

# Safaitic Inscriptions from Tapline in Jordan

by  
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The following 82 texts were copied during a brief visit to the Tapline camp south of Aratain on the Amman-Baghdad road near H5 some years ago, through the courtesy of Mr. Purcell. Distribution of the texts is as follows:

- 1-7 Near km. 967
- 8-17 Between km. 967 & 961
- 18-39 At km. 959
- 40-53 Near km. 938
- 54-62 Between km. 938 & 925
- 63-73 At km. 920
- 74-75 At km. 918
- 76-81 Between km. 918 & 900

Of these texts 23 are written from left to right, 15 from right to left, 26 are approximately vertical, and 18 roughly boustrophedon. Paleographically there is little difference between these and the more northerly texts, except that the *n* is indicated by a dot rather more often, though not so frequently as in the Saf. texts at Badana, the Jauf district and Wadi Sirhan (see JaS and WTI; also NSR unpublished), within the borders of Saudi Arabia to the South and South East of the present group. I consider that WTI numbers 11, 12?, 16-17?, 18-19, 33?, 39 and 55 from Sakaka, and 81-84 from <sup>c</sup>Ithrah are really Saf. on the basis of their content. The script, however, is very close indeed to

Winnett's Tabuki Thamudic, and one has the impression that this area of what is now Northern Saudi Arabia was the North boundary of the Thamudic and the South boundary of the Safaitic carrying rights. Here was the mingling of Thamud and Safaite, but from here north the desert was the home ground of the Safaites to at least as far north as Damascus, with old texts found as far away as Palmyra (ISP) and Dura Europas (TSI).

(1) *l hj bn wrd bn ᶜs ᶜd ᶜl ᶜwd  
whlt slm lᶜ hrs w ᶜbn*

*By Hajj s. Ward s. ᶜAus, of  
the tribe of ᶜAwdh; and, O Lat, give  
security to him who keeps  
watch and tracks.*

*hj* Apart from one possible example in Min, this occurs only in Saf., as does also *wrd*, (HIn p. 177, 640).

*ᶜs* is most frequent in Saf., but also found in Lih and Tham, and one example in Sab (HIn p. 40-41).

The formula is usual except for the last word, which may be Ar. ᶜabbana, to track, so far the only occurrence of the word in Saf.

2. *l sᶜdᶜl bn hrs*

By Sa d il s. Haris.

*sᶜdᶜl* is found in Saf, Tham, Min, Qat

1. This entry in HIn must be  
corrected to read:

R 2771/1, 2869/1, etc., 16 under M  
Gl 1019/1, 1283/1 2 under Q

and Sab (HIn p. 318).

*hrs* occurs in Saf. only (HIn p. 613).

3- *I sm<sup>c</sup>n bn <sup>c</sup>qrb bn t-ṭ*

By Sam ân s. Aqrab s. t-t.

*sm<sup>c</sup>n* is known only as a place name in Saf (HIn p. 329), though *sm<sup>c</sup>* is known in Saf. *<sup>c</sup>qrb* is frequent in Saf and Tham with one example in Lih and 2 in Qat (HIn p. 427).

A rather doubtful reading *tht* is found in Saf (HIn p. 129) and a place name *tft* in Sab (HIn p. 135).

4. *I mrt bn my (h) dr?*

By Murrat s. Maiy (the) camping place

*mrt* is common in Saf, and an uncertain example occurs in each of Tham and Sab (HIn p. 538)

*my* is found in Saf (HIn p. 576); *myl*, though the drawing suggests this reading, is unknown as a name, and would deprive the noun of the definite article.

5. *I <sup>3</sup>fl*

By <sup>3</sup>Afil

The name is known in Saf, and one example in Tham (HIn p. 59).

6. *I <sup>3</sup>sd bn hl*

By <sup>3</sup>Asad s. Hall

*<sup>3</sup>sd* is most frequent in Saf, but occurs also in Lih, Tham, Min and Sab (HIn p.42). *hl* is known only in Saf (HIn p. 197; correct second C reference to 2197).

7. *I glmt*

By Ghulmat

The name is known only in Saf., where it is frequent (HIn p. 458)

8. *I <sup>c</sup>qrb bn hn<sup>3</sup> bn hn<sup>3</sup>*

By <sup>c</sup>Aqrab s. Hani<sup>3</sup> s. Hani<sup>3</sup>

*<sup>c</sup>qrb* see no. 3. *hn<sup>3</sup>* is most frequent in Saf, also found in Lih, Tham and Min (HIn p. 625).

9. *I <sup>c</sup>mm bn brḥ w bny*

By <sup>c</sup>Amm s. Buraiḥ, and he built

*mm* is frequent in Saf, occurs in Lih, and has one example in each of Tham, Min, Qat and Sab (HIn p. 441). *brḥ* is found in Saf and Tham only (HIn p. 101).

10 *I tm bn lm bn ḥlf bn ty*

By Tamm s. Lām s. Khalaf s. Ṭayy

*tm* is very common in Saf, frequent in Tham, and is also found in Lih (HIn p. 136). It can also be vocalised Taim, is found in the full form *tym* in Saf, Lih, Min and Sab (HIn p. 141), but as *tmm* is found in Saf and Tham and *tmmm* in Sab (HIn p. 138), it is clear that the root *tmm* is also valid for a name.

