EARLY NORTH ARABIAN HISMAIC

A preliminary description based on a new corpus of inscriptions from the Ḥismā desert of southern Jordan and published material
Volume I

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ABSTRACT

The basis of the study is an edition of 1337 Hismaic inscriptions which were recorded from three sites in Wādī Judayyid in southern Jordan in 1986 and 1987. The introductory chapters in Volume I include a discussion of the study and provenance of Hismaic inscriptions and the methodology used for recording the texts; a description of the Hismaic script, an outline for a classification of mixed texts and some remarks about the relationship between the scripts of the different types of Thamudic, Hismaic and Safaitic; a description of some points of the phonology, orthography, grammar and content of the Hismaic inscriptions and a comparison with the content found in other types of Thamudic, Hismaic and Safaitic; a discussion of the names and genealogies found in the inscriptions; a description of the rock drawings which occur in association with the Hismaic texts from Wādī Judayyid, a discussion of the distribution of the epigraphic material at the sites and some points that can be made about the relationship between Hismaic and Nabataean. Volume II contains indexes of names, vocabulary and drawings occurring in the edition. The Index of names lists all the names found in Hismaic as well as etymological and comparative material taken from Arabic, Nabataean, Palmyrene and modern Bedouin sources. Appendix 1 lists the provenances of Hismaic inscriptions; Appendix 2 includes re-readings of many of the published texts and Appendices 3-6 give the vocabulary in published texts, the deities, elements in theophoric names tribal names found in the inscriptions. The figures and plates include a map of the distribution of Hismaic inscriptions, a script table, facsimiles of the texts, plans of the sites and photographs.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME I

PREFACE

1. INTRODUCTION
   A. The study of Hismaic
   B. ‘Tabuki’ Thamudic and ‘South Safaitic’
   C. The provenance of Hismaic texts
   D. The Ḥisma and Wādī Judayyid Sites A, B and C
   E. The fieldwork
   F. The edition of the texts and the published material

2. SCRIPT
   A. The forms of the letters
   B. Problems with the interpretation of some letters
   C. The stance and direction of the letters
   D. Letters written in the gaps of the preceding letter and the inversion of letters to form a symmetry
   E. The joining, infilling and embellishment of letters
   F. Similarities between the letters
   G. The direction of the texts
   H. The differences in the letter forms
   I. Hismaic and texts with ‘Mixed’ features
   J. Hismaic, B, C, D and Safaitic

3. PHONOLOGY, ORTHOGRAPHY AND GRAMMAR
   A. Phonology
      1. t and ḏ,t
      2. d and ḍ
      3. z for /ẓ/ and /ḍ/
      4. w, y and ʾ
      5. Assimilation and elision
      6. The use of m for b
      7. The use of n for l
      8. Doubling of the liquid letter l
      9. Tāʾ Marbūṭah
   B. Orthography
      1. Vowelling
      2. Geminated radicals
      3. ʾAlif Maddah
      4. Medial ʾ
      5. Final ʾ
6. The radicals w and y
7. Suffix w and y
8. Prosthetic ‘alif
9. ‘af’al
10. Mistakes

C. Grammar
1. Verbs
2. Plurals
3. Adjectives and adverbs
4. Pronouns
5. Prepositions
6. The definite article
7. The particles w and f
8. The vocative particle

4. CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE TEXTS
A. Texts of simple authorship
1. Texts of the form /N
2. Texts of the form w N ḫṭṭ
3. Texts introduced by (a) w l and (b) w
4. Texts with no introductory particle
5. Texts of the form w ‘n N
6. Joint authorship

B. The authorship of drawings
1. Texts of the form /N
2. Texts of the form l N¹ w N² ḫṭṭ and w N ḫṭṭ
3. Texts beginning with (a) w l and (b) w

C. Prayers
1. Invocations using dkr
2. Invocations using d’
3. Invocations of the form h D.N. l N
4. Invocations using s’m ‘t and s’m ‘
5. Invocations using zr’, s’b, ’d and qdr

D. Curses

E. Texts expressing emotions
1. Using rb/rbt
2. Using wdd and nk/nyk
3. Using ‘n gr b

F. Statements relating to hunting
G. Expression of authorship of complex statements

H. Content of Hismaic texts which is not attested among the Wādī Judayyid inscriptions

I. Features of content and structure of the texts from the Wādī Judayyid sites and those of Safaitic, Thamudic B, C and D

5. THE NAMES
   A. Compound names
      1. Theophoric and Basileophoric compounds
         a. The structure
         b. The elements
      2. Non-theophoric compounds
         a. Names with prepositions
         b. Names with 'bn-, bn-, 'b-, b-, 'h-

   B. One-word names
      1. Structure of one-word names
      2. Explanations of one-word names
      3. Non-Semitic names

   C. Individual authors and genealogies
      1. Individual authors
      2. Genealogies

   D. Tribal names

6. THE DRAWINGS
   A. The inscriptions associated with the drawings and the artists
   B. The subjects of the drawings

7. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEXTS

   A. Hismaic and Nabataean, the writers of Hismaic and the Nabataeans
   B. The dating of the texts

9. THE EDITION OF THE TEXTS FROM WĀDĪ JUDAYYID SITES A, B AND C
   Site A
   Site B
   Site C
INDEXES:

- Index of names in Hismaic
- Index a: Names and genealogies from the Wādī Judayyid Sites
- Vocabulary in the texts from the Wādī Judayyid sites
- Index of drawings

APPENDICES:

1. The provenance of the Hismaic texts
2. Published Hismaic texts
3. Vocabulary in the published texts
4. Deities in Hismaic
5a-b Elements in compound names
6. Tribal names in Hismaic

Bibliography
Abbreviations

FIGURES AND PLATES:

- Fig.1 Distribution map of Hismaic
- 2-6 Script table
- 7-67 Facsimiles of the Wādī Judayyid inscriptions
- 68-89 Plans of the Wādī Judayyid sites
- Pls. 1-15 Photographs of the Wādī Judayyid sites and of a selection of the inscriptions and drawings
The new corpus of Hismaic inscription contained in this study was recorded in 1986 and 1987 from sites in southern Jordan. I would like to thank the following sponsors who financed the fieldwork: the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History; the Central Research Fund (University of London); the Palestine Exploration Fund; the School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London); G.A. Wainwright Fund. I am extremely grateful to Dr. A. Hadidi, former Director General of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, for granting a permit and for his support for the project. Mr Hugh Barnes did the survey work during both seasons and I am indebted to him for undertaking the task and for drawing up the plans of the sites.

This new body of material has greatly increased our understanding of this little known dialect of Early North Arabian, although the ambiguities posed by the brevity and nature of the texts mean that many of the interpretations offered here will undoubtedly need revising as further material is recorded. The study concentrates on interpretation and description of certain aspects of the inscriptions – the script, phonology, orthography, grammar, content, names, genealogies and associated rock art – and only draws on material from other sources, mainly, features of other types of Thamudic, Safaitic and Nabataean inscriptions, to a limited extent, as a more detailed comparative approach would be the subject of a separate study.

I have not attempted to vocalise any of the names occurring in the inscriptions because of the many possible vocalisations presented by parallel examples and the uncertainty that an alternative, in any particular instance, is the correct one. Less well-known Arabic place names have been transcribed in the Italic type which contains the diacritical marks. I have kept the transliterations used in the publication when quoting Arabic names from other sources.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. A. K. Irvine for supervising my thesis and giving me valuable advice and guidance. I would like to thank Professor A.F.L. Beeston and Dr. K.A. Knauf for reading an initial draft of Chapter 4. Mr Michael Macdonald introduced me to Early North Arabian epigraphy ten years ago. His generosity and encouragement as a teacher inspired me to undertake this study and it would be difficult to express my gratitude adequately.

Whilst writing this study I have relied heavily on my friends and family for moral support. I would particularly like to thank my sister Mrs Victoria Jolliffe, who gave me tremendous encouragement even though her own fields of interest are far removed from mine. My special thanks go to Miss Phyllis Crawford whose support and understanding during more frustrating moments gave me the courage and determination to continue. The study is dedicated to her and to my parents, Michael and Elizabeth King.

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Ch. 1

1. Introduction

A. The study of Hismaic:

Thamudic is the name that has been given to Early North Arabian graffiti, written by nomads, which are found in large numbers in the deserts of Saudi Arabia and the Ḥismā desert of southern Jordan. At the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, several collections of these texts were made by early travellers to Saudi Arabia – Doughty (1884, Do), Huber (1884 (a) HuI and 1891 Hu and, after Van den Branden 1950 (a), HU), Euting (I, 1896, II,1914 (ed. Littmann, E.) Eut1) and Jaussen and Savignac (I-II 1909, 1914, JS) which enabled scholars to tackle their decipherment. In the 1930’s a few texts were recorded by Savignac (1934, SSA and 1936, UR) from Jordan and some occur in the plates of Rhotert 1938 (Rh) from Jordan and Saudi Arabia2.

In 1937 Professor F.V. Winnett edited a new inscription (Meek) and, in the same publication, distinguished, on the basis of script and content, five types within the Thamudic texts which he labelled Thamudic A, B, C, D and E (Hismaic). The present study is concerned with the last type ‘Hismaic’ which, among the early collections, had largely been found in northwestern Saudi Arabia in the area of Tabāk. In 1950 A. van den Branden published a corpus of all the known Thamudic texts with his own classification, in which his type ‘Tebouq’ more or less corresponds to Winnett’s Hismaic but the first major corpus of Hismaic texts themselves was recorded and published by G.L. Harding in (Harding and Littmann) 1952 (TIJ) which contains just over 500 inscriptions in this type of script. These texts were largely found in the Ḥismā desert in Jordan, mainly from the area of Wādī Ramm3.

Despite the relative ease of access to the Ḥismā in Jordan, nobody attempted to record further large collections of texts until the early 1980’s although, following a brief visit, Winnett published a few inscriptions in 1971 (WAM) and a small number of Hismaic texts were published that had been found elsewhere in Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Negev4.

1 The complete collection of Euting’s copies was not published until 1974. See Jamme 1974(a).
2 See Pls. XX and XXIX.
3 Some of the texts copied by Philby and published by A. van den Branden 1956(a) are Hismaic but, because of the generally unreliable nature of the copies, I have not included them in the present analysis except in a very few instances.
4 Ryckmans, G. 1939 (RyGT 2), Harding 1951 (NST 1), Jamme 1959 (JaS 1), Milik 1958–1959 (MN M a-c, inscriptions 1-7), Winnett 1959 (WA 10379, 10386, 10682, 11472), Winnett 1970 (WTI 11), Harding 1972(b) (HE 79), Koenig 1971 (Tdr 9), Clark 1976-1977 (CSP 2, 3i-ii), Naveh 1978 (Naveh TSB C). Several of these texts were not classified by the editors as Hismaic.
During 1979-1980 Dr. David Graf conducted a survey and reports having recorded a few hundred Thamudic texts from the region\(^5\) and, at about the same time, Dr William Jobling started the ‘Aqabah-Maʿân survey the objectives of which included recording inscriptions and rock drawings within the area\(^6\). In 1983 Mr David Jacobsen recorded approximately 500 inscriptions at a site below the Raʾs al-Naqb escarpment in the north of the region. Except for the texts scattered throughout Jobling’s preliminary reports (AMJ)\(^7\) none of these large collections from the Ḥismā have been published yet\(^8\), although a small collection was edited by Dr. E.A. Knauf (1985, KnEG), two texts by Dr. al-Muhaysin (1988, MuNJ) and quite a large number of unedited texts appear in the plates and figures of Campetti and Löwenstern 1983 (LAU). Apart from these, from Jordan, several more small collections and individual texts, including an alphabet (KnA), from areas outside the Ḥismā were published during the 1980’s\(^9\).

In 1986 and 1987 I organized expeditions to southern Jordan during which I recorded 1337 Hismaic inscriptions from three sites, using a systematic approach to the fieldwork. A large section of this study consists of an edition of these new texts but the work is also an attempt to draw together the already published Hismaic texts and to lay the foundations for a description of this dialect of Early North Arabian.

B. ‘Tabuki’ Thamudic and ‘South Safaitic’:

In 1970 Winnett (Winnett and Reed 1970: 70) renamed the class of texts Hismaic as ‘Tabuki’ Thamudic\(^10\). I have not adopted this name because, as several authors have pointed out\(^11\), most of the texts in this collection are in fact Safaitic or mixed Safaitic/Hismaic\(^12\) and the term is therefore somewhat confusing\(^13\). Knauf (1980, 1983, KnA).

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\(^5\) Graf n.d.: 2.
\(^6\) I am grateful to Dr Jobling for inviting me to visit some of his sites in 1983.
\(^7\) See the bibliography under Jobling.
\(^8\) Although Mr David Jacobson allowed me to make copies of the slides he took during his project and I would like to thank him for his generosity. It has been invaluable, whilst compiling this study, to have access to the texts from his site although naturally, since they are not published, they have not been included in this discussion.
\(^10\) He also renamed Thamudic A ‘Taymanite’, Thamudic B ‘Najdi’, and Thamudic C and D he placed together under the name ‘Hijazi’.
\(^12\) See Ch.2. § I below.
\(^13\) I have also kept the names Thamudic B, C and D for the other types rather than adopting the terms, ‘Najdi’ Thamudic and ‘Hijazi’ Thamudic as the use of artificial names is preferable until we have a more complete description of these dialects. Furthermore, Winnett’s distinction between Thamudic C and D is an important one (see, for example, the different graphemes used for /s/ (Thamudic C JS 129, 159 and Thamudic D JS 1, 499, for instance), and the texts should not be classed together.
1985: 204 n.3) suggested the texts should be called ‘South Safaitic’. Whilst I would agree with him that the name Thamudic, for any of the texts generally known by the term, is inappropriate\(^14\), I prefer not to use a new name which suggests a particular relationship between Hismaic and Safaitic which, in my opinion, is equally misleading\(^15\).

C. The Provenance of Hismaic texts:

The provenance of edited Hismaic texts is given in Appendix 1 and an indication of the distribution in Fig.1. As pointed out above, most of the known texts have come from the Jordanian Hismā and a large proportion of the texts from Saudi Arabia were found around Tabūk, although we do not know whether similarly high concentrations of the texts exist in that region as well. Elsewhere, small collections and individual texts have been found as far west as the Negev and Sinai, in the south around Madāʾ in Ṣāliḥ and Jabal Mismāʾ to the east and, in the north, around al-Jawf. In Jordan, a number of texts have been found in the central and eastern deserts as well as at several places in the western uplands and in areas around Amman.

Evidence from the fieldwork carried out in 1987 clearly indicates that the texts recorded from the three sites were written by nomads local to the area or, at least, by people who returned frequently to it\(^16\). Many of the isolated finds from other regions were probably

\(^{14}\) The people of Ṭamūd from which the name was derived occur in the Quran, Sūrahs 7:73, 11:61,68 etc. and are believed to have lived in al-Ḥijr (Madāʾ in Ṣāliḥ) 15:80-84. The name is also attested in the Assyrian annals, Pritchard 1955: 286 (120-125); in Classical sources, for example, Plint, Natural History, VI: 157; in a Nabataean/Greek bilingual inscription from Rawwāfah, Milik 1972(a) : 23-58, Bowersock 1975: 513-522 and the name ṣamd occurs in two Safaitic inscriptions, WH 3792a sʾnt hrb ṣāʾm ṭmd ‘the year that ṣāʾm warred with the people of ṭmd’, and WH 3792c sʾnd ṣāʾm ṭmd ‘the year that ṣāʾm warred with ṭmd’. Evidence, however, for a connection between the people in these references and the writers of the Thamudic inscriptions is very tenuous. The only possible occurrences of the name in Thamudic are on Thamudic B, Do XXV 48,2, HU 453, JS 280, 300, 339 (Van den Branden 1966: 17). The interpretation of all these texts is somewhat doubtful. In JS 280 where the nisbah ending has been read by most editors (see HIn: 148, for example), the y is only a restoration from an incomplete circle. JS 300 l bʾr h ṭmd, usually interpreted as ‘By bʾr the Ṭamūd’ (see Winnett 1937: 33, for example), might equally be translated ‘To bʾr belongs the water hole’ (cf. Ar. ṭamad ‘a small cavity or hollow in which rainwater collects’). Furthermore, even if one accepts the references in Thamudic B to Ṭamūd there is still no evidence to suggest that the writers of other types of Thamudic also belonged to a tribal group or confederation of that name. See, Ryckmans, J. 1960.

\(^{15}\) Whilst there are certain features shared by both South Safaitic and Safaitic (cf. Knauf 1985:204 n.3 b), there are several important differences between the script (see Ch.2.J), style and content of the inscriptions of the two dialects, see Ch. 4.I. If the texts are to be renamed it would be better to use a neutral term.

\(^{16}\) See Ch.7.
written by writers of the script who were travelling outside their usual domain\(^\text{17}\) although
the lack or paucity of inscriptions in some areas is not, by itself, an indication that an area
was only rarely used by the writers of a script\(^\text{18}\).

D. The Ḥismā and Wādī Judayyid Sites A, B and C

The Ḥismā desert in Jordan is bordered in the north and east by the northwest/southeast Raʾs al-Naqb escarpment and in the west by the granite mountains lying along the edge of the Wādīʿ Arabah. It stretches southeast into Saudi Arabia beyond Tabāk until the basalt areas of Harrat al-Rahah and Harrat al-ʿUwayrid. The area is one of spectacular scenery with isolated sandstone mountains rising steeply form the often wide, sand covered floors of the wadis that divide them. In the west and centre of the Jordanian Ḥismā, to the east of Quwayrah, the sandstone has largely degraded to base level with only the occasional hill or mountain rising from the plains. The drainage of the region inclines to Qāʿ Umm Salab and Qāʿ al-Distā, lying in the centre, to the north and north east of Wādī Ramm\(^\text{19}\). The temperature ranges from 30º+ in summer to a few degrees above freezing in winter with an average rainfall of about 80mm.

The Hismaic inscriptions can be placed roughly in the Nabataean and Roman periods\(^\text{20}\) and archaeological exploration has revealed a certain amount of settlement in the Jordanian Ḥismā during this time. At Wādī Ramm there is the site of a Nabataean temple, dedicated to the goddess Allāt, which can be dated to the first century B.C. and which continued in use until at least 147 A.D\(^\text{21}\). Also found at the site were tombs, and evidence of walls suggesting a fairly large settlement which would have been supplied with water from the numerous springs and the reservoir to the south of the site. Water to the reservoir was channelled down from ʿAyn Šallālah where there is a Nabataean shrine with betyls and several Nabataean inscriptions which include dedications to the deities Allāt, al-ʿUzzā, al-Kutbā, and, in a damaged text, Dušara and Baʿl šamīn as well as

\(\text{17}\) As, for example, one finds in the Ḥismā itself evidence of travellers from elsewhere in the occasional Minaean texts (Ryckmans, G.: 1934, Graf 1983(a) no.1 and 3); Dedanite (Graf 1983(a) no.2); Thamudic B (AMJ 42); Thamudic D (KJC 435, TIJ 100, 101).

\(\text{18}\) The distribution of inscriptions is of course largely dictated by the availability of inscribable material and in some areas the lack of large numbers of inscriptions is almost certainly a reflection of the geological conditions rather than the extent to which an area was used by the inscribers of graffiti. In the area around Maʿān on the Jordanian plateau to the north of the Ḥismā, for example, the Hamādah desert provides very little suitable rock. In 1985 I conducted a survey in the area whilst working for Alistair Killick who was excavating the Roman fort at Udruh and, although the numbers of Hismaic texts were comparatively small, wherever there was a suitable outcrop of limestone there usually were a few texts. The corpus of about 50 texts is unpublished except for KU 1-2, see Appendix 2. For ‘Mixed’ features in some of these texts, see Ch2.I.(2).

\(\text{19}\) For descriptions of the geology and geomorphology of the Ḥismā in Jordan, see Bender 1974, 1975 and Osborn and Dudford 1981.

\(\text{20}\) See Ch.8 below.

several texts asking *Allāt* for the remembrance of individuals. At *Umm Qusayr* to the southeast of *Wādi Ramm* is a structure of uncertain function with a dam a short distance to the north and three Nabataean inscriptions one of which refers to *‘Allāt* who is in *Iram*.* At *Bi‘r Ramm al-‘Attāq*, at the northern end of *Wādi Ramm*, are the remains of a dam.*

In the northwest of the region, lying in the open plain below the escarpment, is the site of *Humaymah/Auara*. The site, said to have been chosen by Aretas III as a result of a prophecy, has recently shown to have been a major town in the Nabataean and Roman periods. Running close to the west of the site are the remains of the *Via Nova Traiana* built by the Romans after the annexation in 106 A.D. to link the port of *‘Aqabah* (ancient *Aila*) in the south with the town of Bostra in the Syrian *Ḥawrān*.

At different times growth of both the settlements at *Ramm* and *Humaymah* was probably stimulated by the caravans that crossed the *Ḥisma* to transport merchandise from *‘Aqabah*, *‘Aynūnah*, further south along the Red Sea coast, and *Madā‘in Sāliḥ* (*al-Higr*) in the *Ḥijāz*, up to the Nabataean city at Petra and other towns in the north. Clearly connected with the north – south route across the region are the series of watchtowers and small forts that have been found at *al-Kitharah*, *al-Ḥaldī* and *Quwayrah*, for instance, and along the edge of the escarpment. In the sandstone mountains to the east of *Quwayrah* and elsewhere there are the remains of impressive dams built by the

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22 For the description, the epigraphy and excavation of the site and *‘Ayn Šallalah*, see Savignac 1932: 583-590; Rostovtzeff 1934: 402; Savignac 1933: 405-422; Savignac 1934: 573-58; Ryckmans, G. 1934: 590-591; Savignac and Horsfield: 1935; D Kirkbride 1960(b). For the dedications to *Allāt* see Savignac (*‘Ayn Šallalah*) no. 2, *al-‘Uzzā*, Savignac no. 4, 17, *al-Kutbā*, Savignac no. 17 and Strugnell 1959, *Dušara* and *Ba‘lšamīn*, Savignac no. 19. For occurrences of invocations to the deities *Allāt*, *Dushara* and *al-Kutbā* in Tham. E, see Appendix 4 and Ch.4.C.


25 See Musil 1926: 59-60 n.20.

26 For recent archaeological work, see Eadie: 1984, Eadie and Oleson 1986 and Oleson 1986.

27 For a convincing argument that *‘Aynūnah* is ancient *Leuke Kome*, see Kirwan 1985. Whether his identification is correct or not, the Jordanian *Ḥisma* would still have provided an important route for communication between the Nabataean settlement at *al-Bad‘* (*Muṣā‘ir Šu‘ayb*) and Petra.

28 Depending on the political conditions and the availability of water supplies a large proportion of the caravans from the *Ḥijāz* would have avoided the central Jordanian *Ḥisma* and travelled along the route to the east, more or less equivalent to that of the *Ḥijāz* railway, known in the Islamic period as *Darb al-Ša‘īn*.

29 For a map and recent assessment of these and other sites in the area, see Graf 1983(b).
Nabataeans across the clefts in the rock to catch the run-off water during the winter months. These must have supplied essential water to the caravans passing through the area and probably created a water source sufficient to support a considerable local population as well.

The three sites from which the inscriptions were recorded are situated in the north below the Ra’s al-Naqb escarpment on the eastern edge of the large drainage system of Wādī Judayyid. They are not particularly remote from modern settlements along the desert highway and nor would they have been in antiquity, lying as the crow flies, approximately 20 kilometres from Humaymah in the east and 22 kilometres from Quwayrah in the southeast. Sites A and B, covering an area of approximately .27 square kilometres each, are both bays cut into the escarpment and Site C, covering an area of approximately .85 square kilometres, constitutes the lower reaches of Wādī Mt’zāniyyah, which flows down from the escarpment, and the rock field that lies between it and Jabal Mt’zān to the west.

The geological formation and subsequent erosion has resulted in a somewhat different topography to that found further south in the more spectacular region of Wādī Ramm. Along the escarpment, the slopes whilst often steep and sometimes vertical, tend to be broken and jagged and covered in rock fall which, as is the case at these three sites, has often spread considerable distances from the foot of the slopes forming extensive rock fields. In the upper reaches of the sites the rock tumble is often several metres deep with a tendency to thin out away from the slopes. In all three sites there are networks of drainage channels, some of which are extremely deep indicating a run-off from the escarpment during the winter months.

When we were working at the sites in 1987 all three were being used for pasturing sheep and goats by Bedouin camped in the sand covered areas of Wādī Judayyid. Occasionally the animals were herded up the escarpment at sunrise and returned at sunset.

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30 See Kirkbride and Harding 1947: 16-21, Graf 1983(b) 654-657.
31 I am inclined to agree with Graf 1983(b): 654 that these dams were not built with the sole purpose of providing water for caravans passing through the area.
32 See Fig. 68. The grid references for the sites on the 1:50,000 map, Sheet 3149 IV, Jibal al-Batra, are, Site A 414135, Site B 415129, Site C 415120.
33 On the 1:50,000 map the larger mountain to the south is called Jabal Mt’zān but the Bedouin I asked only volunteered the name for the small mountain to the west of Wadi Mt’zāniyyah. As the Bedouin pointed out to me the masculine form of the name is used for the ‘male’ topographic feature and the feminine for the ‘female’ one.
34 The Bedouin today rely heavily on motorised transport which means they tend to camp away from the rock fields and use transported water and supplementary fodder to maintain their flocks. Their use of the region is not, therefore, necessarily indicative of land use in the past. Unfortunately we did not have time to search the vicinity for possible natural supplies of water, although no doubt temporary pools probably form in the warercourses after heavy rains.
so that they could benefit from the grazing on top\textsuperscript{35}. Large fauna in the area is now extremely rare but in 1986 in Wādī Fakhriyyah the next wadi south of Wādī Mrzāniyyah we witnessed a, now illegal, attempt by the Bedouin to shoot an ibex which was interesting in view of the large number of drawings of ibex hunt among the Wādī Judayyid material and the reference to an ibex hunt in the inscription KJC 140\textsuperscript{36}.

E. The fieldwork

The fieldwork lasted for five weeks in 1986 from September to October and for eight weeks in 1987 during the same months. The aims of the first season were to locate and re-photograph the texts recorded by Harding (Harding and Littmann 1952) and Winnett (Winnett 1971) and to find new sites which would be suitable for a systematic and comprehensive recording of the epigraphic material\textsuperscript{37}.

In 1987 we returned to the Wādī Judayyid area to record the inscriptions and drawings at Sites A, B and C. Most of the material at Site A had been recorded in the last week of the 1986 season and we spent a further week completing the work there. We then spent just over a week recording the material at Site B and the remaining 6 weeks at Site C.

The methodology used in recording the material was similar to that employed by Mr Michael Macdonald in recording the Safaitic inscriptions and rock drawings in the Jawa region in northern Jordan (Macdonald and Searight 1982 and 1983 and, see King 1988). The sites were systematically walked across and searched for material; a full and detailed photographic record was made of all the epigraphic finds and a plan was drawn up of the position of the inscribed boulders within the sites. I recorded the material whilst Mr Hugh Barnes undertook the surveying work\textsuperscript{38}.

In order to search the rock fields systematically, small areas were marked out with cairns and then walked up and down in strips. Each inscribed rock was given a Roman numeral and the inscriptions and rock drawings were numbered separately with Arabic numerals\textsuperscript{39}.

