The third (1982) season of our survey of Byzantine and Islamic sites in Jordan concentrated on the south-eastern coast of the Dead Sea, known as the southern Ghôr, and on Wadi ‘Arabah. The present preliminary report deals with fieldwork in the southern Ghôr between el-Hadîthâ in the north, on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea, and el-Khanazîrâ in the south. South of el-Khanazîrâ lies Wadi ‘Arabah. A second preliminary report will be published on our fieldwork in the ‘Arabah.

The southern Ghôr has been examined by a number of visitors since the mid-19th century. The principal observations of an archaeological character since that date were made by H.B. Tristram in 1872, by A. Musil in the years between 1897 and 1902, and by an expedition that involved soundings at certain sites, led by W.F. Albright in 1924. An extensive survey was conducted in the southern Ghôr and Wadi ‘Arabah by F. Frank in 1932 and again in 1933-4. He was followed by N. Glueck in 1934, who covered a number of the same sites. The most significant research in recent years has been undertaken by W. Rast and R.T. Schaub who made an archaeological survey of the southern Ghôr in 1973, and subsequently carried out major excavations at Bâb edh-Dhra‘ and at en-Numayra. Although principally concerned with the Bronze and Iron Age occupation of the region, Rast and Schaub made useful observations on later periods. In 1980, D. McCreery undertook a survey of the area and noted the degree to which it was changing as a result of modernization of the agricultural and industrial sectors with a consequent effect on the archaeological sites of the Ghôr. Our own interest in the region arose from the fact that earlier expeditions had noted the presence of Islamic ceramics at sites in the southern Ghôr — especially Glueck, Rast and Schaub and McCreery — and yet the area was at the time virtually unknown to Islamicists. It therefore seemed useful to examine the sites of the area to consider them in the light of their occupation in Byzantine and Islamic times, with the particular intention of investigating how the area related to the rest of Jordan in the early Islamic period and also to consider the area’s settlement in later Islamic times (Fig. 1).

FIELD REPORT (G.R.D. King)

The Dead Sea Coast (Fig. 2)

El-Hadîthâ

Elevation: −340/−360m.
Fig. 1: Bilād esh-Shām and north-west ‘Arabah.
Fig. 2: The Dead Sea shore: southern Ghor and northern Wadi 'Arabah.
El-Hadīthah is the northernmost important settlement on the eastern coastal plain of the Dead Sea and represents the northernmost limit of the present survey. The town is on the edge of extensive agricultural land, and although modern, it is built over the ruins and mounds of an earlier settlement. Among the more prominent architectural features are the remains of arches of older ruined buildings. A mosaic pavement with white tesserae has been partly destroyed, but may be taken to be of Byzantine date. The earliest sherds from the site were of Bronze Age date, but more numerous were sherds of Byzantine and of later Islamic date. Among the latter, Mamluk and especially Ottoman wares were well represented. This pattern of Byzantine followed by a marked later Islamic occupation is encountered through much of the southern Ghōr and also in Wādī ‘Arabah to the south.

Qal‘at el-Ḥadīthah

Elevation: −320m.

On higher ground, immediately to the north of el-Ḥadīthah town is a fortress known as Qal‘at el-Ḥadīthah, which is apparently Ottoman in date. It is still in use by the army and could not be examined. However, just to the east of this late fortress are the remains of masonry walls of substantial ashlar, reduced to foundations describing a rectangle 8.5m. x 7.18m. There are also the remains of other walls. One hesitates to ascribe a date to these walls on surface ceramic collection, which is the only dating evidence available. Among the ceramics located are sherds indicating Byzantine, Mamluk and Ottoman period settlement, as well as scantier numbers from earlier dates. The sherds in larger numbers correspond in general to the main sherd concentrations from el-Ḥadīthah town below.

El-Qaṣr

Elevation: −350m.

A small rujm known as el-Qaṣr is located on the rising slopes to the east of the coastal road from el-Ḥadīthah to eṣ-Ṣāfī, 0.7 km. south of el-Ḥadīthah. The site was apparently a tower although it is now no more than a mass of collapsed stone. The few sherds found pointed to Iron Age, Roman and Ottoman activity at the site, although it must be stressed that the sherds were all washed down the slope, rather than in el-Qaṣr itself.

Mutrabā East

Elevation: −340m.

Mutrabā, 1.2 km. south of el-Ḥadīthah, is an uninhabited area east of the coastal road with two sites, presumed to be related because of their proximity, and which are termed here Mutrabā East and Mutrabā West. Mutrabā East stands on higher ground, above Mutrabā West about 200m. away. Mutrabā East is reduced to no more than the stone wall traces of a well-built rectangular structure, now almost entirely destroyed. It encompasses several scattered ashy deposits. Ceramics collected provide evidence of Nabataean and Roman period settlement and there were larger numbers of sherds of Byzantine date. Although the Late Byzantine period was represented, Islamic sherds were far fewer in number, with only small quantities of Post-Umayyad, Fatimid and Ottoman sherds found.

8. Only D. McCrerey seems to have examined the area carefully before our survey, although Musil (Arabia Petraea I, Moab, p. 160) passed through the district.
Mutrabā West

Elevation: −360m.

Mutrabā West lies downhill from Mutrabā East at a distance of about 200m. The main feature is a rectangular structure reduced to stone wall traces. It is best preserved on the north side where it stands to two courses. Among the numerous sherds collected were Nabataean and Roman-Nabataean wares and a large number of Byzantine wares. The Post-Umayyad, Fatimid and Ottoman sherds found at Mutrabā East were also found at Mutrabā West, although the numbers were once again very small.

Khirbet Qaṣr el-Bilayda

Map reference: 3152 IV, K737, Provisional printing YV 450 635.
Elevation: −60m.

