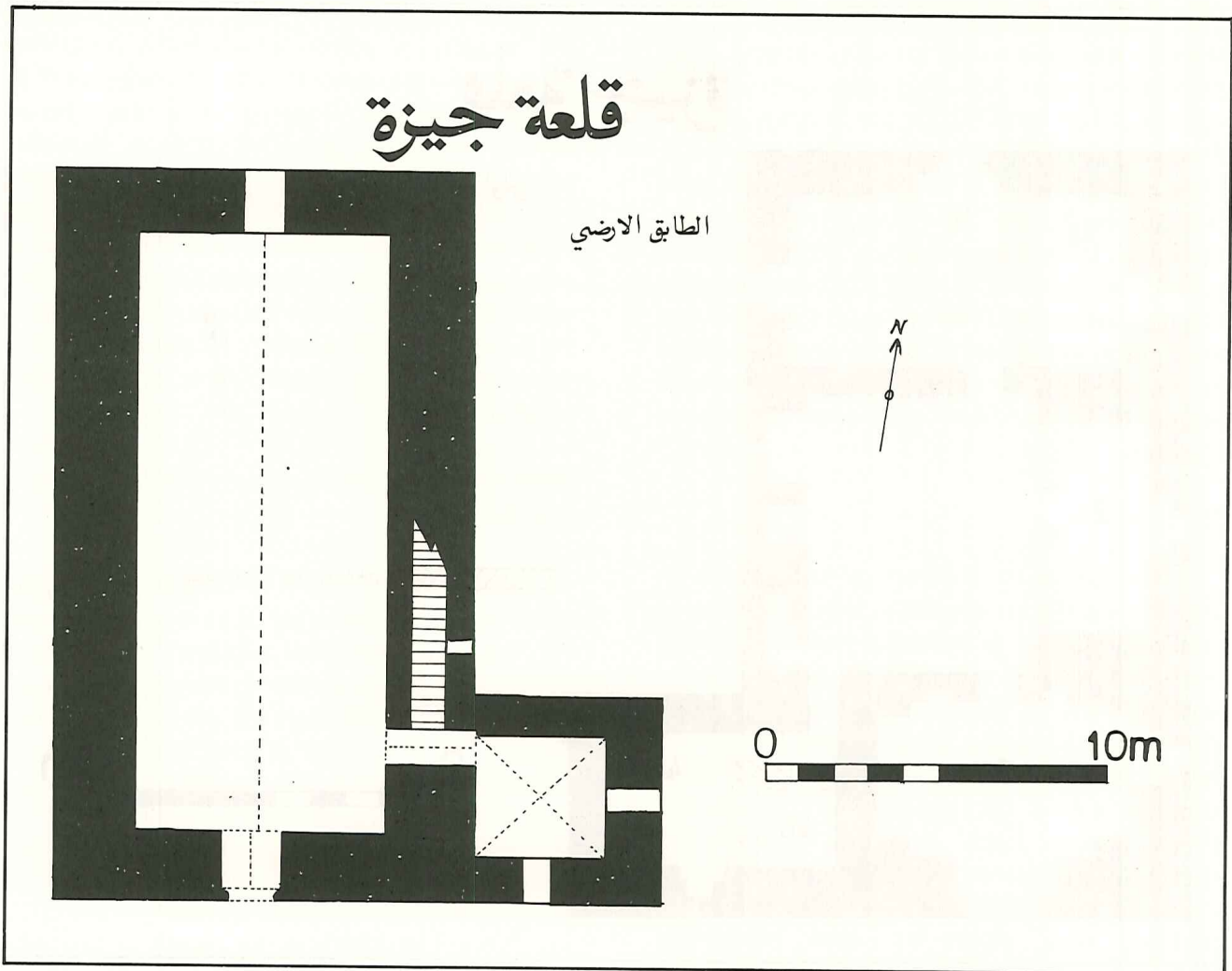


Fig. 2. Ground plan of fort at Jizeh.

The Interior

The interior of the fort consists of two stories and a flat roof. The main room on the ground floor, indeed in the whole building is a barrel vaulted chamber 17.5 metres long and 7.2 metres wide (Fig.2). The vault has a slightly pointed form and springs from the walls at a height of approximately 1.00 metre from the floor. Apart from the door there are two main openings to the outside from this room, one directly above the door and one directly opposite in the north wall. There is also a doorway recessed into the east side of the vault which gives access to the staircase and an adjacent room. This other room is cross vaulted and has windows high up in the east and south walls.