\textsuperscript{35} I make this point because, as a visitor to the area, one tends to think of the steep slopes of the escarpment as a divide, but this, of course, is not the case for the local inhabitants.

\textsuperscript{36} Two men stationed themselves at the narrowest point of the wadi and waited for their companions to drive the ibex down from the escarpment. We were asked to leave but, since we never heard any gunfire whilst in our camp not very far away, I believe that, fortunately, the animal must have escaped.

\textsuperscript{37} During the 1986 season we photographed and copied several hundred new inscriptions from various sites, only a few of which have been quoted in the present study. They have been given the siglum H(isma) S(urvey).

\textsuperscript{38} The project is greatly indebted to Mr Barnes for tackling the daunting task of planning the inscribed material within these somewhat amorphous rock fields. It was very largely due to his persistence and continuing good humour in the face of considerable difficulties that the results of the project were so successful and I am extremely grateful to him.

\textsuperscript{39} The rocks were given individual numbers so that Mr Barnes could work separately from me and was not dependent on my reading and numbering the material before he
Each inscription was copied⁴⁰ and all the inscriptions and drawings were photographed in black and white and in colour slides⁴¹. At these three sites 1900 black and white photographs and 1600 colour slides were taken. Few of these have proved superfluous in the subsequent tracing of the texts and in some cases more photographs would have been beneficial.

Notes were made on the technique of inscribing although to produce a satisfactory study of this aspect of the material it would be necessary to carry out experiments to see how similar results could be achieved. In general, however, quite a large proportion of the texts found at the sites seem to have been indirectly hammered by using a heavy metal instrument as a chisel in order to produce fairly deep careful lines. Others are roughly inscribed by direct hammering with a blunt instrument. We found no texts that had clearly been scratched on to the rocks⁴².

A great deal of the sandstone at these sites is covered with a black patina. When the surface is first broken, the rock appears as white and then patinates to orangey, dark brown and back to black. Whilst recording, a note was made of the colour of the patina of an inscription or drawing. However, except where the material is white or black, because of the changes of light throughout the day, it is extremely difficult to maintain a standard description and these notes, whilst useful for general purposes, proved to be too subjective to be of any further use. Furthermore, the rate of patination depends on a number of factors including the chemical constituents of the rock, the exposure of the surface and the depth of the broken surface. The possible variations in the combinations of these three factors mean that inscriptions can be found in any colour within the range and even for relative dating of material on the same surface the patination is sometimes an unreliable guide.

could locate it on the plan. Roman numerals were employed so that there would be no confusion between the rock numbers and inscription/drawing numbers. They are, however, cumbersome and using them has not been very satisfactory.

⁴⁰ I did not on the whole make copies of the drawings as this would have considerably increased the amount of time spent on recording. In cases where the drawings are clear and simple, a photograph has proved adequate but with the more complicated and worn material a copy is really essential, as it is difficult to interpret details from a photograph alone.

⁴¹ Obtaining adequate photographs of such a large quantity of material is one of the most difficult aspects of recording Early North Arabian texts, particularly in rock fields such as these sites where the material is widely scattered, as it is often necessary to return to different areas at various times of the day in order to get the inscriptions in a satisfactory light. For inscriptions that show up well in shade, an umbrella is a useful piece of equipment. There are certain advantages in sandstone areas such as here, as the glare on the rock is far less than on basalt, on which most of the Safaitic inscriptions are written.

⁴² In Safaitic a scratching technique is fairly frequently used, see, for example, WH 718 in Pl.75a of the edition. A few painted Hismaic inscriptions have been found, see AMJ 7, LAU 37-38.
The search for material at Sites A and C was started at the eastern edge \(^{43}\) and at Site B at the northern edge. In planning the material, where there were high concentrations of inscribed boulders, Mr Barnes laid out a 30 or 50 metre grid which was gradually extended as further finds were made. In the upper reaches of Site B and the central areas of Site C where the material was widely scattered, a plane table and telescopic alidade were used instead. The time and resources were insufficient to mark contours of the areas but the plans give the relative positions at a scale of 1:1000 and all the distinctive watercourses are marked\(^ {44}\).

F. The edition of the texts and the published material:

368 Hismaic inscriptions were recorded from Site A, 189 from Site B and 820 from Site C. The texts have been prefixed with the initials K(ing) J(udayyid) and the site letter A, B or C. in addition to the Hismaic texts, one Thamudic D inscription was found (KJC 435) and one Nabataean graffito in which the name of the author of KJC 380 is repeated. The rock drawings are prefixed with the Site letter and the abbreviation dr(awning): Adr, Bdr and Cdr. Although all the rock drawings from the sites were recorded, only those on the same surfaces as the Hismaic texts have been included here (see Ch.6.). This means that there are gaps in the sequence of rock numbers and drawing numbers in the edition. Rocks a – h at the end of Site C were found slightly outside the area that was systematically searched.

The index of names in Tham.E lists etymological and comparative material relating to the names. Since it would have been too complicated to include the genealogies as well, there is a second index. Index a. which lists all the names at Sites A, B and C and gives patronyms and further generations. The commentary on the individual texts has been kept to a minimum and mainly concentrates on difficult readings. In cases where a name is not previously attested in Early North Arabian I have simply stated that it is not in HIn (Harding 1971). The reader is not repeatedly referred to the Index of Names but he should turn to that for recurring genealogies and for new or apparently less common names that occur several times at the sites. This will enable him to see whether other occurrences of the names are patronyms and so on.

For repetitive formulae the reader is referred to the relevant introductory chapter. However, a discussion of the translation is given in the commentary of longer texts and those that do not consist of frequently attested vocabulary.

The readings and translations of a large number of the published texts have needed revising and these are listed in Appendix 2\(^ {45}\). The appendix is not intended to be a

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\(^{43}\) The upper reaches of Site C were not systematically searched.

\(^{44}\) When we returned to Site A in 1987 it proved quite easy, once we had located a particular boulder, to relocate others on the plan by their relative positions.

\(^{45}\) The re-readings are based on published facsimiles and photographs and unpublished field copies and photographs taken during the 1986 season and during other field trips or visits to museums. Mr Hugh Barnes greatly assisted with copying the texts during the
detailed re-edition of the texts and only gives translations of those that state something more than simple authorship. All the texts of some of the smaller collections are given, even when I have nothing to add to the editor’s interpretation. Texts that need re-reading solely on the basis of the re-evaluation of the graphemes ITALICS have not been listed (see Ch.2).

Appendix 3 gives the vocabulary in the published texts and Appendices 4 and 6 the tribal names and deities that are attested in the inscriptions.

1986 season. Mr Michael Macdonald took many of the photographs of the inscriptions found outside the Ḥıṣmā and I would like to thank him for giving me prints of these and for lending me other material from his photograph archive.
Ch.2.

2. The Script.

Early attempts at the decipherment of the Thamudic scripts in general were made by D.H. Müller (1893) and Halévy (1901, 1902) and, slightly later, more comprehensive studies were undertaken by Littmann (1904(a)) and Lidzbarski (1908: 23-48, 345-362). The few examples of Hismaic texts in the collections of Huber and Euting on which this early work was based, were considerably augmented by the publication of the inscriptions recorded by Jaussen and Savignac (1909, 1911), although several letters remained unidentified by the editors and no significant contribution was made by Grimme who used some of these texts in his treatise published in 1926(b).

A major advance in work on the script of Hismaic was made by Winnett (1937: 42-48) who established the values of the letters ḏ, s², ṭ, Ḿ and ṇ which had not been convincingly identified by previous scholars. Littmann (1940) discusses the Thamudic script but without classifying the various types and Van den Branden (1950(a)) published a script table in which his group ‘Tebouq’ more or less corresponds to Winnett’s Hismaic. His table, however, is extremely inadequate as he tends to be inconsistent and does not list all the forms of the letters in the inscriptions included in his corpus¹.

The values of three graphemes ّ, ٴ and ٴ were not correctly identified until recently. Dr. E.A. Knauf (1983 and 1985) established that the grapheme ّ represents /g/² and, in a paper I read in 1984 (King 1989), I argued on the basis of some new texts from central Jordan and those already published from the Ḥismā that ٴ represents /ṯ/ and ٴ represents /ḍ/³.

The re-evaluation of these letters, which is confirmed by the Wādī Judayyid texts, means that the script table for Hismaic in Winnett 1937 and more recent publications, Harding and Littmann 1952 (Pl.XXXVI) and Winnett and Reed 1970 (P1.1), need to be revised accordingly⁴. In addition, the table in Winnett and Reed where Hismaic is

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¹ See, for instance, JS 629, 632 where he, incorrectly, reads the grapheme ّ as ḏ but does not list it in the script table and JS 24, 658 bis for the most usual form of ǧ in the dialect which is not listed either.
² For a detailed discussion of Knauf’s arguments, see Macdonald 1986: 105-107.
³ See also (King 1988: 312). Jobling in his more recent articles has adopted this interpretation of these graphemes, see Jobling 1986(a): 262. Jamme, however, rejects the identification, see Jamme 1985: 21-31 and 1988: 185-189 and, for instance, his reading of AMJ 79 (= JaT 106R) on p. 207. His translations offer no convincing arguments against it.
⁴ And, of course, the readings of the inscriptions that contain these graphemes in these and other publications, including the names occurring in Hismaic that are listed in Harding 1971. Knauf 1983: 587-588 gives many of the instances in which words that need to be re-interpreted on the basis of the new value of ّ and King 1989: 52-53
termed ‘Tabuki’ Thamudic is misleading because, most of the texts included there are
in fact Safaitic or mixed Safaitic/Hismaic.

A. The forms of the letters:

The basic shape is a vertical stroke, sometimes slightly wavy or bent, with a
fork at either end. The forks are either two angled lines inscribed centrally on to the
stroke (KJA 23, 190) or formed by adding angled or slightly curved lines to the
stroke, either on the same side of the stroke (in the direction of the text (KJC 176) or
in the opposite direction (KJA 16, KJB 114)) or on different sides (KJC 147i). The
depth and angle of the forks vary from being deep and acute to different shallow and
obtuse. Different shapes of forks occur in the same letter (KJB 78, 124, KJC 84,
147i). The proportional length of the stroke to the size of the fork varies. The fork in
KJC 698 appears to be inscribed at a right angle to the stroke, although the letter is
damaged and uncertain and also possibly in KJB 106a+. The infilling of the fork in
KJC 484 is probably a result of rough hammering.

some of the occurrences where they need to be re-interpreted on the basis of the new
values of H and O. In this study, when quoting names with these graphemes from
previous publications, I have not mentioned in, every instance, that the re-evaluation
needs to be made but the reader should bear in mind that I have read the graphemes
with the following etymological values:

G as /g/ (previously read as etymological /t/)
H as /t/ (previously read as etymological /d/)
O as /d/ (previously read as etymological /d/ or /g/)

In instances where D or equivalent forms have been read as /g/ then, where the letter
is not a mis-reading, see, for example, TIJ 25 and the re-reading in Appendix 2, it
should be read as an ‘

5 See Ch.1.B and § I below.

6 In describing the letters I have distinguished between form, stance and the direction
in which they face. In the script tables, Figs-2-6, I have, in the majority of cases, kept
the stance as in the facsimiles as this gives a clear picture of the nature of the script. I
have drawn an arrow to show the direction in which the text reads. In describing the
stance of a letter I refer to how it would stand in a horizontal text. In a vertical text the
letters are turned 90° and thus a horizontal text becomes a horizontal stroke or back
eetc. in a vertical text.

The examples in the script table have been chosen to illustrate the various points in
the text and do not necessarily reflect the frequency in which a particular form or
variations of it occur. Additional examples not shown in the table are marked with
and can be found in the facsimiles. In some cases the letters in the script table are
drawn up from larger scale photographs than those on the facsimiles. This means that
there are sometimes slight variations in the forms. The examples in the script table
should be taken as more accurate. For reasons of space, the texts are labeled JA, JB
and JC in the script table although I have used the complete versions of the sigla for
the corpus KJA, KJB and KJC in the text.

7 Cf. the formation of the fork in the letters s and h.
The letter occurs either as (1) a curve or (2) square shape, with a vertical back and arms at right or obtuse angles facing in the direction of the text. The depth of the curve varies (cf. KJA 8, KJB 83 with KJC 151) as do the proportional lengths of the arms in the square form (cf. KJA 310 with KJC 172, 554). The length of the arms in the same letter are sometimes different (see the first $b$ in KJA 46). (3) An angular form occurs in KJC 631a (see another example in KJA 270+).

The letter is a square cross one stroke of which is usually vertical, the other being aligned in the direction of the text. In several instances the lines of the cross are obscured by hammering or a chip.

There are three forms of the letter: (1) a rectangular grid, with the long side of the grid, vertical. The extended lines of the long side of the grid are sometimes very short or slightly obscured in roughly inscribed texts (KJA 18, 196, KJB 109, KJC 716). A square grid with the lines of the crossbar extending beyond the sides occurs in KJC 443. (2) There are examples where there are three (KJA 230, KJC 750) or four (KJC 744) crossbars giving the letter the appearance of a ladder. (3) A square or rectangular shape with four rays added at each corner (cf. Harding and Littmann 1952: 3 and Pl. XXVI under $\dot{d}$). This form is not well represented among the Wāđī Judayyid texts although KJA 37, KJB 30, KJC 24, 236, 321 and 410 were probably inscribed in this way.

A vertical stroke with a circle or loop at either end. The circle or loop is either inscribed centrally on to the stroke (KJA 352) or to one or other side of the stroke (KJA 355) using part of the stroke to form it. The proportional size of the circle to the length of the stroke varies. An example of the letter with a short stroke occurs in KJC 147e, whilst in KJA 128 and KJC 122a the stroke is practically non-existent, giving the letter the appearance of the numeral 8. The stroke of the letter is not always straight, see, for instance, KJC 71+ and 760.

There are two forms of the letter: (1) three sides of a rectangle (KJC 147j, for instance) or a curve (KJC 605, for instance) with a line running through the middle, extended to form a tail. The proportional length of the back and the arm varies (cf. for instance, the letters in KJC 25, 271 with that in KJC 699). The arms are sometimes inscribed at obtuse angles to the spine (see KJC 304). The length of the tail varies and when it is very short can easily be missed in reading the letter. Clear examples of tailless letters occur in KJB 73 and KJC 487. (2) three prongs with a straight tail, formed from a central line with the outer arms angled towards it and facing in the direction of the text (KJC 10, 202, 402, 566). The length of the tail

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8 This might be because a rough, inaccurate technique was used in inscribing the letters (see KJA 193, KJC 43), in others it is most likely the rock has flaked away as a result of the addition of the second line of the cross (see KJA 74+, 130+, KJC 296, 348+, 668+)

9 See § E.3. n. 69 below.

10 cf. the formation of the circle in the letter $\dot{s}$ and that of the fork(s) in $\dot{\dot{s}}$ and $\dot{h}$.

11 The difference between the two forms is essentially the same as that between the two forms of $\dot{d}$, see below.
varies. In KJC 202 it is proportionally long\textsuperscript{12}. The tail of the letter is bent in KJA 256+, 344, which is of form (2) and in KJC 470 which is of form (1)\textsuperscript{13}. An unusual form of the letter occurs in KJC 272 where the letter has a horizontal stance in a vertical text and the tail is hooked and attached to one of the outer arms.

$h$ The letter is typically a straight line with a curved one inscribed across (KJC 48, 155, 471, one of the $h$'s in KJC 539), although sometimes both of the arms are curved (KJB 112). The obtuse junction of the two lines usually faces in the direction of the text. In KJA 161 the letter seems to have been formed by inscribing a straight line and then adding a curved line to one side\textsuperscript{14}.

$d$ A vertical or slightly curved spine with (1) a squared or (2) a rounded loop attached to the middle. The lines of the loop do not usually protrude beyond the spine, although an instance occurs in KJC 205. The proportional size of the loop to the spine varies, exaggeratedly large loops occurring in KJB 79, KJC 241 and KJC 589+. The spine is sometimes bent away from the loop (KJC 114). (3) A form in which the ends of the spine are bent in the direction of the loop (KJA 310+, KJC 205, 631a). (4) A different version of (3) with, on the whole, a more rounded loop and longer hooks at the end of the spine occurs in KJA 36, 179 and KJC 202 (see § H.3 below). One of the letters in KJC 202 and the letter in KJC 436, 453+ has the complete spine bent in the direction of the loop. Most frequently the loop faces in the opposite direction to that of the text although there are several instances where it faces forwards (KJA 26, KJB 179, KJC 114, 140, 202, 631a), and there are variations in the direction of the loop in the same text (KJA 36, KJC 123)\textsuperscript{15}.

$d$ There are two basic forms of the letter\textsuperscript{16}: (1) A square or rounded back with three (KJB 96b), four (KJA 14 etc.) or five (KJA 44 etc.) arms and a tail, which is usually curved at the end but not always (KJC 28, for instance). There are clear instances (KJA 49, KJB 72, 171, for example) where the tail and one of the arms are a continuous line\textsuperscript{17} with the back of the letter inscribed across it and then the additional arms added to the back. In KJC 260 both $d$'s have tails that are completely bent over to one side. (2) A central tail line with slightly curved or angled arms drawn across it at different points (KJA 36 (the fourth $d$ in the text), KJC 212, 272, 641). (3) In KJA 231 there is a form of the letter which combines both forms of the letter, i.e. a back with arms attached, has been inscribed across a central tail line and an additional arm has been inscribed further down the central line. Forms (1) and (2) of the letter occur in KJA 36.

\textsuperscript{12} See below under § H.3.
\textsuperscript{13} The name of the author of both KJA 344 and KJC 470 is mhllt.
\textsuperscript{14} The interpretation of the text is doubtful although the reading is clear.
\textsuperscript{15} Letters with forward facing loops seem to be the most frequent in Safaitic and Clark 1983: 73, under $d$, says the backward facing $d$ (he describes it as the reversal of the stance) is a Thamudic trait but this is much too generalized. Whilst a large number of the $d$’s in Thamudic C do face backwards, in Thamudic D and C there seems to be quite a lot of variation between the two directions.
\textsuperscript{16} cf. the forms the two forms of $h$ above.
\textsuperscript{17} In letters with four arms this is either one of the two inner arms or, where there are five, the middle arm (KJC 115).
The letter is either (1) a small curve (KJA 43, KJA 292 etc.), a proportionally larger curve (KJA 133, for instance) or (2) a square shape (KJB 106, KJC 25, for instance) with the arms facing in the direction of the text. The depth of the curve varies (cf. KJC 66 and KJC 761, for example) and similarly the proportional length of the arms to that of the back varies in the square form of the letter (cf. the second r in KJA 294 with the letter in KJC 103). In KJC 433 the lengths of the arms are different. (3) An angular form occurs in KJC 403.

The letter is either a vertical or horizontal stroke (cf. KJA 6, 25 with KJA 36, 341, KJB 105, for example) with a line at either end. The stroke is slightly bent in KJA 36 and KJC 188 and the end lines of KJC 147b have a slightly forked appearance. The end lines are usually shorter than the central stroke, although in KJA 310 they are approximately the same size, giving the letter a square appearance in KJA 341 they are slightly longer and in KJC 84 considerably longer. In KJA 36, KJB 105 and KJC 641 the lines are different lengths but one at least is proportionally quite long in comparison with the stroke.

The letter is either (1) a curve (KJC 139, for instance), (2) a square shape (KJA 353, KJB 100) or rectangular shape (KJC 46, 275) with a tail, (3) an acute (or almost obtuse (KJC 735)) angle, either without a tail (KJA 49) or with a more or less distinctive tail (KJB 1, 178). The angle is often formed by the addition of an angled (KJA 23) or a slightly curved line (KJB 17) to a straight one at varying distances from the end and thus producing a longer or shorter tail. The arms of the letter face in the direction of the text except in a few instances (KJA 17+, KJB 47 KJC 46, 649). In KJB 179 and KJC 202 the letter has a proportionately long tail.

The letter is (1) a vertical straight stroke (in some cases the line is slightly bent (KJA 16, 226, 190)) or, in a few cases, (2) a squiggly line (KJA 105, KJB 1) as in Safaitic, and a slightly different type occurs in KJC 46 where the squiggles, which are not very pronounced, do not continue along the length of the line.

The letter is a vertical stroke with a circle, loop or squared shape (KJC 180) at one end and a fork at the other. The circle is attached centrally on to the end of the stroke (KJA 21, KJB 59) or on to one side (KJA 46, KJC 27). In some instances the stroke is probably used to complete the circle or loop (KJC 292, for example). Similarly, the fork is either added centrally on to the stroke (KJB 59, 89) or formed by attaching a line at an angle (KJA 16), a slight curve (KJB 76, KJC 292) or an angled shape to the stroke. The stroke is sometimes slightly bent (KJC 180, 515, 565) and its length proportional to the size of the circle and fork varies (cf. KJB 59.

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18 The text is neatly inscribed and several of the letters are more or less squared.
19 Many of the instances of the proportionally long lines occur when the stance of the stroke is horizontal suggesting that the slight increase might result from a tendency to adjust the height of the letter to make it a comparable size to that of the other letters in the text (cf. the comments on z below). The grapheme T under z in the script table in Harding and Littmann 1952: Pl. XXVI is from the Safaitic text TIJ 499. The grapheme read /z/ in WAM T 60 is a /dz/, see under z below and Appendix 2.
20 See § H.3 below.
21 cf. the formation of the circles of the letter g and the forks of ’ and h.
with KJB 89, for example). The circle occurs at both the bottom and the top of a horizontal text\textsuperscript{22}.

d The letter is formed from two concentric circles or approximations to circles. The relative sizes of the circles varies (cf. the relatively small inner circle in KJA 23, 246 with the larger one in KJA 247). In KJA 138, 321+, KJB 111, KJC 507+ the inner circle is a hammered dot\textsuperscript{23}.

\[\text{\textsuperscript{1}}\] The letter is most frequently (1) a straight vertical back with three arms (KJA 83 etc.) but also occurs with (2) a curved back (KJC 174, for instance). In some cases there is no back and the arms are joined at one point (KJC 586, for instance). The proportional length of the back to the length of the arms varies (cf. KJA 263 with the letters in KJB 148, for instance). The arms of the letter are usually at a right angle to the back but there are exceptions (see KJC 362, for example, where the angle of one of the arms is obtuse).

\[\text{\textsuperscript{2}}\] Because of the most frequently attested stance of this letter at these sites it is perhaps most accurate to describe it as a vertical stroke with a horizontal line protruding at a right angle from the centre, either in the direction of the text (KJA 83, 88, 138 etc.) or away from it (KJC 291, 716, 721)\textsuperscript{24}. The horizontal line, when the letter has this stance, is approximately the same size as the vertical stroke or else rather shorter. In five instances (KJC 133, 171, 341, 528, 583a) the stroke has a horizontal stance\textsuperscript{25} and the central line is vertical. In four of these texts (KJC 133, 171, 528, 583a) the central line is proportionally longer than that of the stroke\textsuperscript{26}.

\[\text{\textsuperscript{3}}\] The letter is basically a circle or oval of varying degrees of regularity. The relative height of the letter to the other letters in the text varies. In some instances it is very much smaller (see KJB 81, for example). In KJA 64 and KJC 210 the letter has

\textsuperscript{22} See § D.2 below.

\textsuperscript{23} cf. under \textsuperscript{1} and see n. 27 and § E.2 and n. 69.

\textsuperscript{24} The examples of this letter are too few at the moment to say whether this stance is in general the most frequent one. Furthermore, some of the examples are in texts possibly written by the same person (\textit{z \textsuperscript{1}nt bn slm} KJA 88, KJC 295 and KJC 749; KJC 133, 490 and 505 are possibly by the same person \textit{y\textsuperscript{z}r} and KJC 528, 583a possibly the same person \textit{hl\textsuperscript{z}j}) and so to sample, to a certain extent, might be biased. It is interesting, however, that this is the stance of the letter in the inscribed alphabet KnA. The grapheme was read /\textit{z}/ in WAM T 60 but it is /\textit{z}/, see Appendix 2.

\textsuperscript{25} All these texts are written vertically or diagonally and therefore the stroke is in fact vertical but if they were laid horizontally the stroke would be horizontal (see n.1 above) i.e. \textit{T}.

\textsuperscript{26} The letter in JS 702 (a copy), KWM 7 and WAM T 60 also has this stance and in all of them the central stroke is proportionally long. These examples suggest a tendency to lengthen the central line when the letter has this stance to make the height of the letter more or less similar to that of the others in the text i.e. the proportional lengths of the line and the stroke are to a certain extent related to the stance. cf. the letter \textsuperscript{2} above.
The letter has the form of a vertical back and two arms with a tail, which is usually hooked (KJA 24, 229) or curving (KJA 28, KJC 674)\(^{28}\). The tail is either (1) continuation of one of the arms (KJA 23, 34, KJC 759) or else (3) added at the corner of the back and one of the arms (the first \( \dot{g} \) in KJA 83, for instance)\(^{29}\). The proportional length of the tail varies, depending on the distance between the arms of the letter. In KJA 97, 105, for example, the tails are proportionately long. A form with a rounded back and the tail attached slightly along one of the arms occurs in KJC 120 (see also the second \( \dot{g} \) in KJA 83+) and KJA 123 has a hook that curls back to such an extent that it forms a loop.

The letter is a vertical wavy line with three undulations. Three typical forms occur in KJA 23, (1) the central undulation might be rounded, (2) flat or squared or (3) one or more of the undulations might be angular. Usually the concave face of the middle undulation faces in the direction of the text, although that is not always the case (see KJB 179, KJC 585, 733, for instance). An exaggeratedly deep middle undulation occurs in KJA 113. The undulations are sometimes indistinct, often because the technique of inscribing is rough hammering. KJC 472 lacks a third undulation (see also KJA 174+, the first of the \( f \)’s of the text). KJB 44 and KJB 53 are long, slightly wavy lines\(^{30}\).

The letter is (1) a circle, oval, rectangle or an approximation to those shapes, with two lines, vertical in the text, protruding opposite to each other on either side (see KJA 49, 304, KJB 67 etc.). (2) The lines are also inscribed as one continuous line dissecting the circle, oval etc. and protruding on either side (KJA 20, 25,27,31 etc.).

A vertical back with two arms, facing in the direction of the text, and a straight tail. The tail is formed either as (1) a continuation of the back (KJA 4,6 etc.), (2) a

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\(^{27}\) An example also occurs in WAM T 27. In the Hismaic texts from the Wādī Ramm area, Winnett ([1982]: 30-31) reads the grapheme \( \checkmark \) as \( w \) in TIJ 47 and 212 and \( g \) in TIJ 58. In all these texts I would read it as \( \dot{w} \), see Appendix 2. The sign \( \checkmark \) in this script also represents etymological /d/ although in the examples here and in Harding and Littmann 1952 the letters are distinguishable by their size, the \( \dot{w} \) being smaller relative to the other letters in the texts. See under \( d \) and see § E.3 n.69. Winnett [1982]: 15-32 discusses the value of the sign in other types of Thamudic and mixed Safaitic/Hismaic texts (HU 2, JS 596) where he gives it the value \( w \). However, as he points out (32), there are often discrepancies between the copies of Huber and Euting, and, although Winnett’s identification of the value of the letter is almost certainly correct for most of these texts, the form of the grapheme must remain doubtful until we have photographs.

