

# WEST IRBID SURVEY (WIS) 2005, PRELIMINARY REPORT

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With Contribution by Maher Tarboush*

## Introduction

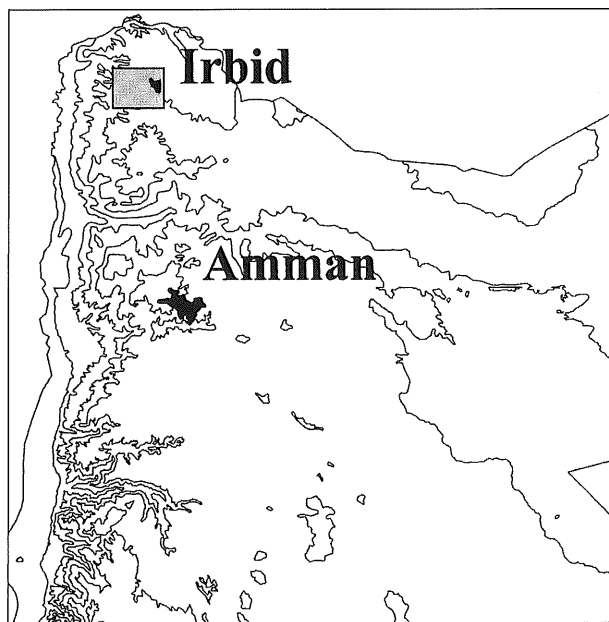
The survey was carried out between September 4 and 29, 2005 in an area located west of Irbid in north-western Jordan. It was commissioned by Yarmouk University, the French Institute of Oriental Research (IFPO) and the Department of Antiquities of Jordan. The surveyed area consists of numerous villages that belong to the municipality of West Irbid (Dawqara, Jijjīn, Sūm, Kufr Raḥtā, Zaḥar, Jamḥa, Kufr Yūbā, Bayt Yāfā, Hām and Nāṭfa), and two villages belonging to the municipality of al-Wuṣṭiyya (Kufr ‘Ān and Dayr as-Si‘na). This area extends between Wādī al-‘Arab in the north and the old pipeline in the south, Wādī al-Ghafar in the east and the villages of Kufr ‘Ān and Dayr as-Si‘na in the west. In total the area is 71 sq km (Fig. 1).

The team members were Dr. Lamia El-Khouri, Dr. Tara Steimer-Herbet, Mr. Maher Tarboush (archaeologist), Mr. Wael Abu ‘Azizeh (archaeologist), Mr. Ali Omari (draftsperson), and Mrs. Alia Khasawneh representing the Department of Antiquities of Jordan<sup>1</sup>.

The survey had three main objectives. The first was to register the main and secondary archaeological sites, among them the “Dolmen” monuments, and to understand the relation between them and the nearby Chalcolithic and Bronze Age settlements. The second was to gain some insight into the rural nature of the Classical period settlements and on their social and economic context; as well as their relation to the nearby Decapolis. The third was to describe, photograph and collect artifacts, and prepare

an accurate geographical map using GIS (Geographical Information System), to show the distribution of archaeological sites during each period of occupation.

Parts of this area have been surveyed previously by scholars. Important surveys were made by N. Glueck in 1942 (1951) and S. Mitmann, in the years between 1963-1966 (1970). They did not extend to anything more than an examination of the major sites and some areas were excluded. The surroundings of the village of Sūm were surveyed more recently in 1983 (Hanbury-Tenison 1984) during the archaeological survey of the Wādī al-‘Arab. Some parts of the region have been visited by J. Burckhardt



1. A general map of the region of survey, located west of Irbid.

1. We would like to thank Dr. Nizar al-Turshan and Mr. Nabil al-Qadi (Department of Archaeology, Yarmouk University) for their kind efforts in reading and dating the pottery. Many thanks to Mr. Wajih Karasneh, head

of the office of Antiquities of Irbid, for his valuable comments and support, and providing for data about previous unpublished archaeological work in the region of the survey.

and G. Schumacher at the end of the 19th century (Burckhardt 1822; Schumacher 1890). A few sites were also examined by C. Lenzen and A. McQuitty during a survey made in 1984 to the region of Irbid and Bayt Rās (Lenzen and McQuitty 1988).

### Geographical Context of the Region

The surveyed region is located on the north-western part of the highlands of the Trans-Jordan plateau. It ranges from a 300m elevation in the east to 700m in the most western part of the surveyed region, 5km south of Irbid. The plateau is very heavily dissected by the succession of wadis which drain steeply down to the Jordan Valley. These valleys, deeply incised, have cut across the geological soil of the limestone plateau. They are all oriented following the slope with a south-east/north-west direction and have been used in this work to define the general presentation of the sites as these valleys constitute the major characteristic of the local topography.

Being part of the Mediterranean climatic eco-zone, this region lies within the xeric moisture regime and receives about 480mm of annual rainfall, so that it constitutes one of the most fertile soils of Jordan. Apart from cereal production, tree crops such as olives and also irrigated agriculture for vegetables and fruits is important in most of the valleys, where springs assure a secure water supply (Ministry of Agri-

culture 1993, National Soil Map and Land Use Project: The Soils of Jordan).

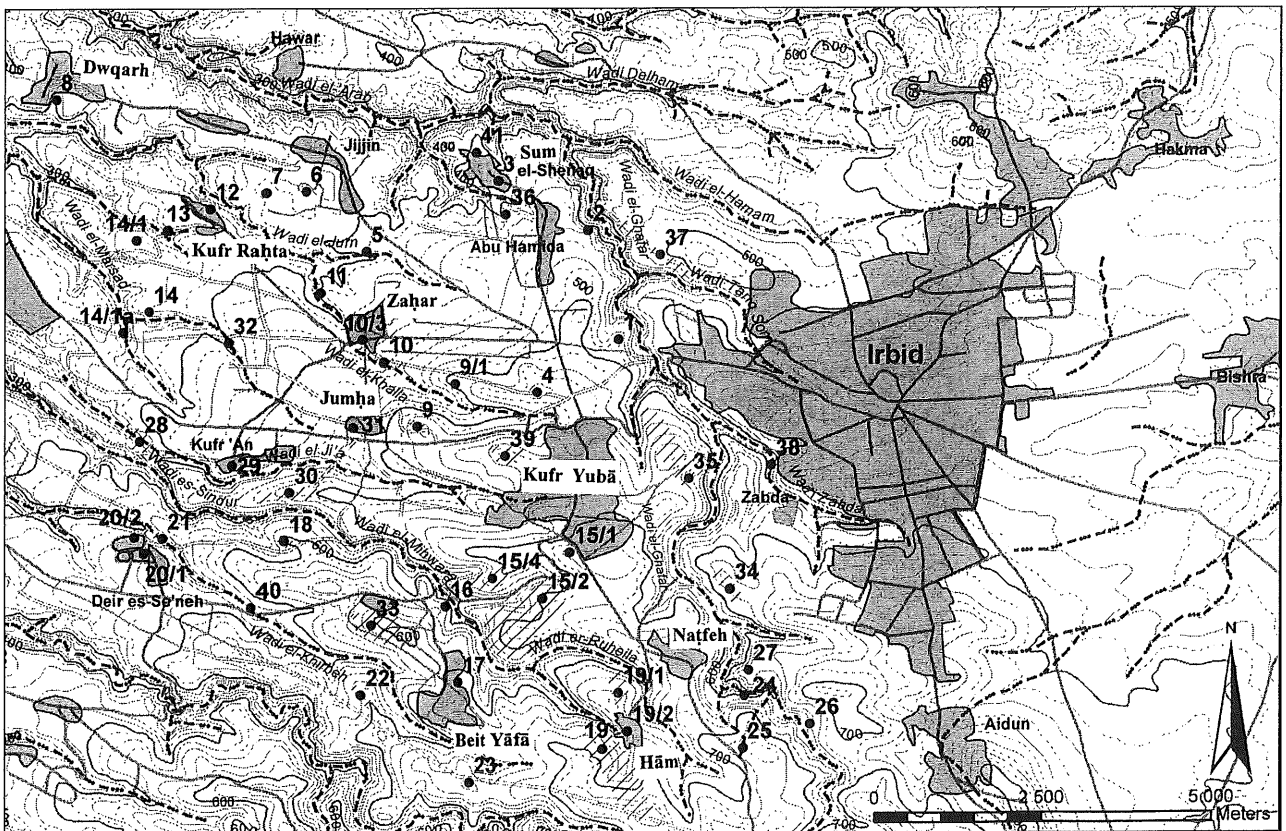
### Description of Sites (Fig. 2)