The stairs to the first floor run up through the thickness of the east wall of the building and are illuminated by two windows. The lower window is a small pointed opening

tapering from 35 cm to 15 cm wide and from 60 cm to 50 cm high. The top of the stairs are lit by a circular window (diameter 40 cm).

The first floor is architecturally much more complicated than the rest of the building, probably because it has been considerably rebuilt. The first floor consists of four main rooms numbered 1-4 and a central courtyard (Fig.3). Two of the rooms have been subdivided into smaller units, thus room 1 consists of four units (1a-1d) and room 4 has been divided into two units (4a and 4b).

Access to the first floor is by means of a staircase which opens onto the courtyard through a pointed arch doorway. Adjacent to this on the north side is a wide niche covered with a wide pointed arch which gives access to an arrow loop.

The north side of the courtyard gives access to the largest room on the first floor, room 1. The doorway facing the courtyard is

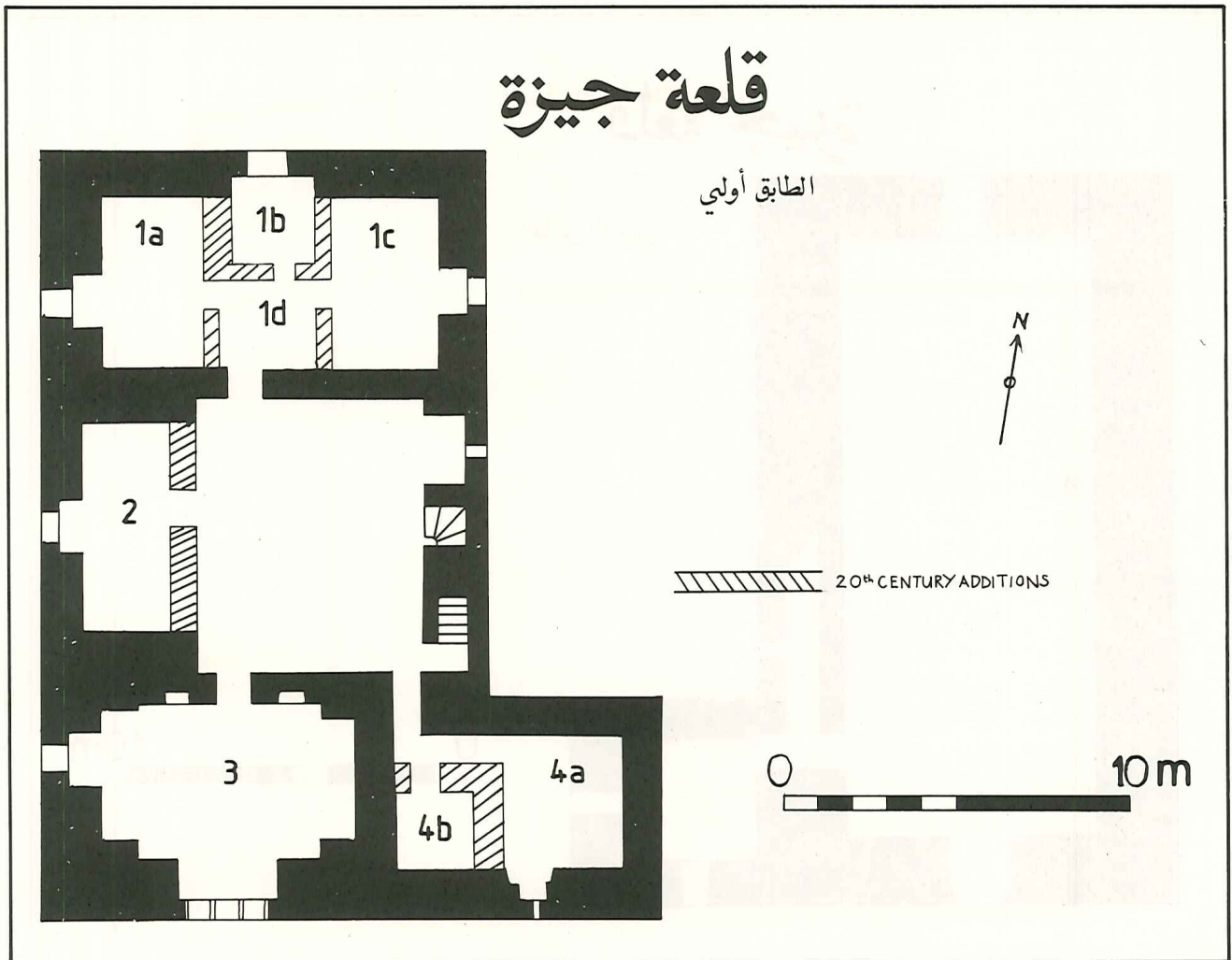


Fig. 3. Plan of upper floor of fort at Jīzeh.

approximately one metre wide and consists of a rectangular opening covered with a lintel and supporting arch, between the lintel and the relieving arch is a carved circular opening, presumably providing additional ventilation. The lintel is decorated with a rosette (Pl. II, 2) possibly representing leaves or some type of flower. The doorway is further distinguished by a bevelled edge and incised line running all around the door jambs and the lintel. The door itself is made of double leaves each of which is composed on four panels. Within room 1 there are four smaller units formed by the addition of several partition walls built of modern materials (*cf.* Kham-mash 1986: 95). The room as a whole has three windows and a flat roof built with iron girders, possibly iron rails from the Hijaz Railway. The walls of the room are fairly thick suggesting it may originally have been vaulted (see room 3 below).

The west side of the courtyard is formed by room 2. Access to room 2 is through a modern door with a wooden frame, however it is apparent that originally the room would have been open to the courtyard with a large wide arch supporting the roof. The archway is now blocked up although it is still visible. The room has one window facing the west.

The most impressive of the rooms is room 3 on the south side of the courtyard. Like room 1 opposite this room, it is entered through a doorway with a stone lintel surmounted by a semi-circular relieving arch. The lintel is decorated with two carved rosettes. Inside it is a large cross-vaulted room with two windows including a large triple arched window. Also there are two arched niches on the inside of the room to either side of the door.