\(^{28}\) The lack of a hook or distinctive curve in KJC 459 is probably a result of rough or inaccurate hammering.

\(^{29}\) Similar variations occur in the letter \( k \), see below.

\(^{30}\) Letters with more than three undulations occur in AMJ 148 and possibly in the patronym of CTSS 1a, see Appendix 2.
continuation of one of the arms (KJC 39, 406, 55331) or else (3) attached to a corner of
the back and one of the arms (KJB 7, KJC 60)32. In some cases the arms are wide
apart, leaving only a proportionally short tail (KJC 38, 457, 458 etc.), and, in others,
the reverse is the case (KJC 202, 272, for instance). In KJA 258+ and KJC 312 the
letter is (4) a curve with the tail protruding from the side, similar to the form of the
letter in Safaitic and in some Thamudic C texts33. A badly formed version of the letter
occurs in KJC 52+.

l

The letter is most frequently attested as (1) a vertical stroke with a hook at one
end. The proportional length of the hook varies (cf. those in KJA 11, three of the l’s
in KJA 36 and two of the l’s in KJC 641). In some cases the hook is virtually the
same length as the stroke, see KJC 695, for example, whilst in others it is nothing but
a slight nick from the rock and can easily be missed when reading or copying a text.
There are examples of the letter with a deeply curved hook (see, for instance, the
second l in KJA 354). There are also, clear examples of (2) completely straight
strokes similar to the letter in Safaitic, see, for instance, the first letter in KJA 344 (the
other l’s in the text are hooked), KJB 149 and KJC 446. The lack of a hook
sometimes seems to be compensated for by making the letter slightly curved (see KJA
21 and the second l in KJB 149, for instance). There is a clear example of the letter as
a smallish curve in KJC 236 and instances where the letter is bent (see KJC 241, 594,
for instance). The stance of the letter is almost invariably vertical, although there is
an exception in KJC 11 and possibly in KJA 337+34. The hook usually faces in the
direction of the text, although exceptions occur, see, for instance, the last letter in KJC
140. The hook occurs at the top or bottom, see § D.2 below.

m

The letter occurs in (1) square (KJA 26 etc.), (2) rounded (KJA 46, 74 etc.) and
(3) elongated (KJB 7) forms with the indentation facing in the direction of the text.
The depth of the indentation varies (for shallow examples, see KJC 29, 79, 499). In
KJC 439 the letter is a rectangular shape with no indentation. A ‘pinched’ version of
the letter occurs in KJC 632. Sometimes a line joins the inner and outer lines of the
letter (see KJC 768, for example)35. There are examples of the letter where (4) the
inner and outer strokes are not joined at the ends (see KJA 309+, KJC 332, for
instance) and cases where (5) the letter is joined at one end but not at the other (see
KJA 4636, for example). The inner line of the letter in KJA 302 does not appear to
have been completed37 and the letter in KJC 614, in addition to having no indentation,
has a line across it which gives it the appearance of a w. An anomalous form, where
one of the arms bends down occurs in KJC 271. The indentation usually faces in the
direction of the text but an exception occurs in KJC 253+, 509 where it faces
backwards and in KJC 13 + where it faces down (see E.1.n.59).

31 Many of the examples of this form of the letter occur in the name knn but not all of
them, see KJC 15+ and 39, for instance.
32 See under ǧ for similar variations of the form.
33 See JS 119, 123, for example.
34 The reading of the letter is unclear on the photograph.
35 This is often because a rough hammering technique has been used.
36 Both here and in KJA 309+ there are also completely joined forms of the letter, see
§ H.2.
37 cf. the letter in some mixed texts, § I (1) and WTI 16, 20, 55.
The \( n \) is a dot or vertical dash, usually small in relation to other letters of the text. In a few instances the dash is a horizontal line (see KJC 485, 510, for example).

The letter \( h \) is a vertical stroke with a fork at one end. In some instances the fork appears to be placed centrally on to the end of the stroke, and in others formed by adding a slight curve (KJC 211, for example), square shape (KJA 351, for example) or angled line (KJA 108, for example) to the stroke\(^{38}\). The angle of the fork is usually acute but can be obtuse (see KJC 352, for example). A somewhat rectangular form occurs in one of the \( h \)'s in KJB 18. The proportional length of the fork to that of the stroke varies (for instance, see KJB 116 where the forks are small and the strokes long). Different lengths of the prongs of the fork occur in KJC 46, 84\(^{39}\) and in KJC 718.

The letter \( w \) is basically a circle, oval (one of the \( w \) ‘s in KJC 48, for instance) or a square (KJC 30, for instance) with a line going either horizontally or vertically across the centre. The letter occurs with a cross in the middle of the circle in KJC 408\(^{40}\).

A stroke with a circle or a loop at one end. As with the letters \( g \) and \( s \), the circle is either placed centrally on the end of the stroke (KJA 6 etc.) or formed by adding a curve on to one side of the stroke near the end (KJA 20 etc.). The length of the stroke in proportion to the size of the circle varies, although quite a distinctive feature of this script is a relatively large circle and a short stroke. The stroke usually has a vertical stance but there are instances where it is diagonal (one of the \( y \) ‘s in KJA 36) and horizontal (KJA 245, KJ8 91+, for example). A letter with an incomplete circle occurs in KJC 300.

B. Problems with the interpretation of some letters:

In some instances certain letters have a form which is similar to another letter and is therefore difficult to identify with certainty unless the context is clear\(^{41}\). The \( h \), for example, when it does not have a tail resembles a \( j \); the \( h \) in some cases is similar to an \( ' \) and in others to a \( t \); the \( f \) can resemble the squiggly form of \( s^2 \) and \( l \) without a hook might be mistaken for the straight form of the letter\(^{42}\). The most problematic are the letters \( b \) and \( r \). A glance at the script table shows that the shapes and variations of the two letters are very similar. Usually the letters are fairly clearly differentiated by size, the \( b \) being larger than the \( r \) and about the same size as the other letters but when

\(^{38}\) Cf. the formation of the forks of the letters \( ' \) and \( s \).
\(^{39}\) See § H.3 below.
\(^{40}\) See § E.3 below.
\(^{41}\) See Harding and Littmann 1952:3 for similar remarks under \( h \) and \( j \).
\(^{42}\) See \( h \) in KJB 73, KJC 487, for instance; for an example of the letter \( h \) which resembles an \( ' \), see KJC 336 and for an example resembling \( t \), see one of the \( h \)'s in KJC 539 (usually the stance of the letter helps distinguish it from \( t \)); for examples of \( f \) which resembles a squiggly form of \( s^2 \), see KJB 44 and 53; in one instance the letter \( k \) with the tail bent forwards resembles a \( t \) (KJC 590). In all these examples there is sufficient context to make the reading certain.
this distinction is not made problems arise.\footnote{See, for instance, the proportionally large \textit{r} in KJB 53; the last letters in KJA 247+ and 273+, the second letter in KJC 318+ and the penultimate letter in TIJ 316 (Harding and Littmann 1952: 33) which might be read as either a \textit{b} or \textit{r}.}

The joining up (see \S\ E.1) of the forks of the letters ’ and \textit{ṣ} gives the ’ the appearance of a \textit{ṣ} when only one fork is enclosed and the \textit{ṣ} the appearance of \textit{g}. When both forks of the ’ are joined it also resembles a \textit{g}. Usually, however, the line joining the fork is shallower.

There are many examples of texts that have been started and left unfinished\footnote{See, for example, the instances on Rock d, KJC 738a, 738b, 738c, 744a etc.} and in some cases the last letter has not been completed\footnote{See, for instance, KJB 115a where the second letter is probably an unfinished \textit{m}; KJC 50 where there is an unfinished \textit{g} and KJC 511 where the last letter is an unfinished \textit{t}.}. In cases where it is obvious that this is what has happened, problems do not occur but if only a straight line or dash of the unfinished letter has been inscribed, then it might easily be read as a \textit{s}² or a \textit{n} (or possibly a \textit{l})\footnote{That the line is not a letter is, in most cases, impossible to prove but a clear instance occurs in KJC 649 where the dash at the end must be the line of an unfinished \textit{r}; KJA 153 and KJB 113 are most probably unfinished and I think one should bear in mind that this might be the case with KJA 342, KJC 97b, KJC 187b, 413, 583, 601 which I have read as \textit{l ns}², \textit{l bs}², \textit{l bs}², \textit{l ms}², \textit{l s}², \textit{l bs}² respectively. See also the commentary under KJC 163. If the line is horizontal (see KJB 141 and KJB 556) then, although unusual stances of letters do occur, the most probable interpretation is that it is an unfinished text.}

C. The stance and direction of the letters:

1. The stance of the majority of the letters is fairly consistent, although variations do occur\footnote{See \textit{t} in KJB 112; \textit{h} in KJC 264; \textit{ḥ} in KJC 144; \textit{s} in KJB 47; \textit{g} in KJB 123; \textit{l} in KJA 337, KJC 11; \textit{m} in KJA 72; \textit{y} in KJ 245, KJB 91, for instance. In TIJ 163 the first word of the text is written with a horizontal stance and the rest of the letters except \textit{q} are written with a vertical stance in a horizontal text. For KJC 46 and 84, see \S\ H.3.}, some of which seem to be associated with a change in the direction of the text\footnote{See the \textit{r} and \textit{t} in KJA 69; \textit{t} in KJA 181; \textit{ḥ} in KJB 155; the word \textit{ḥḥḥ} in KJC 754, for instance.}. There are comparatively frequent variations between the use of a horizontal and vertical stance of the letters \textit{z} and \textit{ẓ}\footnote{Harding and Littmann 1952: 3 notes that \textit{z} occurs horizontally and vertically.}

2. Similarly, the direction in which the letters face is on the whole consistent, although variations are attested\footnote{\textit{b} in KJA 289, \textit{f} in KJB 148, for instance, \textit{f} in KJB 179, KJC 585, 733, as mentioned above, \textit{k} in KJC 458.} and sometimes both directions of the letter occur in
one text\textsuperscript{51}. The most frequent variations in direction occur with the letter \textit{d} in which the loop faces both backwards and forwards\textsuperscript{52}.

D. Letters written in the gaps of the preceding letter and the inversion of letters to form a symmetry:

1. The gaps between the arms of the letters \textit{b}, \textit{g} and \textit{k} are sometimes filled with the following letter. The most frequent example of this is the \textit{n} following \textit{b} in the word \textit{bn} but there are other instances\textsuperscript{53}.

2. The letters \textit{s}, \textit{g}, \textit{k}, \textit{l}, \textit{h} and \textit{y} occur either way up in the texts. There are frequent examples of the hooks of the \textit{l}'s in one text occurring both at the top and bottom (see KJA 24, 37, 40, 44 etc.), which is probably done in many cases to produce a symmetry, a feature which is particularly striking when the two letters occur next to each other (see KJA 37, 114, 344, 348 etc.). A similar symmetry is formed with the \textit{s}'s of a text by inscribing one of the letters with the circle on top and the other with the circle on the bottom (see AMJ 110, 111 and Jobling 1986(a): 262-263 and Jamme 1988:238)) and is probably the reason behind the \textit{s} and \textit{h} of the name \textit{shbt} being consistently inscribed with the forks of the two letters placed at the opposite ends. An instance with the \textit{h}'s of a text occurs in KJA 348\textsuperscript{54} and also in KJC 663\textsuperscript{55}.

E. The joining up and infilling of letters:

1. Macdonald (1989) recognized that the letters of several Safaitic inscriptions had been joined up using various methods\textsuperscript{56}. This he convincingly argues was a form of ‘doodling’ on the basically ‘monumental’ forms of the letters rather than an attempt at a distinctive cursive script. The letters of several texts among the present corpus have been ‘played around with’ by joining in a similar fashion\textsuperscript{57}. As in the examples in Safaitic discussed by Macdonald, not all the letters in a particular text are always

\textsuperscript{51} The \textit{l}'s in KJA 31, KJC 140, 619 (where because of the shortness of the text a symmetry is formed).
\textsuperscript{52} See under \textit{d}.
\textsuperscript{53} The \textit{b} accommodates the ʿ in the name \textit{mb ʿ} (KJC 74, 79), the loop of the \textit{d} in the name ʿ\textit{bd}t (KJC 241,503) and \textit{r} in the name \textit{brr} (KJC 350); the \textit{n} is written inside the arms of the ʿ of \textit{̄gnt} (KJA 83) and of \textit{̄gnt} in (KJC 745), for instance; \textit{k} accommodates the \textit{r} in \textit{krt} (KJA 111, KJB 132) and both the \textit{n}'s in \textit{knn} (KJB 7, 65 KJC 175, 553). The \textit{n}'s in some of these texts are also placed diagonally (KJB 7, KJC 175, 687) and see KJC 553 where there are three dots. The \textit{b} of the name \textit{db} in KJC 650 is inscribed between the space separating the two forks of the ʿ which might also be an instance of using the space created by the letters.
\textsuperscript{54} And the two adjacent \textit{l}'s.
\textsuperscript{55} Only some of the authors invert the letters in this way. The name \textit{mhs}, for instance, where the relevant letters are next to each other sometimes occurs with letters inverted KJA 19,21, for example, but in other texts the forks are the same way up KJA 46, KJC 29.
\textsuperscript{56} He distinguishes five ways of joining (64): letter extension, letter conjunction, letter distortion, ligaturing (by dots and bars) and drawing a straight line through the letters.
\textsuperscript{57} Five of the examples from Site C are on the same rock CCXIV, KJC 310-311, 315-317 and those on rocks CXVIII KJC 321 and rock CCXXVII KJC 329 are close by.
joined to one another and the ligatures are usually shallower than the letters although an exception occurs in KJB 61 where they appear to be the same depth. Four of the methods of joining described by Macdonald have been used. Clear examples of letter extension and conjunction occur in KJB 61, KJC 67, of ligaturing in KJC 13, 310, 317 and 321 and by inscribing a straight line through the text in KJC 311 and 544. The joining up of the apertures of letters also occurs, either in conjunction with the joining up of the letters to one another (KJC 13, for example), or by itself (KJC 73 and 75).

2. In several cases the gaps of a letter, i.e. the space between the arms, forks, curves or circles, are infilled. In some instances the apparent infilling is the result of inaccurate or rough hammering, which has caused the rock to flake away particularly when the gap or circle is rather small. Intentional infilling is easier to identify when the technique of inscribing is even and a selection of the letters have been hammered in. That the feature of infilling was an addition made to the letters by the author rather than being destructive hammering by him or someone else is suggested by the careful way in which it is done and by the fact that some authors seem to do it repeatedly, although not necessarily to the same letters. Infilling is frequently associated with joining-up of the letters which suggests it was similarly a form of ‘playing around’ with the letters or ‘embellishment’ albeit destructive from the point of view of anyone trying to read the text.

In KJE 111 the inner circle of the ḍ has been infilled, since the first two letters of the

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58 Although in most cases I have not been able to identify the n separately from the ligatures that join it to the arms of the b thus forming a monogram of the word bn. See, for instance, KJA 212, KJC 315 and 321.

59 A possible example of letter distortion by stance might occur in KJC 13 where the m has a vertical stance in a horizontal text. This might have been done to maintain a more or less even height of the letters and thus the ‘flowing’ appearance created by the joining. If that was the case then it would mean the author intended from the outset to join up this part of the text.

60 The line through KJC 578 might also be an instance of this but it very roughly done and might equally be destructive.


62 In KJC 229 and 657 the arms of the k have been joined and in KJC 229, 230 the arms of the indentation of the m’s.


64 cf. the remarks in § A under j above. It is sometimes difficult to identify intentional or accidental infilling, the infilling in KJA 163 (of the g), KJB 22 (of the y) and KJC 151 ? (of the s) is probably a result of rough hammering.

65 See KJA 211, 212, 215 (which are all on the same rock face), KJB 115 and KJC 303, 310, 311, 314, 315 (which are on the same rock) and KJC 555, for instance.

66 KJA 212 and KJC 315 are possibly by the same author although the infilling makes the reading of both texts difficult. The other examples are texts which only give one name and so one cannot be certain they are the same person (see Ch.5.C.1) although the consistent infilling makes it more probable that they are, see the texts by ḟḍ (KJC 235, KJC 156,408) and gs²m (KJC 544, 546, 548) and see § F below.

67 KJA 129, 21, KJB 111, 310, 311, 315, 321 for instance.
text are joined, it appears that this apparently fairly fundamental change to the form of the letter is simply the result of such 'embellishment'68.

3. In KJC 408, where some of the letters are infilled, the circle of one of the w’s has been filled in and there is a cross in the middle rather than a single line. The fact that the other letters have been ‘played around with’ suggests that the addition of the line forming the cross is the result of a desire to embellish the letter69.

F. Similarities between the letters:

For the reasons discussed below (§ H.1) it is, on the whole, difficult to identify consistent similarities or distinctive features in the letter forms of texts inscribed by the same authors. There are, however, a few exceptions to this and in instances of texts with the same name, where no genealogy is given, whilst similarities in script do not make it certain that the texts were written by the same individual, they do make it more probable70.

G. The direction of the texts:

The texts are written with complete disregard to divisions between words and are inscribed in virtually any direction, vertically up or down, horizontally from right to left or from left to right, diagonally, in zig-zag lines71, or in circles and loops. There is a tendency for them all to be inscribed close together, intricately interwoven between each other even though there is often sufficient room on the rock for them to be well-

68 The other ḍ’s which have dots in the middle are not associated with either joining or other infilled letters KJA 138, 321,507. On the other hand, isolated examples of other infilled letters are attested see the m, in KJC 303 and the g’s in KJC 544 and 546, for example.

69 The embellishment is not very imaginative. The w of AMJ 4 also has a cross in the middle where there is no infilling and I am not suggesting on the present evidence that this form of the letter, is necessarily always simply the result of an individual's attempt to decorate the letters of his text. I do, however, think that it is the most likely reason for the form of the letter in KJC 408 and it is possible that a similar motive lies behind other forms of the letter and perhaps also the ṭ with a dot in the middle and the additional crossbars in some forms of ṭ but there is no evidence to substantiate these last two suggestions.

70 We cannot even be certain that the names are the same, see Ch.5.8.2 and C.1. For instances of distinctive similarities, see the large ʾ’s in some of the texts by bn ṣ, KJC 467, 476, 491: the b’s with proportionally long arms in some of the texts by brr, KJA 220, KJB 83, KJC147, 350; the large looped ḍ’s in texts by drg KJB 79, KJC 589; the consistent use of zig-zag f’s in texts by fnd bn ḭ b in KJC 4, 283 and by fnd in KJC 181; the m’s in KJC 241 and 503 which are both by ṣmn. The similarity of other features also suggest that it is likely that some of the texts with only one name are by the same person, see, for instance, the comparatively large size of many of the texts by gnt, KJA 66, 140, 229, 238, 418, 745; the placing of the loop of the d in the arms of the preceding b (see § D.1) in texts by ṣbd ṭ, KJC 241 and 503; the frequent use of infilling (see E.2) in texts by rfd, KJA 235, KJC 156, 408 and in texts by gsʾm KJC 544, 546, 548.

71 Effectively boustrephedon, see KJA 36, for example.
spaced which would have made reading them easier. Some texts suffer elaborate contortions of direction. An inscriber often starts his text immediately after the end of another inscription and this can present problems as can instances when the ends of two texts run into each other.

Usually the words of a text follow directly on from each other but sometimes the last part is written to the right or left of the first. Frequent examples occur where the bn and patronym is written in a new line either to the right or left but it also occurs in other contexts. This practice does not create problems if the text is by itself or well-spaced from others on the rock face but if the other texts are close together then it is not always clear with which inscription the second part should be read unless there is a clear difference in technique of inscribing or, in the case of genealogy, it occurs elsewhere. There might also be instances where words are intentionally inscribed in an ambiguous position although this cannot be corroborated.

H. The Differences in the letter forms:

The above division of the letters into forms (§ A) is not intended to do anything more than identify various forms and is necessarily rather loose. It does not, for instance, attempt to classify the forms of ʾ, ḧ, ḥ, s, d, z, ḫ, n, h, w and y which all, to a greater or lesser extent show variations. The reason for this is that, at the level of the study undertaken here, it is difficult to identify the significance of the variations, something which is also true, to a certain extent, about the differences in forms of the other letters which I have isolated. The problem arises from the informal nature of the script whereby the majority of the differences are the result of incidental factors such as the skill of an inscriber, his temporary preference and the care taken by

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72 See KJC 107 and the end of KJC 174, for example. Such contortions and changes in direction are often clearly because the inscriber has misjudged the space needed to complete his text, see KJB 18, for example.
73 See KJA 84, KJC 543, for example.
74 See the commentary to KJB 58a.
75 See KJA 88 and KJC 253, for example.
76 In a text that bends at right angles the bend is not necessarily made at the end of one word and beginning of the next but sometimes occurs in the middle of the word, see, for example, KJA 292 and KJC 39 where the texts bend after the ḫ of ḫṭṭ.
77 This also occurs with the letters in the middle or end of a word see, for instance, KJB 172, KJC 489 but this is usually done to avoid a ridge or crack in the rock. Large gaps between the letters of words, see KJA 187, KJC 99, KJC 198, 333, 438, 489, 492, 543, for example, often occur for the same reason. The irregularities of the rock surfaces have not been drawn on to the facsimiles.
78 See KJA 1, 44, 76, 111, 187 etc. and see some of the texts by ʾrs/ bn hrs KJC 442a, 522 and 615 in which the author has inscribed his genealogy in different directions to that of the first part of the texts.
79 See KJB 55, 70, 74, KJC 362, 648, 754.
80 There are no particularly ambiguous examples among the Wādī Judayyyid texts but see AMJ 86, 87, for example.
81 For possible examples, see KJC 712-713 and 716-716a.
him; different techniques of inscribing\(^{82}\); the direction of the text (and changes in
direction)\(^{83}\); infilling of the letters\(^{84}\) and the nature of the rock surface\(^{85}\). Unless these
factors were taken into account in each individual case a classification of the forms of
the most of the texts from these sites would be complicated and would, on the whole,
reflect the incidental variations rather than more fundamental ones\(^{86}\).

2. In some forms of the letters the changes are clearly basic ones. Unfortunately, in
attempting to group their occurrence one is severely hampered by the brevity of the
majority of the texts which means that there are usually insufficient examples of other
letter forms on which to base a classification. Furthermore, none of the Hismaic texts
are dated and so, even if one was able to produce such a classification, it is unlikely
that it would tell us anything about the temporal development of the various forms.
Nevertheless, for most of these letters, there are instances in which these different
basic forms occur in the same texts, in different texts which are possibly by the same
author\(^{87}\) or in texts by individuals who are possibly close relations. What can be
established, therefore, is that, to a certain degree, these different forms were perhaps
used contemporaneously as alternatives\(^{88}\).

3. One can identify distinctions in a few texts which might indicate two possible
separate groups. The first is suggested by KJB 179 and KJC 202. Both of these texts
have \(d\)'s of form (4) with the spines bent in the direction of the loop and in both of

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\(^{82}\) Whether rough direct hammering has been used or accurate indirect hammering or
chiselling.

\(^{83}\) ' with a bent stroke might be a result of this, see KJA 195, KJC 224 where the letter
bends in the direction of the text; the angular form of the \(b\) in KJA 270 might be
because the text bends, for instance.

\(^{84}\) See § E.2. above.

\(^{85}\) Whether it is smooth or bumpy, cracked and so on.

\(^{86}\) In addition, in attempting such a classification, one would have to produce a
comparative study the forms of all the letters in each text.

\(^{87}\) See Ch.5.B.2 and C.1.

\(^{88}\) See, for instance, form (1) and form (3) of \(b\) in KJC 631a; form (1) and form (2) of \(t\)
in texts by \(l\)\(ht\) \(bn\) \(s\)'\(lm\) KJB 30 and KJC 750; form (1) of \(h\) in KJB 7 by \(k\)\(mn\) \(bn\) \('l\) \(bn\)
\('m\) \(f\)\(hl\)t and form (2) in KJB 95 by \('l\) \(bn\) \('m\) \(bn\) \(f\)\(hl\)t who is possibly his father; forms
(1) and (2) of \(d\) in KJA 36; forms (1) and (2) of \(g\) in KJA 270; three different forms of
\(f\) in KJA 23; \(d\) \(b\) \(bn\) \(s\)'\(m\) \(n\) \(bn\) \(qn\) in KJA 44, 49, KJB 156, 174 consistently uses form
(1) of \(q\) whereas \(s\)'\(br\)\(nt\) \(bn\) \(s\)'\(m\) \(n\) in KJB 107, who is possibly his brother, uses form
(2); \(hn\) \('l\) \(bn\) \(zd\)\(qm\) in KJA 27, KJB 105 and 177 uses form (2) of \(q\) whereas \(hn\) \('l\)
\(bn\) \(zd\)\(qm\) use form (1) in KJA 99, 300, 173; \(k\)\(mn\) \(bn\) \('l\) \(t\) uses different forms of \(k\) in KJA
314 (form (1)), in KJB 7 (form (3)) and KJB 687 (form (2)); \(mh\)\(l\)\(lt\) uses form (1) and
(2) of \(l\) in KJA 344; \('n\) \(m\) \(bn\) \(ml\)k uses both form (1) and (4) of \(m\) in KJA 309.
There are, however, no instances where forms (1) and (3) of \(d\) occur in clearly
contemporaneously texts, although KJA 168 and KJC 631a, both by \(bd\) \('y\)b, might be
by the same man. In KJA 168 the \(d\)'s are of form (1) and in KJC 631a the \(d\) is of
form (3). For comments on form (4) of \(d\), see § 3 below. There are no clear examples
in which form (4) of \(k\) and other forms occur together or in clearly contemporaneous
texts. Similarly, there are no instances of straight \(s\)'\(z\)'\(s\) and squiggly \(s\)'\(z\)'\(s\) occurring
together. However, the forms of the other letters in KJA 105 and KJB 1 in which
squiggly \(s\)'\(z\)'\(s\) occur are well-attested elsewhere. For KJC 46, see below.
them the $s'$ 's have proportionately long tails as do the $h$ 's in KJC 202. The possibility of a consistent relationship between the forms of these letters is somewhat tenuous but it is worth bearing in mind that $d$ 's with spines bent forwards and long tailed $s'$ 's and $h$ 's might be associated\(^{89}\).

The second group is suggested by KJC 46, 84 and 649 in which some of the letters are written with vertical stances in horizontal texts and, in the last part of KJC 84, the $h$ is written with a horizontal stance in a vertical text. Unfortunately, the texts are either too short or do not contain sufficient examples of the same letters to draw much of a comparison but there are one or two points that can be made. The $h$ 's in both KJC 46 and 84 both have comparatively long tails; the $m$ 's in all three texts are open\(^{90}\) and the first $m$ in KJC 46 and that in KJC 649 have rather shallow curves and are tilted slightly forward; the $h$ 's in both KJC 46 and 84 have one fork shorter than the other. These similarities suggest that in some instances, in texts where several of the letters have different stances there might also be distinctive forms of some of them\(^{91}\).