Khirbet Qaṣr el-Bilayda stands on the summit of a steep hill overlooking Wadi el-Karak to the south, and has numerous wall traces and graves scattered over the level summit. The earliest sherds located were of Early Bronze date, but Roman-Nabataean, Roman and Byzantine sherds were far more numerous. Although Islamic sherds were noted, these were very few in number.

Ţawāḥin es-Sukkar II

Elevation: −300m.

To the west of Bāb edh-Dhra‘ is an area bearing the name of Ţawāḥin es-

Sukkar (Sugar mills) which refers to a mill now vanished but whose position is pointed out still by the local people. The main material evidence remaining is in the form of ashy material covering a broad area between the site and the tarmac road from el-Karak. Numerous sherds were found in this ashy material. A number of Early Bronze Age sherds were found, but the largest component was of Mamluk and Ottoman date9. At the site in 1981, we located glazed wasters indicating that some of the later Islamic glazed wares were produced locally.

Ţawāḥin es-Sukkar II: Western Site

Map reference: 3152 IV, K737, Provisional printing YV 400 606.
Elevation: −320m.

This site is a low mound on the north side of the Karak highway, at its junction with the Dead Sea coastal road. It is devoid of architectural remains but has numerous glass and pottery sherds. Although a few Early Bronze and Nabataean sherds were found, the largest number were of Roman and Byzantine date. Some sherds of Islamic date were located, they all belonged to the later Islamic period.

The Lisān Peninsula (Fig. 3 & Pl. LXXIII,1)

Deir, Lisān Peninsula

Elevation: −360m.

A ruined building known locally as Deir el-Qaṭṭal el-Bizantî or Deir el-Kaṭṭar el-Bizanţi stands in the desolate country of the north-eastern part of the Lisān Peninsula10. It occupies a confined, narrowing site above precipitous cliffs, and

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10. Musil, Arabia Petraea I. Moab, p. 164-166. Musil described the building as a “Kerje-Bau” or “Kloster”.

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Fig. 3: Sites on the Lisān Peninsula.

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consists of eroded ruins of a mud-brick building, reduced now to little more than mounds. Large numbers of sherds were recovered, principally from the slope below the Deir. We also found marble and green glass mosaic cubes. The majority of the sherds were of Byzantine date, tending to lend credency to the local view—expressed in the site's name—that we are dealing with a Byzantine monastery in the desolation of the Lisân, yet not too far from the farmland of Ghôr el-Mazra'a.

**Causeway or dyke** (Pl. LXXIII.2)

Map reference: 3052 I, K737, Provisional printing YV 360 605 (approximate).
Elevation: −340m.

Running for over 100m. distance in the southern Lisân peninsula is a raised embankment which was initially identified as a qanah, but subsequent excavation suggested that it was a raised causeway or dyke. Towards the western end the feature terminates in a deep ravine. The only dating suggestion that can be made is based on a sherd scatter found along its course. The sherds were all possibly Byzantine.

**Birket el-Ḥajj I**

Elevation: −360m.

On the Lisân Peninsula a great open pit was described to us as Birket el-Ḥajj, a water tank for the Islamic pilgrimage. The pit may be natural. There can be no doubt that it would fill with water in wet seasons, although in summer when we saw it, it was dry.

**Birket el-Ḥajj II**

Map reference: 3152 III, K737, Provisional printing YV 403 571.
Elevation: −380m.

Another site known as Birket el-Ḥajj is situated in the south-east Lisân, just to the west of the tarmac road along the coast. This tank, in contrast to Birket el-Ḥajj I, was man-made. It was noted by earlier travellers and is certainly old, but its present condition dates from a refurbishment of 1965. The birkeh is presumed to have been used by caravans marching between el-Karak on the highlands of Moab and eṣ-Ṣâfi at the south end of the Dead Sea.

**The Lisân Ford**

Until the mid-19th century there was a ford from the west coast of the Dead Sea to the Lisân. There is no trace of this now, it seems, although we did not examine the western shore of the Peninsula which is a restricted area. According to 19th century cartographers and travellers, the ford had vanished by 1830. Early maps show this ford and in 1872 Tristram met a man who had used it. Attention is drawn to this vanished crossing because its existence allows for direct passage from Palestine to Moab via the Lisân without skirting the Dead Sea. The ford may explain the location of Birket el-Ḥajj I and the Deir (and perhaps of Birket el-Ḥajj II), neither of which would have been in a cul-de-sac as they appear to be today if a direct road over the Lisân had existed. While the ford does not appear to have been easy to cross because of the depth of the water, it had the advantage of making the journey shorter than that around the Dead Sea via eṣ-Ṣâfi.

**Khirbet Iṣâl**

II) 3152 III, K737, Provisional printing YV 417 532.

Elevation: −380m.

In the mouth of Ghūr I'sāl are two sites to the east of the coastal road, lying about 100m. from each other. The westernmost site is a fallen mass of sandstone which was a small tower. Sherding by earlier expeditions probably explains the paucity of ceramics found at the site. Such sherds as we located mainly showed activity at the site in Byzantine and in later Islamic times.

The more easterly site, a mound of rather soft soil, had larger quantities of sherds, with the earliest of Iron I date, while the largest quantities were of Byzantine and Mamluk date. Although small in number, the presence of two Umayyad sherds is noteworthy in an area where they are rare. A single Fatimid sherd was found which is significant inasmuch as there is a persistent indication of Fatimid period activity in the whole area, albeit indicated usually by extremely small quantities of pottery.

The Area of eš-Ṣāfi (Fig. 4)

Ṭawahīn es-Sukkar I and Qaṣr et-Tūba, eš-Ṣāfi (Pl. LXXIV,1,2)

Map reference: 3052 II, K737; YV 366 345 (Incorrectly marked at YV 381 339).
Elevation: −300m.