#### 1- Wādī al-Ghafar including Wādī Nāṭfa and Wādī Tariq Sūm Settlements

*Site 1 (Bīr Ṣādiq / al-Waqf):* Located on the western slope of the Wādī al-Ghafar. This site was mentioned by Schumacher (1890:136). The area with its flat agricultural fields has been settled during many periods. Collected pottery sherds date to the Chalcolithic, Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, Late Roman, Byzantine, and Ayyubid/ Mamluk periods. The majority of pottery sherds derive from the Byzantine periods. A few structures built with small and medium sized stones and reused in modern times, were recorded. Two shelters for shepherds, a cave, an ancient wine or olive press carved in the bedrock, quarries, and cup-holes were also discovered. A large well, with a rounded open stone covering its entrance, has been reused during present times. Two groups of dolmens were found at the top of the slope; here traces of six dolmens were recognized, and flint tools were collected.

*Site 2 (Kasāyir):* Located about 2km north of site 1, on the western side of Wādī al-Ghafar, less than 1km south east of Sūm. A small site with no traces of structures, but some pottery sherds

Site no.	Name of site	Period of occupation
1	Bīr Ṣādiq / <i>al-Waqf</i>	Chal, MB, LB, LR, Byz, E-Byz, Ayy, Mam
2	Kasāyir	Hell, LR, E-Byz, Byz
3	Sūm	Byz
41	Abū ad-Dardā'	R, LR, L-Byz, Umm, E-Umm, Ayy/Mam
24	Wādī Nāṭfa	LB, LR, Byz, L-Byz, Umm, Ayy/Mam
25	Rujum al-Ghurābiyyāt	Chal, EB, MB, LB, Iron I, LR, L-Byz, Umm
26	al-Ghurābiyyāt al-Muqawwara	LB, R, LR, L-Byz, Umm, Ayy/Mam
27	Wādī Nāṭfa, N	MB, LB, Byz
34	Wādī al-Ghafar, S-W Zabda	LR, L-Byz, Ayy/Mam
35	Abū az-Zayt	ER, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz, Umm, E-Umm
36	Umm al-Buwāb	ER, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz, E-Umm
37	'Abān	ER, LR, E-Byz
38	Qaṣr al-Ghūl	R, LR, L-Byz



2. Map of the "West Irbid Survey" sites.

dated to the Hellenistic (very few), Late Roman, and Early Byzantine periods. Amongst the collected objects were also a basalt weight and a part of a grinding stone. This site was mentioned previously in the Wādī al-‘Arab survey (Hanbury *et al.* 1984, sites 75 (2259-2211)).

*Site 3 (Sūm):* (JADIS 2222041) Mentioned previously by Schumacher (1890: 142), Mittmann (1970, site no. 70) and in the survey of Wādī al-‘Arab (Hanbury *et al.* 1984, site no 78 (2250-2219)). Traces of a structure, foundations of a wall and a decorated piece of limestone, perhaps part of a door lintel, and an underground cave burial were found in the centre of the village. It seems that the modern houses were built over the ancient structures. Collected pottery is attributed to the Byzantine period.

*Site 41 (Abū ad-Dardā’):* (Muqa'am Abu Derda JADIS 2222015) Mentioned in previous surveys (Mittmann 1970, site no. 70; Hanbury 1984, site no. 79 (2248-2219) Located on the northern side of the village Sūm on a small hill, on which is located the shrine of Abū ad-Dardā’. An an-

cient and recent cemetery mixed with traces of ancient structures. Fragments of rounded column bases and capitals decorated with acanthus leaves were discovered. The site was settled in different periods according to collected pottery sherds dated to the Late Roman, Late Byzantine, Early Umayyad, and Ayyubid/Mamluk periods.

A few meters west of Abū ad-Dardā’ is a Roman chamber tomb also mentioned by Mittmann (1970: 173-174), on which a bilingual inscription was found and dated to the Roman Period. The interior walls of the tomb are decorated with fresco and are still in a good condition (Wagner-Lux 1986: 289).

*Site 24 (Wādī Natfa):* Located about 1km south-east of Natfa. This site was visited by Burckhardt (1822: 288). Along the wadi there are many natural caves and water tunnels. Water still seeps inside two tunnels. The slopes of the wadi contain rocky places with regular cuts. They might have been entrances for cave tombs or quarries. Some pottery sherds have been collected in one of the caves next to the water tunnel and dated to Late Byzantine, Early Umayyad and Ayyubid/

Mamluk periods. Flint tools and pottery sherds were also collected from a cave and dated to the Late Bronze, Late Roman and Umayyad periods. Along the wadi, were Byzantine and Ayyubid/Mamluk pottery sherds were collected.

*Site 25 (Rujum al-Ghurābiyyāt):* Along the same wadi, to the south, on top of the mountain, south west of Naṭfa, two square — and one rounded-structures built of undressed stones were found, the foundations of which are still noticeable but the upper courses are newly reconstructed. Two hundred meters north of these structures there were two huge structures with fenced walls and perhaps fortifications. Some walls are about 3 meters high. The entire structure was built of undressed stones of different sizes. A large amount of pottery sherds were collected, dated mainly to the Chalcolithic, Early Bronze, Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, Iron I, a few sherds have been dated to the Late Roman, Byzantine, Late Byzantine and Umayyad periods.

*Site 26 (al-Ghurābiyyāt or al-Muqawwara):* A Roman/Byzantine settlement located along Wādī Naṭfa, about 2km south-west Naṭfa. A Byzantine church with a mosaic floor was recorded here. The mosaic floor was completely destroyed by looters. The settlement is close to the church, only some rows of small walls and terraces are still to be seen. On the other side of the wadi, there are a large number of well-cut tombs, we were able to recognize 19 of them. These tombs vary in both shape and size, some are large burials, while others are perhaps individual ones. Nothing can be identified from the outside, as they are full of fill and collapse. The largest tomb was n° 5 (7 L × 6.5 w × 4 h meters) (**Fig. 3**), it contained 14 *loculi* hewn into the walls and dug into the floor. *Arcosolia* are visible in the central part of the front wall. The stone doorway of the tomb has been destroyed and some parts were found inside. However, the lintel is in place and was decorated with floral leaves and vines (**Fig. 4**). Some *loculi* are two-storied. This tomb had room for at least 32 corpses.

The site is a Roman/Byzantine village, it seems that the cliffs around the settlement are full of burial tombs. Pottery sherds were collected from the area around the church and date



3. Roman/Byzantine tomb, site 26, al-Ghurābiyyāt, al-Muqawwara (Wādī Naṭfa).



4. Lime-stone door of a Roman/Byzantine tomb, site 26, al-Ghurābiyyāt, al-Muqawwara.

to the Bronze, Late Bronze, Roman, Late Roman, Byzantine, Late Byzantine, Umayyad, and Ayyubid/Mamluk periods, but mainly Late Byzantine and Umayyad. Locals said that, in this area, they had collected beads, gold earrings, stone door-lintels decorated with animal heads, pottery objects and glass vessels.

*Site 27 (Wādī Naṭfa, N):* Located at the northern end of Wādī Naṭfa, a wine press, a cave, a well

and some cup-marks were found. Pottery sherds were collected in a small area filled with a special type of grey soil. The scarce pottery sherds date to the Bronze and Byzantine periods. A few flint tools were also found.

*Site 34 (Wādī Al-Ghafar, S-W Zabda):* Located on the east side of Wādī al-Ghafar, south-west of Zabda. A large area of agricultural fields. Collected pottery dates to the Roman, Late Roman, Byzantine, Late Byzantine, and Ayyubid/Mamluk periods. Most of the pottery is Late Byzantine. The remains of what were probably six tombs (circular heaps of stones surrounded by a circle) were documented, yet the type of these structures could not be ascertained. A complete dolmen and well-preserved rectangular and oval structures were found. They were most probably part of a cemetery.