I. Hismaic and texts with ‘Mixed’ features:

Harding 1972:5 and Macdonald 1980: 188 drew attention to the occurrence of texts that share Hismaic and Safaitic features and there are certain points that should be made about the script of texts that have this characteristic:

(1) Among the texts published by Winnett 1937: 42 as Hismaic from the Madāʾin ʿSāliḥ and the Jabal Mismāʾ/Hāʾil areas and by him in 1970 as Tabuki Thamudic/Hismaic from the Jawf/Wadi Sirhān area there are texts which I have described as ‘Mixed’ in Appendix 292. The definition of this group is based on, 1) the occurrence of $l$ 's which are straight lines (typically Safaitic) and $n$ 's which are dots (typically Hismaic), 2) the form of the $s^2$ which is either a wavy line with three indentations\(^{93}\), a zig-zag\(^{94}\) or a slightly curved line with an indentation\(^{95}\), 3) the occurrence in some instances of the use of a simplified version of Hismaic type $d$\(^{96}\).

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89 Fairly similar $d$'s occur in KJC 36 but neither of the other relevant letters is attested there. None of the other letters in KJB 179 and KJC 202 show consistent distinctive features.
90 Although in TIJ 76 where similar changes in the stances occur they are closed.
91 In fact only one letter, the $s'$ of KJC 649, has a vertical stance but the shape of the $m$ suggests it should be grouped with KJC 46. It should be pointed out that other letters have different forms, the $d$ in KJC 46 has a curled tail whilst that in KJC 84 with a straight one and a rectangular form of $s'$ occurs in KJC 46 but a rounded one in KJC 649. A $h$ with one fork shorter occurs in KJC 718.
92 The only text in Winnett and Reed 1970 which I have classified as Hismaic is WTI 11, the rest are either Safaitic or Mixed. The term ‘mixed texts’ was used by Macdonald 1980:188 in his convincing reply to Clarke’s argument that ‘Tabuki Thamudic’ (i.e. Hismaic, see Ch.1.B) should be subsumed under Safaitic.
93 See WTI 18, 33, 39a, 48a iii and 82, for instance.
94 See HU 2,1, 789,2 = WHI 203c, JS 27, 596, WTI 85, 92.
95 See HU 683, WTI 40.
96 See, for instance, Do XXV 47,4, HU 262, WTI 13, 14. For Hismaic type $d$’s, see WTI 46, 48a I, iii.
The other diagnostic letters within this group of texts tend to be either of the Safaitic type97 or the Hismaic type98 and in one instance possibly of both types99. Since the corpus of these texts is small the above description is inevitably incomplete. Furthermore, the different forms of the $s^2$, the varying shapes of the $d$ and the occurrence in some texts of a distinctive form of $m$, in which the indentation is incomplete100, and a distinctive form of $r$, a line with a hook, in others101 suggest that there are several categories of mixed inscriptions, only loosely defined here, found in these areas.

(2) From the central Jordanian desert and the western plateau there are texts which I have classed as Hismaic but which have certain mixed features although all the diagnostic letters are of the Hismaic type102.

(3) There are a handful of texts from predominantly Hismaic areas which contain Safaitic forms of certain letters103 and, conversely, there are the occasional texts in Safaitic areas which use Hismaic forms of other letters104.

J. Hismaic, Thamudic B, C, D and Safaitic:

97 For example, $g$, see WTI 40, 81, 82, 94, 96; $t$ is sometimes a swastika type, see JS 27, WTI 92 (only occasionally attested in Safaitic); $t$ see WTI 95; $t$, HU 2,1, WTI 19, 41, 42, 46; $z$, WTI 40; $g$ HU 789,2 = WHI 03c, WTI 19, 42, 95, 98.
98 See, for example, $d$, WTI 19, 41, 42 ?, 48 a I, 48 a iii, 82, 94, 102.
99 $z$, which is mainly attested as the Safaitic type, see WTI 47, 55, 95. A Hismaic type appears to occur in WTI 33 although if my interpretation of the previous letter as $r$ is correct (see below) the reading produces a name which is difficult to explain. $k$ in HU 814, WTI 31, 47 occurs in a form which is attested in both Hismaic and Safaitic. For examples of the letter, see Winnett and Harding 1978: 10, under $k$ in WH 32, 607.
100 For example, WTI 17, 20, 55.
101 See WTI 33 ?, 41, 55, 78, 79 and several of the texts published by Winnett: 1973(a) from the $Hāʾil$ area, see, for instance, WHI 127 l nfr bn $mr$ w $ts^2wq$ l blt; WHI 150 l $nmrt$ $s^2wq$ l bs/r; WHI 151 l nmrt $s^2wq$ l $s^2rq$.
102 RTI A-C, CSP 2 and CTSS 2 and KU 1-2 all have straight $l$’s. KU 1 has a simplified Hismaic $d$ and as well as a more typical type. NST 1 and some of the texts in King 1989, KWM 3.5, for example, have a combination of straight and hooked $l$’s. In KWM 2, 5, 7 the $s^2$’s are slightly squiggly, different from a typical Hismaic $s^2$, typical Safaitic or any of the three letters described above under (1). Since the corpus of these texts is small and we therefore know very little about the script or how extensive these mixed features are, I have labelled them Hismaic although perhaps we shall find that, more correctly, they should be classified separately. If they are to be considered as a class of mixed texts then it would be a different one from those mentioned in either (1) or (3).
103 See, among the $Wādī Jūdawayid$ texts, the $s^2$’s in KJA 105, KJB 1 and the $k$’s in KJA 258 and KJC 312.
104 See, for example, the texts identified by Knauf 1983 and listed by him as South Safaitic (593) which use a Hismaic type $g$, C 1782, C 5355, WH 44, 800, 809, 3105, 3531 + 2, 3927 and, possibly, 2322, although an explanation of the name $ghm$ is difficult on etymological grounds. HCH 194 which uses a Hismaic $d$ and C 5276 which has a Hismaic type $r$, $d$ and possibly $g$ ($lm’d’dfrg$, the tribal name, on etymological grounds, could read either $frg$ or $frj$).
The above discussion of ‘mixed features’ emphasizes the need for more work to be done on the classification of the scripts of Early North Arabian. Winnett (Winnett and Reed 1970: 69-70) pointed this out with reference to his 1937 classification of the Thamudic texts which is minimal and needs refining\(^{105}\). Furthermore, there are letters in the categories that he does identify, the values of which are still uncertain or not very well substantiated\(^{106}\).

\(^{105}\) A good example of this are the texts that Winnett classifies as Thamudic C (1937: 34-38). He identifies the \(r\) in these texts as a small deep curve (see the 1937 script table) whereas in most of these texts it is clearly a straight line.

For example, \(bn\ grs\ ?\), JS 40, (cf. HIn: 144 under \(trs\ ?\) and see the Index of names); \(hrm\) JS 86, 93, 97 (HIn: 185); \(qrzf\), JS 100, 111-113 etc., (see the Index of names); \(wrmt\), JS 80, (HIn: 185). Instances where the curved letter has been read as \(r\) are not conclusive and it is equally possible in most cases that it should be read as \(b\): \(zr\ t\), JS 43, \(zr\ ?\) , JS 48 (read instead \(zb\ t\), \(zb\ ?\), cf. KJC 711 in the Index of names); \(šnr\), JS 64 (read instead \(srbt\) (cf., for eg., Ar. \(šarabah\) ‘tree that has restored its growth’); \(hr\ t\), JS 84, 98 (possibly from Ar. \(lyb\ ?\), or identification of the first letter mistaken, read, perhaps, \(d\ ?\) \(dt\) bt, cf. JS 152 \(yd\) (rather than \(yḥ\)) and JS 132 \(kdḥt\) (rather than \(khṛt\)). In JS 75 I would read the first letter as \(ṣ\) and emend the second to \(t\), reading the name (’)\(ṣht\) (cf. \(ṣb\), HIn: 50). That these texts with straight \(r\)’s are different from Thamudic D (where the letter is also a straight line) is shown by the squiggly form of the \(s\) with a fork at one end in, for example, JS 102, 103, and 135.

Winnett 1937: 37 suggests that in five Thamudic C texts (JS 64, 150, 749, HU 121, 174) the \(n\) is a straight line, as in Thamudic B, rather that a wavy/zig-line as in most of these texts, see JS 93, 97, 98 etc. In JS 749, the \(n\) is in fact wavy, in JS 150 the texts reads \(w\ ‘n\ qrzf\) (for the name see above), the straight line is a \(r\) and the \(n\) a wavy line, in JS 64 an alternative reading to \(šnr\), \(srbt\) has been suggested above. In the other examples he gives, HU 121 \(w\ ‘n\ dyfṭ\) and HU 174,2 \(w\ ‘n\ mr\ ‘s\ ?\ m\), the reading of the \(n\) as a straight line is conclusive and there are further instances, see HU 84, 96, 90, for example. Furthermore the \(r\)’s are all clearly curved in HU 86, 90 and 174.

On the basis of the \(r\) and \(n\) alone there are, therefore, two types within Winnett’s Thamudic C. The first, Thamudic C\(^1\), has a straight line as \(r\) and a wavy/zig-zag line as \(n\) and the second, Thamudic C\(^2\) has a straight line as \(n\) and a small deeply curved \(r\). The Thamudic C\(^1\) texts quoted above come from \(Ḥasām\ Ṣanā‘\)’, north of Madā‘ in Ṣāliḥ and the Thamudic C\(^2\) texts come from ‘Aṣāb’ and Jabal Jīldīyah, east of Hā‘ il.

The above distinction between Thamudic C\(^1\) and Thamudic C\(^2\) is only intended to give on specific example of some of the problems with Winnett’s 1937 classification. The definition of the two groups is obviously incomplete and I have not maintained the distinction outside this section, in, for example, quoting names\(^{106}\). For example:

\(d\) occurs as \(←\) in Thamudic C and D but there are very few examples of the letter and I think a question mark still needs to be maintained. For instances in Thamudic C, see JS 4 = WTI 75 and in Thamudic D, JS 207, Naveh N 1.2, WTI 57.

\(ṣ\) clearly occurs as a \(\odot\) in Thamudic C JS 7 + 6 = WTI 77, JS 64, 75, 750, 751, TIJ 149, 150 (for the last two texts see Appendix 2). The identification of the letter in Thamudic D is still uncertain.
The most surprising result of recent work on the script of Hismaic is the recognition that the grapheme ꧍ represents /g/, ꧐ represents /ḏ/ and ꧈ represents /ḏ/. The first two, or related forms of them, are well-attested in Thamudic B and Safaitic to represent /ḏ/ and /ḏ/ respectively. The third, ꧉, is found in ‘mixed texts’ and very occasionally in Safaitic to represent /ḏ/ (see § I above). We cannot establish for certain which equivalents hold for these graphemes in Thamudic C and D, although it is significant that for /ḏ/ in Winnett’s (1937) script table there are question marks by the letter for both these groups and that none of the variety of signs for the letter in the script table of Winnett and Reed 1970 are attested in contexts that conclusively identify them as representing /ḏ/.

\[ \text{\textbf{t}} \] occurs in Thamudic D as /l/, see JS 205, 206 and WTI 61. The identification of the letter in Thamudic C is still uncertain.

\[ \text{\textbf{z}} \] is still uncertain in Thamudic B, C and D.

\[ \text{\textbf{g}} \] is ꧍ in Thamudic D (see Van den Branden 1956(a) I: Pl.I, Ryckmans 1960: 202, Jamme 1970(b): 129 JaT 8). For conclusive examples, see HIC 2 (in the name ꧍нный) and Ph.363c (in the name ꧍ لدينا). In Thamudic C the letter is still uncertain, although in WTI 36 which I would read as Thamudic C’, the last name ꧍нный might well read ꧍нный rather than ꧍нный as in the edition. For the letters ꧍, ꧍ and ꧍, see below.

107 In Safaitic and Thamudic B, therefore, the signs for ꧍/ and ꧍/ are very close to those in South Arabian. In Thamudic B the sign for ꧍/ varies between a grid (HU 780,3), a square with four spokes (JS 462) and a circle with five spokes (JS 347).

108 See WTI 50, 59, 63. The instances we have of the graphemes ꧍, ꧐ and ꧈ in Thamudic C and Thamudic D are very few but some of the more certain examples show, not only how uncertain the situation is, but also gives possible evidence of a degree of variation for the evaluation of the signs:

Thamudic C:

\[ \text{\textbf{f}} \] as /f/ JS 40 ꧍ rs²’, grs²’ (rather than ꧍ rs’’, see the Index of names); JS 54, 108 ꧍ rf, grf (rather than ꧍ rf); JS 172 ꧍ z, ꧍ z (rather than ꧍ z); JS 85 ꧍ bl, gbl (rather than ꧍ bl). Ambiguous examples: JS 55 ꧍ /hgg, JS 61, 101, 110 ꧍ /gr /gyr, JS 128 ꧍ /lmt /lgmt; JS 89, 119 also has the letter but with another, the value of which is uncertain ꧍ (cf. JS 126 ꧍ m).

\[ \text{\textbf{g}} \] as /g/ TIJ 479 s² /gnt (rather than s² /dnt) (Winnett [1982]: 42). Ambiguous: SSA 32 gnt/dnt; Uncertain JS 96 w ꧍ qf /g.

\[ \text{\textbf{h}} \] as /ḏ/ TIJ 305a ꧐ /ml, /tml (rather than ꧍ /dml).

\[ \text{\textbf{j}} \] as /ḏ/ JS 57 ꧍ /b ’, /d ’ (rather than ꧍ /b ’).

Thamudic D:

\[ \text{\textbf{f}} \] as /f/ Naveh N 1 ꧍ b, ꧍ gb (rather than ꧍ gb).
Van den Branden (1950(a), 1957(b)) saw the relationship between the Early North Arabian scripts as a continuous development to a progressively more cursive form with local variations. Professor J. Ryckmans (1956, 1960) persuasively argued against this view, advocating that the scripts although related, represented independent local variations and developments.

Whilst at the moment we are unable to produce a satisfactory comparative study of the scripts and are still far from understanding the relationship between them, there are certain points that are clear:

(1) Some letters have similar forms in all types of Thamudic, Safaitic and the mixed texts.\(^{109}\)

(2) In some cases the same forms occur to represent different phonemes.\(^{110}\)

(3) Some of the letters are different but it would be possible to trace a relationship between the forms.\(^{111}\)

(4) Two groups which we know are, to a certain extent, contemporary (Thamudic D and Hismaic), use different graphemes, between which it is very difficult to see a relationship, to represent etymological \(s\)\(^2\).\(^{112}\)

\(\) as /g/, possible, HU 509,1 \(s\)'\(tn, s\)'rg (son of) \(ntn\) (rather than \(s\)'rd) HU 509, 2 z(n) \(rmn\), ‘This is grmn’ (or \(drmn\)) (cf. Winnett [1982]: 34-35).

\(\) as /t/ JS 207 (= JaT first half), JS 210 = JaT 28d \(lbt, l\)'\(lbt\) (Winnett [1982]: 38-39) (rather than \(d\)'\(lbt\)).

\(\) as /d/ Ph 363c \(bn, gdbn\)

\(\) ambiguous JS 209 = JaT 28f \(m, dm\) or \(ym\).

In Thamudic C\(^2\) in HU 85,1 there is evidence for \(\) as /d/ in the name \(dh(l)t\) and also, in the same text, that \(\) rf is grf where the relative size of the letter suggests it should be read as /g/ rather than the other possible alternative /\(l/\). This means that there is evidence that Thamudic C\(^2\) has at least a few features which it shares with Thamudic B (and, incidentally, Safaitic), namely, a straight line as a \(n\) and the same signs for etymological /d/ and /g/. That the category is different from Thamudic B is suggested by the form of the ‘’, see, for instance, the letter in HU 86, 98, 174, 2 with that in the Thamudic B texts, for example, JS 300, 305, 332.\(^{109}\)

See, for example, for forms of \(t, h, w\) and \(y\).

\(^{110}\) For example, a straight line: \(n\) in Safaitic and Thamudic B, \(r\) in Thamudic D and C\(^1\) and a \(s\)'\(2\) in Hismaic. A dot: \(n\) in Hismaic, sometimes ‘ in Safaitic. A squiggly line: \(n\) in Thamudic D and \(s\)'\(2\) in Safaitic. A line with a hook: \(l\) in Thamudic B, C\(^1\) and Hismaic and \(r\) in some mixed texts (see § I (1) above).

\(^{111}\) For example \(g\) and \(k\).

\(^{112}\) See Ch.8.B.n.11.

\(^{113}\) Thamudic D \(\) JS 1, 203, 499, for example, and Hismaic \(\) , see the script table.
(5) There are two groups that use the graphemes Ⱍ and Ⱎ for /t/ and /d/ respectively (Safaitic and Thamudic B) and one (Hismaic)\textsuperscript{114} that uses them for /g/ and /t/.

The last two points endorse Ryckmans’ view as the differences there clearly cannot have occurred through a single chronological development but must have resulted from the adoption of the forms by these particular groups at some point.

\textsuperscript{114} And probably others.
3. Phonology, Orthography and Grammar:

Sketches of Thamudic grammar in general, disregarding Winnett’s classification, are to be found in Littmann 1940: 31-34 and in Van den Brander 1950(a): 33-43, although the latter’s reliance on poor copies and his lack of consistency in interpretation make most of his comments doubtful. More useful are comparisons with studies of Safaitic phonology, orthography and grammar which are based on a larger number of texts and, on the whole, more reliable copies.

A. Phonology:

Hismaic contains the full complement of North Arabian phonemes. The inscribed alphabet (Knauf 1985) lists the phonemes in the North Semitic order, with l, r and ū in anomalous positions, and the additional North Arabian phonemes at the end:

\[ l b g d h w z \bar{h} y k m n s r ^{ʃ} q s t \acute{g} \acute{d} \ddot{t} ^{祦} s ṯ b \]

1. \(t\) for /lt/ and \(j\) for /lt/:
   - Littmann (1945-49: 174-175), Knauf (1983: 588) and Voigt (1984:312) maintain that there are instances where \(t\) occurs for /lt/. Macdonald (1986: 135-136) has shown that the examples used do not provide conclusive evidence as they can all be explained otherwise and there are no examples amongst the Wādī Judayyid inscriptions that suggest the two phonemes had fallen together.

   The examples given by Littmann (1945-49: 173-174) of the use of the phoneme \(j\) for /lt/ are largely based on the mistaken identification of the grapheme.


2. See Macdonald 1986 for a detailed discussion of the alphabet. For inscribed Safaitic alphabets, see Macdonald ibid and King 1990.

3. Macdonald points out that Jamme’s reading of TJ 280 (Jamme 1974(b): 125) provides an alternative to Littmann’s which involved suggesting \(t\) for /lt/. The name \(tmd\) in TJ 105 etc. is most probably a feminine imperfect from the root \(mdy\) and \(wtm\) in TJ 29, which is an uncertain reading, (Macdonald 1986: 135) might be derived from the root \(ytm\), see HIn: 634 and § 4 below. The name \(krtm\) discussed by Littmann (1945-1949: 174) can be explained from \(kurt\) ‘large rock’.

4. The examples he gives include the names \(hml\) - (\(hmlt\) - \(hmlg\),
   
   \(bd\) - (\(bdt\) - \(bdg, fl\) - (\(flt\) - \(flg\), etc. Drewes 1985; 166-7 who discusses the occurrences after nasals of the interdental for \(t\) in Lihyanite and suggests the same explanation for some of the names in Hismaic \(bn\) \(mhr\),
2.  

There are clear instances of the phoneme \( d \) being used for \( /d/ \) in the variant spellings of the divine name Ḍē ḍ-Sārā - ḍs\( r/\)ds\( r\)y as against ds\( r/\)ds\( r\)y\(^5\).

Both Littmann (1945-49: 176) and Knauf (1983: 588) quote several texts as evidence for \( d \) being used for \( /d/ \). However, among the texts from the Ḥismā there are only two cases, TIJ 109 and KJA 318, which provide fairly certain instances of this\(^7\). In the former, the name rd ḍ is attested, the first element of which Littmann explains from the root radda ‘return’\(^8\) and, in the latter, the name w ḍ is most probably a variation of w ḍ\(^9\). In RTI A, which comes from central Jordan, tm ḍbdt occurs for the name tm ḍbdt.

3.  

Littmann (1945-49: 172) suggested that in some instances \( z \) occurs as a dialectical variation for ḍ in Hismaic. His proposal derived partly from the reading of the grapheme \( T \) as \( /z/ \) in HU 261 and 262 (Winnett 1937: 45, 47) which raised the possibility that the letter could represent both \( /z/ \) and \( /z/ \). The two texts in question, however, are Safaitic (Macdonald 1986: 111, 143) and not Hismaic. The Wāḍr Ḥudayyīd texts provide several additional instances of the phoneme (represented by the grapheme \( T \) ) in the names hʃz, ʃ n, z nt, znn, mqa, ʃzr where there are no imperative etymological reasons for suggesting that the grapheme was used ambivalently that these sounds on occasion fell together\(^10\).

With the identification of Ḥ as \( /l/ \) and ʘ as \( /d/ \) there is no evidence that \( /z/ \) fell

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\( bn \) (rf) was also misled by the wrong evaluation of this grapheme. Knauf (1983: 588), however, maintains that there is an instance in TIJ 156 in the name ḍbd\(^1\) although, as Macdonald (1986: 135-136) points out, this must read ḍbdg.

\(^5\) On the basis of the then published texts Macdonald (1986: 110-11,142) draws the conclusion that the deity’s name is regularly written with ḍ in texts from the Ḥismā.

\(^6\) See also Voigt 1984: 312.

\(^7\) The examples they quote include TIJ 69 where the reading yd ʾ is clear on the copy, however, I have reservations about the accuracy of the reading although there is no photograph from which it can be checked, see Appendix 2. The name read as yrd in TIJ 255 is most probably grd and the central part of the copy of TIJ 490 is so doubtful that I would hesitate to read zg as certain.

\(^8\) The root is not attested elsewhere as an element in a theophoric compound name (the name ḍrd read in HU 690 by HIn: 66 is doubtful as it is uncertain which type of Thamudic the text is). It should also be pointed out that there is no available photograph of this text.

\(^9\) A less substantial explanation for the name would be metathesis of the first two letters, see § B.10. ḍwδ might be a variant of ḍwδ, although there is another possible explanation of the name, see the Index of names.

\(^10\) There are other instances in the names bʃ, bʃry and bʃz but the readings of all these are questionable.
under the phoneme Ʌ as suggested by Littmann (1945-49: 171) and Voigt (1984:
313)\(^1\).

4. Variations in the use of \(w\), \(y\) and Ʌ:

There is evidence for variant spellings using \(w\) and \(y\). Both \(wtr\) and \(ytr\) occur as names, and \(wtm\)\(^2\) is most probably to be explained from \(ytm\) and \(yly\) from \(wly\). A
variation where the letters are the final radical of the root occurs in the names \(dkw\)
and \(dky\) and possibly in \(hrw/hry\), \(s'rw/s'ry\) and \(rw/ry\). Ʌ replaces \(y\) in \(r'\) (KWM 12)
and \(y\) replaces \(r'\) in \(yl\) (CTSS 3) and in \(ks'y\) (KJC 139). The imperfect of the root \(qr'\)
occurs as \(yqry\) (MNM b 6).

5. Assimilation and ellision of consonants\(^3\):

The assimilation of \(m\), might occur in \(grmnt\) (\(grm + mnt\))\(^4\). \(bdnk\) occurs for the
name \(bdnk\) (cf. Nab. \(bdmkw\), see § 7 below), the relative particle \(mn\) is written \(m\)
in \(KJC\) 46. The names \(qdr\), \(qsr\) and \(ydr\) might be derived from the roots \(ntr\), \(nsr\) and
\(ntr\) with an assimilation of the unvocalised initial radical \(n\) in the imperfect form\(^5\).

\(bnt\) (Ar. \(bint\ ‘daughter’) occurs in \(Do\ XX\ 37,11\) but the \(n\) is assimilated in \(KJC\) 329,
\(TIJ\ 98, 99\)\(^6\).

The Ʌ is dropped from \(b\) in some compound proper names\(^7\) and in an internal
position from \(l\) in the names \'dnl, \(hnl, s'\ 'dl, \(nl, \(irl\ and \(whbl\)\(^8\) and \(yb\ in the name
\(bd \ 'lb\ which also occurs as \(bd \ 'lb\)\(^9\). Initial \(y\) of the deity’s name \(yt\) Ʌ is assimilated
in the compound name \(s^2\)\(^\text{t}\)\(^10\).

\(\text{Footnotes:}\)

\(^1\) The examples he gives include \(m\ | H 'n\ which Littmann reads as \(mz \ 'n\) but is really
\(mt \ 'n\, \(H 'mn\ Littmann \(zmn\), but really \(mnn, g\ | H Littmann \(gz\) but really \(gt\) etc.

\(^2\) The reading of the name is doubtful.

\(^3\) For the assimilation of \(n\) in Nabataean, see Cantineau 1930: 44-45 and in Safaitic,

\(^4\) There is doubtful occurrence of the name \(tlnr\) in Liyahanite JS L 256/1 (Jin: 936)
which might be a compound of \(tm + mnt\) where the \(m\)'s are assimilated, cf. the
vocalization of the Arabic name \(Tammanāt\). There is, however, a perfectly adequate
alternative explanation for the name \(grmnt\), see the Index of names.

\(^5\) Other explanations of the names are possible, see the Index of names, but this
seems the most satisfactory.

\(^6\) The readings or interpretation of all these texts are doubtful, for the examples from
\(TIJ\, see\ Appendix 2.

\(^7\) See Ch.5.A.2.

\(^8\) \(dnl\ and \(irl\ are doubtful readings. The names \(dhlk\) and \(gml\ might also be
instances of this, although I am uncertain about the first on etymological grounds (and
would prefer to suggest it is a quadriliteral form) and the reading of the second is
doubtful.

\(^9\) The inscriptions with this name might be written by the same man and the lack of Ʌ
in \(bd \ 'lb\ could be a mistake, see § 10.

\(^10\) Suggesting a pronunciation \(Šai 'tạ'\ (cf. Taymanite HE 23 \(tmf\ ' and see Müller
1979: 26). The root \(yt\ Ʌ might also occur in the name \(l\ 'l\ for which it is otherwise

6. The use of \( m \) for \( b \):

KJC 128 reads \( l \) brr mn 's\( 'm \)nt where \( m \) has been written instead of \( b \) in the word \( bn \) ‘son of’\(^{21}\). Since brr mn 's\( 'm \)nt occurs elsewhere at the sites (KJC 257, 665) this explanation seems more satisfactory than suggesting that \( mn \) is Ar. \( min \) ‘from’ and translating the text brr of the family of 's\( 'm \)nt (Wright II: 139 rem. a)\(^{22}\).

7. The interchange of \( n \) and \( l \):

The spelling of 'bdmk < 'bdmlk suggests an interchange of \( n \) for \( l \), similar to that found in Nabataean (Cantineau 1930: 45) where the name of the kings Malichos occurs as both mlkw and mnkw and the compound as both 'bdmlkw and 'bdmnkw (see Cantineau 1932: 114-115, Milik 1958-1959: 354-355, Milik 1976:154). For the assimilation of the \( n \), see §.5 above.

8. Doubling of the liquid letter \( l \)\(^{23}\):

Doubling of \( l \) occurs in hll (Ar. ḥalla), kll (Ar. kull) and the name mh\( \ll a \)lt (cf. Ar. subs. mahallah and the names al-Mihall and Muḥill). The name 'śl might also be an instance of this\(^{24}\).