Room 4 is the smallest room in the building and is made smaller still by its

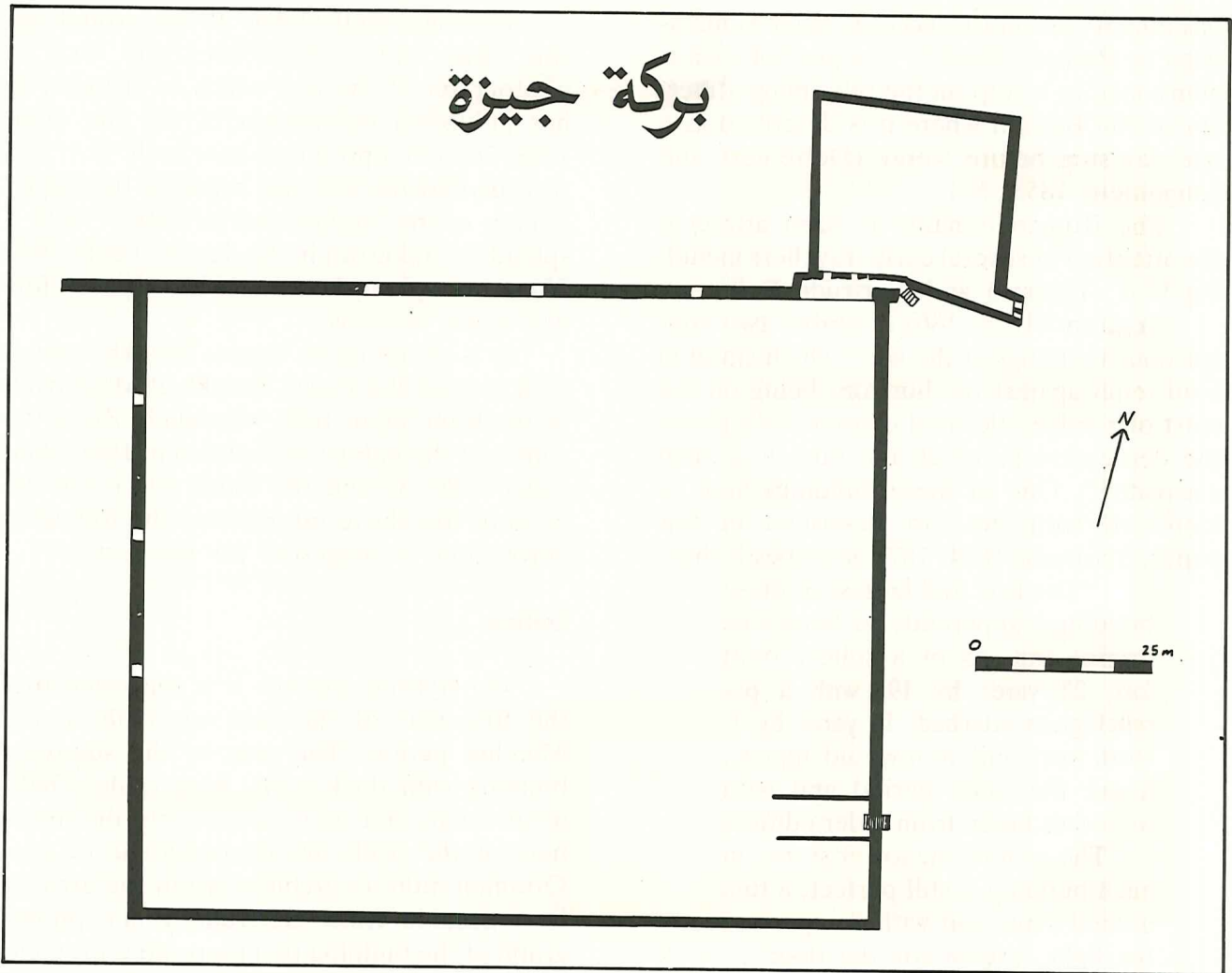


Fig. 4. Plan of Roman reservoir at Jīzeh.

division into two (4a and 4b). There are two windows in this room one facing the east and one facing the south.

From the description of the building it is obvious that it represents several stages of construction. It is suggested that there are at least three phases visible in the fabric of the building:

- 1) The first phase of building is represented by the large vaulted hall (room 1) on the ground floor and possibly also by the smaller room 2 adjacent to it. On the first floor the external walls and courtyard all belong to the first phase. Characteristic features of this first phase are slightly pointed arches and tall arrow loops.
- 2) The second phase is represented by rooms 1 and 3 and the wide arch running between them which later forms room 2. Characteristic features of this period are doorways with decorated lintels surmounted by re-

lieving arches which have round ventilation holes carved in the spandrels (Pl. II, 2). Also belonging to this phase is the triple arched window with a ventilation hole above.

- 3) Phase three is a fairly recent phase represented by the walls subdividing rooms 1 and 4, the wall filling in the arch of room 2 and the square windows with iron grills. Also belonging to this phase are the flat roofs made from iron rails over rooms 1, 2 and 4. Characteristic features of this phase are the use of iron rails from the Hijaz railway and wooden doors and window frames.

Earlier Descriptions

Jīzeh was originally a large Roman site now extensively destroyed. The most visible remnants of the ancient settlement is the large Roman reservoir below the fort (the Roman

