

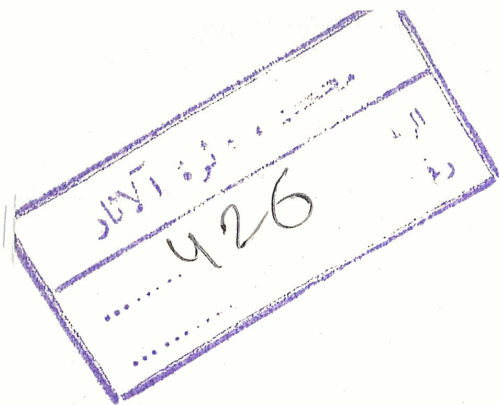
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SCARABS' SEALS AND CYLINDERS FROM TWO TOMBS AT AMMAN⁽¹⁾

William A. Ward

SEE PLATES XIX - XXI

The scarabs, seals and cylinders described below were discovered during the course of minor excavations on the 'Amman Acropolis (Jebel Hussein) in 1957 and 1959. The writer wishes express his appreciation to Dr. Awni Dajani, Director of the Department of Antiquities, for permission to publish these objects, and to Mr. Farah Ma'ayah, Curator of the National Museum, for extending his every help and courtesy.

I. Scarabs and Seals

In the following descriptions:

1) the first line contains the Museum number, material, measurements and type-numbers for back and side. The back-type is taken from *SC*, pls. 59 ff., the side-types from *Lachish*, pl. 41. In some cases it has been possible to quote only the closest parallel in these publications.

2) *Design*: a general description of the design on the base. Readings for hieroglyphic signs have been normalized rather than transliterated due to difficulties in printing.

3) *Parallels*: similar base designs found elsewhere, primarily in Palestine, are noted. Most of the designs in this collection can be paralleled by Egyptian examples though it was felt unnecessary to list these as well. Where possible, quoted parallels are similar to the 'Amman example, though it has sometimes been necessary to not parallels of pattern rather than exact design. During the MB II Period, to which practically all these scarabs belong, basic patterns with a large number of variants were used. The individual designs on the thousands of "design scarabs" from this period can rarely be exactly duplicated.

4) *Date*: several criteria have been used to establish a reasonable date. Similarities in design or pattern are helpful, but taken alone are often meaningless. Many of the designs in the present collection can be traced from the Middle Kingdom to the end of the Empire. Each scarab has been typed according to Petrie's classification of backs and Miss Tufnell's classification of sides. A further check is Rowe's classification

¹ The excavations were under the direction of R. W. Dajani Tech. Assistant of the Department of Antiquities in Jordan.

of heads, backs and sides in *CSPM*, though Rowe's type-numbers have not been listed. The date given for each scarab is thus a combination of many factors, but even this has not reduced the general range of this collection which is from the thirteenth to sixteenth dynasties.

Group A

(Nos. J. 6224 — J. 6234)

SEE PLATES XIX

This group was discovered in 1957 in a tomb located under the south-eastern chamber of the Arab Palace on the 'Amman Acropolis. This tomb contained only pottery of the MB II Period. The scarabs from the tomb, as can be expected, all date from the thirteenth to sixteenth dynasties. Many of them show the hatched figures, deep cutting and the shapes of hieroglyphic signs which are characteristics of scarabs of this age.

J. 6224 Steatite, 21×14×9 mm.; back T. 33, side 19.

Design: standing hawk-headed male figure holding cobra in extended hand with second cobra in field and *neb* at base.

Parallels: *BP II*, pls. 7.46, 44.69; *CSPM* nos. 277, 279; *Lachish* no. 46; *Gaza III*, pls. 3.96, 4.137; *Gaza V*, pl. 9.23, 31.

Date: dyn. 15-16.

J. 6225 Steatite, 21×14×8 mm.; back T. 43, side 8.

Design: two red crowns at base with sign which may stand for *Ra* (*CSPM* no. 100); two plants in center (cf. *Lachish* nos. 95, 170); two *wadjet*-eyes at top and notches along upper rim.

Parallels: *Gaza III*, pl. 3.28; *Gaza V*, pls. 5.4, 9.277, 335; *Gaza V*, pl. 9.64-65; *Megiddo II*, pl. 150.66.

Date: dyn. 14-16.

J. 6226 Steatite, 18×12×8 mm.; back T. 43, side 3.

Design: two stylized birds and winged sun-disc at top, falcon with red crown and *ankh* on either side of cartouche, *wadjet*-eyes and *nub* at bottom, three small circular signs as space-fillers. The cartouche contains an

abbreviated form of *Khai-kheper-Ra* (Sesostris II) with the frequent use of a double *nefer* for *Ra*. There are traces of gold paint in the incised lines on the sides and head.

Parallels: *Meg. Tombs*, pl. 116.8; *SC* no. 12.4.2; *CSPM* nos. 12-13; Ward, *ADAJ* 8-9, p. 52, no. 5861. The use of the double *nefer* for *Ra* in royal names is known also from the scarabs of Sesostris I and Djed-kheper-Ra (Engelbach, *ASAE* 21, p. 64; *Lachish* no. 142).

Date: dyn. 13-15.

Steatite, 22×17×12 mm.; side 6, gold setting.

Design: rope border, winged sun-disc at top with pairs and single signs in field, loop containing *ka-khai*.

Parallels: no close parallels in design are forthcoming, though the individual signs can be paralleled many times. The signs in the oval may represent a name; according to the various contexts in which the upper sign is used on other scarabs, it is to be read *ka*. This could be a confused spelling of *Kha-ka-Ra* (Sesostris III) with the figure-8 sign above the loop for *Ra*, but this explanation is unconvincing.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 6228 Steatite, 15×11×7 mm.; back T. 33, side 36.

Design: *ankh* in simple scroll; traces of gold gilt in incised lines of design.

Parallels: *BP I*, pl. 10.86; *CSPM* no. 187; *Gaza I*, pl. 14.158; *Gaza III*, pl. 3.69, 83; *Gaza IV*, pl. 5.45; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.132.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 6229 Seal, steatite, 19×14×11 mm.; Back, reclining sheep (?)

Design: falcon with two cobras.

Parallels: Ward, *ADAJ* 8-9, p. 51, no. 5859; *CSPM* no. 337; *BP I*, pl. 10.85; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.123-25; *Megiddo II*, pl. 150.79. An excellent parallel for the back is a reclining ram in *Ag. St.*, no. 121, of Second Intermediate Period date.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 6230 Steatite, 19×13×8 mm.; back T. 88, side 36.

Design: falcon with red crown and cobra.

Parallels: no exactly similar designs are forthcoming, though the use of a falcon and cobra is very common on scarabs of the MB II Period, usually with two cobras (see preceding example).

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 6231 Amethyst, 18×13×8 mm., including setting.

Design: plain base, gold setting.

Parallels: amethyst scarabs with plain base or simple designs are frequent in the MB II Period. Parallels to the present example showing approximately the same back are *Meg. Tombs*, pl. 113.12; *CSPM* no. 456.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 6232 Dark grey-green stone with light buff paint; 16×10.5×7 mm.; back T. 33, side 19.

Design: antelope with head turned backward; two cobras.

Parallels: *Gaza I*, pl. 14.166; *Gaza IV*, pl. 5.29; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.119.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 6233 Steatite, 12×8.5×6 mm.; back J. 30, side 9.

Design: the royal title *nesu-bity*. "King of Upper and Lower Egypt", with *nesu* upside-down; *nefer* in field.

Parallels: *Gaza I*, pl. 13.49; *Gaza III*, pl. 3.55; *FB I*, no. 6590.

Date: dyn. 12-14.

J. 6234 Dark green stone, 19×14×9 mm.

Design: bird and plants in center, stylized plants at ends.

Parallels: there are no close parallels, though this style of plant is found on MB II scarabs (*CSPM*, nos. 74, 361) and the plants and bird appear together elsewhere in a different arrangement (*Megiddo II*, pl. 150.104).

Date: dyn. 13-16.

Group B

(Nos. J. 9372 — J. 9397)

This group of scarabs was discovered in 1959 in a cave (Cave II) located east of the south-eastern corner of the National Museum on the Acropolis at 'Amman. The find included the cylinder seals described below (Group C) and pottery of the MB and B Periods. As a group, these scarabs show stylistic features most commonly associated with the MB II Period and most are certainly of this date. A few, however, are difficult to date. The range of the group may extend into the Eighteenth Dynasty, though at least two-thirds may safely be placed in the Thirteenth to Sixteenth Dynasty range.

J. 9372 Dark grey stone with light buff paint, 27×21×14 mm.

Design: striding human figure holding staff (?) in extended hand, rope border; workmanship very crude with design deeply cut.

Parallels: CSPM no. 693 shows the same border, size, back and general style, dated to dyn. 19.

Date: Second Intermediate or Empire Periods.

J. 9373 Steatite, 23×16×10 mm.; back J. 29, side 25.

Design: standing figure dressed in robe and head-cloth with miscellaneous hieroglyphs in field.

Parallels: this design has been discussed by Miss O. Tufnell in *Anatolian Studies* 6, pp. 67 ff., with a dozen examples cited.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9374 Steatite, 20×14×9 mm.; back T. 33, side 14.

Design: winged sun-disc at top and bottom, pairs of *ka* and *r*, two cobras with tails forming loop enclosing signs *r-s-n*, the loop surmounted by a double feather.

Parallels: *Megiddo II*, pl. 150.95; a distinguishing feature of the back is the pair of curls extending down from the head, a feature found only on scarabs of the Hyksos Period (CSPM nos. 30, 147; *Lachish* nos. 26, 48).

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9375 Steatite, 21×15×7 mm.; back T. 33, side 15.

Design: striding lion treading on tail of cobra (wearing red crown (?)) with a plant and two indeterminate signs in field.

Parallels: *Gaza I*, pl. 14.84; *Gaza III*, pl. 3.18; *Gaza IV*, pl. 11.401; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.110-12.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9376 Steatite, 19×14×9 mm.; back T. 33, side 27.

Design: kneeling figure holding cobra in extended had, *neb* at bottom.

Parallels: *CSPM* no. 281; *BP I*, pl. 10.84; *Gaza III*, pl. 3.26; *Gaza V*, pl. 9.29.
This and the related designs have been discussed by Miss M. Murray in *PEQ* 1949, pp. 92 ff.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9377 Steatite, 21×15×9 mm.; back T. 79, side 19.

Design: rope pattern joined at ends and sides by cross-lines.

Parallels: a common design with many variants; close parallels are *CSPM* nos. 82, 88; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.149.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9378 Steatite, 18×14×8 mm.; back T. 33, side 26.

Design: kneeling figure between two cobras.

Parallels: *Gaza I*, pl. 13.52; *Gaza III*, pl. 3.147. This and related designs discussed by Miss M. Murray in *PEQ* 1949, pp. 92 ff.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9379 Steatite, 19×13×7 mm.; back T. 33, side 15.

Design: modified quatrefoil joining concentric circles, two *ankh*-signs in field.

Parallels : Gaza IV, pl. 5.2, 62 ; Megiddo II, pl. 150.99 ; Meg. Tombs, pl. 105.3 ; Cairo no. 36737.

Date : dyn. 13-16.

J. 9380 Steatite, 17×12×7 ; back T. 33, side 19.

Design : kneeling figure holding branch, wearing clearly marked pendant necklace, *wadj*-sign in field.

Parallels : CSPM no. 282 ; BP I, pl. 10.88 ; BP II, pl. 12.145 ; Gaza I, pl. 14.162. This and related designs discussed by Miss M. Murray in *PEQ* 1949, pp. 92 ff.

Date : dyn. 13-16.

J. 9381 Dark grey-green stone with white paint ; 15×11×6 mm. ; back T. 58, side 37.

Design : pairs of *nesu* and *nefer* signs on sides, *ankh* and *shen* in center, *neb* at bottom.

Parallels : Gaza V, pls. 9.88, 10.100 ; Meg. Tombs, pl. 138.4 ; HIC, pl. 9.123 ; CSPM no. 355.

Date : dyn. 13-17.

J. 9382 Steatite, 22×16×9 mm. ; back H. 14, side 16.

Design : central feature is an oblong section enclosing the signs *c*, *s*, *shen* and *nefer*, and a hawk wearing red crown standing on tail of cobra as an abbreviated form of the divine standard. Pairs of hieroglyphs along the sides with *kheru* in the center at top.

Parallels : Gaza IV, pl. 9.350.

Date : dyn. 13-17.

J. 9383 Steatite, 17×12×7 mm. ; back T. 33, side 14.

Design : two cobras with red crowns, the tails forming a loop enclosing a double *nefer* ; *ka* and two *kha*'s above this loop, *nub* at bottom.

Parallels : for the general pattern, see Gaza V, pl. 9.77 ; NS, pl. 24.13-14. The 'Amman scarab may represent a garbled spelling of *Khai-ka-Ra* (Sesostris III) with the double *nefer* for *Ra* (see under J. 6226 and J. 6227, above).

Date : dyn. 13-16.

J. 9384 Steatite, 18×13×7 mm.; back T. 26, side 8.

Design: standing figure in kilt and headdress with miscellaneous hieroglyphs in field.

Parallels: Gaza V, pl. 9.34; *Meg. Tombs*, pl. 106.9; *Lachish* no. 235; *CSPM* no. 19; *NS*, pl. 25.1; curls of this type on the back are characteristic of the Hyksos Period.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9385 Steatite, 18×12×7 mm.; back T. 33, side 37.

Design: stylized plant motive at ends, large *ankh* and double *wadj* in center field.

Parallels: Gaza III, pl. 3.75; *BPI*, pl. 10.71, 77.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9386 Steatite, 23×17×10 mm.; back T. 53, side 19.

Design: simple scrolls on sides joined by loop at bottom, unjoined at top; inscription: *netcher nefer Maat-ib-Ra di ankh*, "The Good God Maat-ib-Ra, given life."

Parallels: a very common scarab type and inscription; numerous examples, many of which are almost exact duplicates: *CSPM* nos. 208-09; *SC*, nos. 16. B. 1-9; *NS*, pl. 21.1-8; Cairo nos. 36030-36035.

Date: the older publications place King Maat-ib-Ra in the Sixteenth Dynasty. Recent studies place this king in a group of rulers during the Second Intermediate Period who were not pharaohs and who may have been local dynasts in Egypt or Palestine (*GEP*, pp. 159, 172; *Scepter II*, pp. 4 ff.; *Studien*, pp. 25 ff.; etc.). The latest opinion is that Maat-ib-Ra is the Prenomen of Sheshi who is placed as the second king of the Fifteenth Dynasty (v. Beckerath, pp. 134, etc.).

J. 9387 Steatite, 16×12×7 mm.; back T. 53, side 26.

Design: double arcs in top in end section, *neb*, at bottom, *shen* and two *c*-signs in center.

Parallels: *CSPM* no. 391; *Cairo* no. 37065.

Date: dyn. 15-17.

J. 9388 Steatite, 16×12×8 mm.; back U. 35, side 27.

Design: double *nesu* and incorrect *ankh* at top, large *nub* in center and *neb* at bottom.

Parallels: *Meg. Tombs*, pl. 137.5; *Weill*, p. 757, fig. 52.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9389 Steatite, 14×11×7 mm.; back U. 50, side 36.

Design: twisted rope in center with double arcs marking off end sections.

Parallels: a common design with many variations; close parallels: *Lachish* no. 182; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.163; *HIC* pl. 8.46.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9390 Brown stone, 17×12×7 mm.; back T. 33, side 27.

Design: stylized plant motive at both ends with variation of common "anra" formula in center. Miss M. Murray has suggested in *PEQ* 1949, pp. 95 ff., that the full formula is to be read "The name of Ra is given," and that this formula with its many variations is for the magical protection of the name.

Parallels: *Gaza III*, pl. 4.180; *Gaza IV*, pls. 5.35, 11.398; *Megiddo II*, pl. 150.204; *FB II* no. 19145.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9391 Steatite, 14×10×7 mm.; back U. 75, side 36.

Design: twisted rope in center with lines joining various segments of the design; variant of J. 9389.

Parallels: *Gaza I*, pl. 14.177-78; *Gaza II*, pl. 8.160; *Gaza III*, pl. 4.31; *Gaza V*, pl. 10.158-62.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9392 Seal; light brown stone, 14×10.5×6 mm.

Design: antelope (?) on base of oblong seal.

Parallels: Gaza II, pl. 8.139; Gaza III, pl. 3.45; Gaza IV, pl. 7.255; FB II no. 9397.

Date: Second Intermediate or Empire Periods.

J. 9393 Dark grey stone with light buff paint; 19×13×8 mm.; back S. 30, side 14.

Design: plants on *neb* with combination *shen* and *r* in center and debased plant below.

Parallels: Gaza IV, pls. 7.152, 9.314; Gaza V, pl. 10.103-05; Cairo no. 36869; HIC, pl. 9.136; FB I no. 1405.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9394 Crystal, 12×9×7 mm.; plain base and side.

Date: plain scaraboids of crystal occur frequently in the Hyksos Period; ten examples in CSPM, pl. 11, are so dated.

J. 9395 Steatite, 13×9×5 mm.; back T. 40, side 9.

Design: quatrefoil with lotus blossoms and oval markings to replace the usual horizontal and vertical bars.

Parallels: Meg. Tombs, pl. 105.6; FB II no. 6925; CSPM no. 372; HIC, pl. 9.139.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9396 Dark green stone, 17×12×7 mm.; base plain.

Parallels: this particular dark green stone is used commonly for scarabs of the Hyksos Period, usually with plain base or a very simple design. Similar backs: CSPM no. 17; HIC, pl. 9.174.

Date: dyn. 13-16.

J. 9397 Amethyst, 13×10×6 mm.; base plain.

Parallels: Meg. Tombs, pl. 113.14; Yehudiyeh, pl. 10.52.

Date: dyn. 12-17.

II. Cylinder Seals

(Nos. J. 9398 — J. 9403)

SEE PLATES XXI

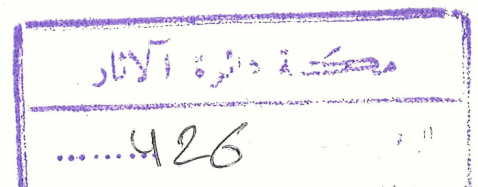
The six cylinder seals described below were found with the scarabs of Group I-B in Cave II of the Acropolis at 'Amman.

These cylinders are all of the so-called Mitanni Common Style, sometimes referred to as the Hurrian or Kirkuk Style, used extensively throughout the Near East in the middle centuries of the second millennium B.C. While the most common use of this style was during the period of the Mitanni Empire (ca. 1500-1350 B.C.), the chronological range is generally considered to be ca. 1700-1200 B.C. (CS, p. 278; Porada, *Morgan*, p. 138).

As might be expected, the most fruitful comparisons are with seals of the Mitanni Style found in Palestine. Most of the published examples known prior to the Second World War have been collected by Miss Barbara Parker in *Iraq*, 11 (1949), pp. 1-43. A considerable number of these (nos. 31-128) belong to the Mitanni Common Style. Some interesting, and possibly important, facts arise from a comparison between the 'Amman cylinders and the Mitanni Style cylinders from Palestine. A majority of the latter form from Beth Shan and most date to Levels VII-IX of that site. The 'Amman cylinders match this Beth Shan group in workmanship and general style. It is thus possible that the 'Amman cylinders are approximately contemporary to the Beth Shan group which are now known to fall in the LB II Period, ca. 1400-1200 B.C. This date is assured by a forthcoming study on Beth Shan by Mrs. Francis James, to be published by the University Museum, Philadelphia (see also Wright, p. 94 and Chart 7). However, we should be cautious in proposing a LB II date for the 'Amman group. Earlier examples of the Mitanni Common Style compare just as favorably with the 'Amman cylinders; for example, cylinders from Megiddo, Khafajeh and Ur (Parker, *op. cit.*, no. 36; Frankfort, *Diyala*, no. 427; Legrain, *Ur X*, no. 580). The vast Nuzi collection which affords endless parallels to the 'Amman cylinders, is also slightly earlier than the Beth Shan group, dating to the second half of the fifteenth century B.C. (Porada, *Nuzi*, p. 11).

The geographical proximity of Beth Shan and 'Amman should also be taken into consideration. The number of Mitanni Common Style seals at Beth Shan is indicative of their popularity at that site, though we can suggest only with hesitation that they were manufactured there. With such a widespread glyptic style — it has been found from Iran to Palestine — we should expect that several centers of manufacture existed. These seals were certainly made within the confines of Mitanni territory; the largest single collection of material come from Nuzi. Perhaps Beth Shan was another point of manufacture. If so, the 'Amman cylinders may have come from there.

The 'Amman cylinders are excellent examples of the Mitanni Common Style and exhibit the features which characterize this glyptic tradition. This tradition shows



influence of the Old Babylonian, Provincial Babylonian and Syrian styles, and shows an extensive use of the tubular drill, especially for eyes and joints in both human and animal figures. The drilling techniques are somewhat crude and the materials are generally faience or glazed steatite. The deer and antelope, singly or in pairs, are prominent subjects, often appearing precisely as on five of the six seals from 'Amman. The tree with globules for leaves and cross-bars, as on J. 9398 and J. 9399, is very common as is the standing deer on J. 9401. The human figures on five of the 'Amman cylinders are also characteristic of the Mitanni Common Style. Every detail of the 'Amman cylinders can be paralleled many times.

The 'Amman cylinders thus belong to a well-defined glyptic tradition, though this tradition was in use for such a long period of time that precise chronological statements are impossible on artistic grounds alone. The similarity of the 'Amman group to cylinders from Beth Shan and the geographical proximity of the two sites points to a possible connection. The 'Amman cylinders may come from the LB II Period, though they may of course be earlier.

J. 9398 White faience, 26×11 mm.

Worshipper in long robe stands before tree; pair of kneeling deer, back to back, with heads turned backward; guilloche above deer; line borders.

J. 9399 White steatite, 23×9 mm.

Pair of worshippers in long robes stand facing tree; pair of kneeling deer, back to back, with heads turned backward; degenerate guilloche above and below deer; seal is broken and badly worn.

J. 9400 White faience, 19×9 mm.

Horizontal plant motive with leaves formed from curl and tubular drill hole, central line for stem; line borders.

J. 9401

Figure in long robe seated on chair; pair of worshippers in long robes facing antelope standing on hid legs with head turned backward; bounding antelope and couchant human-headed griffon wearing same headdress as worshippers; line borders.

J. 9402

Pair of worshippers in long robes stand facing tree-design which is a variant of the tree on J. 9398 and J. 9399; pair of kneeling antelope facing each other with heads turned backward; animal figure above; line border; seal broken.

J. 9403 White faience, ?×10 mm.

Kneeling figure holding tree; pair of kneeling deer, back to back, with heads turned backward; guilloche under deer; upper third of seal broken off.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADAJ	<i>Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan.</i>
Ag. St	<i>Ägyptische Stempelsiegel.</i> Sale Catalogue, Ars Antiqua AG Luzerne, 20 April, 1960 ; text by H. Herzer.
ASAE	<i>Annales du Service des Antiquites de l'Égypte</i>
BP I	Petrie, <i>Beth Pelet I</i> (London, 1930).
BP II	Macdonald, <i>Beth Pelet II</i> (London, 1932).
Cairo	Newberry, <i>Scarab-shaped Seals</i> (Cat. Gen. Caire ; Cairo, 1907).
CS	Frankfort, <i>Cylinder Seals</i> (London, 1939).
CSPM	Rowe, <i>A Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs, etc. in the Palestine Archeological Museum</i> (Cairo, 1936).
FB I-II	Dunand, <i>Fouilles de Byblos.</i> Text, 2 vols, Atlas, 3 vols. (Paris, 1939-58).
Frankfort, Diyala	Frankfort, <i>Stratified Seals from the Diyala Region</i> (Chicago, 1955).
Gaza I-V	Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza.</i> 5 vols. (London, 1931-52).
GEP	Gardiner, <i>Egypt of the Pharaohs</i> (Oxford, 1961).
HIC	Petrie, <i>Hyksos and Israelite Cities</i> (London, 1906).
Lachish	Tufnell, <i>Lachish III. The Bronze Age</i> (Oxford, 1953).
Legrain, Ur X	Legrain, <i>Seal Cylinders</i> (Ur Expedition, Vol. X ; Oxford, 1951).
Megiddo II	Loud, et al., <i>Megiddo II. Seasons of 1935-39</i> (Chicago, 1948).
Meg. Tombs	Guy, <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> (Chicago, 1938).
NS	Newberry, <i>Scarabs</i> (London, 1906).

Abbreviations (Cont.)

PEQ	<i>Palestine Exploration Quarterly.</i>
Porada, Morgan	Porada, <i>Corpus of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in North American Collections</i> . Vol. 1, <i>The Collection of the Pierpont Morgan Library</i> (New York, 1948).
Porada, Nuzi	Porada, <i>Seal Impressions of Nuzi</i> (<i>Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i> , vol. 24; New Haven, 1947).
SC	Petrie, <i>Scarabs and Cylinders</i> (London, 1917).
Scepter II	Hayes, <i>The Scepter of Egypt</i> . Vol. II. (Cambridge, Mass., 1959).
Studien	Stock, <i>Studien zur Geschichte und Archäologie der 13. bis 17. Dynastie Agyptens</i> (Glückstadt, 1955).
v. Beckerath	Von Beckerath, <i>Untersuchungen zur politischen Geschichte der Zweiten Zwischenzeit in Agypten</i> (Glückstadt, 1965).
Weill	Weill, <i>La fin du moyen empire égyptien</i> . 2 vols. (Paris, 1918).
Wright	Wright, "The Archeology of Palestine," in <i>The Bible and the Ancient Near East. Essays in Honor of William Foxwell Albright</i> (New York, 1961).
Yehudiyah	Griffith, <i>The Antiquities of Tell el Yahudiyeh</i> (London, 1890).

AN EARLY BRONZE AGE TOMB GROUP FROM BEIT SAHUR¹

SEE PLATES XXII-XXVI

By J. B. HENNESY

The tomb was discovered in the garden of Hanna Aza Hilal of Beit Sahur near Bethlehem, on June 5th, 1962. It was excavated by Mr. Yusuf Lebadi of the Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem.

The cave was roughly oval in plan and measured ca. 6 metres by 9 metres. There had been considerable rock fall from roof and walls and many of the pots were broken. The pottery was concentrated from the Middle to the North and East sides of the chamber and there was a rough cut entrance on the East side. There was, unfortunately, no observable stratification.

Finds

1. Carinate bowl. Well mixed clay with many small grits, fired brown. Wet smoothed or lightly washed inside and out, covered on outside with thin irregularly burnished plain red slip. Burnished cross on base. Wheel finish on upper body. Max. ht. 7.1 cms., rim diameter 26.6 cms. Fig. 1,1. Compare:

Jericho Garstang; LAAA (1935-36), pl. XXXIX:11,
Ay; pl. LXXII: 868, Tomb G.

Lower E.B.

Jericho I; Kenyon, type Ala, A2a, Tombs A 108, A 127, D 12.

E.B. I-II.

Far'ah; RB LXII (1955), pp. 568-569, Fig. 14: 12,16; pp. 566-567,

E.B. I-II.

Fig. 13:14

2. As No. 1. but base merely flattened and lacks cross decoration. Max. ht. 5.9 cms., rim diameter 24.4 cms.
3. Carinate bowl. Rounded base. Shape as No. 4; but without lug handle. Well mixed clay with a great many large and medium grits and some finely chopped straw, fired orange-brown. Covered inside and out with thin slip, fired red inside and mottled red-brown and black outside. Inside surface matt, outside lightly and irregularly burnished. Hand Made. Rim finished on wheel. Max. ht. 3.05 cms., rim diameter 13.2 cms.

¹ I am much indebted to Dr. Awni Dajani, Director of Antiquities, Jordan, for permission to publish the group; to Mr. Yusuf Lebadi who gave me information on the circumstances of the find and to Miss Nagwa Husseini and the Staff of the Department of Antiquities in Jerusalem, who gave me every possible assistance in the preparation of the group for publication.

4. Carinate bowl. Small vertically pierced lug handle on carination. Well mixed clay with a quantity of large, medium and small grits and some chopped straw; fired orange-buff. Wet smoothed inside and out and covered on outside with thin highly burnished red to brown slip. Much worn. Max ht. 3.35 cms., rim diameter 14.0 cms. Fig. 1,4. Compare:

Ay; pl. LXXI: 742, Tomb G.

Far'ah; Tomb 14, no. 13. *RB LIX* (1952), Fig. 12:13.

Late Chalcolithic

Far'ah; Mound, *RB LV* (1948), pp. 558-559

Upper Chalcolithic

Beth Shan; pl. V:21. level XIV

E.B. I.

Jericho I; Kenyon, type A 2a, Tomb D 12.

5. Bowl. Well mixed clay with quantity of large, medium and small grits and some chopped straw. Wet smoothed and covered on outside with thin lightly polished red to brown slip. Hand made. Max. ht. 3.2 cms., rim diameter 11.9 cms. Fig. 1,5. Compare:

Jericho Garstang; *LAAA* (1936), pl. XXXVIII: 21, level V.

E.B. Lb.

Jericho I; Kenyon, type Flc; Tombs D 12, F 4, F 2.

E.B. III.

6. Bowl. As No. 5; but with base rounded. Round base, small nipple lug just below rim. Well mixed clay with some large and many medium and small grits, fired brown-buff. Wet smoothed. Outside originally covered with thin dark-red slip. Worn. Hand made.

7. Bowl. As No. 5, broad flat base. Curved walls, sharply inturned rim, broad flat base, vertically pierced by lug handle just below rim. Coarse clay with many large, medium and small grits and chopped straw; fired orange-buff. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 4.05 cms., rim diameter 10.9 cms.

8. Bowl. Well mixed clay with many large, medium and small grits and finely chopped straw, fired orange to buff. Wet smoothed and mottled inside and out, red, olive and brown. Hand made. Max. ht. 3.05 cms., rim diameter 10.3 cms. Fig. 1,8. Compare:

Lachish IV; pl. 59:154, Group 1513.

E.B. III.

9. Bowl. Well mixed clay with some medium and very many small grits, fired brown-buff. Wet smoothed and covered on outside with thin irregularly burnished red-brown slip or wash. Burnished cross on base. Slip extends inside rim. Hand made. Rim finished on wheel. Max. ht. 8.35 cms., rim diameter 17.6 cms. Fig. 1,9. Compare:

Arqub el-Dhahr ; *ADAJ III* (1956) fig. 14:108.

Late Chalcolithic.

Jericho II ; Kenyon, type Flc, fig. 4:11.

Proto - Urban

10. Bowl. Well mixed clay with some large and medium and a great many small grits and chopped straw, fired buff. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 7.2 cms., rim diameter 15.6 cms. Fig. 1.10. Compare:

Jericho I ; Kenyon, type F 4e, Tomb D 12.

11. Bowl. As No. 5. Coarse clay with many large, medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired brown and orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Rim finished on wheel. Max. ht. 3.15 cms., rim diameter 9.9 cms.
12. Bowl. As No. 5. Well mixed clay with some medium and many small grits, fired purple on inner face, grey on outer ; thin red wash on outside originally extending inside rim, mottled brown and black in patches. Hand made. Finished on wheel.
13. Bowl. As No. 17. Curved sides, round base, small. Finely mixed clay with some large and many medium and small grits and chopped straw. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 3.9 cms., rim diameter 11.3 cms.
14. Bowl. As No. 17. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired red-brown on outer face, brown-buff on inner. Thin mottled dark-red and brown wash inside and out. Worn. Hand made.
15. Bowl. As No. 17. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and chopped straw. Wet smoothed. Mottled buff, orange and red-brown on outside. Hand made. Max. ht. 4.0 cms., rim diameter 11.2 cms.
16. Bowl. As No. 17. Well mixed clay with some large and many medium and small grits fired orange-buff. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 3.1 cms., rim diameter 10.3 cms.
17. Bowl. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and finely chopped straw, fired buff in centre, orange on inner and outer faces. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 5.0 cms., rim diameter 11.0 cms. Fig. 1,17. Compare:

Jericho I ; Kenyon, type Flc ; fig. 43: 10,11,12, Tombs F 4 and F 2.

E.B. III.

18. Bowl. As No. 17. Well mixed clay with some large and many medium and small

grits and chopped straw, fired brown in centre, orange on inner and outer faces. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 3.8 cms., rim diameter 11.2 cms.

- 18a. Description as No. 18. Max. ht. 4.6 cms., rim diameter 11.0 cms.
- 18b. Description as No. 18. Max. ht. 4.3 cms., rim diameter 12.15cms.
- 18c. Description as No. 18; but with thin dark brown wash inside and out.
19. Description as No. 18. Max ht. 3.9 cms., rim diameter 11.2 cms.
20. Bowl. As No. 17. Coarse clay with many large, medium and small grits and chopped straw fired orange-brown with grey core. Wet smoothed. Worn.
21. Bowl. As No. 18; but fired orange-brown all through.
22. Bowl. As No. 17. Coarse clay, very many large, medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired buff. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 3.7 cms., rim diameter 10.4 cms.
23. Bowl. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and finely chopped straw, fired buff. Thin matt red-brown slip. Much worn. Hand made. Used a lamp. Max ht. 3.3 cms., rim diameter. Fig. 1,23. Compare:
- Jericho I*; Kenyon, type Flc; fig. 43: 10,11,12, Tombs F 4, F 2. E.B. III
24. Bowl. Lightly rounded sides, rim turned slightly in, flattened base; well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and some finely chopped straw, fired buff to brown buff. Overall light wash, mottled dark-brown to orange-red. Hand made. Worn.
25. Bowl. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits fired orange with thin red core. Overall thin wash mottled purple-brown, red and orange on outside. Hand made. Max. ht. 4.0 cms., rim diameter 12.75 cms. Fig. 1,25. Compare:
- Far'ah*; *RB LXIII*, fig. 4:3. E.B. IIa.
26. Bowl. Coarse clay with many large, medium and small grits, fired brown-buff with thin black core. Vertical plastic ribs on body. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 4.7 cms., rim diameter 11.1 cms. Fig. 1,26.
27. Bowl. As No. 5. Well mixed clay with many large, medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired orange-brown. Originally thin dark red wash on exterior. Worn. Hand made. Finished on wheel. Max. ht. 3.0 cms., rim diameter 11.0 cms.

28. Bowl. Very well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Wheel made. Max. ht. 4.5 cms., rim diameter 10.35 cms. Fig. 1,28.
29. Bowl. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and finely chopped straw, fired orange-brown. Traces of thin red slip inside. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 4.0 cms., rim diameter 10.6 cms. Fig. 1,29. Compare:
- Jericho I*; Kenyon, type L1a; fig. 36: 4, Tomb D 12; also Tomb F 2. E.B. III
30. Bowl. Small. Very well mixed clay with many tiny white grits, covered on outside with thin mottled red to brown slip extending just over rim. Hand made. Max. ht. 2.15 cms., rim diameter 5.45 cms. Fig. 1,30.
31. Bowl. Well mixed clay with some large and many medium and small grits and some chopped straw. Outside wet smoothed and mottled grey, black, orange and red. Thin matt orange-pink slip inside and over rim. Hand made. Max. ht. 8.6 cms., rim diameter 21.3 cms. Fig. 1,31.
32. Bowl. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired brown. Thin red slip inside, extending over rim. Light cross-hatched and radial burnish decoration inside, lightly polished outside. Wheel made. Max. ht. 4.7 cms., rim diameter 26.3 cms. Fig. 1,32. Compare:
- Lachish IV*; pl. 60: 198, Group 1519; pl. 63: 322, 323, Cave 6030. E.B. III
- Ay*; pl. LXXVII: 2023, Sanctuary A. E.B. III
- Beth Shan*; pl. V: 20, level XIV? pl. VIII: 20, 25, level XII E.B. I, E.B. III
- Jericho I*; Kenyon, type A 3a; Tombs D 12, F 4. E.B. III.
33. Bowl. Very well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired brown. Wet smoothed and lightly polished outside. Thin, lightly polished, plum red slip extending just over rim. Potter's mark on base (Inside). Wheel made. Max. ht. 3.6 cms., rim diameter 31.5 cms. Fig. 1,33.
34. Bowl. Khirbet Kerak ware. Very finely mixed clay with many small grits, fired grey-black with orange inner face. Covered with thin slip fired red on interior, mottled red, orange and black exterior. Highly polished. Hand made. Max. ht. 6.35 cms., rim diameter 11.8 cms. Fig. 1,34. Compare:
- Jericho I*; Kenyon, type R3c; Tomb F 2, fig. 57: 42. E.B. III
35. Small bag shaped pot. Coarsely mixed clay with many large, medium and small

grits and chopped straw, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 6.2 cms., rim diameter ca. 6.0 cms. Fig. 1,35. Compare:

Lachish IV; pl. 59:140, Group 1513. Bad ed Dra;

E.B. III.

BASOR 95 (1944) pl. 1:42.

36. As No. 35 but fired pink-buff. Finished on wheel. Max. ht. 4.8 cms., rim diameter 7.6 cms. Fig. 1,36.

37. Juglet. Vertical plastic rib on body. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired orange. Covered with thin, lightly polished, red slip. Worn. Hand made. Neck finished on wheel. Max. ht. 15.7 cms., width 9.9 cms. Fig. 4,37. Compare:

Lachish IV; pl. 58:100, Cave 1535.

E.B. III.

Jericho I; Kenyon, type E2a; fig. 36: 27, Tomb D12; also Tomb F4.

E.B. III.

38. Juglet. Well mixed clay with a few large and many medium and small grits, fired orange. Thin, lightly polished, red slip. Worn. Hand made. Max. ht. 12.5 cms., width 9.1 cms. Fig. 4,38. Compare:

Lachish IV; pl. 60:206, Group 1519.

E.B. III.

Jericho Garstang; *LAAA XIX* (1932), pl. V:2, Tomb A.

E.B. III.

39. Juglet. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired orange. Thin, lightly polished, red slip. Worn. Hand made. Max. ht. 7.3 cms., width 4.1 cms. Fig. 4,39. Compare:

Ay, pl. LXVII, 956, Tomb G.

Lachish IV; pl. 58:100, Cave 1535.

E.B. III.

Jericho I; Kenyon, type F4c; fig. 46: 55, Tomb F4; also Tomb F2.

E.B. III.

40. Juglet. As No. 39. Max. ht. 5.6 cms., width 4.2 cms. Fig. 4,40. Compare:

Lachish IV; pl. 60:201, Group 1519.

E.B. III.

Ay; pl. LXVII: 45, Tomb B.

41. Juglet. As No. 39; but neck finished on wheel. Max. ht. 12.4 cms., width 9.55 cms. Fig. 4,41.

42. Juglet. As No. 39; but neck finished on wheel. Max. ht. 7.4 cms., width 5.2 cms. Fig. 5,42.
43. Juglet. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and some finely chopped straw, fired buff with thick orange outer face. Lightly polished red-brown slip. Worn. Hand made. Neck finished on wheel. Max. ht. 11.85 cms., width 8.7 cms. Fig. 4,43. Compare:
- Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth I* (1937), figs. 8,11. E.B. I-II?
44. Juglet. Well mixed clay with a few large and many medium and small grits, fired buff. Lightly polished red slip. Much worn. Hand made. Max. ht. 10.7 cms., width 6.7 cms. Fig. 4,44. Compare:
- Jericho I*; Kenyon, type A2b; fig. 34: 26. 27, Tomb D 12, also Tomb A. 127. E.B. II.
- Jericho Garstang*; LAAA XIX (1932), pl. XII:12, Square K 6. E.B. II.
- Jericho Garstang*; LAAA XXII (1935), pl. XXVII: 12. E.B. II.
45. Juglet. Very well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired orange. Thin red-brown slip, vertically burnished. Much worn. Hand made. Max. ht. 15.0 cms., width 9.8 cms. Fig. 4,45. Compare:
- Jericho Garstang*; LAAA XIX (1932), pl. V:8, Tomb A 247. E.B. III.
- Arqub el-Dhahr; *ADAJ III* (1956), fig. 15:137.
46. Juglet. Very crude and badly made example, as No. 45. Base very broad. Clay coarse with a great many large, medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired orange-brown. Surface untreated. Hand made. Max. ht. 12.2 cms., width 9.2 cms.
47. Juglet. Well mixed clay with a great many large, medium and small grits, fired brown. Thin, red-brown slip. Polished. Hand made. Neck finished on wheel. Max. ht. 16.2 cms., width 10.9 cms. Fig. 5,47. Compare:
- Jericho I*; Kenyon, type D1b; fig. 35: 8, Tomb D 12.
- Lebea, *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth I* (1937). E.B. I-II.
- Far'ah; *RB LV* (1948), fig. 9:7. E.B. I-IIb.
- Lachish IV*; pl. 58:112, Cave 1535; 134, Pit 1514 (rounded lugs). E.B. III.

48. Juglet. Shape as No. 47. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired orange. Brown-red slip. Polished. Much worn. Hand made. Max ht. 10.1 cms., width 6.7 cms.

49. Juglet. Very well mixed clay with some medium and small grits, fired orange. Thin, dark red slip. Polished and burnished vertically. Hand made. Neck finished on wheel. Max. ht. 11.4 cms., width 8.85 cms. Fig. 5,49. Compare:

Ay; pl. LXVII:34, no. 673, Tomb C.

50. Juglet. Shape as No. 47. Base missing. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired orange-brown. Thin, matt red-brown slip. Much worn. Hand made. Max. ht. 11.95 cms., width 8.4 cms.

51. Juglet. As No. 50; but small and crude. Max. ht. 8.65 cms., width 5.7 cms.

52. Juglet. As No. 50. Much worn, lugs missing. Max. ht. 10.1 cms., width 6.9 cms.

53. Juglet. Well mixed clay with some large and many medium and small grits, fired red-brown. Thin, lightly polished orange-brown slip. Matt, dark red-brown painted decoration. Hand made. Max. ht. 10.0 cms., width 7.95 cms. Fig. 5,53.

Lachish IV; pl. 58:100, Cave 1535; 130, Grave 1505.

E.B. III.

54. Juglet. Shape as No. 68. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired pink-buff, originally slipped. Much worn. Max. ht. 8.95 cms., width 6.65 cms.

55. Juglet. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired orange and buff in patches. Wet smoothed. Decoration in thin, matt, dark-red paint. Hand made. Max. ht. 7.0 cms., width 4.95 cms. Fig. 5,55. Compare:

Jericho Garstang; LAAA (1935), pl. XXXI, 14:2; (1936), pl. XXXIX, 6.

Upper E.B;
Layer IV.

Far'ah; RB LVI (1949), fig. 6, Tomb 2; RB LVIII (1951), fig. 1:3. E.B. II.

Jericho I; Kenyon, type Ela; fig. 23: 17, Tomb A 108; also Tomb A 127.

E.B. I-II.

56. Juglet. As No. 55; but fired orange-brown. Max. ht. 6.4 cms., width 4.6 cms.

57. Juglet. As No. 55. Max. ht. 5.65 cms., width 4.85 cms.

58. Juglet. Shape as No. 59. Well mixed clay with very many medium and small grits, fired brown-buff with grey inner face. Decoration in matt, dark red-brown paint. Much worn. Hand made. Max. ht. 8.4 cms., width 6.3 cms.
59. Juglet. Well mixed clay with very many medium and small grits, fired buff with grey outer face. Much worn. Hand made. Max. ht. 7.4 cms., width 5.5 cms. Fig. 5,59. Compare:
- Jericho I*; probably Kenyon, type Elb; Tombs A 127, D 12, F 5,
A 114. E.B. II - III.
60. Juglet. As No. 59; but fired buff all through. Thin brown slip. Much worn. Max. ht. 6.1 cms., width 4.5 cms.
61. Juglet. Miniature. As No. 59; but fired orange and red in patches. Wet smoothed. Worn. Hand made. Crude. Max. ht. 3.6 cms., width 3.0 cms. Fig. 5,61. Compare:
- Lachish IV*; pl. 58:117. Cave 1535. E.B. III.
Ay; pl. LXXII:869. Tomb G.
62. Juglet. Shape as No. 63. Coarse clay with very many large, medium and small grits, fired orange. Thin, lightly polished orange to olive slip. Hand made. Neck missing. Reconstructed ht. 10.6 cms., width 9.45 cms.
63. Juglet. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired brown. Thin, matt orange-red to olive-brown slip. Worn. Hand made. Max. ht. 10.0 cms., width 7.6 cms. Fig. 5,63.
64. Juglet. Well mixed clay with some large and many medium and small grits. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Worn. Max. ht. 5.4 cms., width 4.35 cms. Fig. 5,64.
65. Juglet. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired red. Thin, well polished, red-brown slip. Worn. Hand made. Max. ht. ca. 11.9 cms., width 9.15 cms. Fig. 5,65. Compare:
- Gezer III*; pl. XXVII:11. Cave 271. pl. CXLIII:20. E.B. I-II.
First Semitic.
66. Juglet. Shape as No. 63. Coarse soft clay with very many medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired buff. Lightly polished dark orange-red slip. Much worn. Neck missing. Hand made. Reconstructed ht. 10.8 cms., width 8.4 cms.
67. Juglet. Shape as No. 63. Well mixed clay with some large, many medium and

small grits and chopped straw, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Worn. Incised cross on body. Hand made. Max ht. 10.85 cms., width 7.4 cms.

68. Juglet. Coarse clay with many large, medium and small grits, fired grey with thick, mottled red and buff outer faces. Wet smoothed. Very worn. Hand made. Max. ht. 10.2 cms., width 7.9 cms. Fig. 5,68. Compare:

Jericho I; Kenyon, type Dld; fig. 35:10. Tomb D 12; also Tombs

A 127, F 3, F 2.

E.B. II-III.

Ay; pl. LXXII:849. Tomb G.

69. Juglet. Well mixed clay with some medium and very many tiny grits, fired buff to olive-brown. Wet smoothed. Very worn. Hand made. Reconstructed ht. 9.8 cms., width 8.55 cms. Fig. 5.69.

70. Juglet. Well mixed clay with very many medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired pink-brown, buff and red in patches. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 17.1 cms., width 12.6 cms. Fig. 4,70. Compare:

Jericho Garstang; LAAA (1936) pl. XXVI:4.

Layer VI.

Proto - Urban - E.B.I.

71. Juglet. Shape as No. 72. Well mixed clay with some large and medium and many small grits, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Handle and most of neck missing.

72. Juglet. Well mixed clay with some large and medium and many small grits, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Surface mottled buff, orange and olive. Hand made. Max. ht. 8.1 cms., width 6.5 cms. Fig. 5,72. Compare:

Jericho I; Kenyon, type B 2c; fig. 45:15. Tomb F 4; also Tombs

D 12, F 2.

E.B. III.

73. Juglet. As No. 72; but fired orange to pink. Tiny horizontal strap lug opposite handle. Max. ht. 9.45 cms., width 7.4 cms.

74. Juglet. As No. 72. Handle and most of neck missing. Max. ht. 8.1 cms., width 6.5 cms.

75. Juglet. As No. 72. Handle missing. Max. ht. 7.45 cms., width 6.65 cms.

76. Juglet. As No. 72. Twin nipple lugs opposite handle. Max. ht. 5.1 cms., width 4.9 cms.

77. Juglet. As No. 72.
78. Juglet. Well mixed clay with very many medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired orange-red. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Neck finished on wheel. Max. ht. 9.95 cms., width 6.85 cms. Fig. 5,78. Compare:
- Far'ah*; RB LV (1948), fig. 8:2. E.B. IIa.
- Lachish IV*; pl. 63:312, Cave 6005. E.B. III.
- Beth Shan*; pl. X:12, Level XII. E.B. III.
- Jericho Garstang*; LAAA XXII (1935), pl. XXXIV:4, Tomb 351. E.B. III.
79. Juglet. As No. 78; but fired olive-brown with thin outer orange face. Thin, dark red slip. Hand made. Max. ht. 10.15 cms., width 8.0 cms.
80. Juglet. As No. 78; but wet smoothed only. Surface mottled, dark brown, orange and pink. Worn. Hand made. Max. ht. 9.85 cms., width 7.8 cms.
81. Juglet. Tiny nipple lug opposite handle. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 8.3 cms., width 7.4 cms. Fig. 5,81.
82. Juglet. Well mixed clay with some large and many medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Rim missing. Max. ht. 10.3 cms., width 7.0 cms. Fig. 5,82. Compare:
- Lachish IV*; pl. 60:200, Group 1519; pl. 61:270, Cave 1538. E.B. III.
- Jericho I*; Kenyon, type Fla; fig. 59:13. Tomb F 2; also Tomb F 4. E.B. III
83. Juglet. As No. 82; but fired brick red. Max. ht. 6.65 cms., width 5.6 cms.
84. Juglet. Shape as No. 82. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and some finely chopped straw, fired orange to buff in patches. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 8.95 cms., width 6.65 cms.
85. Juglet. Shape as No. 82, clay as No. 84; but fired orange. Max. ht. 7.1 cms., width 6.75 cms.
86. Juglet. As No. 85. Max. ht. 7.25 cms., width 5.85 cms.
87. Juglet. As No. 85. Max. ht. 7.7 cms., width 5.45 cms.

88. Juglet. As No. 78; but fired orange. Worn. Max. ht. 8.65 cms., width 6.6 cms.
89. Juglet. As No. 78. Crudely made. Much worn. Max. ht. 7.0 cms., width 5.6 cms.
90. Juglet. Shape as No. 95. Coarse clay with great quantity of medium and small grits; fired brick red. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 5.25 cms., width 5.5 cms.
91. Juglet. Shape as No. 95. Small. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and finely chopped straw, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Part of rim and handle missing. Max. ht. 4.45 cms., width 4.45 cms.
92. Juglet. Shape as No. 95. Clay as No. 91. Max. ht. 5.25 cms., width 4.35 cms.
93. Juglet. Shape as No. 95. Clay as No. 91. Max. ht. 6.0 cms., width 6.0 cms.
94. Juglet. Shape as No. 95; but rounded base. Clay as No. 91. Max. ht. 5.15 cms., width 4.9 cms.
95. Juglet. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and finely chopped straw, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 6.8 cms., width 4.9 cms. Fig. 5,95. Compare:

Ay; pl. LXXII:834,838, Tomb G.

Arqub el-Dhahr; *ADAJ III* (1956), fig. 15: 161, 162, 165.

Lebea; *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth I* (1937), fig. 8:17. E.B. I - II.

Beth Shan; pl. X:16, Level XI. E.B. III.