9. Tā’ marbāṭah:

There is no conclusive evidence that tā marbāṭah-at had started to move to the Arabic pronunciation -ah\(^{25}\). There are a few names where this might be the case ‘mrh, ‘mh, b'lh, bnṣlh, mnh but they are either doubtful readings or their interpretation is ambiguous.

B. Orthography:

1. Vowelling:

There is no evidence of the use of matres lectionis to represent long vowels, short vowels or diphthongs. Clear examples of the lack of orthographic representation of diphthongs occur in s\(^2\)q (Ar. s\(^2\)awq) and sb (Ar. sayb)\(^{26}\).

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\(^{21}\) See Cantineau 1930: 44 for an occurrence of a similar change in Nabataen.

\(^{22}\) cf. JS Min. 59 which reads 'bdwd mn grmnhy and see Winnett and Read 1970: 121. ‘mmngt in TIJ 216 might also be an instance of \( m \) being used for \( b \), see Appendix 2.

\(^{23}\) For this feature in Safaitic, see Littmann 1904(b): 116, 1943: xiii and Oxtoby 1968: 10.

\(^{24}\) See below § B.9.

\(^{25}\) For evidence of the transition in Safaitic, see Müller 1980: 60.

\(^{26}\) s\(^2\)wq occurs in HS 88 (rb s\(^2\)wq b w’). I would prefer, however, to suggest the \( w \) has a consonantal value (despite the fact I cannot find an equivalent nominal form in Arabic) rather than suggesting it is an isolated case of diphthongal representation.
2. Geminated Radicals:

Many of the names with a biliteral spelling can be assumed to be derived from geminate verbs indicating that the unvocalised doubled consonants are represented only once. Therefore, where they are both graphically represented the name is a diminutive or other vocalized form. The evidence for the 'f'l form is ambiguous.

3. 'Alif maddah:

The verb 'ḍ (KJA 23), if my interpretation is correct, provides an instance of the orthography of 'ā- where 'ā is maintained as against the use of 'alif maddah in Ar. āḍa. Other examples cannot be identified with certainty as they are names, although possibly a vocalized double 'ā, 'a (Ar. ā) might be represented by a single 'ā in 'dm.

4. Medial 'ā:

In most instances medial 'ā probably represents a radical rather than Ar. ā (⟨*',āy-, *,āw-⟩) in Form I active participle (fāʾ il) of hollow verbs. Some cases, however, are ambiguous, for example, dʾl, dʾm, sʾb and sʾr.

5. Final 'ā:

In the majority of names ending in final 'ā the letter can be explained as a radical. There is one fairly certain exception to this in tr' and a possible exception in a doubtful reading gn', where 'ā probably corresponds to Ar. ā' in the normal forms āṭaʾ and ānā from the roots trw/try and āny. Similarly, 'm't which is probably to be derived from the root 'my might correspond to Ar. 'āmāʾah. Müller 1980: 72-73 finds evidence for final 'ā being the suffixed Aramaic article in Safaitic which would provide a possible interpretation for final 'ā in the name hl which is otherwise difficult to explain. There is, however, no conclusive evidence from strong roots that this form occurred in Hismaic.

6. The radicals w and y:

w and y may represent the following Arabic orthography:

a. Verbs:

Final: bny, Ar. banā (<*banaya); rʾy, Ar. raʾa (<*raʾaya); ġny, Ar. ġaniya

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27 See § B.9.
28 The name gʾnt is unlikely to be a participle form from the root jwn (Ar. jāna 'become black') and should be explained in some other way perhaps from juʾnah, see the Index of names; cf. Littmann 1943:303 and see Cantineau’s (1932: 76) discussion of the name g nyw in Nabataean.
29 cf. § 6.b.
30 The name being derived from hll or hwl.
31 hmr in KJB 180 might be an example derived from the root hmr, although it is equally possible that it should be explained from mrʾ with the particle h, see Ch.5.B.1.
b. Nominal forms:

dkw, fṣy, Ar. ‘af’al, *‘ādkā, (< *‘ādkaw), *‘afṣa (< *‘afṣay)
dṣ‘ry/dṣ‘ry, Ar. Dū l-Šarā, (< *Dū l-Šaray)
ṣy, Ar. ‘ārā (< *‘ārāy); gny, Ar. ‘ānā (< *‘ānāy); ngy Ar. nā`ā (< *najāy); s²w, Ar. ‘as‘ā (< * as‘āy).

c. Derived participles:

mlky, Ar. muhimm, mahiyy, m ‘zy, Ar. *mu ‘z”n, *mu ‘azz”n
m‘ny, Ar. m‘gn”n.

d. The y at the end of the name ṣḥy probably indicates a diminutive (Ar. ʿUhayy).  

e. A few instances can be identified where the radicals -y and -w are not represented orthographically and it must be assumed that among biliteral names there are other examples:

l (Ar. ‘ilâ); d’ (Ar. da‘ā); dṣ‘r/dṣ‘r (Ar. Dū l-Šarā); rh (Ar. rhw); sr (Ar. s‘āra); l (Ar. ‘alā’); ḡṛ (*ḡā̂r”n); fṭ (Ar. fātāḥ); mn (in cmpd. names) (Ar. Manāt); nk (Ar. nākā).

7. Suffix -w and -y:

There are clear examples of the form fu ‘lā in the divine names ‘zy (Ar. al- ʿUzzā) which is attested in compound names and ktb (*Kubhā). The letter also occurs as ktb and ktb ‘ in the compound names mktbh/mktbh (TIJ 28, SIAM 43). Further instances of a -y suffix occur in the personal names brk, brz, hml, rf’y, s³hrr, ʿfr, ʿlly, m‘sr, mly, n‘my which might be examples of nominal forms, cf., for example, Ar. barākā’, burākā’, baẓrā’, ʿfrā’, na mā’, or nisbah forms (Ar. -iy) being used as personal names.

There are instances of names formed from strong roots which end in -w: ʿfrw

32 If the verbs byt and syd are Form I, see § C.1.
33 cf. the Safaitic name ‘imm Ar. ‘a mà ‘blind’ in WH 1526. Winnett and Harding 1978: 19 compare the final w with the w at the end of some Nabataean names, HIn 56 lists the name as uncertain under ‘inr.
34 cf. the alternative orthography for the deity’s name, § e below and cf. the spelling in Nabataean in which a final radical e below and cf. the spelling in Nabataean in which a final radical is not represented (Cantineau 1932: 81 dws‘r ).
35 The correspondence in this case is doubtful as the translation of the word is open to question.
36 The following examples are all names and the correspondence to Ar. Is based on the assumption that they are active participles. m ‘zy is ambiguous as it could be derived from the root m ‘z.
37 And probably in many if the other names with final y. The representation of y here and in the names from derived participles, (see § c above), suggests that possibly case endings were used.
38 There are no attested examples of the nisbah form being used adjectively.
and ‘krw. The w in these cases most probably corresponds to the Nabataean w at the end of proper names.

8. Prosthetic ‘alif:

Prosthetic ‘alif if is not generally represented in the substantives bn, mr ‘t, mr ‘ (in compound names) and the definite article t (see the names mlhw and bdlg, although it occurs in the names bd ‘l (ḥ)wr, bd ‘lyb, bns ‘d and bmn). It occurs in the divine name ‘lt (TIJ 481) if it is assumed that lt represents the same deity.

9. ‘af‘al:

The elative ‘af‘al form is well represented among the names and, for cases derived from strong and hollow verbs, the orthography conforms to that of Arabic. The situation with respect to final weak and doubled verbs is less certain. There are clear instances from final weak roots in ḍkw and ḟsy and there is one instance in ‘sl, where the geminated radical is written separately. In instances where a name is composed of an ‘ and two root letters, in most cases, they could be derived either from roots with an initial ‘, w or y but there are some exceptions ‘ḥ, ‘m, ḟs and ‘ns which suggest that these, and probably some of the other examples, are ‘af‘al forms of either final weak roots or doubled roots where the final radical is not represented orthographically or appears in a contracted form.

10. Mistakes:

Apparent variations in orthography might in some cases simply be mistakes made by the inscriber, although they are impossible to identify as such where there is

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39 And possibly gs²mw in JS 695 + 696 where the copy might be incomplete, see Appendix 2. ‘frw might be a variation of ‘fry although as yet there is no evidence for w/y interchange except where they represent a radical.
40 Cantineau 1932: 165-169 and for examples in Safaitic see Winnett and Harding 1978: 19 ‘sl or ḍkw and ‘bdv. The final w in the other examples quoted there could be explained as root letters.
43 It is also possibly lacking in mtn ‘ which might be Form VIII, although there is another possible explanation of the name, see Ch.5.A.1.b.
44 The last two names occur in inscriptions of which there are no available photographs and so the readings cannot be checked, see Ch.5.2.b.
45 See also the mixed text WTI 13.
47 The doubled l here could be due to the liquid, see § A.8. or the name might be the diminutive * ‘Usaylil.
48 ’tr from wr; ‘im from ‘m or ytm; ’gd from wgd; ’gm from ’jm or wjm ; ’dm from ‘dm; ‘kr from ‘kr; ‘qm from wqm.
49 ’dr might be added to these as a derivation from wdr is unlikely.
50 See also Milik’s (1958-1959” 357) comments on the Greek transcription of the name ‘im in MNM b 10 Αθαμμοζ.
insufficient context. There are a few clear examples where letter has been left out\textsuperscript{51}.

Metathesis occurs in KJA 49 where ḏb is written for ḏb, in KJA 99, where zqdm occurs for zdqm and, possibly, in KJC 318 where w’d might occur for ‘w’d, although in the latter case there is no evidence to corroborate this and there is another explanation for the name, see § A.2\textsuperscript{52}.

bn bn ‘bdt in KJC 169, on the basis of other occurrences of the genealogy (see Index a), must be an instance of dittography.

In other texts there are examples where mistakes have been rectified, either by hammering a letter out\textsuperscript{53} or by adding it to one side\textsuperscript{54}. Where the mistakes have not been corrected, it might be because they were not noticed or because there was insufficient space to change the letter without damaging the rest of the text.

C. Grammar:

1. Verbs:

The number of verbs attested is so small that little can be said about the inflections and forms. The texts are expressed in the third person singular of which both the masculine and feminine (-t) perfect are attested. The perfect is used to express statements and as an optative in prayers. An imperfect occurs in two texts (MNM b 6 and TIJ 494) and the imperative in KJC 46, 115.

Strong verbs: Forms I, II and IV are attested. Form II of the strong verb is graphically indistinguishable from Form I, although a clear example occurs in slḥ (KJC 139, 140) on the basis of the corresponding meaning of the form in Arabic and a probable example in hdt (KWM 2, 4, 7 etc.). Form IV with the prefix ’ occurs in ṣ’lḥ (KJC 139) and possibly a variant form with h- in the imperative ht (KJC 46) (cf. Ar. hāṭi, āṭi).

The variant forms of the orthography of Form I of hollow verbs are listed in § B.6. The suggestion that syd and byt are plene spellings of Form I is based on the meaning of Form I of the verbs in Arabic, although the possibility that they are Form II cannot be discounted (Littmann 1943: xviii, Oxtoby 1968: 11).

Form two of a doubled verb occurs in wdd. nyk occurs with nk in KJA 6 indicating that the two verbs have a different sense and that the triliteral spelling is not, in this case, a variant of the orthography of Form I. An example of Form V occurs in ts²wq (JS 229).

A verbal noun is attested in ks¹y (KJC 139), dy (KJC 46)\textsuperscript{55} and in s’m’ a form used in prayers. Participles occur in KJC 138 (b’g and hr’), KJC 659 (s²h), KJA 97, KJC 673 (gr) and possibly in ḥṭṭ in w N ḥṭṭ phrases.

2. Plurals:

\textsuperscript{51} For instance, ḥ has been left out of ḥṭṭ in KJB 54; the conjunction w- in KJB 74; the m of s’qm in KJB 136; the y in ’s’y’ n in KJC 641 and g in the name gfft in KJC 147d.
\textsuperscript{52} mgny bn hn (KJB 70) might be a mistake for mgny bn hwn (KJB 116).
\textsuperscript{53} See KJB 129, for instance.
\textsuperscript{54} See KJA 236, KJB 7 and possibly KJV 436a.
\textsuperscript{55} And probably in AMJ 5.
No sound masculine plurals are attested\(^{56}\). The lack of vowelling possibly disguises a broken plural in KJC 140 (\(w'\)l) but there are clear examples in \(\text{ḥḥṭ, }\text{ḥḥṭṭ; }\text{s²y}'\), Ar. \('\text{ašya}'\) (KJA 86, 641)\(^{57}\); \('\text{ḥḥḥl, }\text{ḥḥḥlul (KJC 539).}'\) The list of feminine substantives in KJC 539 most probably contains forms of the sound feminine plural. The dual possibly occurs in KJC 108 although without agreement with the two preceding feminine nouns.

3. Adjectives and Adverbs:

Adjectives used attributively occur in CTSS 3 (\(\text{ḥḥṭ ṣḍq), }\text{ḥḥṭ ṣḍq), KJA 23 (\(fît ḥṣ'nt) \) and KJA 28 (\(mʳ' ḥḍṭ) where they follow the substantive and agree in number and gender. An adjectival expression is formed by the indeclinable noun \(\text{ṛḥb/ṛḥb}t\) with the qualified noun following in the genitive case. A clear example of an adverbial form (\(\text{s''rr, }\text{s''rru Ṧ}n\)) is attested in KJA 12, KJB 13 and possibly TIJ 291.

4. Pronouns:

The first person singular detached pronoun \(n\) is attested in a statement of simple authorship, KJC 646, and in the love texts KJA 97 and KJC 673. Several of the pronominal suffixes occur. Both masculine and feminine third person singular and attested attached to verbs (\(\text{ḥḥḥṭḥ, }\text{ḥḥḥṭḥ})\;\text{KJB 138; }\text{nkh, }\text{KJA 23, 24); the masculine appears with the verbal noun (\(\text{ḥḥḥṭḥ, }\text{ḥḥḥṭḥ})\;\text{KJC 138), the substantive }\text{kll (KJC 42) and the preposition }\text{b (KJC 347).} The first person plural, \(-n\), occurs, indicating possession, with the nouns (\(\text{s²y}'\) (KJA 36, KJC 641), \(\text{nḍm (KJC 308), }\text{wq }\) (MNM b 6, TIJ 494). A pronominal suffix is not attested with the substantive \(\text{kll}\) when it refers to drawings. The relative pronoun is attested as \(\text{ḏ}\) and as \(\text{mn}\) in MNM b 6 and TIJ 494. The reduced form \(m\) in occurs in KJC 46.

5. Prepositions:

The preposition \(l\) is attested in the sense of ‘to’ and ‘for’ (KJA 232); \(l\) occurs as ‘towards’ (XJB 31, KJC 310, 539); \(b\) as ‘in’ (KJA 24, 46 etc., see Ch.4.E.1), ‘with’ (KJA 20) and as ‘by’ of instrument (by means of) (KJC 139); \(d\), Ar. \(\text{dátna}, \) occurs by the meaning ‘without’ (KJB 138); \(l\) as ‘on’ (AMJ 64) and as ‘for’ (KnEG 1, 2 etc.); \(n\) as ‘after’ (KJC 138)\(^{58}\) and \(mn\) as ‘from’ (KJC 641).

6. The definite article:

The definite article, \(h\), is attested with the substantives denoting the subject of

\(^{56}\) Röllig, in RTI B, which is a prayer of the \(\text{ḏḥṛṭ lt} \) type, interprets the \(n\) in the text as a plural ending but evidence from the texts found here indicates that, in this type of prayer, it is the first person plural pronominal suffix, see Appendix 2 for my reading of the text.

\(^{57}\) It is possible that \(s²'\) in AMJ 148 should be restored as \(s²[y]'\) Ar. \(\text{ṣiya}'\) a plural form of \(\text{ṣḥ ah}, \) see Appendix 2.

\(^{58}\) In the expression \(\text{ḥ̨ḥṯ h's ḥnt }\) ‘searching for male ostrich of these regions after male ostrich’
drawings although its use in this context is not very frequent\(^{59}\) and, given that an artist is referring to a specific subject, the lack of definition in so many cases is strange perhaps indicating that a definite article should be supplied, the particle \(h\) on the few occasions it is used having a demonstrative force. It also occurs in AMJ 64 and KJA 20. The demonstrative \(ḏh\) occurs in MNM b 6.

7. The particles \(w\) and \(f\):

The conjunction \(w\) is employed as a simple co-ordinate of verbs and nouns. It possibly has a sequential sense in KJA 28, although the interpretation of the text is somewhat doubtful. \(f\) introducing a series of subsequent actions with the meaning ‘and so’ occurs in KJA 23, 28 ?, KJC 138, 139 and in the second part of KJC 140. It is possibly used as a simple co-ordinate in KJB 13. \(w\) is used after a \(l\) \(N\) phrase to introduce a clause, although there are a few cases were it does not occur\(^{60}\).

Texts introducing simple authorship, those referring to drawings, prayers and statements are sometimes introduced by \(w\) and in one instance of a statement (KJC 140) by \(f\). A distinction for the use of the particle cannot be made from the grammatical form of the following word which might be a proper name (\(w\) \(N\), \(w\) \(N\) ḫṭṭ, \(w\) ḍšṛy, \(w\) ḍšr), a pronoun (\(w\) ‘n, \(w\) Ṱmidd (KJC 46)) or a verb (\(w\) ḏkr, \(w\) ḍṣlḥ). In some instances a case might be made for interpreting \(w\) as a conjunction\(^{62}\). On the other hand \(w\) occurs as an introductory particle in Sabaic which is its most likely function in prayers and statements among the Hismaic texts and possibly among all the examples found in these inscriptions\(^{63}\).

8. The vocative particle:

Among the Hismaic texts from the Hismā the vocative particle \(h\) is attested in prayers of the type \(h\) Div.\(N\) l \(N\) and in a doubtful text with an expressed imperative (KJC 115). Littmann (1904(a): 55; 1904(b): 120-1) explained the particle in Safaitic and Thamudic B from \(ḥarf\) al-\(tanbih\), \(ḥā\), in Arabic (Wright I: 268) which occurs in the compound vocative ‘\(āyyuhā\) (Wright I: 294; II: 85). A more satisfactory explanation is that of Winnett and Harding (1978: 47) who suggest it should be explained as a variant of the vocative particle found in Arabic which is most commonly attested as ā, ṭā and ‘\(āyā\) (Wright II: 85). A form of the third occurs as hayā (Wright I: 294) which is attested in Safaitic ḥy (Winnett and Harding \textit{ibid}, cf. Littmann 1940: 111).

When \(lh\) and \(lt\) are invoked in prayers of this type the particle \(m\) following the divine name is also used. \(lh\) is not attested elsewhere in Hismaic (except as a theophoric element in compound names). \(lt\) on the other hand does occur in prayers using ḏkr and ḍ but never with the \(m\) particle. This suggests that the use of \(m\) is restricted to \(lh\) and \(lt\) when they follow the vocative \(h\) and possibly only in this \textit{particular} type of prayer.

A possible later parallel is found in Arabic \textit{allāhumma} which is the most common form for expressing the vocative with the name of God (Wright II: 89D, Lane: 83c). The \(m\) has been explained as a substitute for the suppressed vocative

\(^{59}\) In Safaitic it is almost always used in this context.

\(^{60}\) See KJC 351 and TIJ 204.

\(^{61}\) AMJ 12 might be an example of a name introduced by \(f\).

\(^{62}\) See Ch.4.A.3 and Ch.4.B.3.

\(^{63}\) Beeston 1984: 31: 4 suggests the particle in Sabaic has a deictic force.
particle yā (Lane *ibid*), although occasionally in poetry the expression is found with the vocative particle *yā allāhumma* which corresponds more closely to the situation found in these types of prayers.
4. The Content and Structure of the Inscriptions:

The content of the Hismaic texts from Wāḍī Judayyid falls into five categories: A. Texts of simple authorship  B. Texts accompanying drawings  C. Prayers  D. Curses E. Statements expressing emotions  F. Statements relating to hunting activities. There are three texts (KJC 84, 278, 733) which, at present, defy any convincing translation.

A. Texts of simple authorship:

1. Texts of the form /N:

The overwhelming majority of texts of simple authorship are introduced by the particle /l/. The author either limits himself to his own name or includes a patronymic and sometimes a more extended genealogy, occasionally, he adds his tribal affiliation. The filial relationship is expressed by bn (and, in the few texts by women, by bnt or br) and in one instance by a variant form mn. Tribal affiliation is indicated by ’l, Ar. ’āl ‘family’, which is introduced by the relative particle ḏ and in KJC 641 by the preposition mn ‘from’. In AMJ 148 the relative particle ḏ is used alone.

There are several examples of extended genealogies, the longest going back ten generations (KJA 138). The extent of the genealogy expressed by a particular individual is not consistent and does not appear to depend on convention or the need to express, in every instance, the full extent of his knowledge of his predecessors. In

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1 /l is used to introduce Safaitic texts of simple authorship; in Tham.B both /l (see, for example, JS 324, 328) and mn are used (Winnett 1937: 28-30; Littmann 1940: 49-51), in Tham.C /l is used (see JS 18, 25, 31 etc.) and w, ‘I am’ see, for instance, JS 181, 184, 195.
2 As in Safaitic, Tham.D and Tham.B although in some of the texts of the last type from Ḥāʾil Winnett reads b as indicating ‘son of’, see WHI 25, 32, 33.
3 See Do XX 37, 11, KJC 329, TJ 98, 99 and 280, the interpretation of all these texts is somewhat doubtful.
4 See KJC 128 and Ch.3.A.6.
5 I am using the word ‘tribal’ as a matter of convention. What type of social group ’l in ḏ /l refers to is uncertain, see Harding 1969. ḥl, Ar. ’ahl, occurs in the mixed text WTI 48a iii.
6 ḏ /l, which is used in Safaitic texts of simple authorship, is not attested in other types of Thamudic; mn ’l occurs in Nabataean, see, for instance, JS Nab, 180, LP Nab. 43, 44 and Safaitic, WH 21. I am grateful to Mr Michael Macdonald for pointing out these references to me.
7 In this text the author’s grandfather’s name and the name introduced by ḏ are both ḏṣy.
8 Several editors have remarked that the Thamudic texts rarely give long genealogies in comparison to Safaitic where extended genealogies are frequent; Littmann 1940: 23-24; Van den Branden 1966: 34; Winnett and Harding 1978: 20.
9 For example, ’n ’m bn brd bn mtr occurs in KJA 332, KJC 638 but with an additional generation in KJC 114 and with a further two in KJC 174. Variations in the length of
some texts the author continues his genealogy after the main statement, a form which also occurs in Safaitic. This is most frequently attested with texts accompanying drawings but not exclusively so\textsuperscript{10}.

Simple authorship, therefore, is expressed in most cases in one of the following forms:

\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{l N}
\item \textit{l N bn N etc.}
\item \textit{l N bn N (etc) d \textquoteright l (or mn \textquoteright l) Tr.N}
\end{itemize}

The \textit{l} indicates the dative of possession ‘for’ used in the same way as the preposition is used in Arabic to refer to an author of a book etc. (Wright II: 149) and expressed in English by the preposition ‘by’.

2. Texts of the form \textit{w N ḫṭṭ}:

In two instances (RJC 150 and RJC 658) the phrase \textit{w N ḫṭṭ} ‘And N is [the] inscriber’ which is mostly used to express the authorship of drawings and, sometimes, statements and prayers, is employed to express simple authorship\textsuperscript{11}. In previous editions of Hismaic texts, \textit{ḫṭṭ} has been translated as a verb and the statement rendered ‘And N wrote [it]’ or, where the text is accompanied by a drawing, ‘And N drew [it]\textsuperscript{12}. The word order, however, is contrary to instances where verbs occur with a subject expressed, either by a proper noun or substantive, where the subject follows the verb. \textit{ḫṭṭ} therefore must be either a participle ḫāṭṭ or the noun ḫaṭṭāṭ\textsuperscript{13}. I have translated the root \textit{ḫṭṭ} in this context as ‘inscribe’ as the expression refers to both texts and drawings and seems to have a wider meaning referring to the activity of actually cutting in to the rock, closer to Ar. ḫaṭṭāṭa ‘he drew lines’.

The recurrent use of the phrase \textit{w N ḫṭṭ} seems to support the translation of \textit{l} as ‘by’ (§.1). In complex statements, \textit{l N} and \textit{w N ḫṭṭ} are rarely found together. The reverse would be the case if \textit{l} simply meant ‘for’\textsuperscript{14} since, given that the phrase ‘And N is [the] inscriber’ is in use in the dialect, it would be natural for the inscriber to use it if the \textit{l} meant ‘for’ which did not express or imply his actual writing of the text.

The infrequent use of the two phrases in conjunction also has implications as to whether the writing of the texts was done by a few ‘scribes’ at the request of

\begin{itemize}
\item the genealogy written by a particular author also occurs in Safaitic, see \textit{ẓn l} in WH 53, 123, 299 etc.
\item See Winnett and Harding 1878: 15, n.15 for this feature in Safaitic. See KJA 44, 76, 290 etc. In KJA 20 the author possibly writes his patronymic in the middle of a love text and in KJB 63 the author continues his genealogy at the end.
\item JS 665 and 692 cannot be used as examples of \textit{w N ḫṭṭ} being employed to express simple authorship, as the editors have only included a few drawings in their facsimilies and so we do not know for certain whether the texts are accompanied by drawings or stand alone.
\item I adopted this translation in King 1988.
\item For a similar sentence form see the end of KJC 145 ‘- w m ʾz brr’.
\item Littmann 1943: viii.
\end{itemize}
others\textsuperscript{15}. Occasionally this might have occurred, and joint texts (§ 6) were probably written by one of the authors, but if it was true in the majority of cases then, since ‘N is [the] inscriber’ was a phrase in use, there would be a high proportion of texts of the form $l \ N^1 w \ N^2 \ h\text{ṭṭ}$ where $N^1$ is the name of person for whom the text is being written and $N^2$ is the name of the man who wrote the inscription.

On the rare occasions where $l \ N$ and $w \ N \ h\text{ṭṭ}$ are attested together, the subject of both phrases is the same, i.e. the texts are of the form $l \ N^1 w \ N^1 \ h\text{ṭṭ}\textsuperscript{16}$. $w \ N \ h\text{ṭṭ}$ is probably added for emphasis or to be explained by the desire of the writer to increase the length of his inscription, rather than adding significantly to the content, by using a familiar formula\textsuperscript{17}.

3. Texts introduced by $w \ l$ and $w$:

a. AMJ 128 reads $(w) \ l \ nšt \ bn \ s\text{ṭmn}$ and Rh 6 $w \ l \ mqtl \ bn \ bkr$. Both texts occur on rocks with several other inscriptions and it seems likely that the $w$ here should be interpreted as a conjunction, $l$ as a $lām \ auctoris$ or is and the texts translated ‘And by $nšt$ son of $s\text{ṭmn}$ ’ and ‘And by $mqtl$ son of $bkr$’ respectively. The $w$, thus conjoining the author’s text with the others on the rock i.e. having read the names the author wants to include himself (and express his inclusion) in the group\textsuperscript{18}.

b. Names introduced by $w$ alone occur in several texts among the present collection\textsuperscript{19} and in those published in Harding and Littmann 1952\textsuperscript{20}. The examples are very few and the function of the $w$ in these texts is open to alternative interpretations. Where there are other texts on the rock\textsuperscript{21} its function might be similar to that of $w$ in AMJ 128 described above, used to express the author’s inclusion in the group. Similarly, some of these texts occur on surfaces with contemporary drawings and the author might be expressing his participation in inscribing them, by conjoining his name to the text which acknowledges the drawing. Alternatively, the $w \ N$ texts in these cases might be incomplete $w \ N \ h\text{ṭṭ}$ phrases which is a common method of expressing the authorship of drawings\textsuperscript{22}.