settlement has most recently been summarised by Parker 1986:41). The pool of Z̄iza is mentioned as a stop on the pilgrimage itinerary of Ibn Baṭṭuṭa where it is described as a one day stop before Kerak (Defrémery and Sanguinetti 1853: 58).

The Roman remains at J̄izeh attracted the attention of several early travellers including H.B. Tristram and Gertrude Bell.

Tristram (1874: 186) describes two conspicuous buildings at the site "which stand in bold relief against the horizon, being on the crest of a ridge, elevated considerably above the depression in which the tank had been excavated". One of these buildings may be identified with the fort described in this paper. Tristram (1874: 187) describes it thus:

"The first and largest of these buildings, apparently of Sarcenic origin, consists of a solidly built fort, 23 yards by 19, with a parallelogram attached, 16 yards by 7. Both were built as it would appear, about the same period and with materials taken from older edifices The roof of the lower storey in each building is still perfect, a fine arched vault, but with no aperture for light, except for the door".

The dimensions of the fort described by Tristram coincide exactly with those of the building encountered during our survey. The attached parallelogram has disappeared entirely although we do have some idea of how it looked from Tristram's description given below:

"The attached parallelogram contains another perfect vaulted chamber, opening only from the great chamber; and the staircase leading to the upper storey, which is entire with the exception of the roof. Semi-circular arches still span it in two places, and it has many loopholes and narrow arched windows. There are also several side chambers entire, and the whole has been fitted for engines of war... another staircase led to the roof and we could walk all round the building on the broad massive roof."