96. Juglet. Crude miniature of No. 95. Max. ht. 3.45 cms., width 2.45 cms.
97. Juglet. As No. 95. Base rounded. Max. ht. 8.0 cms., width 5.9 cms.
98. Juglet. Shape as No. 95; but base flat. Coarse clay with some large and many medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 7.1 cms., fired orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 7.1 cms., width 5.6 cms.
99. Juglet. Shape as No. 95. Small vertically pierced strap lug almost opposite handle. Clay as No. 98; but fired buff. Max. ht. 6.4 cms., width 5.5 cms.
100. Juglet. Small pillar handle. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired buff. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Part of neck and rim missing. Max. ht. 6.1 cms., width 5.6 cms. Fig. 5.100.

101. Juglet. Shape as No. 95. Small nipple lug at junction of neck, opposite handle. Coarse, with very great number of medium and small grits, fired orange. Gritty surface. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 6.8 cms., width 6.35 cms.
102. Juglet. Coarse clay with very many medium and small grits, fired orange-red to orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 8.0 cms., width 7.8 cms. Fig. 4,102.
103. Juglet. Shape as No. 72. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and finely chopped straw, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 8.5 cms., width 8.5 cms.
104. Juglet. Coarse clay, very many medium and small grits, fired brown. Very thin, matt brown slip. Hand made. Max. ht. 8.4 cms., width 9.0 cms. Fig. 5,104. Compare:

Lebea; *op. cit.* Fig. 12: centre.

E.B. I-II.

Lachish IV; pl. 58:128, Grave 1500.

E.B. III.

Jericho I; Kenyon, type Alb; fig. 36: 20, Tomb D 12;
but see also fig. 13:1, Tomb A 94.

Proto-Urban
E.B. III.

105. Juglet. Shape as No. 82; but very crude. Coarse clay with some large and many medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired orange. Handle missing. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 10.5 cms., width 7.15 cms.
106. Juglet. Shape as No. 82. Well mixed clay with many medium and fine grits and finely chopped straw, fired buff, orange and grey in patches. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Neck finished on wheel. Max. ht. 9.0 cms., width 7.4 cms.
107. Juglet. Coarse clay with very many large, medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired brown. Thin, lightly burnished mottled red-brown and black slip. Hand made. Max. ht. 16.6 cms., width 11.95 cms. Fig. 4,107. Compare:

Lachish IV; pl. 59:166, Group 1513; pl. 60:213,214; Group 1519. E.B. III.

Jericho Garstang; *LAAA XIX* (1932), pl. 11:8, Tomb A. E.B. III,

Jericho I; Kenyon, type F 4b; fig. 52: 49, also Tombs D 12, F 4
F 3, F 2, A 114. E.B. III.

108. Juglet. Well mixed clay with many medium and sandy grits, fired buff to pink. Traces of very thin, matt red slip. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 12.8 cms., width 10.2 cms. Fig. 4,108.

109. Juglet. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired orange, pink, grey and buff in patches. Two, tiny, horizontal ledge lugs on body. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 13.8 cms., width 11.5 cms. Fig. 4,109.
110. One-handled Cup. Very well mixed clay with a few medium and many tiny grits. Very thin, lightly polished orange-red slip. Hand made. Max. ht. 5.6 cms., width 4.8 cms. Fig. 1,110.
111. One-handled Cup. Very finely mixed clay with some tiny grits, fired red-brown. Thin red slip. Well burnished with irregular strokes. Hand made. Max. ht. 3.7 cms., width 4.3 cms. Fig. 1,111. Compare:

Jericho I; figs. 33:33; 38:37; Kenyon, type C 2a. Tomb D 12.

Lachish IV; pl. 55; 104, Cave 1535.

E.B. III.

112. Spouted one-handled cup. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired orange. Very thin, lightly polished orange-brown slip. Hand made. Max. ht. 8.0 cms., width 6.9 cms. Fig. 1,112. Compare:

Lachish IV; pl. 58:109, Cave 1535.

Ay; pl. LXVII:8, Tomb C.

E.B. III.

113. Small Jar. Coarse soft clay with many large and medium grits, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Very crude. Max. ht. 9.55 cms., width 8.65 cms. Fig. 4,113. Compare:

Lachish IV; pl. 58:121, Cave 1535.

E.B. III.

114. Small Jar. Well mixed clay with many medium and tiny grits, fired orange with thin buff outer face. Very thin, mottled red to brown slip, lightly polished. Hand made. Max. ht. 9.2 cms., width 7.5 cms. Fig. 4,114. Compare:

Ay; pls. LXVIII:145; LXX:1343, Tomb C.

Lachish IV; pl. 59:174,175, Group 1513.

E.B. III.

Jericho Garstang; LAAA XIX (1932), pl. VIII:9, Tomb A, 369;
fig. 8, p. 38, Tomb 24.

E.B. II - III.

Jericho I; Kenyon, type Blb; fig. 35: 51, Tomb D 12.

115. Small Jar. Well mixed clay with a few large and many medium and tiny grits, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Combed decoration. Hand made. Max. ht. 10.1 cms., width 10.9 cms. Fig. 4,115. Compare:

Lebea; *op. cit.* Fig. 12: top right.

E.B. I-II.

116. Small Jar. Well mixed clay with many medium and sandy grits and finely chopped straw, fired brown. Wet smoothed and lightly burnished. Surface mottled red, brown, olive and black. Hand made. Max. ht. 13.35 cms., width 12.5 cms. Fig. 4.116. Compare:

Lachish IV; pl. 60:225, Group 1519

E.B. III.

117. Small Jar. Shape as No. 114. Coarse clay with many large, medium and small grits, fired red. Two, small, pushed up ledge handles below girth. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Lower body and base missing. Reconstructed ht. 11.5 cms., width 9.9 cms.

118. Small Globular Jar. Finely mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired orange-pink. Wet smoothed and lightly polished. Hand made. Rim finished on wheel. Max. ht. 6.1 cms., width 8.5 cms. Fig. 5.118. Compare:

Beth Shan; pl. VIII: 15, Level XII.

E.B. III.

119. Small bag shaped pot (Kenyon, Ala). Two small plain ledge handles at mid body. Finely mixed clay with many medium and small grits and some finely chopped straw. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 10.45 cms., width 8.35 cms.
120. Small bag shaped pot. Broad curved body and flat base; fairly narrow upright neck. Two small nipple lugs opposed just above mid body and a third mid-way between on upper shoulder. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and some chopped straw, fired orange-pink. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 6.2 cms., width 6.1 cms.
121. Small bag shaped pot. Sandy and gritty clay, fired orange - brown. Rough surface. Hand made. Max. ht. 3.3 cms., width 3.55 cms. Fig. 5.121.
122. Small Jar. Coarse clay with some large and many medium and small grits, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 10.8 cms., width 9.75 cms. Fig. 5.122.
123. Small Jar. Coarse, soft clay with very many large and medium grits and chopped straw, fired black on inner face, orange on outer face. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 10.0 cms., width 10.6 cms. Fig. 5.123. Compare:

Jericho Garstang; LAAA XXIII (1936), pl. XXXVI: 11, Layer VII.

Late Chal-
colithic

Ay; pl. LXX:665, Tomb G.

E.B. I.

124. Spouted bowl. Well mixed clay with some large and many medium and small grits, fired orange. Thin, polished red-grown slip. Hand made. Max. ht. 9.7 cms., width 9.6 cms. Fig. 1,124. Compare:

Ay; pl. LXVII:9, No. 378, Tomb C.

E.B. III.

Lachish IV; pl. 58:106, Cave 1535.

125. Spouted bowl. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits fired orange. Thin, matt orange-red wash. Hand made. Max. ht. 6.1 cms., width 8.0 cms. Fig. 1,125. Compare:

Megiddo Tombs; pl. 3,33; Tomb 903 lower; see also Engberg and Shipton, Late Chalcolithic

Notes on the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery of Megiddo; type 13A.

Stages VII-IV.

126. Spouted jar. Well mixed clay with some large and many medium and small grits, fired red on outside, brown on inside, with thick grey core. Wet smoothtd. Hand made. Max. ht. 15.4 cms., Width 22.8 cms. Fig. 1,126.

127. Spouted jar. Clay as N. 126; but fired orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 17.3 cms., width 20.2 cms. Fig. 1,127.

128. Lower half of large jar. Deep, slightly curved sides, broad flat base, two broad plain pushed up ledge handles on mid body. Coarse clay with many large, medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired grey with orange outer face. Wet smoothed. Remaining height 17.85 cms., width 25.3 cms.

129. Jar. Coarse, gritty clay, fired brown. Thin mottled red, brown and black slip. Lattice burnish decoration. Hand made. Neck and rim finished on wheel. Max. ht. 24.0 cms., width 22.8 cms. Fig. 3,129. Compare:

Lebea; *op. cit.* Fig. 8: bottom right, see also fig. 15b. Deir Qabile (Damascus region). E.B. I-II.

Jericho Garstang; *LAAA* (1932), pl. VI: 16, Tomb A 349.

E.B. III.

Jericho I; Kenyon, type C2a; fig. 53:1, Tomb F 3; also Tomb F4. E.B. III.

See also Nos. 130, 146 below.

130. Jar. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired orange-brown. Thin, lightly polished red slip. Hand made. Neck and rim finished on wheel. Max. ht. 20.35 cms., width 13.6 cms. Fig. 4,130. Compare:


- Lebea; *op. cit.* Fig. 10: centre right. E.B. I-II.
- Lachish IV*; pl. 60:222, Group 1519. E.B. III.
- Jericho Garstang*; LAAA XIX (1932), pl. VI:17, Tomb A 1. E.B. III.
131. Jar. Soft, finely mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired buff. Thin, matt orange-brown wash. Hand made. Max. ht. 17.0 cms., width 11.5 cms. Fig. 4,131. Compare:
- Jericho Garstang*; LAAA XIX (1932) pl. VII:14, Tomb A. (1935-6), pl. XXXIV:3, Tomb 351. E.B. III.
132. Jar. Well mixed clay with many medium and some small grits, fired brown with variable grey core. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 18.75 cms., width 16.1 cms. Fig. 4,132. Compare:
- Gezer III*; pl. CXLIII:19. First Semitic
133. Jar. Shape and clay as No. 132; but fired red with grey core. Traces of thin, polished red slip. Max. ht. 22.1 cms., width 16.1 cms.
134. Jar. Coarse clay with many medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired grey with mottled grey, brown and orange surface. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Neck finished on wheel? Max. ht. 19.85 cms., width 16.0 cms. Fig. 3,134.
135. Pillar-handle Jar. V slit in pillar handle. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired orange. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Neck and rim finished on wheel. Max. ht. 30.1 cms., width 23.1 cms. Fig. 3,135. Compare:
- Jericho Garstang*; LAAA (1935-6), pl. XXI:24. Upper E.B.
136. Pillar-handle Jar. Shape as No. 137. Coarse clay with a great many medium and small grits and finely chopped straw, fired brown with thin red-orange outer face. Wet smoothed. Hand made.
137. Pillar-handle Jar. Coarse clay with a great many medium and small grits and finely chopped straw, fired grey and red with thin mottled grey, red, orange and buff outer face. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Neck and rim finished on wheel. Max. ht. 24 cms., width 19.7 cms. Fig. 3,137. Compare:
- Jericho Garstang*; LAAA (1935-6), pl. XXXV:95; XXXVII:17. Lower E.B. Layer VII.
- Ay*; pl. LXIX:380,392, Tomb C.

Jericho I; Kenyon, type C 2c; fig. 26:2, Tomb A 127.

E.B. II.

Gezer III; pl. CXLIX:5.

First Semitic.

138. Pillar-handle Jar. Shape and clay as No. 137; but fired grey with thin orange-brown outer face, and in place of two nipples a small plastic  shaped decoration. Max. ht. 21.1 cms., width 18.2 cms.
139. Pillar-handle Jar. V slit in pillar handle. Shape as No. 135. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and finely chopped straw, fired grey with thin, buff outer face. Two small nipple lugs on shoulder opposite handle. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Neck and rim finished on wheel. Max. ht. 28.5 cms., width 22.45 cms.
140. Pillar-handle Jar. As 135; but with one nipple lug on shoulder opposite handle. Max. ht. 24.75 cms., width 18.9 cms.
141. Pillar-handle Jar. Crude. V slit in pillar handle. Shape as No. 137. One small nipple lug on shoulder, opposite handle. Coarse clay with a great many large, medium and small grits and chopped straw, fired red with thin grey core. Thin buff wash. Hand made. Max. ht. 19.3 cms., width 13.1 cms.
142. Spout-handle Jar. Shape as No. 144. Coarse clay with a great many large, medium handles at mid body. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Neck and rim finished on wheel. Max. ht. 29.1 cms., width 26.1 cms.
143. Spout-handle Jar. Shape as No. 144; but with short straight neck. Clay as No. 142. Outer surface mottled grey, pink and buff. Max. ht. 19.2 cms., width 16.5 cms.
144. Spout-handle Jar. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired grey with brown outer face. Thin buff wash. Hand made. Neck and rim finished on wheel. Max. ht. 21.9 cms., width 16.8 cms. Fig. 3,144.
145. Jar. Body only. Coarse clay with some large and many medium grits and chopped straw, fired red. Wet smoothed. Surface, mottled buff and orange-red. Hand made. Very crude. Most of neck and rim missing. Remaining ht. 23 cms., width 19.2 cms.
146. Jar. Coarse clay with many large, medium and small grits, fired brown. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 26.95 cms., width 20.5 cms.
147. Jar. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired grey with thin mottled outer face. Traces of thin, lightly polished dark red slip. Hand made. Max. ht. 17.1 cms., width 14.3 cms. Fig. 3,147. Compare:

Ay; pl. LXXI:741; LXXII:954, Tomb G.

E.B. I-III.

Jericho I; Kenyon, type Ala; fig. 23:19, Tomb A 108; also
Tomb F 5.

148. Jug. Coarse clay with many large and medium grits, fired red and grey with thin orange outer face. Vertically burnished, thin red slip. Hand made. Max. ht. 19.1 cms., width 14.5 cms. Compare:

Jericho I; Probably Kenyon, type C2b; but smaller; fig. 47:3, E.B. III.
Tomb F 4.

149. Jug. Finely mixed clay with some medium and many small grits, fired orange-buff. Thin mottled red, grey, brown and black slip. Lightly polished and burnished vertically. Hand made. Max. ht. 25.0 cms., width 16.65 cms. Fig. 2,149. Compare:

Jericho I; Kenyon, type Bla; fig. 23:10, Tomb 108.

E.B. I.

150. Jug. Shape as No. 152. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits and finely chopped straw, fired orange-buff. Wet smoothed. Hand made. Max. ht. 24.1 cms., width 16.65 cms.

151. Jug. Shape as No. 152. Clay as No. 150. Max. ht. 24.75 cms., width 16.3 cms.

152. Jug. Clay as No. 150. Max ht. 28.6 cms., width 16.4 cms. Fig. 2,152.

153. Jug. Shape as No. 155. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits fired grey with brown outer face. Thin brown slip. Lightly burnished (vertically). Light channel, marks base of neck from body. Hand made. Max. ht. 25.85 cms., width 16.0 cms.

154. Jug as No. 153. Max. ht. 24.85 cms., width 16.5 cms.

155. Jug. Well mixed clay with many medium and small grits, fired red. Thin brown slip. Vertically burnished. Hand made. Max. ht. 25.3 cms., width 16.5 cms. Fig. 2,155. Compare:

Lebea; *op. cit.* Fig. 8; centre left.

E.B. I-II.

156. Jug. Coarse clay with very many large, medium and small grits, fired brick red with brown outer surface. Thin matt red-brown slip. Hand made. Max. ht. 28.55 cms., width 19.1 cms. Fig. 2,156. Compare:

Lachish IV; pl. 60:228, Group 1519.

E.B. III.

Jericho I; Kenyon, type A 2a; fig. 52:1,2, Tomb F 3.

E.B. III.

Lebea; *op. cit.* Fig. 11, bottom left

E.B. I-II.

157. Jug. Finely mixed clay with some medium and many small grits, fired orange-brown. Wet smoothed. Surface mottled pink, orange, brown. Hand made. Max. ht. 14.95 cms., width 11.1 cms. Fig. 2,157. Compare:

Lebea; *op. cit.* Fig. 11, top left.

E.B. I-II.

158. Jug. Trefoil spout. Coarse clay with many large, medium and small grits, fired grey-brown with thin orange outer face. Thin, dark red-brown slip. Lightly burnished (vertically). Hand made. Max. ht. 21.7 cms., width 13.05 cms. Fig. 2,158. Compare:

Ay; pl. LXVII:42, no. 776, Tomb G.

Far'ah; *RB* LXII (1955), pp. 568-569, fig. 14:4,25, Periods 4 and 5. E.B. II.

159. Jug. Well mixed clay with some large and many medium and small grits, fired orange-brown. Wet smoothed. Surface mottled black, orange and brown. Hand made. Neck and rim finished on wheel. Max. ht. 21.1 cms., width 16.4 cms. Fig. 2,159. Compare:

Lachish IV; pl. 14:19, type 254; pl. 17:30,32, Group 1513; pl. 61:254, Burial 1556. E.B. III.

Ay; pl. LXXV:1282.

Far'ah; *RB* LXVIII, fig. 4:3.

E.B. IIa.

160. Bottle. Well mixed clay with some large and many medium and small grits; fired grey with orange outer face. Thin, dark red-brown slip. Vertically burnished. Hand made. Max. ht. 23.9 cms., width 13.6 cms. Fig. 2,160. Compare:

Jericho Garstang; *LAAA* XXII (1935), pl. XXVII:24.

E.B. II.

Far'ah; *RB* LXV (1948), p. 555, fig. 4.

E.B. IIa.

CHRONOLOGY

The group is a large one and as the comparisons suggest it is unlikely that all the pottery was put down at one time. The widest limits range between the Proto-Urban period and Early Bronze Age III; but as many of the forms have a long history it is possible to confine the group within narrower limits than the parallels would at first indicate.

The earlier forms Nos. 1, 4, 5, 9, 70, 123, 125, 135-141, first appear in the Late Proto-Urban period or Early Bronze Age I; but are equally common in Early Bronze Age II. The thickening at the carination of the bowls Nos. 1-4 would place them in Kenyon's later group.¹ The column handled jars Nos. 135-141 are of interest. They occur in Late Proto-Urban and Early Bronze Age I; but are most common during Early Bronze Age II and apparently do not continue beyond the end of that phase. One of the jars was discovered at Sakkara in Tomb 3506² dated to the reign of Udimu (Den). Another pot with Egyptian parallels is the bottle No. 160. Earlier variants of the type occur as early as the reign of Zer at Abydos, but the closest comparisons are with examples from the reigns of Udimu (Den) to Ka'a.³ The type is comparatively rare in Palestine; but there are good Early Bronze Age II parallels at Jericho and Far'ah (see catalogue).

Of the remaining pieces, the small juglets with round or pointed ear lugs Nos. 47-69, the juglets Nos. 43-45 and 157, jugs Nos. 149, 152 and the jar forms Nos. 114, 147 are all normal Early Bronze Age II types.

A few of the pots in the group are obviously later. The Khirbet Kerak bowl No. 34 and spike base juglet No. 107 are not normal before Early Bronze Age III; but both occur in the earliest deposits of that period.⁴ The large and carefully made jugs Nos. 155, 156, the jug No. 148, and the loop handled jars No. 129, 159 also appear to be more common in Early Bronze Age III. The remainder of the deposit could equally well belong to either phase.

¹ *Jericho I*, pp. 52 ff; type A2.

² *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty*, III, pl. 70:6.

³ *Abydos*, I, pl. VIII; *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty*, III, pl. 70a:c, Macramallah, *Saqqarah*; type 54; one close parallel from the Tomb of Uadji; *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty*, II, p. 72. fig. 98: G10 was found in debris above the substructure.

⁴ *Jericho I*, pp. 126 ff, Tomb F 4, the earliest of the Early Bronze Age III tombs at Jericho contains Khirbet Kerak ware and spike bases are common; *Beth Shan*, pls. VII, VIII, X, both Khirbet Kerak ware and spike base juglets appear in level XII.

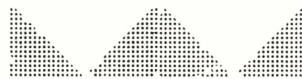
There are two possible conclusions:

(1) The cave was in use throughout the greater part of Early Bronze Age II with a final deposit early in the succeeding period or

(2) There were two periods of burial one early in Early Bronze Age II, another at the beginning of Early Bronze Age III.

As there is no stratification, skeletal evidence or detailed plan of the deposit it is not possible to be certain; but the absence of a clear typological subdivision in the group perhaps favours the first alternative.

J. B. Hennesy



ABBREVIATIONS

Beth Shan:

- ADAJ** : *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan.*
- Ay** : J. Marquet-Krause, *Les fouilles de 'Ay (Et-Tell)*, Paris (1949).
- BASOR** : *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research.*
- BETH SHAN** : G. M. Fitzgerald, The Earliest Pottery of Beth Shan, *The Museum Journal* XXIV (1935).
- LAAA** : *Liverpool Annals of Art and Archaeology.*
- RB** : *Revue Biblique.*

AN IRON AGE TOMB FROM AMMAN

(JABAL EL - JOFEH AL - SHARQI)

BY RAFIK W. DAJANI

A cave burial tomb, discovered by a stonecutter working in the land of Said el Qaryouti, situated at the foot hill of Jabal el-Jofeh, 300 m. to the east of the Roman Theatre.¹

More than 150 intact pottery objects & other copper & stone objects have been recovered. Many similarities between pottery vessels in this Tomb & those of Sahab published in (QDAP. XIII. Pl. 35) & Amman Iron Age Tombs, A, B, C & D published in (QDAP. XIII. & XI & PEFA, VI, 1953). They represents types of pinched mouth jugs, bowls, tripod cups, trifoil mouth jugs, mugs, cooking pots, chalices, pointed flasks, miniature two handles flasks, dippers, spouted dippers, lamps, double nozzle lamps, Iron bracclets & anklets. Some objects have many examples such as: —

Plate II: No. 37 has twenty examples of the same types & form.

Plate VIII: No. 41 (Jug) has 14.

Plate IV: No. 115 (Lamp) has 2.

Plate IV: No. 114 (lamp) has 7.

Plate IV: No. 177 (Lamp) has 7.

Plate V: No. 94 (dipper) has 3.

Plate V: No. 61 (oil flask) has 7.

Plate V: No. 97 (dipper) has 6.

There were polishing stones of marble, six bracelets of bronze, four bronze fingerings, two beads, one bronze nail & one bronze earring.

The bronze mirror Plate VI No. 152 is very typical to that of Megablein Tomb dated 7-6th Cent. B. C. published in (QDAP. XIV Pl. 14-9) & Atleet Tomb (QDAP. II Pl. 22.551) dated 500 B.C. Our mirror is revetted on the handle, while the Megablein is not.

The clay shrine Plate IV No. 130 is a box like, rectangular in shape, 18cm. high, the base is 17×15 cm. square, & the top is 13×13 cm. square. It is of a pinkish colour,

¹ Pl. IX. Fig. 1.

buff ware, with numerous fine white grits. Decoration on the back & sides with vertical lines of dark brown or black colour. The vertical lines are crossed by a horizontal one at the top, there are four knob like legs on the base. This shrine is parallel to Megiddo shrine (M11. Pl. 251. 1 stratum VII b) (1200-1150 B.C.).

The Metal Objects :

Plate VI No. 152 includes six bracelets & two anklets, are very similar to Megablein tomb published in (QDAP, XIV. Pl. 14. 7 & 8 & 15) dated 7th & early 6th centuries B.C.

Bowls & Plates :

Bowl No. 133. Pl. V is parallel to Megablein Tomb (QDAP XIV Pl. 14.14) dated 650-600 B.C. SS. III. Fig. 6-7 period IV & to Amman Tomb C. Nos. 132 & 134 Pl. V are parallel to those of Amman tomb C dated 8th Cent. B.C. published in (ADAJ Nos. 1 & 2 Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4) & to Megablein tomb dated 650-600 B.C. (QDAP. XIV Pl. 17.16 & 4).

Plate V No. 154 parallel to SS III fig. 6.1 period IV Early 8th Cent. B.C.

Tripod Cups :

Tripod cups in this tomb were found in great quantities. They are of the same type, but differ in details. In dating they are parallel to Sahab Tripod Cups, (QDAP. XIII. Nos. 3-4) page 98. Fig. 4. Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. Our Tripod cups Pls. VII and VIII Nos. 54, 123, 47, 51, 59 & 54 are more elaborate & decorated on the rim with strokes of black or dark brown colour. They are similar also to Amman Tomb C (ADAJ. I & 2) Fig. II dated 8th Cent. B.C. & to Amman Tomb, A & B (QDAP. XI & XII P. 69-74) Tripod cups in Jofeh Tomb are found more than in any other tomb yet discovered in Transjordan.

Jugs :

Jug No. 101 Pl. VI with a small spout decorated in horizontal parallel lines in black colour with one handle & round base is parallel to Amman Tomb C. (ADAJ. 1 & 2 Fig. 1.23) (8th Cent. B.C.) & to Sahab Tomb (QDAP. XIII, 3-4) p. 99 Fig. 5.47 (dated 8-7 Cent. B.C.).

Jug No. 100 Pl. VI with disc base is similar to No. 101 in decoration. No. 34 with no spout pinched rim, red slip un-burnished is parallel to Sahab Tomb Fig. 5.48. No. 82 pl. VII a small jug with pinched mouth one handle is similar to Sahab Tomb Fig. 5.51.

Jugs — & Water Decanters :

Jugs and water decanters found in this tomb are numerous & more than any other Iron Age Tomb ever yet discovered in Transjordan. Most of them were elaborate, intact, smoothed & burnished, the rest were not.

They were all slipped with dark red or pinkish in colour. No. 104 Pl. VIII is similar to Sahab Tomb (QDAP. XIII-3-4-) Fig. 10.15. (Samaria period VI) & to Amman Tomb C (ADAJ. 1 & 2 Fig. 1.29). No. 60. Pl. VI is parallel to Megablein Tomb (QDAP. XIV Pl. 14,20) dated 650-600 B.C. & to Adoni Nur Tomb (PEFA. VI, 1953, Pl. V. 4) dated 650 B.C. & to Amman Tomb C, Fig. 1.31, dated 8th Cent. B.C., No. 28 Pl. VI is similar to SS. III Fig. 10.16. period VI & to Amman Tomb A (QDAP. XI. P. 67. 31) dated 7th Cent. B.C. No. 44 a Pl. VI have 14 example & parallel to Amman Tomb C. Fig. 1.27 & to Amman Tomb A (QDAP. XI 1945, page 68, No. 35, dated 7th Cent. B.C.) No. 19. Pl. VII has 21 example & similar to Amman Tomb C. Fig. 1.28 & Amman Tomb A (QDAP. XI. P. 68.33, dated 7th Cent. B.C.) No. 41 Pl. VIII Parallel to SSIII Fig. 10.5 period VI. 750-722 B.C. & to Amman Tomb C Fig. 1.29 dated 8-7th C. C.B. & has 14 examples.

Jugs in this Tomb though differing from each other in detail are variation of the same species, characterised by a red or Buff ware & red slip, not always burnished.

Nos. 44 & 44a, 28 & 60 Pls : VI & VIII belonging to a group recognized by C.N. Johns as being of foreign, possibly cypriote origin (QDAP. VI, P. 142 Fig. 6.1. Text P. 141 with note No. 7) in Palestine they are not frequent, but in Trans-Jordan a fairly number is found in Amman Tombs A & B & C specially now in this Tomb. The cyprus red burnished ware ranged from about 800-700 B.C. or little later, where as the plain red starts at 750-500 B.C. (QDAP, 11, P. 79). As the plain red in Amman cannot be taken the only evidence for dating the group consisted of good number of red burnished, though the majority is not.

Dippers : — No. 91 Pl. VII is similar to SSIII Fig. 18. period. I. Nos. 94 & 95 Pl. V is similar to Amman Tomb C Fig. 1.24 (ADAJ. 1 & 2) dated 8-7th Cent. B.C. & to Lach. III Pl. 75.35. While 97 Pl. V is parallel to Lach. III. Pl. 75.34 (800-700 B.C.).

Oil Flasks with two handles & Handleless :

These are the usual types & include of many fine hand polish red ware with black lines, some covered with a creamy slip on which the hands of broad & very fine black lines are pointed. No. 88 Pl. V is unusual, is parallel to Sahab Tomb (QDAP. XIII-3-4 Fig. 7.70). Nos. 83 & 87 Pl. V are parallel to Sahab Tomb Fig. 7:69 & also 81 & 85. No. 77 Pl. V is of the same type but of a medium size similar to Sahab Tomb. Pl. 25.69., No. 79. Pl. VII is decorated on the neck & similar to Sahab No. 65 & 69 Fig. 7. P. 101.

Cups : -

No. 58 Pl. V has 4 examples, with one handle, disc base & carinated body is similar to Sahab Tomb (QDAP. XIII. 3-4) Fig. 7.66 & 71 & No. 56 Pl. VII is a cup, handleless with a pedestal base, this type is unique & unusual. This cup has two examples in this Tomb. I failed to find a parallel to them among the Palestinian types.

The Pointed Bottles : — Nos. 61 & 62 Pl. IV and 67, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72 & 71 Pl. V are parallel to Sahab Tomb (QDAP XIII. 3-4 P. 98. Fig. (4) 31, 37, 35, 71 & (Fig. 5.31) dated 8th Cent. B.C. & to Amman Tomb C (ADAJ. 1 & 2. Fig. 1, 12, 13 & 14)., & to Amman Tomb A (QDAP. XI, 1945, P. 71. Nos. 21 & 22) dated 7th Cent. B.C. & to Adoni Nur Tomb. (PEFA, 1953, Fig. 22:93 & 94) dated 650 B.C. & to Deir Alla No. 23 (unpublished). Nos. 66 & 64 Pl. V have a small ring base, though they are of the same type, They are bulkier than the others & as Nos. 65, 70 & 72 but differ in the base, parallel to Sahab Tomb Fig. 4.35., No. 63 is decorated at the bottom with horizontal bands is parallel to Sahab Tomb (QDAP. XIII. 3-4) Pl. 35, 31. Handleless pointed bottles though rare, but they are known in Iron II. This tomb contains the largest numbers of pointed bottles ever yet discovered in Transjordan, others which resemble. The Amman bottles more in shape than, have either a slightly thickened or a well-pronounced ring shaped lip. Another group of heavy, thick-walled pointed bottles have a more or less crudely modelled lip & are mostly knife pared. (Tell en Nasbeh Tomb 3: Bade' Pl. XIII, 4) & Ophel (PEFA IV, 1923-5. P. 178 & Fig. 189).

(Pointed Bottles) in Tomb 14 at Ain Shems (Grant & Wright, AS IV, Pl. 45 & V, P. 145) (Dated to the 6th Cent. B.C.), Another comparison to our group may be given to two bottles, though they differ in size, one from Samaria measuring 16 cm. & the other from Nineveh measuring 26.4 cm. high, (The Samaria example is found in (G. Reisner, Samaria, 1. P. 288, Fig. 163, Texton P. 286, III 4; II Pl. 67 h.) & the Nineveh example is found in (R. Campbell Thompson & M.E.L. Mallowan, "The British Museum Excavations at Nineveh, 1931-2 in AAA, 1933, Pl. LXXIV, 19, P. 175). Both these bottles are from Iron Age contexts, the Samaria bottles was found with Israelite pottery. The Nineveh bottle is dated to the 7th C. B. C.

In addition to these the Adoni Nur Tomb example No. 95 (PEFA, VI, 1953 Fig. 22.95) is another thin long type (dated 650 B.C. from the Seal of Adoni Nur found in this tomb at Amman) while the other forms fig. 22. 90, 91, 93 & 94 are of the usual types of Amman & Sahab Tombs.

To Sum up the evidence for dating these bottles in this tomb is two fold.

1) Other example of the same type from Sahab (dated 8-7th Cent. B.C.) (QDAP. XIII -3-4. P. 96) & Amman Tomb A (QDAP. 1, 1945) dated (8th -7th C. B.C.) & Amman Tomb C (QDAJ. 1 & 2. P. 37) dated 8-7th Cent. B.C. & (QDAP. XI).

2) The Adoni Nur & the Megablein examples (PEFA, VI, 1953) (QDAP. XIV) dated 7th early 6th C. B. C.).

3) The Samaria & Nineveh bottles (Samaria, 1, P. 286-8, pl. 67) (The British Museum Excavations at Nineveh, 1931-2 in AAA, 1933 P. 175 Pl. LXXIV, 19) dated 7th Cent. B. C.

All these indications point to Iron Age II. I am more inclined to give them a date which may fit their earliest appearance in Amman Tomb C & Sahab Tomb & their latest presentation in Adoni Nur Tomb & Megablein, a period which may extend between the end of the 8th Cent. B.C. & starting of the 6th Cent. B.C.

Chalice : —

The chalice No. 155. Pl. IV decorated with horizontal lines in black & dark brown, with a pedestal base & high stand, is similar to Deir Alla No. 525 (unpublished) discovered by the Duch Expedition, under the direction of Dr. Franken of Leiden University in 1960, in the Iron Ages levels. The Deir Alla one is not decorated while our is decorated. A very close similarity to our chalice is that found in Amman Tomb A published in (QDAP. XI. P. 70. No. 9) The Amman "A" type is decorated with two bands on the bowl.

Lamps : —

All lamps in this tomb are of usual form or saucer type round base, except No. III. Pl. IV with a disc base & deep pinched nozzle, is parallel to Adoni Nur Tomb (PEFA, VI, 1953, Fig. 22.89) dated 650 B. C. & to Sahab Tomb (QDAP. XIII - 3-4) Fig. 7.22 dated 8-7 Cent. B. C. & to Amman-Jabal Qala'ah excavation 1960, lamp No. 3 (unpublished) found in the Iron Age levels near the pre-Roman City wall & to TN. II PL. 71.1627 dated the latter part of MI & immediately following (TN. II. P. 46.).

Nos. 177, 121 & 118 No. 121 is of black ware while Nos. 177 & 118 are of red ware & slip. All are of double ended lamp (double nozzle) unused. No. 121. is similar to Amman Tomb "A" (QDAP. XI, P. 70.17.).

While Nos. 177 & 118 are parallel to Amman Tomb C (QDAP. 1 & 2 Fig. 1.15) dated early 8th Cent. B.C. Pl. IV Nos. 125, 115, 114 & 105 & 106 are parallel to Sahab Tomb Pl. 101. Fig. 75. 76, 81 & 78 (QDAP. XIII 3-4-) dated 8-7th Cent. B.C. & to Amman Tomb "A" (QDAP. Pl. XI P. 70. 15, 16 & 14) dated early 8th Cent. B. C. To Amman Tomb "C" (ADAJ. 1 & 2. Fig. 1. 16, 17, 18) dated early 8th Cent. B.C.

Saucer lamps in this tomb with round base, are parallel to those in TN. T. 3 & they extend in date to the latter part of MI. The disc base lamps found in the upper phase in this tomb belong to the latter part of MI & later (TN. 11 P. 46).

Jugs decorated with horizontal lines : —

It is interesting to give some notes & parallel to this kind of jugs found in this tomb, in comparison with the others found elsewhere. Nos. 122, 124, 123 & 127 Pl. IV with either ring base or disc base, wide collared neck, two handles, everted rim, decorated at the rim, neck & body with horizontal lines in black or dark brown colour, highly wheel burnished with creamy slip, buff ware, typical of the Moabite ware found by Albright at Kerak (AASOR XIV P. 14) & Glueck at Sahiyeh (AASOR, XIV. P. 14) & Medeiynah (AASOR, XIV. P. 15 Pl. 20.1) & Qasr Sa'afaran I (AASOR, XIV, Pl. 29.8), Balua'h (XIV P. 24), Kh. el Jemeil (XIV. P. 36) etc.

One intact jug, of the same type, & size was found in Adoni Nur Tomb in Amman (PEFA, VI, 1953, Pl. V. 10) dated 650 B.C.

This type of jugs as intact, appeared for the first time in Adoni Nur Tomb & in this tomb. The type, form decoration & the ware technique are characteristic of the Moabite ware which appeared in Moab in Iron II.

Cooking Pots :

No. 59 Pl. V is a cooking pot of small size, round base, found smoked in this tomb. It was the only cooking pot we found in this tomb. Parallel at Hazor Pl. LXXXV 9 Stratum V (a) & at TN. II Pl. 47. 1007 (1000-900 B.C.) & Pl. 48. 1013 (900-600 B.C.).

(Summery & Conclusion)

This tomb was found undisturbed in Amman. The cave tomb was oval in form, 6,30 m. long & 400 cm. wide & high about, 1,20 m. (See Pl. IX. Fig. 1). Most of the objects found in this tomb are typical to those in Sahab Tomb (QDAP. XIII 3-4) dated 8-7th Cent. B.C. & Amman Tomb C (A.D.A.J. Vols. 1 & 2) dated 8th Cent. B.C. & Amman Tomb A in Jabal el Jofeh (QDAP. XI, P. 67) dated late Iron II.

The tripod cups which is peculiar of Transjordan forms were found in abundance & more than any other tomb yet discovered in Transjordan.

The jugs Nos. 122, 124, 123 & 127, decorated with horizontal bands of black & white in between with decorated rims is one of the decorative characteristic of Transjordan Technique in the Iron Age II. The first discovery of this type of Jugs in Transjordan was in the Tomb of Adoni Nur Tomb found in Amman & dated late 7th Cent. B. C. (PEFA, VI. 1953 Pl. V. 10). The water decanters & Jugs Nos. 44 & 44a 60, 22, 5 (a), 33,4 & 24, have many other examples in this tomb, the number of which are more than

any other number of jugs & water decanters have ever discovered in Transjordan & most of them were plain red, the date of which in cyprus at 750-500 B.C. (QDAP. II. P. 79). A similar date may be given to our jugs & water decanters.

On the basis of all parallels quoted as mentioned above point to a late Iron Age II. A late date too would agree with the type of the decorated jugs represented in Nos. 122, 124, 123 & 127, Pl. IV the first appearance of which, in an intact form was found in the tomb of Adoni Nur in Amman dated late 7th Century B.C. & on the basis of the large members of the plain red jugs found in this tomb a date of the second half of the 7th Cent. - to end 7th Cent. B.C. may fit the period of this tomb (650-600 B.C.).

Rafiq Wafa Dajani



ABBREVIATIONS

ADAJ	ANNUAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES, Jordan.
QDAP	QUARTERLY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES PALESTINE
AASOR	ANNUAL OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH.
PEFA	ANNUAL OF THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.
AAA	ANNALS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.
SS III	CROWFOOT, J.W. AND KENYON, K.M. SEBASTIYEH-SAMARIA III.
TNI	MCCOWN, C.C. TELL EN-NASBEH (BERKELEY, 1947).
TNII	WAMPLER, J.C. TELL EN-NASBEH: THE POTTERY.

JABAL NUZHA TOMB AT AMMAN

(Rafiq W. Dajani)

The discovery of this tomb was reported to the Department by the police post in the Palestinian Refugee Camp at Jabal Nuzha North of Jabal el-Hussein in Amman. The Tomb is east of the UNRWA School in Hassan Tashley's land. It was found in digging a sewage ditch for a house. As soon as I got the information from the police post, I immediately got there where I found the labourers have cut the roof into the tomb. It is a rock cut cave approximately circular in plan 3m. wide, was entered at the north western corner by a door about 80cm wide, and 1.25m. high. Inside the cave there was no attempt at dressing the rock surfaces, indeed it would not have been possible, at the rock here is composed of layers of crumbly tabular flint and soft line-stone, and was undisturbed until I started the digging.

One hundred and sixty pots more or less intact, as very fine dust has percolated through from it and covered three fourth of the cave to a considerable depth. Along the east side was a rock cut bench about one metre high, 3m. long and 1.25m wide.

The contents of the tomb start in the Late Bronze Age, there are many points of contact with the period in Palestine. Most striking is the very close parallel with some of the fosse tombs and the 500-600 Cemetery at Tel Fara¹ where all objects from our tomb can be duplicated. There are further connection with structure III of the fosse temple at Lachish, with Beisan and with Tell Beit Mirsin, Level (c). At the same time there are striking absences; though there are Mycenaean pots, there are no milk bowls, no gazelle and bird decoration. Two arguments could be founded on these facts;

- a) that the group only just overlaps the extreme end of Late Bronze.
- b) that it goes back further into the period but that the imported wares so characteristic in Palestine did not find their ways as far as Rabbath Amman and Madaba.

The Iron Age is amply attested in the Iron piece and many pottery parallels with Palestine, but Philistine ware is entirely absent. There are some example of black or red paint, but most of the ware is gritty with fine and large Lime grits, and many slipped with dark red slip. Close parallel to the pottery types of this tomb is found in Madeba Tomb (APEF VI, 1953, p. 27-47) and to Dothan Tomb 101 (1964 ex-

¹ Beth Pelete I & II.

cavations — unpublished) and to Deir 'Alla area (E) (transitional period LB-EI II)¹ and to types from strata VIIb - VIa at Megiddo.

On the balance of evidence I would suggest 1300-1150 B.C. as possible limits, while recognizing that 150 years is perhaps too long a continuity for such a homogeneous group. The majority of the pottery form sum to relate to LB rather than the EI, but Dr. Free's discovery of tomb 101 at Dothan in 1964 which is close parallel to our tomb as Dr. Free said when he examined the contents of this tomb, that he has suggested the same date for tomb 101 at Dothan.

The discovery of this tomb in Amman, as well as the discovery of other parallel contents at Deir Alla in area (E), Tabaqat Fahl Tombs in 1963², and east Ghor Channal Tomb³ is very important to archaeology, because it fills the gap which Dr. Glueck's oft-reported statement that trans-Jordan was unoccupied between 1900-1200 B.C.⁴, it falls well within the limits of time given by Gluecks, and cannot by its very nature be an isolated phenomenon, nor the work of Tent dwellers, who used for containers perishable skins and not enduring pottery⁵.

Rafiq Wafa Dajani

¹ Dr. Franken excavation 1964.

² Not yet published.

³ Not yet Published.

⁴ AASOR XVIII - XIX p. 265, 268.

⁵ The other side of the Jordan p. 114 and BASOR, 68. p. 21 and BASOR 75, p. 28.

JABAL NUZHA TOMB (2)

See PLATE XVII

Serial No.	Plate	Object	Body	Slip	Grits	REMARKS
1	Pl. 17 No. 47	Chalice	Buff	L. red	Lime	Deir Alla. J. 9773. M.T. Pl. 34.11. (LB. 11)
2	Pl. 17 No. 14	Bowl	Buff	L. red	Lime	Deir Alla. J. 9794. (LB. II) L. II. Pl. XXXVIII (B). 38
3	Pl. 17 No. 35	Dipper	Buff	L. red	Lime	Deir Alla. J. 9741. (LB. II)
4	Pl. 17 No. 36	Dipper	Buff	L. red	Lime	Deir Alla. J. 9789. (LBII-EI-I)
5	Pl. 17 No. 37	Dipper	Buff	L. red	Lime	Deir Alla. J. 9792. (LBII-EI-I)
6	Pl. 17 No. 39	Dipper	Buff	L. red	Lime	Deir Alla. J. 9743. (LBII-EI-I)
7	Pl. 17 No. 59	Lamp	Buff	L. red	Lime	Deir Alla. J. 9788. (LBII-EI-I)
8	Pl. 17 No. 2	Bowl	Buff	L. red	Lime	Decorated ring base, Paralled, Deir Alla. J. 9738. (LBII-EI-I)
9	Pl. 17 No. 64	Lamp	Buff	L. red	Lime	Deir Alla. J. 9787 (LBII)
10	Pl. 17 No. 60	Lamp	Buff	L. red	Lime	Deir Alla. J. 9786 (LBII)
11	Pl. 17 No. 61	Lamp	Buff	L. red	Lime	Deir Alla. J. 9788 (LBII)
12	Pl. 17 No. 6	Bowl	red	red	Lime	Deep, decorated with circle bands from inside, trumpet base, LII. XVIII. (B) 252. Temple III. (1223.1190. B.C.)
13	Pl. 17 No. 15	Bowl	Buff	L. red	Lime	Madaba Tomb (APFE.VI, 1953. Fig. 13.40) Carinated.
14	Pl. 17 No. 16	Bowl	Buff	L. red	Lime	Madaba Tomb. Fig. 12.3
15	Pl. 17 No. 7	Bowl	Buff	L. red	Lime	Deep, two handles, Carinated ring base. Tomb, Fig. 14.54.
16	Pl. 17 No. 8	Bowl	Buff	L. red	Lime	Deep, two handles, ring base, Madeba Tomb. Fig. 14.58.
17	Pl. 17 No. 57	Lamp	Buff	L. red	Lime	Madeba Tomb, Fig. 14.63.
18	Pl. 17 No. 32	Lamp	Buff	L. red	Lime	Madeba Tomb, Fig. 14.62. one handle.
19	Pl. 17 No. 51	Flask	red	red	Lime	Decorated with inner circles in black, rolled rim, two handles attached to the rim, Parallel: Madaba. T. Fig. 15.79.80
20	Pl. 17 Nos.44, 45, 46, 49, 50	Flask	Buff	L. red	Lime	Madaba T. Fig. 15.83. No. 44. is unique.
21	Pl. 17 No. 22	Bowl	Buff	Creamy	Lime	Madaba. T. Fig. 12.5 MII. Pl. 65.5, str. VII B. - VII A.
22	Pl. 17 No. 26	Bowl	Buff	Creamy	Lime	VII B. - VII A. Fig. 12.4
23	Pl. 17 No. 21	S. Bowl	Buff	Creamy	Lime	Round base, everted rim, Madaba. T. Fig. 13.28, LII. Pl. LVI (B) 371.
24	Pl. 17 No. 3	Bowl	Buff	Creamy	Lime	Decorated with parallel bands from inside in black.
25	Pl. 17 No. 12	Bowl	Buff	Creamy	Lime	Inverted rim, ring base, Parallel: Madeba Tomb, Fig. 12.21.
26	Pl. 17 No. 17	Bowl	Buff	Buff	Lime	Ring base, Madeba tomb, Fig. 12. 23.
27	Pl. 17 No. 31	Jug	Buff	White wash	Lime	Two handles, decorated Paralled Tell el Far'ah, J. 4832. El - Jib, J. 4908.

Serial No.	Plate	Objects	Body	Slip	Slip	REMARKS
28	Pl. 17 Nos. 48, 52	Pyxis	Hard	Dark brown	Fine	Decorated in Paralled horizontal bands in black, (imported Mycenaeam). Parallel: Tell es-Saidiyeh tombs 136, 119.
29	Pl. 17 No. 66	Bowl	Buff	L. red	Lime	Round base, everted rim. parallel: Deir 'Alla. (1960) No. 188, Madeba tomb Fig. 15.83.
30	Pl. 17 No. 34	Jar	Buff	L. red	Lime	Two loop handles, slight pointed base, broken rim, decorated with parallel horizontal bands in dark red. Parallel to Tell es-Saidiyeh tomb 142 and tomb 132.
31	Pl. 17 No. 53	Jug	Buff	Buff	Lime	Ring base, one handle broken, parallel: Tell Saidiyeh Tomb 101. (LB. 11).
32	Pl. 17 No. 54	Jug	red	Red	Lime	One handle, long neck, decorated in parallel horizontal bands and Ziq - Zaq line in between - ring base. The nearest parallel Tell Deir 'Alla. (1960) No. 323 (unpublished).
33	Pl. 17 No. 19	Bowl	buff	Creamy	Lime	Inside curved rim, small round cut base. parallel MII. Pl. 74.4. Str. VII B. VI A.
34	Pl. 17 No. 25	Bowl	Buff	Red	Lime	MII. Pl. 74.3. Str. VII-VI. (LB 11 - E 1 - 1)
35	Pl. 17 No. 27	Bowl	Buff	L. red	Lime	Plain rim, round cut base. MII Pl. 71. 18. (Str. VII - VI A).
36	Pl. 17 No. 9	Bowl	Buff	L. red	Lime	Trumpet base, everted rim, L II. Pl. XXXVII B. 31 Temple II.
37	Pl. 17 No. 10	Bowl	Buff	L. red	Lime	L II. Pl. XLIB. 109 Temple III.
38	Pl. 17 No. 4	Bowl	Buff	L. red	Lime	Decorated with parallel hands from inside in black grooved on the rim, trumpet base L. II Pl. XXXVII.
39	Pl. 17 No. 20	Bowl	Buff	Creamy	Lime	Small, deep, decorated from inside. L II. Pl. XXX VIII (B). 38 Temple II.

OBJECTS

See PLATE X

Serial No.	Plate	Object
28	1	Brass piece with engraved dots.
29	2	Brass piece with engraved dots.
30	3	Disc, Lime stone, perforated.
31	4	Iron piece part of an object
32	4	No. 5 Fingerring (copper) engraved
33	4	No. 6 Bracellet (copper) engraved
34	4	No. 7 Bracellet (copper) Broken
35	4	No. 8 Earring (copper)
36	4	No. 9 Toggle Pin (copper) Broken

R. W. Dajani

○○○○○○○

ABBREVIATIONS

LH	LACHISH BOOK II.
APFE, VI	PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND, ANNUAL VI.
Fig.	FIGURE
MII	MEGIDDO. BOOK II. LOUD, ETC., AL., MEGIDDO, 1935 - 39.
J.	JORDAN NUMBER OF OBJECTS IN AMMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.
LB II	LATE BRONZE II.
Str.	STRATUM.

Early Hellenistic Pottery

FROM THE THEATER EXCAVATIONS AT SAMARIA

PLATES XXVII-XXXI

BY FAUZI ZAYADIN

Systematic excavations at Samaria's theater began in October, 1965 by the Department of Antiquities, supported by U. S. A. with Dr. Paul Lapp as Advisor. Working on an area which had not been disturbed by the 1933 Expedition, we opened a control trench (section V), four metres wide, situated on the West side of the central stairway, between the Hellenistic Fort Wall (henceforth H.F.W.) and the stage. The *summa cavea* or upper part of the theater, above the *praecinctio*, provides structures and material of special interest. The stratigraphy of section V in squares 11 and 12, as seen on section fig. 1, is established as follows: In square 11, the foundation trench of the H.F.W. appeared to be cut into Iron II debris, a white limy soil very rich in sherds of the 8th Century B.C. Except upon wall A, this debris slopes downwards and covers walls B (Israelite Lower Wall) and D. In many places, Hellenistic stratigraphy overlies the limy soil, and the pottery group about to be discussed comes from layer 5 of square 12 which consists of fine dark soil, laid directly over the Iron. II debris. The stratigraphic relation of this layer to Hellenistic structures in the vicinity should become clear after further excavation which is to be undertaken in the spring of 1966.

