

**PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
IN THE YARMUK AND JORDAN VALLEY FOR THE
POINT FOUR IRRIGATION SCHEME ¹**

NOTE

The archaeological map accompanying this report shows all sites known to me. Those numbered were surveyed or checked on by me. The others have been surveyed by my colleague Henri de Contenson. Any new sites discovered by him are unknown to me and therefore not on the map. Only sites surveyed (or checked upon) by me will be described here, mentioning first those in danger with recommendations as what should be done, then describing the others in geographical order, briefly mentioning their importance and the periods they belong to, as far as can be seen from surface finds.

In all sites of importance which are in danger soundings were made, the results of which will be incorporated in the final archaeological report.

INTRODUCTION

I hope that a few brief acknowledgements will suffice here. I am greatly indebted to Mr. G. L. Harding, Director of Antiquities in Jordan, for all the initial arrangements, and the facilities we were granted for archaeological research as well as help and service ; to Mr. Bunger, Head of Point Four, for all our transport and all other facilities ; to Dr. K. M. Kenyon, Director of the British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem and Director of excavations at Jericho, for archaeological advice and keen interest taken in the work ; and last but not least, to the two assistants, Mr. Hassan Awad and Mr. Nasri Naser, without whose assistance and enthusiasm the work would no doubt have been done less well.

The survey was completed within the estimated time, i.e., three months (January 1 to March 30, 1953).

At the beginning, final arrangements kept us in Amman until January 10th., when camp was moved to the Yarmuk at Maqarin.

Exceptionally bad weather, cold, frost, continuous rain, mud, bad roads and swollen rivers further hampered the expedition, so that about three weeks in all were lost for field work during the three months survey.

¹ This is the original report without any alterations as written seven years ago.

Camps were established first at Maqarin near the site of the proposed dam, subsequently at Manshiyeh (near Shuna) in the Northern part of the Jordan valley, at Maadi on Wadi Zerqa, and finally at Khirbet el Mefjar (near Jericho).

SHORT NOTE ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND OF THE YARMUK AND JORDAN VALLEYS

The Yarmuk, a tributary of the River Jordan, is formed at Maqarin where four small streams unite, and flows East to West joining the Jordan just south of Lake Tiberias. It flows through a narrow gorge, hardly to be called a valley, most of its length flanked by abrupt basalt and limestone cliffs or by steep gravelly slopes. Arable land is extremely scarce; only at Maqarin and at Hammeh there is enough to support a permanent settlement of the size of a large village. To the present day there is hardly any occupation between Maqarin, where there is a station, and one or two houses nearby and Mukheiba, just east of Hammeh, a village which owes its existence (like Hammeh) to the presence of hot springs. There is no through road — the nature of the country does not permit any. Only at Maqarin and el Hammeh can one go in a North-South direction with paths leading N and S from the high cliffs on either sides down to the fords, near which in both cases there are settlements, both ancient and recent. Along the river one finds, however, camps of Bedouin and numerous traces of ancient ones, consisting of worked flints and occasionally a few scraps of pottery, but walls and other remains of permanent occupation are absent, as are modern villages.

The archaeological poverty of the Yarmuk valley is striking, but is well-explained by its geography.

In contrast to the Wadi Yarmuk, the wide valley of the river Jordan, and especially the Ghor, needs hardly any introduction. The Zor, its narrow lower part, still partly marshy and covered with brushwood, never attracted settlers, and to this day the richer and cultivated parts are worked from villages on the Ghor situated near perennial water near the foothills bordering the valley. The River Jordan then as now did not provide water for irrigation; pumps would be needed as the Zor is much lower than the land to be cultivated in the Ghor. Such water as was used for the purpose was and is taken from the small tributaries running into the Jordan or from springs (such as Ain es Sultan at Jericho).

The importance of the Jordan Valley has often been understated. It may not compare with the great and fertile countries of Mesopotamia or Egypt, but it can compete with the Amq, Cilicia, or the Orontes, of which it is southern continuation.

Any settlers coming from the North down the Orontes (Nahr el Asi) would naturally reach Tiberias and the Jordan valley, and push on to the Dead Sea.

From there one could go up into the hill country west, or one might branch off before and use the Beisan gap and the plain of Esdraelon before reaching the coastal plain of Palestine.

The argument that the Jordan Valley is not a North-South road between Syria and Egypt and therefore a cultural backwater is false. Certainly at a later date Egyptian troops used the northern part from Beisan onward as a normal road to Syria.

The presence of a large number of early sites shows its importance in the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Ages (and possibly earlier).

The richest parts are the Wadi Far'ah and Northern sections north of the Zerka, well-watered — except for one stretch between Wadi Yabis and Kreima which is practically desert — by perennial streams. South of Wadi Zerka and Far'ah as far as Shuna and Jericho the country is desert-like (with the exception of small patches where there is water) through the absence of perennial streams. Again south of Jericho and Shuna large parts are complete desert. Archaeology gives us a similar picture of occupation with the exception of the area south of Shuna where a flourishing site like Tell Ghassul did exist in what is now desert.