Gertrude Bell (1908: 35-36) visited the site some thirty years later and took a photograph of the fort which is included in her published description of the site (Bell 1908: 36) and reproduced here as Pl. II,1. She records that the fort was repaired by Shaikh Soktan of the Şukhur and furnished "with a splendour unknown in the desert" (Bell 1908: 35). Although at the time of her visit the fort was again in ruins.

It is tempting to equate Shaikh Soktan with Zaṭṭam Ibn Fayiz, Shaykh al-Mashayikh of the Bani Şakhr tribe who made Z̄izya the centre of the *naḥiya* he founded in 1881 (Abu Jaber 1989: 33 and 182 Table 10.1). On the basis of the above information the following chronology is suggested for the fort.

Dating

On stylistic grounds it is suggested that the first part of the fort was built in the Mamluk period. The plan of the surviving building with thick walls, long vaulted hall, arrow loops and staircases set into the thickness of the walls are characteristic of pre-Ottoman military architecture in the area (it is noticeable from Gertrude Bell's photograph of the building that there were originally more arrow loops which were subsequently replaced by square windows). It seems likely that the parallelogram observed by Tristram and partly visible in Gertrude Bell's photograph was part of this fort which would then have consisted of two large chambers. A fort of similar, though larger, plan is that at Khirbet B̄ir Zait north of Ramallah (Pringle 1986: 20), where two or three long vaulted chambers meet at right angles. It may be suggested that the fort, together with the now demolished parallelogram, the Roman reservoir and the mosque observed by Tristram (1874: 187), formed part of a complex for pilgrims (*cf.* Ibn Baṭṭuṭa, Defrémery and Sanguinetti 1853, Vol.I: 254-261).

It is known that the fort was repaired by the Ottomans in 1569 (Bakhit 1982: 213), although it was not possible to define any sixteenth century work on the fort during our survey. The next reference to the fort records its having been used by the Egyptian troops of Ibrahim Pasha who wantonly destroyed many

of the ancient remains. During Tristram's visit in the 1870's, the fort seems to have been abandoned and used as an Arab cemetery (Tristram 1874: 188). In the 1880's it appears that the fort was again repaired "with a splendour unknown in the desert" (Bell 1908: 35) and it is to this period that the triple arched windows and the carved door lintels may be ascribed. Such features are typical of the nineteenth century architecture in the region. Thus Ragette (1980: 154, 160, 162) lists the triple arch, internal niches and circular openings as characteristic features of nineteenth century Lebanese architecture. It seems probable that such urban features were incorporated into the houses of prominent families in rural areas especially in throne villages, such as Jīzeh appeared to be in the late nineteenth century (Amiry and Tamari 1989: 26). Only a few such buildings survive in Jordan such as the Abu Jaber farmhouse at al-Yadudeh, the Shurideh family house at Tibneh, the Bisharat complex at Umm al-Kundom and the mansion at Kufranjuh (Khamash 1986: 92).

Sometime between 1908 and 1950 (when the new police post was built), more of the fort was demolished leaving the present building. During the British Mandate this fort served as a base for the Arab Legion and to this period may be ascribed the sub-division of rooms 1 and 4, the blocking of the large semi circular arch in room 2, the iron girder roof on rooms 1 and 4 and the insertion of wooden window frames and doors (*cf.* Khamash 1986: 37, 95).

CONCLUSION

Whilst it cannot be proved that either of the forts was built specifically to protect the Hajj route, it is known that both served as stops on the Darb al-Hajj during the Ayyubid-Mamluk period (although it is known that some forts on this route were built specifically for that purpose, i.e. Qal'at al-Mu'azzam built in 1203). Both of our forts are located at strategic points along the route, Qaṣr Shabīb near a crossing of Wadi Zarqa and Jīzeh near the large Roman reservoir. The survival of both buildings can be largely attributed to their function as stops on the

Hajj route, thus Merrill (1986: 397) states "Kulat Zerka is kept in tolerable repair, as it is needed by the pilgrims to Mecca". The Hajj route in Mamluk times has been discussed in a number of recent articles dealing with trade and caravan routes in the Mamluk period (i.e. Zayadine 1985; Majali and Mas'ad 1987), but there has been little systematic fieldwork as has been carried out on the Mamluk postal system in Syria (Sauvaget 1941). Other known stops on the Hajj route in Jordan during the Mamluk period included the castles of Karak and Shaubak.