Discussion of the typology is not the easiest job since very few stratified early Hellenistic pottery groups from Palestine have been published. The only material of great help is that studied by Mrs. Nancy Lapp in BASOR, No. 175. Our pottery has good links with the Stratum III B group from Balatah, dated to 250-225¹. But the most striking parallels are provided by the Wadi ed-Daliyeh pottery which I have been kindly shown by Dr. Lapp and permitted to refer to. Unfortunately, this group dated to the late fourth century B.C.,² is not published.

Stratigraphy of the Hellenistic floors from Field VII at Balatah has been established by Dr. Lapp in BASOR, No. 172, p. 23, note 3.

Cf. Frank Cross, "The Discovery of the Samaria Papyri", *Bib. Arch.* XXVI (Dec. 1963), pp. 110-21.

The Samaria deposits of the H.F.W. published by K. Kenyon³ are largely discussed in the *Palestinian Ceramic Chronology* 200 B.C. - A.D. 70. Though some of the pottery types are classified in this corpus, justified doubts are expressed by the author about the *terminus post quem* which he considers before 200 B.C., in many cases.⁴ This assertion is confirmed by our group and the chronology of the H.F.W. deposits should be reexamined under the light of the new discoveries.

Close dating of layer V. 12.5 is not possible for we are dealing with debris. With the evidence of the Balatah Stratum III B, Tarsus⁵, and the Agora of Athens⁶ groups, we may give a date in the first half of the third century for our pottery, with a possible extension of some forms to the end of the third century B.C. This date may be made more precise by further excavations and complete cleaning of cisterns 1 and 2 which have been uncovered in the theater area.



³ Samaria - Sebaste, III, p. 217-234.

⁴ Paul W. Lapp, *Palestinian Ceramic Chronology* 200 B.C. - A.D. 70, p. 28.

⁵ H. Goldman, *Tarsus*, vol. I.

⁶ H. Thompson, "Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery", *Hesperia*, III, No. 4.

SAMARIA THEATER

.1965.

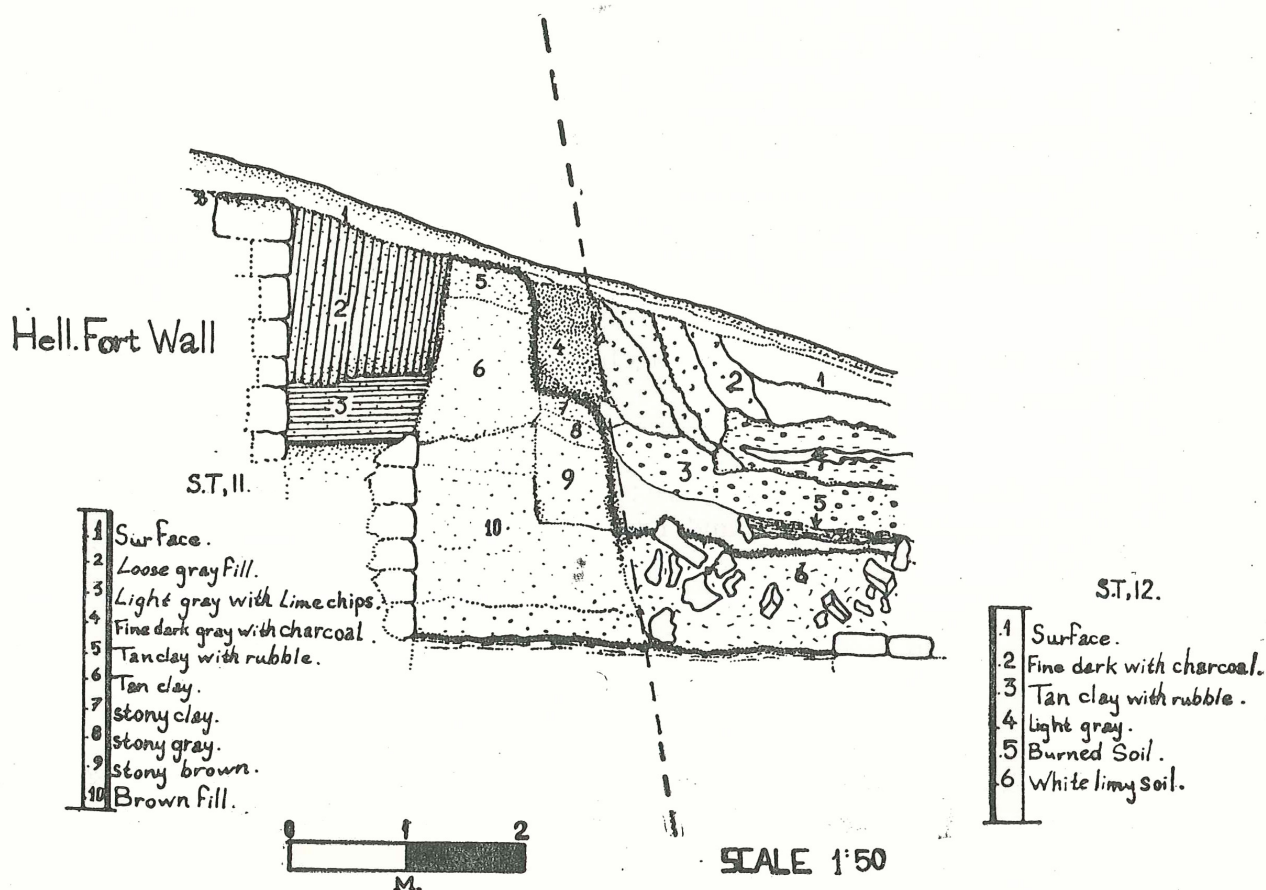


Fig. 1, section of squares 11 (left) and 12 (right).

Square 11, layers 2,3: late Roman and Byzantine

4,5: Hellenistic; 6, 7, 8, 9, 10: Iron Age.

Square 12, layers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5: Hellenistic; 6: Iron Age II.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF WARE	PARALLELS
1	Jar rim, pinkish ware, greenish outer surface, gray inside; small to large white and dark grits.	
2	Jar rim, pinkish ware, pinkish-gray surfaces; small to large white and crystalline grits.	Wadi ed-Daliyeh
3	Jar rim, red ware, creamy-buff outer surface, many white and brown grits.	
4	Jar rim, pinkish to greenish ware; very small white grits, buff surfaces.	Balatah, Stratum III B, BASOR No. 175, fig. 1a,8
5	Jar rim, pinkish to dark ware, buff surfaces, white grits.	
6	Jar rim, buff ware, dark core; small to very large white, dark, and brown grits.	<i>Samaria-Sebaste</i> , III, fig. 42,8. "Two Centuries of Hell. Pottery", fig. 121 C. 7. 3. (third c. B.C.)
7	Jar rim, buff ware, gray core, brown and white grits.	Bethany, fig. 40:2
8	Jar rim, buff gray ware, creamy surfaces; many white and dark grits.	Balatah, Stratum IIIB, BASOR No. 175, fig. 1a:2. - Wadi ed-Daliyeh.
9	Jar rim, buff ware, creamy surfaces; many small to very large white, dark, and brown grits.	Bethany, fig. 40:2
10	Jar rim, light gray ware, buff to dark surfaces, very small to large grits.	Balatah, Stratum III B, BASOR, No. 175, fig. 1 a:2. Wadi ed-Daliyeh.
11	Jar handle, buff ware; many small to large white, gray, and brown grits, rough bottom join.	

No.	DESCRIPTION OF WARE	PARALLELS
12	Jar handle, buff ware, pinkish surface inside, greenish outside. Wide ripples on the body.	
13	Rhodian jar handle, pinkish ware.	Balatah, Stratum III B, BASOR, No. 175, fig. 1a:23.
14	Jar handle, red ware, pinkish surfaces; many white grits.	Balatah, Stratum III B, fig. 1a:19.
15	Jar handle, buff ware, creamy-buff surface outside, pinkish inside; small to very large white, dark, brown, and orange grits.	
16	Jar handle, dark gray ware, buff creamy surfaces; white, dark, and brown grits.	
17	Jar handle, buff greenish ware, creamy surface, small white, dark, and brown grits.	
18	Jar handle, light-orange ware, gray core, many flint, crystalline, and lime grits; poor bottom join.	
19	Jar handle, buff ware, pinkish surface inside, creamy outside; many small white brown, yellow and dark grits.	
20	Jug rim, gray ware with creamy buff surfaces; small to large white, gray, and orange grits.	
21	Jug rim, buff ware, gray surfaces, small white and brown grits.	

No.	DESCRIPTION OF WARE	PARALLELS
22	Jug rim, pinkish buff ware, creamy surfaces ; small brown and white grits.	
23	Jug rim, pinkish buff ware, dark core ; small to large white, gray, and brown grits.	Balatah, Stratum III B, fig. 1b: 24.
24	Juglet base, thin buff ware, creamy surfaces.	
25	Juglet base, gray ware, light gray surface outside, dark gray inside.	
26	Juglet base, pinkish ware, small to large white and gray grits.	
27	Bottle rim, thin buff ware, small white, dark and brown grits.	
28	Mortarium fragment, pinkish ware, greenish surfaces, white and gray grits.	
29	Mortarium fragment, dark ware, light buff surfaces ; many small to large white, orange, and brown grits.	
30	Mortarium fragment, pinkish ware; small white grits.	
31	Decorated urn collar, light orange ware, creamy surfaces, red-brown and black band below rim ; red-brown and black scroll starting from each side of the broken handle.	Breccia, La Necropoli di Sciatbi, pl. XLI, 54,55,56 ; p. 35. (Late 4th. Century B. C.).
32	Bowl fragment, pinkish-buff ware, brown to black paint inside and outside.	
33	Bowl fragment, buff ware, red-orange paint inside, dark-brown outside.	

No.	DESCRIPTION OF WARE	PARALLELS
34	Bowl fragment, creamy buff-ware, metallic dark-brown to black paint inside and outside.	
35	Bowl fragment, orange ware, dark-brown paint inside and outside.	
36	Bowl fragment, buff-creamy ware, black paint inside and outside.	
37	Bowl fragment, buff gray ware, black paint inside and outside.	
38	Bowl fragment, pinkish ware, black paint inside.	
39	Rim fragment, brown ware, without paint, white grits.	
40	Rim fragment, orange ware, black paint.	
41	Bowl fragment, creamy ware, brown paint inside, dark brown outside.	
42	Bowl fragment, dark ware, dark-brown to black paint inside and outside.	
43	Bowl fragment, pinkish ware, black paint inside and outside.	
44	Bowl fragment, creamy ware, black paint inside and outside.	
45	Bowl fragment, black ware, orange to brown paint outside, dark brown inside.	
46	Bowl fragment, reddish ware, brown to black paint inside, dark-brown outside.	

No.	DESCRIPTION OF WARE	PARALLELS
47	Hemispherical bowl fragment, buff ware, black paint inside and outside.	
48	Hemispherical bowl fragment, pinkish ware, black and brown paint inside, black paint outside.	
49	Hem. bowl fragment, buff ware, black-metallic paint inside and outside.	
50	Hem. bowl fragment, red ware, dark brown paint inside and outside.	
51	Hem. bowl fragment, gray ware, black paint inside and outside.	
52	Hem. bowl fragment, buff ware, black paint inside and outside.	
53	Hem. bowl fragment, buff ware, black paint inside and outside.	
54	Hem. bowl fragment, pinkish ware, brown to black paint inside and outside.	
55	Hem. bowl fragment, orange ware, red paint inside, dark-brown outside.	
56	Hem. bowl fragment, creamy ware, orange paint outside and inside.	
57	Hem. bowl fragment, orange ware, red paint inside, brown to dark-brown outside.	
58	Hem. bowl fragment, light buff ware, orange paint inside, orange to black outside.	

No.	DESCRIPTION OF WARE	PARALLELS
59	Fish plate fragment, buff ware, traces of black paint.	
60	Fish plate fragment, buff ware, dark-brown to black paint, mostly flaked.	
61	Fish plate fragment, buff ware, black paint mostly flaked out, streaky outside.	<i>Tarsus</i> , I, fig. 120,17 8, No. 26. (Late 3rd. Century B.C.)
62	Fish plate fragment, orange ware, brown to black paint inside, brown to dark-brown outside.	
63	Fish plate fragment, yellowish ware, brown to black paint outside, dark-brown inside.	
64	Fish plate rim fragment, reddish ware, blackish paint in and outside.	
65	Fish plate rim fragment, brownish ware, black paint.	
66	Fish plate fragment, dark gray-ware, dark-red to brown paint in and outside.	
67	Fish plate rim fragment, reddish ware, brown to dark brown patchy paint.	
68	Fish plate rim fragment, buff ware dark-olive paint inside, black paint outside.	
69	Fish plate rim fragment, creamy ware, red paint.	
70	Fish plate rim fragment, orange ware, poor red paint.	

No.	DESCRIPTION OF WARE	PARALLELS
71	Fish plate rim fragment, pinkish ware, traces of brown paint.	
72	Fish plate rim fragment, pinkish ware, red-brown paint.	<i>Samaria-Sebaste</i> , III, fig. 37:1
73	Fish plate fragment, creamy-pinkish ware, black glaze over brownish paint.	<i>Samaria-Sebaste</i> , III, fig. 47: 1,2 <i>Antioch</i> , IV, pl. I, H7 (late fourth and early 3rd c. B. c.) <i>Sciatbi</i> , pl. LXXXI, no. 280, <i>Tarsus</i> , I, no. 133 <i>Gezer</i> , pl. CLXXVII, 18.
74	Fish plate rim fragment, pinkish ware, black paint in, red-brown to black outside.	
75	Fish plate fragment, buff ware, brownish-blackish paint covering the upper part of the outer surface.	
76	Fish plate fragment, buff ware, traces of black paint.	
77	Fish plate rim fragment, pinkish ware, good black lustrous glaze.	"Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery", C 1, fig. 28, 115, 116. (Middle of the 3rd. century B. C.)
78	(see No. 77)	
79	Fish plate rim fragment, creamy ware, metallic blackish-greenish glaze.	
80	Fish plate rim fragment, buff ware, dark-brown paint, steaky outside.	
81	Cooking-pot fragment, brown ware, red-brown surfaces small to medium white and crystalline grits.	
82	Cooking-pot fragment, brown ware, many white, orange, and crystalline grits.	

No.	DESCRIPTION OF WARE	PARALLELS
83	Cooking-pot fragment, dark-gray ware, brown surfaces; small to large white, orange, dark, and crystalline grits.	
84	Cooking-pot fragment, dark ware, brown surfaces, many small to large white and crystalline grits, traces of burn on the outer rim and neck.	
85	Cooking-pot fragment, red-orange ware, small dark and white grits.	<i>Samaria-Sebaste</i> , III, fig. 41:4
86	Cooking-pot fragment, brown ware, very small white and dark grits.	<i>Samaria-Sebaste</i> , III, fig. 41:4
87	Cooking pot fragment, thin red ware, brown outer surfaces, small white grits.	
88	Cooking-pot fragment, heavy dark ware, brown surfaces; white and dark grits.	<i>Samaria-Sebaste</i> , III, fig. 41:9, 18. "Two Centuries of Hell. Pottery", fig. 51, C 70 (end 3rd C.B.C.).
89	(see No. 88)	
90	Cooking-pot fragment, dark ware, brown burned surfaces; small white grits.	
91	Cooking-pot fragment, dark ware, brown burned surfaces, small white and crystalline grits.	
92	Cooking-pot fragment, thin dark ware, brown surfaces; small to medium white, crystalline and gray grits.	
93	Lid fragment, light orange ware, white and gray grits.	<i>Samaria-Sebaste</i> , III, fig. 41:22.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF WARE	PARALLELS
94	Unguentarium fusiform, almost complete, heavy brown ware, orange to buff surfaces, white, brown, and dark grits.	"Two Centuries of Hell. Pottery", fig. 22, B 44 ; fig. 15, B 7. (325 B.C.). <i>Tarsus</i> , I, No. 248. (Late 4th B.C.).
95	Unguentarium frag., brown ware.	
96	Lamp frag., pinkish to greenish ware, small to large white grits.	
97	Lamp nozzle, pinkish ware ; white grits ; traces of burn.	
98	Lamp nozzle, pinkish to brown ware, small white grits.	
99	Lamp frag., creamy ware, dark olive, paint.	"Two Centuries of Hell. Pottery", fig. 50, C 60.

Fawzi ZAYADIN

THE ROMAN ROAD FROM GERASA TO ADRAA⁽¹⁾

Judging from a first glance at the close net presented on Thomsen's² and Aviyonah's³ maps, our knowledge of the Roman road system in Palestine seems to be surprisingly comprehensive, if not almost complete. On closer scrutiny one discovers with no less surprise how many of the lines, drawn for the most part on good grounds, still await verification and how seldom the exact routes of the roads indicated by milestones have been determined. The incompleteness of our knowledge is only partly due to the various destructive influences the roads and their appurtenances were exposed to through the centuries. The lack is to be ascribed no less to the fact that these lines of communication have seldom been subjected to systematic research and that the discovery of new milestones was mostly left to chance. How rewarding a methodical approach can be is proved by the unique example of the road from Petra to Bostra where the careful examinations of different explorers⁴ brought to light nearly as many milestone sites as are known in all the rest of Palestine.

The most recent finds in northern Transjordan show again that in this field a considerable harvest still waits to be gathered. During the archaeological surface research I have been carrying out in northern Transjordan on behalf of the German Evangelical Institute for Archaeology of the Holy Land since August 1963⁵, I was able to trace the course of the almost unknown road from Gerasa (Jerash) via Adraa (Der'a) to Bostra (Bosra eski Sham), but only as far as it runs through Jordanian territory. The few references to this road go as far back as the turn of the century. In 1897/98 and 1900 G. Schumacher found two milestones of the second station of Gerasa⁶. A little later J. Germer-Durand came across a further group, probably marking the tenth mile

¹ This treatise was first published in German in ZDPV, 80 (1964), pp. 113-136. The translation was made by Mr. F. Theis, to whom I express my heartfelt thanks for this laborious work. Prof. P. Lapp was kind enough to read the English manuscript. I am also obliged to Mr. Moawiyah M. Ibrahim who accompanied me as representative of the Department of Antiquities of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

² ZDPV, 40 (1917), Pl. 1.

³ QDAP, 5 (1936), Appendix.

⁴ Literature in G. Beyer, Die Meilenzaehlung an der Roemerstrasse von Petra nach Bostra und ihre territorialgeschichtliche Bedeutung, ZDPV, 58 (1935), p. 129, n. 1.

⁵ These explorations were made possible by the generous support of the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung.

⁶ MNDPV, 6 (1900), pp. 13,55.

from Gerasa⁷. Unfortunately this discovery was only of partial value, as Germer-Durand did not mention its place. Finally there is an incidental and inaccurate hint by N. Glueck⁸ at the road marks of the third mile from Gerasa.

I

The Course of the Road and Its Milestones

The road that left Gerasa by the northern gate and then extended north along the valley that is now called Wadi ed-Der was certainly the stateliest of the large roads leading out of this city. It was fringed for about a mile with tombs and sepulchral monuments. Here it passed two temples and the theatre of the Maiumas Festival (el-Birketein), thus assuming the air of a Via Sacra⁹.

This opening section of the road runs along the western side of the valley¹⁰. But when the valley turns north-west a short distance further north, the road crosses it and 1.5 km. north of el-Birketein it reaches the extensive burial ground of el-Jedeida¹¹ or Khirbet Ebsas er-Rum, at the southern end of which Schumacher made his milestone finds. At the opposite end of this cemetery the Wadi 'Asfur, coming from the north, opens into the Wadi ed-Deir. There is still a good path now along the foot of the slope.

The road now follows the Wadi 'Asfur, and after some hundred metres begins to climb up the eastern slope of the now steep and deeply carved valley. This slope, descending in terraces, permits a comparatively easy ascent. About 200 m below 'Asfur, a spur projecting from the southern slope of el-Kom¹², there are milestone fragments scattered on either side of the path over a distance of about 20 m. (Site A). Some of them are inserted in a low terrace wall.

⁷ *Bulletin archéologique du Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques*, (1904), pp. 33-34.

⁸ *Explorations in Eastern Palestine IV* (AASOR, 25-28 [1951]), p. 66.

⁹ Cf. C.H. Kraeling (ed.), *Gerasa* (1938), pp. 25, 159-167.

¹⁰ Horsfield (cf. *op.cit.*, p. 159, n. 2) supposes that the actual highway used the eastern slope of the valley, because he could not find any traces of the road beyond the tomb of Germanus (110 m. north of el-Birketein). This is of little account; for it is almost futile to search for the remains of an old road in a continuously cultivated soil.

¹¹ In Schumacher's "Karte des Ostjordanlandes" Sheet B 5 the name was placed by mistake under the name of the site of Munya. It should be substituted for esh-Shewahed which is also in the wrong place. Cf. also C. Steuernagel, *ZDPV*, 48 (1925), pp. 271-72.

¹² It can easily be seen from the new Jerash-Remtha road which runs east of it on a higher level. It is marked by the houses built on it.

Measurements (in cm.) :

Number from S to N	Base		Column Length	Diameter ¹³		Remarks
	Height	Width		top	bottom	
I	about	60	about 60	about 30	?	much weather-worn
II				50	55	head of pillar
III				40- 70	55	head of pillar
IV				70-100	58	
V	57-60	60	about 115	about 53	56	much weather-worn
VI			107	45	50	much damaged
VII	53	63				
VIII			about 75	70		much damaged
IX			about 55	45		much weather-worn
X	about 50	about 50	about 2			

The different height of the base of No. V is not caused by damage but by poor workmanship. The base No. VII has in its upper surface a circular cavity, not lying exactly in the middle (its depth is 20 cm., its diameter nearly 50 cm., its minimum distance from the two undamaged edges which form an angle, 5 and 10 cm.). In fragment No. X the shortest distance between the edge of the base and the foot of the pillar on the only undamaged side is 2 cm. The remarkable thing on this site is an unfinished milestone, a rectangular block measuring 150 by 75 cm., on one side of which the cylindrical shape of the pillar begins to appear. This worked piece is 30 cm. long, and the minimum thickness between the pillar and the unhewn block surface is 2 cm. As is proved by the four bases and the fragment No. X which fits none of the bases, at least five milestones must have stood here. Two of the fragments (V and VII) bear illegible traces of inscriptions.

After a further ascent of 400 m. the path runs round the north-western foot of el-Kom and then swings into the head of Wadi Warran which it follows for a considerable distance into the plain of Irbid ¹⁴. The path, now even practicable for cars, after following the valley east for almost a kilometre and a half, joins the above-mentioned motor-road. The latter, coming down from the south, also descends into the Wadi Warran. Three hundred m. before reaching the fork we come across another milestone

¹³ The intermediate position of the number indicates that the diameter could only be measured at one end, and it was not quite certain which end.

¹⁴ By this expression I mean the large plain extending from the village of Ne'eimeh in the south to the frontier village of Remtha in the north, the chief place of which is the quickly growing town of Irbid.

site (Site B). Two milestone fragments are embedded in the shallow slope on the northern side of the path (I and II), the others in the low wall supporting the terrace field along its southern edge (III and IV). They are scattered over a distance of about 25 m.

Measurements (in cm.) :

Number from E to W	Height Width		Column Length	Diameter	
	Base			top	bottom
I			about 80		
II			about 70	about 50	50
III	about 55	about 55	about 40	?	?
IV	70	80	about 60	?	78

Between No. III and No. IV there lies another pillar fragment, quite decayed. It seems that only fragment No. I bears an inscription, for the two characters arranged vertically on No. IV, resembling a V and a C, can hardly be regarded as remains of inscriptions. In this place there must have stood at least three milestones. Two are evidenced by the two bases. The existence of a third one is proved by the fact that on one hand fragments I and II cannot have been connected with fragment IV, as the circumferences of either pillar do not fit the base, and on the other hand they cannot have both belonged to No. III, as that would have made too tall a pillar.

Of the following four sites, in the section where the wadi winds through the hills first in a north-eastern, then in a northern direction, no trace can be discovered. That is not surprising, for on the narrow bottom of the valley, in some places no wider than the modern road surface, they could easily fall victim to road-making. According to the computation the last station in this gap must have been just before the entrance of the small Wadi Zerqa which comes from the west. In the southern angle formed by its mouth and the west side of Wadi Warran, the ground-plan of a tower can be traced on the slope, 10 m. above the bottom of the valley. It measures 4.5 m. square on the outside, and its walls, 80 cm. thick, are formed of a double row of narrow, longish stones. Beside and below it on the slope more stones are scattered. A small round depression in the north-western corner could be the opening of a cistern, now filled up¹⁵. The scarce finds of pottery refer this building to the Byzantine age (6th-7th cent. A.D.).

¹⁵ A second cistern which has been cleared again is about 100 m. to the south on the other side of the valley, just below the road.

Now the wadi makes a sharp bend east. Not quite 1.5 km. further down, near the ruins of the Khan Warran¹⁶ turns again to its former and final direction. At this turn the valley widens, and the eastern hills recede to form a wide angle at the point of which two wadis end. Here the milestones appear again (Site C). About 75 m. north-west of the ruins there was a pillar fragment (I) embedded in the pebbles of the wadi bed, and about 100 m. further north a second one with its base beside it (the surfaces of fracture fit exactly); a third one lay immediately behind them, but on an edge just above the bottom of the valley (III).

Measurements (in(cm.) :

Number from S to N	Base		Column	Diameter		Remarks
	Height	Width	Length	bottom	top	
I			120	about 68	about 68	
II	?	?	140-180	?	?	
III			about 185	about 70	about 80	much weather-worn

Milestone II bears faint traces of an inscription. As the inscribed side lay bare, it was not necessary to dig the pillar out of the hard ground.

The next site provides a typical example of the displacement of milestones. A ploughing peasant, when asked of there were any stone pillars lying about, readily showed a place in the field where they had been and then a place on the edge of the field where they lay now: a heap of small pieces of broken stones which doubtless had been milestones and partly even bore traces of inscriptions. In this way the peasant had cleaned his small plot of the encumbering blocks, apparently not long before.

This regrettable loss was offset at the following station, the richest place of the whole line (Site E). In the middle of a narrow field, which rises gently out of the wadi to the low eastern slope, there lay tumbled irregularly and half sunk in the ground 5 milestones. Three of them bore inscriptions, and thanks to the fortunate circumstance that their inscribed sides were turned downward they were so well preserved that a great deal could be deciphered and almost everything reconstructed. There was a damaged base (90×90×65 cm.), obviously still in situ, embedded in the ground to its top.

¹⁶ The ruin, the remains of a building which possibly was a road station, could not be explored at the time when the road was surveyed as it was overgrown by high weeds and enclosed by wheat.

Measurements (in cm.) :

Number from S to N	Base		Column	Diameter	
	Height	Width	Length	top	bottom
I			226	67	about 70
II			140	?	about 58
III			170	about 50	55
IV			220	53	about 60
V	60	53	160	53	53

Judging from their lengths and smooth bottom surfaces, columns No. II and V never had bases. No. III however, though it has an equally smooth lower surface, is not of the normal height of a milestone. So it stood probably on the base No. V. The crumbled debris scattered among the stones seems to be of the pillar fragment No. IV, and there is a piece of a base among them.

That aforementioned tower at the exit of Wadi Zerqa must have belonged to the road system, for only 50 m. east of the present station foundations of a similar building are visible on the slope. Again they are 4.50 m. square. The walls consist of double rows of flat stones, but this time they are 70 cm. thick. In the middle of the square the ground has a funnel-shaped depression, which suggests a cistern. There are numerous weather-worn building-stones lying all around the place. The potsherds found here are of the Byzantine age (6th-7th cent. A.D.). These towers, probably built in a greater number, obviously served to protect the road in the narrow, deep and meandering upper part of Wadi Warran.

Of the following milestone site (Site F) only poor remains are left. Here the rocky river bed approaches the eastern slope while the valley widens towards the west. In the bed, near its western bank there are two bases, about 2.50 m. apart. One of them is 90 cm. square and 60 cm. high, the other measures about 80 by 70 cm. in the width and nearly 50 cm. in height. Ten m. to the north lies a bisected fragment of a pillar, 30 cm. in length and 68 cm. in diameter. The remains on the opposite side of the channel are a little more rewarding. There we find a whole milestone if we may put together the two badly damaged fragments. The base in its present condition is a cube with sides of about 65 cm. The truncated column on it measures about 80 cm. on its longest side, the fragment lying beside it about 70 cm. Owing to severe weathering the diameters could not be ascertained.

Seven hundred m. further on, near Khirbet Kaber, on the latitude of the village of Ne'eimeh, the road enters the plain where it continues north in a straight line for several kilometres. It still follows the Wadi Warran which meanders through the arable land in the west, the distance from the road gradually growing.

There is hardly anything left of the following point (Site G), 450 m. before the junction where the road to el-Husn and Irbid branches off from the main road to Remtha. A few conspicuous pieces of limestone are lying about, and there is a large block measuring 90 by 80 cm¹⁷, possibly a base, embedded in the ground. It was probably in building the Jerash - Remtha road that the base was cut crosswise into four parts and one quarter destroyed.

Part of the next group (Site H) also fell victim to this road. About 50 m. west of it there lay a milestone which had already been dug out and rolled over. Peasants of Ne'eimeh told me that there had been another one which disappeared during the road building about two years before. The one left, a pillar without a base, is preserved in its full length (230 cm.). As the ends are damaged the diameters cannot be measured accurately (about 80 and 65 cm.). There is a much effaced inscription on this pillar.

The following place (Site I), marked by a pillar, lies 200 m. off the road. Looking west beyond Wadi Warran one sees the southern end of the mound of ed-Dahama, rising broadly out of the plain, with the khirbeh of the same name on top. The pillar whose top is a little damaged and at the foot of which an oblique piece was broken off, is 220 cm. in length and about 70 cm. (top) and 75 cm. (bottom) in diameter. It has a well preserved inscription.

The following milestone site (Site K) lies 500 m. off the road. One km. north of it there begins the cistern field of Umm el-Abar esh-Sherquijeh, which extends several hundred metres along the eastern slope of Wadi Warran. In this place there were two milestones, (I) a well-preserved pillar (length 225 cm. upper diameter 66 cm., lower 77 cm.) and (II) a badly damaged pillar with a base of which not only the top but also one side is broken off almost at the middle (length of the pillar 110-127 cm., lower diameter about 58 cm., height of the base 60 cm.). Both stones bear inscriptions.

¹⁷ The block seems to have been square originally, for on one side a piece is missing.

Here the chain of milestone sites breaks off again. It was not easy to find out where it continued. What made matters more difficult was the fact that the road unexpectedly changed its direction, so that the next group (Site L), a pair of milestones, appeared 4.5 km. to the north-east. The place is reached best by driving on the Remtha-Jerash road from where it crosses the Iribid-Mafraq road 1.7 km. south and then following over a distance of 1.4 km. the path that branches off to the south-east and soon turns south¹⁸. The stones, again a very well preserved column and a badly destroyed pillar with a base, lie about 200 m. east of the path, on the other side of a small wadi. The column (I) is 220 cm. long with an upper diameter of 69 cm. and a lower one of about 80 cm. Of the pillar-and-base-stone (II) the side lying open to the air is much weather-worn, especially at the base. The pillar has lost its top and is broken in one place. The pillar is 145 cm. long and about 50 cm. (top) and 53 cm. (bottom) in diameter. The base is 60 cm. high. The difference between the thicknesses of the base and pillar measures 2 cm. in the narrowest place.

Although there are no traces left between this site and the preceding one, the number of milestone places or the number of miles between them can be ascertained. For in these and some former sites distances are fortunately mentioned in the inscriptions, and we can conclude that the distance in question was 3 miles. This means that the road between Sites K and L ran in a straight line.

The change in direction seems to suggest that the road aims next at Tell er-Ramith. The following milestone (Site M) in fact lies at the foot of the extensive hill, the north-eastern summit of which is occupied bmy that tell. The direct distance to it is just 1 km. Three stones lie in a depression surrounded by mounds in which the Wadi er-Ramith, coming from Khirbet 'Awash, describes a narrow bend.

Measurement (in(cm.) :

Number	Base		Column	Diameter	
	Height	Width or Diam.	Length	top	bottom
I	50	70	about 65	52	55
II	35	Diam. ?	about 90	?	?
III			210	?	77

¹⁸ Five hundred m. further on a path branches off to Khirbet 'Awash, 600 m. to the east. The direct distance between the stones and the khirbeh is 800 m.

Of milestone No. I especially the truncated column is much eroded. Of No. II almost the half is broken off lengthwise; so the diameters of the column and of the cylindrical base cannot be ascertained. On the undamaged side the base protrudes by 2 cm. The third stone is a pillar without a base, from the upper end of which a long oblique piece is broken away. No. I and III show fragments and traces of inscriptions.

From here the road ran towards Tell er-Ramith and then past it into the plain of Remtha. North-east of Tell er-Ramith, about 150 m. beyond the Irbid - Mafraq road, which passes by the northern foot of the steeply ascending hill, we come across an accumulation of seven milestone fragments, the remains of five stones (Site N).

Measurements (in cm.) :

Number	Base		Column Length	Diameter	
	Height	Width		top	bottom
I			150	58	55
II			80-130	65	?
III			185	about 50	about 55
IV	60		40- 54	47	49
V			130	73	about 76
VI			80	70	71
VII	about 65	about 55	about 20	?	?

In addition to these seven fragments there is a much eroded base which must have belonged to one of the columns listed under I-III. Fragments V and VI (a head-piece) belong together, as appears from their exceptionally circumferences, which agree with each other. Judging from their type and whole length they must have been a milestone column without base. Traces of inscriptions can be made out on both pieces, and on the pillar fragment No. I there are remains of an inscription, too. All fragments are in a poor state of preservation.

This was the last milestone site discovered in Jordanian territory. But it seems that the stones of the next station at least are preserved too, as two inhabitants independently testified to their existence and were in accordance with each other. But until now they have been searched for in vain. There is no doubt however as to the further direction of the road. For the course of the last section and the situation of the last group show clearly that it aims at Der'a in a straight line.

II

The Inscriptions

A. Hadrianus

Milestones with the inscription of Hadrian — baseless columns distinguished by their enormous circumferences — were found in no less than four of the sites, and probably we have to add another stone from a fifth place.

a) Site I

1.	CAES	[IMPerator] CAESar
2.	DIVI TRAI A	DIVI TRAIAni
3.	PARTHI FILI DIVI	PARTHici FILIus DIVI
4.	NER NEP TRAI A	NERvae NEPos TRAIAnus
5.	HADRIANVS PONT	HADRIANVS PONTifex
6.	MAX TRIB POT IIII	MAXimus TRIBunitiae POTestatis IIII
7.	COS III PP	COnsul III Pater Patriae
8.	XXXX	XXXX
9.	u	M

Height of characters : 13 cm. in 1. 1; 7 cm. in 1. 2-7; 10 cm. in 1. 8. Distance between lines : 3-4 cm.

The only part of the inscription that is seriously damaged is the top line where the piece bearing the word IMP was broken away, and at the unearthing the second half of the title, the CAES also crumbled away. The damaged letters, marked by dots, can be clearly identified, except the Greek number, which is hardly recognizable.

b) Site E No. I

1.	IMPCAES
2.	DIVI TRAI A
3.	PARTHI FILI DIVI
4.	NER NEP TRAI A
5.	HADRIANVS
6.	MAX T
7.	COS III

Height of characters : 12-13 cm. in l. 1 ; 8-9 cm. in l. 2 ; 7 cm. in l. 3 ; 6 cm. in l. 4-7. Distance between lines : 4 cm.

The inscription is complete down to the fourth line. Further down the larger part of the right half is missing, and the number of miles has disappeared altogether. But the surface of the lower part is neither decayed nor crumbling but entirely smooth. It must have been polished artificially, obviously to make room for the strange signs engraved subsequently beside and below the lines concerned. The T in the sixth line is followed by a deeply engraved broad E, which has displaced the original R and perhaps the I too, for behind it some scratched lines can be made out, which may be the remains of the letters BP. 40 cm. to the right of the T, but a little above the level of the line there are the signs $\sqcup \sqsubset$ (7 cm. high). Four cm. below, only a little indented, there are two semicircles with their backs facing each other ($\cup \cup$), 7 cm. high. In the seventh line a horizontal stroke is drawn above the number, from the protruding right end of which a vertical one goes 8 cm. downward. Beside these there is an L-shaped mark (height 7 cm.). Below the last line there are the letters MW (height 7 cm.; the M is 4 cm. below the number) and 17 cm. below the S of this line there is another M (6 cm. high). These marks are obviously some Greek abbreviations.

c) Site K No. I

1. IMPCAES
2. DIVITRAIA
3. PARTHIF
4. NERNEPT
5. MAD
6. M

Height of letters : 13 cm. in l. 1 ; 8 cm. in l. 2-3 ; 7 cm. in l. 4-5.

Distance between lines : l. 1/2 : 7 cm. ; l. 2/3 : 4 cm. ; l. 3/4 and 4/5 : 6 cm. ; l. 5/6 : 5 cm.

Of this stone, too, the missing part of the inscription seems to have been effaced on purpose, for the part of the surface which was covered by soil is smooth. It is in

marked contrast with the side exposed to weathering, which begins at the height of the original ends of the lines. Artificial obliteration is also suggested by the fact that, as in the previous example, a later hand has incised some letters, namely HME. They hang directly under the fourth line and begin with its second E (height 7 cm.; the E is raised by 2 cm.).

d) Site L No. I

1. IMPCAES
2. DIVI TRAI A
3. RTHIFIL
4. NER NEPT
5. HADRIANVSP
6. X TRIB P
7. SII
8. XXXVI
9. S

Height of characters : 11 cm. in l. 1 ; 7 cm. in l. 2-7 ; 10 cm. in l. 8 ; 9 cm. in l. 9.

Distance between lines : 4-6 cm.

e) Site N No. V/VI.

On this milestone one single legible D and some blurred traces are all that is left of the inscription. The size and shape of the stone however and the large size of the mentioned character suggest to count it among the road marks of Hadrian.

On January 1st A.D. 119 Hadrian entered upon the office of Consul for the third and last time. The fourth period of the annually renewed **tribunitia potestas** lasted from December 10th 119 to December 9th 120¹⁹. As no older inscriptions were found it may be taken for granted that the road was built during that time.

¹⁹ Cf. Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclopaedie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. I 1 (1893), article "Aelius" 64 (v. Rohden).

B. Pertinax

Site E. No. III

1. I M P C A S	IMPerator CAeSar
2. HELVIVS PER	[Publius] HELVIVS PERTINAX AVGustus
3. INCEPSENAT	PR]INCEPS SENAT[VS PONTIF
4. MAXIMVS CONS	EX] MAXIMVS CONSV[L II
5. ESAR HELV V	CA]ESAR HELV[I]V[S PERTINAX]
6. PRINCEPS I	PRINCEPS I[VVENTVTIS]
7. PRAELIVM S	P[E]R AELIVM S[EVERIANVM
8. IMV PROPRAE	MA]XIMVM PRO PRAE[TORE]
9. X L I I I I	XLIII
10. U Δ	MV

Height of characters : 11 cm. in 1. 1 ; 6-7 cm. in 1. 2-8 ; 13.5 cm. in 1. 9 ; 12 cm. in 1. 10. Distance between lines : 1. 1/2 : 4 cm. ; 1. 2/3-7/8 : 2.5-3 cm. ; 1. 8/9 : 18-21 cm. ; 1. 9/10 : 6-7 cm.

The formula of the inscription can be completely reconstructed with the aid of better preserved parallel inscriptions of this emperor. In line 2 the letters TI of the name Pertinax are badly maimed, but there can be no doubt as to their identification. Behind these there is a gap 3 or 4 letters wide with incoherent particles of strokes, and then follow unexpectedly the letters PCAE, but not on the level of the line but 2 cm. above. This shifted fragment, which must be complemented to IMPCAES is obviously part of a second inscription, which is also proved by the fact that the initial letters to be supplemented would trespass on the missing end of the emperor's name. Nor does this title fit into the context of the formula ; it probably supplanted the appellation AUG. The PONTIFEX which should be complemented was certainly written in full like MAXIMUS. This appears also from the space available at the end of the third and the beginning of the fourth line. It is not quite clear where the word was divided ; judging from the space left in the fourth line there could hardly have been more than two characters, all the more since the X is a broad letter. The letters marked with dots in line 4 are as blurred as the TI of the second line. The now deeply indented

sixth line possibly began with the final letters of the now missing name Pertinax. At the ends of lines 5 to 7, on the level of their intervals there are two somewhat doubtful marks which might be an O and an N. They seem to belong to the second inscription ²⁰. Three cm. above the Latin number of the mile there is a line 16 cm. long.

Pertinax reigned for scarcely 3 months, from January 1st to March 28th A.D. 193. Before that he had twice held the office of Consul (175 and 192) ²¹.

C. Caracalla

a) Site E No. V

1. IMP CAESAR M RELIVS	IMPerator CAESAR Marcus [AV]RELIVS
2. SEVERVS TONINVS PIVS	SEVERVS [AN]TONINVS PIVS
3. FELIX AVG PARTHICVS MA	FELIX AVGustus PARTHICVS MAXIMUS
4. XIMVS TANICVS MA	[BRI]TANICVS MA[XI]MUS PONTIFEX
5. MVS PONTIFEX MAXIM	MAXIMVS
6. TRIB POTEST XVII IMP III	TRIBuntae POTESTats XVII IMPerator III
7. COS IIII PROCOS	COnSul IIII PROCOOnSul [Pater Patriae]
8. PER FVRNIVM IVLIANVM	PER FVRNIVM IVLIANVM
9. LEG PR PR COS Δ	LEGatum PRO PRaetore COOnSulen DeSignatum
10. XLIIII	XLIIII
11. ΜΔ	MV
12. K	K

Height of characters : 6-7 cm. in 1. 1-11 ; 8 cm. in 1. 12. Distance between lines : 1. 1/2 to 8/9 : 3-4 cm. ; 1. 9/10 : 13 cm. ; 1. 10/11 : 11 cm. ; 1. 11/12 : 2 cm.

²⁰ Thomsen seems to criticise as an error that D. Magie in his rendering of a parallel inscription from the Bostra-Philadelphia road omits the title LEGatum AVGusti (*op.cit.*, footnote to No. 77a). But the corresponding part of our inscription (line 8) seems to prove that Magie is right.

²¹ Cf. Pauly-Wissowa, *op. cit.*, Suppl. III (1918), article "Helvius" 15 a (Fluss.).

The severed top of the stone lay some distance apart in a field. The line of fracture runs first straightly through the third line and towards the end bends into the interval below. Here part of the edges of the two fragments had crumbled away so that the last letters of the fourth line are lost. At the end of the seventh line where some indistinct traces can be made out we probably have to complement PP (**paper patriae**). 'Designatus' (1. 9), otherwise abbreviated to DES is represented here by the sign LS, probably a ligature of D and S.

b) Site K No. II

1. RELIVS
2. INVSPIVS
3. VSM
4. MAXIMVS
5. MVS TRIB
6. PII
7. O
8. VM

Height of characters : 6.5 cm. Distance between lines : 2-2.5 cm.

The fragments of names [AV]RELIVS... [ANTO]NINVS PIVSX together with the threefold MAXIMVS in lines 3 (M[AXIMVS]), 4 and 5 ([MAXI]MVS) fit no other formula but Caracalla's. But the arrangement of the inscription is somewhat different from that of the parallel specimen in Site E.

On January 1st A.D. 213 Caracalla entered upon the Consulate for the fourth and last time. In October the same year he accepted the third imperial acclamation. The **tribunitia postestas** XVII lasted from December 10th 213 to December 9th 214²². The inscription seems to belong to the beginning of this period, for the name Germanicus Maximus, assumed by the emperor after a victory he won in the late summer of 213, does not yet occur. The name of the Legate Furnius Iulianus appears on numerous milestones from 213 and 214. There were obviously extensive repairs of the road net

²² Cf. Pauly-Wissowa, *op. cit.*, Vol. II 2 (1896), article "Aurelius" 46 (v. Rohden); Vol. VI 2 (1910), article "Furnius Iulianus" 5 (Groag).

of the Provincia Arabia carried out under his governorship. The repairs were occasioned by the certainly premeditated oriental campaign, which the emperor launched in 214, apparently in spring, and from which he did not return.

D. Diocletianus

Site N No. I

1. IMPE
2. CAESARI
3. DIV
- ...
5. ... MAXIMIANO
- ...
10. ... AVGE

Height of characters : 6-7 cm. Distance between lines : 2 cm.

Besides the fragments copied above there are in each line of the inscription, which comprises 13 lines, some single more or less distinct letters or pieces of letters. They cannot be combined into a whole. The existing fragments however are sufficient to state the origin of the formula with some certainty. The name of Maximianus in the fifth line argues the inscription to be of the age of Diocletian, and in fact the beginning of this name is found in the third line, although in an unusual form, which however is clearly supported by the spelling DIUCLETIANU in a hitherto unpublished milestone inscription from the village of Kreimeh in the middle Jordan Valley. In the empty space below the fifth line, which covers more than half of the whole, there must have been further names of rulers, though they were hardly the two Caesars of the time of the tetrarchy (A.D. 293-305), who used to be mentioned on milestones in laconic brevity²³. One should rather think of the subsequent short period (A.D. 305-306), when Constantine and Galerius, the previous Caesars took the places of the retired Augusti Diocletianus and Maximianus and Severus and Maximus bore the title of

²³ Cf. Thomsen, *op. cit.*, No. 23 and 64 a.

Caesar ²⁴. The application AVG in the tenth line, which cannot be explained otherwise ²⁵, proves this dating to be correct.

E. Iulianus (?)

Site M No. III

1. I M
2. G V
3. C O Θ E
4. T E O
5. M O
6. H I

Height of characters : 7 cm. in 1. 1 and 3-5 ; 5 and 6 cm. in 1. 2. Distance between lines : 2-3 cm., except in 1. 2, where there are intervals of 1 cm. only both above and below the line.

The last letter of the third line, which is damaged on its right side, is sure to be a Consequently this must be a Greek inscription. Almost the only inscriptions in Greek so far found in Palestine are those by Julianus (A.D. 361-363) ²⁶. They are short, varying and often secondary. The letters of the first line, it is true, which should be read IM[P]erator do not suit the usual formula of those inscriptions. This line must belong to an older inscription, which would also explain the letters G(?)V of the second line, which do not occur in the Greek alphabet (and perhaps also some traces of script 8 cm. below the last line, which cannot be identified with certainty). Unfortunately, this fragment cannot be reconstructed, not even by the aid of preserved inscriptions of Julianus. Of course, another origin of this inscription is not quite impossible.

²⁴ Cf. Pauly-Wissowa, *op. cit.*, Vol. VII A 2 (1948), article "Valerius (Diocletianus)" (Ensslin); Vol. XIV 2 (1930), article "Maximianus (Galerius)" (Ensslin).

²⁵ Cf. Thomsen, *op. cit.*, No. 74 a, 107 d, 134 b.

²⁶ Cf. Thomsen, *op. cit.*, pp. 11 and 93.

F. Unidentifiable Inscriptions.

On some stones all that is left of their inscriptions are illagible scratches (Site A No. V, VI; N No. VI) or incoherent letters (Site M No. I) and fragments of words.

a) Site B No. I

S EVIR
MAXI

Height of characters : 5-6 cm. Distance between lines : 4-5 cm.

To the right of the inscription some signs are engraved which seem to imitate the shapes of the M and V, and below them there are sparse and indistinct traces of letters from ewo further lines.

b) Site C No. II

MVŠ
...
OS... RIBPOT
...
US

Between the two first lines there is an interval of one line. Below the two parts of the second line, which lie 23 cm. apart, letter fragments of six further lines can be made out. The number of the mile in Greek (56 cm. below the second line) is quite distinct. The height of the number is 10 cm., that of the letters 5 cm. The distance between the lines is 1.5 - 2 cm.

c) Site H

IMPC
...
AVG
XLI

Between the first and second lines there are, blurred beyond legibility, the remains of another five lines, the last of which is about 60 cm. long. The characters of lines 1 and 3 are 7 cm. high, those of line 2 5.5 cm. The number of the mile is 9 cm. below the last line.

III

The Counting of Miles and Its Meaning for Territorial History

The essentially new and important findings obtained from these inscriptions are the statements on miles, which (except the additional number on milestone E V) form a coherent row. These high numbers²⁷ which decrease towards the north, point to Bostra as *caput viae*²⁸. An illuminating hint is given by the aforementioned additional number, which besides the forty-fourth mile from Bostra indicates a twentieth mile (K). That is exactly the distance of Adraa (Der'a) from this point. This number proves that the road runs by Adraa²⁹ as we inferred from the direction taken by its northern section.

The import of these numbers however is not exhausted by the conclusions drawn so far. By the example of the Roman road from Petra to Bostra G. Beyer³⁰ has disclosed the background of the numbering of miles in territorial history. He pointed out that the counting from the centres of the municipal territories which began at the time of Hadrian offers a means to determine the extent of these territories³¹, at least in the direction of the roads. If we apply this principle to Bostra, we find that the city must have possessed a territory of amazing extent, especially towards the south where

²⁷ XLVI (MS) at Site C, XLIIII (MV) at Site E, XLI at Site H, XXXX (M) at Site I, XXXVI ([Δ]S) at Site L.

²⁸ Already Bruennow and Domaszewski (*Die Provincia Arabia*, II [1905], p. 337), from the mile number found on a fragment from the group discovered by Germer-Durand, concluded that Bostra was the starting-point of the road (cf. below p. 19). Germer-Durand himself thought of Neve (Nawa), but this already from reasons of territorial history is improbable, as we shall see.

²⁹ This statement of the distance together with the information of the Tabula Peutingeriana and of Eusebius (*Onomastikon* [Klostermann] 84, 8-9) that Adraa is 24 miles from Bostra (according to *Onom.* 12, 13-14 it is 25), corroborates the above presumption of the *caput viae*.

³⁰ Cf. above p. 1 n. 4.

³¹ The reckoning continued from the municipal centre of the territory in the opposite direction.

the numbering from Bostra can be followed down to the 44th mile, and that is only nine miles from Philadelphia ('Amman). Beyer himself indeed raised the objection against this conclusion that the largest part of the territory crossed by the road section in question supposedly belonged to the purely military **limes** district, and so could not have been under the control of civil authorities like those of Bostra. Beyer supposes that here it was only for the sake of convenience that the counting of miles referred to Bostra³². Against his view, which indeed would agree with Roman practice, A. Alt pointed out some circumstances, which justify the presumption, or at least make it appear credible, that Bostra enjoyed an exceptional status³³. Alt emphasizes with reason that the numbering of miles could have had no other legal bases than Bostra's duty to maintain that section of the road³⁴. Another convincing though indirect piece of evidence Alt brings forward is the division into ecclesiastical territories in this area of the late Byzantine age. Inscriptions brought to light at Rihab, which is only about 20 km. east-north-east of Gerasa, document that this place belonged to the bishopric of Bostra from which it lies twice as far west-south-west. For ecclesiastical administration the incorporation into the bishopric of Gerasa would have been far more advantageous. These strange conditions can only be understood as having been shaped after the pattern of older political demarcations³⁵. The Bostra territory in fact must have extended very far to the south so that it touched the boundaries of Gerasa and Philadelphia.