A number of new sites were discovered, some of importance. They will be mentioned below among those known before.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ENDANGERED BY THE YARMUK
AND JORDAN IRRIGATION SCHEME AND RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR WORK TO BE DONE**

A. Sites in immediate danger from the irrigation project as well as of great archaeological importance. Immediate excavation is recommended.

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|-----|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | Tell Jamid (in Yarmuk valley). | Early Bronze -- I-II site | to be flooded by proposed lake. |
| 15. | Tell esh Shuna (Mushawah). | Chalcolithic — Early Bronze III | to be cut by canal, proposed site for irrigation centre. Road building, mud brick digging. |
| 75. | Jiftlik (Wadi Far'ah). | Flat site-Chalcolithic (Ghassulian) | to be cut in its entire length by the canal. |
| 86. | Jericho Tomb Area. | Extensive necropolis of ancient Jericho. | will be cut by western irrigation canal. |

B. Sites not in immediate danger, but of great archaeological importance and in danger of secondary irrigations channels or deep ploughing — flat sites hardly visible.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---|
| 41. | Tell Umm Hamad Esh Sherqi | Large flat Late Chalcolithic site (unique) |
| 60. | El Ghrubba | Medium flat Neolithic - Chalcolithic site. (Unique) |
| 46. | Tell el Mafaliq | Large flat Late Chalcolithic site |

C. The following important sites are sufficiently close to the line of the proposed canal as to merit close observation while canal digging operations are in progress.

28. Tell Abu Habil Ghassulian flat site
49. Dolmen field East of Damiyeh. needs recording.
56. Tell Meshra Al Abyad II. Flat Early Bronze/Middle Bronze site
- D. A few un - important sites are near enough to line of proposed canal that they may suffer damage.**
- 20 27 Kh. Mezab el Tut Roman-Byzantine
- 32 T. Adliyah Roman-Byzantine
- 34 Deir Alla II (Eastern outskirt) Medieval Arabic
- 92 el Qisfe North of Irbid Roman foundation.
on Maqarin road May be destroyed if
line of road is
straightened or road
widened.

A. Sites in immediate danger of destruction by the proposed dam and canals.

Site Nr. 1 **Tell Jamid** : Palestine grid reference 233-236/5 at Maqarin station in the Yarmuk valley.

Isolated rock out-crop, on bend in River Yarmuk.

Maximum height 61 m. from the river : steep slope towards south.

Fallen basalt border wall, (still in situ in places) surrounds the settlement
(250 long × 100 m wide : see fig.1 plate XXIV).

Tombs in limestone cliff under settlement.

Stone foundations of wall every where. A few ruined Turkish buildings on top
under plough.

One gateway can be faintly traced on south side.

Spring at foot of North West corner — little arable land - commands ford in river.

A sounding was made revealing heavy stone foundations and smaller rooms-shallow occupation; Early Bronze I - II period. One surface sherd of EB III, Khirbet Kerak ware was found — no later occupation — until Turkish times — only on one part of the Tell.

DANGER :

This is the most important site in the Yarmuk valley and the only one in danger. It lies within that part of the Yarmuk valley which it to be flooded when the dam will have been built, and the water of the proposed lake will rise 40 meters over the highest part of the site.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

Area dig to obtain a good sample of buildings and material on the Tell. Make quite clear its stratification. There may be some Chalcolithic somewhere else on the Tell. Clear if possible some of the tombs, which may produce good Early Bronze I-II pots.

The sounding revealed part of a large stone building, which should at least be cleared (See Fig. 2 Pl. XXIV).

CONCLUSION :

Area dig recommended.

Site of importance, possible links with Syria — will be utterly destroyed.

Tell Esh Shuna : (At Shuna Mushawah) Grid Ref. 207-224.

This is one of the most important early sites in the entire Jordan valley, and was unknown before the present survey.

The tell, about 700 meters long and 100-150 meters wide, is situated under the present village of Shuna Mushawah, in the Northern part of the Jordan valley. (See Fig. No. 3 Pl. XXV).

It is cut by the Irbid — Jisr Majami road and the road leading Northwest to Addasiyeh.

Its maximum height is about 10 metres. It's normal height about 5 meters above the level of the surrounding plain.

The site comes up to the rocks which border the Jordan valley and extends obliquely into the plain near and north of the Wadi el Arab, which supplies the village and no doubt supplied the ancient settlement also with water.

The central part of the Tell had been destroyed by a canalised stream coming from the North and by the junction of the roads mentioned above.

Two small soundings revealed the periods of occupation of this large Tell - Ghassulian (Chalcolithic), Late Chalcolithic, Early Bronze I b, Early Bronze II, and, extremely important, a thick Early Bronze III deposit characterised by Khirbet Kerak ware in enormous quantities. This was found on the surface all over the Tell.

Considering the small number of places in Jordan where this pottery occurs (always a few sherds only) the importance of this large site becomes obvious.

A round house built of mud brick of probably Early Bronze I b date was found with excellent pottery, showing the prosperity of the site at that period. See Figs 4, 5, and 6 Pl. XXV and XXVI). The Late Chalcolithic layers produced a fair number of the grey, black and red burnished sherds, of the so called "Esdraelon" ware, and several hitherto unknown shapes in this ware. Finally pits in the natural showed the existence of Chalcolithic of Ghassulian affinity on the site.