To the south-east of eš-Ṣāfi is a ruined rectangular building known as Qaṣr et-Tūba on account of its building material, unfired mud brick (ṭūb). Other names given to this building are Qaṣr el-Bushariya and el-Mashnaqa (although the latter name may refer to the area as a whole). Built within and behind Qaṣr et-Tūba to the south-east is a tahrenet sukkar (sugar mill) referred to here as Ṭawahīn es-Sukkar I to distinguish it from that near Bāb edh-Dhra'. Immediately to the south of the Ṭawahīn is a low hill where Rast and Schaub identified Early Bronze age graves.

The Qaṣr is a rectangular structure built of mud brick and with good masonry used for vaults. It is built around a central courtyard and it is entered by a single entrance passageway in the north-west side built in well cut stone; this masonry was apparently coated with plaster. The passageway was probably the sole designated entrance to the Qaṣr. On the north-east side of the courtyard there are no visible traces of rooms but remains of rooms can be easily identified on the south-west side. On the south-east side of the courtyard there are foundations of walls in stone.

The Ṭawahīn to the south-east is apparently of different date to the Qaṣr. It consists now of two massive stone side walls running parallel which supported the mechanism of the sugar mill. Arches opened the side walls, while a pair of plastered water channels once ran down the two side walls. Both are now damaged.

A number of Byzantine sherds were found in and around Qaṣr et-Tūba as well as a few post-Umayyad sherds. There were still more Mamluk sherds. On the hill behind the Ṭawahīn where Rast and Schaub had identified Early Bronze tombs, we found Early Bronze and Iron Age sherds but on the same hill closer towards the Ṭawahīn, a number of Byzantine sherds were also found (12D, E). The dating of the Qaṣr and Ṭawahīn remains uncertain. The mud mortar samples taken from the Qaṣr walls contained no sherds later than post-Umayyad or possibly Fatimid date, and it seems plausible that the Ṭawahīn is of Mamluk date. The sherd readings from Qaṣr et-Tūba/Ṭawahīn es-Sukkar should be seen in conjunction with those of the site of Shaykh 'Isā nearby, which was without doubt related to the Qaṣr and Ṭawahīn.


Frank, op. cit., p. 205 and Plan 8.
Glueck, ‘Explorations... II’, p. 7-9.

Fig. 4: Sites in the area of eṣ-Ṣāfī.

Shaykh ‘Isā

Elevation: −350m.

Shaykh ‘Isā is a tell nearly 150m. north-north-west of Qaṣr eṭ-Ṭūba, surrounded by fields and irrigation ditches. The tell has a number of graves including that of Shaykh ‘Isā, which gives it its present name. The graves have ensured the

Frank, op. cit., p. 204-205.
Glueck, ‘Explorations ...II’, p. 8-9.
preservation of the tell from the encroachment of farmland. The tell consists to a large extent of soft soil that conceals the underlying structures, although some stretches of wall with good masonry are visible. It appears that when Tristram and Frank visited the site in 1872 and 1932 respectively, more architecture survived, or at least, the local people could point out where more masonry had once stood. Albright made a sounding here in 1924 and found that the accumulation of cultural deposit reached 3 m.\textsuperscript{16}

Our collection of sherds produced a small amount of Chalcolithic/Early Bronze age pottery which must relate to the Early Bronze site to the south-east, on the hill above the Ţawāḥin ĕş-Sukkar/Qaṣr ĕt-Ţūba site. From later periods, Nabataean and Roman-Nabataean sherds were located and a number of sherds of Byzantine date were also found, although the number of Late Byzantine sherds was small. No early Islamic sherds were identified. From later Islamic times were three Fatimid sherds and as elsewhere in the region a marked increase in the number of Mamluk and Ottoman sherds was observed, both unglazed and glazed. We also found glazed wasters, indicating that Shaykh Īsā is to be numbered among the ceramic producing areas of the region.

The sherd readings are interesting regarding the Byzantine and the early Islamic periods. Although relatively few Byzantine sherds were found, we know that the site was important in this period, being identified with the Zoara of the Madaba mosaic map. The Arabic geographers refer to it as Zughar and as a flourishing town in Early Islamic times.

\textit{El-Maqbara, ĕş-Šāfi‘}


\textit{Elevation: \textminus 370m. Visit: 1st September, 1982.}

To the north-west of ĕş-Šāfi‘ is a graveyard known simply as el-Maqbara. It lies north-north-west of Shaykh Īsā and Ţawāḥin es-Sukkar I/Qaṣr ĕt-Ţūba. The Maqbara site has not been recorded before\textsuperscript{17}. It is a low tell of soft material with a dark ashy quality that is reminiscent of Shaykh Īsā. There were no signs of architecture on the surface. In contrast to the other sites around ĕş-Šāfi‘, the Maqbara had apparently not had sherds collected from it before and they were plentiful as a result of this fortunate neglect.

Very few Early Bronze, Iron or Roman sherds were found, but Byzantine sherds were well represented. Just as at the Ţawāḥin es-Sukkar I/Qaṣr ĕt-Ţūba and Shaykh Īsā sites, the early Islamic period was unrepresented. However, a number of Fatimid sherds were located in rather greater quantity than was normal at other sites in the southern Ghōr. The largest number of sherds at the Maqbara site were of Mamluk, Mamluk/Ottoman and Ottoman date, a pattern which corresponds to that elsewhere in the area. The evidence of the Maqbara shows, as does the evidence from the other sites around ĕş-Šāfi‘, that the later Islamic period was one of major activity.

\textit{Birkeh, ĕş-Šāfi‘}


\textit{Elevation: \textminus 360m. Visit: 1st September, 1982.}

A rectangular birkeh, about 60m. a side lies to the south of the Maqbara at ĕş-Šāfi‘, at a distance of about 350m. The revetment is of cut stone. There was no direct dating evidence, although a few sherds of Byzantine and Mamluk date were located near to the birkeh.