These circumstances now — and that is another proof for Alt's thesis — explain the numbering of miles on our road, which looks so strange at first sight. Strange because the far-off city of Bostra was only one of the secondary ends of the road, its main purpose being the connection of the two road junctions Gerasa and Adraa³⁶. This is also expressed by that additional number referring to Adraa, and by the fact that there was another road, connecting Gerasa and Bostra in a direct line³⁷. The mile numbers indeed are the sovereign emblems, so to speak, which manifest the authority of Bostra in this area.

³² *Op. cit.*, p. 158.

³³ A. Alt, *Das Territorium von Bostra* (BBLAK = ZDPV, 68 [1951], pp. 235-45).

³⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 242. Cf. the arguments mentioned here.

³⁵ We need not dwell here on Alt's further argumentation and his differentiation between a narrower and a wider territory of Bostra.

³⁶ The *Tabula Peutingeriana* shows that there was a road leading from Adraa via Capitolias (Beit Ras) and Gadara (Umm Qes) down to the Jordan Valley. Perhaps there was also a branch to the north, connecting it with the road Hippos (Qal'at el-Husn near Fiq) — Damascus.

³⁷ It existed already in A.D. 162 or was built then. For literature see Alt, *op. cit.*, p. 238, n. 8.

So for the first time we gain an impression about how far the southern part of this territory stretched to the west. It certainly comprised the full breadth of the plain of Irbid, which is cut diagonally by the Bostrian road section, and it possibly ended where the plain too has its natural boundary, at the foot of the 'Ajlun hill country, roughly marked by the line Irbid — el-Husn — Ne'eimeh³⁸. In the adjoining hill country, which the road then enters, it must have reached as far west³⁹. So the Bostra district was inserted like a lengthy block between that of Gerasa in the south and the 'Adraa and Capitolias (Beit Ras) territories in the north.

It is extremely regrettable that in the south the boundary cannot be traced any longer, for with the forty-sixth mile from Bostra, nine miles before Gerasa, the chain of numbers leaves off. Now it seems that Germer-Durand hit exactly this border-line, for one of his milestones — it bears the inscription of Septimius Severus (A.D. 193-211) — indicates the tenth mile from Gerasa, and that by Latin and Greek numbers. The inscription indeed is badly destroyed, but the numbers, according to Germer-Durand, are clearly visible so that it would be hard to doubt their correctness. With the tenth mile we come to our Site D, the place where the clearing-operations of the peasants left nothing but a heap of debris. So the findings cannot be verified. What makes this

³⁸ This assertion should be modified if we were to identify the Decapolis city Dion with Tell el-Husn, for the town, squeezed against the hills as it is, naturally had its fields in the plain. (It now reaches as far as the motor road Jerash-Remtha). But this equation is quite uncertain (cf. H. Bietenhard, *ZDPV*, 79 [1963], p. 27) and is made more doubtful by the fact that the Roman road leaves the place far aside.

³⁹ Eusebius indirectly confirms the supposed western extent of the Bostra district and at the same time makes a remark on its western neighbour in a note on the Transjordanian village of Arbela (*Onomastikon* [Klostermann] 14, 18-20), which for a long time has been equated with Irbid, and probably justly so (cf. F.-M. Abel, *Géographie de la Palestine*, II [1938], pp. 267-68; on the philology v. G. Kampffmeyer, *ZDPV*, 15 [1892], p. 21; 16 [1893], p. 21 and on the history of settlement N. Glueck, *AASOR*, 25-28 [1951], pp. 153-54). On this Arbela

Eusebius remarked that it lay *ἐν οὐρεσὶς πλείων πόλεως Παλαιστίνης* Eusebius uses the

term *ἐν οὐρεσὶς* other twenty-eight times, and with few exceptions (72, 19; 120, 3-4 [quotation from Mt. 4,13]; 150,5) it designates the territories of the big cities, which were the largest administrative units of the *Provincia Palaestina*: Aelia (26,5; 68,20-21; 112,6; 132,3; 172,16), Ascalon (20,3-4), Diocaesarea (16,13; 30,24-25; 78,7), Diospolis (24,4; 96,25; 144,28), Eleutheropolis (26,8; 78,22; 92,13-14, 16; 130,2; 144,20; 156,15; 160,9-10; 172,7), Neapolis (100,13), Sebaste (76,14; 158,22; 160,13-13). On the other hand, when referring to Old Testament territorial designations he almost invariably uses it in the form *Ἀορίδος* is obviously meant either to render the Hebrew *gebul* or correspond to it, while

number suspicious is the fact that a second fragment of this group bears a number counted from Bostra⁴⁰. And according to our own findings even the ninth mile was counted from Bostra. How could this incongruity be explained? Should one think of some shifting of the borderline in favour of one or the other side? This possibility cannot be completely excluded, but owing to the scantiness of evidence (the milestone in question cannot even be dated) there is no use speculating about it. It is much more likely that here again we have an additional number. This view is supported by the fact that the number is a round one. But then there should not only be noted the distance from Gerasa, but as in the parallel example E V that from Bostra, too. Considering however the extremely fragmentary condition of the inscription it is not impossible that this number once existed, but has been destroyed⁴¹.

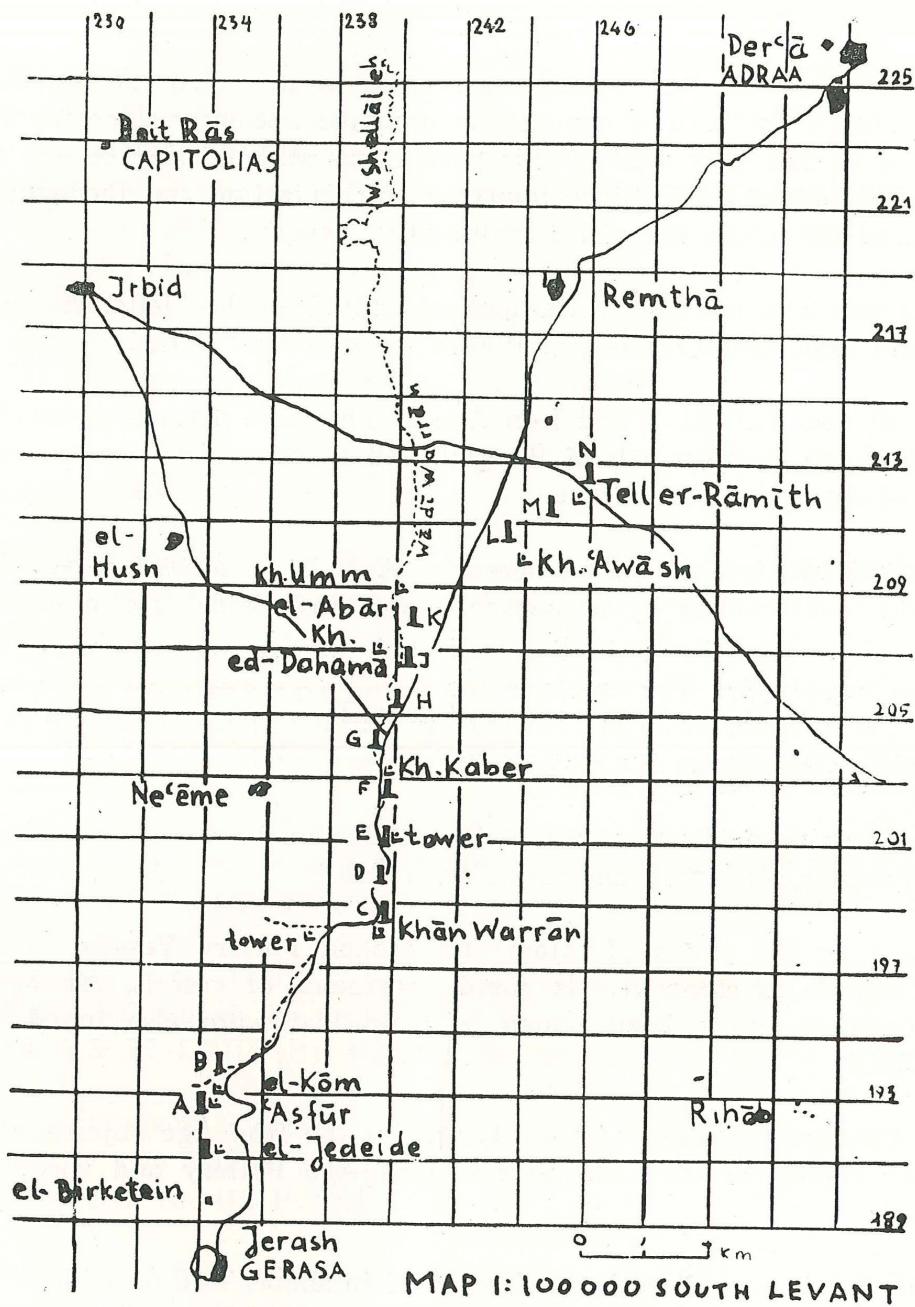
In the north the Bostra district, like the territory of Jordan now, did not extend beyond the hills that confine the plain in the north-eastern corner. From 'Adraa, too, there was no reason to go farther than this barrier, for in the fertile plain in the northern and eastern surroundings of the city there was sufficient living space at hand. But perhaps we are to obtain further information from new milestone finds.

is the expected Greek term. Arbela must have been the north-eastern corner point of the Pella district, for directly opposite to it, only 5 km. to the north there lay Capitolias (Beit Ras), seat of a bishop in the Byzantine age, and so probably the capital of another district in former times. In its southern parts the Pella district undoubtedly stretched as far east as here in the north. Its eastern frontier coincided in almost its full length with the western borders of the Bostra district. The Pella district in the south, as we learn from a milestone inscription on the Pella-Gerasa road (cf. G. Dalman, ZDPV, 31 [1908], p. 270; M. Noth, ZDPV, 73 [1957], pp. 26-27; the stone lies 2 km. west of Ba'un), stretched beyond Wadi el-Yabis and probably reached as far as the deep-cut Wadi Kufrinjah. That it did not extend beyond it, is clear from the fact that two places Ammathus (Tell 'Ammata, situated where Wadi Rajib enters the Jordan Valley) and Enganna ('Ain Janneh on the northern head-water of Wadi Kufrinjah) are counted by Eusebius (*Onom.* 22,24 and 94,26-27) with the territory of Jeraea. From the

appellative *Πολεως Παλαιστίνης* i by Eusebius to the name of Pella we may gather that Pella was included in the *Provincia Palaestina jsecunda*, and possibly had been so since the reorganisation of Transjordan carried out by Trajan in connection with the establishment of the *Provincia Arabia* (A.D. 105-106). So the boundary that ran along the eastern edge of the 'Ajlun hill country not only divided the territories of two cities but at the same time the two provinces Arabia and Palaestina.

⁴⁰ According to Germer-Durand this number was found on a cubic base, which is unusual. Perhaps there was a stump of the column left, but the offset was worn down. — Germer-Durand read the Latin number as XLII; of the Greek number only the first part, the M could be recognized. But if this was really the tenth mile the first number should be corrected into XLV and the second supplemented by an E.

⁴¹ It would be pointless anyway to expect from these additional numbers any indications about territorial history.



FOUR IRON AGE TOMBS FROM IRBED

BY RAFIK W. DAJANI

Irbed (Biblical Irbeed) is about 110 Km. north of Amman in Jordan. It is not far from Tell el-Husn, in the South, or Tell er-Ramith (Biblical Ramoth Gilead) in the east.

The historical mound at Irbed is located in the north of the City near the Palestinian Refugee Camp. The mound was occupied anciently since the Early Bronze Age C. 2500. B.C. The City wall of this period was still existing on the western side of the mound till about 1937. Since then rapid urbanization and the expansion of the city has covered the whole tell and demolished its remains.

Irbed was also, one of the Decapolis (Arbilla) in the Hellenistic Period & was also, a big and important City in the Roman & Byzantine Period.

In 1958, four LB-EI-I and Iron Age Tombs were discovered accidentally in the Palestinian Refugee Camp, north of the tell. All these tombs were excavated by the Department of Antiquities in Jordan.

The first two tombs (Called hereafter A & B), consisted of two burial caves, connected with one another by a passage, two metres wide & two metres long and 1,90 m. high. Four steps hewn in the floor rock in this passage, were leading from burial (A) to burial (B). The entrance for burial (A) was from the westside of the Cave, about 2,50 m. wide, while the entrance to burial (B) was from the east and about one metre wide. (See Plates XXXV).

There was no evidence as to the burial Custom in these tombs, because it was found unfortunately, disturbed and, filled with debris.

More than 200 pieces of intact and broken Pottery Vessels were found and many other objects as stone vessels, metal fragments of vessels, earrings and beads, one golden earring and a bead plated in Gold leaf were also found. (See Plates XXXVII-XXXX).

The Contents of Tomb (A) are typical of the Iron Age objects, while those of tomb (B) are typical of the Late Bronze-Iron Age Pottery and was reused in the Roman Period.

Tomb (C) is a small rock cut Cave, oval in shape, 4×5 m. wide & 1,70 m. high. The entrance was from the east and about one metre high.

There was a bench, cut in the rock at the rear end of the cave, about 60 cm high. (See Plate XXXVI).

A human skeleton was placed at the top of the bench, with some Pottery Vessels near the skull. Some bone and Pottery Vessels were dropped under below the bench with many other fragments of Pottery Vessels, which indicates that the tomb was anciently disturbed & robbed.

Only fifteen intact Pottery Vessels were found in the tomb, beside many other examples in fragments.

The Zoomorphic Vessel in this tomb call a special interest. The head is missing, but the legs, the general form, the saddle on the back of the figurine, are well expressed & executed. There are two holes on either side of the body of the figurine and a third one on the neck. Traces of additional spouts or barrels are clear around the two holes on either sides. The ware is buff with lime grits, covered with creamy slip. The nearest Parallel is the Megiddo example (MII. Pl. 247.8) Str. VII (a) dated 1350-1150. B.C.

Tomb (D) has been published in (ADAJ. Vols. VIII-IX).

The Pottery as a whole, in these tombs are dirty, badly or medium fired, and most of them undecorated.

There are some similarities in the types and forms with the Palestinian Pottery, but there are some unique types, especially in Tomb (B) which I have failed to find parallel to them elsewhere.

(Tomb "A".)

(Notes & Comparison)

1. Pl. 33.1. Water decanter, buff ware, red slip, wheel burnished, disc base, collar on the neck, one handle, parallel to T N. II. Pl. 39.735 (900-700 B.C.), Ain Shems. T. 2 (A P E F. 2:67. Pl. 37.14.Ca 950-700 B.C. ibid Pl. 47:13.Ca 950-700 B.C.
2. Pl. 33.2. Jug, buff ware, creamy slip, flat base, wide neck, one handle, pinched rim, the nearest parallel though not typical in details is Zahiriyyeh Tomb (Q D A P. IV, Pl. LXI (B). 4 & Pl. LXIII (B). 4. dated El-1 ca. 1000-900 B.C.
3. Pl. 33.3. Jug with spout & strainer, red ware, dark red slip, disc base, collar on the neck, flaring rim, one handle, is similar to L. III. Pl. 72.9 & Pl. 89.364 from Tomb 521 dated 1000 B.C. (L. III. P. 222).
4. Pl. 33.4. Jug, buff ware, red slipped, vertical burnishing, one handle, wide neck & mouth is parallel to TBM (A) (AASOR) XII. pl. 58.3).
5. Pl. 33.5. Dipper juglet, elongated body, buff ware, pointed base, small narrow neck, one handle on the rim, parallel to TNII. Pl. 41.789. with slight difference in details.

The mouth is more similar to No. 782 on the same plate. The major range apparently Ca 1000 - 600 B.C.

6. Pl. 33.6. Bowl with wide flat base, upraised sides, dirty & coarse surface, buff ware, very gritty, creamy/buff slip. I failed to find a good parallel to this pot.
7. Pl. 33.7. Bowl small size, round base, red ware, lime grits, red slipped, wheel burnished is parallel to Hazor I. Pl. LIII. 8, stratum V (750 - 734 B.C.). TNII. Pl. 53. 1176. AS. III 79. Pl. 42.2.2 Ca 900 - 600 B.C. stratum 11a. Ca. 1000 - 950 B.C.
8. Pl. 33.8. Dipper, red/buff ware, red slipped, lime grits, wide neck, round base, one handle attached to the rim, parallel to TN II Pl. 45.949, 960, 963, 969. Zahiriyeh Tomb (QDAP. IV Pl. 62 dated Ca. 1000 - 900 B.C.) AS. level 11 Stratum 11c. Pl. 67.15.18 dated E 1 - I Albright date (AJA. 44.548.1050 - 950 B.C.).
9. Pl. 33.9. Miniature juglet, black ware & slip, knob base, one handle, short narrow neck, Parallel to Zahiriyah Tomb (QDAP. IV Pl. LX III. 2) dated El-1.ca 1000-900 B.C. TN II. Pl. 42.844. AS. V : 137 (Probable date by Grant & Wright, 9th C.B.C.). Deir Alla (unpublished) No. 3 dated El-11 by the excavators.
10. Pl. 33.10. Bowl buff/red ware, disc base, red slipped is parallel to TBM. (C). 51 (B) 19.
11. Pl. 33.11. Basalt bowl with three knob legs is parallel to Hazor II Pl. CXCV. 11. Area (F) dated LB II. At Megiddo it was found in stratum V. Ml. Pl. 112. Basalt bowls with 3 legs are very common throughout V-1 at Megiddo but with more elaborate type which indicates an earlier date for Hazor.
12. Pl. 33.12. Juglet, globular in form, narrow broken neck, round base, one handle, red buff ware, lime grits, red slipped, traces of burnishing & parallel to Zaheriyeh tomb (QDAP. IV Pl. 62.8.) dated Albright 1000-900. B.C.
13. Pl. 33.13. Small juglet black ware & slip, small disc base, one handle, a long narrow neck, parallel to TN. II. Pl. 41.798. AS. IV Pl. 27 stratum III dated 1200 - 1000 B. C.
14. Pl. 33.14. Lamp, round base, flanged rim, buff ware, greyish slip, parallel to Sahab Tomb dated 8-7th Cent. B.C. (QDAP. XIII. 3-4 fig. 8.80). Hazor II. Pl. Lxi. 19 stratum VIII dated 9th Cent. B.C.
15. Pl. 33.15. Lamp round base, flanged rim, buff ware, red slip, parallel to Sahab Tomb (QDAP. XIII - 3 - 4) fig. 8.78 dated 8-7th Cent. B. C.
16. Pl. 33.16. Clay figurine of a diety, the head & the lower part of the body are missing, buff ware, lime grits, creamy slip, the figurine is holding a disc type

Tambourine in its hands. Parallel Deir Alla (unpublished) fig. 56. dated by the excavators El-11 & Meshhed in Moab (AASOR) XIV. P. 35 Fig. 8. 9th Cent. B.C. & Hazor II. Pl. LXXVII. 12 & 13 stratum VIII dated 9th Cent. B.C.

Tomb " A "

Conclusion & dating

It is difficult to give an exact date for the period of burial in this tomb, since it was disturbed & full up to the roof with debris. Or to give a clear idea about the burial custom since no location to any object can be given or to date objects according to their levels.

Some pots in this tomb are good for dating it. Most of the objects range in their dates from the 2nd half of the 10th Cent. down to the first half of the 9th C. B.C.

Water decanters Pl. 33.1 with disc base, collar on the neck with somewhat bulbous body. This kind of decanters with ring burnished are common in El-1 & El-11 periods probably they lasted till 600 B.C. great number of these decanters were found at Beth Shemesh. (APEF 11, P. 66). Their first appearance 10th Cent. B.C. They were found everywhere in central & south Palestine.

Jugs Pl. 33: 1,2,3 & 13. where handles are low, disc base in a bulbous form are common in El-1 ca. 10th Cent. B.C. They were found at Zahiye tomb (QDAP. IV. p. 61) dated 10th-9th Cent. B.C. At Duweir Tomb 521 dated 1000 B.C. & other sites in Palestine.

Figurine Pl. 33:16 has parallel at Hazor, Deir Alla, Meshhed, Megiddo & found in 9th Cent. B.C.

On the basis of the above mentioned quoted, Parallel & dating, the majority of the objects in this tomb range in date between early 10th Cent. B.C. down to end of the first half of the 9th Cent. B.C.

IRBÉD TOMB " B "

(Notes & Comparison)

- 1) Pl. 34:1 & 2.

Bowls, with four handles attached to the midst of the rim & on the widest part of the body, upstraight vertical rim, incised by line decorations, flat cut base, buff ware, lime grits, L. red slipped, have no exact parallel elsewhere. It seems

this type is characteristic of Irbed tombs. The nearest parallel is that of Hazor II. pl. LXXXIV. 3 in the base & profile, but the rim is different & the Hazor example has two handles from stratum V (750 B.C.). At Megiddo MII. Pl. 79.1, the Krater bowl has four handles like ours, but the base is a ring type. The profile & the rim are also different. This type at Megiddo, was found in Stratum VII. A. & VI. A. The type from Megiddo Tomb 29 dated El-1 period is decorated with four handles, but the rim, the base & even the profile is different. At TBM. A (AASOR, XII. Pl. 60 A), the Kraters are with 4 handles or two, but different profiles & ring base which give a later date than our. Tell en-Nasbeh Tomb 32. TN. I. Pl. 33.17. is the nearest possible parallel to ours, with a slight difference in the rim. Ours is vertical, while the TN. example has an everted rim. The date of TN. Tomb 32, is 10-9th Cent. B.C. (Albright), while (Wright) dates this tomb 10th cent. B.C.

- 2) Pl. 34.3. A bowl, medium size, flat cut base, buff ware, creamy slip is parallel to TN. I. Pl. 33.2. Tomb 32. dated 10-9th Cent. B.C. M.I. Pl. 30.118 Stratum V date 1000-850 B.C.
- 3) Pl. 34.4. A large bowl, flat cut base, red/buff ware, smoothed surface, lime grits, red slipped from outside & inside, is similar to TN. II. Pl. 54. 1220. Major phase 1200-800 B.C. M.I. 30.117. Stratum V (1000 - 850 B.C.).
- 4) Pl. 34.5. A bowl, medium size, buff ware, red slipped, wheel burnished, flat cut base, lime grits, is parallel to M. I. Pl. 24.46. strata IV - III dated. 850-734 B.C.
- 5) Pl. 34.6. A bowl with red/buff ware, light red slipped from out side over the rim, flat cut base is parallel to M.I. 24.46. strata IV-III dated 850-734. B.C.
- 6) Pl. 34.7. A bowl with flat base, slightly carinated, lime grits red slipped is parallel to M. Tomb Pl. 8.2 (Tomb 1101. c) dated El-I. Ours is deeper & the base is smaller.
- 7) Pl. 34.8. A bowl, buff ware, coarse surface. L. red slipped, flat cut base, rim everted is parallel to SS III. fig. 4.1 period III. Ours is smaller & deeper.
- 8) Pl. 34.9. A bowl of red/buff ware, hand burnished with numerous lime grits, round base, is parallel to Hazor I. Pl. LXXIX. 28. stratum II-III. Hazor I. Pl. LXXXIII.6. dated 7 Cent. B.C.
- 9) Pl. 34.10. A shallow bowl, red ware, red slipped is similar to SSIII. fig. 10.7 period III (Late 8th Cent. B.C.). M.I. Pl. 30. 132, stratum V dated (1000-850 B.C.).
- 10) Pl. 34.11. A shallow bowl, red ware & slipped, wheel burnished fine lime grits is parallel to M.I. Pl. 28.94. stratum V-IV dated (1000 - 750 B.C.). The Samaria example is decorated while ours is not. SSIII. period VI fig. 10.7. This type of bowls is characterized by dark red ware lasted at Megiddo. from V to IV.

- 11) Pl. 34.12. A bowl, sharply carinated, ring base, high flaring rim, buff ware, creamy slip is parallel to Hazor I. CXL III. 19 dated LB II.
- 12) Pl. 34.13. A bowl sharply carinated, high flaring rim, ring base, buff ware, Creamy slipped is parallel to Hazor I. Pl. XCL. dated LB II stratum I "A".
- 13) Pl. 34.14 Small bowl, red ware, smooth red slip, flat cut base & wheel burnished is parallel to Ain Shems A S. V:31.107, level II B.S. p. 213. TN. II. Pl. 53. 1186. dated ca. 900-700 TBM. 'A' (AAS. 12. 85. Pl. 65. 15?) ca 800-600 B.C.
- 14) Pl. 34.15 Small bowl, flat cut base, red ware & slip, wheel burnished is parallel to L III. Pl. 81.95, level II. TN II. Pl. 54. 1210. (common phase 700-500 B.C.) T.N.
- 15) Pl. 34.15. A storage jar with round base, rolled rim, buff ware, two loop handles on the largest part of the body, a small handle on the neck has no example elsewhere. This type is unique & characteristic of Irbed tombs.
- 16) Pl. 34.17. A jug with round base, one handle, pinched mouth red/buff ware, lime grits, red slipped is parallel to Hazor II. Pl. CXXX 11.2. stratum (B) dated LB II. The body is not elongated as much as ours.
- 17) Pl. 34.18. Jar of Medium size, buff ware, lime grits, round base, two handles, square moulded mouth & knife cut rim is unique.
- 18) Pl. 34.19. Jug, round base, one handle below the rim, wide neck, rounded mouth, L. red ware with lime grits & slip. Traces of burnishing. Parallel to Dhahiriyyeh tomb (QDAP. IV. Pl. LXIII) dated El-1 by the excavator. Albright 10-9th Cent. B.C.
- 19) Pl. 34.20. A cup censor bowl, one handle & holes in the body of the cup is parallel to Hazor I. Pl. LV. 23, stratum VIII (9th Cent. B.C.) & to SS III fig. 26.5. period III (840-800 B.C.) fig. 5.8. Ml. Pl. 23. 20,42 strata V-II Gezer II. fig. 270. L III, 380, Pl. 90. The Lachish example has no handles. The identifications of these pots as censers is strengthened by their resemblance to a type of censor still used in various parts of the N. E.
- 20) Pl. 34.21. Dipper, buff ware, smoothed surface, creamy slipped, round base, elongated cylindrical body, one handle attached to the rim, pinched mouth, parallel Hazor II. Pl. LVIII. 5 stratum VIII dated 9th C.B.C. Dippers of this type appeared at Ain Shems T. 5 (APEF 2, 76, Pl. 41. 8.ca. 950-700 B.C.), TN II. Pl. 41. 782. Tell Jemmeh (Gerar 21. Pl. 57 : 52ca 1350). Albright (AA 5, 12.42. 119. 11th Cent.) Typical dippers appeared at Samaria in period VI (L. 8th Cent. B.C. SS. III. fig. 10.23).

- 21) Pl. 34.22. Small juglet, red ware & slip, round base, collar on a narrow neck, one handle on the collar & the body of the pot. Parallel to Ml. Pl. 5. 135. stratum V dated (1000-850 B.C.)
- 22) Pl. 34.23. Small juglet, black ware & slip, wheel burnished one handle, long narrow neck, disc base., parallel to Ml. Pl. 5. 130. stratum V (1000-850 B.C.) TN II 41. 799, 800 mainly El-1.
- 23) Pl. 34.24. Cypriote juglet, red ware, red slip, broken rim, one handle, flat cut base, decorated with horizontal bands, & intercircles, parallel to M II. Pl. L. 146.28 & Ml. Pl. 5. 123 strata V-III. (1000-734 B.C.) L III. Pl. 88. 337. TN II. 43. 873.

At TN. P. 91, not earlier than 8th Cent. B.C. Albright 12-10 Cent. B.C. TN II P. 91. BZ. fig. 31.ca, 1200-1050 B.C. TBM. (AAS, 12:72 Pl. 51:9) ca 1150-920 B.C. G. V, 185. Gerar 22 Pl. 60, 82 (e) & 82 (g) ca Albright 10th Cent. B.C. (AAs. 12:75).
- 24) Pl. 34.25. A storage jar with round base, rolled rim, two loop handles on the largest part of the body, buff ware, red slip, lime grits, coarse surface. Parallel to Hazor II Pl. LXXI. 5,6 stratum VI (800 B.C.). Pl. 21. 124, stratum V. Hazor example is more close to ours.
- 25) Pl. 34.26. Lamp, red buff ware, lime grits, round base, deeply pinched nozzle, red slip is parallel to El-Nuzha Tomb LBII-El-1. TN. Tomb 32 TN. II. Pl. 70. 1603 dated mainly LBII & El-1.
- 26) Pl. 34.27. A lamp, red/buff ware, lime grits, round base, red slip. parallel to L. II Pl. XLV (B) 201. dated temple III (1325-1225. B.C.).
- 27) Pl. 34.28. Basalt bowl, pedestal base, black colour, coarse surface. similar parallel Megiddo tomb (B) Ml. Pl. 112.4. stratum III (750-734 B.C.) The major range for this type 900-700 B.C.
- 28) Pl. 34.29. A clay figurine, buff ware, creamy slip, lime grits hand & lower parts are missing, closed parallel MII. Pl. 242. 8,9 (Stratum VIII) LB II.
- 29) Pl. 34.30. Bead, gold leaf plated. probably Roman.
- 30) Pl. 34.31. A gold earring. Parallel L III. Pl. 57.47 tomb 4021 dated 240-300 A.D. similar earrings were found at Karm Al-Shiekh-Jerusalem (QDAP. 1. P. 3) SSIII fig. 100.12. This type of gold earring appeared in a tomb at Ascalon (QDAP. 14. Pl. 48,7,8, 10 & 11) dated 3rd-4th Cent. A.D.
- 31) Pl. 34.32 & 33. Spatula spoons plain handles, bronze 10, 15 Cm. long parallel SSIII fig. 100.25. Tomb E. 220 P. 428. The tomb is dated mid. 3rd. Cent. A.D. The difference between ours & Samaria example is that the handle in ours is flat while in Samaria is rolled.

TOMB "B"

CONCLUSION AND DATING

This tomb has witnessed three periods of burials. The first burial was at the end of the Late Bronze Period Probably the end of the 13th Century B.C. This is evident from the Lamps Pl. 34 : 26 and 27, where such deep saucer lamps of upraised rim, thick ware, reddish Slip & white grits in the Paste are characteristic of L.B. Periods. The Iron Age lamps are characteristic with flat round base, flanged broad or wide flat lip .(AASOR XII P. 42. § 59).

Another good example for dating are the two sharply Curinated bowls Pl. 34 :12 and 13 with ring bases are typical of LBII types (Hazor I. CXLIII :19 end Pl. XCL from Stratum I. A.)

The jug with rounded base Pl. 34 :17, one handle, Pinched mouth, red/buff Slip, and the bowl Pl. 34 :7 with flat base, slightly carinated, lime grits, red slipped is Parallel to other examples from transitional levels, i : e L. B. 11 - E 1 -1. Similar examples from this tomb are Pl. 34 : 3-5 and 7-11 and 14 which are parallel to Jabal Nuzha Tomb (ADAJ. XI.) and Madeba Tomb (APEF. VI, 1953) which are transitional Tombs from LBII - EI -I. This period can be dated the second half of the 13th Cent. B. C. until the midst of the 12th. Cent. B.C.

The rest of the vessels from this tomb range in date from the 10th Cent. B. C. until the close end of the 9th Cent. B. C. except the metal objects ; the golden plated bead, the earring and the spatula Pl. 34 : 30,31 -33 are Romans.

On the abovementioned quoted Parallels and indications, the first burial in this tomb started in the extreme end of the second quarter of the 13th. Cent. B. C. & Continued to be used as burial until the end of the 9th Cent. B.C.

The tomb was reused by the Romans probably in the 3rd. - 4th. Century B. C.

TOMB "C" IRBED

NOTES AND COMPARISON

- 1) Pl. 32.1. A bowl medium size (Krater), handleless, flat cut base carinated body plain rim is similar to No. 3 in Megiddo tomb 1101. M.T. Pl. 87.3 dated EI -1. The base in Megiddo example is ring base which indicates an earlier date than ours. Bowls with out handles carry on as type of later periods than EI -1 (Guy & Engberg M.T.P. 159).

- 2) Jar Pl. 32.2 medium size, with two loop handles on the widest part of the body, rounded base, a third small handle on the neck, rolled rim, red slipped, hand burnished, buff ware, lime grits is parallel to Irbed Tomb B. Pl. 34.16. In tomb B. at Irbed No. 16 is larger in size than No. 2 in C. No. exact parallel is found elsewhere. This type of jars are unique & only found in Irbed tombs.
- 3) Jugs Pl. 32.3 wide neck, one handle, flat cut base, red slip wheel burnished is parallel to Dhahiriyeh Tomb (QDAP. IV Pl. 61.4. (B)) dated El-1. 1000-950. B.C.
- 4) Water decanter ; pl. 32.4 red slip, wheel burnished, flat cut base, with a collar on the neck, one handle — L. III Pl. 87.280. TN. II. Pl. 46. 634. A.S. T. 5 (APEF. 2, 76. Pl. 41.17) ca 950-700. At tell Nasbeh the main history of the decanters falls within ca 800-586. B.C. Modified variety appears in the 9th cent. or late 10th & modifications continue into the 6th Cent. & possibly slightly later.
- 5) Jug. Pl. 32.5 with a strainer & a spout, buff ware, L. red slip, coarse & lime grits, one handle, flat cut base, rolled rim & with neck, has no exact parallel with the Palestinian types, the nearest parallel is M. II. Pl. 75.20 stratum VI dated 1150-1100. B. C.
- 6) Jug. Pl. 32.6 red slipped, round base, burnished, one handle, parallel to TN. II Pl. 45.963 dated 1050-550 B.C. This date is the range of this type.
- 7) Juglets Pl. 32.7 black ware & slip, wheel burnished with small disc base, one handle & long narrow neck is parallel to M. Tomb 76. (A) Pl. 74.19 dated E 1-11. (1050 - 950 B.C. Albright) TN 11. Pl. 41. 798. AS. R. 469 (1933) stratum III. A S IV, Pl. 37:27 ca. 1200 - 1000 B. C.
- 8) Juglet Pl. 32.8 of black ware, disc base, one handle & long narrow neck is parallel to M. II Pl. 87.16 (V) 1000-850. B.C.
- 9) Pl. 32.9. Clay figurine, representing an animal, the head is missing, but the legs, the general forms & the saddle on the head of the figurine are well executed & represented. There are two holes on either side of the body of the figurine & a third one on the neck. Traces of additional spouts or barrels are clear around the two holes on either sides. The ware is buff with grits covered with a creamy slip.

This zoomorphic vessel is parallel to M. 11. Pl. 247.8 The Megiddo example has two barrels form on either side of the body, probably ours has the same phenomena. The Megiddo Vessel is from stratum VII (a) dated 1350-1150. B.C.

- 10) Juglet Pl. 32.10 of rough & coarse surface, buff dark colour & very gritty ware is similar to Dhahiriyeh Tomb (QDAP. IV. Pl. 63.13). dated 1000-950 B.C.

- 11) Lamp Pl. 32.11 of buff ware, coarse, lime grits, red slip, round base & flanged rim, smoked, is parallel to M. 11 Pl. 86.16. Stratum 7-6 dated 1350-1100. B.C. The major range in this type 1100-1000 B.C.
- 12) Lamp Pl. 32.12 buff ware, red slipped, lime grits, round base, flanged rim — MI. Pl. 37.17. stratum V. dated 1000-850 B.C.
- 13) Lamp. Pl. 32.13 buff ware, lime grits, round base, flanged rim. L. red slipped is parallel to TN. 11. Pl. 70.1614. AS III,12. ASII:34 Pl. 45:23 Ca 1200-900 B.C. possibly 100-950 B.C. AS. V:15 Beth-Shan. 1021 A (Floor level) Ramses II level B.S. II. 11:13,33 Pl. 47:23, 1292 — 1000 B.C. M.T. 877 Al. MT. Pl. 13:11. LB 11 (1400-1200) B.C. Tel el Farah. T. 221. TFI. 13f. Pl. 41 Ca. 900 (XXII dynasty. Albright) T. 532 is of the 11th Cent. — 12th Cent. B.C.

CONCLUSION

Among the objects in this tomb, some are good for dating this tomb. Jugs Pl. 32 : 3,5 & 6. This type of jugs with handles below the rim is probably as early as the 11th Cent. B.C. (TN II. P. 16) or 10th Cent. at least & towards the end of MI, they gave ways to more slender variety. None of these new forms appeared earlier than the later part of MI. The Irbed examples, with disc base, bulbous forms & pinched mouth ; such forms & types are characteristic of jugs in EI-1, because the jugs with rounded mouthed ring bases & handles on the rim appeared in later periods. Similar to our forms appeared at Zahiriyeh Tomb (QDAP. IV. P. 61), (Albright date 1000 - 900 B.C.) At Tell Nasbeh they were found in Tombs 5,29,32 (TNI. P. 94) & dated post philistines. At Duweir similar to No. 6. was found in Tomb 521. dated 1000 B.C., & in Tomb 224 (dated 860 - 820). The Irbed examples are earlier than those of Deweir since low handles & disc bases indicate an earlier date probably Ca. 10th Cent. B.C.

On the basis of the above mentioned quoted, parallels & dating, the majority of the objects in this tomb range in date between early 10th Cent. & the end of the 9th Cent. a date between early 10th Cent. down to the late part of the 9th Cent. B.C. may fit this tomb.

IRBED TOMB "A" INVENTORY OF OBJECTS

SERIAL No.	DESCRIPTION	EXCA. PLATE No.	BODY	FIRE SURFACE	SLIP	BURNISH	OTHER Ex.	REMARKS SERIAL
1	water decanter	1	1	Buff	M. Plain	Red	Wheel	3 Disc base, lime grits.
2	Jug	1	2	Buff	M. Plain	Creamy	Wheel	5 Round, Pinched rim.
3	Jug with	1	3	Red	H. Plain	Red	Vertical	1 Disc base, collar on the neck, strainer with spout.
4	strainer Jug	1	4	Smooth	H. Plain	Dark Red	Vertical	3 Disc base, lime grits.
5	dipper	1	5	Buff	M. Smoothed	Creamy	Vertical	1 Pointed base, pinched mouth.
6	Bowl	1	6	Buff	M. V. coarse	Creamy	—	— Wide flat base, gritty hand made.
7	Bowl	1	7	Red	M. Plain	Red	Circle	3 Semisphere shape, round base.
8	S. dipper	1	8	Red	M. Plain	Red	Vertical	1 Round base, wide neck, rounded mouth one handle.
9	S. Juglet	1	9	Black	H. Smoothed	Black	Vertical	5 Knob base, one handle.
10	Bowl	1	10	Buff	M. Plain	L. Red	Wheel	— Disc base, grits.
11	Basalt Bowl	1	11	Black	M. Coarse	L. Red	Wheel	— 3 Small legs, shallow.
12	S. Juglet	1	12	Buff Red	M. Smooth	Red	Vertical	— Round basefi one handle, broken rim.
13	S. Juglet	1	13	Black	H. Smooth	Black	Vertical	3 Disc base, one handle.
14	Lamp	1	14	Buff	M. Coarse	Creamy	—	10 Rounded base, flanged rim.
15	Lamp	1	15	Buff	M. Coarse		Vertical	7 Rounded base, flanged rim.
16	Pottery figurine	1	16	Buff	M. Coarse	Grey	Vertical	— The head is missing, the hands holding a loaf like, lime grits.

RAFIK W. DAJANI

IRBED TOMBS "B" INVENTORY OF TOMB "B"

SERIAL No.	DESCRIPTION	PLATE No.	Exc. No.	BODY	FIRE	SURFACE	SLIP	BURNISHING	OTHER Exc.	REMARKS
1	Bowl	II		Buff	H	Coarse	L. red	—	3	4 handles on the rim, disc base, carinated body.
2	M. S. Jar	II	25	—	H	Coarse	L. red	—	5	Two handles on the largest part of the body, round base.
3	M. S. Jar	II	16	Buff	H	Coarse	L. red	—	3	Two handles on the largest part of the body, round base, small on the neck.
4	Jar	II	18	Buff	M	Coarse	L. red	Wheel	—	Squared mouth, 2 handles & round base.
5	Jug	II	17	Buff	M	Coarse	L. red	Vertical	4	Pinched mouth, one handle, round base elongated body.
6	Jug	II	21	Buff	M	Smooth	Creamy	Vertical	4	Pinched mouth, elongated body, round base.
7	Bowl	II	8	Buff	M	Smooth	Red in	Rim	—	Flat cut base, inverted rim with slight carination.
8	S. Bowl	II	14	Red	M	Smooth	Red	Wheel	6	Flat cut base, upstraight rim, small size.
9	Strainer	II	20	Red	H	Coarse	Red	Rim	3	3 legs, one handle.
10	L. bowl	II	4	Red Buff	H	Smoothed	Red	& outside	5	Flatent base, deep.
11	S. cypriote juglet	II	24	Red	H	Decorated Smoothed	Red	Wheel	1	Flatent base, broken rims.
12	Juglet	II	22	Red	H	Smoothed	Dark Red	Wheel	3	Round base, collar on the neck, one handle.
13	M. Bowl	II	7	Red Buff	M	Smoothed	Red	Hand	2	Flatent base, deep & carinated body.
14	S. Bowl	II	9	Red Buff	M	Smoothed	Red	Hand	3	Round base, carinated body.

IRBED TOMBS "B" INVENTORY OF TOMB "B" (Continued)

SERIAL No.	DESCRIPTION	PLATE No.		BODY	FIRE	SURFACE	SLIP	BURNISHING EXAMPLE		REMARKS
		No.	Ex.					OTHER		
15	Bowl	II	12	Red/Buf	M	Smoothed	Creamy	Hand	2	Small ring base, sharp, carinated body large flaming rim.
16	Bowl	II	13	Red/Buf	M	Smoothed	Creamy	Hand	3	Small ring base, sharp, carinated body large flaming rim.
17	Bowl	II	3	Buff	M	Smoothed	Creamy	Rim Wheel	3	Flat cut base, deep & straight rim. lime grits.
18	S. bowl	II	11	Red	H	Smoothed	Red	Wheel	5	Flat round base, lime grits.
19	Bowl	II	6	Red/Buf	M	Coarse	Creamy	—	1	Flat base, deep & thickened rim.
20	Lamp	II	26	Red	M	Coarse	Red		3	Deep, round base, lime grits.
21	Lamp	II	27		M	Coarse	Creamy		6	Flat base, flanged rim.
22	Figurine	II	29	Buff	M	Smoothed	Creamy		1	Fragment of Mother goddess of fertility head & tower part missing.
23	Baslt Bowl	II	28	—		Coarse				Pedestal base, black, flat cut base grits.
24	Bowl	II	15	Red	H	Smoothed	Red	Wheel	5	Flat cut base, grits.
25	Bowl	II	10	Red	H	Smoothed	Red	Wheel	4	Flat cut base, lime grits.
26	Bowl	II	5	Buff	M	Smoothed	Red	Wheel	5	Flat cut base, upraised rim, lime grits.
27	S. Juglet	II	23	Black	H	Smoothed	Black	Wheel	3	Small disc base, one handle & long narrow neck.
28	Jug	II	19	L. red	H	Coarse	Buff			Round base, wide necks, round mouth, lime grits.
29	Bowl	II	2	L. red	H	Smoothed	L. red	Wheel	1	Disc base, 4 handles, carinated body, incised rim, lime grits.
30	Bead plated with gold leaf	II	30							Decorated with small cuells gold leaf plated.
31	Earring	II	31							Small thin gold wire.
32	Spetula	II	32							10,5 cm. long, copper.
33	Fragment of spetula	II	33							5,5 cm. long, copper.

RAFIK W. DAJANI

IRBED TOMB "C" INVENTORY OF OBJECTS

SERIAL No.	DESCRIPTION	PLATE	EXCA. No.	BODY	FIRE	SURFACE	SLIP	BURNISH	OTHER EXAMPLE	REMARKS
1	Bowl	III	1	Buff	H	Coarse	L. Red	Wheel	—	Disc base, carinated body.
2	Jar	III	2	Buff	H	Coarse	L. Red	Wheel	—	Round base, 3 handle, two large & one small on the rim.
3	Jug	III	3	Red	H	Smooth	Red	Wheel	2	Pinched mouth, disc base, one handle.
4	Decanter	III	4	Red	H	Smooth	Red	Wheel	—	Flat base, one handle, collar on the neck.
5	Jug with strainer & spout	III	5	Red	H	Plain	L. Red	Vertical	2	Flat base, wide neck, no collar.
6	S. Jug	III	6	Buff	H	Coarse	L. Red	Traces	—	Round base, one handle, broken rim & neck.
7	S. Juglet	III	7	Black	H	Smooth	Black	Wheel	3	S. disc base, long neck, one handle.
8	S. Juglet	III	8	Black	H	Smooth	Black	Wheel	2	Disc base, long neck one handle.
9	Figurine	III	9	Buff	H		Creamy	Wheel	—	Zoomorphic vessel, head is missing, lime grits.
10	S. Juglet	III	10	Buff	S	very coarse & gritty	Buff Black	Wheel	—	Flat concave base, handles, everted rim.
11	Lamp	III	11	Buff	M	Coarse	L. Red	Wheel	5	Round base flanged rim.
12	Lamp	III	12	Buff	M	Coarse	L. Red	Wheel	3	Round base flanged rim.
13	Lamp	III	13	Buff	M	Coarse	L. Red	Wheel	4	Round base flanged rim.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS

Discovery of an Iron Age Burial in Dolmens

Rafik Wafa Dajani, the discoverer of this event in the history of Dolmens in Jordan, started his excavations on the 17th October, 1966, in two huge Dolmens in el-Quttein area in the Jordan Valley.

The result of the excavation revealed an Iron Age burial, where human skeletons (criminated), intact pottery vessels, hundred of pottery sherds, a copper febula in a very good state, a scarab and Iron slags were uncovered.

All the pottery types, sherds, Febula are typical to the Early Iron Age materials and close parallel to other examples in Megiddo Str. VII B-VI (A), Tell en-Nasbeh and Tell Duweir, tomb 521 etc.

In fact this discovery was not found by accident, but was the result of a long research started since 1962, when Dr. J. Swauger Assistant director of the Corniegi Museum in the U.S.A. started with Mr. Dajani the survey of Dolmens in Jordan (See ADAJ. Vol. X. p. 5-29).

Between 1963-1964, Mr. Dajani, has discovered some altars on the covering slabs of some dolmens in the Damiya field. These altars were grooves cut in the rock in a straight line, about one metre long or more in some, or less in the others. The width of these altars differs between 10-15 cm. & the depth between 12-15 cm. It was also found that the covering slabs which hold such altars, have plain surfaces & are inclined to one side on the dolmen.

Other altars were found on the surface of some rocks close to the dolmens and near some of the burial caves in the dolmic field at Damiya.

Whether these altars are related to the history of these burial caves or not, is still uncertain.

Beside the Iron Age burial inside Dolmen (6). (See ADAJ. X. map. p. 26 and pp. 25-29), another EBI and EBII burial has been discovered outside the door of the Dolmen. Intact Pots together with numerous sherds were uncovered beside some human bones in this excavation.

Close parallel to the types in this burial, the types found in Jericho tombs; A 127, F 2, A 108 and Beit Sahur tomb (ADAJ XI).

Excavations in Dolmen (5) at el-Quttein (See ADAJ. X p. 26), some Iron Age sherds & fragments of human bones were collected. It was found that this dolmen was anciently vandalized & disturbed by tomb robbers.

At a distant of 100 m. near the Dolmic field at el-Quttein, Microlithic flints have been collected, some of them are good types of Lunates, knife blades and Adzes. Iron slags have been also found in the Iron Age burials.

A full report about this excavation will be published in the coming Volumes.

AMMAN — Jabal el - Qusur

An important Iron Age tomb was excavated at Jabal el-Qusur in Amman at June 1966, under the direction of Dr. Awni Dajani, the director of the Department of Antiquities in Jordan. Many Iron Age II Pottery Vessels intact and sherds have been uncovered typical to Sahab Tomb (ADAP. XIII. 3-4) and Megablein Tomb (ADAP. XIV) and Jabal el Jofeh el Sharqi Tomb (ADAJ. XI). The most important finds in this tomb are five Pottery Coffins, typical to Sahab Tomb (A) coffinlid, J. 2802, which is placed now in the Amman Archaeological Museum, and to Beth Shan and Tell el-Fari'a clay coffins. In addition to these coffins, six big burial jars of unusual size have been found in this tomb.

The result of this excavation will be published in the coming Volume.

NABLUS — A Roman Cemetery discovered

A Roman Cemetery was accidentally discovered at Kh. Blibous in Nablus on July, 1966, near the flour Mill on the road from Nablus to Jenin. The Cemetery was excavated by the Department of Antiquities under the direction of Mr. R. Dajani.

The site comprises of three Roman tombs cut out of the rock on a hill side, with an ashlar stone built façade. Each tomb has a stone swivel door. There is a paved forecourt which had been divided into three sections by an ashlar faced wall. These walls are now missing except for the first course dividing Nos. 1 and Nos. 2 tombs.

No sarcophagus was found in cave No. 1. It seems from the remains of metal pieces, such of as iron nails, and parts of copper handles, that burial in this cave was in wooden coffins which had been demolished.

In Cave 2. Six large and one small sarcophagus were found placed in rows. The cave have three benches and its floor is paved with stone plain mosaic.

In Cave No. 3. Three sarcophagi were placed on a plain mosaic floor.

In the forecourt of the Cemetery, twelve sarcophagi were found in position, but badly damaged.

Remains of a temple and beautiful Columns were found nearby the forecourt.

AMMAN — Iron Age Arabic Inscriptions Discovered

A group of Arabic inscriptions from the seventh century B.C. has recently been excavated in cistern at Umm Rujum, near Yajuz, nine kilometers North of Amman. The cistern, (92 feet) 28½ meters long, was made accessible by a stairway of 23 steps from the ground level above. It was the main water supply for the estate of an Arab nobleman who lived in a small fortress nearby built of massive stone blocks. Both castle and cistern were built sometime during the Iron Age, and were probably destroyed by King Nebuchad-nezzar of Babylonia during his campaign against Transjordan in 582 B. C.