No occupation took place on this important Tell after Early Bronze III with the exception of some medieval Arabic on the Northern half of the Tell - until modern times.

For the first time we have a large and important early site which can easily be dug, for although it is mostly covered by the modern village, there remain areas large enough for putting considerable trenches in.

In the southern part of the Tell, an area about 60×20 metres is unoccupied.

The presence of good soft limestone cliffs is also encouraging for a search for tombs. This new site is in considerable danger.

Not only has part of it been destroyed when the road to Jisr Majami' was built and when the stream coming from the north was canalised, but the presence of a permanent village brings with it the digging for mud brick and rubbish pits.

Now the Tell will be cut by the Eastern irrigation canal (-212 contour).

Secondly an irrigation camp is proposed for Shuna, which means better roads (hence more debris necessary) and more, better built houses. Mud brick no doubt will be made from the Tell, and new foundations will cut deeper and destroy both more and more quickly than is the normal rate of destruction on a tell covered by a village.

Recommendations :

Of all the sites surveyed by the present expedition the site of **Tell esh Shunah** is probably the most **important**.

Not only it is very large, but was continuously occupied from Chalcolithic until Early Bronze III — a period of at last 1000 years. Its great importance is that it will shed light on two very important and little known periods, Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze III, with little effort, as the later layers which usually cover sites like this are fortunately absent.

N. B. : (Tell Esh Shunah is probably the only site in Jordan where Khirbet Kerak pottery can be found in large quantities, all the other sites being now in Israel).

The danger to this site is such that **immediate action** should be taken. An **area dig on a fair scale** should be undertaken before any more destruction takes place, and work should be undertaken immediately before the summer heat will make work impossible. If possible work should be continued in autumn and winter.

A large scale plan of the line the canal is going to take through the tell is required and a survey — plan should be made. An air photograph would be extremely useful.

The Tell should be kept under close **observation** when the canal will be dug and any future buildings are put up, to save at least the material.

Site Nr. 75, **Jiftlik — (Wadi Far'ah)** : Grid ref. 1968-1724.

Extensive flat site situated below the line of cliffs bordering the North side of Wadi Far'ah, north of Nablus — Damiyeh road. The site extends about 100 meters west of the Jiftlik junction with the Jericho road and continues about 1 kilometer along the road to Damiyeh. (Fig. No. 7 Pl. XXVII).

It is an one-period site, Ghassulian Chalcolithic. Recent road repairs widened the ditch North of the road and cut a clean section in the site. As the ground slopes up steeply northward towards the cliffs the maximum depth of deposit is unknown. Near the road about 1-2 meter of deposit is visible.

This deposit is always covered by natural gravel washed down during the last 5000 years which would have made the discovery of the site impossible, had it not been for the road repairs when a section was cut.

Stone foundations of walls and fine pottery including three cornet vases, a fine storage jar and painted bowls was found. This is one of these typical straggling, unfenced chalcolithic sites.

Danger : The western irrigation canal will cut through the entire length of the site as the — 212 contour runs north of the road (where the site is) but below the cliffs.

Recommendations : — Excavation recommended.

At least a large part of the site should be dug before it is completely destroyed, as good Ghassulian sites are exceedingly rare.

It is worth while to keep the site under observation to save the material which will be thrown up when the canal will be dug.

Site Nr. 86. **Jericho Tomb Area** : Grid Ref. 192-142. (Fig. No. 8 Pl. XXVII).

North and West of Tell es Sultan, the site of ancient Jericho, lies the great necropolis belonging to this ancient city.

The Western necropolis was partly dug up by Prof. J. Garstang in the nineteen thirties and rich Early, Middle and Late Bronze tombs were found. The cemetery on the western side of the Tell extends at least as far as the ridge separating Jericho from the valley of Nu'eime.

Further north at the point about 2 km. north west of the Tell the joint excavations of the British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem and the American School of Oriental Research, under the direction of Dr. K. M. Kenyon, Director of the British Scholl revealed some most spectacular tombs during the 1953 campaign.

These tombs of Middle Bronze II date were discovered and ably cleaned by Miss. Diana Kirkbride and assistants of the Jericho expedition. Five unique tombs were found, all containing burials and considerable numbers of objects never found before in Palestine, wooden tables, stools, biers, bowls, some very delicately carved with animal heads, inlaid toilet boxes, baskets, wooden combs and a wealth of other objects, as well as burials with brains, flesh and hair preserved, covered with shrouds and laid out on matting.

The importance of these tombs for Palestinian archaeology cannot be overestimated and there is sufficient proof that more tombs of this nature will be found in future.

Large numbers of Middle Bronze, Early Bronze, and some Early Bronze, Iron Age and Roman tombs, as well as a unique Late Chalcolithic tomb, were also discovered. It is clear that the whole area West and North of the Tell formed one extensive necropolis, which, belonging to the unique site of Tell es Sultan, is of the greatest importance.

Danger : The Western irrigation canal (- 212 contour) will run straight through this large area.