*Site 35 (Abū az-Zayt):* (Ghafar JADIS 2221011) Located on the west side of Wādī al-Ghafar. Mentioned previously by Glueck (1951, site no. 83). This is a large area of agricultural fields overlooking Wādī al-Ghafar. Two destroyed dolmens and ten oval or circular structures were found. They were built of undressed large-sized stones. Three platforms and six walls were registered as well. Few pottery sherds were scattered over a large area, which date to the Early Roman, Late Roman, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine, and Early Umayyad periods. The site extends to the north where there seems to be a field of dolmens that extends to the site no. 1. Two dolmens were excavated previously by the Department of Antiquities of Jordan in 1990<sup>2</sup>.

*Site 36 (Umm al-Buwāb):* Located south-east of Sūm. An ancient house hewn in the rock and re-used recently, two caves, quarries (**Fig. 5**), and one press (**Fig. 6**) were discovered. Collected pottery dates to the Early Roman, Late Roman, Byzantine, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine and Early Umayyad periods.

*Site 37 ('Abān):* (JADIS 2222057) Located north of al-Bariḥa, on Wādī Ṭarīq Sūm. The wadi is deeper in the junction where it connects Wādī al-Ghafar. The site has been mentioned by



5. Quarries at site 36, Umm al-Buwāb, S-E Sūm.



6. Press at site 36, Umm al-Buwāb, S-E Sūm.

Schumacher (1890: 177). A rectangular structure overlooking the wadi, built of undressed large-sized stones, three courses can still be seen in some places. Beside this structure there is a cave used perhaps for storage, associated with a press; a test pit is seen on the top. On the edge of Wādī al-Ghafar and inside a farm there is a big cistern cut into the rock, with a large rounded entrance. Collected pottery dates to the Early Roman, Late Roman, and Early Byzantine periods. The area is now cultivated, and planted with olive trees.

*Site 38 (Qaṣr al-Ghūl):* Located on the eastern side of Wādī Zabda. A square tower-like structure built of undressed large stones. Seven courses are still standing to a height of more than 2m, but the upper part is destroyed. The structure has been previously mentioned by Schumacher (1890: 74,179) and Glueck (1951, site 84) and dated to the Iron II period.

2. Unpublished report in the Department of Antiquities by

Wajih Karasneh and Hekmat Taani.

On the other side of the main road leading to ash-Shūna, and not far from Qaṣr al-Ghūl, in the region called al-Ki'bir, there were a number of tombs: two single rectangular graves cut in the rock, in different directions. Few pottery sherds were found next to them, dating to the Late Roman and Late Byzantine periods.

2- *Wādī al-Jurn and Wādī al-Khalla, and wadi al-Marṣad*

*Site 4 (Tall al-Ushay'ir):* (Ashiar JADIS 2221012) The site was previously mentioned by Schumacher (1890: 180) and previous surveys (Glueck 1951, site no. 80; Lenzen and McQuitty 1988: site 009: 270). Parts of the tall have been excavated by the

Department of Antiquities (unpublished report). The site is located on a round-shape hill, 90m in diameter. Collected pottery dates to the Late Bronze, Iron I, Iron II and Byzantine periods.

*Site 4/1 (Taṣārīf):* Located 900m west of Tall al-Ushay'ir. A dolmen field with huge slabs (megoliths) scattered around. Most of the dolmens' slabs were moved aside for agricultural purposes. Two shaft tombs cut into the bedrock with stone-built entrances and a structure consisting of few rows of undressed stones have also been uncovered. No pottery sherds were found.

*Site 5 (al-Wu'ayra or Bayyārat ash-Shumar)*

Site no.	Name of site	Period of occupation
4	Tall al-Ushay'ir	LB, Iron, Iron I, Iron II, Byz
4.1	Taṣārīf	Dolmens <sup>3</sup> , end of Chalcolithic-MB
5	al-Wu'ayra / Bayyārat ash-Shumar	R, LR, Byz, E-Byz, Umm
6	Jijjīn	LB, Iron, Iron I, Iron II, Hell, L-Byz, Ayy, Mam
7	N-W Jijjīn	Iron, Byz, L-Byz, Umm, E-Umm
8	Dawqara	Byz, Umm, Ayy, Mam
9	Khirbat 'Awwār	ER, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz, E-Umm, L-Umm
9.1	N-W Khirbat 'Awwār	Dolmens
10	Wādī al-Khalla, S-E Zaḥar	ER, LR, L-Byz, E-Umm, Ayy/Mam
10.3	Zaḥar	LR, Byz, Umm, Abb, Ayy, Mam
11	Wādī al-Khalla, N-W Zaḥar	Byz
12	Kufr Raḥtā	B, MB, LB, Iron, R, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz, Umm, Abb, Ayy/Mam
13	Jamūlta, Zuhriyya	EB, MB, LB, Iron, R, LR, Byz, Umm, Ayy/Mam
31	Jumḥa	MB, LB, Iron, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz, Umm, Abb, Ayy/Mam, Otto

Wādī al-Marṣad

Site no.	Name of site	Period of occupation
14	Wādī al-Marṣad-East	
14.1	al-Kanīsa	LB, Iron, ER, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz, E-Umm, L-Umm, Abb, Ayy/ Mam, Otto
14.1a	Umm al-Buṭum	ER, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz, E-Umm, L-Umm, Abb
32	Umm Ḥnnā	Iron I, Iron II, ER, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz, Umm, E-Umm, Ayy/ Mam, Otto

3. No pottery sherds were found but dolmens in the Levant appears at the end of the Chalcolithic period and

during Early Bronze I (3500-3200 BC) then disappear at the beginning of the Middle Bronze age.

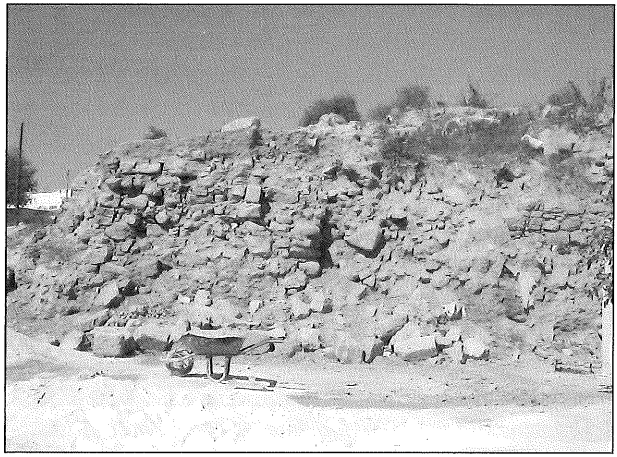


Located on both sides of a small wadi, a branch of Wādī Jurn, about 1km north of the village of Zaḥar. The region was mostly rocky; a number of stone quarries, post holes, and some deep pits (either square or circular in shape, some more than 1m deep) were encountered. There was a double-room cave with a shaped entrance inside, used most probably for domestic purposes, and traces of stone walls. A number of pottery sherds were collected, which date to the Late Roman, Early Byzantine and Umayyad (mainly Byzantine) periods. A round-shaped limestone cylinder (broken), used most probably as a roller for compacting floors in ancient times and a wine or olive press were uncovered. Agricultural lands were in the hinterlands beside the wadi.

*Site 6 (Jijjin/ ad-Dibba):* (JADIS 2222053) Located inside the village of Jijjin (**Fig. 7**). A huge site mentioned by Schumacher (1890: 136) and in Mittmann's survey (1970, site no.71). Many stone walls and pottery sherds were apparent, and the latter were attributed to the Late Bronze, Iron I, Iron II, Hellenistic, Late Byzantine and Ayyubid/ Mamluk (mainly Bronze and Iron) periods. The site has a strategic location, as it overlooks Tall al-Ushay'ir, Capitolias and other surrounded settlements. Foundations of ancient structures are widespread under the present structures of the village, and some ancient building stones were reused later by the locals.