It is not yet possible to assign an exact date to the inscriptions, but it is most likely that were incised in the plastered walls of the cistern some time during seventh B. C. and are therefore probably the oldest Arabic writings yet discovered. One was written by a person who commemorated his designing and construction of the cistern itself, while other shorter inscriptions commemorate visits to the site by persons who left their names on the wall. Because of their extreme antiquity, the writings cannot be read with confidence, and will require further study.

The alphabet used is the ancestor of Safaitic, well known from the Huran and northern Transjordan during the Roman period. It is also however, closely related to the alphabets of the Hejaz and South Arabia. In addition to the inscriptions, the cistern walls are covered with pictures of camels, horses, foxes, wolves, and other representations which are still to be identified.

There are also a number of wasm, tribal marks of ownership, some of which are known as far away as Iraq, Kuwait, and the Hejaz as well as elsewhere in Jordan. Since some of these were inscribed in the plaster when it was still soft, it is clear that Arab landowners were constructing elaborate water supply systems in the region around Amman many centuries before the Nabateans. A cistern of similar design was cleared recently at the Amman citadel by the Department of Antiquities.

The excavation of the cistern and study of the inscriptions is a joint project of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan and the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem under the direction of Professor George E. Mendenhall of the University of Michigan.

EL - RAJEEB — A Roman Tomb excavated

A Cave burial was discovered accidentally at el-Rajeeb district near Abu Alanda Village, SE of Amman. The tomb was excavated on August, 1966. Under the direction of R. W. Dajani.

It is a kokim type and consisted of two single burials. The door of the tomb is cut in the rock about 80 cm. high & 60 Cm. wide. Three steps hewn in the rock leading

down from the entrance to the court yard of the tomb. Three benches on three sides of the courtyard cut in the rock are found.

The finds were poor and few. Two intact pottery jugs and a flask were collected and found near the skeletons, fragments of pottery lamps & glass bottles were also found.

On the Pottery evidence, the tomb is dated 1st. - 2nd. Cent. A.D.

Excavation at Arair 1964

At Arair, the Biblical Tell near Dhiban, on the north bank of al Mujib, the Spanish Archaeological Mission have conducted excavation during last month, July. The excavations are directed by Father Emilio Olavarri, a member of the Spanish Casa de Santiago at Jerusalem. The work has thrown light on a settlement of the Moabite period. According to the stela of king Mesha (ninth century B.C.), fortress was constructed at Arair by the king himself. In fact cyclopean walls belonging to the fortress have been excavated. Next to them, walls of a later period (seventh century B.C.) can be clearly observed. They are close to the gate making a defensive system for the ramp which gives access to the fortress.

On the top of the tell a few of the Nabatean and Roman houses of this settlement have already been found. There is clear evidence of a destruction that could be dated to the time of Trajan. Remains of the Mameluke culture point out the last period of occupation of this site.

AMMAN — Excavation of a Late Bronze Age Temple

The British School of Archaeology under the direction of Dr. J.B. Hennesy has recently conducted a short season of excavations at the site of a Late Bronze Age Temple in the Amman airport. The building had been known since 1955 when it was partially cleared during operations connected with the construction of the air-field.

As a result of the present excavation it is now possible to identify three successive architectural stages during the short history of the temple. In plan, the temple was designed as a perfect square of 15 metres with a square central cella of 6.50 metres. In the middle of the cella, and still in position were two massive cylindrical blocks which had been used as an altar.

From the abundant evidence of small fires and human, animal and bird bones encountered in all levels of occupation it seems almost certain that the temple was used as the centre of a fire cult. The original construction of the building had been accompanied by a series of offerings which were found in a packed fill beneath the earliest occupation level and included some 40 small gold objects, mostly jewellery, beads by the hundred, scarabs, cylinder seals, bone and ivory pieces.

In addition, a mass of imported Mycenaean Greek and Cypriot Late Bronze Age pottery together with a large collection of Egyptian 18th Dynasty stone vessels gave ample evidence of the wealth and foreign contacts of these early settlers near Amman.

The original building was founded just before 1400 B.C. and continued to be used until about the middle of the 13th Century B.C.

QUMRAN

The work of restoration & consolidation are still going on in the settlement at Qumran under the direction of the Department of Antiquities. The work is supervised by Mr. Tom Zavislock the British Specialist. An intact pottery jar and a broken Lid of cylindrical type has been discovered under the floor of one of the rooms in the settlement. The jar is placed now in the Museum at Amman.

Ummayyad Palaces

Restoration & Consolidation have been done to the Mshatta & Harraneh Palaces on the Desert border, while some excavation & clearing are running now in the Hisham Palace at Jericho, under the direction of the Antiquity Department.

AMMAN — Theater Consolidation

By Rudolph H. Dornemann — Archaeological Advisor

The Department of Antiquities of Jordan and the Tourism Project of the United States Agency for International Development have been working together on the consolidation and reconstruction of the Amman Theater during the years 1965 and 1966. Work has been confined to reconstruction of the cavea and the lateral accesses to the theater. The first two tiers of seats and the supporting vaults are now complete, the vaulting having been done in reinforced cement and the seating and other portions in limestone. Stone stairs and landings have been completed on the eastern and western sides giving access to two entrances on either side. Stairs have been completed from the upper entrances to the third level vaults. The northern side of the third level vaults and the seating above these ends have been consolidated as well as the walls of the passageway leading up to this vault from the side entrances. The exterior walls of the theater have been on both sides carried in stone above the level of the higher entrance.

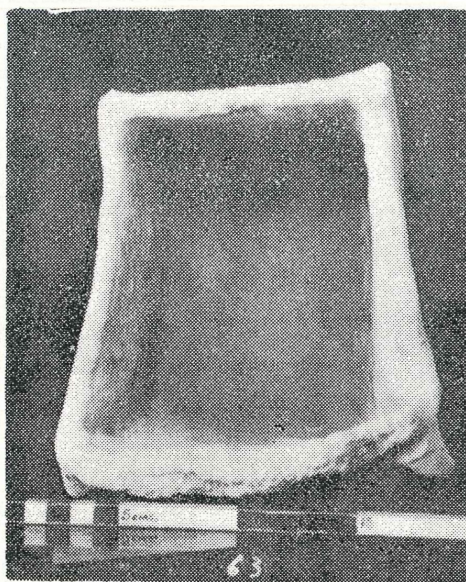


FIG. 1

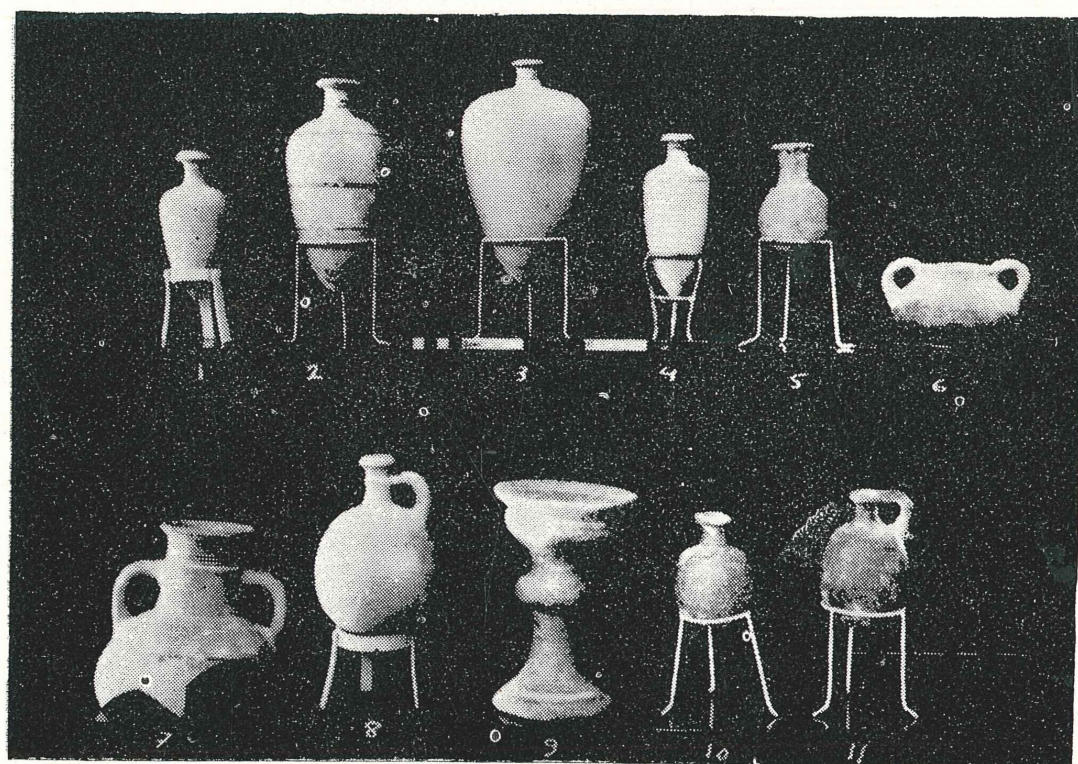


FIG. 2



FIG. 3

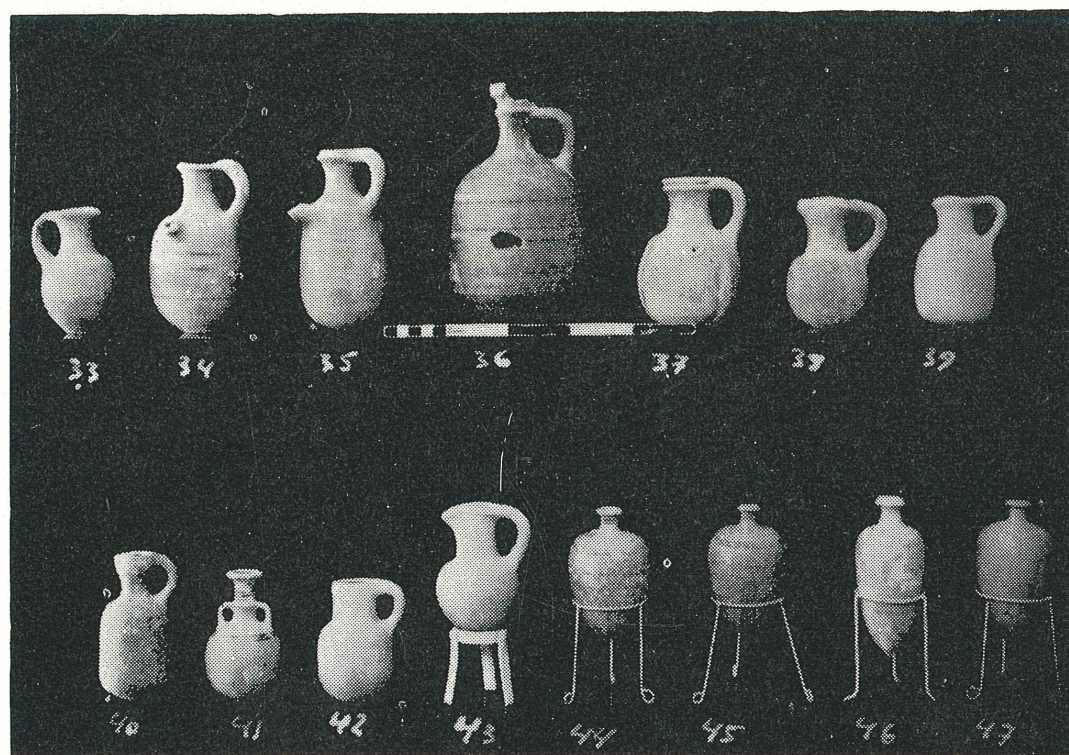


FIG. 4

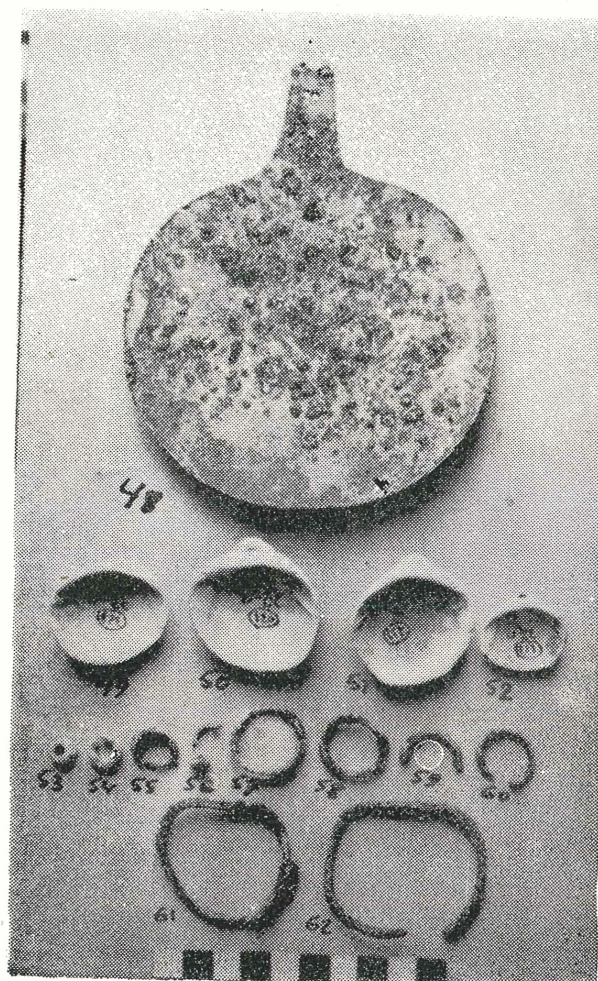
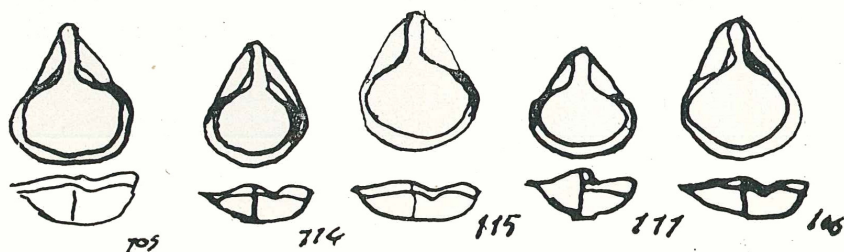
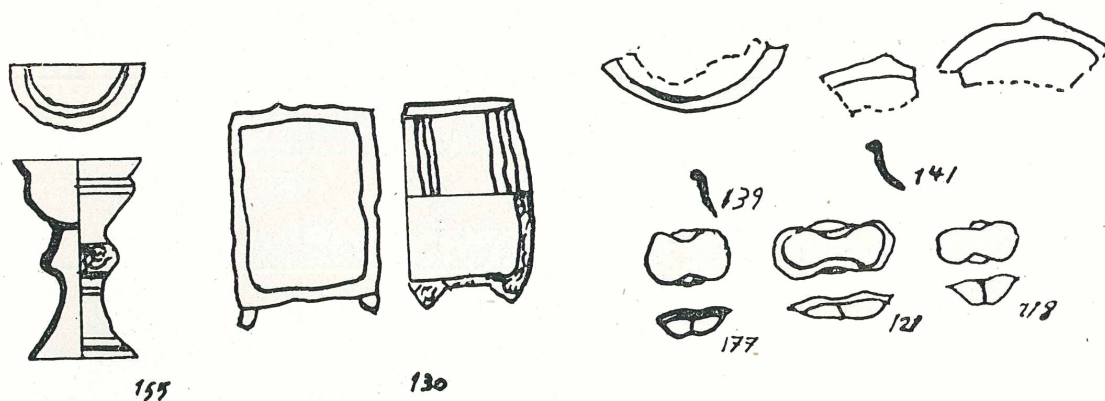
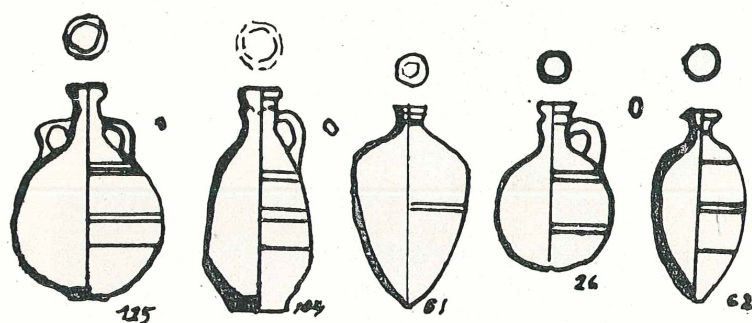
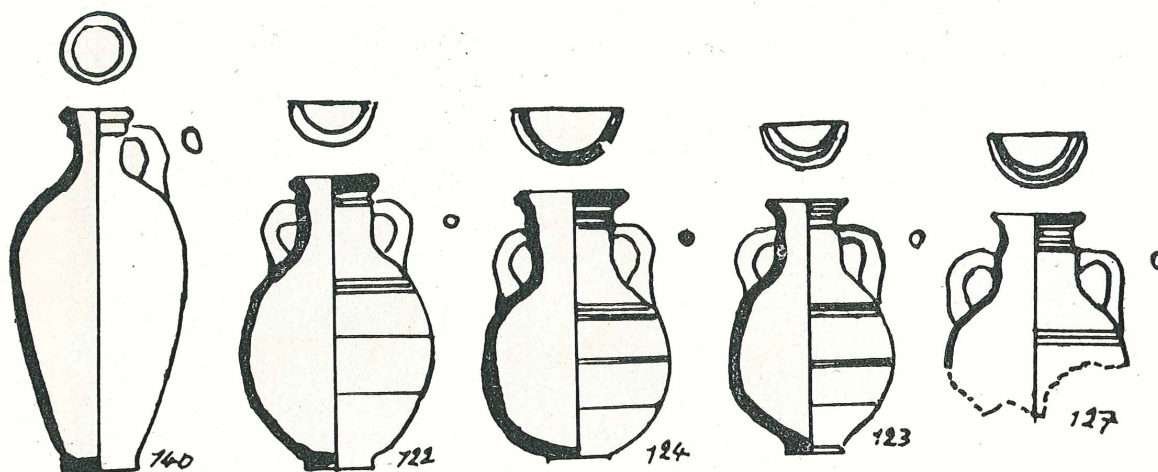


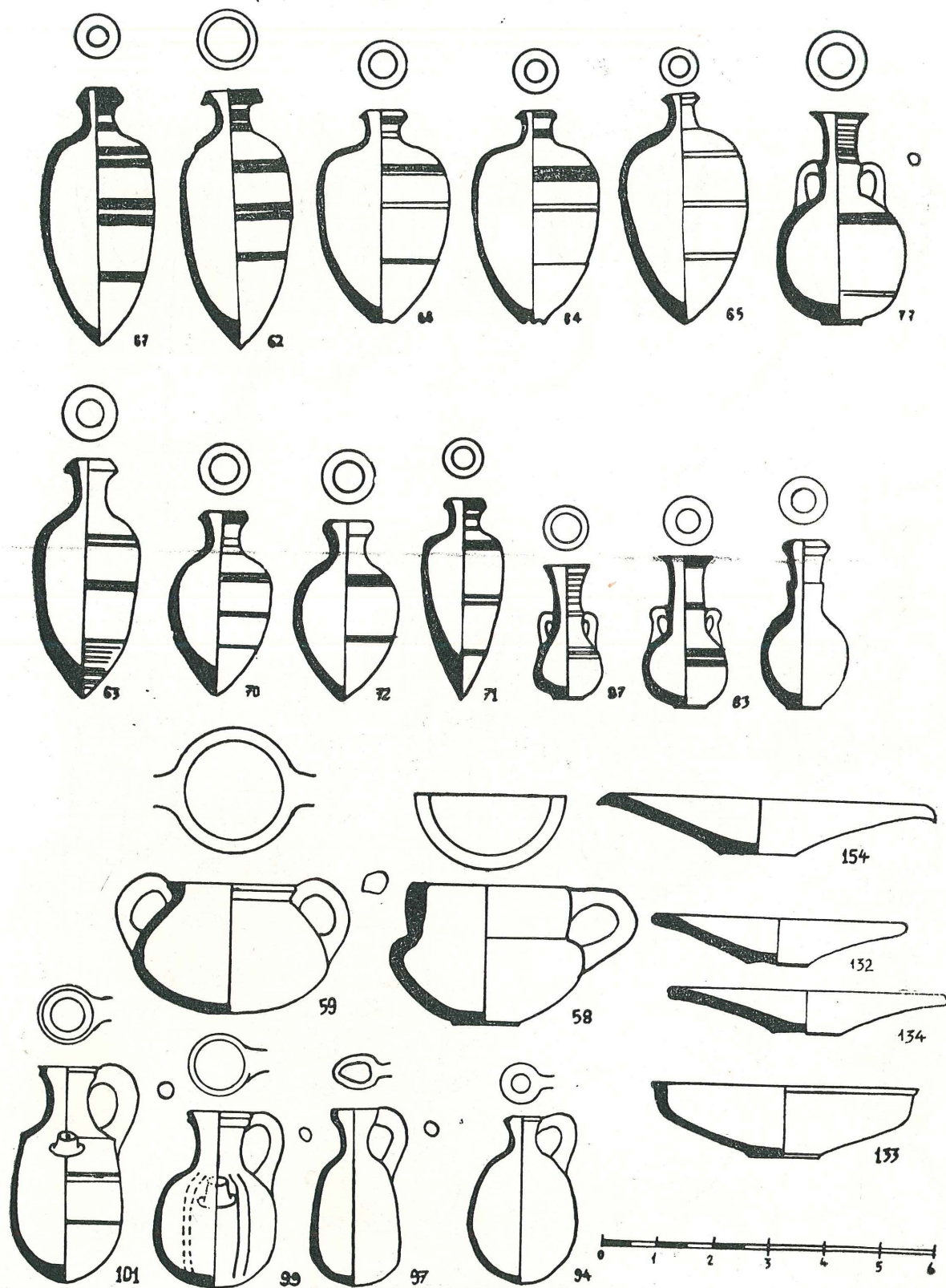
FIG. 5

Jofeh Tomb

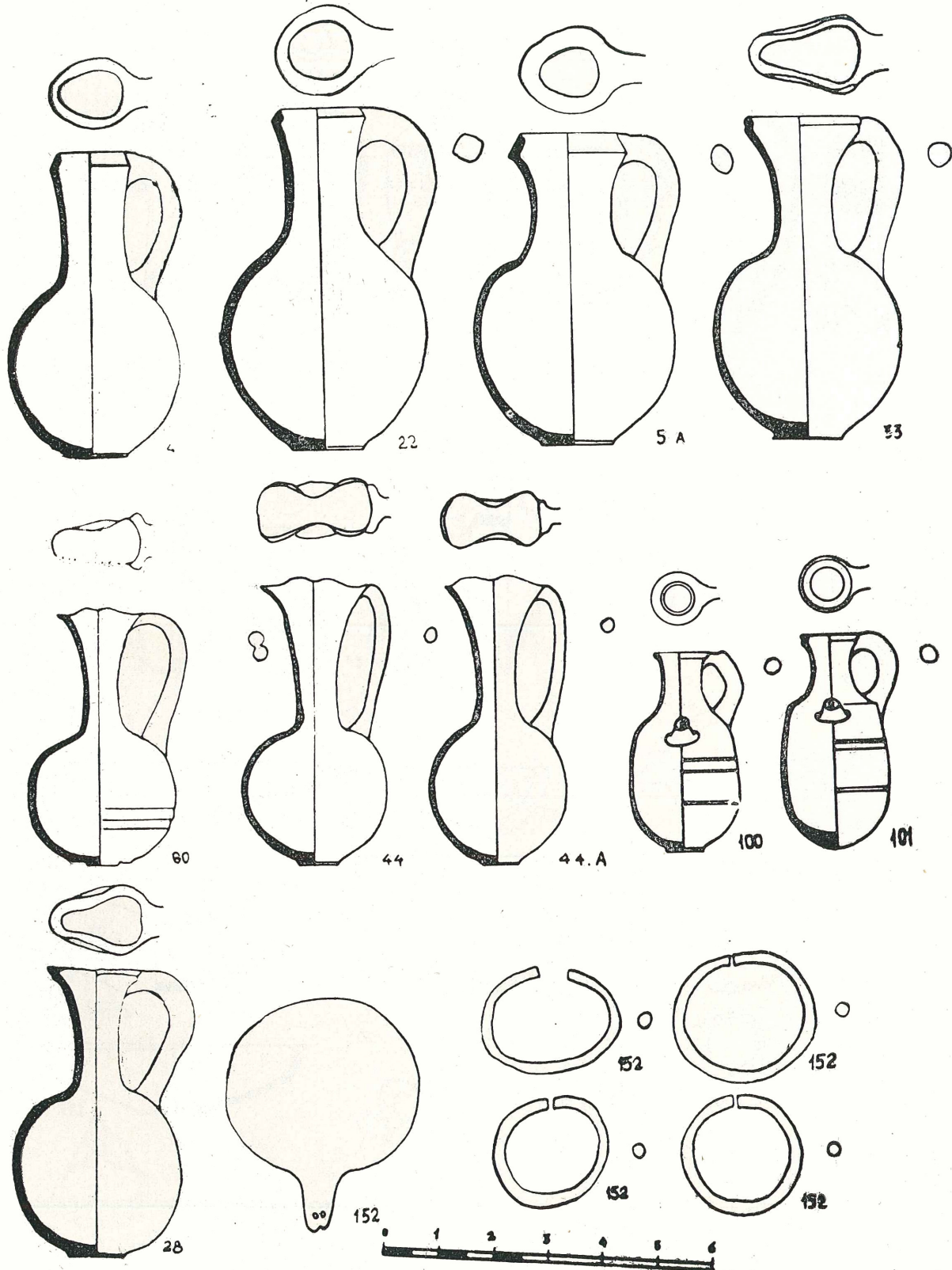
Excavated by The Department
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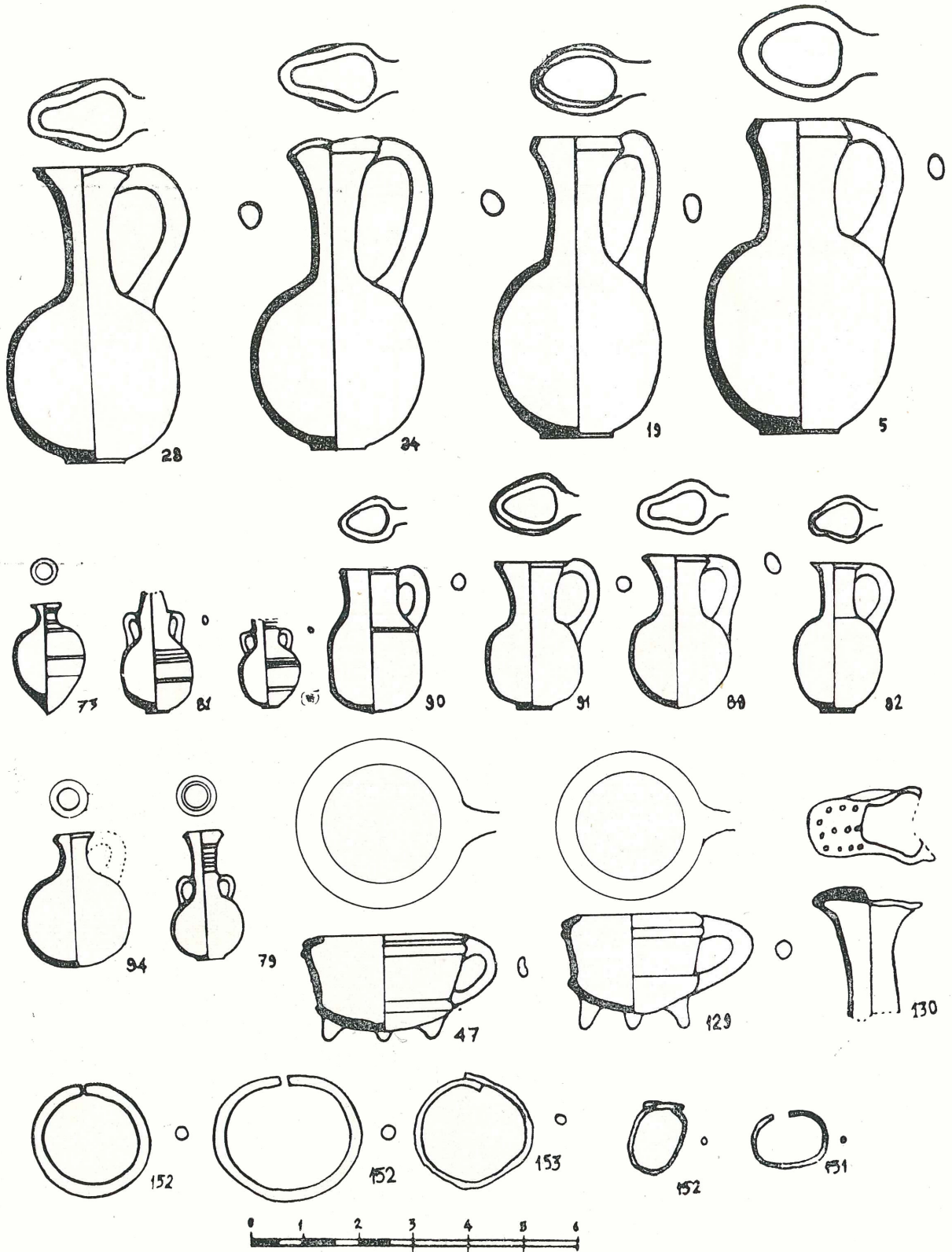
Jofeh Tomb. Excavated by The Department
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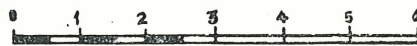
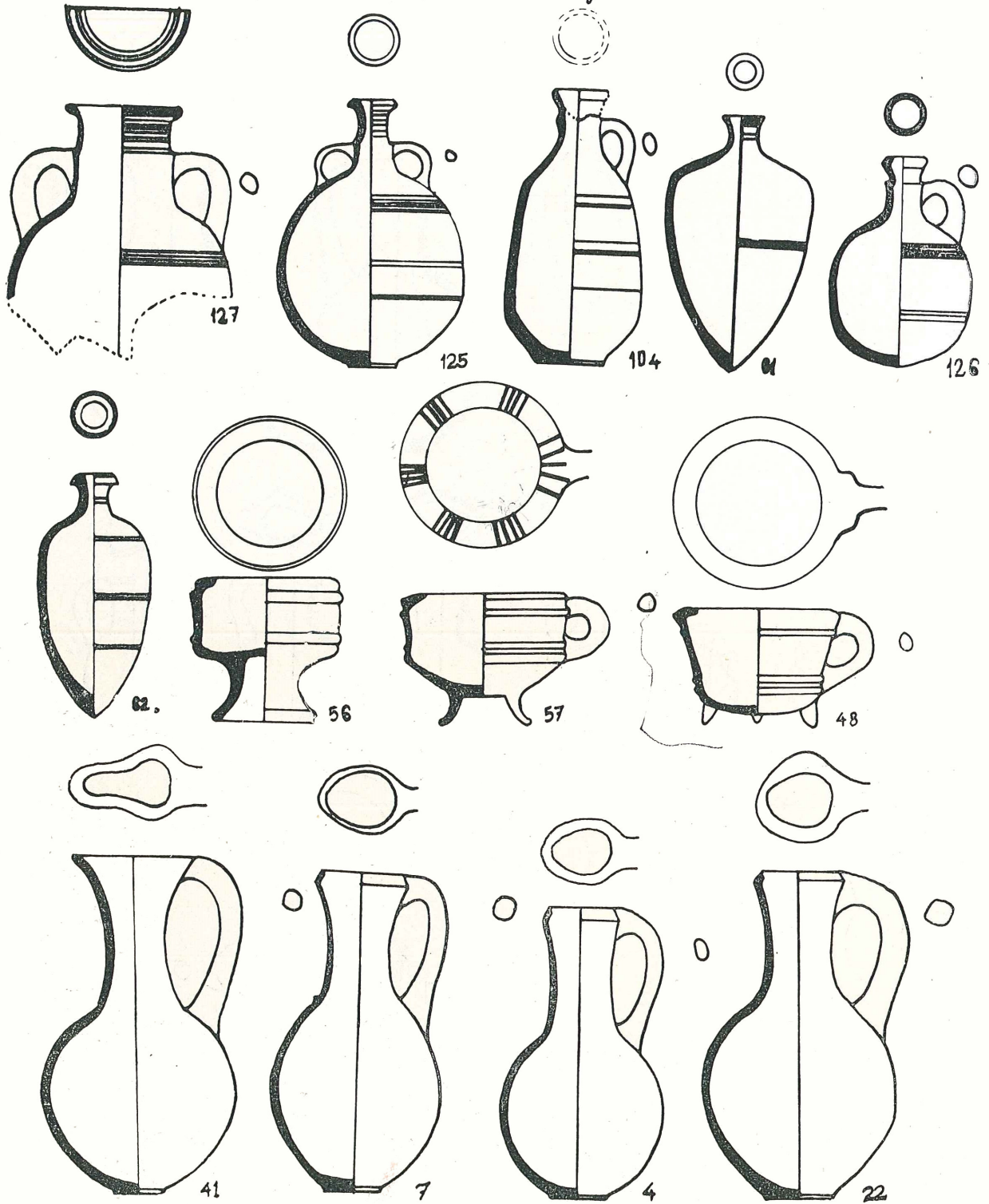
Jofeh Tomp Excavated by
The Department of Antiquities in 1959.



Jufeh Tomb. Excavated by The Department
of Antiquities in 1939.



Jofeh Tomb
Excavated by The Department of Antiquities in 1959.



Amman. Jabal-Jofeh - Tomb
1959.

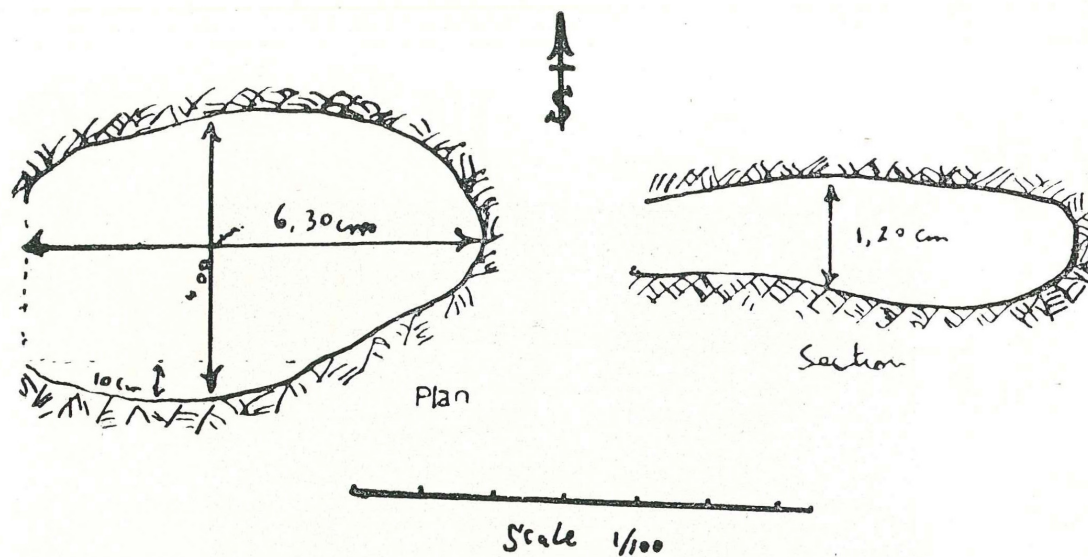


FIG. 1



FIG. 2

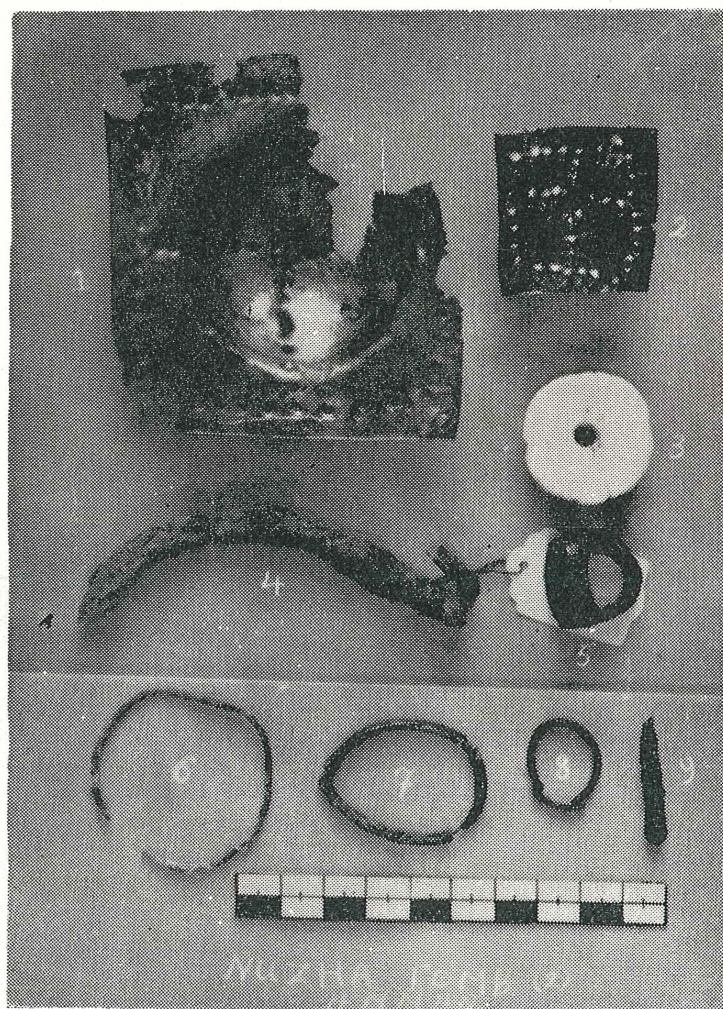


FIG. 6

JABAL NUZHA TOMB (2)

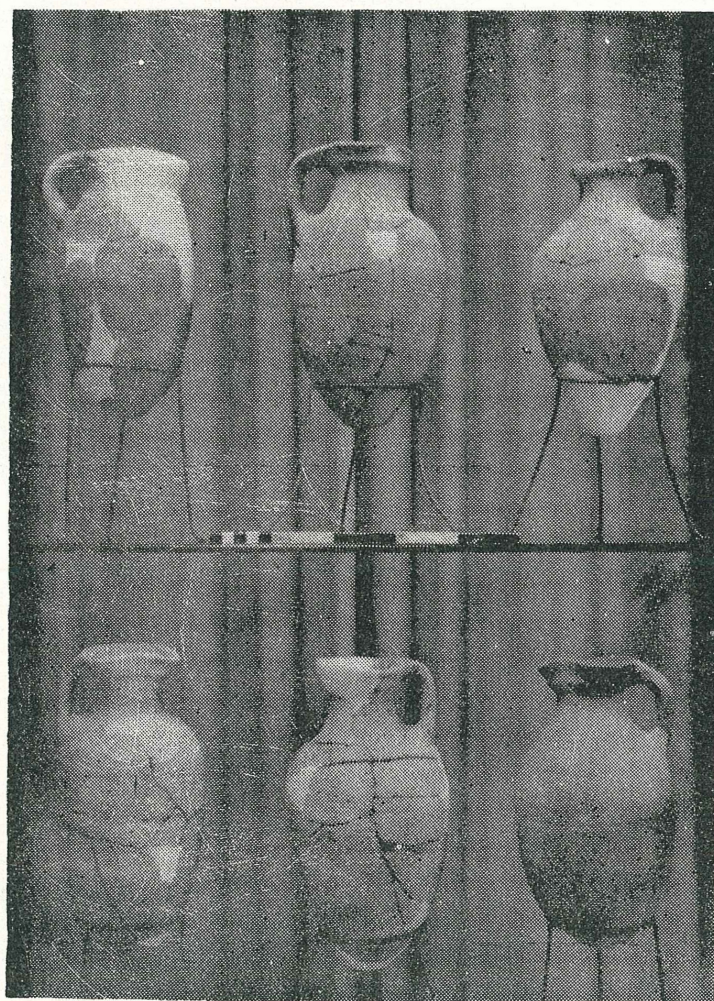


FIG. 7

JABAL NUZHA TOMB (2)

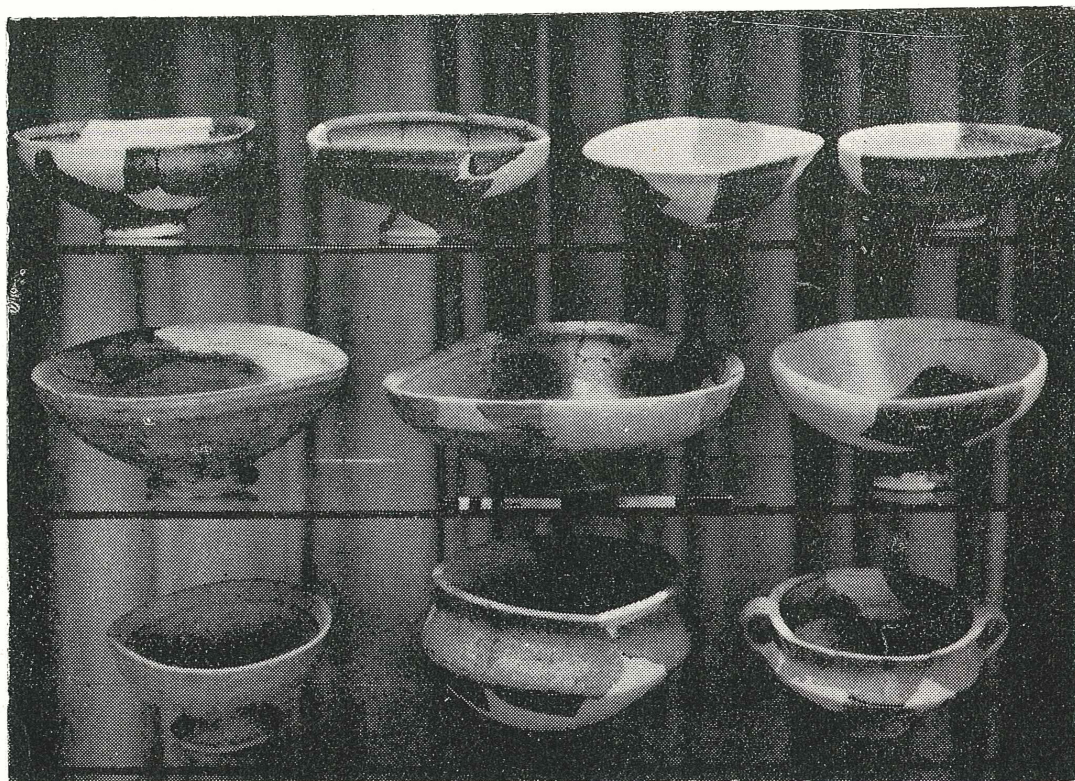


FIG. 8

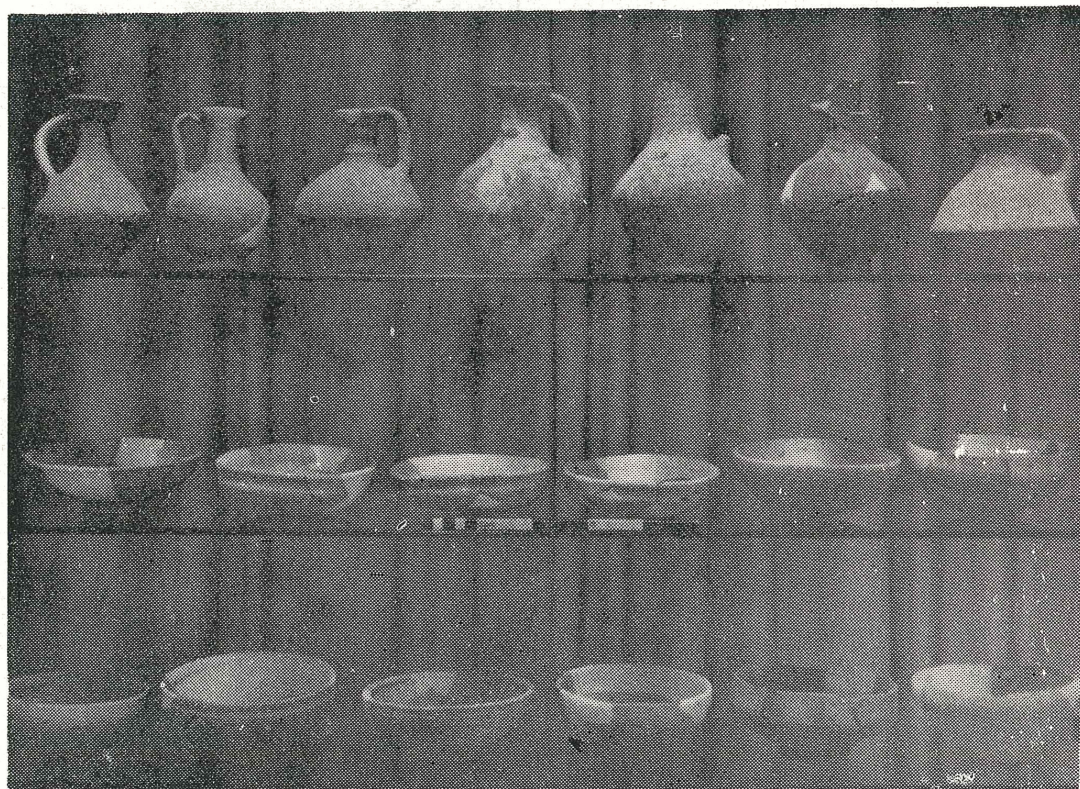


FIG. 9

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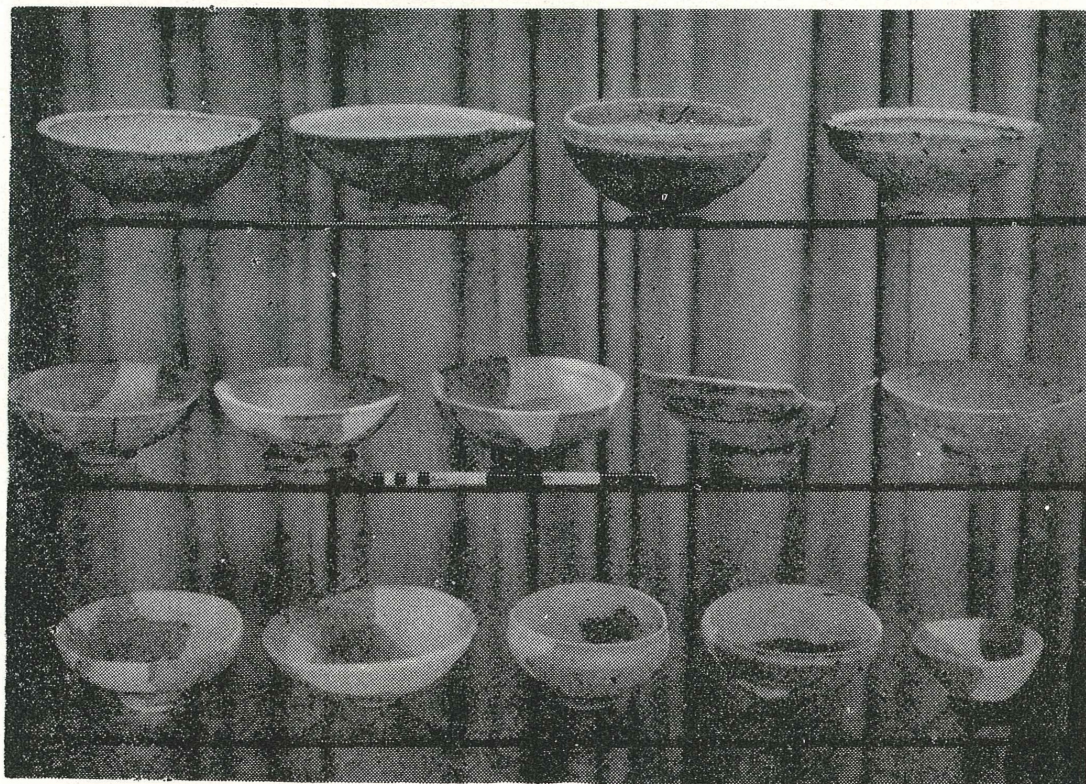