Recommendation :

Immediate dig as soon as weather conditions will permit. The greatest possible care should be taken that the tomb area is cleared completely before canal digging operation take place.

Only archaeologists who have had experience of working on wood in the **field** should be set on cleaning out tombs of this nature, while other tombs can be left to those with lesser experience. (Miss Kenyon at the moment has a team of workmen trained to clean ordinary tombs by themselves in modern scientific way).

If by any chance during the digging of the canal in this area an intact tomb should be struck, only immediate action will safeguard the scientific clearance.

B. SITES NOT IN IMMEDIATE DANGER BUT OF GREAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE.

Site Nr. 41. **Tell Umm Hamad Esh - Sherqi** : Grid Ref. 2055-1725.

Large flat, denuded site on North bank of Wadi Zerqa, hardly distinguishable from the rolling ridge of plateau bordering the Zerqa. (Site is not photographable).

Slight rise marks northern end, maximum $1\frac{1}{2}$ meter above surrounding fields. Site long and narrow, at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ km. long, width varies from about 50 - 200 meters.

Extremely denuded ; in one of our soundings natural was reached at - 50 cm ; in another at - 20 cm. Only on the s. edge a deeper deposit (2 m.) was found. A few stone walls are visible mainly belonging to a thin Early — Middle Bronze deposit. All the rest of the site belongs to one period, Late Chalcolithic.

Tell Umm Hamad esh Sharqi is the largest and most important Late Chalcolithic site in the Jordan valley, its pottery is of excellent quality and has many shapes and varieties of decoration not known elsewhere.

Arable land is plentiful, water could be had from the Zerqa river. The site is not under plough but ploughed fields come up to its edge.

Danger : The site is well removed from the main irrigation canal. The danger to this site is of another nature — it is **practically invisible**. Any secondary canal here or any deep ploughing would rapidly destroy the site in a few hours.

In view of its uniqueness and the importance for a period hardly known in the archaeology of Palestine or Syria, great care should be taken to prevent its destruction.

Recommendation :

A fair scale dig could within a few months clear the whole of the area which could be cultivated and therefore destroyed. If no dig can be undertaken the best solution would be to fence off the area to prevent any ploughing.

I recommend this site to most careful observation as locals have taken to digging small holes, probably in search of gold.

The same applies to **Tell Umm Hamad el Gharbi** — which is however more easily visible. Tell Umm Hamad el Gharbi lies south of Sherqi, belongs exclusively to Early/Middle Bronze.

Like Sherqi, Gharbi is very much denuded and threatened by ploughing. It is likewise very extensive but its extent is hard to see because of ploughing.

More Early/Middle Bronze sites being known, it does not equal Sherqi in importance but deserves preservation none the less.

Site Nr. 60. **Tell Ghrubba** : Grid Ref. 2051-1445. (Fig. No. 9 Pl. XXVIII).

A few kilometres (2 km.) West of the Police station of Shuna north of the Jericho - Amman road and on the edge of Wadi Nimrin lies a flat site, called el Ghrubba.

On the opposite site of the Wadi Nimrin lies the western end of Tell Ghanam, a large and very extensive open Ghassulian site.

Only a few sherds on the surface betray that there is a site at all, as it is dead flat.

It extends from just west of the only and isolated house on the edge of the Wadi for about 100 meters eastward. Near its western end there is a small modern cemetery by the house over-looking the wadi, where potsherds were found. Near its Eastern end a large pit was seen in a section where a fall of cliffs had revealed it. Below it in the Wadi runs an irrigation canal. Its southern edge is not known. (Fig. No. 10 Pl. XXVIII).

The excavation of this pit produced a large number of painted sherds of previously unknown pottery, which may provisionally be called Neolithic to Chalcolithic. No other site has produced similar pottery yet and hence its importance is obvious.

Danger : Being situated on the edge of the Wadi and near the main Jericho - Amman road, the site is likely to be endangered if : —

- a) The irrigation channel running just below it is widened.
- b) Ploughing would take place when the irrigation scheme comes into effect - site being flat and deposit is shallow.
- c) Building over. The new village south of the road might encroach on it.
- d) Extension of the modern cemetery.

Any of these factors might easily endanger this unique site.

Recommendation :

Close observation and in case any danger arises, excavation. Trial trenches to determine extent of site, well worth the effort.

Site Nr. 46. **Tell el Mefaliq** : Grid Ref. 2062-170 ... (Unphotographable).

Situated West of Damiyeh — Salt road and North of road junction, and about 1 km. North West of Damiyeh Dolmen field.

Extensive (at least 1 km. in E - W direction) flat site, marked only by a 1 m. rise, visible from W. side only.

Shallow occupation levels, about 1 meter thick, only Late Chalcolithic like Tell Umm Hamad esh Sherqi.

Arable land plentiful, water not visible nearby at present, partly ploughed over. (shallow ploughing).

Danger. : Deep ploughing or smaller irrigation channels will soon dispose of this shallow deposit.

Recommendation :

Late Chalcolithic sites being exceedingly rare, this site should be kept under close supervision in case any danger arises. Tell Umm Hamad esh Sherqi should be given preference in case digging is decided on.