\textsuperscript{16} Albright, ‘The Archaeological Results of an Expedition to Moab and the Dead Sea’, \textit{BASOR} 14 (April, 1924), p. 3.

\textsuperscript{17} Dr. D. McCreery was the first to discover the site and kindly accompanied the writer to it.
A Modern Canal, eš-Šāfi

A modern canal runs along the course of Wādī el-Ḥasā on its south side as it debouches into Ghōr eš-Šāfi. Although modern, the local people state that the canal system replaces an ancient one described by them as “Roman”.

Umm eṯ-Ṭuwābīn (Pl. LXXV)

Elevation: −165m.

To the south-east of eš-Šāfi is a high mountain on whose upper slopes and summit is a site named Umm eṯ-Ṭuwabīn. On the north side the hill falls away to Wādī el-Ḥasā. To the west and more especially the south, the hill falls more gently, and from these sides it is defended by walls. To the west its lowest slopes continue until they end in the low eminence immediately behind Ṭawāḥīn es-Sukkar I/Qaṣr eṯ-Ṭūba.

From the high ground on which Umm eṯ-Ṭuwabīn stands it is possible to survey much of the southern Ghōr and the southern Dead Sea. There are numerous remains scattered over this extensive site, the most striking of which is the defensive wall on the south side. Although collapsed, its outline can be identified, with two large rectangular towers flanking the entrance on each side. The upper ridges leading to the mountain summit have numerous remains including water tanks and a number of graves. The scale of the fortification and the natural strategic importance of Umm eṯ-Ṭuwabīn make it the most impressive military position in the southern Ghōr. Its discovery by D. McCreery adds a major military aspect to the group of sites around eš-Šāfi. It seems very likely that Umm eṯ-Ṭuwabīn must be related to the military fortification of Umm Ubtūlah further east along Wādī el-Ḥasa, located by B. MacDonald.

Zoara

The sites around eš-Šāfi —Shaykh ‘Isā, Ṭawāḥīn es-Sukkar/Qaṣr eṯ-Ṭūba and the Maqbara— are all presumed to be related to the Byzantine town of Zoara (or Zoar), and the Zughar of the Arabic geographers. Zoara is placed in this area in the 6th century Madaba mosaic map. It was a garrison town with a contingent of local cavalry (Equites sagittarii indigenae) according to the Notitia Dignitatum of the early 4th century A.D. and it had a bishop. It is important to stress this evidence because the numbers of Byzantine period sherds were less than might have been expected for such a prominent local centre. As to which of the group of sites at eš-Šāfi constituted the centre of Zoara, it seems most likely that Shaykh ‘Isa should be so identified. However, erosion of other ruins by farming cannot be excluded. The existence of the massive fortress of Umm eṯ-Ṭuwabīn above eš-Šāfi may have been connected with Zoara’s garrison role.

The Area Between eš-Šāfi and Wadi ‘Arabah

Qaṣr el-Fayfā/el-Fayfā el-Gharbiyya

Map reference: 3051 I, K737; YV 335 259.
Elevation: −350m.

In the modern village of el-Fayfā is a low tell with the remains of a large rectangular structure, built of mud brick, and known as Qaṣr el-Fayfā20, although the name el-Fayfā el-Gharbiyya was also given to us as an alternative. The preservation of the tell has been assured by the presence of Islamic graves.

18. Dr. D. McCreery appears to have been the first to realize the importance of the site.


Glueck, ‘Explorations... II’, p. 9-10.
is now in very poor condition, far worse than Qaṣr et-Ṭūba at es-Sāfī. In places the walls have vanished and the doorway on a north-south axis is only identified tentatively. A massive stone olive press is to be found inside the Qaṣr: this was noted by earlier visitors.

A single Early Bronze sherd was found, perhaps to be seen in context of the site to the east known as Khirbet el-Fayfā. A number of Byzantine sherds located suggest activity in the period. It is already known from the Madaba mosaic map that a place known as Praesidium existed in this locality and it may be the same place to which the Bi‘r es-Sab‘ Edict and the Notitia Dignitatum refer at an earlier date.

The numbers of Mamluk and Mamluk/Ottoman sherds seem to indicate a resurgence at the site in the later Islamic period, corresponding to what is the general pattern in the rest of the southern Ghör. However, on the present evidence it seems unwise to ascribe a date to the mud brick qaṣr on the basis of sherd collections. It may be that the qaṣr should be dated to the later Islamic period—Mamluk or Ottoman—but this suggestion is made with considerable hesitancy. It should also be added that the site seems to have been one of those affected by repeated sherd collection, and the relative numbers of ceramics located may have been distorted by this process.

Khirbet el-Fayfā


To the east of the asphalt road between es-Sāfī and Wādi ‘Arabah is a large tell known as Khirbet el-Fayfā. This eminence gives a prospect encompassing the farmed land towards the west, towards Qaṣr el-Fayfā. On the western end of the tell are traces of what may have been a

ly Bronze Age graves which were first identified by Rast and Schaub. There are also modern graves on the tell. The tell has been badly affected by erosion. A collection of Early Bronze sherds was found generally distributed over the tell with Roman-Nabataean, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine sherds mainly concentrated towards the western end of the tell. From the same area came numbers of Mamluk and Mamluk-Ottoman sherds.

Site West of Khirbet el-Fayfā


Immediately to the west of Khirbet el-Fayfā, an ancient site has been cleared to make way for a ploughed field. The scattered remains of masonry and sherds are found beyond the perimeter of the field, especially around the edges. A number of Early Bronze and Iron Age sherds were found. Byzantine sherds represent the largest number of later ceramics located.