With the Ottoman conquest of Syria and the Hijaz there was a more systematic approach to providing facilities on the Hajj route. Also there was a shift to the more easterly route now followed by the Desert Highway. Despite these changes, the forts at Jīzeh and Zarqa were still used as stops by the Hajj caravan. The continued use of these forts demonstrates that the Hajj route was never a fixed, single route but rather a network of forts and facilities which could be used at different times, depending on circumstances.

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this survey was carried out with the financial and practical support of the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History. Additional financial support was provided by the Palestine Exploration Fund, the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and Pembroke College, Oxford. I wish to thank Dr. Adnan Hadidi, then Director-General of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan for considerable assistance and Dr. Ghazi Bisheh for practical advice. The whole project was given particular encouragement and support by Dr. Andrew Garrard, then Director of the British Institute at Amman. I also wish to express my thanks to Dr. Ra'uf Abu Jaber for giving me a copy of the "Report to Muhammad Ali Pasha" as well as giving practical assistance in Jordan. Newcastle University Archaeology Department have kindly allowed me to publish Gertrude Bell's photograph of the fort at Jīzeh.

ADAJ XXXV (1991)

During the survey I was helped by Matt Thompson and Cherry Pickles who made the work enjoyable. Access to the monuments was facilitated by the Department of Antiquities, the Jordan Police Force and the Ministry of Education. I wish to express my thanks to the staff and pupils of the First Zarqa Secondary School for Boys for providing access to and help at Qaşr Shabīb. In

addition I wish to thank the Desert Police at Jīzeh for allowing access to their camp.

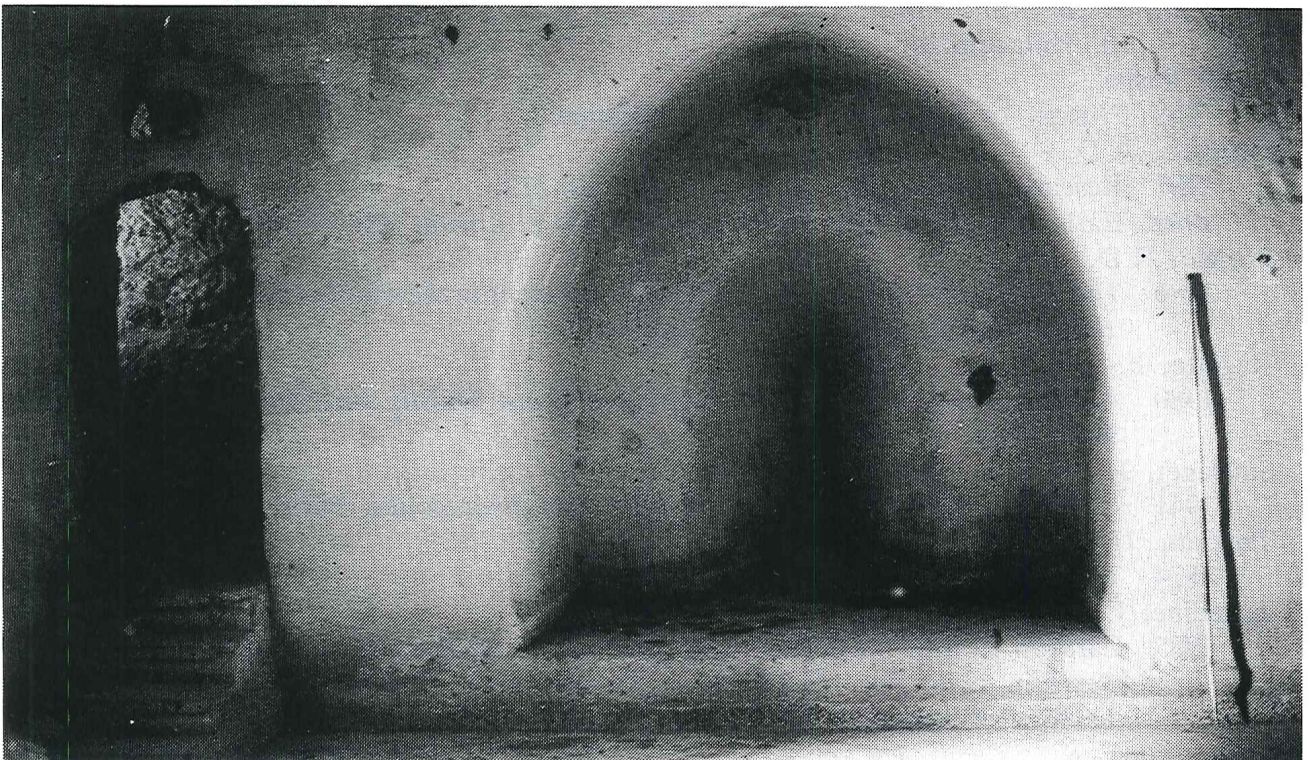
A.D. Petersen
Cartlett Fach
Trefin
Haverford West
Dyfed SA62 5AL
U.K.