Trial dig might be very useful.

C. Sites to be watched while digging canal is in progress.

Site Nr. 28. **Tell Abu Habil** : Grid Ref. 2045-1972. (Fig. No. 11 Pl. XXIX).

Practically flat site North of rocky outcrop called Khirbet Abu Habil, a flat rise about 2 - 3 meters high, covered with grass and Medieval Arabic tombs marks the highest part of the site.

The modern road cuts through the site without damaging it. Pottery is plentiful and shows that the site extends up to a small wadi on the S. side where fragments of wall can be seen. North, South and East the site extends several hundred meters from the above mentioned rise.

The site is under plough except for the rise with the tombs. Good arable land abounds, but there is now no water near for at least two kilometers.

Surface flints (which are very common, chisels, axes and side scrapers), and pottery show the almost exclusive Ghassulian character of the settlement. Only one Early/Middle Bronze envelope ledge handle attested later occupation. A trench sunk to rock bottom

disclosed 2 meters of deposit with pits sunk in the rock below. One pit was another 1.50 m. deep. All the pottery was Ghassulian.

Danger : the Eastern end of the site could not be determined because of ploughing. If it will not be cut by the line of the canal, then at least the site may be endangered during those operations. Subsequent to building of the canal, deep ploughing by tractor could easily destroy the site, which is difficult to see for non - archaeologists.

Recommendation : Excavation

The danger not being so immediate as to the contemporary site of Jiftlik (no. 75) on Wadi Far'ah which will be destroyed by the canal, priority should be given to Jiftlik for digging.

Site Nr. 49. **Dolmen field North East of Damiyeh** : Grid Ref. 2072 - 169.

On road to Salt, North of the junction with Nablus — Damiyeh road. To the right of the road (See map Pl. XXXIII), natural rocks form an outcrop rising well above the road. On top of these rocks and on the slopes is a considerable number of dolmens, some in good state of preservation, others ruined. With it go cuttings like shallow niches in the rock face.

No pottery was found to date these structures.

Danger : If the canal follows the — 212 contour at this point some of the dolmens may be destroyed or in danger.

Recommendation :

When the line the canal is going to take in this area has been marked out on the site, the dolmens in danger should be photographed, drawn and recorded before destruction takes place, and a plan of the site should be made showing their original position. As they all seemed to be empty excavation would be unnecessary.

Site Nr. 56. **Tell Meshra el Abyad II** : Grid Ref. 2072-208/1466/1471.

Large and extensive site (c. 1 km., in N.S. Direction) on natural rise just south of the two white bumps called Tell Meshra el Abyad. Denuded Early/Middle Bronze site cut by Damiyeh — Shuneh road. During the war an Iraqi camp was established here ; roads and passages are still showing amongst the ruins. The site is extremely stony ; about 20 yards north east of the road remains of stone buildings are clearly visible, and could easily be planned. Near the rocks north - east of the site the canal will be cut. It is extremely difficult to ascertain whether the settlement ever went up to those rocks as this part of it is covered by stones washed down from the rocks above.

Recommendation :

Possible danger of destroying a few denuded foundations. In my opinion observation while canal digging is in progress should be sufficient.

LIST OF SITES EXAMINED

Number	Name of Site	Description of Site (Type Etc.,)	Water
1	Tell Jamid	YARMUK VALLEY. See danger list	
2	Maqarin ledge	Large ledge of plateau West and above Maqarin station against its southern edge — flint knapping no walls or traces of settlement.	Yarmouk river
3	Tell Qurs	Conical natural isolated hill	river
4	Ledge North West of Tell Qurs.	Flat rocky ledge - abrupt break towards river and three empty caves - flint in front. (Fig. No. 12 Pl. XXIX)	river
5	Ledge South East of Shejerah station	Ledge above river opposite railway bridge East of Shejerah station flint atelier	river
6	Rocky Spur (no name)	Narrow rocky spur with some foundations of walls	river
7	Jisr Quleid	Immediately north of bridge in railway cutting.	Wadi Quleid Yarmouk
8	Wadi Khalid station	Hill slope just south of station ploughed.	Hill slope only
9	Jisr el Hashera	Hill slope just south west of bridge - west of house — ploughed.	Yarmouk
10	Mokheiba Police Post	Flints in fields south of Police Post	Yarmouk & Wadi East of

N. B. : All flints were published by

BY JAMES MELLAART

Arable Land	Periods of occupation	Size/Importance	Remarks Recommendations
Above it (South) good land	Some moustesian flints, most of flints neolithic/chalcolithic type, no pottery. Some Roman sherds on outer edge.	Flint atelier of large size	conduit will not cut flint atelier
Very little	Scatter of Early Bronze band- slip, and combed ware. Much Iron Age. Roman.	Small outpost	no danger
Very little just west of it	Neolithic/Chalcolithic type flints	atelier & caves	canal cuts lower down perhaps a few flints there
None	Neolithic/Chalcolithic type flints	atelier	canal higher up
Some land	Early Bronze combed ware and hole mouth.	unimportant small out post.	canal higher up
No land	Early Bronze holemouth, Neolithic/chalcolithic type flint.	unimportant small outpost	canal higher up
Hill slope only	Neolithic/chalcolithic type flint.	atelier	canal higher up
Hill slope only	Good Neolithic/chalcolithic flints.	atelier	canal higher up
Plateau	Neolithic/Chalcolithic flints		canal higher up

Mr. Henri de Contenson in A.D.A.J. Vols. IV and V.