*Site 7 (N-W Jijjin):* located about 300m north-northwest of the village of Jijjin. An area of ancient stone quarries, wells and cup-marks. Traces are still found everywhere. Pottery sherds and a grinding basalt stone were recorded. Pottery sherds date to the Iron, Late Byzantine and Early Umayyad periods.

*Site 8 (Dawqara):* mentioned by Schumacher (1890: 90) and in Mittmann's survey (1970, site no. 78). A small wadi runs through the village, Wādī Dawqara. Both sides of the wadi were settled in ancient periods. There were traces of ancient walls, seen in section, Caves on both sides of the wadi, a shaft tomb, pottery sherds date to the (mainly) Byzantine, Umayyad, and Ayyubid/Mamluk periods. Some pieces of *tesserae*, and part of a basalt bowl were also collected. There are more than 6 natural caves, some are



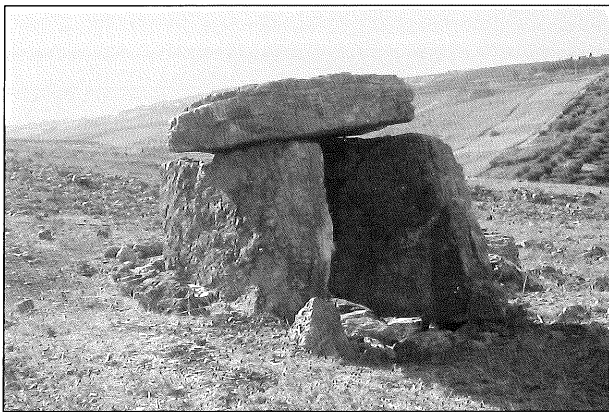
7. Tall Jijjin/ ad-Dibba.

very large with wide entrances, perhaps used for settlement in ancient times, and reused recently for agricultural purposes.

*Site 9 (Khirbat 'Awwār):* Located 1.3km west of Tall al-Ushay'ir, east of Jumḥa, on a hill of about 15 dunums in surface area. The settlement overlooks a large area of agricultural land. A number of structural remains, a column-drum about 35cm high, well-cut stones, a basalt grinding stone with a handle, a large amount of pottery sherds dating to the Hellenistic, Early Roman, Late Roman, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine, Early Umayyad, and Late Umayyad periods were collected. A water cistern, wells, and settlement caves were also found. North of the site and on the ridge above the Wādī al-Khalla there were some quarries and natural caves as well.

*Site 9/1 (N-W Khirbat 'Awwār):* A field of dolmens, located north and northwest of site no. 9, as well as on the other side of the Wādī al-Khalla. 12 dolmens were recognised, yet only one is still standing (**Fig. 8**), the others destroyed. Some slabs were moved to other locations to use the land for agricultural purposes. No pottery was found on site.

*Site 10 (Wādī al-Khalla, S-E Zaḥar):* A rocky area, called locally al-Hawwash, located on the northern ridge of Wādī al-Khalla, contained many remains carved into the rock. A number of well-cut limestone slabs, a rock-cut rectangular grave, quarries, natural caves, large wells, some with rounded cap-stones on top. Collected pottery sherds date to the Early Roman,



8. Dolmen, site 9/1 N-W Khirbat 'Awwār, Wādī al-Khalla.

Late Roman, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine, Early Umayyad and Ayyubid/Mamluk (mostly Byzantine and Umayyad) periods. Among the finds were an intact limestone door socket ( $95 \times 40 \times 65\text{cm}$ ), and a limestone door ( $145 \times 85 \times 20\text{cm}$ ) (Fig. 9), belonging to a Roman tomb decorated with rosettes, frames and protruding small rounded shapes. These have been removed from their original place and kept in the courtyard of one of the village houses. Closer to the center of the village and also on the ridge of the Wādī Khalla were a number of large caves. One was reused by covering its walls with plaster; the plaster does not seem to be very ancient and includes a mix of large sized pottery sherds. The cave has three entrances; one from above and two from the sides. Collected pottery sherds date to the Early Umayyad period. Another cave was hollowed out by looters and ran under a house. *Tesserae*, and pottery sherds dated to the Late Roman and Byzantine periods were collected. The



9. Lime-stone door of a Roman/ Byzantine tomb, site 10, Wādī al-Khalla, S-E Zahar.

cave might have been a chamber tomb, judging from the few bones uncovered in the fill dumped by looters in the front part of the cave.

*Site 10/3 (Zahar)* (Zahar en-Nasara JADIS 2221008) Previously mentioned by Schumacher (1890: 181) and Mittmann (1970, site no.72). Well-cut stones are scattered in the center of the village. Ancient abandoned houses are still standing. Large quantities of glazed and painted pottery were collected in the neighborhood, and these were dated to the Late Roman, Byzantine, Late Umayyad, Abbasid, and Ayyubid/Mamluk periods. This is a large medieval settlement, as most of the collected pottery can be attributed to the Ayyubid/Mamluk period. Traces of more ancient walls, most probably Byzantine and Umayyad can still be seen; they appear under the still standing monuments. In addition to the walls, there was a capital and a number of well-cut stones. East of the settlement in the Islamic cemetery of the village individual rectangular graves cut into the bed-rock were discovered (Fig. 10); four of them were carved in direction East-West and one North-South. These graves seem to be ancient (perhaps Byzantine), and not in secondary use. Beside the tombs, there was a column-drum of  $135 \times 50\text{cm}$ , a natural cave used previously for domestic purposes, and small cup-marks cut into the bed-rock.

*Site 11 (Wādī al-Khalla, N-W of Zahar)*: Natural shelter, shallow caves, quarries, wells, and a shaft tomb were recorded. Collected pottery is dated only to the Byzantine Period.

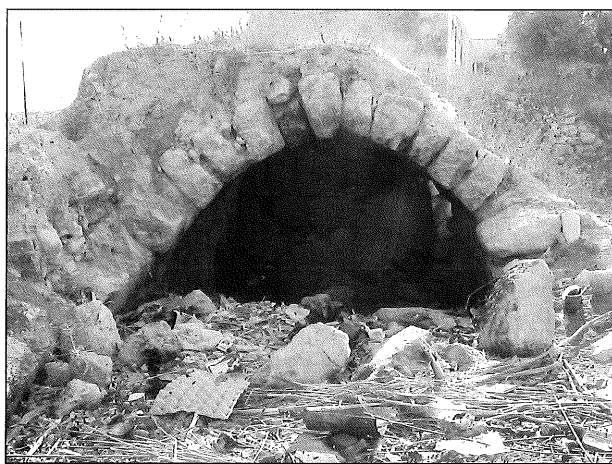


10. Individual rectangular graves cut in to the bed-rock, site 10/3, Zahar.



*Site 12 (Kufr Raḥtā)* (JADIS 2222054) A large medieval settlement with a still standing structures beside some modern houses. The site has been mentioned by Schumacher (1890: 137) and Mittmann (1970, site no. 75). Local people mentioned that there are deep caves under the village houses. Among the ancient buildings is a still standing mosque with a *miḥrāb* and a collapsed vaulted ceiling. Close to the mosque there are a number of barrel-vaulted rooms (**Fig. 11**). Pottery sherds and *tesserae* were scattered everywhere. Collected pottery dates to the Late Roman, Byzantine, Umayyad, Abbasid and Ayyubid/Mamluk periods. Few sherds are dated to the Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, and Iron periods. Some Ayyubid/Mamluk sherds were imported, others were local. Pottery is mostly attributed to the Early and Late Byzantine periods, while Bronze Age sherds were very few. A Middle Bronze plate, four Roman and one Byzantine pottery lamps were offered for sale by the locals. These objects were collected from tombs to the north-west of the village. Pottery sherds gathered in the neighborhood were ascribed to the Bronze, Early Byzantine and Late Byzantine periods, mostly Early and Late Byzantine.