*ḥlf* is frequent in Saf, also found in Tham and Sab, and occurs as a family name in Lih (HIn p. 227).

*ty* is new, perhaps from Ar. *tayy* wrapper cover, or *tawai* hunger?

11. *I<sup>3</sup>n m bn d--- qsr w hll w <sup>c</sup>lf*

By <sup>3</sup>Ana<sup>c</sup>m s. D----- qsr;

and he encamped and fed

(the animals?)

*<sup>3</sup>n<sup>c</sup>m* is frequent in Saf, also found in Lih, Tham, Min and Sab (HIn p. 80). After *d* there is space for a number of words, the following *qsr* could be the name Qaisar (HIn p. 483). *Hll an <sup>c</sup>lf* are common expressions in Saf (C 2116-17, 2192, etc; LP 722).

12. *I mgyr bn zyd bn (f)*

*w bny <sup>c</sup>l bnh w lf*

By Mughîr s. Zaid s. Alif;

and he built for his son and fed

(the animals?)

*mgyr* is known only in Saf (HIn p. 559); *zyd* is found in Saf, Lih, Tham and Min (HIn p. 304). The final letter of the third name is not absolutely certain, but *lf* seems likely and is known in Saf and a doubtful example in Tham (HIn p. 69). There are three clear examples of the dot for *n* here, in the first *bn* and in *bny I bnh*

13. *I <sup>c</sup>dy mgyr w wjm <sup>c</sup>l <sup>3</sup>hh w bny*

By  $\text{C}$ Adiy s. Mughîr; and he grieved  
for his brother, and built

$\text{C}$ dy is frequent in Saf and occurs in  
Tham (HIn p. 410-11); for *mğyr* see 12.  
The formula is the usual one, and he prob-  
ably built or helped to build a cairn or  
grave for his brother.

14. *I Czz bn jrm d>l kkb n (?)*  
By Azîz s. Jârim of the  
tribe of Kaukab (an)?

$\text{C}$ zz is common in Saf, also found in  
Tham, Had, Min and Sab (HIn p. 418).  
*jrm* also is common in Saf, and found in  
Lih, Min and Sab (HIn p. 159). The *n* of  
the tribal name is not certain, and the *k*  
looks like the Tham *g*; *kkb* is known as a  
tribe in Saf (HIn p. 502), but *kkbn* would  
be new.

15. *I hlf bn mgyr bn zyd w lh ---*  
By Khalaf s. Mughîr s. Zaid and ---

A brother of 13 and son of 12; for *hlf*  
see no. 10.

16. *I >sd bn mhnn*  
By Asad s. Muhannan

For *sd* see no. 6; *mhnn* is frequent in  
Saf, and has one example in each of Lih  
and Sab (HIn p. 532).

17. *I flt bn Cyt*  
By Falat s. CAyyat

*flt* is common in Saf and has one ex-  
ample in Tham (HIn p. 471).  $\text{C}$ yt (cf. Ar.  
*Cayiya* to *stammer*) occurs once in Saf only  
(HIn p. 450).

18. *I Cmr (or nmr)*  
By CAmr (or Nimr)

In this text the dot can be read as either  
 $\text{C}$  or *n*, and both forms make perfectly  
good names (HIn p. 432, 599).

19. *I Immt bn y>s bn hrmt*  
By LMMT (?) s. Y>as s. Humat

*Immt* is hitherto unknown, but *Im*, *Imh*  
and *mlmt* are known (HIn p. 520, 566): Ar.  
*lummah*, travelling companion, or *lâmimah*,

evil eye, object of dread.  $\text{y}>$ s is known  
in two Saf examples (HIn p. 655); *hrmt*  
is known in Saf, Tham, Qat and Sab (HIn  
p. 185).

20. *I dbC bn sw>C*  
By Daba s. Saw>aC

*dbC* is found mainly in Saf, and one ex-  
ample in each of Lih, Min and Qat (HIn  
p. 380). *sw>C* is new; *sawa>a* can mean  
the first part of the night, and is also said  
to be a pre-Islamic idol (Lane, p. 1468).

21. *I h>t bn dbC*  
By H -T s. Daba

For *dbC* see 20; *h>bt* is a possible resto-  
ration of the first name, found in Saf (HIn  
p. 605). Note the dot used for both  
and *n*.

22. *I Cn bn >dnn*  
By CAnn s. >Adhnân

$\text{C}$ n occurs in Saf, Lih and Tham (HIn  
p. 444); it can be vocalised  $\text{C}$ Aun, and the  
full form  $\text{C}$ wn is found once only, in Tham  
(HIn p. 49).  $\text{C}$ nn (Lih and Saf) and  $\text{C}$ nnn  
(Sab) show that the root  $\text{C}$ nn is valid for  
a name. >dnn is found only in Saf (HIn  
p. 34).

23. *I hml bn klb bn lz>n (?)*  
By Humail s. Kalb s. LZ>N (?)

*hml* is found in Saf only (HIn p. 202),  
while *klb* is common to all dialects (HIn  
p. 502). *lz>n* is new, a doubtful reading,  
and root unknown.

24. *I qdm>l bn Cll*  
By Qadam il s. Aliyl

*qdm>l* occurs in Saf only (HIn p. 478);  
 $\text{C}$ ll is found in Saf, Tham and Min (HIn  
p. 431).