Number	Name of Site	Description of Site (Type Etc.,)	Water
92	El Qisfe	IRBID — MAQARIN ROAD. Roman site, stone foundations of Roman building, a few fragments of sculptur (Geometric slabs of black stone), small.	
11	Addasiyeh North	EAST BANK JORDAN VALLEY Small tell, c. 5 m. high in centre of village under cemetery	little stream on south side
12	Addasieh South	Small tell, c. 2 m. high, occupation layers just North of Police post on road	little stream on north side
13	Kh. umm el Khirwa	Under village small rise-stone etc. North of Wadi el Arab.	Wadi Arab
14	Kh. es Sasiyeh	Small rise, c. 2 m., south of Wadi el Arab.	Wadi Arab
15	Tell esh Shuna	See danger list	Wadi Arab Small Stream
16	Tell el Medrese	Natural spur, under plough	?
17	Tell Mudawwar	High steep isolated large rock with gentle ploughed slope only at East side. Natural c. 20-30 m. Flat topped - walls.	Small Wadi
18	Tell Qeseibeh	Small rise, stone foundation	
19	Tell Arba' in	Medium size tell c. 15 m. high, Partly built over, Partly ploughed, stone foundations (Roman)	Wadi Ziglab

Arable Land	Periods of occupation	Size/Importance	Remarks Recommendations
Arable land	Roman		Danger for Roman foundation if road widened or straightened.
Plentiful	Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic	Small Village or farm	
Plentiful	Roman, Byzantine, Medieval, Arabic	Small Village or farm	
Plentiful	Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic	Small Village or farm	
Plentiful	Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic	Small Village or farm	
Excellent Land	Ghassulian-Late Chalcolithic-Early Bronze I b-Early Bronze II-Early Bronze III — (Hellenistic, Medieval Arabic)	Most important early site in northern Jordan Valley.	See danger list
Excellent Land	Roman, Med. Arabic	Farm	
Excellent land west of site	Iron Age I A, Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic	Fortress	
	Iron Age, Roman, Arabic	Small settlements	
good land	EB (Bandslip) MB (Glueck). I. A., Roman	Prominent site	Village and cemetery encroaching on it.

Number	Name of Site	Description of Site	Water
20	Tell Ghanam	Small size	Streams
21	Tell Shuneh	Small size	Streams
22	Kh. Abu Alubeh	on natural slope-stone walls	Streams
23	Kh. Sheikh Mohamed	Site under village-partly cut by road	Streams
24	Tell Abu Hayet	Slight rise, a few meters only	Streams
25	Tell Meqbereh	Small tell, c. 4 m., grass over-grown at foot of height	Wadi Yabis
	Tell Abu Kharaz	Natural rock (abu Kharaz)	
26	Tell Sherhabil	Small tell, big modern building and cemetery on top	Wadi Yabis
27	Kh. Mezab ettut	Small rise and column on top	Wadi Yabis
28	Tell Abu Habil	See danger list	No water
29	Kh. Abu Habil	Natural rock and large stone foundation of building	No water
30	el Qurn	Walls on natural rock	Spring
x 31	Tell es Sa'idiyeh	Huge tell of two parts, citadel c. 20 meters high, western skirt traces of several ancient walls - one gate middle N side, one East side towards spring (wadi Kufranje largest and most important tell in central Jordan valley.	Spring and Wadi Kufranje

Arable Land	Periods of occupation	Size/Importance	Remarks Recommendations
good land	Roman	small village or farm	
good land	Roman, Medieval Arabic	small village or farm	
good land	Roman Byzantine		
good land	Roman - Medieval Arabic	not important	considerably built over
good land	Early Bronze ? EB/MB (Glueck). Iron	Village	should be watched in case of occupation ploughing
good land	Early Bronze (bandslip) Iron Age		near road
good land	Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic		
good land	Roman Byzantine, Medieval Arabic	Very small site	near road
good land			
good land	Iron Age, Roman, Medieval Arabic		
	Byzantine		
	Byzantine		
good land	Neolithic, Chalcolithic, EB 1-III, (MB - LB)	Very important site	near road no danger, but likely site for dig on w. skirt

Number	Name of Site	Description of Site (Type Etc.,)	Water
32	Tell Adliyah	small tell, about 4 - 5 m high stone foundations	stream
33	Tell Deir Alla I	medium Tell, c 20 m high-citadel type - gate middle s. side littered with pottery	stream
34	Tell Deir Alla II	low mound east of road-near Tell Deir Alla	stream
35	Tell Hammeh	small mound on Zerqa	near Zerqa
36	Tell el Meidan	Natural isolated knoll and modern houses	near Zerqa
37	Tell Rikabi	small mound c. 3-4 m. cut by irrigation canal	near Zerqa
38	T. Asiyeh	small c. 5-6 m. high — house on it	near Zerqa
39	T. Nu'eime	rather ext. flat mound in village on Zerqa	near Zerqa
40	Tell Zakari	mound small, c. 2 m. high, under modern village	near Zerqa
41	Tell Umm Hammad sherqi	See danger list.	
42	Tell Umm Hammad el Gharbi	Very extensive nearly flat EB/MB site - partly ploughed - part c. 2 m above surrounding fields	near Zerqa