Qaṣr Umruq


Qaṣr Umruq is a tumbled stone structure, apparently the remains of a rectangular tower. It is situated on the edge of Wādi Umruq, to the east of the asphalt road from el-Fayfā into Wadi ‘Arabah. The sherds located were interesting: They included possibly Iron Age sherds which were well represented while Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine sherds were an important component as they are elsewhere in the district, but most striking was the unusually high number of post-Umayyad sherds. Later occupation was

indicated by Ottoman and later sherds.

Khanazīra
Elevation: −175m.

Khanazīra is a major site at the southern end of the southern Ghör, just before the land rises to the Wâdî ‘Arabah escarpment. The site of Khanazīra consists of a high tell overlooking the Ghör with a very large cemetery on the plain to the south of the tell. There are a number of collapsed structural remains on the summit of the tell although excavation is required to elucidate a ground-plan. The tell is threatened by both natural erosion and by earth moving. Rast and Schaub had identified Early Bronze and Iron Age sherds and we also located a few Early Bronze, (possible) Late Bronze and Iron Age sherds on the tell and in the cemetery. From later times, some Nabataean and Roman sherds were found, while Byzantine sherds were well represented everywhere, especially in the cemetery. Later sherds were very poorly represented.

Conclusion

The archaeological evidence from the Southern Ghör, as we have seen, has tended to be neglected in the past as far as the Byzantine and the Islamic periods are concerned. Our survey has shown that everywhere in the area, the Byzantine period was one of major efflorescence. The distribution of sites with Byzantine sherds shows just how widespread activity was in this period, the archaeological evidence conforming with the implications of the literary and epigraphic evidence. In some cases, this Byzantine period settlement continued from Roman and Nabataean times. In this sequence, the Byzantine period usually emerges as one of the most important. The issue of early Islamic period settlement is more uncertain, with few sherds of this date being identified. The precise meaning of our evidence has yet to be established and it is probably premature to speak with any confidence of a decline by Umayyad times. However, for the later Islamic period there is no shortage of evidence of settlement and resettlement in the area. There is a recurrent, if generally slender, indication of activity in the region in Fatimid times, followed by very clear evidence of settlement in Mamluk times. At some sites, this Mamluk period activity continued into the Ottoman period. The later Islamic period in the Southern Ghör must be seen in context of the importance of the emirate of el-Karak in the Mamluk period. The region around el-Karak is one which has been neglected until recent times, despite its prominence as a major Mamluk centre in Bilād esh-Sham: the chronology of Southern Ghör sites based on sherd evidence suggests a close link to el-Karak’s later Islamic period of eminence.

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Glueck, ‘Explorations... II’, p. 10-11.
Rast and Schaub, op. cit., p. 12-14; 18.
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We wish to express our appreciation for the hospitality of His Highness Sharif Husayn B. Nasir at his farm at Mazra‘at esh-Sharîf in Wâdi ‘Arabah on 23rd August, 1982, by whom we were honoured to be received.

Finally the Director wishes to express thanks for advice and assistance given at all stages of this survey by Mr. Adli Nuraddin of the Royal Jordanian Airlines, ‘Amman, whose suggestion it was in the first place to undertake this fieldwork in Jordan.

The team consisted of the following members: Dr. Geoffrey King, formerly of King Saud University, al-Riyāḍ, Director; Mrs. J.L. King, Field Supervisor and researcher; Dr. C.J. Lenzen, Yarmouk University, ceramics expert; Ms. A. Newhall Whittier, Harvard University, ceramics expert; Dr. James Khalid Deemer, Harvard University, Field Supervisor and researcher; Dr. G.O. Rollefson acted as lithics expert to the survey. Mr. J.E. Dayton reported on samples of metal slag and Mrs. C. Tubb, Institute of Archaeology, University of London, cleaned metal objects found by the Survey. In the field we were kindly accompanied as in previous seasons by Mr. Mufîlîf al-Gharayba, as Department of Antiquities Representative. The team-members in the field in the Southern Ghôr consisted of the Director, Mrs. J.L. King and Mr. al-Gharayba. The other members of the team carried out ceramic analysis and research in ‘Amman at ACOR. The season in the field lasted from 27 July, 1982 until 14 September, 1982.

G.R.D. King
C.J. Lenzen
A. Newhall
J.L. King
J.D. Deemer
PRELIMINARY POTTERY REPORT
THIRD SEASON (1982)
C.J. Lenzen and A. Newhall Whittier

1. El-Haditha

**Unglazed**

| UD: | 35 (30 bs) |
| EB: | 5 (bs) |
| I: | 2 (bs) |
| R/Nab: | 1 (bs) |
| R: | 1 (bs) |
| R/Byz: | 3 (bs) |
| Byz: | 62 (61 bs) |
| E-Byz: | 4 (bs) |
| L-Byz/Um: | 1 (bs) |
| Fat: | 1 (bs) |
| Mam: | 27 (24 bs) |
| Mam-Ott: | 28 (24 bs) |
| Ott: | 209 (174 bs) |
| Ott/Mod: | 97 (bs) |
| Mod: | 11 (10 bs) |

Total: 487
Body sherds: 90% (438)

**Gazed**

| Green and brown: | 5 (4 bs) |
| Yellow and green splash: | 2 (1 bs) |
| Ocche: | 5 (2 bs) |
| Brown: | 1 (bs) |
| Brown with yellow stripes: | 1 |
| Brown with green stripes: | 1 (bs) |
| Black under blue: | 1 |

Total: 20
Body sherds: 55% (11)

2. Qal'at el-Haditha

**Unglazed**

| UD: | 40 (36 bs) |
| Ch/EB: | 1 (bs) |
| EB: | 1 (bs) |
| I: | 2 (bs) |
| I²: | 2 (bs) |
| R/Nab: | 1 |
| R: | 1 |
| R/Byz: | 4 (bs) |
| Byz: | 72 (1 bs) |
| EByz: | 1 (bs) |
| LByz: | 1 (bs) |
| Ay/Mam: | 1 |
| Mam: | 104 (92 bs) |
| Mam/Ott: | 31 (24 bs) |
| Ott: | 167 (158 bs) |
| Ott/Mod: | 21 (18 bs) |