FIG. 10

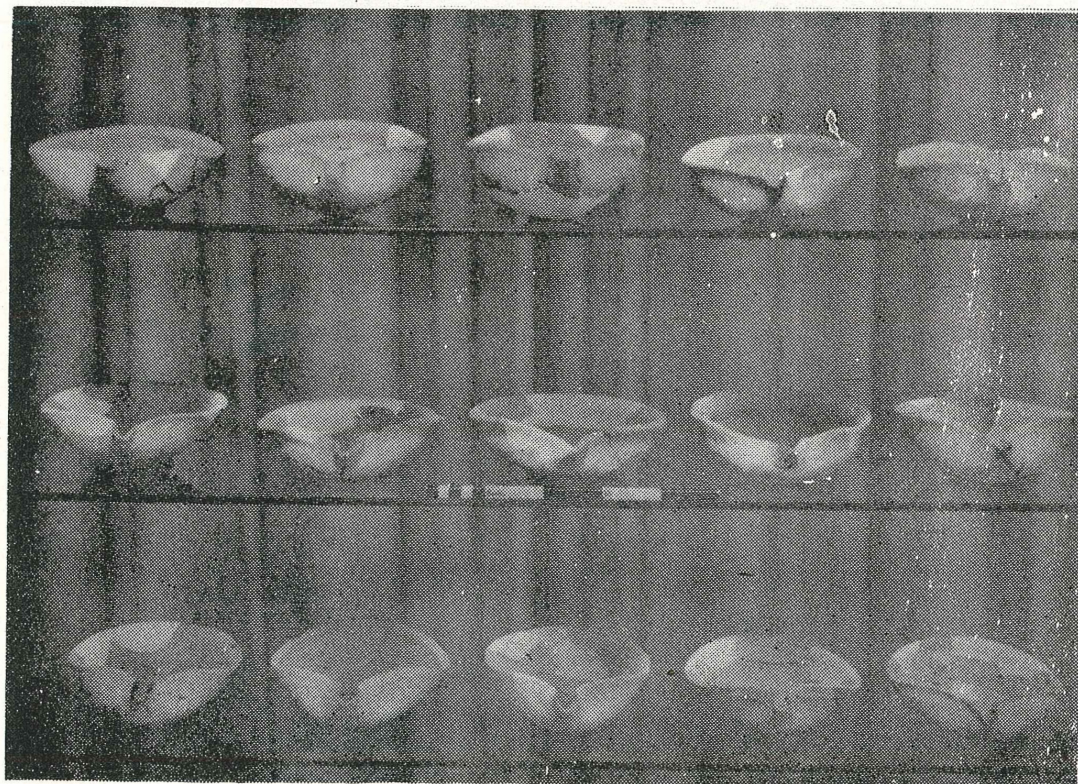


FIG. 11

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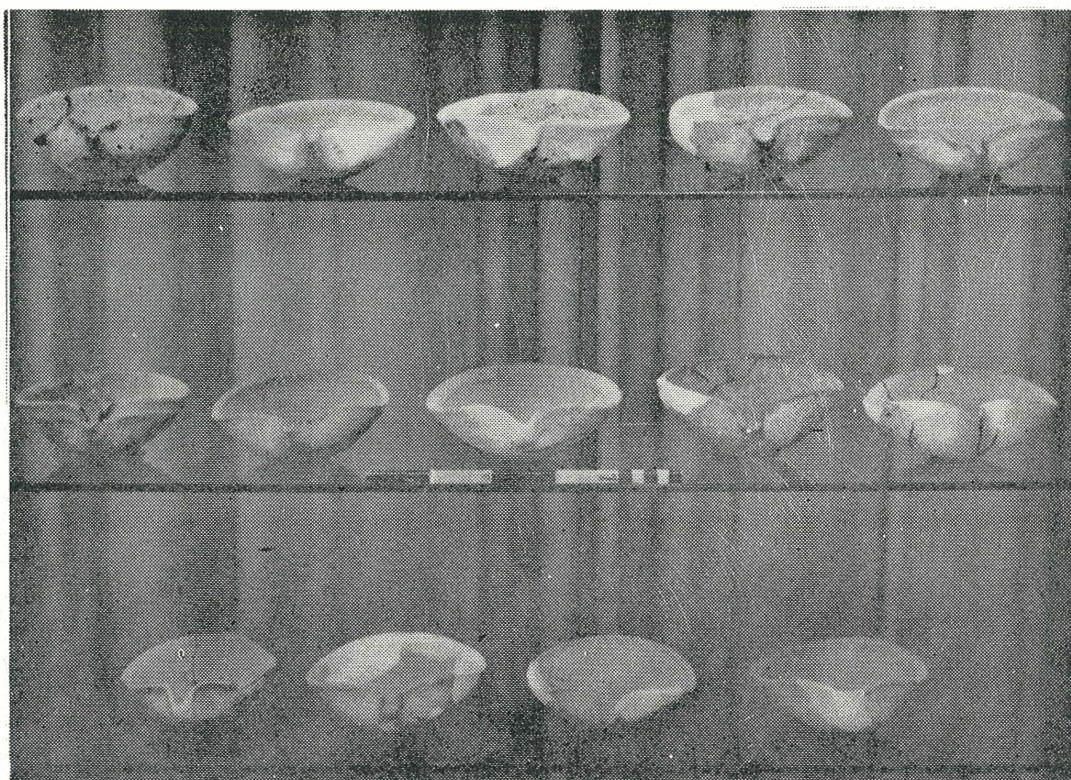


FIG. 12

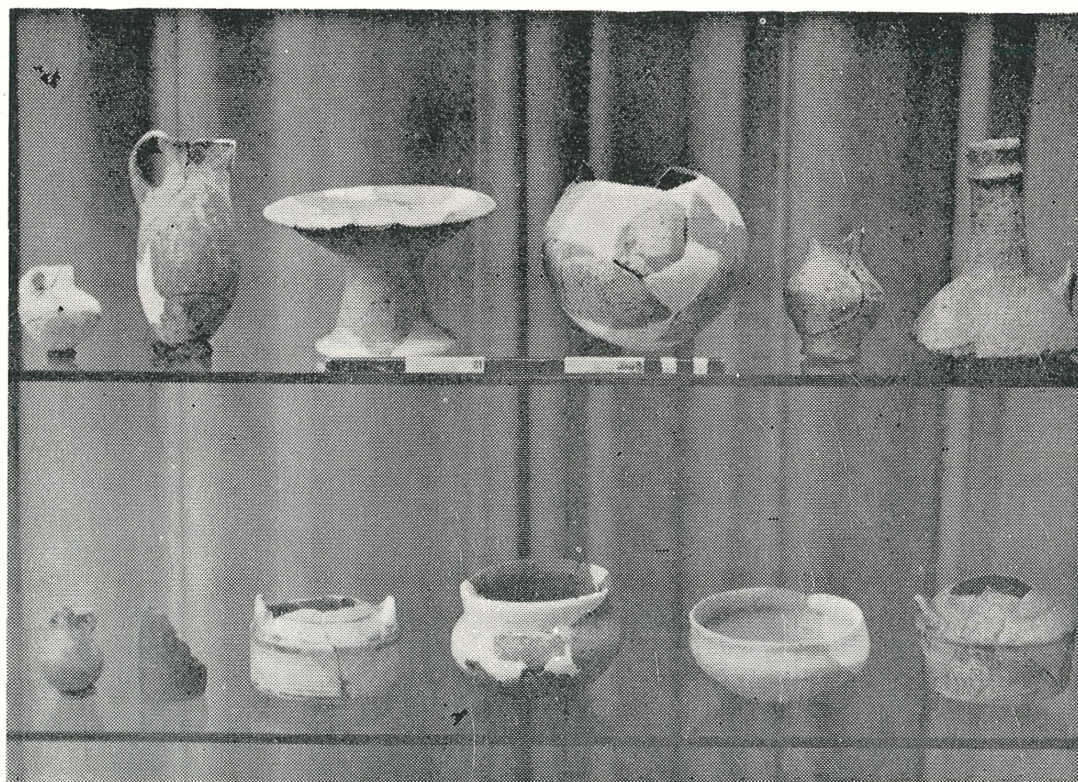


FIG. 13

JABAL NUZHA TOMB (2)



FIG. 14



FIG. 15

JABAL NUZHA TOMB (2)

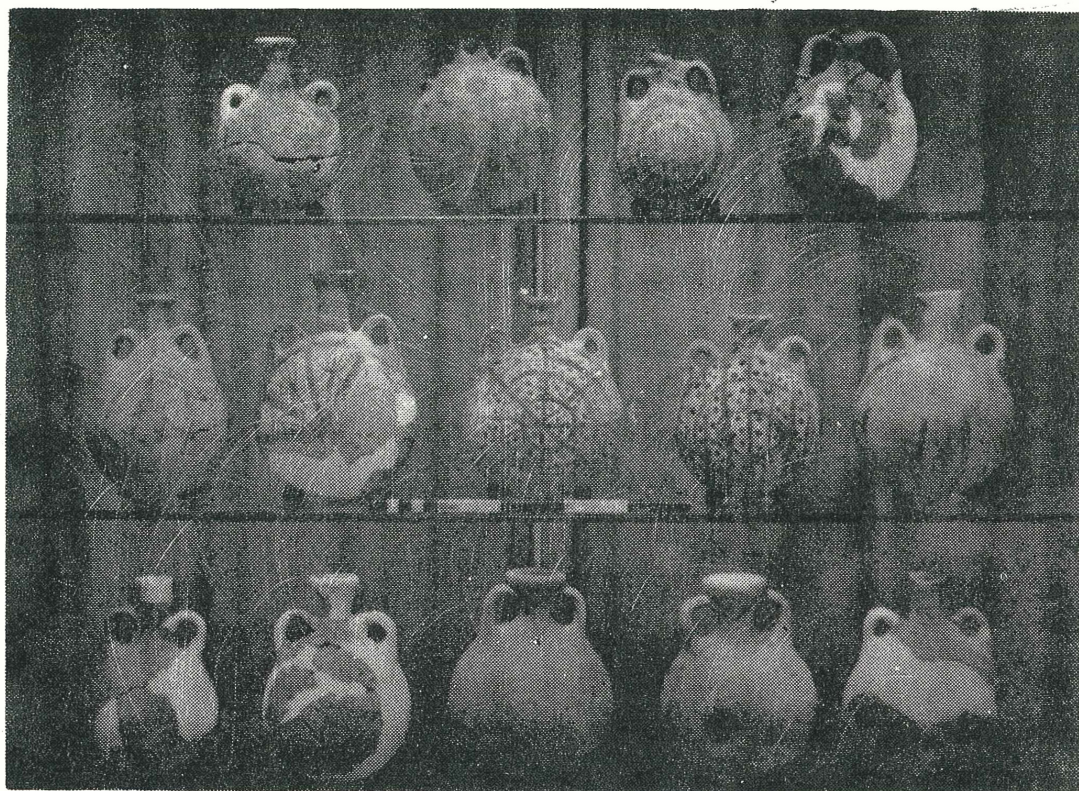
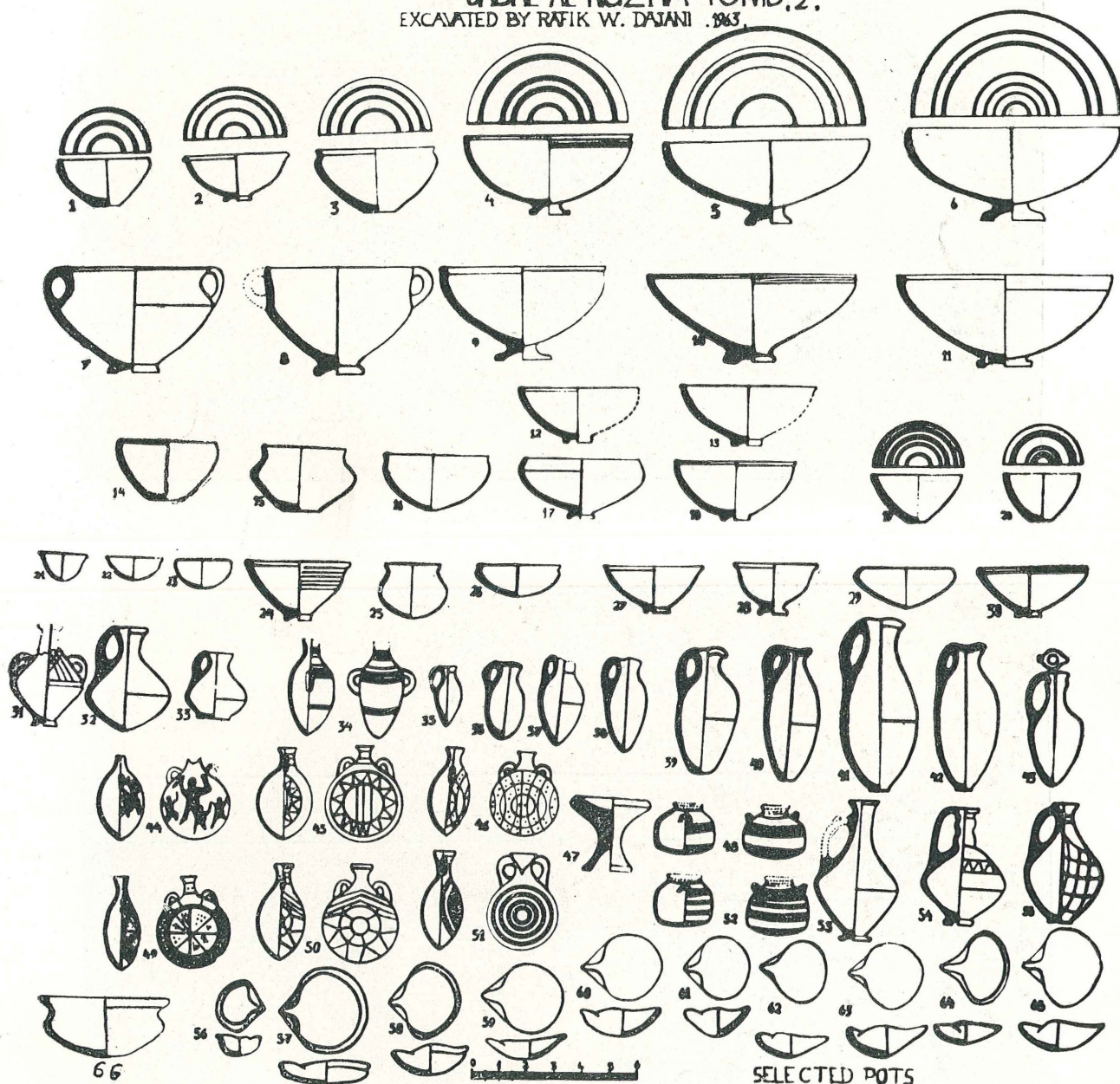


FIG. 16



FIG. 17

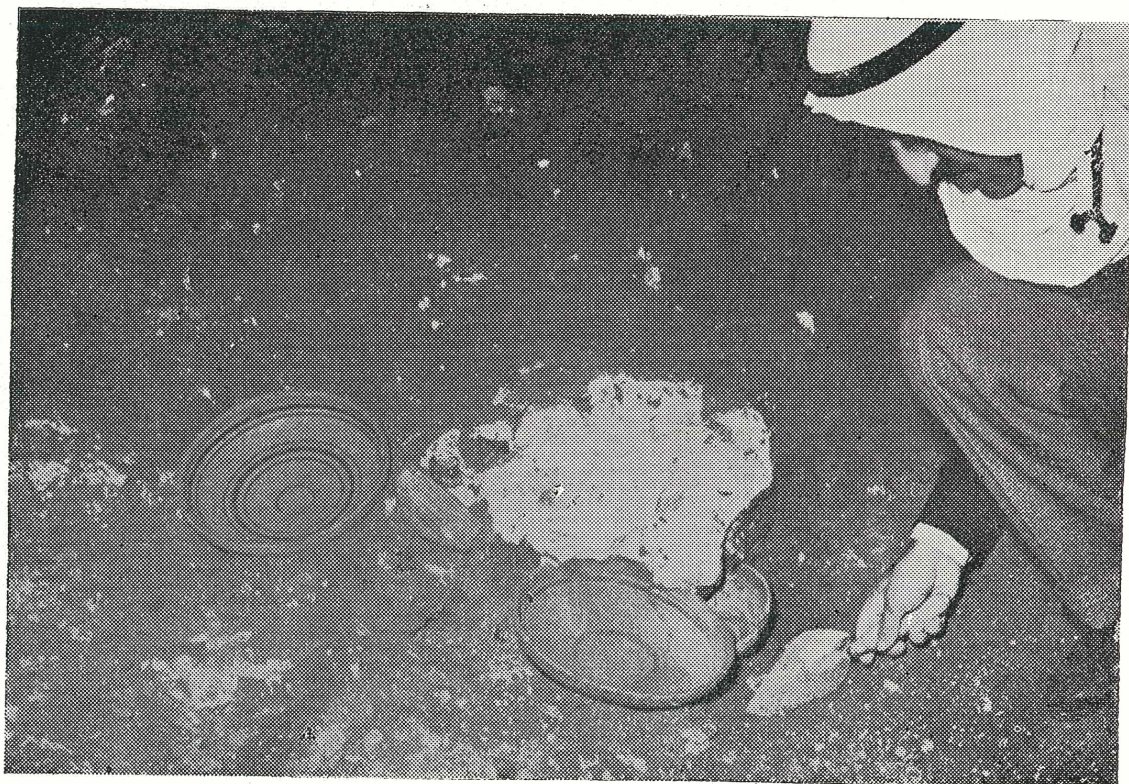
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES
JABAL AL NUZHA TOMB, 2.
EXCAVATED BY RAFIK W. DAJANI .1963.



JABAL NUZHA TOMB (2)

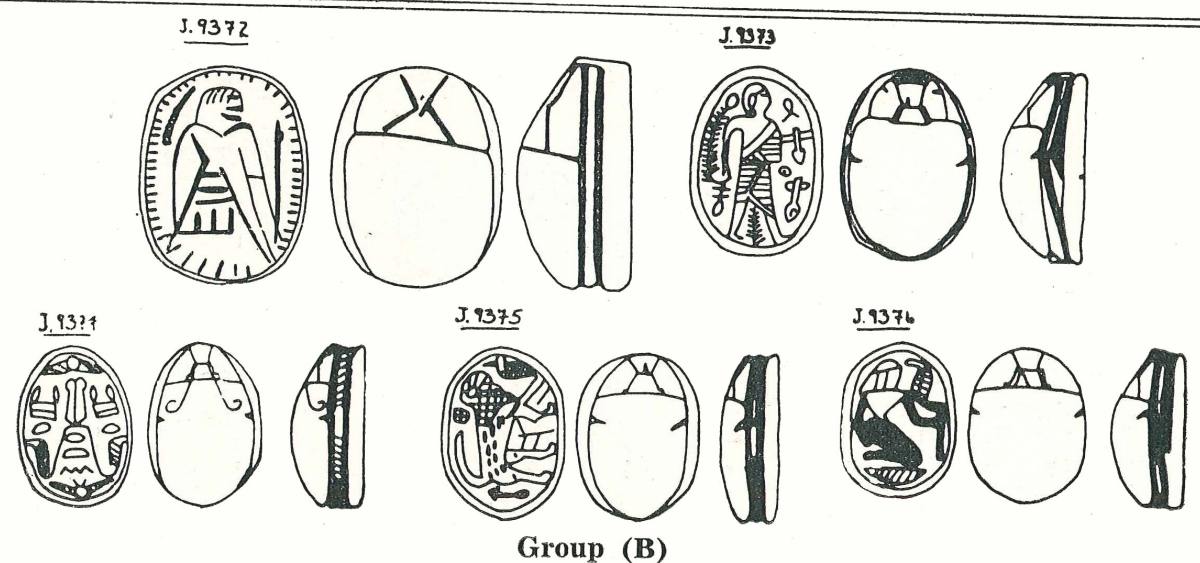
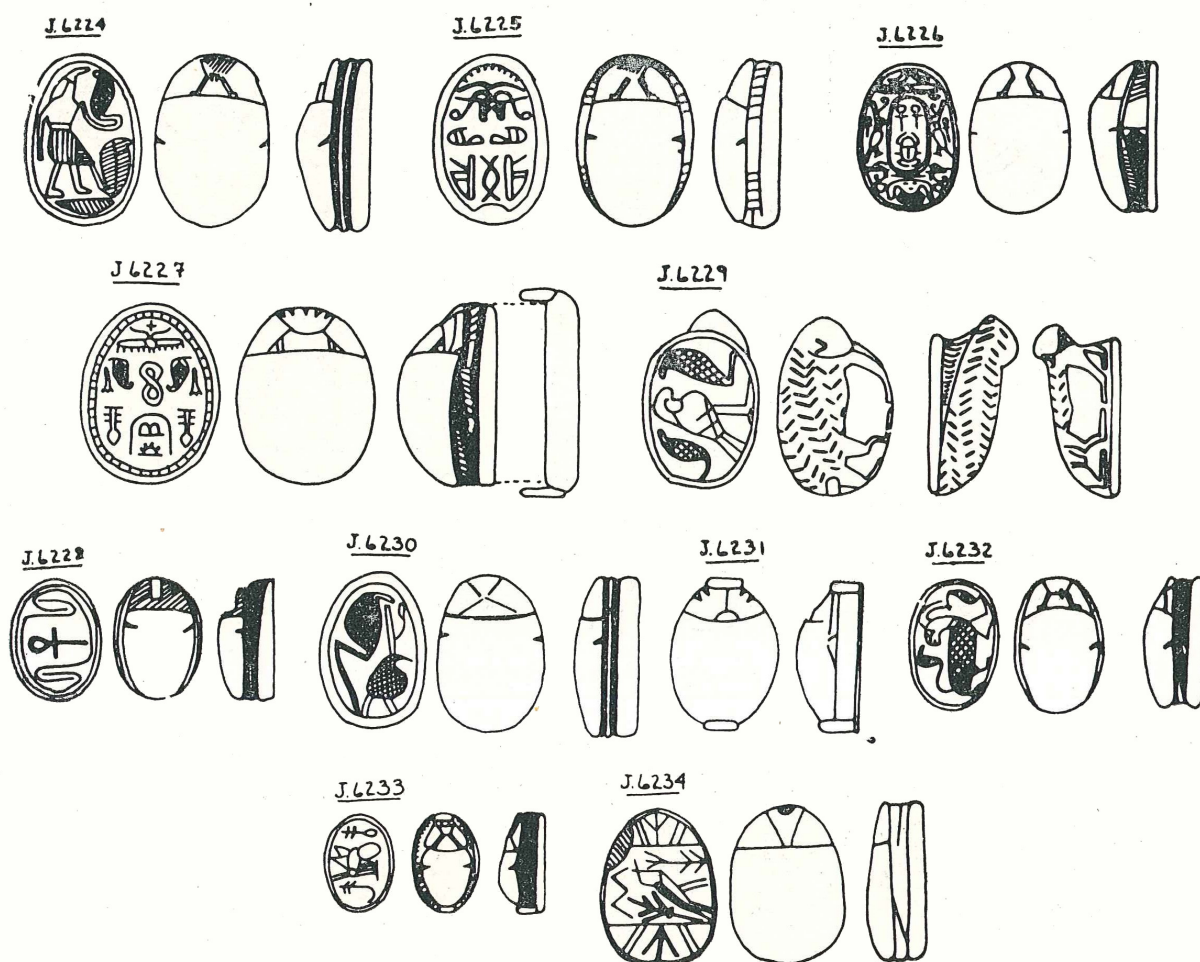


NUZHA TOMB - AMMAN



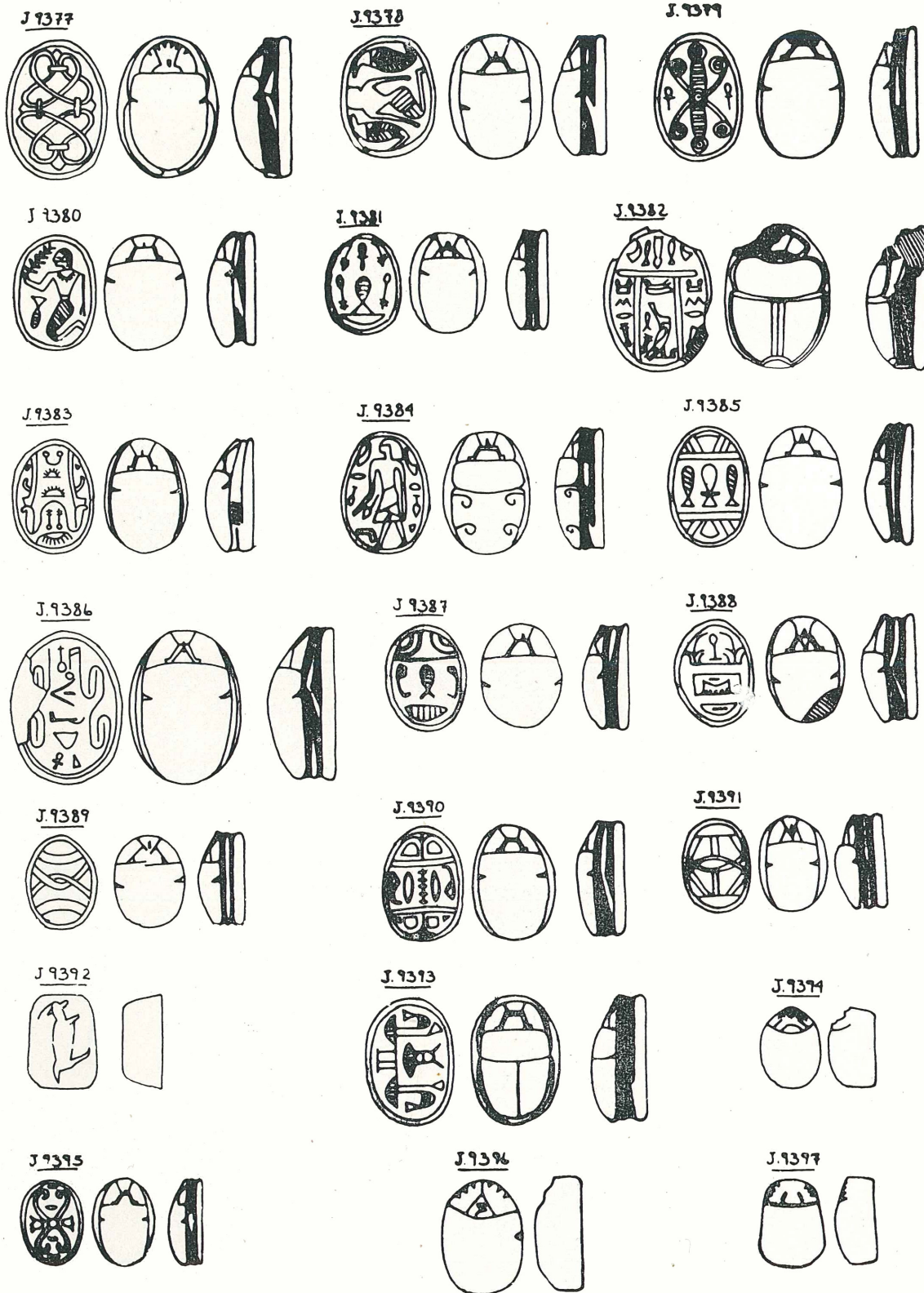
NUZHA TOMB - AMMAN

Group (A)



Group (B)

Group (B)



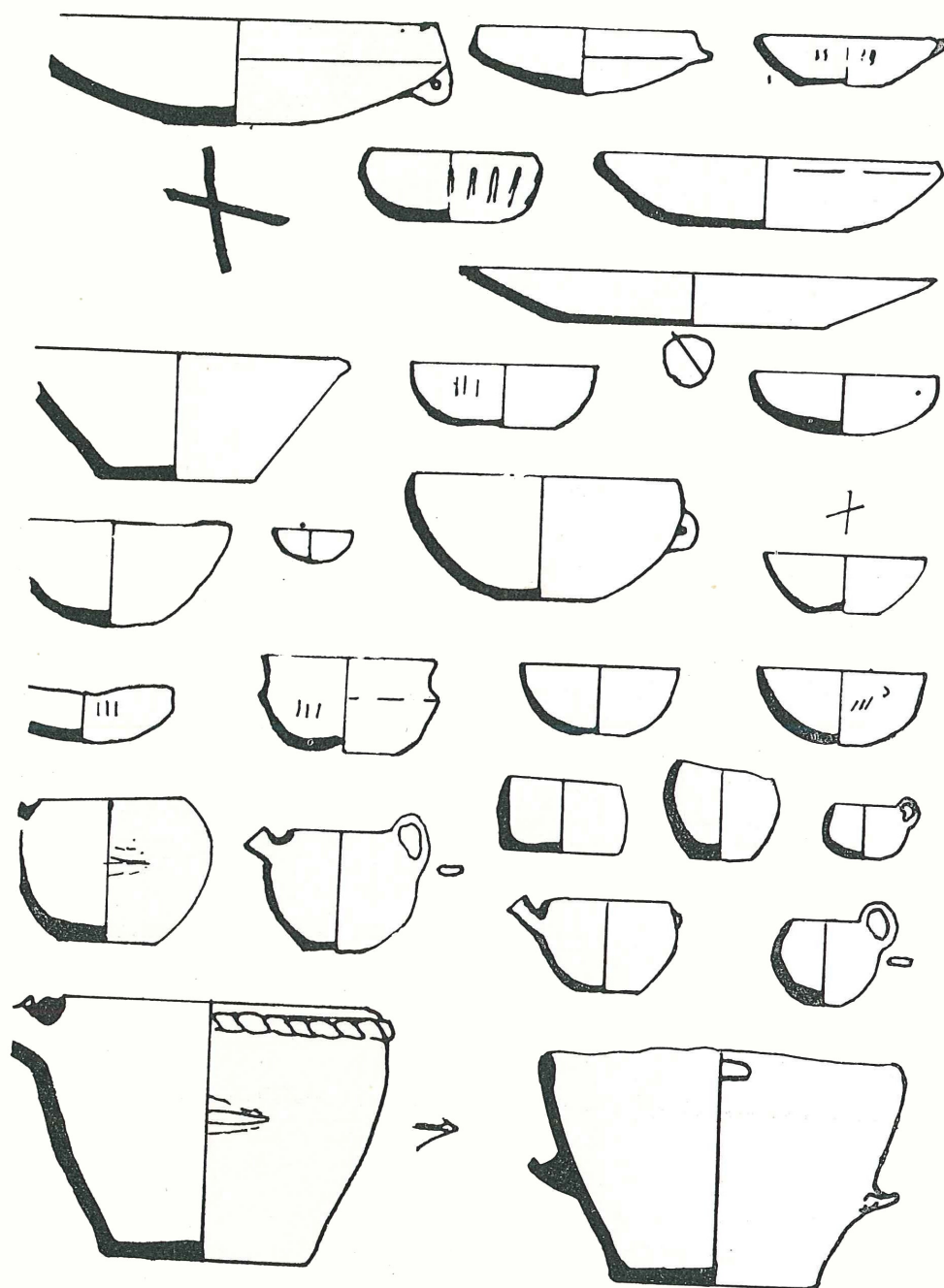
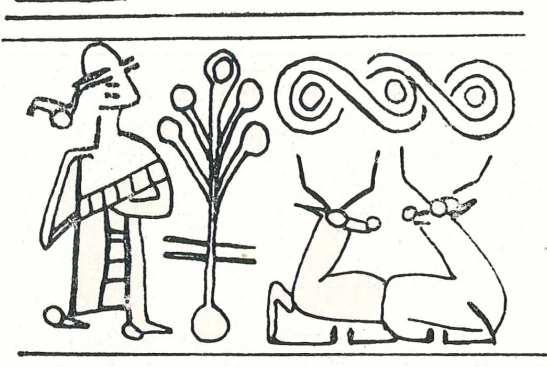
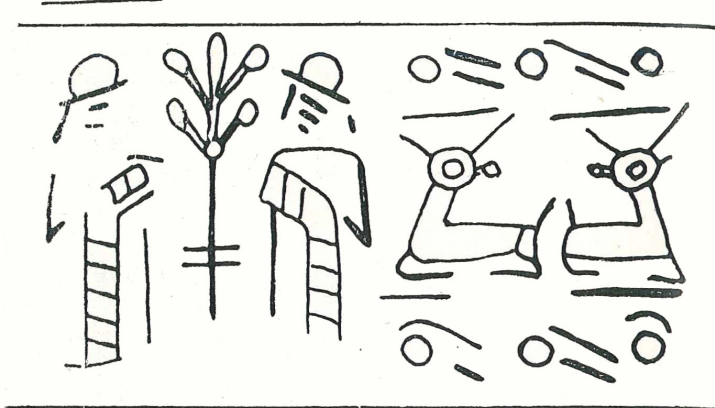


Fig. 1.

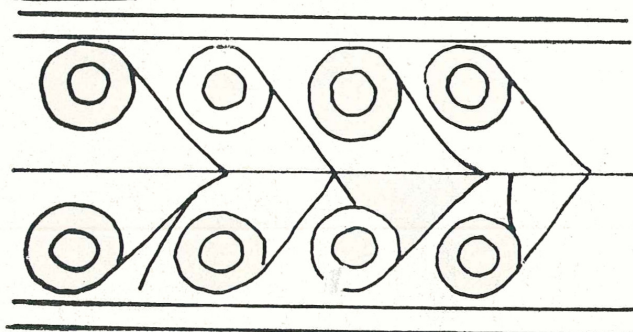
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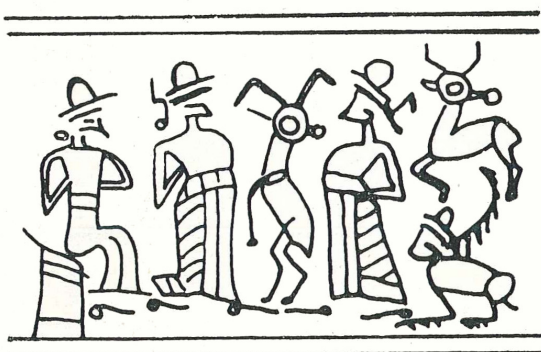
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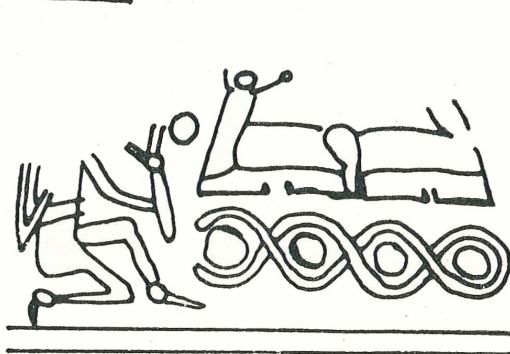
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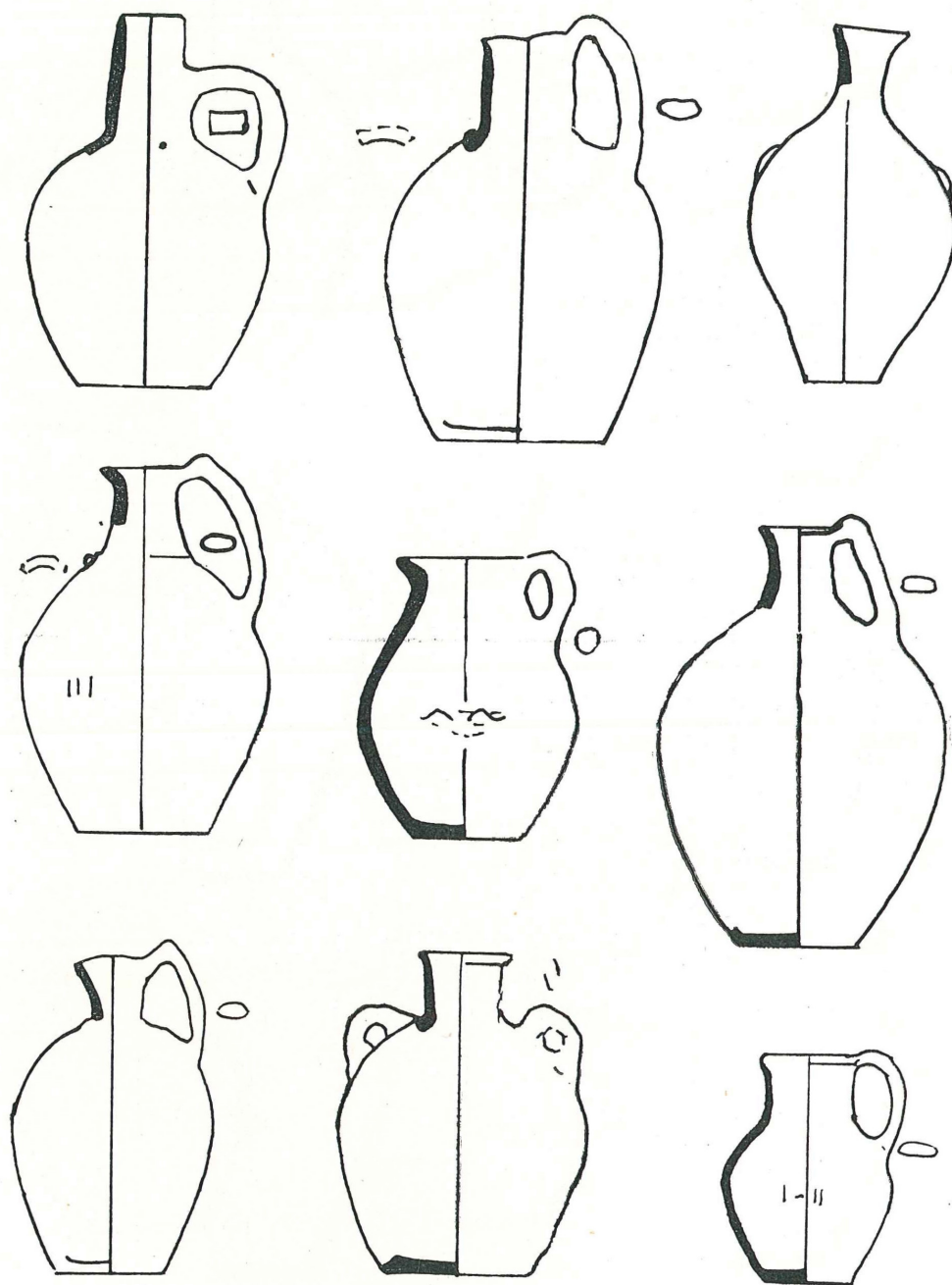


Fig. 2.

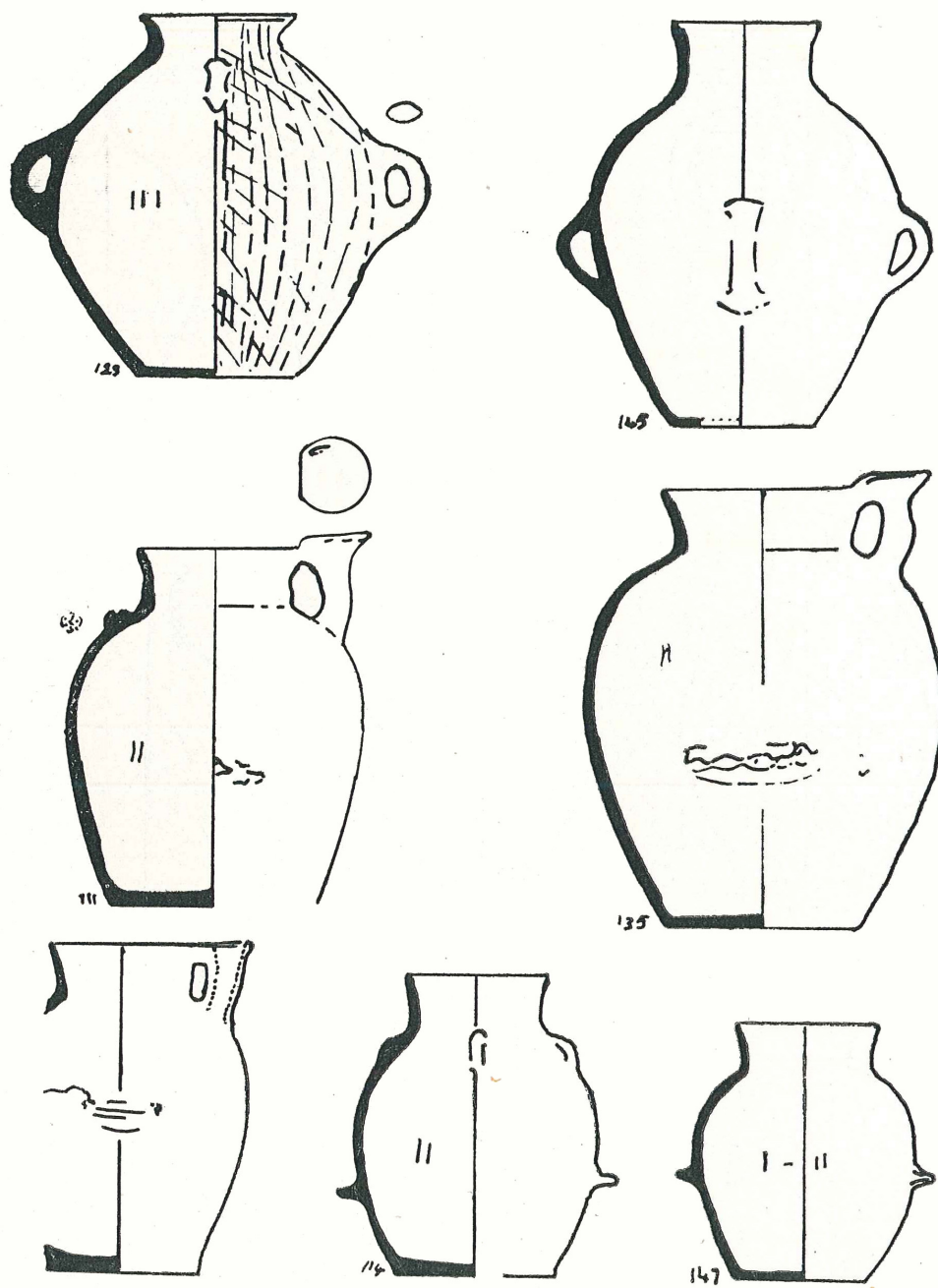


Fig. 3.

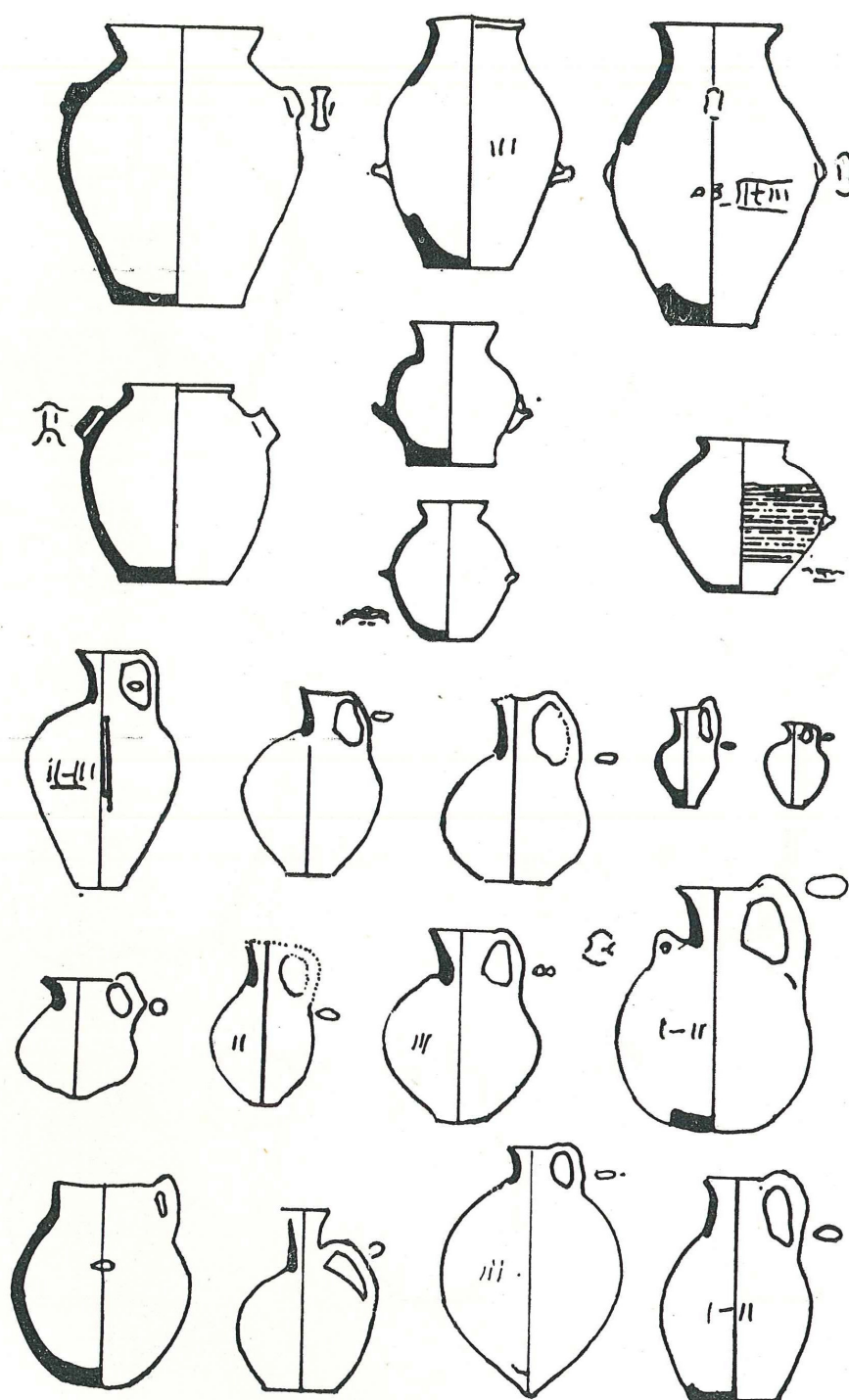


Fig. 4.