\textsuperscript{15} Littmann 1904(b): 111-112; viii. KJA 28 is written by $bny$ and $brd$ although the subject of the text is $hn’$. They are not, however, scribes, see the commentary.

\textsuperscript{16} See, however, KJB 58 – 58a where the situation is ambiguous.

\textsuperscript{17} I am grateful to Mr Michael Macdonald for pointing out to me that the use might be emphatic.

\textsuperscript{18} KJC 612 reads $w \ l$ which might be at the start of a text with a similar structure to AMJ 128 and Rh 6. See also SIAM 44. For texts using $w \ l$ associated with drawings, see § B.3.a below.

\textsuperscript{19} KJA 219, 298, 352, KJB 150, KJC 35, 40, 41, 92, 647, 673a, 674, 727, 736.

\textsuperscript{20} See, for instance, TJJ 129, 356 and 434 the last of which I would read $w \ s\text{ṭ’d bn tmlhwr \ bn \ ’ys’}$ (King 1988: 313 n.10). Less certain examples occur in TJJ 97, 98, 99 and (TJJ) 449a. AMJ 12 reads $frb$ which is difficult to explain as a name and where the $f$ might be a particle, $fr$ ‘And $br$, on the other hand, see §. 4 below.

\textsuperscript{21} See, for instance, KJA 219, 298, KJC 647, 727 and TJJ 129.

\textsuperscript{22} See § B.2, below. In some cases there is insufficient space on the rocks for the texts to be continued, see KJC 40-41. See § B.3 for other texts (KJA 113 and KJC 744) where $h\text{ṭṭ}$ might have left out.
On the other hand, KJA 352, KJC 736 and TIJ 434 occur by themselves where such an interpretation of w as a conjunctive particle would be inappropriate and in these cases, and perhaps in all the instances quoted above, the w should be interpreted as an introductory particle, with a function similar to that occurring at the beginning of complex statements and probably occasionally used to express the authorship of drawings as well (see Ch. 3. C. 5 and § B.3.b below).

4. Texts with no introductory particle:

There are several instances where one word, which might be interpreted as a name, is written without any introductory particle23. The only clear instance of a name occurs in AMJ 1424, otherwise the contexts are doubtful and the readings uncertain. It is also noticeable that the authors who have written their names frequently with an initial l, never seem to omit it as an alternative. Where, therefore, these possible names occur without an introductory particle, many of them are probably written as an experiment in inscribing rather than with the intention of writing a text25.

5. Texts of the form w ‘n N:

The phrase w ‘n, Ar. wa ‘anā, ‘And I am ‘ is used to introduce simple authorship in one instance (KJC 646). It occurs most frequently as an expression of authorship in Thamudic C and in several of the texts published by Winnett from the Ḥā ‘il area26.

6. Joint authorship:

A few joint texts of simple authorship are attested. AMJ 136, TIJ 227 and CTSS lb (from outside the Ḥismā) are introduced by l and KJA 157 and TIJ 228 by w27. A love text of joint authorship occurs in KJA 2828.

B. The authorship of drawings:

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23 See, for instance, AMJ 14, KJA 150b, 166a, 218, 256, KJC 31a, 476, 162 etc., LAU 1, 2, 20, 21, TIJ 56a, 280.
24 Which reads bntjmrm. w’il bn s’il’dlh in KJB 179 might be a separate text but, even if it is, the reading is ambiguous as the w might be an introductory particle, see the commentary to the text and § A.3.b above. TIJ 280 may read ts’l b t’r, if this interpretation is correct, then it would be an instance of a text of simple authorship without an initial particle. There is no photograph of WAM T 17.
25 In Harding and Littmann 1952 there are several texts which have been read without an initial l. Except in three instances (TIJ 56A, 178, 387), a case can be made that either there is a l or there could be a l obscured by damage to the rock surface. The examples given by Littmann 1940: 40-43 are all Taymanite except no. 9 which is Tham.B (no. 11 is a doubtful copy).
26 For examples in Tham.C, see JS 181, 184, 195 etc. Examples from the Ḥā ‘il area include WHI 129, 136, 175.
27 For instances in Saf., see Winnett and Harding 1978:17.
28 The authors are not the subject of the text.
1. Texts of the form l N:

The subjects mentioned in the drawings are bkr Ar. bakr ‘young male camel’; bkrt, Ar. bakrah, ‘young female camel’; gml, Ar. jamal, ‘male camel’; frs¹, Ar. faras, ‘horse’; klb, Ar. kalb, ‘dog’; klbr, Ar. kalbah, ‘bitch’; w l, Ar. wa l, ‘ibex’.

Authorship is expressed by a l N phrase, ‘By N’, either with or without an extended genealogy, which is sometimes expanded by (1) a substantive referring to the subject of the drawing or (2) the substantive ḡṭṭ, ‘drawing’ cf. Ar. ḡṭṭ, pl. ḡṭṭūṭ. In some cases the latter occurs (3) in construct with a substantive naming the subject depicted and the word kll, ‘all’, Ar. kull, is used to mean that the author did all the drawing. It always occurs after the substantive and has not been found with an enclitic pronoun in this context. The patronym is sometimes written after the substantive. The article or demonstrative h occurs in KJB 70, 116, KJC 142, 222, 754.

Examples:

(1) KJA 62 l āmn w (l)
KJA 69 l mty bkrt
KJB 70 l mgny bn hn h w l
KJB 116 l mgny bn hwn h bkrt
KJC 142 l āmn h w l
KJC 359 l sʿyr h bk[r]t[l]
KJC 470 l mhlt frs¹
(2) KJA 207 l sʿṣr ḡṭṭ
KJB 8 l sʿṣr ḡṭṭ
KJB 53 l ḏ(r)n ḡṭṭ etc.
(3) KJA 44 l ḏ b ḡṭṭ kll bn sʿm n bn qn
KJB 74 l sʿd ḡṭṭ w l [w] klb
KJB 181 l sʿyṛ ḡṭṭ(1) kll
KJC 754 l wḥ ḡṭṭ h w l
AMJ 67 l ḏḥn bn ---- bn ḡṭṭ gm ā

2. Texts of the form l N¹ w N² ḡṭṭ and w N ḡṭṭ:

In three examples referring to drawings the l N phrase is expanded with the phrase w N ḡṭṭ, ‘And N is [the] inscriber’.

KJA 132 l kmy bn tmlḥ w kmy ḡṭṭ

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²⁹ See KJB 59.
³⁰ See the commentary to KJA 113.
³¹ When ḡṭṭ is a substantive I have translated it as ‘drawing’ (cf. § A.2) since ‘inscription’ tends to imply writing while ‘engraving’ has connotations which are not applicable to the rock art found here.
³² See KJB 74, KJC 518, 754 etc.
³³ See Ch. 6. A.
³⁴ cf. Wright II: 205-206. JS 665 has a h after ḡṭṭ which might be a pronominal suffix. The copy, however, is doubtful and possibly incomplete. l ḫmmt kll ‘By ḫmmt all [of it]’ occurs in JS 614.
I suggested above that the content of these texts (l N w N ḫṭṭ) is essentially repetitive\(^{37}\). More frequently the l N phrase is not written and (1) w N ḫṭṭ ‘And N is [the] inscriber’ is used as the sole expression of the authorship of drawings. In some instances (2) the subject of the drawing is expressed by a substantive in construct and kll is again used to state that the author did all the drawing himself. The inscriber’s patronymic is quite often written after the word ḫṭṭ.

Examples:

\[(1)\]
- KJA 16  
  w s²ṣr ḫṭṭ
- KJA 55  
  w ḍ b ḫṭṭ
- KJA 76  
  w s²yr (ḥ)ṭṭ bn s²lm etc.
- KJB 148  
  w ḍ b bn s²lm n ḫṭṭ
- KJB 155  
  w s²ṣr bn zdqm ḫṭṭ etc.
- KJC 442a  
  w rs ḫṭṭ bn hrs l bn s²lm etc.

\[(2)\]
- KJC 30  
  w zdn ḫṭṭ kll
- KJC 39  
  w ftyt ḫṭṭ bkr
- KJC 48  
  w grf ḫṭṭ bkr rt w frs l
- KJC 51  
  w grf ḫṭṭ w ls
- KJC 60  
  w grf ḫṭṭ bkr
- KJC 144  
  w zdll ḫṭṭ klbt
- KJC 408  
  w rfd ḫṭṭ w ls
- AMJ 52  
  w ḡg ḫṭṭ kl bn bglt
- AMJ 55  
  w ḡlt ḫṭṭ h w ls kll
- WAM T 34  
  w gryt bn ḍ bd ḫṭṭ b(k)r t

3. Texts beginning with w l and w:

a. There are two texts accompanying drawings which start with w l:

- KJB 59  
  w l s²ṣr ḫṭṭ bkr rt w gml
- KJB 61  
  w l drs

Since there are several other texts on the rock face as well, it is possible that w l, in both these cases, should be translated ‘And by --’, as suggested for AMJ 128 and Rh 6 (see § A. 3. a above), whereby the authors are expressing their inclusion in inscribing the drawings.

There are, however, some unpublished texts introduced by w l where the following word is not a proper name and where I would translate w as an introductory particle and the l as similar to Ar. la ‘indeed’ and used to emphasize the content of the

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\(^{35}\) The interpretation of this text is doubtful, see the commentary.

\(^{36}\) Although they are not shown on the published facsimile, the rock face is covered in drawings.

\(^{37}\) See § A.2.
inscription. I think it is quite likely that \( w'l \) in KJB 59 should also be translated in this way, although until we have more examples the interpretation must remain open to question.

b. KJA 113 and KJC 744 read \( w 'bd bn s'y r frs' \) and \( w l t h w'l \) where there might be an intentional ellipse of \( hft' \) or the word might simply have been left out by mistake. However, more examples of this kind would suggest the texts are complete and the \( w \) is an introductory particle equivalent to that found in prayers, statements and texts of simple authorship (see Ch.3.C.7 and § A.3.b above).

In some cases there is more than one signature accompanying a drawing clearly indicating that several individuals participated in inscribing it. In all the examples the artists claim co-authorship of the drawing in individual inscriptions rather than in a joint text.

C. There are four recurrent types of prayers among the texts.

1. Invocations using \( dkr \):

   Most prayers using the word \( dkr \), Ar. \( dakara \), ‘remember’, begin with a \( lN \) authorship phrase but there are some exceptions. In the majority of cases the invocatory clause is introduced by \( w \) which is followed by perfect verb with an optative sense, the deity’s name and the object of the verb. In some of the texts the

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38 The texts are among a corpus recorded by David Jacobson. The use of \( w'l \) would be similar to that of \( bly \) found at the beginning of some Nabataean inscriptions JS Nab. 44, 95 etc. and \( wly \) in JS Nab. 373 (\( bly wly dkyr hlysw br s'ly \)). Jaussen and Savignac 1910 translate them as ‘Oui!’ etc.

39 Restored versions of the texts might read \( w 'bd bn s'y r [hft] frs' \) and \( w l t [hft] h w'l \).

I do not think KJA 113 should be translated as ‘And \( bd \) son of \( s'y r \) is \( [the] \) horseman’ as there are no other examples among Hismaic texts or, as far as I know, in Saf. where the authors acknowledge themselves as the subject of the drawings.

40 The lack of space on the rock face with KJA 113 might explain why the word was left out, but there is plenty of room on the rock with KJC 744. There are instances of mistakes in the texts (see Ch.3.B.10) and there are also prayers where a word (the verb ‘grant’) is implied in the meaning but not written (see § C.3).

41 See Ch.6.A.

42 For forms of prayers that are only attested once, see § 5 below.

43 The vocative particle is not attested before the deity's name with the optative either here or in the texts using \( d' \) (see below). The same is true in Safaitic see, for instance, CSNS 2 , where there is no vocative and the word order is the same as in texts using \( dkr \) under discussion here, \( l ws' l' bn 'wd w s' l dh rdw 'By ws' l' son of 'wd, and may rdw help him'. Clark says the text is unusual because of the lack of the vocative and because the divine name occurs after the verb. He is, however, confusing the structure of texts using the optative with that of texts using the imperative. In the latter, the vocative is most frequently used and the divine name \( does \) precede the verb. See, for instance, King 1985: 50 where I quote some examples of Safaitic invocations: (1) using the optative, \( f wqyh rdw \) (I divided up the letters incorrectly in the publication), 'and may rdw protect him' (2) using the verb 'grant' implied in the text, \( w h rd y 'yr t m hwlt' \) and \( O rd y [grant] vengeance from [the] hwlt' (3) using an expressed
author concludes with a \( w \ N \) phrase, which in KJC 711 and AMJ 137, is the sole expression of authorship\(^44\). In all the examples from Wādt Judayyid the prayers are addressed to \( l t \) but in AMJ 46 \( ds \) is invoked.

The object of the prayer is denoted either by a proper noun or a substantive. The latter is sometimes suffixed with the first person plural pronoun \(-n\) and the substantive \( kll \), ‘all’ is often used in addition, either in construct with the main noun or with the third person plural pronominal suffix \(-hm\). The prayers are made either for an individual or for a list of people or a group.

The substantives, which are used, express a wide variety of relationships: ‘\( s \)’ (KJA 36), ‘companions’ (cf. Ar. \( šây \), pl. ‘\( šâyā \)’)\(^45\); ‘\( l \)’ (JS 35), ‘family’ (cf. Ar. ‘\( āl \)’); ‘\( h \)’ (KJC 42), ‘family’ (cf. Ar. ‘\( āhl \)’); \( kll \) \( rhṭ \) \( sdq \) (CTSS 3), ‘all true people’, (cf. Ar. \( raḥt \) and \( šidq \)\); \( kll \) \( s\)\( r\) \( šdq \) (MNM b 6) ‘all true kinsmen’, (cf. Ar. ‘\( aṣṭrah \) and ‘\( aṣir \)’); ‘\( l m \)’ (AMJ 148) ‘chief’ (cf. Ar. ‘\( ālam \)’); \( kll \) \( mn \) \( yqr \) \( wq \) \( n \) (MNM b 6) ‘all who read our inscription’; \( ndm \) (KJC 202) ‘boon companion’, (cf. Ar. ‘\( nadtm \)’)\(^46\). In most instances where a group is mentioned the author gives his tribal affiliation.

A similar prayer \( dkr \) ‘\( lt\)’ occurs in Nabataean texts from around al-‘Ulā and in several of the texts from the shrine at ‘Ayn Shallalāh in Wādt Ramām\(^47\). In Safaitic there is only one occurrence where \( dkr \) is used in a prayer. The text is unpublished (Stehle 158706) and in it \( ds \) is asked to remember \( rhṭ \) ‘true people’ and curse \( s\)\( ṭ\) ‘wicked people’ cf. Ar. \( sū \)\(^48\).

In all the examples of this prayer, except one, KJC 272, there is an explicit expression of authorship and in no instance does the author’s name occur in the list of people for whom the invocation is made. The prayer is written by the author for others. KJC 272 \( dkr \) ‘\( bdḥṛt \)’, on the other hand, is possibly a prayer written by the author for himself\(^49\), although, since this is the only possible example of the imperative verb, \( fh \) ‘\( lt \) flḥ’, ‘and O ‘\( lt \) deliver him’ (there is a misprint in the publication where vocative particle has been left out). An exception to this in Hismaic occurs in KJC 115. The meaning of the text, however, is unclear.

\(^44\) In KJC 202 and AMJ 46 \( l \) N and \( w \) \( N \) phrase are used.

\(^45\) The word is well attested in Saf. in a different context, see WH 682. 975 etc. In AMJ 148 it is possible that a plural form ‘\( šiya \)’ should be restored in which case, both there and the plural ‘\( aṣṭa \)’, should probably be translated from Ar. ‘\( ši \) ah’ ‘followers’.

\(^46\) The reading and interpretation of the expression \( kll \) \( dyrn \) in RTI B are uncertain, see the examples below and Appendix 2.

\(^47\) See JS Nab. 212, 213 and Savignac 1933 AS nos. 3, 7, 8 etc.

\(^48\) The inscription comes from between Jabal Ašqaf and Qaṣr Burqu ‘in the Harrah of northern Jordan and is now in the Field museum Chicago. The text is going to be published by Mr Michael Macdonald and I am grateful to him for allowing me to quote it here.

\(^49\) There is evidence that where the author is not the subject of a prayer or statement, an explicit expression of authorship is used (§ G below). Here, therefore, where there is no explicit expression of authorship it is possible that ‘\( bdḥṛt \)’ is the subject and the author. For texts using ‘\( d \)’ which were probably written by the author for himself, see § 2, below.
invocation being made by the author for himself, this interpretation must at present remain uncertain.

The prayers express a blessing on an individual or frequently on a group. In this context it is significant that the author very often gives his tribal affiliation, which, given that it is rarely mentioned in other texts, suggests that it is relevant here to the expression of the blessing which is often made for a social group (see the list of substantives above), although not always an ḫkr. The use of the first person plural pronoun suggests that, at least on occasion, the author is writing the text not only on his own behalf but in the presence of and on behalf of at least one other person.

In MNM b 6 the blessing is used on those who read the inscription. Its function here is comparable to blessings occurring in Safaitic where, for example ġnm (booty) and šlm (peace) is invoked for those who leave the inscription alone. Stehle 158706 quoted above which, although it is Safaitic, uses the same vocabulary as the Hismaic texts suggesting that the usage is similar in both dialects, opposes ḫkr with ḫn, ‘curse’ (cf. Ar. la ‘ana) a verb which is used in both Safaitic and Hismaic to express a curse on those who damage inscriptions.

Evidence that the prayer is used as a memorial text for the dead, either associated with burials or standing alone, is inconclusive. Unlike some of the Safaitic inscriptions used in this context, the content of the attested texts does not offer any clue. Clark (1980: 126-127) suggests that his inscriptions are written on tombstones but, as with the two texts written on stone objects (a tripod saucer and a bowl) which may have been grave offerings, the provenance and context in which they were found is unknown. Equally, KJC 711 from the present collection is one among several inscribed stones which were found on a grave, although it is uncertain as to whether the inscriptions are contemporary with the burial or whether the stones were re-used after being inscribed.

Examples:

KJA 36 l[ydr bn ḫd bn ydr bn whblh ḫ l zydt w ḫkr lt šy]n
By ydr son of ḫd son of ydr son of whblh of the tribe of zydt; and may lt remember our companions

KJC 42 [l] l [g]r (w) ḫkr lt h(l) kllh
[By] l of the tribe of g; and may lt remember [the] family all of it

KJC 202 l hg bn s’dt [w] [d]kr lt ndmn ḫd l[h]wr bn mhwr w hg htt
By hg son of s’dt; [and] may lt remember our boon companion ḫd l[h]wr son of mhwr; and hg is [the] inscriber

KJC 272 w ḫkr lt ḫdrṭ
And may lt remember ḫdrṭt

KJC 641 l ly bn ṣfr mn l mzn w ḫkr
By ly son of ṣfr from the tribe of mzn; and may lt remember our

50 In AMJ 148 and JS 35 the names of the social groups are mentioned in the prayer.
51 His function would not be exactly that of a ‘scribe’ but more of a representative.
52 Naveh TSB C and CSP 2.
53 See, however, Ch.7. The other inscriptions found near or on the graves are just names, some of them possibly of people who have written texts elsewhere in Sites A, B and C.
companions, all of them

KJC 711

$wikrlt zbc'w bl$'$w 'mr'w zd --- (s')[']d'l $\hbar$t

And may lt remember zb' and bl$'$ and 'mr' and zd ---; and (s')[']d'l is [the] inscriber

AMJ 46

$hhb bn bnlh $hhb w dkr ds'r s'^klmlh w $hhb $\hbar$t$

By $hhb$ son of bnlh son of $hhb$; and may ds'r remember s'^klmlh, and $hhb$ is [the] inscriber

AMJ 137

$dkrlt l'ln w wtr $\hbar$t$

May lt remember 'ln; and wtr is [the] inscriber

AMJ 148

$l bnt bn $gm$ bn f$y$ w dkrlt j$fy$ w 'lm(j)w qrbw 'wdw s(y)'n kl$k$m

w bnt $\hbar$t d j$fy$

By bnt son of $gm$ son of j$fy$; and may lt remember j$fy$ and its chief and qrb and wd and our followers all of them, and bnt is [the] inscriber who is of j$fy$

CSP 2

---lm son of tmds'\,son of flgt son of wtr son of $\hbar$m; and may lt remember $\hbar$m and tm and 'm and 's'd and $h(d)$

---lm son of tmds'\,son of flgt son of wtr son of $\hbar$m; and may lt remember $\hbar$m and tm and 'm and 's'd and $h(d)$

CTSS 1a

$l mrk bn rs'\,l w dkrlt mrw s'\,d'l w w'l w hlfw fs w 'smw lws'w $\hzt$m w 's'd w grmlh w 'ys'w bn int

By mrk son of rs'\,l; and may lt remember 'mr and s'\,d'l and w'l and hlf and fs and 'sm and lws' and $\hzt$m and 's'd and grmlh and 'ys' and bn int

CTSS 3

$l shlt bn wd dyl n'lt w dkrlt kl$ klh $\hbt$ $\hbar$ dq

By shlt son of wd of the tribe of n'lt; and may lt remember all true people

JS 35

$l (s')\,dlh bn b(r)d d' l wly w d(k)rt(t) (l)t 'l wly w ---

By (s')\,dlh son of b(r)d of the tribe of wly; and may lt remember the tribe of wly ---

JS 179

$l 'sh' l b d bn s'h$l

By 'sh'; and may lt remember 'bd son of s'h$l

JS 670

w $d(k)rt l t (g)tm-bn

And may lt remember (g)tm---

KU 2

$l qrb w dkrlt 'dnt w wtr f h lt s'lm w qbl$

By qrb; and may lt remember 'dnt and wtr, and O lt [grant] security and acceptance

Meek

$l qrbn bn gtlh d' l m'n' l w dkrlt s'lmw tmlh w (r)hdt w mqm w ns'r w tm

By qrbn son of gtlh of the tribe of m'n' l; and may lt remember s'lmw and tmlh and (r)hdt and mqm and ns'r and tm

MNMB 6

$l wtr bn tmlh bn wtr bn ms'lm d 'l mny w dkrlt mhrs l hflh bn whbn w kl' s'\,sdq w klw mn yqry wq'n $d$h

By wtr son of tmlh son of wtr son of ms'lm of the tribe of mny; and may lt remember mhrs l son of hflh son of whbn and all true kinsmen and all who read this inscription of ours

MNMC 7

$l s'lm bn b'dmk bn klh bn b'dmk d 'l rbt [w] dkrlt ns'k [w] mvs [w] 'wd s'nt kbn s'qy r' rbt

By s'lm son of b'dmk son of klh son of b'dmk of the tribe of rbt; [and] may lt remember ns'k [and] mvs [and] 'wd the year the watering place
dried up in the pastures of rbt

Naveh TSB C  l  bmlk w ḏkr t lt ḥmsī w mlh w s2 ḥr w ṭrt w ūš w ūsl w ḥmln w ūd w ḡnl w bs' d---

By ḩmlk; and may ḥt remember ḥmsī and mlh and s2 ḥr and ṭrt and ūš and ūsl and ḥmln and bs' ḏ---

RTI A  l ṭm bdšt w ḏkr t lt bln

By ṭm bdšt; and may ḥt remember bln

RTI B  w ḏkr lt kll ḏyrīn w ṣbdn w ḥṭṭn [w] ? ġn w s' ḏn w ḏkr lt w ws' l (w) ṭl t [lt]

And may ḥt remember all our harmed [ones] ? and ṣbdn ? and ḥṭṭn ? [and] ġn and s' ḏn and may ḥt remember ws' l and may [lt] curse

TIJ 58  l ṭm ṭn gmhr w ḏkr lt ḡt w ḥbk w ḏb w ṣdk w ḥl' w qndf w ṭd w ḥmlg w qndf w gm'

By ṭm son of gmhr; and may ḥt remember ḡt and ḥbk and ḏb and ṣdk and ḥl' and qndf and ṭd and ḥmlg and qndf and gm'

2. Invocations using ḏ' :

Apart from the examples found at the Wādī Judayyīd sites and from other areas in the Ḥismā the prayer is attested in an inscription of unknown provenance (SIAM 39a). Ar. ḏā'ā (from the root ḏ' w) with a direct object means ‘he called or summoned him’ and ḏā'ā al-mayyīt ‘he called upon the dead’ i.e. he praised the dead by mourning for him and enumerating his good qualities. The inscriptions on Rock f at Site C suggest that the prayer is, at least sometimes, written by the author for himself and, therefore, not exclusively used for the dead but perhaps the implication of ḏ’ is that of ‘praise or commend’ whether the person is living or has died. Since the interpretation of the prayer is still so uncertain I have kept to a literal translation.

The formula of the prayers is similar to that employed with ḏkr: the invocatory clause is introduced by w and a perfect verb with an optative sense is used. The prayer is addressed to ḥt and ḏs'ry (also written ḏs'ry/ ḏs'ry). In all the examples we have, only one person is the object of the invocation, except KJB 135 where ḥt is asked to ‘call’ two people. None of the texts begin with ḥl N and, where authorship is expressed explicitly, w N ḥṭṭ is used. There are several texts which have no explicit

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54 ḏā'ā lāḥā means ‘he prayed to God’ but in these texts the subject is clearly the deity; ḏā'ā lāhu means ‘he prayed for him or blessed him’ but an indirect accusative is not attested here.

55 KJC 758 l ṭn bn ḥn' bn zdm, KJC 761 w d' ḏs'ry ṭn and KJC 760 l mlgn and (on a different face) KJC 762. Although we do not know that the texts by ṭn and mlgn are by the same two people (Ch.5.C), it would be a remarkable coincidence if four people, two of whom had written the name ṭn and two of whom the name mlgn, had all inscribed on the same rock. It is, therefore, most likely that they are the same people and the authors wrote the prayers KJC 761 and 762 for themselves.

56 The occurrence of w d' ṭl in KJB 136 in the middle of the text suggests that the w is a particle and not a radical.

57 An exception possibly occurs in TIJ 17a where ḥt is invoked. There is no feminine ending to the verb and either it has been left out or the verb is an imperative.
expression of authorship. In KJB 136 the invocation follows an expression of love, although this does not seem to have any relevance to it and the text does not help to clarify the context of the prayer.