25. *I Cll bn -/-*  
By CAliyl s. ---  
See 24.

26. *I >byn bn >y--*  
By >Abyan s. >Y--

*byn* is found in Saf and Qat (HIn p. 18);

there are so many possibilities for restoring the second name that it is best left alone.

27. *l qtl bn hrb*  
By Qattâl s. Ḥarb

The first name is found in Saf only (HIn p. 476); *hrb* is common in Saf and occurs in Tham, Min and Sab (HIn p. 182).

28. *l ʕll bn mʕtm bn ʔm w rʕy hrhb [t] --*  
By ʕAliyl s. Miʕatâm s. ʔAmm;  
and he pastured the Ruhba [t] --

For ʕll see 24; mʕtm occurs in Saf only (HIn p. 552). ʔm is

29. *l ʔbjr bn jn*  
By ʔAbjar s. Jinn

Both names are found in Saf only (HIn p. 9, 168).

30. *l hʔb bn ʕly*  
By HʔB s. ʕAly

The first name is new, and could perhaps be vocalised *haʔub*, stupid. ʕly is common in Saf, and is found in Lih and Tham, and as a family name in Qat (HIn p. 433).

31. *l ltʕ bn ʕmrt*  
By LTʕ s. ʕAmirat

*ltʕ* is new, perhaps from Ar. *lathiʕa*, to lisp; or perhaps read (y)ltʕ? ʕmrt is frequent in Saf, and occurs in Tham, Min and Sab, and as a family name in Qat (HIn p. 437).

32. *l ʕmr bn dlʕ*  
By ʕAmir s. DLʕ

For the first name see 18; *dl* is new, perhaps from Ar. *dalaʕa* to loll the tongue?

33. *l ʔb (tbn?) bn jr*  
By ʔB s. Ajir

*ʔb* is new, root unknown; perhaps the dot should here be read *n* as *tbn* is known in Saf (HIn p. 143). *jr* is found in Saf only (HIn p. 408).

34. *l gtt w sq*

By GTT, and he tilled ground  
*gtt* is new, from either *gtt* or *gwt*. Ar. *shaqqa* means, among other things, to till (ground).

35. *l ʕbd bn ʔbyn*  
By ʕAbid s. ʔAbyan

ʕbd is common to all dialects except Had (HIn p. 396-7); for ʔbyn see 26.

36. *l ksm bn bʕly*  
By Kasûm s. Baʕly (?)

The first name has so far been found only in Min and Sab (HIn p. 500); Ar. *Kasûm* means active, energetic. *bʕly* has one other example in Saf (HIn p. 112) vocalisation and meaning are uncertain.

37. *l mnʕt w tswqʔ ----*

By Manʕat, and he longed for ----

The name is frequent in Saf and found in Tham (HIn p. 569). The expression *wtswq* is so essentially a Saf one, with 47 examples in definitely Saf texts plus possibly WTI 12, 18, 19, 33, 39 and 40 from Northern Saudi Arabia (Jauf), that one wonders about JS 27, 229 and 247 (Tham), whether they were not Saf inspired even though they are very far south for such influence and are written in a definitely Tham alphabet. The same might be said of Hu 46,8; 267,65a; 400,4; 499,7 and 626,3.

38. *m tm bn m w whd f hrđy*  
*wqyt m sn*

By Miʕatâm s. ʔAmm; and he was alone. So, O Ruday, (grant) protection from enemies.

For the two names see 28. *whd* is probably Ar. *wahada*, to be alone, unique. *wqyt m sn* is found in WH 1698, 2125; *m bʔs* (misfortune) in C 4045, and *mn jrb* (mange) in 1837.

39. *l ʔlht bn shʔlh bn*  
*dl w bnyñ l wjm f hrđw slm*

By ʔAlîhat s. ʔAus-ha-ilah s. Dall; and he built for Wajim.

So, O Radu, (grant) security.

*lht* occurs mainly in Saf, with one possible example in Tham and two in Sab

(HIn p. 71).  $\text{sh}^{\text{h}}$  *lh* is found only in Saf (HIn p. 46), as are also *dl* (HIn p. 241) and *wjm* (HIn p. 635). It is difficult to see the reason for the final *n* of *bnyn*; being preceded by *w* and followed by  $\text{C}l$  it cannot be a noun.

40. *l tm bn hyr w r<sup>C</sup> y w bn (y)  
n --- bkr f hlt lsb*

By Tamm s. Ḥayr; and he pastured and built (?) — young camel (?).

So, O Lat, ?

For the first name see 10; *hyr* is frequent in Saf and has one possible example in Min (HIn p. 210). Perhaps instead of *bnyn* one should read *bn(h)* followed by some verb such as *njy*; the original was unfortunately completely erased at this point. The last word is difficult of explanation as Ar. *lasiba* means to stick fast in, cleave to, particularly with reference to a sword in its scabbard and flesh to the bone, unlikely favours to ask of the goddess.

41. *l hlf bn hmz*

By Khalaf s. Humaiz

For the first name see 10; Humaiz is new, and Ar. *hammâz* means faultfinder.