**Gazed**

| Green splotch: | 1 |
| Green: | 6 (2 bs) |
| Green with sgraf: | 1 |
| Light green: | 5 (2 bs) |
| Green and brown: | 1 (bs) |
| Yellow and green splash: | 2 |
| Yellow and brown splash: | 1 |
| Yellow: | 6 (2 bs) |
| Ocche: | 4 (1 bs) |
| Brown: | 2 (1 bs) |
| Brown with sgraf: | 1 |
| Brown with green stripes: | 1 |
| Brown with yellow stripes: | 1 |
| Turquoise: | 1 |
| White ware: | 6 (2 bs) |

Total: 476
Body Sherds: 77% (366)

3. El-Qasr

**Unglazed**

| UD: | 13 (bs) |
| I: | 6 (bs) |
| R: | 28 (bs) |
| Ott: | 2 (bs) |

Total: 49
Body sherds: 100%

4. Mutrabā East (Mut 3)

| UD: | 8 (3 bs) |
| Nab: | 4 (2 bs) |
| R/Nab: | 19 (3 bs) |
| R: | 17 (2 bs) |
| ER: | 1 (bs) |
| LR/EByz: | 1 |
| Byz: | 2 (bs) |
| EByz: | 2 (1 bs) |
| LByz: | 2 (bs) |
| Post-Um: | 1 (bs) |
| Fat: | 2 (bs) |

Total: 59
Body sherds: 32% (19)

4B. Mutrabā East (Mut 2)

| UD: | 12 (10 bs) |
R/Nab: 6
R: 19 (6 bs)
LR/EByz: 50 (46 bs)
Byz: 148 (137 bs)
LByz: 63 (59 bs)
Post-Um: 6 (bs)
Ott: 1 (bs)
Ott/Mod: 2 (bs)
Mod: 1 (bs)

Total: 308
Body sherds: 87% (268)

5. Mutrabā West (Mut I)

Unglazed
UD: 88 (85 bs)
I²: 1 (bs)
Nab: 47 (20 bs)
R/Nab: 29 (19 bs)
ER: 1 (bs)
R: 126 (35 bs)
LR/EByz: 135 (134 bs)
Byz: 764 (751 bs)
LByz: 4 (bs)
LByz/Um: 1 (bs)
Post-Um: 11 (bs)
Fat: 8 (5 bs)
Mod: 11 (bs)

Total: 1226
Body Sherds: 88% (1078)

6. Khirbet Qaṣr el-Bilayda

Unglazed
UD: 92 (85 bs)
EB: 9 (bs)
I²?: 1 (bs)
Nab: 7
R/Nab: 56 (33 bs)
ER: 101 (13 bs)
R: 164 (158 bs)
LR: 1 (bs)
R/Byz: 450 (444 bs)
Byz: 254 (bs)
EByz: 143 (116 bs)
LByz: 6 (bs)
Fat?: 1
Mam: 1 (bs)
Mam/Ott: 6 (bs)
Ott: 1 (bs)
Ott/Mod: 1 (bs)
Mod: 1

(NB: Sherds were all small and worn)
Total: 1295
Body sherds: 87% (1129)

7. Ṭawāḥīn es-Sukkar II:

Unglazed
UD: 49 (38 bs)
EB: 6 (bs)
I: 6 (4 bs)
Byz: 4 (bs)
Fat: 1 (bs)
Ay/Mam: 4 (bs)
Mam: 32 (22 bs)
Mam/Ott: 33 (22 bs)
Ott: 316 (149 bs)
Ott/Mod: 12 (bs)

Total: 463
Body sherds: 57% (262)

Glazed
Green: 74 (60 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Moulded green: 1 (bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Green with sgraff: 3 (2 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Green and yellow splash: 4 (3 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Light green: 3 (2 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Imitation celadon: 1 (bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Yellow: 34 (27 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Moulded yellow: 1 (bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Brown freckled yellow: 1 (bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Brown: 3 (2 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Brown with sgraff: 15 (10 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Brown with yellow stripes: 4 (2 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Brown with green stripes: 3 (2 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Green and blue: 2
Green and red: 1
White ware: 29 (27 bs)

Total: 179
Body sherds: 79% (141)

8B. Western site, near Ṭawāḥīn es-Sukkar II (el-Mazra‘a)

Unglazed
UD: 109 (93 bs)
EB: 1 (bs)
Nab: 3 (bs)
R/Nab: 2 (1 bs)
ER: 5
R: 26 (7 bs)
R/Byz: 35 (34 bs)
Byz: 109 (102 bs)
EByz: 5 (3 bs)
LByz: 1
Ay/Mam: 2

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Mod: 7 (5 bs)
Total: 305
Body sherds: 82% (249)
Most sherds are very small

Glazed
Green splotch: 10 (6 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Green, purple splotch: 3 (1 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Green, purple, yellow splotch: 2 (1 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Green: 8 (3 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Green with graff: 1 (bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Light green: 1 11th-15th C. AD
Green, brown, yellow splash: 2 (1 bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Green and yellow splash: 1 11th-15th C. AD
Brown and green stripes: 1 11th-15th C. AD
Blue and white: 1 11th-15th C. AD
Turquoise: 1 (bs) 11th-15th C. AD
Total: 31
Body sherds: 45% (14)

9. Deir el-Kaṭṭār el-Byzanṭi

Unglazed
UD: 35 (34 bs)
Byz: 205 (199 bs)
EByz: 1
LByz: 7 (bs)
LByz/Um: 6 (bs)
Fat: 1 (bs)
Ott: 8 (bs)
Total: 263
Body sherds: 97% (255)