*Site 13 (Jamūlta or Zuhriyya)*: (Jamulta JADIS 2222055) Located west of Kufr Raḥtā. Previously mentioned by Mittmann (1970, site no.76). A rocky area, where two stone quarries,



11. Barrel-vaulted room, site12, Kufr Raḥtā.

a number of walls, and three caves were found. The area is called Zuhriyya by locals. The first cave might be a chamber tomb with a rectangular well-cut entrance, the second is an individual burial, and the third is a shaft tomb dated to the Bronze Age. A rounded shrine of special shape has been carved in the rock facing in a southern direction. A large amount of pottery sherds were collected there and attributed mainly to the Late Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad periods. The few collected pottery sherds date to the Bronze, Iron and Ayyubid/Mamluk periods. Close to this location a large ruined structure with many well-cut stones, a slab with some incised decoration, a well, and individual graves were discovered, pieces of *tesserae*. This structure might be the remains of a Byzantine church.

*Site 31 (Jumḥa)* (JADIS 2221009) An ancient medieval village. Some of its ancient houses are still standing at the center of the village. This site has been mentioned by Burckhardt (1822: 188), Schumacher (1890: 178) and Mittmann (1970, site no. 73). Many pottery sherds were collected, mostly glazed Ayyubid/Mamluk. Close to the houses lies an ancient cemetery still used at present, inside the cemetery there are foundations of an ancient mosque. Pottery sherds from the site date to the Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, Iron (very few), Late Roman, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine, Late Umayyad, Abbasid, Ayyubid/Mamluk (local and imported), and Ottoman (village ware) periods. A number of ancient large wells are still in use.

*Site 14 (Wādī al-Marṣad East)*: Located on the eastern slope of Wādī al-Marṣad, about 2km southwest of the Byzantine structure (site 13). There is a rocky area with stone quarries on the ridge overlooking the wadi.

*Site 14/1 (al-Kanīsa)<sup>4</sup>*: Located on the eastern ridge overlooking Wādī al-Marṣad, above Kufr 'Ān. Rock-cut tombs, small pits or holes above bedrock, a cave, stone quarries or perhaps a number of stairs, a large deep cave consisting of four rooms: one shaped as a tunnel, about 15m in length, ending in three stairs and a closed en-

4 There is a site mentioned in the survey of Mittmann (1970), site no. 45 el-Knese (al-Kanīsa), 500 m away

from Ibdar, dated to the Mamluk period. It is an Arabic name means (the church).

trance. The area was thickly settled in ancient periods, as demonstrated by the large quantity of pottery sherds scattered everywhere. The pottery sherds date to many periods, from the Bronze Age to the Ottoman period (Late Bronze, Iron, Early Roman, Late Roman, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine, Early Umayyad, Late Umayyad, Abbasid, Ayyubid/Mamluk, and Ottoman periods). Most of the pottery sherds were Byzantine and Umayyad. Structures were found inside the cave, and collected pottery mostly included sherds of large storage jars. These date to the Late Roman and Umayyad periods. The settlement extends quite far.

*Site 14/1a (Umm al-Buṭum):* On the western side of the Wādī al-Marṣad, a number of burial — and natural-caves, wells, well-cut stones, many *tesserae* of different sizes and colors and large amount of pottery sherds. Worthy of attention is a Roman/Byzantine tomb. It was the only tomb with 9 *loculi* within its walls (**Fig. 12**). Collected pottery dates to the Late Byzantine, and Umayyad periods. Another large cave, with two rooms, two entrances and one window, were located next to the previous tomb. The latter might be a collapsed Roman/Byzantine tomb with *loculi* dug into the ground. Opposite the above-mentioned area is the main settlement of Umm al-Buṭum. There were also a number of burial-caves, well cut stones, traces of structures and a large quantity of pottery sherds dated uninterruptedly from the Roman to the Ayyubid/Mamluk periods. Among the pottery sherds were pieces of imported Ayyubid/Mamluk and

local Roman *terra sigillata*.

Both sides of Wādī Marṣad were settled in ancient times, i.e. mainly in the Roman and Byzantine periods. Most of the finds were burial — and natural-caves. Remains of structures, well-cut stones, large amount of pottery sherds and *tesserae* were nevertheless encountered and provide substantial evidence for a large settlement mostly through the Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad periods.

*Site 32 (Umm Ḥannā)* (JADIS 2221010) A site located about 2km northwest of Jumḥa, in a small wadi, a branch of Wādī al-Marṣad. Previously mentioned by Schumacher (1890: 144) and Mittmann (1970, site no. 74). The site was littered with pottery sherds and many structures were apparent, spread over an area of about 4692 m<sup>2</sup>. The structures are all destroyed, due to the fact that the land has been cultivated in recent times. Well-cut stones, door lintels and parts of a floor made of large *tesserae* were found. This type of *tesserae* is typically Umayyad. Most of the pottery sherds are fragments of storage jars. Collected pottery dates to the Iron I, Iron II, Early Roman, Late Roman, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine, Early Umayyad, Late Umayyad, Ayyubid/Mamluk (local and imported), and Ottoman (village ware) periods. Along the wadi, there were number of burial and natural-caves distributed along a distance of more than 1km. One of the large caves was dated to the Byzantine and Umayyad periods, according to pottery sherds.

3- *Wādī al-Ji'a, Wādī as-Sindūr / Wādī al-Miḥwara and Wādī Ruḥayla*

*Site 15/1 (Tall Kufr Yūbā)* (JADIS 2221025) The site were previously mentioned by Schumacher (1890: 180) and Glueck (1951, site no. 81, 82). The tall was cleared for agricultural purposes. However, we were able to collect pottery sherds and stone objects. A section in the north side of the tall has been recently made for modern construction. In the section two rooms built of undressed stones were visible; one of them was still intact, with an entrance and a roof (**Fig. 13**). The building type is typical of the Early Bronze IV-Middle Bronze, and can be compared with some structures found in southern Syria (Braemer *et al.* 2005). Another section appeared in



12. Roman/ Byzantine tomb, site 14/1a, Umm al-Buṭum, Wādī al-Marṣad.

Site no.	Name of site	Period of occupation
15.1	Tall Kufr Yūbā	Chal, EB, MB, LB, Iron, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz, Ayy/Mam
15.2	Al-Qaṭāṭīm / Rujayla	Iron, LR, Byz, L-Byz, Umm
15.4	Kufr Yūbā, S	Dolmens, end of Chalcolithic-MB
16	Nukhayla	L-Byz, E-Umm
18	Barsinya	Iron, Hell, R, Byz, Umm, Abb, Ayy/Mam, Otto
19	Hām	EB, MB, LB, Hell, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz, E-Umm, Abb, Ayy/Mam
19.1	al-‘Arīḍ	Dolmens
19.2	Tall Hām	EB, MB, LB, Iron, Ayy/Mam
28	‘Isrīn	Chal, EB, MB, LB, few Iron, Iron I, ER, LR, L-Byz, Umm, E-Umm, Ayy/Mam
29	Kufr ‘Ān	EB, LB, Iron, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz, Umm, Ayy/Mam
30	Al-‘Abar ash-Sharqī, at-Taṣārīf	MB, LB, Iron, E-Byz, L-Byz, Umm
39	Al-Ghawāyib	LB, ER, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz, Umm, Ayy/Mam



13. EB IV- MB structure, site 15/1, Tall Kufr Yūbā

the western part of the site, where the main road has cut the tall's western extension, a few meters away from the mound. Similar structures can be observed there, a number of walls built of medium-sized undressed stones. These structures were perhaps attached to the main settlement located on the tall. Collected Pottery dates to the Chalcolithic, Early Bronze, Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, Iron, Late Roman, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine, and Ayyubid/Mamluk periods.

*Site 15/2 (Al-Qaṭāṭīm / Rujayla)* Located 300m

south of the tall of Kufr Yūbā, on the left side of the road that leads to Bayt Yāfā, lies a field of dolmens. About 57 dolmens have been registered, few of them are still standing. The dolmens were of different types. In association with the dolmens a number of structures and walls were recorded. Within this large group of dolmens, a number of flint and stone tools were discovered. In addition, there were few pottery sherds dated to the Iron, Late Roman, and Early Byzantine periods. A single ruined structure built of undressed stones consists of two rooms with a round northern wall, and a large wall to the south (8 × 4.6m). This might have been a Byzantine structure, according to the collected pottery.