42. *l <sup>C</sup>wd bn dd b (n) d<sup>C</sup>l w ---*

By <sup>C</sup>Awdh s. Dâd s. D<sup>C</sup>L, and ---

<sup>C</sup>*wd* is common in Saf, and is found in Lih, Tham and Sab (HIn p. 448). *dd* is frequent in Saf and occurs in Lih (HIn p. 236). *d<sup>C</sup>l* is new; Ar. *da<sup>C</sup>ila* means to be a sickly, weakly child.

43. *l krzn bn <sup>C</sup>hd bn bny w sqm*

$\text{C}l$   $\text{hwh}$  --- *w y* ---

By Karzan s. <sup>C</sup>Ahad s. Banî; and he was ill on account of his brother ---- and ----

*krzn* is found only in Saf (HIn p. 498); *hd* and *bny* are frequent in Saf and have one example in each of Lih, Tham and Sab (HIn p. 446 and 122). The expression *sqm*

*l hwh* is, to the best of my knowledge, unique; the word *sqm*, to be ill, is generally used simply as a statement of fact (C 2830, etc.) or as something from which release or rest is invoked (C 527, etc.).

44. *l bli bn ytm w s<sup>C</sup>d ---*

By Bilâl s. Yatîm and he ascended? ---

*bli* is found mostly in Saf and one example in Had (HIn p. 117); *ytm* is found only in Saf (HIn p. 657). One other example of the verb *s<sup>C</sup>d* is known (SIJ 432) in the nominal it is found in WH 604a, *s<sup>C</sup>dt*, a burnt-offering?

45. *l mzn bn h<sup>h</sup> by*

By Mâzin s. H<sup>h</sup>BY

*mzn* is known from Saf and Sab (HIn p. 543); the vocalisation of the second word is uncertain as the root could be *b* or *h<sup>h</sup>b*. The only other examples known are in Saf (HIn p. 605).

46. *l nsrn bn <sup>h</sup>rt (?) bn <sup>C</sup>rbn*

*bn rf t bn mr*

By Nasran s. <sup>h</sup>Aratt s. <sup>C</sup>Arbân s.

Raf at s. Murr

The form *nsrn* is new, though *nsr* is a frequently used name (HIn p. 590); <sup>h</sup>Aratt is also new, though <sup>h</sup>*rt* is found in Saf (HIn p. 35). <sup>C</sup>*rbn* is known as a family name in Qat and a tribal (?) name in Sab (HIn p. 414) though in the latter case it might imply the Arabs.

*rf<sup>h</sup>t* is very frequent in Saf only (HIn p. 283); *mr* is also frequent in Saf, with one example in each of Lih and Tham (HIn p. 536).

47. *l hfy bn nr bn ysmr*

By Khâfiy s. Nur s. Yasmar

*hfy* is found in Saf (HIn p. 224), and *nr* in Saf and Tham (HIn p. 585). The form *ysmr* is new, but <sup>h</sup>*smr* and *smr* are known (HIn p. 46, 328).

47A. *l gr bn nm bn jn h<sup>C</sup>sh*

By Gharr s. Naum s. Jinn; the staff?

*gr* and *nm* are both known from Saf (HIn p. 543, 599); for *jn* see no. 29. The first name might also be read *gt*. The object seems rather peculiar if indeed it is read as Ar. <sup>C</sup>*asâh*, and the final *h* is usually written with *t* in Saf; but cf. the staff found in the Cairn of Hanî<sup>h</sup> (HCH).

48.  $I j^{\text{C}}s w wsq h mrjht f$   
 $\text{ }^{\text{D}}nqd (f) \text{ }^{\text{S}}yr w hsf$

By J S; and he drove the camels.  
So he escaped and returned,  
and he became lean.

The first name looks like  $j^{\text{C}}s$  or  $jns$ , neither root known in Ar., perhaps read  $jnh$ ? The following sequence of verbs is unusual, though all are known from previous texts. The root *wasāqa* can mean «to drive (camels)», which fits well with the following *mrjht*. *Mirjāḥ* means, according to Lane p. 1035, «(camels) having a quivering motion in going along with short steps»; the present form of the word could perhaps be a dialect plural, though Lane gives *marājīḥ* as the plural. This is so far the only example of the word in Saf.

$\text{ }^{\text{D}}nqd$  would be *naqadha* IV, with the meaning «to escape»; cf. LP 146. *syr* is of very frequent occurrence in Saf, and the usual meaning seems quite applicable in conjunction with *nqd*. *hsf* is found in only one text in the verbal form (C 3064) but three times in the nominal form (C 2713, 2816, 2936, *hhsf* in each case). The meaning suggested here is perhaps applicable for the present text, but C 3064 - and perhaps the others - need re-study.

49.  $I \text{ }^{\text{D}}wd$

By  $\text{ }^{\text{C}}Awwād$  (or  $\text{ }^{\text{C}}Aud$ )

The name is known from Saf only (HIn p. 83).

50.  $I \text{ }^{\text{C}}wr bn bnt$

By  $\text{ }^{\text{C}}Awar$  s. Bannat

The first name is known from Saf, and one example in Sab (HIn p. 448). Bannat is common in Saf, and is found in Lih and Qat (HIn p. 119).

51.  $I bnt$

By Bannat

See 50.

52.  $I mk w nzz b^{\text{C}}d m^{\text{C}}zyh$

By Makk; and he watched after  
his goats.

*mk* is found in Saf, with one doubtful example in Lih (HIn p. 561). For the use

of  $b^{\text{C}}d$  in a similar context, cf. SIJ 745, 787, 823.