Bibliography

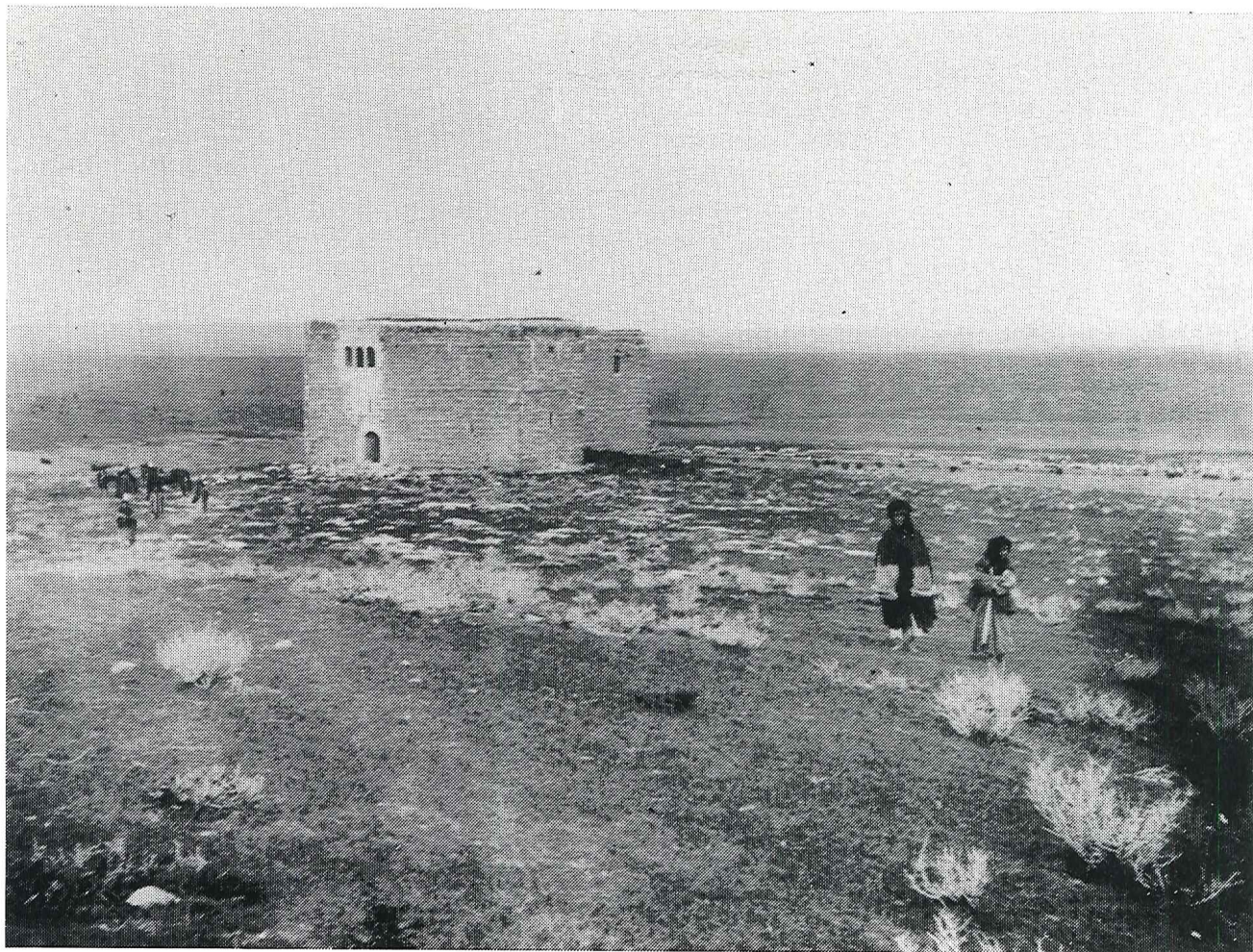
- Anon
1825 *Report to Muhammad Ali Pasha*.
- Amiry, S. and Tamari, V.
1989 *The Palestinian Village House*. London.
- Abu Jaber, R.S.
1989 *Pioneers over the Jordan; The Frontier Settlement in Jordan, 1850-1914*. London.
- Bell, G.L.
1908 *Syria; The Desert and the Sown*. London.
- Bakhit, M.A.
1982 *The Ottoman Province of Damascus in the Sixteenth Century*. Beirut.
- Burgoyne, M.H.
1971 Some Mameluke Doorways in the Old City of Jerusalem. *Levant* 3: 1-30.
- Burkhardt, J.L.
1882 *Travels in Syria and the Holy Land*. London.
- Defrémery, C. and Sanguinetti, B.R.
1853 *Voyage d'Ibn Batutta*. Paris.
- Doughty, C.M.
1926 *Travels in Arabia Deserta*. London.
- Khammash, A.
1986 *Notes on the Village Architecture of Jordan*. Louisiana.
- Majali, R and Mas'ad, A-R.
1987 Trade and Trade Routes in Jordan in the Mamluke Era (A.D. 1250-1516). Pp. 311-316 in A. Hadidi (ed.), *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan III*. Amman.
- Merril, S.
1986 *East of the Jordan*, new impression. First impression 1881, London.
- Parker, S. T.
1986 *Romans and Saracens: A History of the Arabian Frontier*. ASOR Dissertation series 6. Philadelphia.
- Peake Pasha
1958 *History of Jordan and its Tribes*. Miami.
- Petersen, A.D.
1987 Research Report No. 4. *Levant* 19: 218-219.
1989 Early Ottoman Forts on the Darb al-Hajj. *Levant* 21: 97-117.
- Pringle, R.D.
1986 *The Red Tower (al-Burj al-Ahmar), Settlement in the Plain of Sharon at the Time of the Crusaders and Mamluks*. London.
- Ragette, F.
1980 *Architecture in Lebanon; The Lebanese House During the 18th and 19th Centuries*. New York.
- Sauvaget, J.
1941 *La poste aux chevaux dans l'empire des Mamalouks*. Paris.
- Tristram, H.B.
1874 *The Land of Moab*. London.
- Zayadine, F.
1985 Caravan Routes Between Egypt and Nabatea and the Voyage of Sultan Baibars to Petra in 1276. Pp. 159-174 in A. Hadidi (ed.), *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan II*. Amman.