*Site 15/4 (Kufr Yūbā, S):* A field of Dolmens, located to the south of Kufr Yūbā overlooking the burial ground of dolmens 15/2, on the right side of the road between Kufr Yūbā and Bayt Yāfā. This site was mentioned by Burckhardt (1822: 287) and Schumacher (1890: 33, 168-177). 25 dolmens have been registered so far, some are associated with long lines of stones (tails), other ones were surrounded by circular walls. No surface pottery was found.

*Site 16 (Nukhayla)*: Located on the left side of the road leading to Bayt Yāfā, south of site 15/4, west of 15/2. A cave and small amount of pottery sherds was discovered. This was perhaps a cave settlement. Some other caves in the bed of the wadi were reused by the army as ammunition dumps. Collected pottery dates to the Late Byzantine, and Early Umayyad periods.

*Site 18 (Barsīnya)* (Barsina JADIS 2221030) Located about 1.5km east of Dayr as-Si'na. Mentioned by Schumacher (1890: 127-129) and Glueck (1951, site no. 117). A site rich in surface finds, with a large quantity of pottery sherds. The site consists of many chamber and shaft tombs, some recently robbed, sarcophagus fragments, large wells, structures (walls), a Byzantine church, parts of cylindrical columns, fragments of grinding basalt stones, a large number of *tesserae*, as well as large natural caves. Collected pottery was ascribed to the Iron (few), Hellenistic, Late Roman, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine, Early Umayyad, Late Umayyad, Abbasid, Ayyubid/Mamluk (local and imported), and Ottoman periods. The majority of pottery sherds are nevertheless Byzantine.

*Site 19 (Hām)*: The site has been surveyed previously by Lenzen and McQuitty (1988, site 007: 270). It is located along a small wadi called Wādī Hām. A large medieval settlement is still visible. The wadi was settled during many periods, as demonstrated by the pottery sherds and *tesserae* scattered along its course, in addition to caves and ancient wells. Some still-standing abandoned houses in the wadi were in good condition. Collected pottery dates to the Early Bronze, Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, Hellenistic, Late Roman, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine, Early Umayyad, Late Umayyad, Abbasid, and Ayyubid/Mamluk (mostly Ayyubid/Mamluk) period.

*Site 19/1 (al-'Arīd)*: A field of Dolmens located north of Hām, overlooking Wādī Ruḥayla. 11 dolmens were recorded, most of them were destroyed by ploughed. Two of the dolmens were still standing *in situ*. No surface pottery was found. Two structures were found in this area as

well. These structures were built of huge stones and were rounded in shape.

*Site 19/2 (Tall Hām)* (JADIS 2221001) Previously surveyed by N. Glueck (1951, site no. 9) and later in the Irbid Bayt Rās survey (Lenzen and McQuitty 1988, site 007: 270). Located at the center of the village of Hām. The tall is destroyed in some places, thus sections are obviously apparent. A number of stone walls and a large amount of pottery were collected and dated to the Chalcolithic, Early Bronze, Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, Iron, and Ayyubid/Mamluk periods. Structures are strikingly obvious in the section. In the southern side of the Tall is a large cave located under a house, of about 25 m<sup>2</sup>. There were also other inhabited caves and chambered tombs. One Roman/Byzantine tomb with a well-cut entrance, containing *loculi* and sarcophagi had been excavated by the Jordanian Department of Antiquities in 1984<sup>5</sup>.

*Site 28 ('Isrīn)* (JADIS 2221031) Previously surveyed by N. Glueck (1951, site no. 109). Located east of Kufr 'Ān, on a small hill overlooking two wadis: Wādī Abū Hilāl to the north and Wādī as-Sindiyyān to the south. Traces of ancient structures, 10 large wells and at least 4 caves were found here. Pottery sherds were found on the edges of ancient structures dated to the Late Byzantine period. The area is full of large wells, caves, water-basins, areas with cut-marks in the rock, a wine press and cave burials. Pottery sherds were mostly date to the Chalcolithic, Bronze ages, some to the Iron I, Early Roman, Late Roman, Late Byzantine, Late Umayyad, and Ayyubid/Mamluk periods. Pieces of grinding basalt stones, chamber- and shaft-tombs were found on both sides of Wādī Abū Hilāl.

*Site 29 (Kufr 'Ān)* (Kufr An JADIS 2221043) Mentioned by Schumacher (1890: 137,181). Located in the center of the modern village of Kufr 'Ān, next to the main mosque. As described by local people, a marble statue, barrel vaults and about 3 meter wide stairs had been previously found there. The site is now completely destroyed and a modern mosque has been built in its place. As attested to by pottery

5 Unpublished report in the Department of Antiquities by

Wajih Karasneh.

sherds, the settlement dates to the Early Bronze (Khirbat al-Karak ware), Late Bronze (Chocolate-on-White), (few) Iron, Late Roman, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine, (few) Umayyad, and Ayyubid/Mamluk periods. To the south of this location, 12 cave tombs, one containing 17 *loculi* and remains of a stone door, one shaft tomb and a well, were all found along Wādī al-Ji'a.

*Site 30 (Al- 'Abar ash-Sharqī / at-Taṣārīf):* located south of Kufr 'Ān, overlooking Barsinya (site 18) to the south on the other side of the Wādī Miḥwara. The site has been mentioned by Schumacher (1890: 178,186). Three ancient structures built of undressed stones were found. Two of them are rectangular in shape. To the east of the site in the direction of Bayt Yāfā there are at least 14 recognizable dolmens, 2 of them are in fairly good condition, the others are destroyed. Collected pottery sherds date to the Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, Iron, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine, and Umayyad periods.

*Site 39 (Al-Ghawāyib):* located west of Kufr Yūbā. A group of 44 dolmens, most of them are destroyed (**Fig. 14**). The other side of the wadi is called Qlā' ar-Rās. Small amounts of pottery sherds were collected and date to the Late Bronze, Early Roman, Late Roman, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine, Umayyad, and (local and imported) Ayyubid/Mamluk periods. There are also two walls, 3 cave tombs, one shaft tomb and one cup-mark.

#### 4- Wādī Dayr as-Si'na and Wādī al-Khirba

*Site 17 (Tall ash-Shiqāq):* (JADIS 2221018) Surveyed previously by Glueck (1951, site 10). Collected pottery was attributed to the Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, Iron, Late Roman, Early Byzantine, and Late Byzantine periods. Most of the pottery was dated to the Iron and Late Byzantine periods.

*Site 20/1 (Tall Dayr as-Si'na):* (JADIS 2221032) The Tall has been mentioned by Schumacher (1890: 130) and surveyed later by Glueck (1951, site no. 112). It was excavated by the Department of Antiquities in 1996<sup>6</sup>. A complex of two Byzantine churches and a number of attached rooms were uncovered, small and medium size *tesserae* were collected. The tall was settled in different periods, the pottery dates to the Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, (few) Iron, Late Byzantine, Early Umayyad, Late Umayyad, Abbasid, Ayyubid/Mamluk, and Ottoman (Village Ware) periods.

*Site 20/2 (Dayr as-Si'na)* An ancient large settlement mentioned by Schumacher (1890: 129-130). Some abandoned houses are still standing in the village. Pottery was collected from a section under the ancient houses and from a dump in the wadi, and has been dated to the Late Byzantine, Umayyad, Ayyubid/Mamluk, and Ottoman periods. A door lintel was placed over the entrance door of one of the houses. A number of Roman and Islamic coins were also found there (by local people).

Site no.	Name of Site	Period of Occupation
17	Tall ash-Shiqāq	MB, LB, Iron, R, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz
20.1	Tall Dayr as-Si'na	MB, LB, Iron, L-Byz, E-Umm, L-Umm, Abb, Ayy/Mam, Otto
20.2	Dayr as-Si'na	L-Byz, Umm, Ayy/Mam, Otto
21	Wādī Dayr as-Si'na	
22	N-W Tall Bayt Yāfā	LB, Iron, LR, Byz
23	Tall Bayt Yāfā	LB, Iron, Iron II, R, LR, L-Byz, L-Umm
33	Dhahrat Sawqa'a	LB, Iron, Iron I, LR, E-Byz
40	Wādī al-Khirba	LB, LR, E-Byz, L-Byz, E-Umm, L-Umm

<sup>6</sup> Unpublished report in the Department of Antiquities by

Salameh Fayyad.