10. Lisān Peninsula: causeway, qanah or dyke

Unglazed
Byz: 12 (bs)
Total: 12
Body sherds: 100%

11. Khirbet Iʿsāl

Locus 1 (West)
Unglazed
UD: 2 (bs)
Byz: 34 (32 bs)
Mam: 8 (6 bs)
Ott: 2 (1 bs)
Total: 46
Body sherds: 89% (41)

Locus 2 (East)
Unglazed
UD: 32 (bs)

I¹: 1 (bs)
Byz: 18 (bs)
Um: 2 (bs)
Fat: 1 (bs)
Mam: 32 (26 bs)
Ott: 2 (bs)
Ott/Mod: 17 (bs)
Mod: 13 (bs)
Total: 118
Body sherds: 94.9% (112)

12A. ʿIwāṭān es-Suḵkār I and Qaṣr et-Ṭūba (el-Mashnaqa), eṣ-Ṣāfī

Unglazed
UD: 1
R/Byz: 1
Fat: 1 (bs)
Ay/Mam: 1
Mam: 18 (4 bs)
Ott: 5 (2 bs)
Total: 27
Body sherds: 26% (7)

Glazed
Green, purple splotch: 1 (bs) 11th-13th C. AD
Green, yellow, brown splash with graff: 1 (bs) 12th-13th C. AD
Brown and green splash: 1 (bs) 12th-13th C. AD
Brown freckled: 1 (bs) 12th-13th C. AD
White ware: 2 (2 bs) 12th-13th C. AD
Total: 6
Body sherds: 100% (6)

12B. El-Mashnaqa Locus 1

Unglazed
UD: 7 (bs)
R/Byz: 2 (bs)
Byz: 24 (bs)
Post-Um: 32 (bs)
Mam: 101 (bs)
Total: 166
Body sherds: 100%

12C. El-Mashnaqa Locus 2

Unglazed
UD: 6 (bs)
R/Byz: 12 (bs)
Mam: 42 (bs)
Sugar pots prevalent
Total: 60  
Body sherds: 100%  

12D. Tawāḥin es-Sukkar I, eṣ-Ṣāfī  

**Unglazed**  
UD: 42 (bs)  
EB: 8 (bs)  
I: 7 (bs)  
Byz: 1 (bs)  

Total: 58  
Body sherds: 100%  

**Glazed**  
Green: 21 (13 bs)  
Light green: 5 (3 bs)  
Light green and dark green: 2 (bs)  
Green with sgraff: 1 (bs)  
Green and brown splash: 1 (bs)  
Green and brown splash with sgraff: 1  
Green, yellow and brown splash: 2  
Yellow: 12 (8 bs)  
Yellow, and brown splash with sgraff: 1 (bs)  
Brown: 6 (3 bs)  
Light and dark brown with sgraff: 1 (bs)  
Brown with yellow stripes: 2 (1 bs)  
White ware: 25 (24 bs)  

Total: 487  
Body sherds: 86% (420)  


Total: 80  
Body sherds: 73% (58)  

14. Maqbara, eṣ-Ṣāfī  

**Unglazed**  
UD: 89 (47 bs)  
EB: 1 (bs)  
I: 1 (bs)  
R: 2 (1 bs)  
LR: 1  
R/Byz: 2 (1 bs)  
Byz: 21 (13 bs)  
EByz: 20 (bs)  
Post-Um: 1  
Fat: 23  
Ay/Mam: 1 (bs)  
Mam: 36 (24 bs)  
Mam/Ott: 197 (162 bs)  
Ott: 80 (46 bs)  
Ott/Mod: 4 (3 bs)  
Mod: 27 (26 bs)  
Sugar pots present  

Total: 506  
Body sherds: 65% (327)  

**Glazed**  
Green: 51 (41 bs)  
Green with sgraff: 2 (2 bs)  
Green and yellow splash: 7 (6 bs)  
Green and yellow splash with sgraff: 4 (4 bs)  
Green, yellow and brown with


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456
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Body sherds: 91% (161)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EB:</strong></td>
<td>1 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R/Byz:</strong></td>
<td>4 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Byz:</strong></td>
<td>36 (35 bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LByz/Um:</strong></td>
<td>2 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mam:</strong></td>
<td>46 (36 bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mam/Ott:</strong></td>
<td>17 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ott:</strong></td>
<td>5 (2 bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mod:</strong></td>
<td>21 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td>177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Glazed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Body sherds: 40% (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green:</strong></td>
<td>4 (1 bs)</td>
<td>11th-15th C. A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green, purple,</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow splash:**</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11th-15th C. A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moulded green:</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11th-15th C. A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow:</strong></td>
<td>2 (bs)</td>
<td>11th-15th C. A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turquoise:</strong></td>
<td>1 (bs)</td>
<td>11th-15th C. A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grey:</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11th-15th C. A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**18A. Khirbet el-Fayfā: Locus 1, N.W. end of tell**

**Unglazed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Body sherds: 98% (165)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UD:</strong></td>
<td>21 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EB:</strong></td>
<td>5 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R/Nab:</strong></td>
<td>3 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R/Byz:</strong></td>
<td>22 (20 bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Byz:</strong></td>
<td>17 (16 bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mam:</strong></td>
<td>30 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mam/Ott:</strong></td>
<td>68 (67 bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mod:</strong></td>
<td>3 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td>169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**18B. Khirbet el-Fayfā: Locus 2, S.W. of Locus 1**

**Unglazed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Body sherds: 98% (53)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UD:</strong></td>
<td>6 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EB:</strong></td>
<td>9 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Byz:</strong></td>
<td>8 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mam:</strong></td>
<td>8 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mam/Ott:</strong></td>
<td>23 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sherds:</strong></td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Body sherds:</strong></td>
<td>98% (53)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**18C. Khirbet el-Fayfā: Locus 3, S.E. end of tell**