Examples:

KJA 171
\[ w ~ d ~ 'd s ^ ² r y ~ g r f ~ w ~ 'n ~ m ~ h t t \]
And may 'd s ^ ² r y call grf, and 'n m is [the] inscriber

KJB 136
\[ r b t ~ s ^ q [ m ] ~ w ~ s ^ q ~ b ~ d ~ m ~ w ~ d ~ ' i ~ l t ~ f d g ~ w ~ g h f l ~ w ~ d ~ ' m ~ h t t \]
\[ d ~ ' m ~ f e e l s ~ m u c h ~ s i c k [ n e s s ] , ~ a n d ~ m a y ~ l t ~ c a l l ~ f d g ~ a n d ~ g h f l , ~ a n d ~ d ~ ' m ~ i s ~ [ t h e ] ~ i n s c r i b e r \]

KJC 260
\[ w ~ d ~ 'd s ^ ² r ~ l d f \]
And may 'd s ^ ² r call ldf

KJC 362
\[ w ~ d ~ ' t ~ l t ~ r f d ~ w ~ m t y ~ h t t \]
And may lt call rfd, and mty is [the] inscriber

KJC 648
\[ w ~ d ~ 'd s ^ ² r y ~ r b ~ w ~ d f r n ~ h t t \]
And may 'd s ^ ² r y call rb, and dfrn is [the] inscriber

KJC 761
\[ w ~ d ~ 'd s ^ ² r y ~ t n n \]
And may 'd s ^ ² r y call tnn

KJC 762
\[ w ~ d ~ 'd s ^ ² r y ~ m l g n \]
And may 'd s ^ ² r y call mln

AMJ 143
\[ w ~ d ~ 'd s ^ ² r y ~ z m l t ~ w ~ d r ~ h t t \]
And may 'd s ^ ² r y call zmlt, and dr is [the] inscriber

AMJ 144
\[ w ~ d ~ 'd s ^ ² r y ~ s ^ r \]
And may 'd s ^ ² r y call sr

SIAM 39a
\[ w ~ d ~ ' t ~ l t ~ s ^ ² b m \]
And may lt call sbm

TIJ 17a
\[ (w) ~ d ~ ' t ~ l t ~ (m) r t \]
And may lt call (m)rt

TIJ 299
\[ w ~ d ~ 'd s ^ ² r y ~ d ~ ' m ~ w ~ g n m t ~ h t t \]
And may 'd s ^ ² r y call d ' m, and gnm is [the] inscriber

3. Invocations of the form h D.N. l N.: 

The most common type of prayer occurring in the texts from Wâdât Judayyid are requests to the deities 'd s ^ ² r y (also written 'd s ^ ² r and 'd s r) and lh and lt. In most cases the prayer begins with the vocative particle h and the divine names lh and lt are always followed by the particle m. On the whole, the request is not expressed and the verb ‘grant’ and the substantive denoting the request are omitted. The deity’s

58 See the examples on Rock f from Site C quoted above and see KJC 260, 761, 762, AMJ 144, SIAM 39a, TIJ 17a. Since there is no explicit expression of authorship, these were probably written by the author for himself, see § G.(1).

59 Apart from the examples from the Ḥismā, a similar prayer occurs in Do XXVI 49, 5 from the Madā in Ṣālíḥ/Taymāʾ area which, although, the m’s have an unusual stance, should probably be classed as Hismaic.

60 See Ch.3.C.8. In KJB 42 it is possible that the prayer occurs with neither of the vocative particles although the rock is worn at the beginning of the text and the reading might be incomplete.
name is followed by the preposition l ‘to’ and a proper name\(^61\).

Where the request is made explicit the verb ‘grant’ is still implied and the nature of the request expressed by a substantive or substantives. The substantives attested in this context are: \(\text{gny}, \text{(KJB 1)} \) ‘freedom from want’, (cf. Ar. \(\text{ganā }\)); \(s\,l\,d\), (KJC 405, 442b, 555), ‘good fortune’, (cf. Ar. \(\text{sa }d\)); \(s\,b\), (KJC 145) ‘gift, benefaction’, (cf. Ar. \(\text{sayb }\) and Sab. \(\text{syb}\)); \(\text{ngy}, \text{‘deliverance’ (cf. Ar. nagā )}, \) which occurs in construct - \(s\,l\,d\,\text{ngy}, \text{(KJC 555)} \) ‘the good fortune of deliverance’, \(^62\) and \(\text{t} \), ‘sufficiency’ (cf. Ar. \(\text{t} \)). In most of the texts, the substantive is written after \(l\) and the proper name but there are two instances where it occurs immediately after the divine name\(^63\).

In two instances what is requested is a person denoted by a proper name. In KJB 86 the context in which \(\text{db }\text{n}\) is being requested is unclear, but in KJE 138 the person, a woman, is being asked for by a would-be lover\(^64\).

There are four texts where the prayer is introduced by \(w\). In AMJ 124, and in one incomplete and doubtful example from Site E, KJB 104b, the vocative particle is used. In KJB 1 and KJC 369 the texts are introduced by \(w\) without the vocative particle before the divine name and an optative form of the verb should be restored than the imperative, ‘And [may] D.N, [grant]\’, similar in structure to prayers using \(\text{dkr and }d\)’.

Examples:

- **KJA 14**
  \(h\ \text{ds}^2\text{ry l }\text{d}'\)
  O \(\text{ds}^2\text{ry [grant ?]}\) to \(\text{d}'\)

- **KJB 86**\(^65\)
  \(h\ \text{ds}^2\text{ry l m}'z\ \text{db}'\text{n}\)
  O \(\text{ds}^2\text{ry [grant]}\ \text{db}'\text{n}\) to \(m'z\)

- **KJB 93**
  \(h\ \text{ds}^2\text{r l drs}'t\)
  O \(\text{ds}^2\text{ry [grant]}\) to \(\text{drs}'t\)

- **KJB 138**
  \(h\ \text{ds}^2\text{ry l hls}'t\ \text{hlk dn s}'qm w dn }\text{yt}\ w\ dn b'sl w hblth\)
  O \(\text{ds}^2\text{ry [grant]}\ \text{hls}'t\) to \(\text{hls}\) without sickness and without impotence and without distress and she has driven him insane

- **KJC 28**
  \(h\ \text{ds}^2\text{ry l ygg w nqt}s\)
  O \(\text{ds}^2\text{ry [grant ?]}\) to \(\text{ygg}\) and \(\text{nqt}s\)

- **KJC 405**
  \(h\ \text{ds}^2\text{ry l }\text{gd s}'d\)
  O \(\text{ds}^2\text{ry [grant]}\) to \(\text{gd}\) good fortune

- **KJC 442b**
  \(h\ \text{ds}^2\text{ry s}'d l b'sr\)

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\(^61\) Despite the fact that the prayers do not have an explicit expression of authorship, this seems a more appropriate interpretation that ‘by’ in this context. Such an interpretation gives a more coherent translation when the texts mention a request, where, for example, ‘O D.N by N [grant] substantive’ lacks fluency.

\(^62\) The requests made are paralleled, in some instances, in Safaitic although the substantives used are different, for example, \(\text{gnyt C 586, 2163}\) and \(\text{ngwt C 4842}\).

\(^63\) See KJC 442b and KJC 729.

\(^64\) Another love prayer with a different structure occurs in KJA 20.

\(^65\) This and KJB 93 occur on the same rock (L) with other examples of the prayer (KJB 91, 96, 96a ?).
O ḏs²ry [grant] good fortune to ḏy

KJC 555

h ḏs²ry ḏ[grant] m ḏ[good fortune of deliverance and sufficiency

KJC 145

O ḏ[grant] m ḏ[grant] good fortune to m ḏ m ḏ

KJC 729

h ḏ[grant] ḏ[grant] m ḏ ḏ

KJA 340

O ḏ[grant?] to ḏ

KJB 18

O ḏ[grant?] to ḏ ḏ

Do XXVI,49.5 h ḏ[grant?] ḏ ḏ

KJB 1

w w ḏs²ry ḏ s'd ḏny

KJC 369

[ ] And [may] ḏs²ry [grant] to s'd freedom from want

AMJ 124

w h ḏs²ry (l) m ḏ

4. Invocations using ˢᵐᵗ:

Ar. ṣamīʿahu means ‘he heard him’ and with an indirect accusative ‘ṣamīʿa lahu’ ‘he listened to him’. The word ṣᵐᵗ is attested in TIJ 312 and ṣᵐᵗ in three texts from Site C and in a text published by Jobling, AMJ 133. In KJC 46 1.3 where two deities are invoked ṣᵐᵗ is clearly not a verb and I have interpreted it as the verbal noun ṡḥm which is synonymous with ṡm+h ‘the making of one to hear’ (Lane: 1429 a) and used here instead of the verb (Wright II: 74 Rem. a) to express the purpose of the offering mentioned in 1.266. In the other texts the invocation would presumably express the purpose of writing the inscription. ṣᵐᵗ in TIJ 312 is probably a perfect verb used to express an optative ‘may he hear’67. ṣᵐᵗ occurs with an indirect accusative in KJC 115 and AMJ 133.

Examples:

KJC 46

1. w m ḏl ḏ ḏ
2. ḏt ṣ²w w ṣ²l
3. ṣᵐᵗ ḏs²ry ḏ ḏ by
1. And whoever has encamped, whilst taking refuge, in the low-lying ground
2. Give an [offering of] an evening meal and milk
3. That ḏs²ry and ḏḥy may hear

66 The structure being similar to that of the phrase faʿalahu riʿā ʰwa suma ʾrāʾ ʰa ‘he did it to make men see it and hear of it’. Jobling 1986(a): 265 interprets ṣᵐᵗ as the second person singular perfect used to express an optative ‘may you hear’. 67 It is less likely that it should be interpreted as an imperative verb. See the structure of prayers using ḏkr and ḏ’, § C.1 and 2 above.
5. Invocations using \(\text{zr}'\), \(\text{s}'b\), \(\text{'d}\) and \(\text{qdr}\):

The verbs used in the prayers AMJ 145, KJC 317 and KJA 20 are only attested once. They are attested in the perfect with an optative sense and the structure of the prayers are similar to those using \(\text{dkr}\) and \(\text{d}'\). None of the texts are introduced by a particle. \(\text{zr}'\) ‘make sound strong’ (cf. Ar. \(\text{zara}'\) ‘May God render him sound and strong\(^{71}\)) occurs in AMJ 133 and \(\text{s}'b\) in KJC 317 which perhaps means ‘give’ (cf. the Ar. substantive \(\text{sayb}'\) ‘gift’ and \(\text{s}'b\) in KJC 145, and see the commentary to the text). \(\text{'d}\) and \(\text{qdr}\) occur in the love prayer KJA 20 where the interpretation of parts of the text is uncertain. \(\text{'d}\) is most probably ‘return’, (cf. Ar. ‘\(\text{a}'\text{id}_{a}\)’ and \(\text{qdr}\), in the following clause, ‘cause’ (cf. Ar. \(\text{qaddara}'\) ‘determine, ordain’).

AMJ 145  \(\text{zr}'\text{ds}'r\ hty 'bd \bdtt\)
May \(\text{ds}'r\) make \(\text{hty}\) sound and strong, \(\text{'bd}\) is [the]
inscriber
KJC 317  \(\text{s}'b\ \text{ds}'r\ y l \lty\ \text{gy}\)
May \(\text{ds}'r\) give ? to \(\text{lty}\) freedom from want
KJA 20  \(\text{'d}\ \text{ds}'r\ \text{ghf}\ l\ h\ \text{ybs}'\text{r}'\text{b}\ \text{rhm}\ w\ b\ \text{gnnt}\ w\ b\ \text{s}'\text{rr}\ \text{h}'\text{bn}'\text{bh}'\ w\ \text{qdr}\ \text{frht}\ b\ \text{mr}'\ \text{ht}\)
May \(\text{ds}'r\) return \(\text{ghf}\) to the woman with tenderness and with madness (of passion ?) and with joy ‘\(\text{h}'\) son of \(\text{bh}'\), and may \(\text{ds}'r\) cause happiness with a new woman

D. Curses:

The only curse occurring among the \(\text{Wad}̄\text{t Judayyid}\) inscriptions is KJA 107 where it is a continuation of a text and asks \(\text{ds}'r\) to curse anyone who curses the man who has stated his love in the first part of the inscription.

KJA 105  \(\text{wdd}\ \text{qn}\ \text{glmt}\ (w)\ l\ n\ \text{ds}'(r)y\ l\ n\ \text{qn}\)
\(\text{qn}\) loved a young woman, and may \(\text{ds}'(r)y\) curse the curser of \(\text{qn}\)

The lack of a vocative before the divine name is paralleled in prayers using \(\text{dkr}\) and \(\text{d}'\) and indicates that verb is perfect, used to express an optative, rather an

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\(^{68}\) The interpretation of the second part of this text is doubtful.

\(^{69}\) In addition to these, there is a prayer to \(\text{ds}'\) from the Negev, WA 10386, see Appendix 2, the reading of the verb ? at the beginning is, however, uncertain.

\(^{70}\) See § C.1 and C.2 above.

\(^{71}\) And the name \(\text{zr}'\text{lhy}\) in AMJ 136 and \(\text{zr}'\text{lh}\) in Nabataean (Milik and Starcky 1975: 129).
imperative form. The object is expressed by the noun lān (Ar. laʿān) in construct with a proper name72.

E. Statements expressing emotions:

Recurrent vocabulary and structure are found in the love texts but in some cases where they continue beyond the commonly used words it is difficult to find coherent totally convincing translations (KJA 20 (a love prayer73), 23, 28, KJC 590, 659), perhaps inevitably at this stage, since we know so little about the language and have only a slight idea as to what kind of remarks or comments the authors might be making.

1. Love Texts using rb/rbt:

rb and rbt, ‘much’, (cf. Ar. many a-‘ and Hebrew rab, ‘much’) is used in construct with the substantives (either singly or combined) sqm, ‘sickness’ (cf. Ar. suqm); sāq ‘desire’ (cf. Ar. sāwq); sārr, ‘happiness’, (cf. Ar. surūr); ḥus, (KJC 45) (cf, the Ar. verb ḥaraṣa ‘he (a man) was hungry and cold’) and ṭ (TIJ 297) ‘madness (or vice)’ (cf. Ar. urrah). The phrase expresses sexual desire, the disquietude caused by it and the joy felt on fulfilment or with the anticipation of fulfilment.

In two love prayers, KJA 20 and KJB 13874, some of the above substantives and additional ones are used to refer to the emotions of love in different structures. In KJA 20 the author wants to be returned to a woman ‘with tenderness, b rhm, (cf. Ar. ruhm ‘tenderness’ and Syr. rṣḥem ‘tenderness, affection’), ‘with madness’ b ḡmt (cf. Ar. junūn ‘loss of reason’) and ‘with happiness’ b sʾrr (see sʾrr already mentioned above). In KJB 138 the author asks for a woman ‘without sickness’, ḏn sʾqm (see sʾqm above), ‘without impotence’ (cf. Ar. ʿyya ‘he lacked strength or ability’) and ‘without distress’ (cf. Ar. ḏn ʾ and ḏaʾ ʾ ‘distress, misfortune’)75.

In the construction using rb/rbt, except in two examples (KJA 294 and KJB 63), the substantive(s) is followed by the preposition b (Ar. bi) and then a proper name76 or a substantive (KJA 24 ġlm, ‘a young girl’) or the pronoun -h (KJC 347), referring to the person who is experiencing the emotions - rb sʾqm etc. b N ‘Much sickness etc. is in N’. The structure of the phrase is similar to Arabic bihi ḏāʾ ‘in him is disease (Lane 141b and Wright 11: 175A) and bihi ʿurrat‘a ‘in him is madness’ and I have translated it as ‘N feels much sickness etc.’. In TIJ 291 there is no

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72 In Safaitic (for instance, C 3952, 3973) and in Hismaic, TIJ 494, the object of the verb in curses using lān is expressed as a relative clause.
73 See § C.6 above.
74 See § C.3 and C.5 above.
75 At the end of this text the author also states ‘and she has driven him insane’ w ḏblth.
76 In one doubtful instance, KJB 31, the preposition possibly governs two proper names.
preposition after s'qm. In KJA 294 and KJB 63, no subject of the emotions is mentioned.

The construct s'q s'rr occurs in KJB 31 ‘desire of happiness’ and, possibly, in s'qm s'rr in KJA 24 and TIJ 264 ‘sickness of happiness’. In KJB 31 and KJC 310 (both of which are damaged at the end) and KJC 539 the texts continue with the preposition ‘l ‘towards’ and in KJA 232 l is used followed by a proper name. In KJC 539 there follows a list of plural substantives denoting young women – n’rt, (Heb. n’ara); ġlmt, (Ar. ġulāmah); bkrt, (Ar. bakrah); ’rhl, (cf. Ar. ṕāl pl. ‘arḥul ‘a ewe’); s’l’t (cf. Ar. sil ‘‘cleft’). The substantive ḥbb (Ar. ḥabīb ‘loved one’) possibly occurs in KJC 67 but the letters are doubtful and the reading requires the restoration of the ḥ.

The texts are written without a l N phrase at the beginning except where the subject of the expression is either not mentioned (KJB 63) or only mentioned by a pronoun (KJC 347) or where the author is referring to somebody else in the expression (KJA 12 and TIJ 427), see § G below.

In two examples the text is expanded beyond the rb/rbt phrase. In KJB 135 the author has added an invocation and in KJA 12 the text occurs with a clearly subsequent clause f nkh s’rr ‘And so he had sex with her, happily’.

Examples:

KJA 24  l gtłh w rb s'qm s'rr b ġlmt f nkh s'rr
By gtłh; and a young girl feels much sickness of happiness and he had sex with her happily
KJA 46  rb s'qm w s'rr b grf bn mhs
grf son of mhs feels much sickness and happiness
KJA 188  rb s'rr b mb ’l
mb’l feels much happiness
KJA 232  rb t s’qm b km l ḥd
km feels much sickness for ḥd
KJA 294  rb s’rr
Much happiness
KJB 31  ---- rb s’q s’rr b ’lt w mb’l ’l--
---- ’lt and mb’l feel much desire of happiness for --
KJB 63  l gtłh w rb s’qm bn ’n ’l
By gtłh; and much sickness, son of bn ’n ’l
KJB 136  rb t sq[m] w s’q b d’ m w d’ lt fdg
w ghfl w d’ m ḥt
d’ m feels much sickness and desire, and may lt call fdg and ghfl, and d’ m is [the] inscriber
The verbs *wdd* ‘he loved’, (cf. Ar. *wadda*) and *nk* and *nyk*, ‘he had sex with’ (cf. Ar. *nāka*) are recurrent in love texts. They are attested in simple sentences and in complex ones in which subsequent actions are expressed. *nk* occurs transitively and *nyk* both transitively and intransitively. In KJA 23 *nyk* occurs in conjunction with *nk*, which suggests the former is a different form, most probably expressing a frequentative sense of the root. In KJA 23 *nk* is consequent on *wdd* and in KJA 24 on *rb s’qm s’rr*. The object of the verbs is expressed either with a proper name or with a substantive, *głmt*, *ftt* (KJA 23) (Ar. *fatāh* ‘young girl’), *mr t* (KJA 20, KJB 129, KJC 590) (Ar. *mar ah* ‘woman’) and possibly *ʿzz* (KJA 6) (Ar. *ʿazīz* ‘loved’) although this last word might be a proper name. All texts are directly expressed except KJC 351 where *nk s’m n* follows a *l N* phrase and is not introduced by the particle *w*.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| KJA 23 | *wdd hn ‘fit hsn t f gm t f ‘d f ns’t rt*  
|       | *hn ‘loved a beautiful young girl and he had sex with her and she was grieved, so he repeated it and she unfolded ??* |

Both these roots are attested in other dialects. *wdd* occurs as a verb in Tham.C where it is always followed by a particle *f* (Winnett 1937:35; Winnett and Reed 1970: 74-75). In Tham.B the root occurs as a verb and as a substantive in both statements (for example, JS 286) and in prayers (see Winnett 1987: 241-2, no.4, 8, 9, 15, for example). Clear readings of *nk* occur in JS 98, 119, 123 (Tham.C), JaT 20a (Tham.B) and JS L 372 and of *nk* and *nyk* in Safaitic C 285, 2268, WH 231, 2146, 2147. In the latter dialect the texts are all begun with a *l N* phrase.

It is possible that it is intransitive in KJB 179, see the commentary on the text.
KJA 105  
*wdd qn ġlmt w l ʾn ḏs²ry l ʾn qn*

qn loved a young woman, and may ḏs²ry curse the curser of qn

KJB 13  
*wdd sʾm ῳq sʾrr f bql*

sʾm loved ῳq happily and bql

KJC 110  
*wdd sʾmrh ġlmt w n ῳrt ftnn*

sʾmrh loved a young woman and a young girl, two seductresses

KJC 120  
*wdd mbʾl ġlmt*

mbʾl loved a young woman

TIJ 295  
*wdd mrʾlh ġlmt*

mrʾlh loved a young woman

nk/nyk

KJA 6  
*nk rhs ῳz w nyk*

rhs had sex with ῳz (or a loved one) and made love repeatedly

KJA 8  
*nk rhsʾn bnʾl*

rhsʾn had sex with bnʾl

KJA 23  
*wdd hn ῳft hsʾnt f nkḥ f ġlmt f ʾd f nsʾrt*

See under wdd above.

KJA 24  
*l ῳlth w rb sʾqm sʾrr ῳlmt f nkḥ sʾrr*

By ῳlth; and a young girl feels sickness of happiness and he had sex with her happily

KJA 32  
*nk m(rʾ)mnt*

mrʾmnt had sex

KJA 92  
*n(k) gmʾ l mnḥ*

gmʾ had sex with mnḥ

KJB 179  
*nk qrf ῳl bn sʾʾdlḥ*

qrf ῳl had sex with sʾʾdlḥ

KJC 351  
*l mʾʾἰ nk sʾmʾn*

By mʾʾἰ; he had sex with sʾmʾn

KJA 2  
*ny[k] (g)-b ῳqb--

-(g)b had sex repeatedly with ῳqb--

KJA 6  
*nk rhsʾ ῳz w nyk*

See under nk above

KJA 28  
*nyk hnʾ ġlmt ῳs f sʾth w ῳst w bḥy w ῳrd ῳṭṭ*

hnʾ had sex repeatedly with a young girl, with difficulty and he struck [her] on the buttocks and she closed up ?, and bḥy and brd ῳṭṭ are [the] inscribers

KJA 29  
*nyk nḥt*

nḥt had sex repeatedly

KJB 127  
*[n](y)(k) ῳd qym ῳl f*

῾d had sex repeatedly with qymʾ and

KJB 129  
*nyk ngʾ t mrʾ t*

ngʾ t had sex repeatedly with a woman

KJC 590  
*nykʾ-- [m]ʾʾs ῳsʾby bḥ y bs ʾlḥghḥnsʾmm*

-- had sex repeatedly with a woman ???

KJC 659  
*nykʾʾmḥ mn sʾʾr ʾsʾfr*

ʾmḥ had sex repeatedly with mn desiring the sight of beauty ??
3. Love texts using ‘n ġr b:

The expression ‘n ġr b--‘I am fond of--’ (cf. Ar. gariya bihi ‘he became attached to it; fond of it’) occurs in KJA 97 ‘n ġr b s’/m b[n] ‘ḥl and in a doubtful text KJC 673 [n] ġr b kbr. The expression consists of the first person singular pronoun, Ar. ‘anā, and the active participle followed by the preposition b. Unlike the statement of simple authorship using ‘n (see KJC 646), the expression is not introduced by the particle w.

F. Statement relating hunting activities:

There are three texts that mention activities, they are on Rock LV at Site C and all of them relate to hunting.

KJC 138 s’r zdhlh f ghāʾ hr’t b g’h t h’/s’h ‘n h t w zdll h ḫṭṭ zdll/ḥ journeyed and so he exerted himself, hurrying, searching for male ostrich of these regions after male ostrich, and zdll is [the] inscriber

KJC 139 s’l h zd n f ‘s’/d h f ḡn y b ks ly h zd n armed [himself] and he killed and layed [a beast] on the ground, and so he became free from want by pursuing it

KJC 140 f s’l h b’r f ṣd w l And b’r armed [himself] and hunted an ibex (or ibex)

G. Expression of authorship of complex statements:

In complex statements (prayers, love texts, statements of activities) the author’s name generally occurs as the subject of the text and thus he makes himself known. The explicit expressions of authorship l N and w N ḫṭṭ (see § A.1-2, § B.1-2) are, therefore, only used:

(1) when the author of an inscription is not the subject of the text, for example:

KJA 28 nyk h n ‘gltm ‘s f s’ilh w rṣt w binya w brd ḫṭṭ
KJC 42 l ḥl d ‘l g y w ḍkrt ḫl ‘h l k ll h
AMJ 145 zr’ ḏsr hty ‘bd ḫṭṭ
TIJ 297 rbt ‘rt b ḡhd w mtr ḫṭṭ
TIJ 428 l’ s w rb s’q m b lkt

(2) when he is not mentioned by name in the main part of the text, for example:

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81 Although of course in individual instances it cannot be proved that the author is the subject of the text.
82 On Tham.C there is evidence that the expression w ‘n N ‘And I am N’ is used similarly as an explicit expression of authorship in complex statements when the author of an inscriptions is not the subject of the text. The frequent juxtaposition among Tham.C inscriptions in the JS copies of wdd f N texts and w ‘n texts, see, for instance, JS 137-138, 145-146, 153-154, 169-170, 171 (especially) suggests that the pairs should be read as one text wdd f N1 w ‘n N2 (see Van den Branden 1950(a): 402-404, 407).
(3) when the use of an explicit expression of authorship is essentially repetitive and probably emphatic, (see § A.2 and B.2), for example:

KJC 202  l ḥg bn s’d [w] [d]kr l t ndmn ‘bd’l’ [h]wr bn mhwr w ḥg ḥṭṭ
KJC 138  sr zdhlh f ghḏ ‘hr’ bgḥ h’s’ḥ n ḥt w zdhl ḥṭṭ

H. Content of Hismaic inscriptions which is not attested among the Wādī Judayyid texts:

The above analysis is limited to the type of content and structure found in the texts from Wādī Judayyid. It does not include the content found in Hismaic texts elsewhere which relate different activities. For example:

w (n)s s²gy f bt blgt ’l h ḥml, ‘And s²gy fled and was [here] at dawn on the tract of sand with pasture’ (AMJ 64, Jordanian Hismā)

s’rq zydqm hs², ‘zydqm stole from hs²’ (SIAM 44, Baṣṭah)

l N w ḥḏ ‘By N; and he took possession’ (TIJ 507, Kilwā)

l N w ts³wq l N, ‘By N; and he longed for N’ (JS 229, 247, Madā‘iṣ Šāliḥ area)

l N w ḥḥṭ tyt ‘By N; and he made a sheepfold’ (KWM 2, 13, Central Jordanian desert)

l N w ṣr ‘By N; and he pastured’ (JS 661, Tabūk area)

l N w zrb ‘By N; and he built an enclosure’ (WAM T 10, 11, Jordanian Hismā),

l N ẓr ‘By N; he returned to the encampment’ (TIJ 204, Jordanian Hismā),

l N w ṣnζr w-- ‘By N; and he was on the look out and --’ (WAM T 60, Taymā‘ area)

l N w wgm ‘l N, ‘By N; and he grieved for N’ (KnEG 2, Jordanian Hismā, KWM 1, Central Jordanian desert, NST 1, Amman area, TIJ 494, Kerak area, WTI 11, Jawf area),

l N w wgm ‘l N w bny, ‘By N; and he grieved for N, and he built’, (KnEG 3, Jordanian Hismā),

l N---w ḥḥṭ tyt ‘By N; and to him belongs a sheepfold’ (KWM 15, Central Jordanian desert)

---f h ḥd ṣ²l ḥm w ḡ--, ‘--and O ḥd ṣ²r [grant] security and --’ (JS 658 bis, Tabūk area)

---f h ṭ l ḥ ṣ²l ḥm w ḡbll, ‘---and O ṭ [grant] security and acceptance’ (KU 2, Ma‘ān/Uḏrūḥ area)

---f h ṭ(ḡ)nty, ‘--- and O ṭ [grant] sufficiency’ (JS 655, Tabūk area)

---w l n ṭ l ṭ mn ṣḥbl w ḡn [w]q n, ‘--- and may ṭ curse whoever damages our inscription’ (TIJ 494, Kerak area)

---(w) l n ṭ [lt], ‘--- and may [lt] curse’ (RTI B, Jīzâ, south of Amman)

83 The examples listed here do not include uncertain interpretations or every occurrence. For a complete list of the vocabulary in the published texts, see Appendix 3. The prayer in KU 2 and the curses in RTI B and TIJ 494, listed towards the end of the present examples, are all preceded by invocations using ḏkr, see § C.1 above. For the script of KU 2, KWM 2 and RTI B, see Ch. 2.1 (2).
Unlike the texts from Wādī Judayyid, the majority of these are expressed by an expanded $l\text{N}$ phrase, which is almost consistently used in Safaitic, and have the type of content which is typical of Safaitic and in some instances similar to that found in the small groups of texts, which I have suggested should be placed in different categories, that have been published from the Jawf, Madāʾin Śāliḥ and Ḥāʾil areas.