14. Dolmen, site 39, Al-Ghawāyib, north of Kufr Yūbā.

*Site 21 (Wādī Dayr as-Si'na):* Located east of the village of Dayr as-Si'na. An area with numerous caves and wells; no cultural remains occurred, except for a cave with a well-cut entrance, but not well-cut on the inside. No *loculi* or *sarcophagi* were found. Huge wells were uncovered in the same area. No surface pottery.

*Site 22 (N-W of Tall Bayt Yāfā):* A wide wall with two lines of blocks filled with small stones and rubble in between (perhaps an ancient terrace), two wells, one cup-mark and a cave, were surveyed. Flint tools and few pottery sherds were collected and date to Late Bronze, Iron, Late Roman and Byzantine periods.

*Site 23 (Tall Bayt Yāfā):* Located on the pipeline, south of Bayt Yāfā. The tall was previously surveyed (Glueck 1951, site no. 11). A small mound, 50m in diameter. Two ancient wells were found below the tall. Collected pottery sherds date to the Late Bronze, Iron II, Late Roman, Late Byzantine, and Late Umayyad periods.

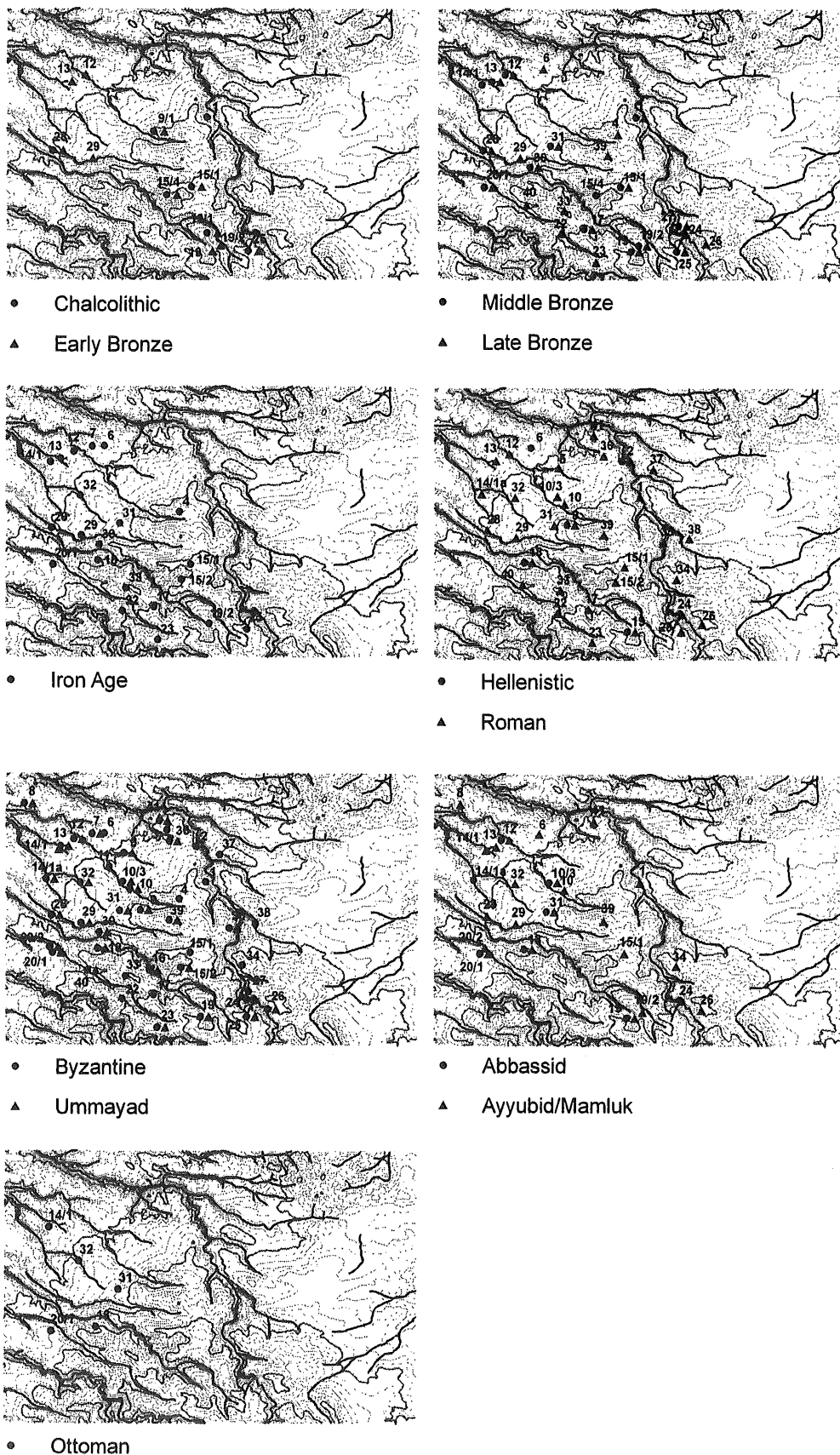
*Site 33 (Dhahrat Sawqa'a):* (Zaharet Soqa'ah JADIS 2221023) The site was previously surveyed by N. Glueck (1951, site no. 116). The ancient settlement has been completely destroyed. Structures and pottery sherds were still visible. One of the walls is 7.5m long. Collected pottery was dated to the Late Bronze, Iron I, Late Roman, and Early Byzantine periods. A few meters to the South of this site, there were 9 dolmens in a wadi, most of them destroyed and reused for

building stone terraces.

*Site 40 (Wādī al-Khirba):* Located on Wādī Dayr as-Si'na, on the right side of the main road, about 1km SE of the village of Dayr as-Si'na. Previously surveyed by Glueck (1951, site no. 115). Well-cut stones, two caves, and a large quantity of *tesserae* were discovered. Pottery sherds date to the Late Bronze, Late Roman, Early Byzantine, Late Byzantine, Early Umayyad, and Late Umayyad periods.

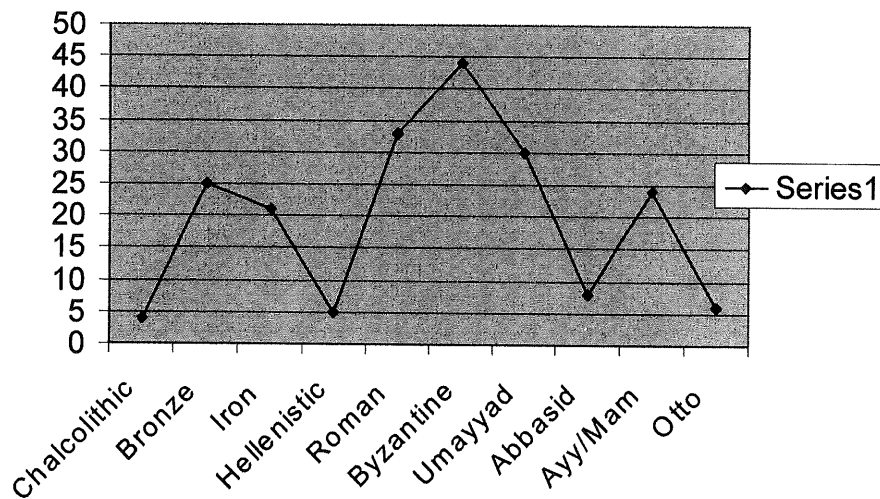
### Periods of Occupation (Figs. 15, 16)

<i>Chalcolithic</i>	
Site 1 Site 15.1 Site 25 Site 28	Bīr šādiq al-Waqf Tall Kufr Yūbā Rujum al-Ghurābiyyāt 'Isrīn
<i>Bronze Age</i>	
Site 1 Site 4 Site 6 Site 12 Site 13 Site 14.1 Site 15.1 Site 17 Site 19 Site 19.2 Site 20.1 Site 22 Site 23 Site 24 Site 25 Site 26  Site 27 Site 28 Site 29 Site 30 Site 31 Site 33 Site 39 Site 40	Bīr Šādiq / al-Waqf Tall al-Ushay'ir Jijjīn / ad-Dibba Kufr Raḥtā Jamūlta / Zuhriyya al-Kanīsa Tall Kufr Yūbā Tall ash-Shiqāq Hām Tall Hām Tall Dayr as-Si'na N-W Tall Bayt Yāfā Tall Bayt Yāfā Wādī Nāṭfa Rujum al-Ghurābiyyāt al-Ghurābiyyāt or al-Muqawwara Wādī Nāṭfa, N 'Isrīn Kufr 'Ān al-'Abar ash-Sharqī Jumḥa Dhahrat Sawqa'a Al-Ghawāyib Wādī al-Khirba
<i>Iron Age</i>	
Site 4	Tall al-Ushay'ir