53.  $I m^{\text{C}}n bn mlkt bn \text{ }^{\text{D}}s w h nqt.$

By  $\text{ }^{\text{C}}Ma$  s. Malkat s.  $\text{ }^{\text{D}}Aus$ ;  
and the she-camel.

$m^{\text{C}}n$  is common in Saf, also found in Lih, Tham and Qat (HIn p. 556). *mlkt* is frequent in Saf, also found in Tham and Min (f.) (HIn p. 565). For  $\text{ }^{\text{D}}s$  see no. 1. No name  $\text{ }^{\text{D}}sw$  is known, and there are several examples of the combination of *w h - -*, cf. HCH 1, 2, 80.

54.  $I lb^{\text{D}} bn db bn \text{ }^{\text{D}}tm$

By Labu $\text{ }^{\text{D}}$  s. Dhabb s.  $\text{ }^{\text{D}}Atamm$

$lb^{\text{D}}$  is found in Saf and one example in Qat (f.) (HIn p. 508). *db* is found in Saf only (HIn p. 248).  $\text{ }^{\text{D}}tm$  is mainly Saf and Tham, with one example in each of Qat and Sab; it occurs as a family name in Min (HIn p. 19).

55.  $I mty bn bny bn \text{ }^{\text{D}}s w rf$

By Matī s. Bunaiy s.  $\text{ }^{\text{D}}Aus$ ; and  
he was thin(?)

*mty* is common in Saf and found in Tham (HIn p. 527); for *bny* see 43 and for  $\text{ }^{\text{D}}s$  see 1. Ar. *raffa* has many meanings; in SIJ 873 it is attributed to *rāfa*, to come to, abide, perhaps a more likely meaning.

56.  $I \text{ }^{\text{C}}s bn drb$

By  $\text{ }^{\text{C}}Ass$  (?) s. Dârīb

$\text{ }^{\text{C}}s$  has only one other example, in Saf (HIn p. 422); *drb* also occurs only in Saf (HIn p. 238).

57.  $I bn^{\text{C}}tm bn lyn$

By Bin  $\text{ }^{\text{C}}Atm$  s.  $\text{ }^{\text{C}}Alyân$

$bn^{\text{C}}tm$  is new, but  $\text{ }^{\text{C}}tm$  alone is found in Saf and Tham (HIn p. 205); *lyn* is found in Saf, and one example in each of Lih and Saf (HIn p. 434).

58.  $I lj (y) w \text{ }^{\text{C}}swq$

By Lâjiy, and he longed for ?

*ljy* is new, cf. Ar. *lâjiy*, refugee; the *y* is a curious shape, but can scarcely be anything else. The verb standing alone is unusual.

59. *l nr bn ʔf bn ʕr (s) f bn ʔs ʕ*

By Nur s. ʔAuf s. ʕR(S)F s. ʔʕ ʕ

For *nr* see 47; ʔ*f* is found in Saf and Tham (HIn p. 58). No root ʕ*rsf* is known, but there is a root ʕ*rʕafa*, to pull a thing so that it is divided lengthwise (Lane p. 2001). There is no root ʔ*s ʕ*, but the name could perhaps derive from Ar. *sai ʕa*, to separate, scatter.

60. *l hrs bn str ʔ*

By Harîs s. Satar ʔ il

*hrs* is frequent in Saf, also found in Lih and Tham (HIn p. 184). *str ʔ* is new, and could mean ʔ il sheilds.

61. *l msky bn m ʕ llhjm l w h hb ʔ ʕ (?)*

\* The camel and the hair-tent(?)

are for Masky s. Mu ʕ allal

*msky* and *m ʕ ll* are both found in Saf (HIn p. 545, 555). The root *hb ʕ* is not found in Lane, but is given in al Munjid p. 163, where it is said to be *لَعْنَةُ نِي حَبَاءِ* and Ar. *حَبَاءِ* means a hair-tent, which would go very well with the camel. Or perhaps read the dot as *n*, another dialect plural?

62. *l gwt ʔ il*

By Ghauth ʔ il

This name is found in Saf, Min and Qat (HIn p. 459).

63. *l sry bn w ʕ ln h ʔ tn*

By Sarî s. Wa ʕ lan; the she-ass

*sry* is found only in Saf (HIn p. 317); *w ʕ ln* occurs here in Saf for the first time, but is known from Sab and as a family name in Min (HIn p. 645). The word ʔ *tn* occurs a number of times in Saf (C 2040, 2121, etc.).

64. *l drtt bn hrj*

By DRIT s. Harîj

The first name is new; it could mean «he of the old garments» (*dhu riththah*); *hrj* is known in Saf and one example in Tham (HIn p. 183).

65. *l wt ʔ n bn hr*

By WT ʔ N s. Hurr

66. *l rb bn dr bn nbl*

By Rabb s. Darr s. Nabl

*rb* is common in Saf and one example in Lih (HIn p. 263). *dr* is found in Saf and an uncertain example in Tham (HIn p. 238). *nbl* has one example in each of Saf and Tham (HIn p. 580).

67. *l ʕbd bn mk bn hz*

By ʕAbid s. Makk s. Khazz

*dr* is common in Saf, also found in For ʕ*bd* see 35, for *mk* see 52. *hz* has only one other example, in Saf (HIn p. 220).