Arable Land	Periods of occupation	Size/Importance	Remarks Recommendations
good land	Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic	farm site	to be watched near canal, foundations robbed by villagers
good land	MB, LB, 1 A, Roman, Medieval Arabic	important site	
good land	Medieval Arabic	outskirt of	near line of canal
good land	Iron Age II, Roman	Village	
good land	Roman - Arabic	farm site	
good land	Roman - Arabic	farm site	
good land	Roman - Arabic	farm site	
good land	Roman - Arabic	farm site	
good land	Roman - Arabic	farm site	
good land	extensive EB/MB site		should be observed in case of deep ploughing, irrigation channels

Number	Name of Site	Description of Site (Type Etc.,)	Water
43	Kh. el Meqa	Small mound, c. 4 m high, hut on it.	
44	Tell Ed Dolani	natural knoll and occupation on it. medium size.	near Zerqa
45	Kh. el Mafaliq	very extensive khirbeh, traces of Roman road - walls every where - very denuded - a few rises. tombs?	Wadi bed-dry
46	Tell el Mafaliq	See danger list	
47	Site on Wadi Zerka	denuded knoll and pottery frag- ments	Wadi Zerka
48	Tell Damiyeh	medium tell, citadel and skirt (west) grass over grown, c 15 m. high, houses on skirt, commands ford in Jordan.	Jordan
49	Dolmen field East of Damiyeh	See danger list	
50	Rock south of Damiyeh road junction	Fragments of foundations	
51	el Meqam	some walls	
52	Kh. Bassat el Faras	Khirbeh on n. side of Wadi, Roman columns - some quarrying	
53	Kh. Bassat el Khalaf	Small rise, stones	

Arable Land	Periods of occupation	Size/Importance	Remarks Recommendations
good land	Roman	farm	
good land	Roman - Medieval Arabic	Large village	
poor	Roman - Medieval Arabic	important late site	should be watched for deep ploughing
not much good land	Late Chalcolithic ledge handle-very worn sherds and flints	Important site outpost/farm	
Marshy	Late chalcolithic		
land like desert	Iron Age I, Iron Age II, Roman Medieval Arabic.	fort on ford of Jordan	
land like desert			
land like desert	a few miserable - Roman or Byzantine - sherds		
	Byzantine	Church ?	quarrying by natives
	Roman	Temple ?	quarrying by natives
	Roman		

Number	Name of Site	Description of Site (Type Etc.,)	Water
54	Roman Fuqqara	rock cut pits, canals	
55	Tell Meshra el Abyad I	small mounds, c 2-3 m high	
56	Tell Meshra el Abyad II	See danger list EB/MB	
57	Tell Ghannam	long narrow, very extensive site on north land of Wadi Nimrin-flat site exc. for small rise (name T. Ghannam). walls - Ashes	Wadi Nimrin
58	Tell Nimrin	a) Fair size tell, c 10 m. high, cut by road Amman — Jericho b) Pottery kiln, just N of road. c) Part of settlement cut by road ½km. of Tell Nimrin.	Wadi Nimrin
59	Tell el Gharab	Small settlement on natural knol	Wadi Nimrin
60	Tell Ghrubba	See danger list	Wadi Nimrin
61	Roman site	slight small rise	Wadi Rama
62	Roman site	slight small rise	Wadi Rama
63	Teleilat Ghassul	excavated site	Wadi Ghassul

Arable Land	Periods of occupation	Size/Importance	Remarks Recommendations
	Roman — Modern		
good land on north bank of Wadi Nimrin	Roman — Byzantine		
on Wadi Nimrin	Ghasulian — Chalcolithic	huge open Chalcolithic settlement	should be watched in case of ploughing
on Wadi Nimrin	a) Iron Age, Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic (Painted) b) Medieval Arabic Kilns c) Roman Medieval Arabic		
on Wadi Nimrin	Roman Byzantine Medieval Arabic		
on Wadi Nimrin			
Wadi Rama	Roman Byzantine Medieval Arabic	farm or small village	
Wadi Rama	Roman Byzantine Medieval Arabic		
Wadi Rama			should be watched and fenced

Number	Name of Site	Description of Site (Type Etc.,)	Water
64	Kh. Sweime	Large khirbeh, full of sherds and as Lc. 2 m., high n. side of Wadi Udheimi	Wadi Udheimi
65	Tell Umweis	Rocks with a few sherds of pottery	Wadi Udheimi
88	Kh. Kufrein	Slight rise	Wadi Kufrein
89	Tell Kufrein	natural rock - prominent and isolated - and tombs on W side	Wadi Kufrein
90	Tell Rama	very extension site, main mound c. 10 m. many small rises around	Wadi Rama
91	Tell Ajrufa	low mounds side of Wadi, Roman columns found.	Wadi Ajrufa
WEST BANK OF JORDAN			
66	Kh. Khisas ed Deir	natural hill with Arabic occupation — ploughed fair size	no water
67	Tell Abussus	enormous isolated natural rock with occupation on gentle slopes	River Jordan
68	Kh. es Sakut	Natural hill and good spring-river-modern houses on the small	Ain es Sakut
69	Tell esh Shamsiyeh	several rises — about 2 m. high, partly ploughed	