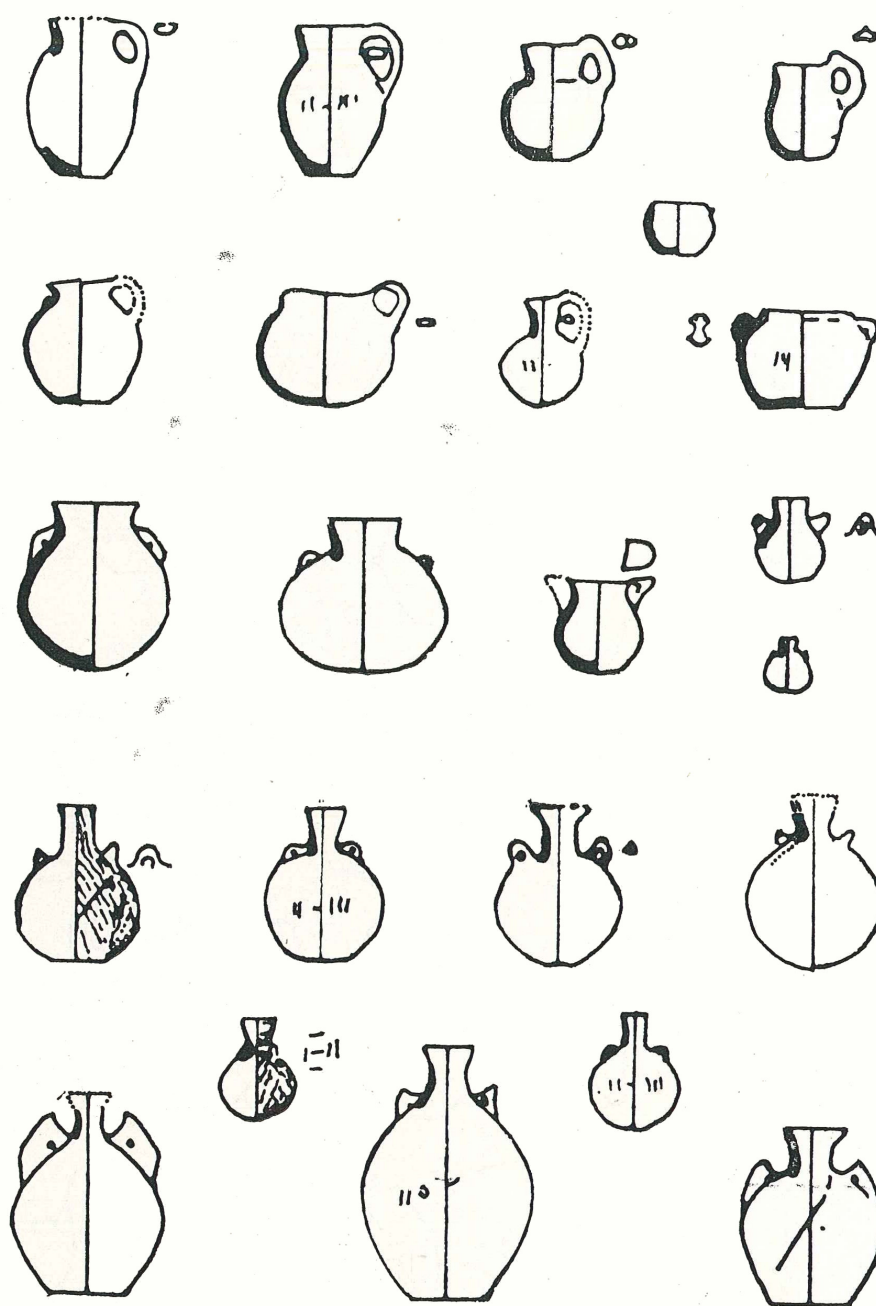
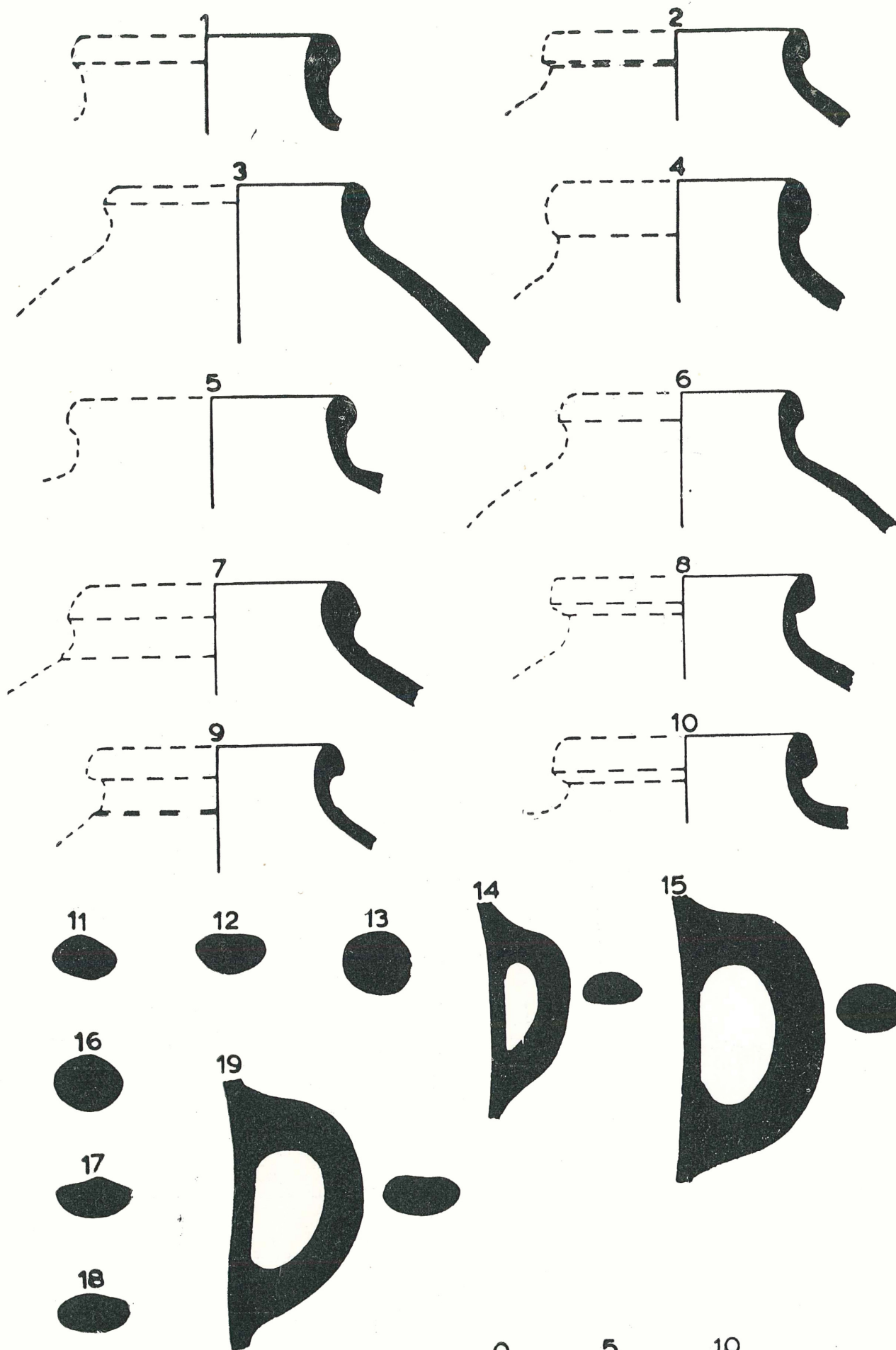
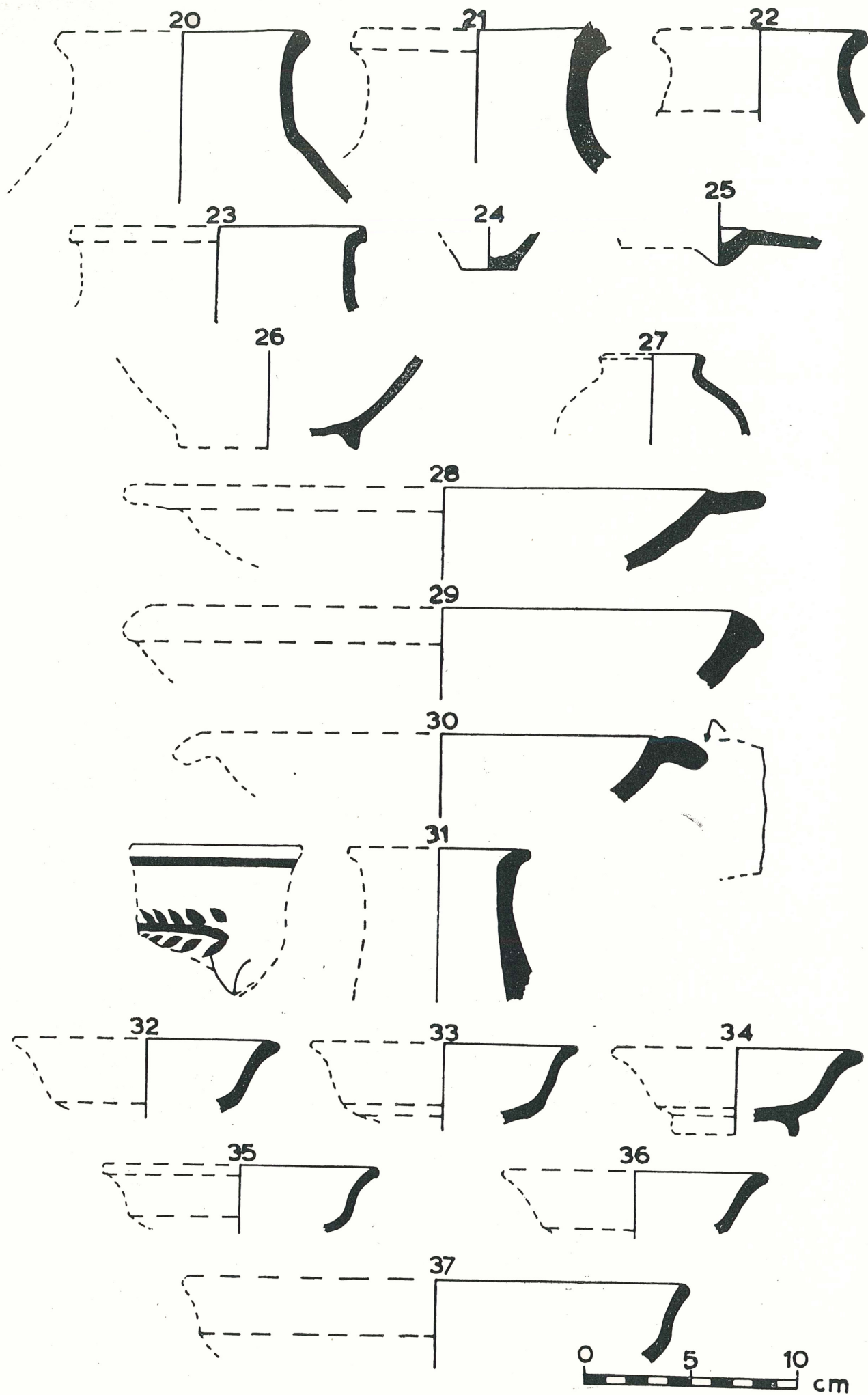
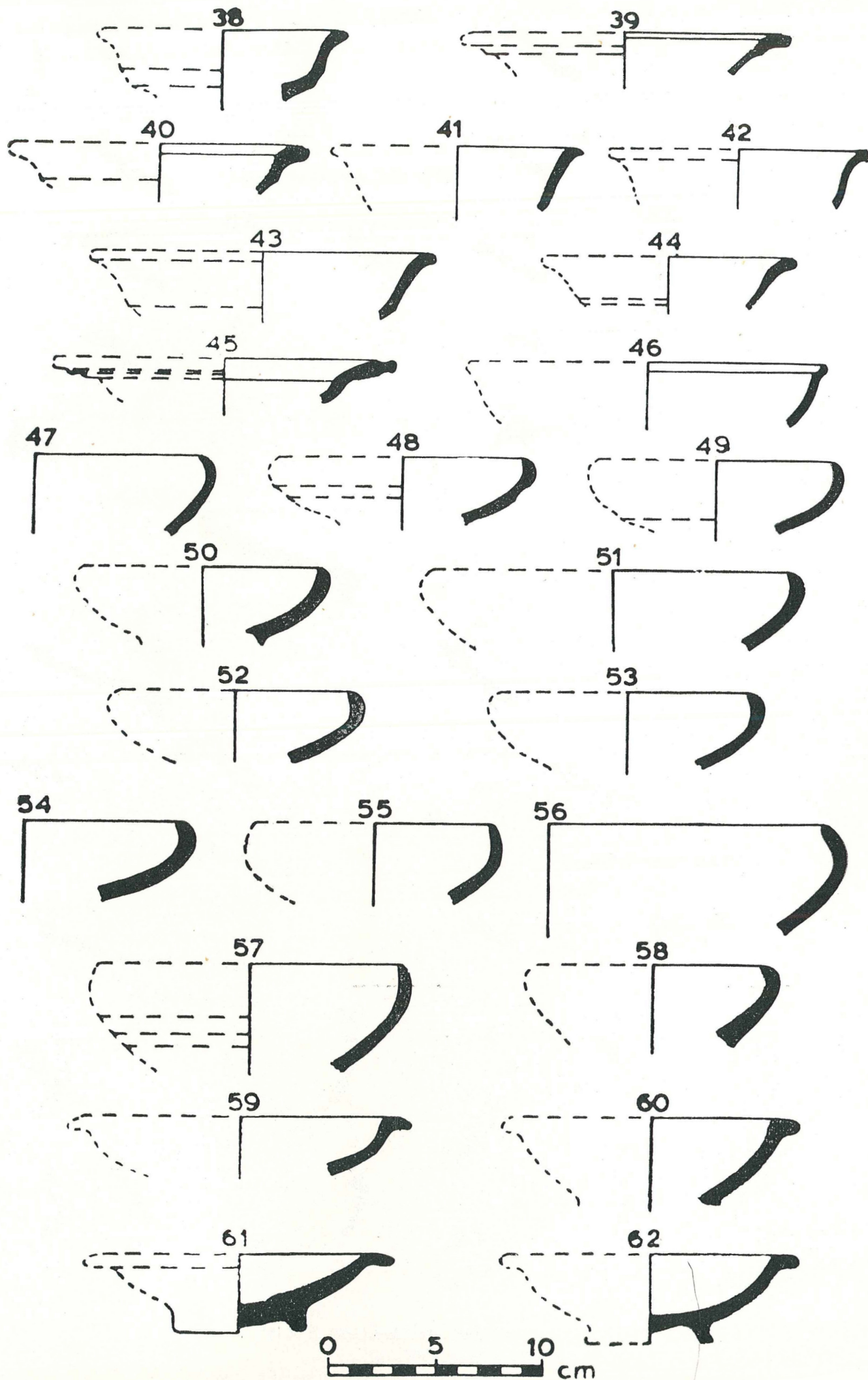


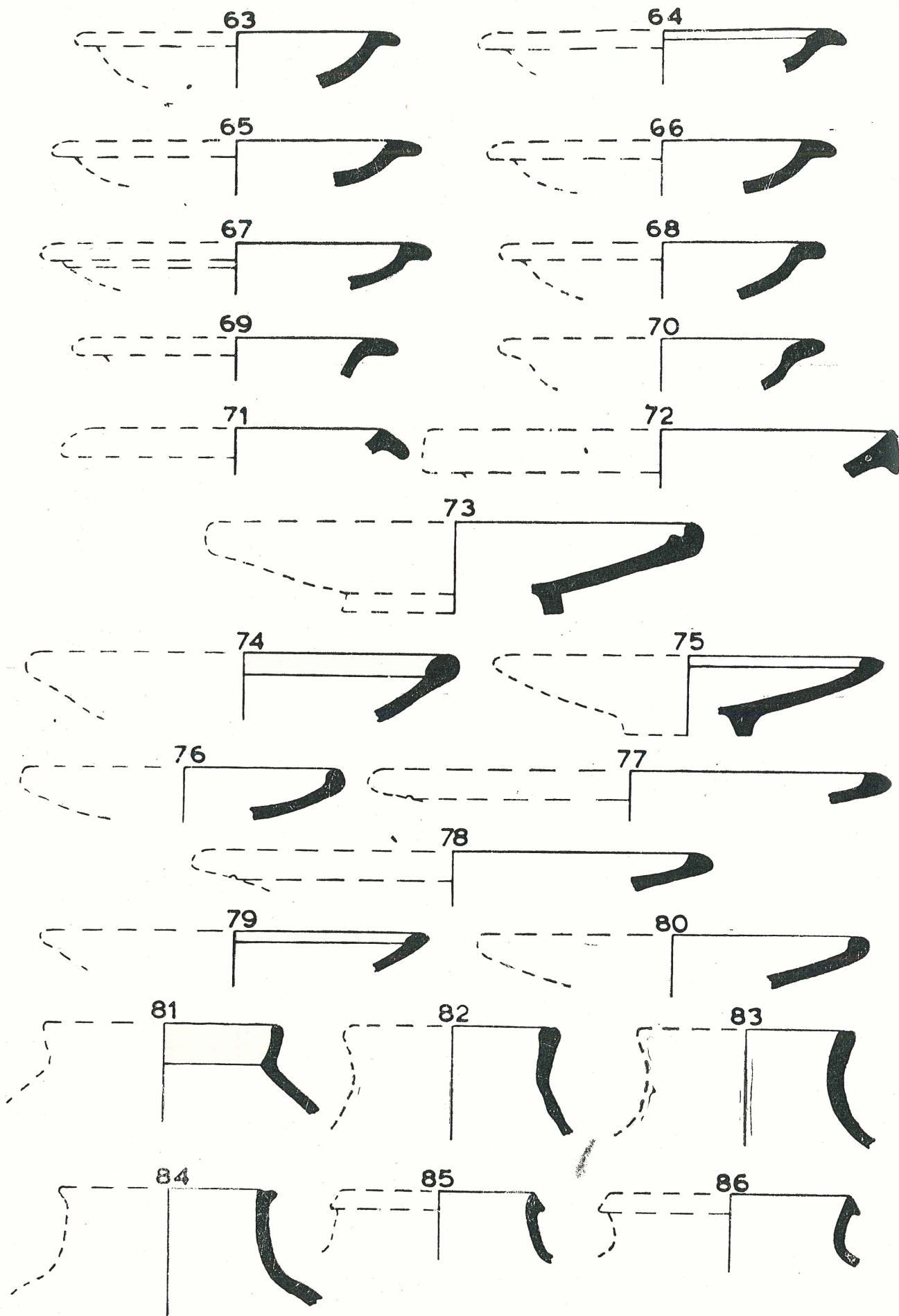
Fig. 5.



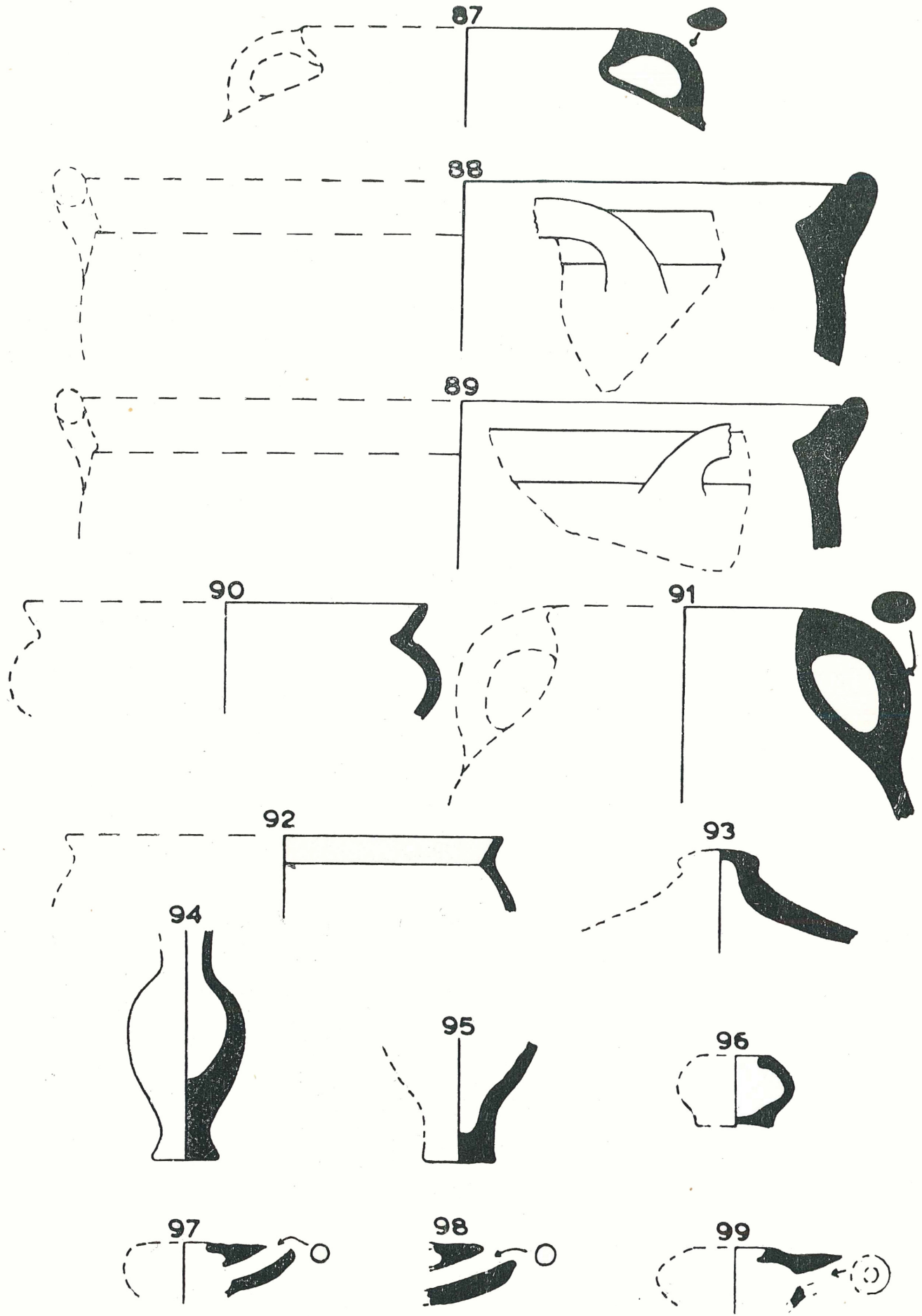
0 5 10 cm



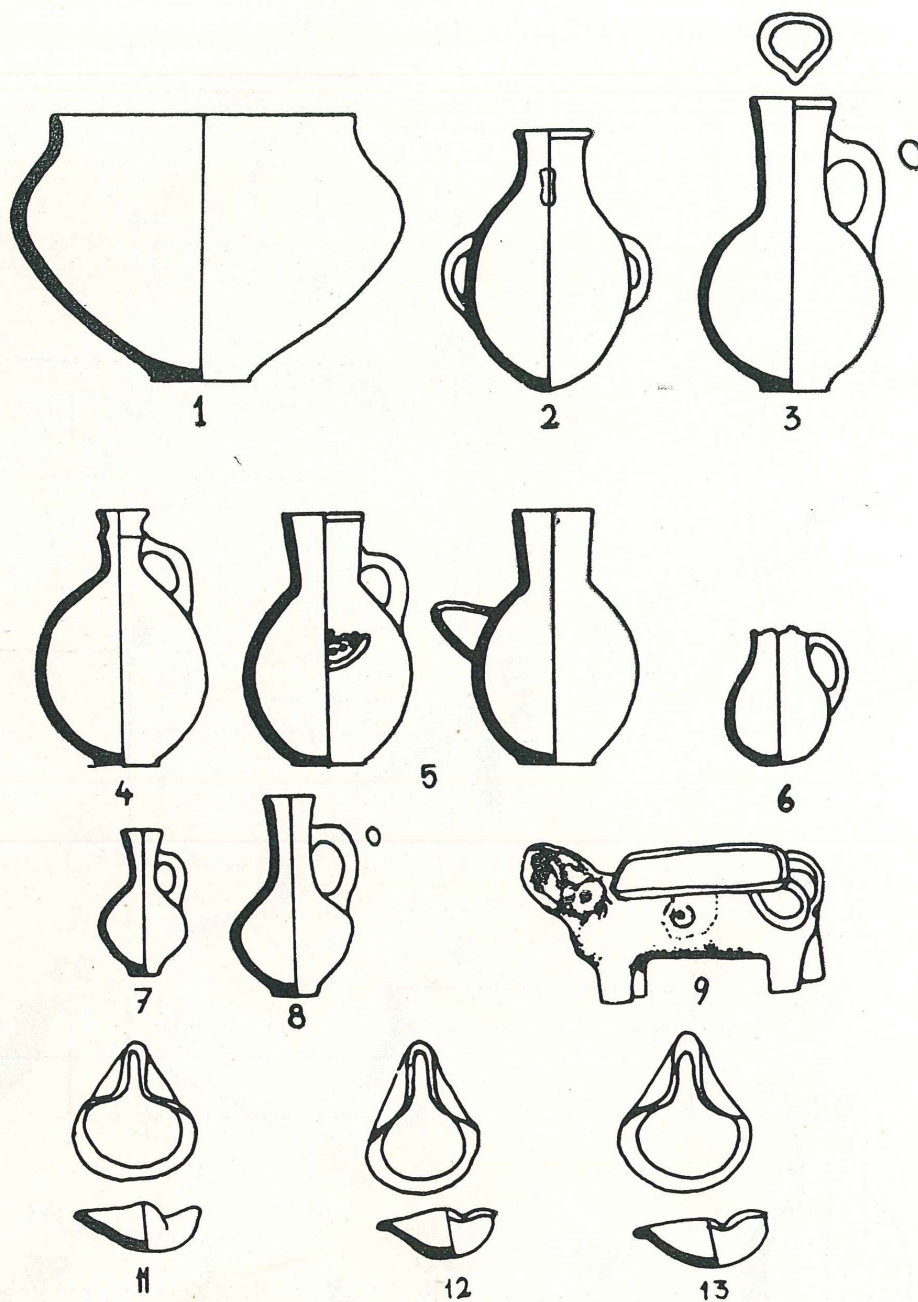




0 5 10 cm

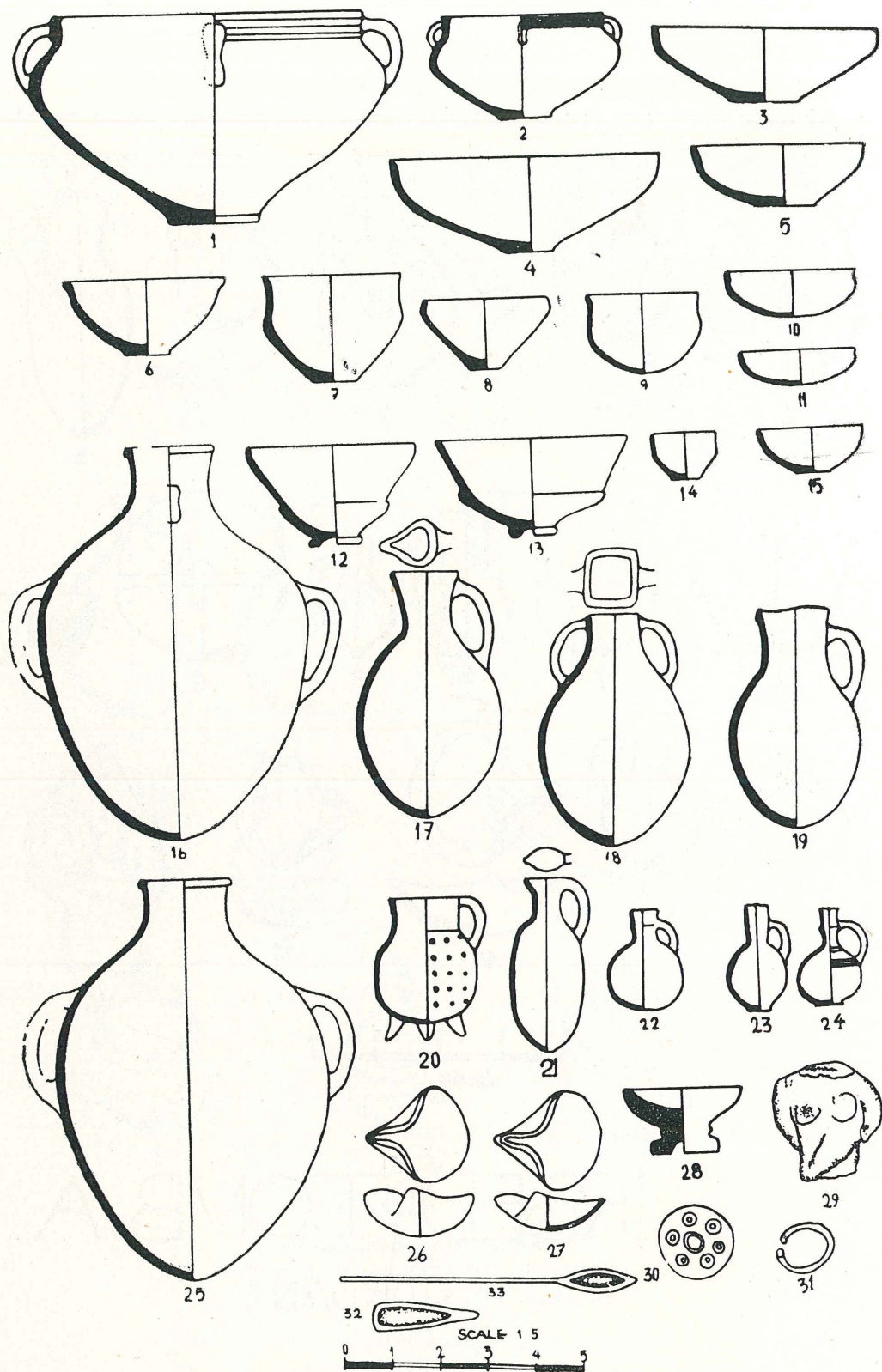


0 5 10 cm



Scale 1:5
0 1 2 3 4 5

IRBED TOMB C
(JORDAN)

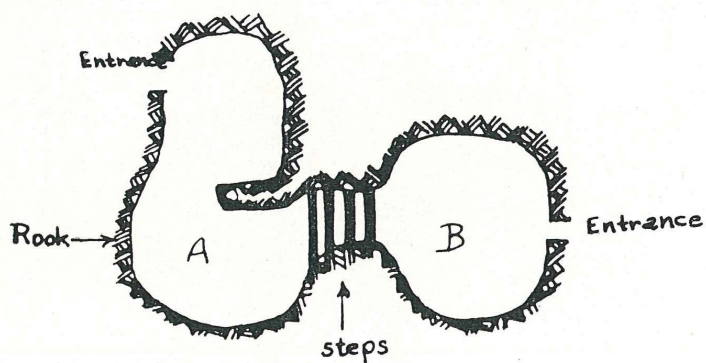


IRBED TOMB . B. JORDAN

IRBED Tomb A+B

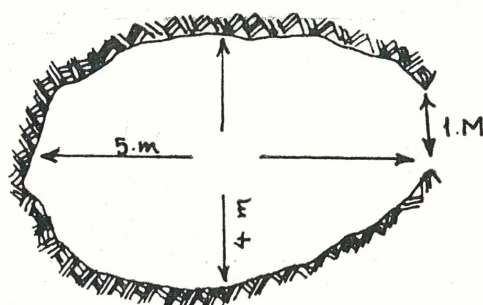
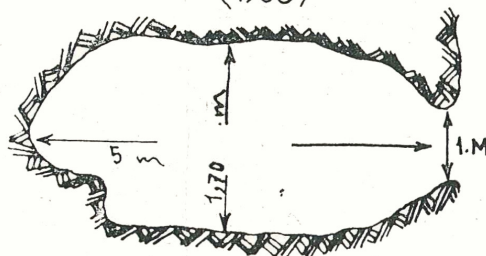
1958.

SECTION OF THE TOMB

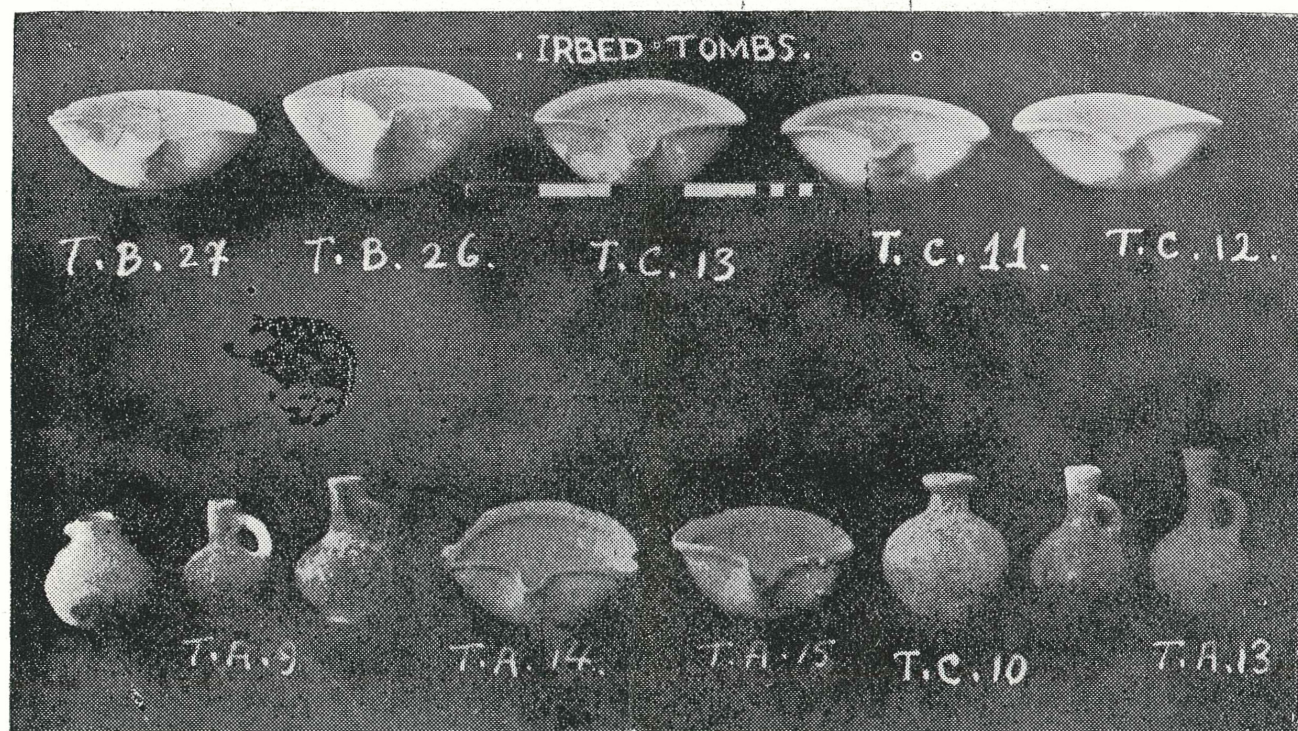
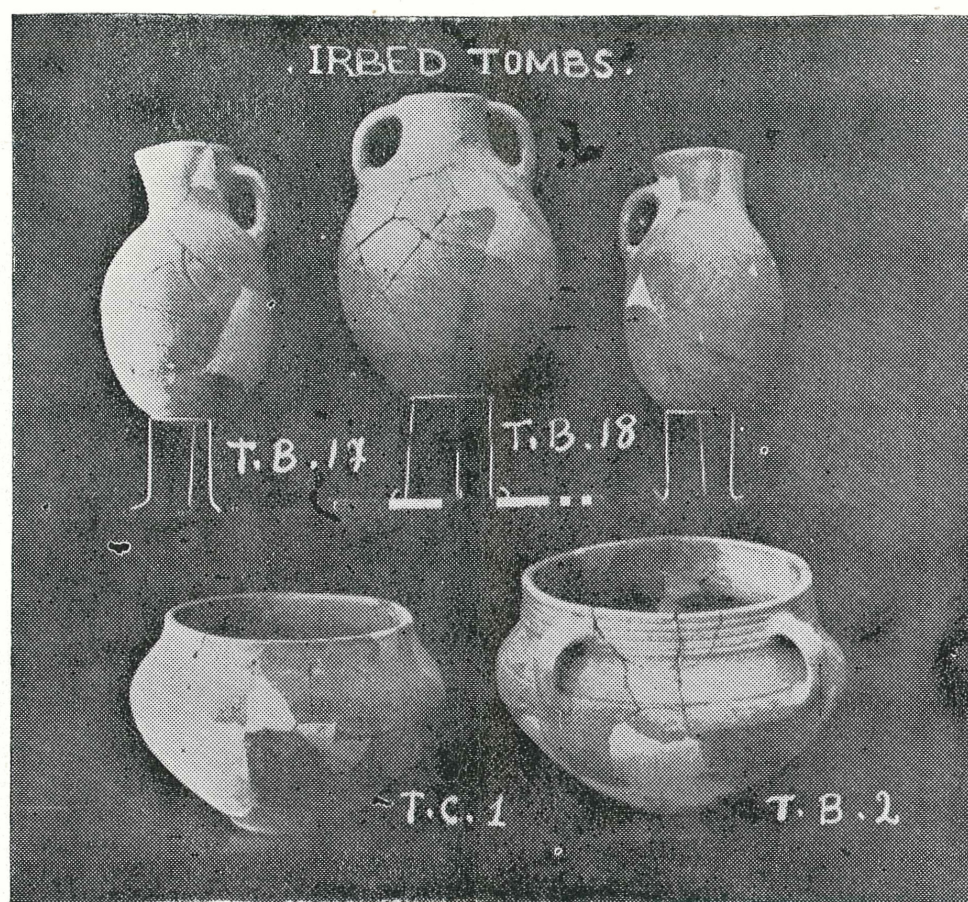


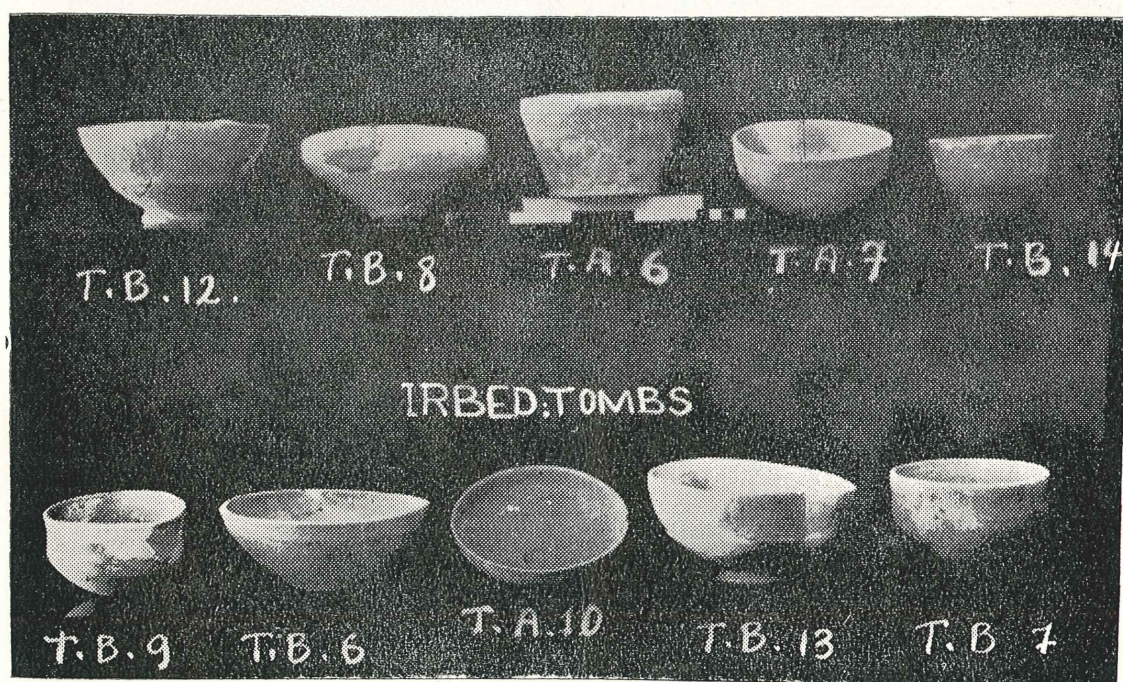
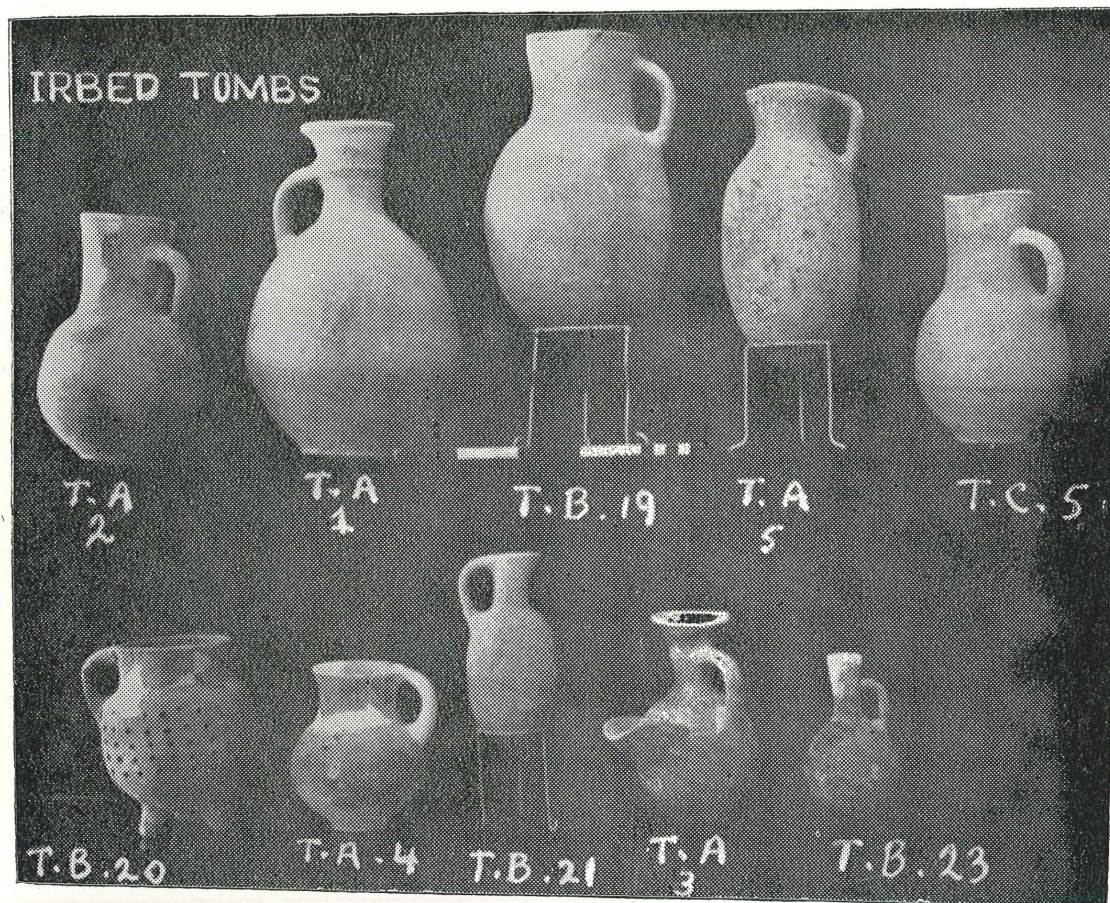
IRBED TOMB.C

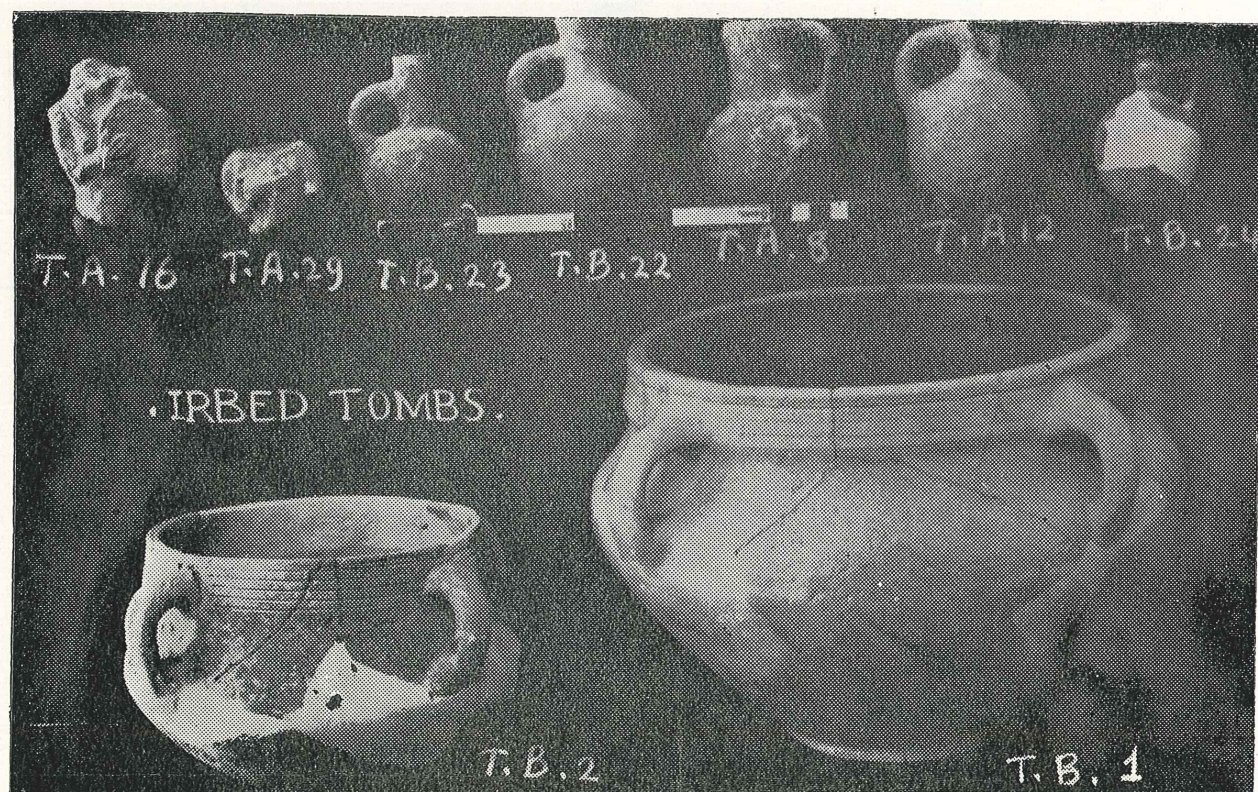
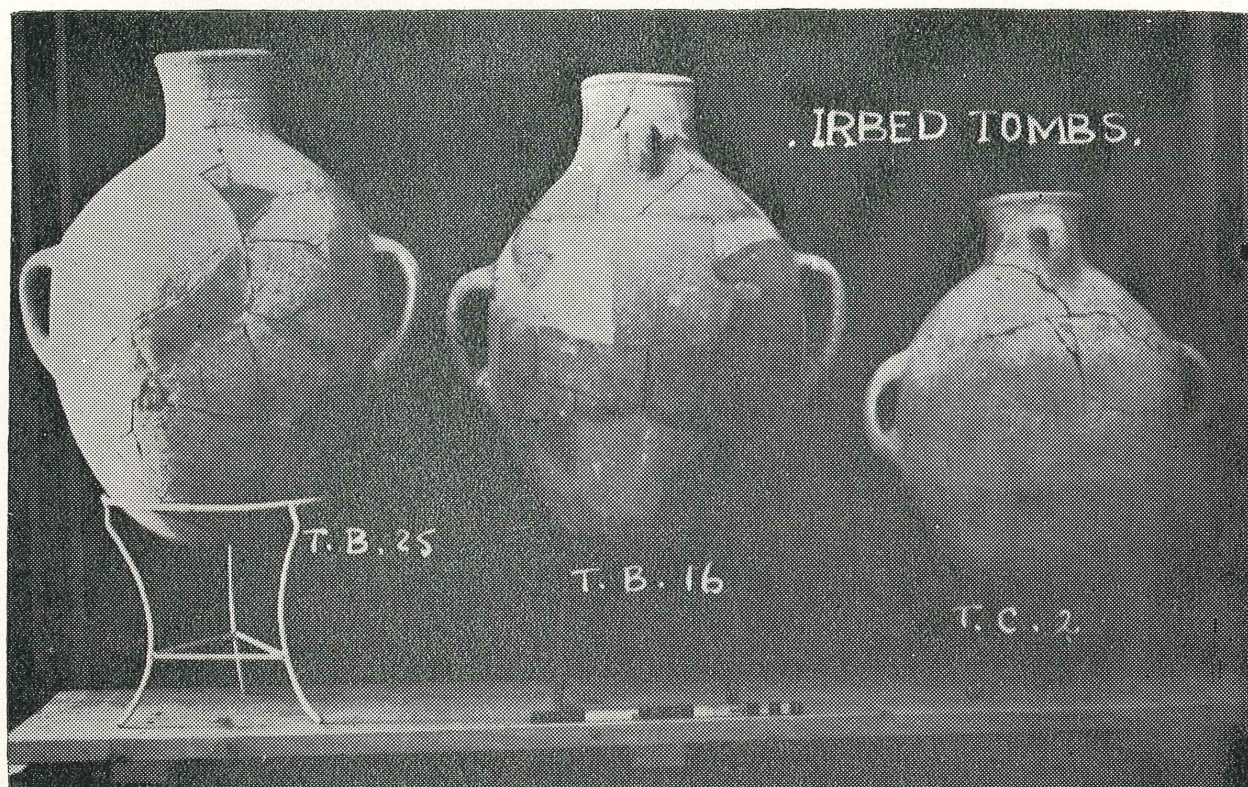
(1958)

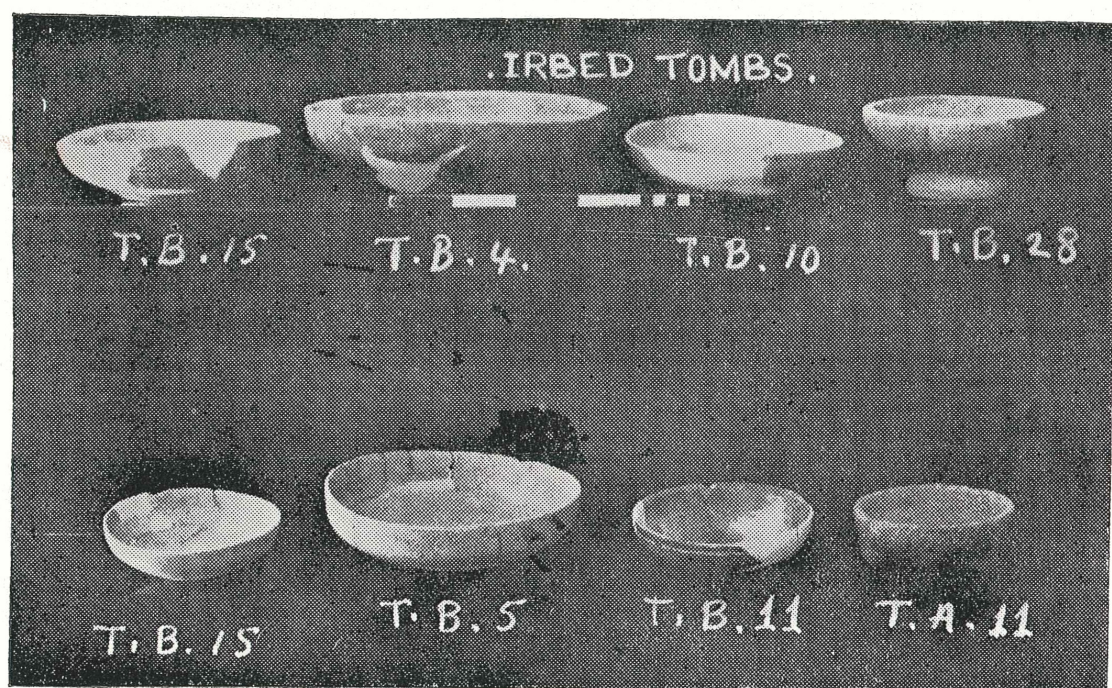


Plan of the floor









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٥ - عثر في هذا الحفر ولأول مرة في تاريخ الدولمنز على أوان فخارية كاملة من قلب هذه الدولمنز سواء كانت من العصر الحديدي أو البرونزي القديم .

٦ - لأول مرة في تاريخ هذه الانصاب قد عثر على هياكل عظمية بشرية في حالة دفن دون ان يعثر بها أحد قبلنا ولأول مرة يثبت أن عملية حرق الموتى من الدولمنز قد استعمل في العصر الحديدي القديم .

٧ - ان طراز هذه الانصاب في تل القطين (Double Dolmen) كما ذكره الدكتور سواغر في حولية دائرة الآثار في الجزء (١٠) ص ٥ - ص ٢٩ يختلف عن غيرها بالنسبة لكبرها أولا ثم لوجود باب في منتصفها ثانيا عليه قوس نقر في الصخر .

٨ - تبين من طراز هذه الانصاب أولا بالنسبة لكبرها ولوجود باب في وسطها تقريبا انها أقيمت من قبل أهالي العصر الحديدي على أنقاض أنصاب من العصر البرونزي بدليل ما يأتي : -

أ - في الدولمنز رقم (٦) و (٥) تبين أن البلاطة الأرضية لا تغطي جميع مساحة الأرضية داخل هذه الانصاب بل تغطي مساحة قسم من الحائط والباقي عندما وسع الدولمنز رصف بالحجارة الرقراقة حتى الباب وفي الدولمنز رقم (٥) وجدنا البلاطة الأرضية فيه تنقص عرضا عن مساحة الأرضية مسافة نصف متر كما ان الباب القديم للبلاطة يقع أسفل وبجانب الباب ذو القوس الذي وضع في العصر الحديدي .

ب - لمعظم الانصاب (Dolmens) في الاردن أرضية من بلاطة واحدة تغطي سائر أرضيته .

ج - جميع الانصاب في الاردن جوانبها من بلاطة (لاطه) كبيرة واحدة أما الانصاب في تل القطين فبجوانبها من بلاطتين (لاطتين) أو ثلاثة وفيها بلاطتين أرضيتين واحدة داخل الدولمنز والثانية خارج الباب وملاصقة له وهذا يدل على أن أهالي العصر الحديدي عندما أتوا الى تل القطين أقاموا على انقاض الدولمنز للعصر البرونزي القديم أنصابهم بعد ان وسعوها وكبروها .

د - تبين أن حول كل دولمنز في تل القطين دائرة من الحجارة الخامية .

هـ - لم نعثر على وجود بلاطة السقف لهذه الدولمنز في تل القطين .

الحفريات المقبلة :

نظرا لعدم توفر مخصصات في الدائرة لقرب نهاية السنة المالية ونظرا لان البحث في هذه الحفريات يتطلب المزيد من الكشف وخاصة خارج حيطانها فاني لارجو أن يهيء لنا سبحانه وتعالى أسباب المساعدة والعمل لاكمال مثل هذا البحث المفيد في هذه الانصاب في الاردن في الاعوام القادمة انشاء الله .

رفيق وفا الدجاني

- ١٠ - حافة زبدية من العصر الحديدي بيد تشبه أشكال قبر مادبا .
- ١١ - قطع من شقف فخار كبيرة طرازها وصلصالها وطلاؤها من العصر الحديدي .
- ١٢ - شقف فخار كثيرة من العصر الحديدي .
- كل هذه القطع عثر عليها في طبقة غير منبوشة عدا الطبقات الأخرى وهي من العصر الحديدي .
- ١٣ - ابريق صغير بيد واحدة وكعب (Stump) من العصر البرونزي القديم الفترة الثانية حوالي ٢٦٠٠ ق.م تشبه قبر (F 2) من أريحا .
- ١٤ - جرة صغيرة بأذان صغيرة (Ledge) وكعب مسطح مستدير وعنق صغير وحافة بارزة للخارج يشبه فخار قبر (A, 127) من أريحا وقبر بيت ساحور من العصر البرونزي القديم فترة (٢) .
- ١٥ - قطع كثيرة من أباريق وصحون وجدار صغيرة من العصر البرونزي القديم فترة ١ ، ٢ ، ٣ ، من أريحا قبور (A, 94, F2) وقبور (Ai, G4C) عاي (التل) شمال البيرة .
- ان هذه القطع لا تخرج في طرازها وفخارها عن قبور أريحا (A, 108), (A, 127) وقبر (F 4) الذي يرجع بتاريخه للفترة الثالثة من العصر البرونزي القديم أي ٢١٠٠ ق.م كما ان بعض شقف الفخار هي من العصر الكالكوليثي المتوسط ٣٥٠٠ ق.م والاعلى حوالي ٣١٠٠ ق.م .