68. *l gmd bn mkl*

By Ghâmid s. Maklat

*gmd* is found only in Saf (HIn p. 458), and *mkl* in Tham (HIn p. 565).

69. *l ʕyl h bkrt*

The young she-camel is for ʕAyl

The name is known only in Saf (HIn p. 451), and could also be vocalised ʕAâyâl or ʕAyyâl.

70. *l lqb bn m ʕ ll h bkrt*

The young she-camel is for Laqab s. Mu ʕ allal

*lqb* is found twice in Saf only (HIn p. 518); for *m ʕ ll* see 61.

71. *l jhs*

By Jahash

The name is found only in Saf (HIn p. 153).

72. *l twr bn bh ʔ h jml w h bkrt*

The camel and the young she-camel are for Thaur s. Bahâ ʔ

*twr* is found in Saf and one example in Sab (HIn p. 150). *bh ʔ* occurs only in Saf (HIn p. 122).

73. *l mnt bn ʕkn*

By Manât s. ʕIkân (?)

*mnt* has one previous example in Saf (HIn p. 567); ʕ*kn* has only one example in Sab (HIn p. 429). The vocalisation is uncertain.

74. *l bgl bn ldn*

By Bâqil s. Laudhân

*bql* is known from Saf and one possible example in Tham (HIn p. 114); *ldn* is found in Lih and Saf (HIn p. 514)

75. *l* <sup>ᶜ</sup>*syh*

By Asyah(?)

This name is known only from Lih (HIn p. 48); it could be from Ar. <sup>ᶜ</sup>*âsiya*, or perhaps a theophoric name with *yah*?

76. *l* <sup>ᶜ</sup>*dr bn wqy*

By <sup>ᶜ</sup>Adhar s. Waqîy

Tham and Min (HIn p. 412). *wqy* is found only in Saf (HIn p. 648).

77. *l* *mlk bn dḥbn*

By Mâlik s. Dhahbân

*mlk* is very common in Saf, also found in Lih and Tham (HIn p. 564-5); *dḥbn* is found in Saf (HIn p. 259).

78. *l* <sup>ᶜ</sup>*wys bn wḍ*

By Always s. Awdh

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*wys* has so far been found only in Min and Sab (HIn p. 87); for <sup>ᶜ</sup>*wḍ* see 42.

79. *l* *kmd bn rj<sup>ᶜ</sup>l*

By Kamid s. RJ<sup>ᶜ</sup>L

*kmd* is common in Saf (HIn p. 504); *rj<sup>ᶜ</sup>l* is new, but *rj<sup>ᶜ</sup>* is known in Saf (HIn p. 271). It could mean <sup>ᶜ</sup>*ll* renews (*raj<sup>ᶜ</sup>a*, *ll*).

80. *l* (*j*) *by bn hysl*

By Jâbiy(?) s. HYSL

*jby* is found only in Saf (HIn p. 152); it could perhaps read *zby*, also found in Saf (HIn p. 391). *hysl* is new, perhaps from Ar. *wasala*?

81. *l* *qn bn šntt*

By Qinns. ŠNTT

*qn* is common in Saf, also found in Lih and Tham (HIn p. 489). *šntt* is new, and Ar. *shunut* means «pieces of grilled meat», which would make a rather curious name.

#### WORD LIST

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*bjr bn jn*, 29

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*bn*, v., 1

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*byn bn* <sup>ᶜ</sup>*y-*, 26

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*tm*, 54 (fa. *db*)

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*tn*, n., 63

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*hh*, his brother, 13

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*hwh*, do. 43

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*dnn*, 22 (fa. *n*)

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*rt bn* <sup>ᶜ</sup>*rnb*, 46

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*s*<sup>ᶜ</sup>*l* (fa. *wrđ*)

53 (fa. *mlkt*)

55 (fa. *bnj*)

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*sd bn hl*, 16

*bn mhnn*, 55

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*sh*<sup>ᶜ</sup> *lh bn dl*, 39

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*syh*, 75

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*s*<sup>ᶜ</sup>, 59 (fa. <sup>ᶜ</sup>*rsf*)

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*f bn* <sup>ᶜ</sup>*rsf*, 59

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*fl*, 5

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*l*, prep., 37

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*l*(*f*), 12 (fa. *zyd*)

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*lht bn* <sup>ᶜ</sup>*sh*<sup>ᶜ</sup> *lh*, 39

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*m*, 28, 38 (fa. *m<sup>ᶜ</sup> tm*)

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*n m bn d-*, 11

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*nqd*, v., 48

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*wḍ*, 49

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*wys bn* <sup>ᶜ</sup>*wḍ*, 78

<sup>ᶜ</sup>*y-* 26, (fa. *byn*)

*brh*, 9 (fa. *mm*)

*b<sup>ᶜ</sup> d*, prep., 52

*b<sup>ᶜ</sup> ly*, 36 (fa. *ksm*)

*bql bn ldn*, 74

*bkr*, n., 40

*bkrt*, n., 69, 70, 72

*bll bn ytm*, 44

*bnt*, 50 (fa. *wr*); 51

*bn tm bn lyn*, 57

*bnh*, his son, 12

*bnj bn* <sup>ᶜ</sup>*s*, 55; 43 (fa. <sup>ᶜ</sup>*hd*)

*bnj v.*, 12, 13

*bh<sup>ᶜ</sup>*, 72 (fa. *twr*)

*t-t*, 3 (fa. <sup>ᶜ</sup>*qrb*)

*tm bn hyr*, 40; *bn lm*, 10

*tb<sup>ᶜ</sup> bn* <sup>ᶜ</sup>*jr*, 33

*twr bn bh<sup>ᶜ</sup>*, 72

*jby*, or *zby*, q.v.