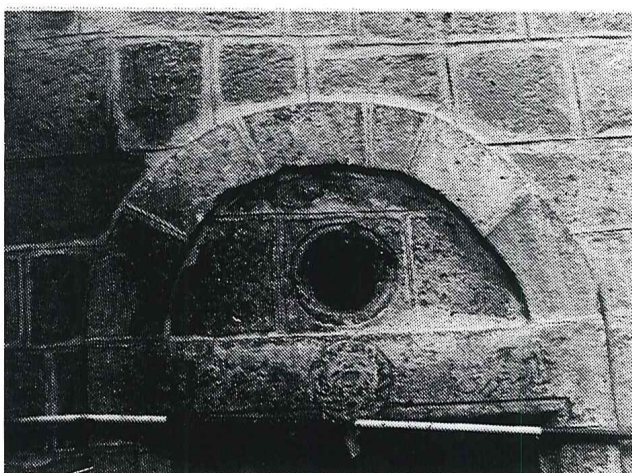
1. Entrance to Qaşr Shabīb, Zarqa.



2. Interior of Qaşr Shabīb, Zarqa.



1. General view of Jīzeh from the south-east. (Photograph courtesy of Gertrude Bell Photographic Archive, Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne).



2. Carved lintel over doorway of room 4 at Jīzeh. 3. View of reservoir from roof of fort, Jīzeh.