الاستنتاج والخلاصة

- نتيجة لهذا البحث والحفر والتنقيب والمسح الأثري لهذه الانصاب في الاردن فقد توصلنا الى الاستنتاجات الآتية : -
- ١ - تنحصر مناطق الدولنز في الوقت الحالي في الضفة الشرقية من الاردن دون غيرها .
- ٢ - اكثف منطقة تقع فيها هذه الانصاب هي منطقة دامية وقد قسمت الى ثلاث مناطق جنوبية ووسطى شمالية .
- ٣ - لم يجر أحد قبلنا في أي من هذه الانصاب في الاردن أي حفر علمي أو أثري .
- ٤ - مع ان كثير من علماء الآثار أمثال البرايت ونلسون جلوك و (Broome) ولاندس والاب دى فو وقبلهم موصل وشوماخر وكندر وغيرهم قد كتبوا عن هذه الانصاب ووصفوها لكنهم اختلفوا في تأريخها . وتأريخهم لها كان على سبيل التخمين لا البحث العلمي المستند على البيئات الأثرية المستخرجة من حفر علمي . لقد كان استنتاجهم بالنسبة لما قد عثروا عليه من شقف فخار بالقرب من هذه الانصاب أو حواليها .

فيه الصخور الرملية التي تحتوي على رواسب الحديد وقد عثرت بالقرب من هذه الصخور وعلى كتف الوادي على أدوات ظرانية من حجر النصوان بعضها جيدا وجميلا وهي من أدوات العصور الحجرية المتوسطة (Mesolithic) منها (Adzes) و (Lunates) صغير الحجم وقطع من أمواس (Flint blades) وهي من الصناعة النتوفيه التي تخص هذا العصر وتدعي (Microlithic) ويرجع تاريخها الى فترة العصر الناهوني في أريحا أي الى ٦٥٠٠ ق م تقريبا .

الدولنز رقم (٦) عثرنا فيه على : -

١ - جرة متوسطة الحجم سليمة بيدين اثنتين وعنق طويل وحافة مبرومة وشكل دوامي (Peri-form) (عكس المخروط) وقاعدة طويلة وهي في شكلها تشبه جرار الخمر الهيلينية والرومانية ولولا انني عثرت عليها بالقرب من الهياكل العظمية وملاصقة للفخار السليم من العصر الحديدي وفي طبقة غير منبوشة لشككت في الامر وقد صورت هذه مع القطع الاخرى وهي في التراب حالما كشفنا عليها ولونها أحمر رديئة الحرق .

٢ - جرة متوسطة الحجم بدون آذان مستدير القاعدة مبرومة الحافة لونها أحمر فاهي ضارب للصفرة وهي من العصر الحديدي عثر على أمثالها في تل النصبة ومجدو في الطبقة السادسة (أ) والسابعة (ب) .

٣ - قادوس فخاري (Pyxis) عدد ٢ بيدين صغيرتين طراز مخروطي وفم بحافة مبرومة وقاعدة شبه مستديرة وهذا الطراز هو من طراز العصر الحديدي القديم وقد عثر على أمثالها في تل النصبة وقبر مادبا وتل السعيدية ودير علا .

٤ - ابريق فخاري بيد واحدة وفم واسع تلتصق بحافة الفم وهي مبرومة ولونه أدكن مائل للصفرة جيد الحرق . عثر على أمثاله في تل النصبة وقبر مادبا ومجدو في الطبقة السادسة (B) وتل السعيدية .

٥ - (Febula) دبوس شبك من النحاس بحالة جيدة طراز (Bow) وهو من طراز أوائل العصر الحديدي .

٦ - جعران يشبه الخرزة من الحجر الابيض على وجهه آثار حفر غير واضح وهو من طراز العصور الحديدية اكتشف ما يشبه في قبر مادبا . (APEF, VI, 1953) .

٧ - قطعة من صحن بحافة سادة وكعب مسطح جيد الحرق . مطلي بطلاء أحمر مصقول جيدا من الداخل والحافة . وهو من طراز العصور الحديدية .

٨ - فم جره مع عنقها مبعوج وتحتته تعريج (Collar) وهو من طراز فخار العصر البرونزي المتأخر حتى أوائل العصر الحديدي القديم .

٩ - حافة اناء طبنخ بيدين من العصر الحديدي .

الطبقة الثالثة : - وهي غير منبوشة لونها رمادي داكن وقد عثرنا فيها على أواني صغيرة كاملة من العصر البرونزي القديم وشقف فخار لاباريق وصحون من ذلك العصر ومن أواخر العصر الكالكوليتي مع عظام بشرية ويعتقد ان هذه أول مرة يعثر فيها على أواني سليمة من داخل الدولمنز ويغطي أرضية هذه المنطقة بلاطة كبيرة بمساحة أرضية مدخل الدولمنز .

وقد امتد الحفر أمام مدخل الدولمنز على مسافة متر ونصف حتى آخر الدائرة المحيطة بالدولمنز وعلى عمق يقرب من النصف متر وقد عثرنا فيها على شقف فخار من العصر الكالكوليتي والعصر البرونزي القديم .

الحفريات المقبلة :

نظرا لنفاذ المخصصات بسبب أواخر السنة المالية فقد أوقفنا العمل ولم يجر الحفر للكشف عن الدائرة المحيطة بالدولمنز أو ما حول هذه الانصاب .

الحفر في الدولمنز رقم (٥)

يقع هذا الدولمنز على بعد عشرة أمتار تقريبا للغرب من الدولمنز رقم (٦) الذي جرى الحفر فيه ويتجه شمالا - جنوبا وبابه من الشمال ويتألف حائطه الغربي من ثلاثة لاطات حجرية خامية طول الأولى منها متر وربع بارتفاع يقرب من ثلاثة أمتار والقطعة الثانية مترين بنفس الارتفاع والقطعة الثالثة ما يزيد عن ثلاثة أمتار ويقع الباب في وسط الدولمنز وعليه قوس ويرتفع مسافة متر ونصف وفتحة الباب تقرب من ٩٠ سم وارتفاعه مترين أنظر صورة رقم ٥ لوحة ١٠ من حولية دائرة الآثار المجلد العاشر .

وأمام الباب لاطات حجرية ملقاة ويعتقد بأنها كانت الحائط الشرقي لهذا الدولمنز وقد حفرنا في هذا النصب في المنطقة رقم (أ) أنظر الخارطة ص ٢٦ من حولية دائرة الآثار المجلد العاشر . وقد وجدنا ان هذه المنطقة مضطربة ومنبوشة من قبل لصوص الذهب سابقا وعثرنا فيها على بعض العظام البشرية مع شقف فخار قليل من العصر الحديدي مما يدل على أن ترابها قد غرزل سابقا ولم نعثر على غير ذلك ووجدنا ان أرضية هذه المساحة بلاطة على عمق يقرب من المتر ووجدنا ان الباب الذي عليه القوس قد أقيم بجانب باب آخر أوطيء منه ويلصق البلاطة أرضية الدولمنز ووجدنا أيضا ان البلاطة لا تغطي أرضية هذه المنطقة بل تنقص عنها من الجهة الغربية مسافة نصف متر الامر الذي يقود للاعتقاد بأن الدولمنز في العصر الحديدي قد بني ووسع على أنقاض سابقه من العصر البرونزي الذي كان أصغر حجما بدليل أرضية هذه المنطقة وأرضية الدولمنز رقم (٦) الذي تم الحفر فيه .

بحيط بهذا الدولمنز دائرة من الحجارة الخامية مثل الدائرة حول الدولمنز رقم (٦) وهو امر شائع في مثل معظم هذه الانصاب في الاردن .

العثور على أدوات ظرائية حول منطقة الدولمنز :

قمت بعد الحفر بجولة حول تل القطين وعلى بعد ٢٠٠ متر منه للشمال الغربي يقع مرتفع تكثر

٢ - الطبقة الثانية وعمقها يتراوح ما بين ٤٥ سم والعشرين وهي طبقة حصباء صغيرة مع رمل و تراب ولونها بني فاتح .

٣ - الطبقة الثالثة ويتراوح عمقها ما بين متر ونصف المتر وقد ظهر فيها أعلى باب الدولمنز وعثرنا فيها على شقف فخارية من قدور وأباريق وجرار خزين وعظام بشرية محروقة وكلها من العصر الحديدي ولونها رمادي .

٤ - الطبقة الرابعة وتقع في داخل الدولمنز في آخره بالقرب من الحجر الخلفي وطولها متر ونصف وعمقها يقرب من المتر والاربعين سم وهي منبوشة قديما وفيها جرى أول حفر تجريبي لنا عام ٦٢ ، ٦٣ ، ٦٤ وقد عثرنا فيها قديما على شقف من جماجم بشرية محروقة مع الفخار ولونها رمادي .

٥ - الطبقة الخامسة ، وسمكها يقرب من نصف متر وقد عثرنا فيها على أواني فخارية كاملة مع شقف فخار لاباريق وصحون وجرار خزين وعلى دبوس شبك نحاسي (Febulae) وعلى جعران (Scarab) وخاتم نحاسي صديء وكلها من العصر الحديدي وعثرنا فيها على هياكل عظمية بشرية على حالتها التي دفنت فيها غير ان الجماجم مكسورة ومحروقة مما يدل على عملية الحرق للاموات ، وهي موضوعة على أرضية الدولمنز وأرضية الدولمنز بلاطة غطت ثلاثة أرباعه وقطعت بشكل تملئ مساحته ثم بلطت أرضية الدولمنز الباقية بالحجارة الرقراقة حتى عتبة الباب وأهم ما عثرنا فيه في هذه الطبقة على أربعة أواني فخارية سليمة قرب الهيكل العظمي صورت قبل رفعها فيها جرة غريبة الشكل تشبه الجرار الهلينة ولولا اننا عثرنا عليها في طبقة غير منبوشة ومع غيرها من الادوات التي ترجع بتاريخها للعصر الحديدي لشككنا في أمرها وكذلك عثرنا على أواني من القادوس (Pyxis) وعلى ابريق مبعوج الفم وتحت حافته (Collar) وهو من ميزات العصور الحديدية وأواخر العصر البرونزي المتأخر أما دبوس الشبك فهو الدليل القطعي للعصور الحديدية أواخر العصر البرونزي المتأخر ١٣٠٠ - ١١٠٠ ق.م .

- ولون هذه الطبقة رمادي داكن مائلة للسمره دلالة على عملية حرق الموتى .
- وقد جرى تصوير كل مرحلة حالما يظهر اكتشاف أو تغيير في لون الطبقة .

الحفر خارج الباب وداخل الدولمنز

يقع الباب وسمك حجره يقرب من المتر وارتفاعه يقرب من المتر والنصف وقد كسرت عتبته ولم نعثر على بقاياها . والباب يشبه باب الدولمنز رقم (٥) (أنظر الصورة رقم ٥ لوحة ١٠ من حولية دائرة الآثار المجلد العاشر) للجهة الغربية وعلى بعد عشرة أمتار تقريبا وقد عثرنا في هذه المنطقة على ثلاثة طبقات الاولى ردم وهي من بقايا التراب الذي نقل من الطبقة الرابعة داخل الدولمنز وقد عثرنا فيها على شقف فخار من العصر الحديدي لونها رمادي فاتح .

الطبقة الثانية : - هي عبارة عن ردم من تراب وحجارة ولونها رمادي وسمكها يتراوح ما بين المتر أو يزيد وفيها بعض الفخار من العصر البرونزي القديم والكالكوليثي .

التأهب للحفر وتخطيط العمل : -

على ضوء هذه المخصصات الضئيلة • اشترت خيمة صغيرة بخمسة دنانير واعدت ما يلزم من الادوات للحفر والمنامة وبدأت العمل مع عاملين فقط فنيين ومدربين على التنقيب والحفر وبدأت العمل في ١٦/١٠/١٩٦٦ .

التنقيب في الدولمنز رقم (٦) في تل القطن : -

تقع منطقة القطن على مرتفع يعلو عن سطح الطريق بمقدار ١١ مترا وهو بالقرب من الجسر الذي يقع بالقرب من قهوة حنا السرياني وعلى طريق القدس ناعور عمان وعلى يمين الداهب الى القدس • وفي ذلك التل خمسة أنصاب (راجع حولية دائرة الآثار الجزء العاشر ص ٢٥) وقد اخترت التنقيب في هذا الدولمنز للأسباب الآتية :

- ١ - ان هذا النصب قد عثرنا فيه سابقا على شقف فخار من العصر الحديدي وهي لبعض البيئات الاثرية التي تقودنا لمعرفة ما يحتويه ويفصح عن الغاية التي انشأ من أجلها •
- ٢ - ان نوع هذا الدولمنز يختلف عن غيره من الانصاب في الاردن وقد سميناه مع الدكتور سواغر بالدولمنز المزدوج البناء (Double Chamber Dolmen)
- ٣ - ان هذا النصب يقع بالقرب من نصب آخر (رقمناه عند المسح برقم ٥) له باب من الحجر على شكل قوس (انظر الى الصورة لوحة ١٠ رقم ٥) من حوله دائرة الآثار المجلد العاشر وقد وضع في وسط هذا الدولمنز وعثرنا في حفرة بالقرب من جداره الغربي على شقف فخار من العصر الحديدي .
- ٤ - وجود عظام بشرية محروقة في الدولمنز يبعثنا على الامل لنرى هل كان مدفنا أم مسكنا أم غير ذلك •
- ٥ - ان هذا الدولمنز مغطى بالتراب من داخله وخارجه وتعلو حيطانه فوق التراب بمسافة تتراوح ما بين النصف متر أو أقل أو أكثر بقليل • وحول كل دولمنز من هذه الانصاب دائرة من الحجارة الخامية يبعد محيطها عن منتصف الدولمنز بمقدار مترين •

الحفر والتنقيب : -

عثرنا داخل الدولمنز رقم (٦) على خمسة طبقات •

- ١ - الطبقة الاولى على السطح وهي من تراب رمادي وقد عثرنا عليها على بعض شقف من فخار من العصر الحديدي وأواخر العصر البرونزي المتأخر مع بعض قطع عظمية بشرية محروقة وعمق هذه الطبقة يتراوح ما بين المتر والعشرين سنتمرا أو ٧٥ سنتمرا •

عميق مستقيم في الصخر بطول يزيد عن المتر وعرض يتراوح ما بين ٧ - ١٠ سم وعمق يزيد عن ١٠ سم وكانت مغطاة بالتراب وهي بالقرب من هذه المدافن أو فوقها وتصب هذه المذابح على حافة الصخر . ومما يلاحظ أيضا أن هذه المذابح قد نقرت فوق صخور مستوية وسطحها مائل قليلا .

وفي دامية على سطح الدولنز لوحة ٣ رقم ٢٠ من حولية دائرة الآثار المجلد العاشر الذي قمنا بحفره عثرنا على مذبح على سطح الدولنز وهو مائل قليلا من الغرب الى الشرق وكان من نتيجة هذه الابحاث جميعها ما يأتي :

- ١ - هناك مذابح بالقرب من هذه الانصاب وفوق البعض منها .
- ٢ - العثور على شقف فخار من العصر الحديدي ما بين ١٣٠٠ - ٦٠٠ ق.م في بعض هذه الانصاب .
- ٣ - العثور على حجارة محروقة فيها رواسب الحديد وعلى موقد النار في قلب واحد من هذه الانصاب .
- ٤ - العثور على مدافن في كهوف صغيرة نقرت في الصخر بالقرب من هذه الانصاب وفيها بعض العظام البشرية وشقف الفخار من العصر البرونزي القديم والعصر الكالكوليثي .
- ٥ - لم نعثر بعد على بيانات أثرية تثبت استعمال الدولنز كمقابر أو مدافن .
- ٦ - لم يثبت لدينا عن أي حفر علمي قد جرى في أحد هذه الانصاب حتى الآن .
- ٧ - لم نعثر على أي آثار من العصور الحجرية من الصناعة الطرانية كالامواس والمقاشط والاسافين ورؤوس الرماح والسهام في منطقة دامية غير ثلاثة أو أربعة منها كان الدكتور سواغر قد عثر عليها حوالي منطقة الدولنز في تل القطن لا داخل هذه الانصاب .
- ٨ - لم يعثر على أية آنية سليمة من أي عصر من هذه الانصاب أو الكهوف التي اتخذت كمدافن بالقرب منها .

الحفر العلمي والاثري في هذه الانصاب :

كان من نتيجة عرضنا نتائج الابحاث السابقة في مناطق الدولنز وخاصة العثور على شقف فخار من العصر الحديدي في تل القطين ودامية ان آثار اهتمام علماء الآثار في العالم وجامعاتهم منهم الدكتور برتشارد استاذ الآثار في جامعة بنسلفانيا في الولايات المتحدة والدكتورة كانيون والعالمة الاثرية كرسنال والاستاذ بيتربار استاذ الآثار في جامعة لندن وغيرهم وعدوا ذلك حدثا جديدا في تاريخ هذه الانصاب كما أثار ذلك رغبتني في مداومة الحفر والتنقيب والكشف عن أسرار هذه الانصاب . فطلبت في أوائل شهر تشرين الاول من عطوفة مدير الآثار الدكتور عوني الدجاني السماح لي بالتنقيب في هذه الانصاب ولمدة عشرة أيام وكما هو معروف عن عطوفة الدكتور تشجيعه للعلم والابحاث ورغم اننا في نهاية السنة المالية وعدم وجود مخصصات كافية للاتفاق على مثل هذه الحالات فقد تكرم عطوفته وأمر باعطائي سلفة بخمسة عشر دينارا أنفقها على احتياجنا في هذا السبيل .

- ٦ - يحيط بمعظم هذه الانصاب حبلات دائرية من الحجارة الخامية .
- ٧ - معظم هذه الانصاب قد لعبت فيها أيدي لصوص الذهب وغيرهم .
- ٨ - تتجه هذه الانصاب معظمها ما عدا القليل منها شمالا الى جنوب وبابها من الشمال وما بقي فتتجه من الشرق للغرب وبابها من الشرق .
- ٩ - تعتمد هذه الانصاب في بنائها ونمطها في الغالب على نوع الحجارة المحيطة بالمنطقة وبدرجة أقل على الدوافع الثقافية لها .
- ١٠ - لا تعلم الغاية التي استعملت من أجلها هذه الانصاب رغم انها ظلت تستعمل منذ العصور الحجرية الحديثة .

العودة والاستقصاء عن هذه الانصاب

وفي سنة ١٩٦٣ جاء الى الاردن الدكتور ايفار لسنز العالم الاثري الالماني مؤلف كتابي (The Present Past) وكتاب (The Silent Past) جاء الى الاردن لعمل مسح أثري وتحقيق عن مدينتي سدوم وعمورة حول البحر الميت ومناطقه وشواطئه وعينا مناطق الاضطراب البركاني بالقرب من منطقة اللسان وامتداد ذلك للجهة الشمالية الغربية من البحر الميت . ذكرت للدكتور لسنز عن شقف الفخار التي كنت قد عثرت عليها في منطقة القطين فأخذنا معنا أحد العمال وبدأنا الحفر أمامه في الدولنز رقم (٦) و (٥) وعلى عمق ما يزيد عن المتر عثرت على شقف فخار من أيدي قدور طبخ وازيار خزين وجرار مع عظام بشرية محروقة ومخلوطة مع بعضها البعض مما يدل على أن تلك الجهة التي حفرنا فيها كانت منبوذة من قبل لصوص الآثار وقد اندهش الدكتور لسنز من هذا الامر ولما رجع الى المانيا نشر في جرائد ميونيخ المحلية هذا الخبر وفي مجلة مصورة تصدر في باريس باللغة الفرنسية والمانية . وأرسل الينا نسخة من أعدادها . وفي اوائل سنة ١٩٦٤ كان السيد شارلس هورتون أحد هواة الآثار ومن أصدقاء الآثار والملحق الثقافي في سفارة الولايات المتحدة في عمان . يقوم بجولات على المناطق الاثرية بمرافقتي وكنا نقوم بالبحث خاصة حول الانصاب (الدولنز) في دامية ومنطقة القطين ففي المنطقة الشمالية من دامية قمنا بحفر تجريبي في ثلاثة من هذه الانصاب الاول كان كامل البناء وقد حفرنا بداخله وحوله بعمق يزيد عن المتر والنصف . فعثرنا على قليل من شقف الفخار كانت من العصر الحديدي وعثرنا أيضا بداخله وعلى عمق يزيد عن المتر والرابع على بقايا رواسب الحديد المصهور وعلى موقد نار وقسم من رحي (طاحونة يد) وفي الخارج عثرنا على بعض شقف من العصر البرونزي القديم ثم انتقلنا الى نصب آخر لا سقف له ولا باب وهو صغير الحجم وعثرنا بداخله على عمق يزيد عن المتر على شقف فخار من مصب ابريق وهو من العصر الحديدي أحمر اللون جيد الصقل وفي نصب آخر كامل البناء وذو طابقين الواحد فوق الآخر . عثرنا حواليه على شقفة فخار من العصر الحديدي ولم نعثر على أية بيئة أخرى . من الغريب اننا لم نعثر على قطع من الامواس الحجرية (Flint blades) التي تخص العصور الحجرية أو غيرها .

ثم لاحظنا أن أمام هذه الانصاب هناك مدافن في كهوف نقرت في الصخر لها أبواب تشبه أبواب هذه الانصاب وعلى ارتفاع لا يزيد عن المتر وأمام هذه المدافن على الصخور المستوية مذابح أي خط

وطلب رسميا من عطوفة الدكتور عوني الدجاني السماح لي بهذا العمل ولما كان مدير هذه الدائرة من مشجعي البحث والاستقصاء فقد سمح لي بهذا العمل . فقمنا بالمسح الاثري مبتدئين بالضفة الغربية حيث لم نعثر على أي أثر لهذه الانصاب فيها . ثم بدأنا في الضفة الشرقية فقمنا بمسح أثري لها في مناطق حسبان وشرق جرش والمفرق وعجلون وركزنا عملنا في منطقة العور حيث تقوم أكبر مجموعة لهذه الانصاب فيها وخاصة في منطقة دامية الجنوبية والوسطى وكان بحثنا مزدوجا هو من ناحية التاريخ الطبيعي يبحث عن بقايا العصور الجيولوجية وأنا من الناحية الاثرية . ولم نعثر في بادئ ذي بدء على شيء فوق سطح الارض بالقرب من هذه الانصاب من الفخار والامواس الحجرية سوى بضعة منها وفي منطقة وادي حسبان عثرنا على ثلاثة أو أربعة شقف صغيرة من الفخار دل فخارها على أنها من العصر الكالكوليثي وعثرنا على قطعة واحدة هي من العصر الحديدي . وقد ذكر ذلك الدكتور سواكر في مقاله في الملاحظة التي أبدأها في ذيل المقال في المجلد العاشر من حولية دائرة الآثار الاردنية .

وبينما كنا نقوم بالمسح الاثري لمنطقة القطين بالقرب من الرامة حيث كان هناك ستة أنصاب حجرية فوق تل صغير على يسار الآتي لعمان على طريق ناعور القدس بالقرب من جسر وادي حسبان (عند قهوة حنا) عثرنا على قطعة فخار داخل الدولمنز رقم (٦) حسبما هو في الخارطة المنشورة في المجلد العاشر من حولية دائرة الآثار ص ٢٦ . وقد استرعى انتباهي هذه الشقفة من الفخار واسترعى انتباهي طراز هذه الانصاب اذ هي تختلف عن طراز غيرها من أنصاب دامية ووادي حسبان والنبي هود والمفرق الخ فهتفت للدكتور سواكر مؤكدا بأنها من العصر الحديدي وطلبت الحفر فورا في البقعة التي عثرت فيها على هذه القطعة وقد كانت في حفرة داخل هذا الدولمنز قد أحدثها بعضهم وأظن بأنهم من لصوص الكنوز وشرعنا بالحفر فورا وعلى عمق ٣٠ سم عثرنا على شقف فخار وعظم لهيكل عظمي بشري محروقة ومن شقف لجرار خزين وقدر طبخ وعلى عمق يقرب من نصف متر عثرنا أيضا على شقف فخار وعظام بشرية محروقة .

نتائج المسح الاثري سنة ١٩٦٣

كان من نتيجة المسح الاثري لهذه الانصاب في الاردن قد نشر في حولية دائرة الآثار الاردنية الجزء العاشر ص ٥ الى ص ٣٦ .

وكان أهم نتائج الحفر ما يلي :

- ١ - عمل خرائط كاملة لمناطق دامية الثلاثة حيث تقع فيها أكبر مجموعة للدولمنز في الاردن .
- ٢ - جرى وصف عام لاربعة وسبعين من هذه الانصاب .
- ٣ - جرى تصنيف هذه الانصاب الى ثلاثة أنواع بصورة عامة .
- ٤ - لوحظ ان هذه الانصاب من ناحية بنائها وهندستها تقع تحت أربعة أنواع في دامية وثلاثة أنواع في منطقة المتابي .
- ٥ - ان ما التقطت من الاشياء من سطح الارض حول هذه الانصاب لا تعطي أي دليل عن عصر هذه الانصاب أو ثقافة من بناها .

اكتشاف جديد في تاريخ الاثار في الاردن

اكتشاف مدافن من العصر الحديدي في الدولمنز



اكتشاف جديد في تاريخ الانصاب الحجرية (Dolmens) يبعث نورا جديدا حول استعمال هذه الانصاب في الاردن . هذه الانصاب التي تعود للعصور الحجرية في تاريخها وهذا الاكتشاف هو نتيجة بحث واستقصاء وحفريات دامت مدة أربعة سنوات تقريبا قام به السيد رفيق وفا الدجاني المساعد الفني لمدير الآثار العام .

ما هي هذه الانصاب الحجرية (Dolmen)

الدولمنز هي من الانصاب الحجرية الاثرية التي انفرد بها الاردن دون سواء من أقطار الشرق الاوسط ما عدا جنوب حوران . وهي عبارة عن أنصاب من الحجارة الرقراقة الضخمة البدائية القطع . نصبت على شكل صندوق أو طاولة كما وصفها العلامة موصل (Musil) سنة ١٨٦٨ وقد أقيم كل حجرين منها على (حده) عموديا وموازيا للآخر وقد أغلق نهايتهما بقطعة حجرية ثالثة وغطت الجميع قطعة حجرية من نوعها على شكل سقف لها ولبعض هذه الانصاب باب وهو عبارة عن قطعة حجرية خامية بشكل يتناسب لسد طرف الانصاب من الجهة الرابعة نقر الباب فيه على شكل مستدير (بعضها يشبه خرزة البثر) وبعضها أوسع من الاستدارة بشكل مربع . ويبلغ متوسط ارتفاع هذه الانصاب فوق سطح الارض مترا وربع تقريبا وطول حجارته ثلاثة أمتار بعرض مترين ونصف واتساعها يتراوح ما بين متر ونصف ومتر وربع وارتفاعها من الداخل ما بين المتر والنصف والمترين . ولعظمها أرضية مبلطة ببلاطة واحدة قطعت بمقدار مساحة أرضها أي ما يتراوح ما بين المتر والمترين وحول معظم هذه الانصاب دائرة من الحجارة الخامية يبعد محيطها عن حجارة الانصاب بمقدار المتر والمترين .

ومما هو جدير بالذكر أن معظم هذه الانصاب تقع على مرتفع من الارض تشرف على سهول وأراض خصبة . ومعظمها بالقرب من أماكن تكثر في رواسبها الحديد وخاصة الحجارة الرملية .

مواقعها :

تنتشر هذه الانصاب في الضفة الشرقية من الاردن في المناطق الآتية : -

- ١ - حول حسبان وتمتد شمالا حتى غرب مادبا وجبل نبو والمخييط .
- ٢ - في سهول الغور وفي وادي حسبان ومنطقة القطين والرامة .
- ٣ - في منطقة دامية .
- ٤ - شرق جرش والمفرق وعجلون وجنوب اربد ووادي الراجب .

وهذه أمثلة ولا داعي لان لسهب في البحث اذ سيطول الامر كثيرا في زيادة الاستقصاء وانك لتجد حتى في أسماء القرى العربية في فلسطين وشرقي الاردن وسوريا أسماء قرى من قرى جزيرة العرب يدل على أن مؤسسيها في الاردن هم في الغالب من سكان قرى الجزيرة ولقد حدث نفس الشيء بعد فتح الاندلس اذا أطلق العرب الشاميون على بعض بلادها أسماء بلادهم الشامية مثل حمص وغيرها • مثال ذلك

هناك قرية الزاوية في مقاطعة ابها العسيرية ويقابلها الزاوية في قضاء نابلس وقرية الحصن في مقاطعة ابها العسيرية ويقابلها الحصن في قضاء اربد وهناك قرية شعب في مقاطعة ابها ويقابلها قرية شعب في قضاء عكا وهناك قرية الظهر في مقاطعة ابها ويقابلها سيلة الظهر في قضاء جنين وهناك قرية العرابة في مقاطعة ابها ويقابلها قرية عرابة في قضاء جنين وهناك قرية آل مفار في قضاء ابها ويقابلها قرية المفار في قضاء نابلس والمفار في قضاء اربد وهناك قرية ال خلدة في قضاء ابها ويقابلها قرية خلدة في قضاء قلقيلية وقرية خلدة في لواء اللد والرملة وهناك قرية الخلصة من قرى شوبران في مقاطعة ابها • ويقابلها الخالصة في قضاء الحولة الفلسطينية • • وهناك قرية حجلا في أواسط بلاد عسير ويقابلها دير حجلا في قضاء اريحا • • وهناك قرية عمقة في وادي حلي من سرة عسير ويقابلها قرية عمقة في قضاء الكرك وقرية عمقة من قضاء عكا • • وهناك زارا الشهيرة بحماماتها على شاطئ البحر الميت الشرقي من قضاء مادبا ويقابلها زارا في بلاد العودلى وأخرى في بلاد اليمن وجميعها نسبة الى قبيلة زارا الازدية • •



القبيلة التي ينتسب اليها	اللواء او القضاء	اللواء او القضاء
قبيلة القرين من الازد	وادي الاردن	٣٣ - القرين
قبيلة الربض من مراد من كهلان	قضاء عجلون	٣٤ - قلعة الربض
قبيلة قيرة من قبائل تجيب	قضاء نابلس	٣٥ - قيرة
قبيلة الكفارات من آل شيبه من باهلة	قضاء اربد	٣٦ - الكفارات
قبيلة جمال من الازد	قضاء طولكرم	٣٧ - كفر جمال
قبيلة اللبد من صبح من ميمون من سالم من حرب الحجازية	قضاء طولكرم	٣٨ - كفر اللبد
قبيلة اللجاة من تميم الرباب من ادمن طابخة أو من قبيلة لجى من عمرو مزيقيا/ازد	قضاء جنين	٣٩ - اللجون
قبيلة نعجة من بني هلال بن عامر	قضاء نابلس	٤٠ - مرج نعجة
قبيلة المزيرعة وهي تتبع ربيعة وقد دخلت في بني سعد	قضاء نابلس	٤١ - المزيرعة
قبيلة مسكة من قبيلة الفيحة من جهينة	قضاء طولكرم	٤٢ - مسكة
قبيلة مسلية/مذحج/كهلان	قضاء جنين	٤٣ - مسليا
قبيلة المعان من علكم وقد ترتد الى بطن من دومان من بكيل	قضاء معان	٤٤ - معان
قبيلة المكر من بشر من قحطان	قضاء عكا	٤٥ - المكر
قبيلة الحرير من بني عمرو/زهران	قضاء الطفيلة	٤٦ - وادي الحرير
قبيلة النملة من قبائل خولان وهناك النملة من الصبحيين/بني زريق/طيء	وادي عربية	٤٧ - وادي النملة
قبيلة يام من مذحج/كهلان	قضاء جنين	٤٨ - اليامون

اسم المواقع أو القرية	اللواء أو القضاء	القبيلة التي ينتسب إليها
١٨ - زغر	قضاء مادبا	قبيلة زغر من حجر من جزيلة من لخم
١٩ - سالم	قضاء نابلس قضاء عمان	قبيلة سالم الطائية أو سالم الازدية أو سالم اللخمية وكلها قحطانية
٢٠ - الشجرة	قضاء طبريا وقضاء اربد	قبيلة الشجرة من قبيلة كندة
٢١ - صوفه	قضاء مادبا	قبيلة صوفه من جزاعة من الازد
٢٢ - صويلح	قضاء عمان	قبيلة الصويلح من السويديان من الحجار من قحطان عامر وهناك الصويلح من العقيدات من زبيد اليمن
٢٣ - عجة	قضاء جنين	قبيلة عجة من البنوة من الحجابلة من الصلثة من شمر طوقة وهناك عشيرة عجة وهي تتبع قبيلة خفاجة من عامر بن صعصعة *
٢٤ - عرعره	قضاء حيفا	قبيلة عرعره من قبيلة شريف من قحطان عسير
٢٥ - عزون	قضاء طولكرم	قبيلة العزة أو العزى من قبائل شمر أو قحطان وهناك عشيرة العزة من بني صعب من بني عامر وهناك العزة من سليم بن منصور وهناك العزة من قحطان عامر
٢٦ - عسكر	قضاء نابلس	قبيلة عسكر من عزة وهناك عشيرة عسكر من الضفير
٢٧ - عنزة	قضاء جنين	قبيلة عنزة الشهيرة من عنز بن وائل
٢٨ - عوجا	قضاء أريحا وأخرى في قضاء يافا وثالثة في لواء غزه بئر السبع على البحر الميت	قبيلة العوجا من قبيلة الازد
٢٩ - عين جدى		قبيلة الجديان من شمر من طيء من كهلان
٣٠ - عين الصبيان	نابلس	عشيرة الصبيان من عائد من دوس من الازد وهناك الصبيان أيضا من غيهب من بلدي من عطوى من بني زيد من قضاة
٣١ - الفارعة	قضاء نابلس	قبيلة القرعة من قبائل الازد
٣٢ - فقوعة	قضاء جنين	قبيلة الفقوع من الجبور ومن حرب الحجازية

اسم المواقع أو القرية	الدواء أو القضاء	القبيلة التي ينتسب اليها
١ - ام الجردان	معان	قبيلة الجردان من الحفيل من شمر
٢ - أنبحاث	لواء البلقاء	قبيلة البجاعة من بالاحمر من بيشه
٣ - برقا	قضاء نابلس	قبيلة برقا من عتيبة وأغلب سكان القرية حالياً من عتيبة ويتبعون الحفاة
٤ - قصر البرقع	الجفور	قبيلة البرقع من العمور الذين يلتحقون بالاحسنة
٥ - بلعا	قضاء طولكرم	قبيلة بلع من قبيلة قضاء
٦ - بيت فجار	قضاء بيت لحم	قبيلة فجار الحجية الاصل
٧ - بيت لحم	قضاء بيت لحم	كانت تكتب بحت لخم فحرفت الى بيت لحم والاسم الاصيل نسبة الى قبيلة لخم القحطانية وكانت تنازلها تمتد حتى البحر الميت
٨ - بيت وزن	قضاء نابلس	قبيلة الوزون من خفاجة من عامر بن صعصعة
٩ - الجبيهة القديمة	لواء عمان	قبيلة الجبيهة من بني الاثلة من شهر من الازد
١٠ - جورة عمرة	لواء نابلس	قبيلة عمرة من جارمة من خولان
١١ - جيوس	قضاء طولكرم	قبيلة الجيوس من قبيلة الجيسة من الندوية من هذيل اليمن
١٢ - حجة	قضاء نابلس	قبيلة حجة من أسلم من عليان من زيد من غريب من جشم من حاشد من همدان
١٣ - دير حجلة	قضاء أريحا	قبيلة حجلة من لخم
١٤ - دير ستيد	قضاء غزة	قبيلة سنيد من أجود من طيء
١٥ - دير عمار	قضاء رام الله	قبيلة عمار من الازد
١٦ - رفيديا	قضاء نابلس	الرفيدات من لخم
١٧ - زارا (زاره)	على شاطئ البحر الميت	قبيلة زاره من الازد وهناك زاره في بلاد العودلى وأخرى في بلاد اليمن

الأردن وغيرها ونجد أيضا الحويزات ويتبعون الورشامية من الابي شعبان من العقيدات من قبيلة زبيد اليمن في سوريا ونجد أيضا الحويرة وهم يتبعون الطفيل من غطفان في الجزيرة العربية •

وهناك ذكر لملك عيلام (١٣) وقد تكون عيلام محرفة من عيلان وهم بطون من باهلة ومع ذلك فاننا نجد في زماننا هذا العلام وهم يتبعون الرباب من العلامات من قبيلة التياها في سيناء والنقب الفلسطيني ••• ولقد جعل مؤرخو الكتاب عيلام ابنا لسام وجعلوا بلاده في بلاد الفرس •

أما الاسار (١٤) فنجد أمامنا اليوم الاساورة ومنهم من يتبع بني حميدة من هلبا سويد من جذام ومنهم من يتبع بني صخر من جذام ومنهم من يتبع بني مالك من جهينة من قضاة وجميع هذه القبائل من أقدم قبائل العرب ذكرا في التاريخ ••

أما الروزيون (١٥) فنجد أمامنا اليوم الروازين وهم يتبعون البريكات من السبوط من العطيات من بني عطية الأردنية ونجد كذلك عشيرة الروزي وهم يتبعون المعدان من الصيام من بني فالك العراق • وتشير بعض نسخ الكتاب المقدس الى الزوزيين (١٦) أو الزميين ويدل اسمهم على نسبتهم الى ماء زمزم في مكة فهم عرب ولعلمهم جراهمة وهم من الرغائين •• أما الايميون وهم رفائيون أيضا فأمامنا بني ايم الله وهم يتبعون آل العمائر من الحباب من قضاة من جمير اما الحوريون (١٧) فاننا نجد أمامنا قبيلة حور وهي تتبع قبيلة طيء ونجد كذلك قبيلة حورة بن الاشرس وهي تتبع الصعب من دومان من بكيل من همدان ونجد ايضا قبيلة حوري في سوريا وهي تتبع قبيلة ابي خليل من الابي خابور من العقيدات من زبيد اليمن ونجد بقايا عشيرة أردنية في لواء عجلون تعرف بأسم الحورية وهي تتبع الحوارات من قبيلة عباد الأردنية ••

أما العمالقة (١) فالعرب اعتبروهم من قديم الزمان عربا بائدة •• أما العويون (٢) فاننا نجد أمامنا وادي عوي من وديان الحجاز في الجزيرة العربية وهو يدل على أصلهم العربي ولعل آل العوا في سوريا منهم •

وهكذا يدل ما بين أيدينا على أن الكتاب المقدس نفسه خير شاهد على ان هذه البلاد كان من أقدم الأزمنة سكانها الاوائل وحكامها من العرب الاقحاح لم يكن يشاركهم فيها مشارك حتى ان أسماء ملوكها من أمثال كدر العومر (قدر او كدر العمرو) وملكي صادق تدل على أسماء عربية أصيلة •••

اسماء القرى العربية تؤكد اصالة عروبة فلسطين والأردن :

تدل أسماء القرى في فلسطين وشرقي الأردن وسوريا على ان مؤسسيها وبانيها هم العرب ولتقريب هذا الى القارئ نعطي بعض الامثلة على ذلك فيما يلي : -

-
- (١٣) سفر التكوين ١/١٤
(١٤) سفر التكوين ١/١٤
(١٥) سفر التكوين ٥:١٤
(١٦) سفر التكوين ٥:١٤ وتثنية ٢/٢

وكم سيندهش القارئ عندما يعلم اننا وجدنا في زماننا هذا آثارا بشرية عظيمة للقبائل التي ذكر الكتاب المقدس انها سكنت فلسطين والاردن قبل مجيء ابراهيم عليه السلام اليها من بلاد اور الكلدانيين وهي عربية(١) ولا تزال بطون من هذه القبائل تعيش بين القبائل العربية المعاصرة القينيين فمن ذلك ان يعتبرون من قضاة وتشير اليهم المراجع العربية بأنهم بناء بلدة خيبر الحجازية ولا يزال بنو القين يقيمون في الحجاز ومنهم من يقيم في المنطقة الوسطى من الجزيرة العربية ولعل قرية عين قينيا في قضاء رام الله منسوبة اليهم .

أما القنزيون(٢) فنجد أمامنا قبيلة الكنز وهم فرع من قبيلة ربعة التي تنتهي في معد بن عدنان .

أما الحثيون(٣) فنجد أمامنا اليوم عشيرة الحثان حول المدينة بين قبائل الجزيرة الرحل .

أما القدمومنيون(٤) فنجد أمامنا قبائل قدامة من قضاة وقدامة ابن جرم من طيء وقدم بن قادم من جشم/حاشد/همدان ونجد كذلك القدمان بين قبيلة الحويطات العلويين . أما الفرزيون(٥) فاننا نجد اليوم عشيرة الفرزان بين ذوي ثبيت من قبيلة عتيبة في المملكة العربية السعودية .

أما الرفائيون(٦) فهم عرب يقول عنهم الدكتور يوست(٧) بأنهم أقدم من الكنعانيين في البلاد وانهم من الجبارة ومن قبائلهم الايميون والزمزيون والآخرين عرب كما سيمر معنا بعد قليل .

أما الاموريون(٨) وقد ذكرهم الدكتور جواد «العموريون» فان منهم قبيلة بهذا الاسم في حضرموت وهناك العمور من الفوالي من الترابين وهناك العمور من الشيبانين من حمير وهناك العمور من الحفيل من سنجارة من طيء وهناك العمور من عرب الحجازية وهناك العمور من عنزة وهناك العموري من عنزة وهناك العموري من دوس من الازد الخ .

أما الكنعانيون ولهم ذكر كبير في الكتاب المقدس فمنهم فرق الكنعان في بني تميم والكنعان في قبيلة أجود والكنعان في قبيلة بلي الاردنية حالياً والكنعان في قبيلة بني صخر في الاردن أما الجرجاشيون(٩) وقد ذكروا بأسم الجرجان(١٠) في بعض المراجع المسيحية فهناك قبيلة الجرجان التي تقيم حالياً بني قبيلة عابدة من قبيلة قحطان عسير .

أما اليبوسيون(١١) والغالب ان وادي اليباس في الاردن ينسب اليهم فهناك قبيلة اليبس وهم يتبعون قبيلة بني الحارث من مذحج من كهلان في اليمن . وهم مؤسسو مدينة القدس القديمة قبل قدوم بني اسرائيل بقرون .

أما الحويون(١٢) ويصفهم الدكتور يوست بأنهم من سلالة الكنعانيين فاننا نجد أمامنا اليوم الحويان وهم يتبعون الهواوشة/عبيدات/بنو حميدة في الاردن ونجد كذلك الحويان بين بني خالد في

(٧) قاموس الكتاب المقدس للدكتور يوست ج ٤٨٦

(٨) سفر التكوين ٢١:١٥

(٩) سفر التكوين ٢١/١٥

(١٠) مرشد الطالبين الى الكتاب المقدس الثمين ص ٣٠٩

(١١) سفر التكوين ٢١/١٥

(١٢) سفر التكوين ١٧/١٠

(١) سفر التكوين ١٩:١٥

(٢) سفر التكوين ١٥/١٥ و ١٩:١٥ و ٣:٢٣

(٣) سفر التكوين ١٠:١٥

(٤) سفر التكوين ١٩:١٥

(٥) سفر التكوين ٢٠:١٥

(٦) سفر التكوين ٢/١٥

العرب في الاردن منذ اقدم عصور التاريخ

ذكر الكتاب المقدس أسماء الشعوب والقبائل التي كانت تسكن فلسطين قبل قدوم ابراهيم اليها وذلك في سفر التكوين في أكثر من اصحاح واحد ولقد تبين لنا ان جميع من ذكروا كانوا عربا أقحاحا كما سيمر معنا في هذا البحث ٠٠٠ واذا علمنا ان ابراهيم مات في فلسطين ولم يكن يملك فيها شبر أرض واحد وان أولاده من بعده ان صحت رواية الكتاب المقدس قد سكنوا مصر زمن يعقوب ابنه وانهم بقوا فيها أربعمئة سنة أدركنا أن بني اسرائيل سكنوا قسما من فلسطين بعد خمسة قرون تقريبا من وفاة ابراهيم وانهم سكنوا هذا القسم بعد اغتصابه في حروب طويلة مع سكانها العرب الذي لا يذكر التاريخ القديم فبلهم فيها سكانا معروفين وهم الذين أكرموا وفادة ابراهيم في حياته فكان جزاؤهم من أحفاده ما رواه الكتاب المقدس من قسوة ووحشية يندي لها تاريخ الانسانية ٠٠ فما بال أهل الكتاب والغريبيون واليهود من ورائهم يدعون بأنهم أقدم من العرب في فلسطين والكتاب المقدس نفسه خير شاهد على عدم صحة هذا الادعاء .

ولا بد لنا قبل الاسهاب في هذا البحث من أن نلفت النظر الى أن كتابة أسماء القبائل العربية في لغة غير العربية قد تؤدي الى تحريف فيها أو الى نشوء تسميات متشابهة قد تؤدي الى تضليل المؤلفين فمن ذلك مثلا قبيلة الفرزيين فانها تكتب في الكتاب المقدس باللغة الانكليزية Perizzites (بيرازايتس) ويمكن أن تختلط هذه التسمية بالبرزان أو القرزان والالوان من قبيلة مطير التي يقال ان منها من هم من بقايا قبيلة طسم البائدة اما الفرزان فانهم فرع من قبيلة عتيبة ٠٠ ولقد عرف العرب عند الايرانيين والارثيين Taiy وهي قريبة من طيء أو طائي ويمكن قرائتها طاي وعرفوا أيضا بطايايو Tayayo ونلاحظ هنا اننا نبتعد كثيرا عن طيء العربية وأطلق عليهم Tayoye طايوي ومنها اطلق العبرانيون عليهم في التلمود طيفة وهي تستعمل نفس الاصل (طيء) ٠٠ ومن هذا الاصل نفسه استعملت في الفارسية كلمة Tazik تازك أو Tadgik للدلالة على العرب وهي تقابل في الارمنية تجك Tachik وفي الصينية Tashi وقد أطلقها الصينيون على سكان آسيا الوسطى الذين دخلوا في الاسلام أي في دين العرب فأطلقها الاتراك أيضا على المسلمين ٠ ولما كان اكثر سكان هذه المنطقة ايرانيين أصبحت هذه التسمية تعني ايرانيا في اللغة التركية (راجع تاريخ العرب قبل الاسلام) - الدكتور جواد علي ج (ص ١٨٢ طبع سنة ١٩٥١) .

وبالرغم مما تقدم فقد تمكنا من تقصي أسماء القبائل العربية كما وردت في الكتاب المقدس بلغات مختلفة ومن ضمنها اللغة العربية وذلك بالتوفيق السهل أحيانا والصعب أحيانا أخرى بين تسمياتها في المراجع العربية مع مقارنتها بالتسميات المختلفة التي وردت في المراجع غير العربية مع العلم بأن حرف ال K الاجنبي يمكن أن يقرأ بالعربية قافا أو كافا وال P يمكن أن يقرأ كما هو حاصل في ترجمة Perizzites بالفرزيين في الكتاب المقدس مع فارق النطق الكبير بين القراءتين ٠ أما A فقد تقرأ الفا أو عينا بالعربية كما ALI الى أو على أو الاموري والعموري وبنو أمري وبنو عمري أو بنو عمرو ٠٠

الأردن

(بقلم نصوحي الطاهر)

فذلكة تاريخية

تشمل المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية في زماننا هذه المنطقة الممتدة من خط وهمي يبعد خمسة كيلو مترات تقريبا من مدينة العقبة في أقصى الجنوب ويمتد الى المدورة شرقا ويحدها وادي السرحان التابع في الوقت الحاضر للمملكة العربية السعودية وينتهي حدها الشرقي شمالا في منطقة الجفور (H. 4) حيث تلتقي حدود ثلاث دول عربية هي الجمهورية العراقية والجمهورية السورية والمملكة العربية السعودية . وتحددها سوريا من الشمال وتعتبر بلدة الرمثا مدخل الاردن الشمالي والجفور مدخلها الشرقي والمدورة مدخلها الجنوبي الشرقي والعقبة مدخلها الجنوبي ولا داعي لذكر حدودها الغربية بالتفصيل فهي تشمل المنطقة المغتصبة من أرض فلسطين من أقضية يافا وغزة وبئر السبع والخليل والقدس والرملة واللد وطولكرم وحيفا وجنين وبيسان وطبريا .

لقد كان الاردن مهذا أصيلا من مهود العرب الخالص منذ وجد العرب . وأشارت المراجع القديمة الى أن سكان الاردن كانوا عربا منذ القديم وهذا طبيعي لان الاردن امتداد لجزيرة العرب وهو يكون معها وحدة جغرافية واقتصادية واجتماعية وسياسية أصيلة وهو طريق الشمال والشمال الغربي والشمال الشرقي منها واليها ولذلك فان كافة التحركات البشرية التي خرجت من الجزيرة العربية المتجهة الى سوريا أو مصر لا بد وانها مرت ببلاد الاردن اما عن طريق حسما أو وادي السرحان أو طريق البحر الاحمر . وبالرغم من أن البلاد خضعت خلال حقبة مختلفة من التاريخ الى حكم أجنبي طارئ من قبل الفراعنة والآشوريين والفرس واليونان والرومان الا أن هؤلاء لم يجلوا من سكان البلاد عنها الا من كانوا يعتبرون أغرابا عنها كاليهود مثلا الذي سباهم سرجون ٧٢١ ق.م وأعادهم الى ما وراء الفرات الى موطنهم الاصلي وفعل نفس الشيء فيهم نبوخذ نصر ٦٠٥ ق.م وكرر السبي ٥٩٨ ق.م ونقل عشرة آلاف منهم الى بابل ثم نفاهم للمرة الرابعة ونقل أكثرهم سنة ٥٨٨ ق.م .

ولم يتخذ الفاتحون من بلادنا موطننا لهم يستقرون فيه فكانوا حكاما فقط ولذلك فان ما نشاهده فيها من آثار الحضارة التي تنسب لاولئك الفاتحين فانها قد قامت على أيدي سكانها العرب تحت حكمهم . ويعتبر الفتح الاسلامي لسوريا وفلسطين والاردن والعراق فتحا تحريريا لسكانها العرب من حكم أجنبي روماني في سوريا ومصر وفارس في العراق وبداية انطلاق لحمل الرسالة العربية الانسانية وهي رسالة الاسلام الى شعوب الارض كافة .

تجميع خطأ

الصفحة	خطأ	صواب
١٢ أسفل	١٩٦٤	١٩٦٢
١٤	ببزد	ببببب
١٦	لبعض الببببب	ببببب الببببب
٢٠	الببببببببب	الببببببببب

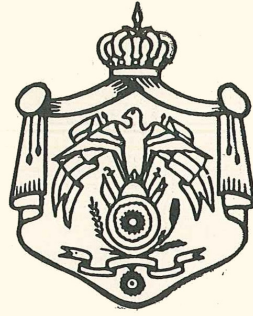


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المملكة العربية العُمانية

حولية دائرة الآثار

المجلد الحادي عشر

١٩٦٦