*jhš*, 71

*jrm*, 14 (fa. <sup>ᶜ</sup>*zz*)

*jml*, n., 61, 72

*jn*, 29 (fa. <sup>ᶜ</sup>*bjr*)

*jnh?*, 48

*h<sup>ᶜ</sup> bn wrđ*, 1

*hr*, 65 (fa. *wt<sup>ᶜ</sup> n*)

*hrb*, 27 (fa. *qtl*)



ħrj, 64 (fa. dṛtt)  
 ħrs bn str<sup>ḥ</sup> l, 60  
 hrmt, 19 (fa. y<sup>ḥ</sup>s)  
 ħl, 6 (fa. ḥsd)  
 ħll, v., 11  
 ħmz, 41 (fa. ħlf)  
 ħml bn klb, 23  
 ħyr, 40 (fa. tm)  
 ħb<sup>ḥ</sup>, n., 61  
 ħz, 67 (fa. mk)  
 ħsf, v., 48  
 ħfy bn nr, 47  
 ħlf bn ħmz, 41  
     bn ty, 10  
     bn mḡyr, 15  
 dd bn d<sup>ḥ</sup>l, 42  
 dr bn nbl, 66  
 drb, 56 (fa. s)  
 dl, 39 (fa. ḥsh<sup>ḥ</sup>lh)  
 dl<sup>ḥ</sup>, 32 (fa. ḥmr)  
 d<sup>ḥ</sup> l, l, 14  
 db bn ḥtm, 54  
 dṛtt bn ħrj, 64  
 dḥbn, 77 (fa. mlk)  
 rb bn dr, 66  
 rj<sup>ḥ</sup>l, 79 (fa. kmd)  
 rḥb [t], pl., 28  
 rdw, d., 39  
 rdy, d., 38  
 r<sup>ḥ</sup>y, v., 28, 40  
 rf<sup>ḥ</sup>, v., 55  
 rf t bn mr, 46  
 zyd bn<sup>ḥ</sup> l (f), 12; 15 (fa. mgyr)  
 str<sup>ḥ</sup> l, 60 (fa. ħrs)  
 sry bn w<sup>ḥ</sup>ln, 63  
 s<sup>ḥ</sup>d<sup>ḥ</sup> l bn hrs, 2  
 sqm, v., 43  
 slm, n., l, 39  
 sm<sup>ḥ</sup>n bn ḥqrb, 3  
 sw<sup>ḥ</sup><sup>ḥ</sup>, 20 (fa. dḥb<sup>ḥ</sup>)  
 šq, v., 34  
 šn<sup>ḥ</sup>, n., 38  
 šntt, 81 (fa. qn)  
 šwq, v. V, šwq, 37, 58  
 s<sup>ḥ</sup>d, v., 44  
 syr, v., 48  
 db<sup>ḥ</sup> bn sw<sup>ḥ</sup><sup>ḥ</sup>, 20  
 d<sup>ḥ</sup>l, 42 (fa. dd)  
 ty, 10 (fa. ħlf)  
 zby? bn hysl, 80

ḥbd bn mk, 67  
 ḥjr, 33 (fa. ḥb<sup>ḥ</sup>)  
 ḥdy bn mgyr, 13  
 ḥdr bn wqy, 76  
 ḥrbn bn rf<sup>ḥ</sup>.t, 46  
 ḥrsf bn ḥs<sup>ḥ</sup>, 59  
 ḥzz bn jrm, 14  
 ḥš bn drb, 56  
 ḥsh, n., 47A  
 ḥqrb bn tlt, 3; bn hn<sup>ḥ</sup>, 8  
 ḥkn, 73 (fa. mnt)  
 ḥl, prep., 12, 13, 39, 43  
 ḥlf, v., 11, 12  
 ḥll bn m<sup>ḥ</sup>tm, 28; 25  
     24 (fa. qdm<sup>ḥ</sup> l)  
 ḥly, 30 (fa. h<sup>ḥ</sup>b)  
 ḥlyn, 57 (fa. bn tm)  
 ḥmr bn dl<sup>ḥ</sup>, 32; 18?  
 ḥmrt, 31 (fa. lt<sup>ḥ</sup>)  
 ḥmm bn brh, 9  
 ḥn bn ḥdnn, 22  
 ḥhd bn bny, 43  
 ḥwd bn dd, 42; 78 (fa. ḥwys)  
     tr., 1  
 ḥwr bn bh<sup>ḥ</sup>, 50  
 ḥyt, 17 (fa. flt)  
 ḥyl, 69  
 ḡtt, 34  
 ḡr bn nm, 47A  
 ḡlmt, 7  
 ḡmd bn mklt, 68  
 ḡwt<sup>ḥ</sup>l, 62  
 f, prep., 38  
 flt bn ḥyt, 17  
 qtl bn ħrb, 27  
     qdm<sup>ḥ</sup> l bn ḥll, 24  
 qsr, 11  
 qn bn šntt, 81  
 krzn bn ḥhd, 43  
 ksm bn b<sup>ḥ</sup>ly, 36  
 kkbn, tr., 14  
 klb bn lz<sup>ḥ</sup>n, 23  
 kmd bn rj<sup>ḥ</sup>l, 79  
 lb<sup>ḥ</sup> bn dḥb, 54  
 lt, d., l, 40  
 lt<sup>ḥ</sup> bn ḥmrt, 31  
 ljy, 58  
 ldn, 74 (fa. bql)  
 lsb?, v. ?, 40