**Unglazed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Body sherds: 96% (220)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UD:</strong></td>
<td>5 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EB:</strong></td>
<td>7 (bs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. Site West of Tell Khirbet el-Fayfā’

**Unglazed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UD:</th>
<th>66 (bs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EB:</td>
<td>11 (bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I:</td>
<td>8 (7 bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R/Nab:</td>
<td>1 (bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R:</td>
<td>1 (bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R/Byz:</td>
<td>7 (5 bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byz:</td>
<td>21 (20 bs)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 115
Body sherds: 97% (111)

21. Qasr Umruq

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UD:</th>
<th>166 (165 bs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EB?:</td>
<td>1 (bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I?:</td>
<td>23 (bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R:</td>
<td>4 (bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R/Byz:</td>
<td>19 (16 bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byz:</td>
<td>62 (61 bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Um:</td>
<td>94 (bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ott:</td>
<td>41 (bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ott/Mod:</td>
<td>37 (bs)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 447
Body sherds: 99% (442)

22. Khanazîra

**Locus 1: Lower platform, summit N. and N. W. side**

**Unglazed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UD:</th>
<th>17 (bs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EB:</td>
<td>1 (bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I?:</td>
<td>31 (bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R/Byz:</td>
<td>1 (bs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byz:</td>
<td>12 (bs)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 62
Body sherds: 100%

**Locus 1a: near disturbed grave, summit of tell (west side)**

**Unglazed**

| UD:       | 2 (bs) |

Locus 2: Graves on west side of tell

**Unglazed**

| UD:       | 1 (bs) |
| I:        | 20 (bs)|
| Byz:      | 5 (bs) |

Total: 26
Body sherds: 100%

Locus 3: West grave group, north section of plain

**Unglazed**

| UD:       | 7 (bs) |
| EB:       | 1 (bs) |
| Nab:      | 2 (bs) |
| R/Nab:    | 5 (4 bs)|
| R:        | 6 (bs) |
| ER:       | 1 (bs) |
| Byz:      | 54 (bs)|
| EByz:     | 4 (bs) |
| Post-Um:  | 1 (bs) |

Total: 81
Body sherds: 99% (80)

Locus 3A: West grave group, south section of plain

**Unglazed**

| UD:       | 26 (bs) |
| EB:       | 1 (bs)  |
| LB?:      | 7 (bs)  |
| I?:       | 2 (bs)  |
| R:        | 1       |
| Nab:      | 2 (bs)  |
| Byz:      | 14 (13 bs) |

Total: 53
Body sherds: 96% (51)

Locus 3: Graveyard west of tell

**Unglazed**

| UD:       | 6 (4 bs) |
| I²:       | 2 (bs)   |
| R/Nab:    | 1 (bs)   |
| ER:       | 1 (bs)   |
| R/Byz:    | 8 (6 bs) |
| Byz:      | 108 (bs) |

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Locus 3: Graveyard west of tell: northern area

Unglazed

UD: 5 (bs)
LB?: 1 (bs)
I?: 3 (bs)
R/Nab: 1 (bs)
R/Byz: 8 (6 bs)
EByz: 3 (bs)
Byz: 63 (bs)
Ott/Mod: 1 (bs)

Total: 85
Body sherds: 98% (83)

OTHER MATERIAL CULTURAL REMAINS: THIRD SEASON (1982)

1. El-Ḥaditha

2. Qala‘at el-Ḥaditha
Glass, omphalos type base fragment. May be Umayyad or Late Byzantine.
Bronze coin of Roman Empire, ca. 380-390 A.D.: emperor and mint illegible. VICTORIA AUG reverse 24.

4. Mutrābā West
Glass rim fragment. Green UD?

5. Mutrābā East
1 folded glass rim fragment, similar to one from Deir el-Ḵatṭar el-Byzanṭi.
3 body sherds (UD).
1 flared rim-green. Late?
2 metal fragments.

7. Ṭawāḥīn es-Sukkar II
Glass collection, all of which appears to be Ayyubid/Mamluk. Range of colours: green, blue, lavender, black with white stripes.
1 base fragment, apparently moulded: green, poorly made.
Metal fragment.
Copper coin. Traces of Arabic inscription.

8B. Western site, near Ṭawāḥīn es-Sukkar II (el-Mazra‘a)
Glass collection; range of colours. Very worn. Probably all very late.

10. Deir el-Kaṭṭar el-Byzanṭi
Glass collection:
2 glass tesseræ
7 body sherds — red.
1 green handle with folded rim. LByz?
3 folded rim fragments. LByz?
1 rim, probably Byz/Islamic.
1 thick rim of vase. Byz.

11. Khirbet I‘sāl
Locus I (West)
Coin. Illegible (bronze)

Locus 2 (East)
2 glass body sherds. UD.
1 base fragment. UD.

12E. Ṭawāḥīn es-Sukkar I: north-west end, eṣ-Ṣāfī
3 glass body sherds; thick glass.
1 base fragment. Flat. Late.

1 glass rim. Late Islamic.
1 folded back flat base. Late.
Glass collection. All apparently late. One rim similar to certain Umayyad vessels.

17. El-Fayfā el-Gbarbiyya (Qasr)
1 cobalt blue “yam” glass handle fragment. Modern.
1 green bead: glass.
1 folded glass rim: probably late.

22. Khanazīra
Locus 3: West grave group, north section of plain
2 glass body sherds. UD.
1 glass base fragment. Semi-omphalos. Perhaps Byzantine.
1 Rolled rim. Byzantine.

24. I am indebted to Mr. J. Cribb, Curator of Far Eastern and South Asian Coins at the British Museum for examining the coins from the Survey.