Arable Land	Periods of occupation	Size/Importance	Remarks Recommendations
Wadi Udheima	Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic (Painted)	large village	
Wadi Udheima	EB II - III pushed up ledge handles	miserable settlement	
	Roman		
	Iron Age, Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic	large settlement	
	Iron Age, Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic (Painted)	large settlement	
	Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic (Painted)	large settlement	
exc. land	One neolithic chalcolithic type flint. Medieval Arabic (Painted) and blue / green glazed sherd	Medieval Arabic village	
good land	Iron Age, Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic	esp. Iron Age settlement	
good land	Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic		
exc. land	Medieval Arabic, some Roman	Medieval Arabic village	

Number	Name of Site	Description of Site (Type Etc.,)	Water
70	Tell Ain Beida	Medium size Tell(?) or hill, walls overgrown	spring (ain beida)
71	Tell Hammeh	Medium size Tell, great height, very steep-grass overgrown, tombs at south side-skirt and walls/Across wadi N, Khirbe and walls.	stream along bottom
72	Roman site - Wadi Malih	Two natural rises on either side of road just south of bridge over Wadi Malih	near spring
73	Kh. Sheikh Falikh	Fragment of course stone foundation denuded	no water
74	Kh. el Juneidiyah	Fragment of course stone foundations denuded	no water
75	Jiftlik - Wadi Far'ah	See danger list	
93	Jiftlik tombs	above chalcolithic site No. 75 in rocks-at least 3 visible-one cleaned out probably belong to site 76	
76	Tell el Mezar	prominent tell, guarding East exit of Wadi Far'ah into Jordan valley about 15 - 20 m. high - small very high citadel and very large skirt on south and west side - grass overgrown. More tombs west of this site in hills.	
77	Tell Esh Sheikh Dhiyab	natural rock outcrop full of large boulder walls - small	good spring of Wadi Far'an
78	Kh. Fasayil	Flat site - walls visible everywhere	good spring

Arable Land	Periods of occupation	Size/Importance	Remarks Recommendations
plain of Beisan	Neolithic/Chalcolithic/EB type masses of flints - up to T. Shamsiyeh, EB. Med. Arabic pottery		
plain of Beisan	T. Hammeh - EB, LB/Iron Age, Roman Byzantine, Medieval Arabic Roman	city of Hamma ? mentioned by Seti 1 ? fort, guarding plain of Beisan, im- portant site	
poor land	Roman Byzantine, coarse ware	poor site	
poor land	Roman Byzantine, coarse ware	poor site	
good land	LB, (Late Bronze Painted) Iron Age I.	Important tombs	should be cleared
good land	IA II Roman, Byzantine, Me- dieval Arabic.	important site	
good land Wadi Fasayil	Early Bronze? Iron Age, Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic	small settlement	
near Wadi Fasayil	Roman city of Phasaelis-Roman Byzantine.	R. city	

Number	Name of Site	Description of Site (Type Etc.,)	Water
79	Kh. el Beiyadat	rise and walls - stones, sherds, large area	Wadi Auja
80	Kh. el Auja el Tahta	extensive site marked by small mound about 2 km., of ruins	Wadi Auja
81	Kh. Es Samra	Quarries	
84	Ain es Sultan village	denuded and destroyed site, occupation $\frac{1}{2}$ meter or less in depth	Ain es sultan
82	Roman site west of Mafjar	Roman sherds on south edge of wadi	Wadi
83	Roman site south of Mafjar	Square site in fields south of wadi, stone walls, cemetery.	Wadi
85	Tell el Mafjar (tell el Ghubur)	almost flat site on North Bank of wadi — partly overlaid by ruins of Arabic Ummayyad palace - South of road Jericho - Kh. el Mefjar	Wadi
86	Jericho Tomb Area	See danger list	
87	Tell es Samrat	Prominent small but steep tell, c.10 meter high, south of tell Es Sultan large walls of mud brick, visible in cut on north side, walls in bed of stream at foot on north side	stream at foot north side

Arable Land	Periods of occupation	Size/Importance	Remarks Recommendations
good land	Roman, Byzantine		
good land	Roman, Byzantine	Important site	
	Quarries	Quarries of white stone of Kh. el Mefjar	
good land	large shallow EB/MB site	Camp(?) outside walls of Jericho	
good land	Roman		
good land	Roman, Byzantine, Medieval Arabic		
good land	Chalcolithic — Chassulian affinities (Fig. Nos. 13-15 Pls. XXX and XXXI).	important Chalcolithic site	should be watched
good land all around	Roman sherds only	fort ?	should be watched when canal will be dug.