lz<sup>c</sup>n, 23 (fa. klb)  
 lqb bn m<sup>c</sup>11, 70  
 lM bn hlf, 10  
 lmmt bn y<sup>3</sup>s, 19  
 mty bn bny, 55  
 mhnn, 16 (fa. <sup>3</sup>sd)  
 mr, 46 (fa. rf<sup>3</sup>t)  
 mrt bn my, l, 4  
 mrjht, n., 48  
 mzn bn h<sup>3</sup>by, 45  
 msky bn m ll, 61  
     m<sup>c</sup>tm bn <sup>3</sup>m, 28, 38  
 m<sup>c</sup>zyh, his goats, 52  
 m<sup>c</sup>ll, 61, (fa. msky)  
 m<sup>c</sup>n bn mlkt, 53  
 mgyr bn zyd, 12, 15; 13 (fa. <sup>c</sup>dy)  
 mk bn hz, 67; 52  
 mlkt, 68 (fa. gmd)  
 mlk bn d<sup>h</sup>bn, 77  
 mlkt bn <sup>3</sup>s, 53  
 mnt bn <sup>c</sup>kn, 73  
 mn<sup>c</sup>t, 37  
 my, 4 (fa. mrt)  
 nbl, 66 (fa. dr)  
 nr bn <sup>3</sup>f, 59; bn jn, 47  
 ngrn bn <sup>3</sup>rt, 46  
 n<sup>3</sup>r, v., 52

nqt, n., 53  
 nqd, v., see <sup>3</sup>nqd  
 nm bn jn, 47A  
 nmr or <sup>c</sup>mr, 18  
 h<sup>3</sup>b bn <sup>c</sup>ly, 30  
 h<sup>3</sup>by, 45 (f. mzn)  
 hrs, 2 (fa. s d l)  
 hmz, 41 (fa. hlf)  
     hn bn hn<sup>3</sup>, 8  
 hysl, 80 (fa. <sup>3</sup>by)  
     w, conj., 1, 9, 11-13, 15, 28  
     37-39, 42-44, 49, 52, 55  
 w h---, 53, 61, 72  
 wt<sup>3</sup>n bn hr, 65  
 wjm, 39;  
 whd, v., 38  
 wrd bn <sup>3</sup>s, 1  
 w<sup>c</sup>ln, 63 (fa. sry)  
 wqy, 76 (fa. <sup>c</sup>dr)  
 wqyt, n., 38  
 y<sup>3</sup>s bn hrmt, 19  
 ytm, 44 (fa. bli)  
 ysmr, 47 (fa. nr)

G. Lankester Harding

ABBREVIATIONS

Ar	Arabic		
ARNA	Winnett & Reed, <i>Ancient Records from North Arabia</i> , Toronto, 1970.	Lih	don, 1863-1893.
C	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum</i> , parts IV and V.	LP	Lihyanite
CIK	W. Caskel, <i>Gamharat an-Nasab — des Hissam ibn Muhammad al Kalbi</i> , Leiden, 1966.	Min	Enno Littmann, <i>Safaitic Inscriptions</i> , Leyden, 1943.
conj.	Conjunction	n.	Minaean
d.	Deity	Noun	
f.	feminine	NSR	Y. M. Abdallah, <i>Al nuqush al Safawieh fi majmu'at Jam'ah Riyadh</i> , M. A. thesis, unpublished, 1970.
fa.	Father of	pl.	Place name
Had	Hadrami	prep.	Preposition
HCH	G. L. Harding, «The cairn of Hani», in <i>Annual of the Dept. of Ants. of Jordan</i> , II, 1953.	Qatt	Qatabanian
HIn	— <i>An Index and Concordance of pre-Islamic Arabian names and Inscriptions</i> , Toronto, 1971.	R	<i>Répertoire d'Épigraphie sémitique</i> , tomes I-VIII.
Hu	Ch. Huber, <i>Journal d'un voyage en Arabie</i> , Paris, 1891.	Sab	Sabaeen
JaS	A. Jamme, «Safaitic texts», in <i>Oriens Antiquus</i> , VI & IX.	Saf	Safaitic
JS	Jaussen & Savignac, <i>Mission archéologique en Arabie</i> , Paris, 1909, 1914.	SIJ	F. V. Winnett, <i>Safaitic Inscriptions from Jordan</i> , Toronto, 1957.
Lane	E. W. Lane, <i>Arabic-English Lexicon</i> , Lon-	v.	Verb
		WH	Winnett & Harding, <i>4000 Safaitic texts</i> (in preparation).
		WR	F. Wüstenfeld, <i>Register zu den genealogische Tabellen</i> , 1853
		WTI	F. V. Winnett, «The Thamudic Inscriptions», in ARNA.