15. Chronological maps of the "WIS" showing site numbers for each main period.

### Settlements Density in Ancient Periods



16. The Density of settlements in different periods.

Site 6	Jijīn/ ad-Dibba
Site 7	N-W Jijīn
Site 12	Kufr Raḥtā
Site 13	Jamūlta / Zuhriyya
Site 14.1	al-Kanisa
Site 15.1	Tall Kufr Yūbā
Site 15.2	Al-Qaṭāṭīm and Rujayla
Site 17	Tall ash-Shiqāq
Site 18	Barsinya
Site 19.2	Tall Hām
Site 20.1	Tall Dayr as-Si'na
Site 22	N-W Tall Bayt Yāfā
Site 23	Tall Bayt Yāfā
Site 25	Rujum al-Ghurābiyyāt
Site 28	'Isrīn
Site 29	Kufr 'Ān
Site 30	al-'Abar ash-Sharqī
Site 31	Jumḥa
Site 32	Umm Ḥannā
Site 33	Dhahrat Sawqa'a
<i>Hellenistic</i>	
Site 2	Kasāyir
Site 6	Jijīn / ad-Dibba
Site 18	Barsinya
Site 19	Hām
Site 9	Khirbat 'Awwār
<i>Roman</i>	
Site 1	Bir Šādiq / al-Waqf
Site 2	Kasāyir

Site 5	al-Wu'ayra or Bayyārat ash-Shumar
Site 9	Khirbat 'Awwār
Site 10	Wādī Khalla, S-E Zaḥar
Site 10.3	Zaḥar
Site 12	Kufr Raḥtā
Site 13	Jamūlta / Zuhriyya
Site 14.1	al-Kanisa
Site 14.1a	Umm al-Buṭum
Site 15.1	Tall Kufr Yūbā
Site 15.2	Al-Qaṭāṭīm / Rujayla
Site 17	Tall ash-Shiqāq
Site 18	Barsinya
Site 19	Hām
Site 22	N-W Tall Bayt Yāfā
Site 23	Tall Bayt Yāfā
Site 24	Wādī Nāṭfa
Site 25	Rujum al-Ghurābiyyāt
Site 26	al-Ghurābiyyāt or al-Muqawwara
Site 28	'Isrīn
Site 29	Kufr 'Ān
Site 31	Jumḥa
Site 32	Umm Ḥanna
Site 33	Dhahrat Sawqa'a
Site 34	Wādī al-Ghafar, S-W Zabda
Site 35	Abū az-Zayt
Site 36	Umm al-Buwāb
Site 37	'Abān
Site 38	Qaṣr al-Ghūl
Site 39	Al-Ghawāyib
Site 40	Wādī al-Khirba

Site 41	Abū ad-Dardā'
<i>Byzantine Period</i>	
Site 1	Bīr Šādiq / <i>al-Waqf</i>
Site 2	Kasāyir
Site 3	Sūm
Site 4	Tall al-Ushay'ir
Site 5	al-Wu'ayra or Bayyarat ash-Shumar
Site 6	Jijjīn / ad-Dibba
Site 7	N-W Jijjīn
Site 8	Dwqarh
Site 9	Khirbat 'Awwār
Site 10	Wādī Khalla, S-E Zahar
Site 10.3	Zahar
Site 11	Wādī Khalla, N-W Zahar
Site 12	Kufr Raḥtā
Site 13	Jamūlta / Zuhriyya
Site 14.1	al-Kanisa
Site 14.1a	Umm al-Buṭum
Site 15.1	Tall Kufr Yūbā
Site 15.2	Al-Qaṭāṭim / Rujayla
Site 16	Nukhayla
Site 17	Tall ash-Shiqāq
Site 18	Barsinya
Site 19	Hām
Site 20.1	Tall Dayr as-Si'na
Site 20.2	Dayr as-Si'na
Site 22	N-WS Tall Kufr Yūbā
Site 23	Tall Bayt Yāfā
Site 24	Wādī Nāṭfa
Site 25	Rujum al-Ghurābiyyāt
Site 26	al-Ghurābiyyāt or al- Muqawwara
Site 27	Wādī Nāṭfa, N
Site 28	'Isrīn
Site 29	Kufr 'Ān
Site 30	al-'Abar ash-Sharqī
Site 31	Jumḥa
Site 32	Umm Ḥannā
Site 33	Dhahrat Sawqa'a
Site 34	Wādī al-Ghafar, S-W Zabda
Site 35	Abū az-Zayt
Site 36	Umm al-Buwāb
Site 37	'Abān
Site 38	Qaṣr al-Ghūl
Site 39	Al-Ghawāyib
Site 40	Wādī al- Khirba
Site 41	Abū ad-Dardā'

<i>Umayyad</i>	
Site 5	al-Wu'ayra or Bayyarat ash- Shumar
Site 7	N-W Jijjīn
Site 8	Dawqara
Site 9	Khirbat 'Awwār
Site 10	Wādī Khalla, S-E Zahar
Site 10.3	Zahar
Site 12	Kufr Raḥtā
Site 13	Jamūlta / Zuhriyya
Site 14.1	al-Kanisa
Site 14.1a	Umm al-Buṭum
Site 15.2	Al-Qaṭāṭim / Rujayla
Site 16	Nukhayla
Site 18	Barsinya
Site 19	Hām
Site 20.1	Tall Dayr as-Si'na
Site 20.2	Dayr as-Si'na
Site 23	Tall Bayt Yāfā
Site 24	Wādī Nāṭfa
Site 25	Rujum al-Ghurābiyyāt
Site 26	al-Ghurābiyyāt or al- Muqawwara
Site 28	'Isrīn
Site 29	Kufr 'Ān
Site 30	al-'Abar ash-Sharqī
Site 31	Jumḥa
Site 32	Umm Ḥannā
Site 35	Abū az-Zayt
Site 36	Umm al-Buwāb
Site 39	Al-Ghawāyib
Site 40	Wādī al- Khirba
Site 41	Abū ad-Dardā'
<i>Abbasid</i>	
Site 10.3	Zahar
Site 12	Kufr Raḥtā
Site 14.1	al-Kanisa
Site 14.1a	Umm al-Buṭum
Site 18	Barsinya
Site 19	Hām
Site 20.1	Tall Dayr as-Si'na
Site 31	Jumḥa
<i>Ayyubid / Mamluk</i>	
Site 1	Bīr Šādiq / <i>al-Waqf</i>
Site 6	Jijjīn / ad-Dibba
Site 8	Dawqara

Site 10	Wādī Khalla, N-W Zaḥar
Site 10.3	Zaḥar
Site 12	Kufr Raḥtā
Site 13	Jamūlta / Zuhriyya
Site 14.1	al-Kanisa
Site 14.1a	Umm al-Buḥm
Site 15.1	Tall Kufr Yūbā
Site 18	Barsinya
Site 19	Hām
Site 19.2	Tall Hām
Site 20.1	Tall Dayr as-Si'na
Site 20.2	Dayr as-Si'na
Site 24	Wādī Nāṭfa
Site 26	al-Ghurābiyyāt or al-Muqawwara
Site 28	'Isrīn
Site 29	Kufr 'Ān
Site 31	Jumḥa
Site 32	Umm Ḥannā
Site 34	Wādī al-Ghafar, S-W Zabda
Site 39	Al-Ghawāyib
Site 41	Abū ad-Dardā'
<i>Ottoman Period</i>	
Site 14.1	al-Kanisa
Site 18	Barsinya
Site 20.1	Tall Dayr as-Si'na
Site 20.2	Dayr as-Si'na
Site 31	Jumḥa
Site 32	Umm Ḥannā

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