I. The features of content and structure of the texts from Wādī Judayyid and those of Safaitic, Thamudic B, C and D:

The Hismaic texts from Wādī Judayyid have features of content and structure which are distinctive to this category:

1. The use of $w\text{N} \text{ḥṭṭ}$ referring to both drawings and inscriptions as an explicit expression of authorship.
2. Prayers using $ḏ\text{kr}$ and $d\text{'}$ expressed with an optative perfect.
3. Prayers of the type $h\text{D.N.} \text{̱N}$ (substantive).
4. Prayers using $s\text{¹m'}$ and $s\text{¹m' t (l)}$.
5. Love texts using ‘$n \text{ğr b}$.
7. Recurrent examples of directly expressed texts introduced by $w$

although there is evidence that these last two are shared with other types of Thamudic.

Equally, there are several features found in the texts from this area which are shared with Safaitic and other types of Thamudic. For instance, texts of simple authorship introduced by $l$ occur in Safaitic and as an alternative form in Thamudic B and C; texts accompanying drawings, introduced by a $l\text{N}$ phrase and naming the subject depicted, occur in both Safaitic and Thamudic B and prayers directly expressed using a vocative particle + D.N at the beginning occur in both Safaitic and Thamudic B, although in both these dialects the imperative verb is always used.

There are also features of structure and content which are only attested in Safaitic and features that are only attested in other types of Thamudic. The writing of extended genealogies and the use of $d\text{ 'l}$ to indicated tribal affiliation are distinctive.

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84 The exceptions are AMJ 64 and SIAM 44.
85 For example, $ḥd$; for instances of $bny$, $ts^2wq$, $r\text{'y}$, $šr$, $wgm$, $whd$, see the lexicon in Winnett and Harding 1978; for a text using $lh \text{rgm}$, see WH 3420; for similar types of prayers, see WH 177, 397, WH 1001, 2168 and for a similar curse, see WH 181.
86 See Ch.2. I (1).
87 See, for example, WTI 18, 40, 84, JS 27, 596, WHI 127, 150, 151.
88 A $\text{rbt}$ phrase possibly occurs in Tham.D text, JS 213 which reads $\text{rbt} s\text{q b y 'l (b)n 'mts^2krn}$, the copy is rather doubtful however. An introductory $w$ occurs in the expression $w\text{'n N 'And I am N'}$ which is used to express texts of simple authorship in Thamudic C.
89 See, for instance, JS 324, 328 (Tham.B); JS 86, 87, 95 (Tham.C).
90 For instances in Thamudic B, see HU 226, 494.
91 For instance, WH 162, 726 (Safaitic) and JS 404, 492-493 (Thamudic B).
Safaitic features whilst the use of $w\, n$ (And I am) to introduce simple authorship is typical of Thamudic C and the high proportion of love texts is a well-attested feature in all Thamudic. The use of direct expression is typically Thamudic B and C and the use of an expanded $l\, N$ phrase (although we still do not know how extensive this is in Hismaic) is typically Safaitic.

A characteristic, therefore, of the content and structure of the Hismaic texts from Wādī Judayyid is that, apart from features which are only found in the dialect, it also combines features found in other types of Early North Arabian graffiti.
5. The Names:

The Index of names after the edition contains an etymological and comparative study of the names in the texts from Wādī Judayyid and from all the published Hismaic texts known to me. Whilst I have edited the material in compiling the index, I have not, except in a very few instances suggested particular explanations for the names but listed various possibilities, as, for reasons given below (§ B.2), I doubt we are able to justify doing more than that. In the majority of cases, the list of alternatives mentioned is not exhaustive and the most important information that the index provides, in this respect, is the great variety of ways in which the names can be interpreted.

A: Compound names:

1. Theophoric and Basileophoric names:
   a. The structure:
      The lack of matres lectionis means that it is, on the whole, impossible to identify the morphological type of individual names where the non-theophoric elements might be a verb or nominal form. The only basis on which to attempt such a reconstruction is an assumed correspondence of certain names in, for instance, Nabataean and Arabic or from Greek transcriptions of the names. The compounds might be of three different types:
      i) A verbal sentence expressing a statement or wish.
      ii) A substantive or participle used as a predicate.
      iii) A nominal form in construct with the divine name, for instance, 'Servant of D.', 'Man of D.', 'Beloved of D.', 'Fostered (one) of D.', 'Companion of D.', 'Gift of D.', 'Increase of D.', 'May D. increase', 'Help of D.', 'May D. help'.
   b. The elements:
      The elements which are attested in theophoric and basileophoric compound names are listed in Appendix 5a-b. In the majority of cases the non-theophoric elements occur in an initial position but there are two possible instances (ʾlʿn, ʾlwd) where the deity’s name occurs at the beginning. Some of the non-theophoric elements are not previously attested in Harding 1971 as parts of theophoric compounds. However, where they do not occur they usually are attested as simple names or as elements in Nabataean compounds.

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1 For this morphological type, see Madonald 1991. Names constructed with ʾlḥb might be of this type. 'May D. give', ʾlḥ might be 'Companion of D.' or 'May D. by a companion'.
2 ʾlwd is ambiguous as it might be a variant form of ʾlwd. The reading of ʾlʾn in AMJ 37 cannot be checked on the published photograph.
3 The form occasionally occurs in Safaitic see ʾlwbd, HIn 72, for example.
4 See Appendix 5a and § B.2 below. nbṣ (nbṣ lh) and sḥn (sḥnlh) are not previously attested. The reading of the second name (KJB 44) is very doubtful. ʾlf and ʾlḥb are not attested in HIn as elements in compound names although both occur as simple names in Saf. (HIn: 69 and 354) and there is a doubtful reading of ʾlf in JS Tay 433. b possibly
ds²r/ds²ry, ktby, lt and lh, who are invoked in the inscriptions⁵, are all attested as theophoric elements in the names. By far the most common is lh which makes up approximately 22% of the examples⁶. The deity ʾl is not invoked in the inscriptions but, together with the abbreviated form ℓ, makes up a further 26% of theophoric compounds. The theophoric elements ʾs¹, gd, ʿzy, qm, mnt, ʿyṯ and ʿygṯ are not attested as divinities in the inscriptions, although they all occur elsewhere⁷. An abbreviated form ‘ of a deity’s name most probably occurs in the names tm’, grm’ and possibly in mtn*. The element in ʾyṯ in the name ddʾyṯ is difficult to explain.

Several of the names are what Milik has termed basileophoric compounds (Milik 1976: 145-146⁹) in which the divine names is replaced by that of a Nabataean monarch. Those attested are ‘bdḥrt (Nab. ‘bdḥrṭt) ‘servant of Aretas’, ‘bds’qlt ‘servant of (the queen) s²qylt’, tm ‘bd’t (and tm ‘bd’t), ‘bd bd’t (Nab. tym ‘bd’t, ‘bd ‘bd’t) ‘servant of Obodas’, ‘bdmk (Nab. ‘bdmlkw) ‘servant of Malichos’¹⁰.

There are a few names of which the second element is neither the name of a Nabataean monarch or clearly attested as a divinity. Milik (1959-19960: 150) lists some names in Nabataean¹¹ in which he suggests the second elements are tribal eponyms. This is the most likely explanation of the element g in the names ‘bdlg (KJC 205 and 647) and

occurs in the compound name b ’lh in Saf. WH 1571 (HIn: 112) but the reading is doubtful; r ‘m might occur in r ‘mlt in Saf. WH 1306 (HIn: 263) although the reading, as in the edition, of b ‘mrh is more likely from the published copy. zr’ is attested in Nabataean zr’lhy (Milik and Starcky 1975: 129).

⁵ See Appendix 4 for the occurrences of these deities and Ch.4.C for the types of prayers in which they occur.

⁶ ’lh occurs in the name dn ’lh.


⁸ The fact that both tm and grm are common elements in theophoric names makes this interpretation of the first two names fairly likely. mtn ‘ might be Form VIII, see § B.1 below, although it is quite likely the initial element is to be derived from Heb mattān, ‘gift’. I am grateful to Mr. Michael Macdonald for pointing out the occurrence of the name qdm ‘ in Saf. MSTJ 1 which is of a similar form. cf. Grimme 1926: 65; Ryckmans, G. 1934-1935, I: 25 Van den Branden 1954 and 1966: 108. Van den Branden suggests ‘ is an abbreviated form of the deity ‘ṭṭr.


¹⁰ For the spelling of the name in Hismaic, see Ch.3.A.5 and 7. Milik 1958-1959: 355 quotes TIJ 112A in this context which TIJ read (zn) ‘bdmt. The text is Thamudic D and from a photograph and copy made in 1986, I would read the text zn ‘bd mh and interpret it as an unfinished live text of the form zn N¹ mhb N² which occurs fairly frequently in the dialect, see JS 185, 204, 606, for example.

bdg (TIJ 156) which occurs in a variant form gy as a tribal name in KJC 42, 64712. In Nabataean the name occurs as g’, gy’ and g’y’ (Cantineau 1932:76, Negev 1963: 113) attested as a toponym twice in association with Dušara (Negev 1963: 113-117, Savignac and Starcky 1957: 198-199) and once with al-Kutbā and al-’Uzzā (Strugnell 1959: 29-31). It is usually associated with modern al-Jít near Petra (Starcky 1966: 987).

An explanation of the other elements is less clear. ḥwr (Ar. the planet Jupiter)13 and the alternative form ḥry14 (cf. Ar. ‘the third star [ε], that next the body, of the tail of Ursa Major’) might be connected to the toponym ḥwrrw’ and ḥwrrwy found in association with Qaws at Ḥirbat Tannār in Central Jordan (Milik 1958: 237-238)15 or with the town Auara (Αὔαρα) which Musil identified as Ḥumaymah16. ḷb, ’mn and qn are all attested in Nabataean compound names17 and the last also occurs as an element in a name among Thamudic texts from the southeastern Saudi Arabia18. The elements grb, gns², dn and ’bs² are previously unattested.

2. Non-theophoric compounds:
   a. Names with prepositions:
    Names introduced by the preposition b (Ar. bi) followed by a noun with the attached pronoun -h are fairly common in Safaitic (Littmann 1904: 126)19. Among the attested Hismaic texts there is only one ambiguous example, bn ’mh, which, if it is to be explained in this way, would mean ‘With or in his blessing’ where the pronoun refers to a deity. Two other possible instances of this form are attested in bs¹’dlh and bns’rlh, although there is only one ambiguous example in Safaitic where the deity’s name rather than a pronoun occurs at the end20.
   b. Names with ’bn-, bn-, ’b-, b-, ’ḥ-:
    After theophoric names the most common form of compound names are those prefixed with bn ‘son of’ and followed by an element which usually occurs separately as a name21. As Macdonald (in press: 15) has pointed out with reference to Safaitic, the name in the compound is never the same as the man’s patronymic in cases where that is

12 Where the author has both the compound name and the tribal name w ḏdlq’ l gy.
13 And cf. the personal name h ḥwr in Saf., HIn: 605.
14 And possibly ḥry.
15 Milik, however, derives the name from the root ḥrw ‘brüler’.
16 See Musil 1926: 59-61 n.20. Auara is said to have been founded by Obodas who chose the site as the result of a prophecy, in which his son Aretas was told to search for a place which was white. He is supposed to have seen a vision of a white rider and camel at the spot where the town was founded. Musil suggests a derivation of the name Auara from the root ḥwr with the meaning ‘white’. I am grateful to Dr. E. A. Knauf for pointing out to me the possible connection between Auara and the element ḥwr.
17 ḏl ’yb occurs in an unpublished Nabataean inscription from the Ḥismā which was discussed by Dr. W. Jobling at the Aram conference held in Oxford 1989.
18 Ryckmans, J. n.d.: 11; Ryckmans, G (1934-35, I: 30) suggests Qayn is a lunar deity.
19 See, for instance, b mrh, b mlh (HIn: 91), bgrmh (HIn: 93), βrhm (HIn: 95).
20 HIn: 106 (C 5345) bs’m ’l. The b in both the names quoted might be explained as bū, see below.
21 bn ’b might be ‘son of ’b’ or ‘son of a father’, cf. ḥ ’b below.
given as well. ḏbn ṃ occurs in JS 682 and ṃbnmn in WAM T 25\textsuperscript{22}. A feminine compound name ḏbdtn probably occurs in AMJ 92.

Clear examples of compounds formed with ṃ ‘father of’ occur in ṃbns ʿbd and ṃbnmn in WAM T 252. Names prefixed with ṃb, where ṃ is probably to be explained as ṃbū as shortened form of ‘abū (Littmann 1904(b): 123-124, Winnett and Harding 1978: 19), possibly occur in bns\textsuperscript{2} and ṃn. ṃb, ṃbs\textsuperscript{1} ṃd and bmrt\textsuperscript{26} and in a certain reading in bhs\textsuperscript{3}s\textsuperscript{2}. The last name also occurs in Nabataean in the form bhs\textsuperscript{3}ws\textsuperscript{3}w\textsuperscript{27}.

The name ṃḥb might be interpreted as ‘Brother of ṃ’ or as expressing a relationship ‘Father’s brother’\textsuperscript{28}.

B. One-word names.

1. The structure of one-word names:

   It is possible to distinguish the following forms of simples names:

   fʿl: This might represent either a nominal or verbal form. It is quite likely that many names of this form are diminutives disguised by the lack of vowelling\textsuperscript{29}.

   fʿlt: The -t suffix in addition to representing a nominal ending most probably often indicates a diminutive (Wright I: 175C) or an intensive form (Wright I: 139-140) and in many cases a double diminutive which Littmann (1943: xxvii)\textsuperscript{30} points out is popular among the names of the modern bedouin.

   fʿln: The -n suffix probably represents an ending -ān\textsuperscript{31} indicating either an infinitive, adjectival form, plural or in some animal names a specifically masculine form (Hess 1912: 6)\textsuperscript{32}. In many instances, it is probably a diminutive or double diminutive (Littmann 1904(b): 127, 1943: xxvii, Hess 1912: 6).

   ft ʿl: Form VIII possibly occurs in the name mtn ʿbd, cf. § A.1.b above and perhaps in the name bt.

\textsuperscript{22} There are however no photographs of these texts. A further possible example with prosthetic ṃʿalif occurs in ṃbnht but I would prefer to explain this as ṃn. We cannot be certain that compounds with ṃn do occur until we have unambiguous examples of which there are photographs.

\textsuperscript{23} The name ṃḥb might also be a compound with ṃ.

\textsuperscript{24} See Littmann 1921: 7 for examples of names among the modern bedouin of compounds with ḏbū, ḏbūḡārūra, ḏbūḥsās, ḏbūḥlāwe, etc.

\textsuperscript{25} The readings of both these names are doubtful.

\textsuperscript{26} There are no photographs of any of these texts. It is important to emphasize this as the n, being a dot, can easily be missed in copying.

\textsuperscript{27} Cantineau 1932: 70 suggests the name might be a mistake for br ḏhws\textsuperscript{3}w.

\textsuperscript{28} Cf. ṃb, for example, in Safaitic (HIn: 434) and bn ṃ in the present corpus. See Noldeke 1904: 95.

\textsuperscript{29} See Hismaic ʿd ṃ and cf. Nabataean ʿdw and the diminutive ʿydw; Hismaic sʿbt and the Nab. diminutive sʿbytw; Hismaic khl and Nab. klbw etc. and the diminutive klybw; Hismaic ṃhl and the Nab. diminutive ṃhl; Hismaic ṃg and the Nab. ṃg and the diminutive ṃg; Hismaic wr and the Nab. wrw and the diminutive wyrw.

\textsuperscript{30} He quotes the forms aʿaila, faʿʿul and the triple diminutive aʿaila.

\textsuperscript{31} And in some cases perhaps -ṭn or -ṭn (Littmann 1904(b): 127).

\textsuperscript{32} See, for instance, ḏbln, ḏb n, ṃqrbn.
'f'l: Proper names frequently occur in the form 'f'l which, in the majority of cases, should be interpreted as the Arabic elative 'af' al, although there is evidence that it might on occasion represent a broken plural.33

'f'lt: There are four examples of this form where three radicals are shown 's'lmt, 'bd't and 'ndrt, 'nyyt. The -t is probably a diminutive.

'f'ln: The form occurs in 's'lmn and 'klbn where the ending is probably a diminutive.34

'f'ly: The y in this form represents either a nominal ending of the nisbah35.

mf'l: Names of this form might be a noun of time, place or instrument, the passive participle of Form I or a derived participle. mhw'rt might be an example of a Form II or a Form III participle.

mf'lt: The form occurs in mhllt, mrl'mt, ms²g 't, mlgnt where the -t might be a nominal ending or a diminutive.

hf'lt: A form defined with the particle h is only clearly attested in h 'il, the other possible examples h 'my, h'mn, h'dn, h'ln, hmr 't, hhd are all either doubtful readings or open to alternative interpretations.

tf'lt: The form occurs in the names thbb, ts/q, tsr, t 'mr, tītg, tmd, tntn, thn ' where the t-prefix represents the feminine imperfect referring to a female deity.36 This cannot be the case, on Semantic grounds, for thmn which is probably to be derived from Form V tafa ḍala.

yf'lt: The masculine imperfect referring to a male deity occurs in the following names: yḥld, yd 't, ydr, yzd, ys/qm, ysr, y 'ly, y 'mr, ygt, yqm, ykb'r.

Quadriliteral roots:

A fairly high proportion of the names are formed from quadriliteral roots, a fact which is also true of the modern Bedouin names lister by Hess 1912 and Littmann 1921: brqs², l'ln, ghfl, g 'tn, gmhr, hrgl, hmlg, hzm 't, h'm, dhml, s²brmt, s²hd, s²mrh, qrb(n), kbr, grtm, frds, qrs²m, qrtm, qnd, krtm.37

33 See, for instance, 'as-sār 'young gazelles'.
34 Both these readings are doubtful but there are clear examples in Saf., blqn (HIn: 15), 'drmn, d'mn (HIn: 32) etc. Littmann 1943: 296 suggests the vocalization of 'brqn as *l'briqān on the basis of a Greek transcription and 'sb n as a double diminutive *Uṣaibī 'ān.
35 See above Ch.3.B.7. For examples of the nisbah being used as a personal name among the modern bedouin, see the examples in Hess 1912 and Littmann 1921 (Ṣḥū'b, Ḍ'wajz etc.).
36 cf. the masculine equivalents: yḥbb (Saf. HIn: 660), y 'mr (HIn: 677 Saf. and Hismaic, see below), ygt (Hismaic and Saf. HIn: 678), ymd (Saf. HIn: 683), yhn (Lihyn JS L 121). ts/q is not previously attested in a theophoric context although cf. Cantineau 1932: 153 where he suggests an explanation of s²qylt as a compound of sqy + lt; there is a doubtful occurrence of yr 'ł in Qat. (HIn: 673).
37 This might be Persian (see § 3 below), although it is equally possible that it comes from the Ar. fiṣrādīs 'a man with big bones'.
38 There are several other names for which I can find no explanation that might also be quadriliteral forms: brqs², hdmr, hzbr, hzrknt, ḏḥkl, ḥms², ḍhz, 'mhzn, qrfz, brqs² might be a compound of Aramaic br 'son' and qs².
2. Explanations of one-word names:

As in other Semitic languages, many of the one-word names occurring in Hismaic are most probably hypocoristic forms of theophoric compounds where the non-theophoric element is used by itself. The list of these elements (Appendix 5.a) shows that, in almost every instance, elements that occur in compounds are also attested separately. In some cases they occur with either a -t or -n ending which in many instances are probably diminutive forms. The number of such hypocoristic names attested in the dialect is much larger than that indicated by the list which does not include imperfect and further f’l forms which may reasonably be assumed to be shortened forms of theophoric compounds, although the full names are not yet attested.

In some cases, however, that the names are hypocoristica must remain an assumption as must the interpretation of almost all one-word names. The lack of vowelling and in many instances the lack of orthographic representation of weak radicals and unvocalised double radicals means that not only do we have no idea how the names were vocalized (Ryckmans, G. in CIS, Prt. V, Tomus 1: xiii, Macdonald, in press: 19) but even the etymology must remain doubtful.

Further ambiguities are posed by the many meanings that can be ascribed to an Arabic root so that, even if one is certain of the root from which a name derives, it is still impossible, in many cases, to be certain of a general semantic implication. The problem is, of course, that we have no context which allows us to be specific. We do not know the reasons a child was given a particular name and the best we can do it to be aware of the many possibilities.

Hess (1912), Littmann (1921) and Musil (1928: 243-244) show, among the modern Bedouin, how wide-ranging and varied these reasons might be and it is worth pointing them out. A child might be named because he shows the quality contained in the name or so that he might live up to it or be granted it. Such names might refer to intelligence (cf. ʾbṣr, ʾḏkw, ʾdky), courage (cf. ʾḥls’, ʾs²g’), or moral qualities such as honesty (cf. ʾṣḥ); trustworthiness (cf. ʾmn), piety (cf. ʾbr’) and so on. Equally, physical qualities might be referred to, fatness (cf. ʾs’mn), largeness (cf. ʾkbr), baldness (ʾglḥ) etc.; particular characteristics of colouring (cf. ʾsḥl ‘having a mixture of blueness in the black of the eye’, ʾfr ‘whitish dust colour’ etc.); defects (cf. ʾs²ll ‘withered hand’) or

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39 And see § A.1.b above.
40 For a full list of masculine and feminine imperfect forms in Hismaic see § B.1 and see HIn: 907-927 for the large number of elements that are attested in theophoric names in other dialects of both Early North Arabian and Early South Arabian.
41 See the Index of names for possible vocalizations on the basis of later Ar. names from the roots s²’d, s²lm, ʾbd, ʾmr, for instance.
42 For instance, ʾhs’n might be from ʾhs’n or ʾhs’s’; rb from ʾrb or ʾrb; s’r from ʾs’rr, ʾs’wr, s¹’r, or s¹’ry; s²b from ʾs²bb, ʾs²wb, ʾs²yb or ʾs²by; ʾs³k from ʾs³k, ʾs³wk or ʾs³ky and so on.
43 See, for instance, the meanings of the root ʾs²gr ‘be complicated, tie, thrust, divert, support, become numerous’.
44 Hess 1912: 7.
45 Filial piety (Littmann 1943: 296).
46 See, for instance, Hess 1912: 32 Šreim ‘Hasenscharte’.
peculiarities (cf. *qnf* ‘smallness and flatness of ears’) which might be described by referring to the unusual feature itself (cf. *nf* ‘nose’, *qnt* ‘small ear’)47. A characteristic which might be ascribed to the infant by giving it the name of an object that has a resemblance48 or one that is associated with a particular quality49 (cf. *sʿhm* ‘arrow’) (Hess 1912: 6).

The names of animals are used in this way50 and, as in Safaitic, (Littmann 1904(b): 128), there are many clear examples of such names in the inscriptions: *sʿd* ‘lion’, *ḥlbn* ‘male fox’, *hrgl* ‘locust’, *qʿ *‘young ostrich’, *sʿḥt* ‘camel-spider’, *dbʾn* ‘female hyena’, *qrʾb* ‘scorpion’, *ʾqrbn* ‘male scorpion’, *ḥḥb* ‘wolf’, *rʾl* ‘young ostrich’, *sʿḥbṯ* ‘camel-spider’, *ḍbʾn* ‘male hyena’, *ʿqrb* ‘scorpion’, *ʿqrbn* ‘male scorpion’, *ḥḥb* ‘mouse’, *qnfḏ* ‘hedgehog’, *wrl* ‘monitor lizard’, *wʾl* ‘ibex’ to which might be added many more if examples open to other interpretations are included51. Several of the roots found as names are used as epithets for ‘lion’ in Arabic which might be the meaning behind them, for example, *sʿḥrs*, *sʿḥdd* (ill-natured) al-*ʾašras*, *sʿḥdūd*; *ḥḥb* (strength) al-*ḥḥab*; *lṯ* (strength) al-*ḥḥb*; *nḥt* (roar) al-*ḥḥab*. The names of plants52 (cf. *sʿḥ* ‘artemesia’), the moon (cf. *sʿḥr* ‘new moon’) and clouds (cf. *mzn* ‘clouds’) are also given to children among the modern bedouin53.

Hess (1912: 7) and Musil (1928: 243-244) give instances when children were given the name of the place where they were born. This might also apply to the type of place54 (cf. *mqʿz* ‘a place where the summer is spent’), the time of day or year (cf. *nhr* ‘day-time’, *rb* ‘spring’) in which the child was born or the type of weather55 (cf. *mʿr* ‘rain’, *rsʿ* ‘a little rain’) (Hess 1912: 6-7).

Names with apparently unpropitious meanings might be used after a tragedy to ward off a recurrence of similar events56 or, they might be applied as a description57.

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48 Hess 1912: 21 Debsān ‘So gennant weil er einen grossen Kopf hatte’.
49 Hess 1912: 31 Sěf ‘Schwert’ damit er tapfer werde’.
51 See, for instance, *ʾfl* ‘young camel’, *bʿr* ‘camel’, *bkr* ‘young male camel’, *tʾlt* ‘fox’, *ḥḥʿs* ‘young ass’, *grʾd* ‘rat’, *grsʿ* ‘large camel or horse’, *gml* ‘male camel’, *ḥḥlt* ‘a patridge’.
52 See, for instance, Hess 1912: 15 Ġāʾiʿẹn; 16 Ġihṭahā.
53 See, for instance, Hess 1912: 11 Bāder ‘Vollmond’ (Littmann 1943: 302 says this is used less than ‘new moon’ because ‘it increases whereas the latter increases’, 48 Mızn ‘weil sie weisse was wie eine Wolke’.
55 Littmann 1921: 18 ʿMaṭar ‘Bei Regen geboren’; 16 ʿʿuṭyɪyt ‘bei Nebel geboren’, Hess 1912: 23 ʿDhārān ‘Geboren in dem regenlosen Jahr’. One of the daughters of a bedouin family with whom I stayed in 1989 in northern Jordan was called Ṭaljah as she had been born when it was snowing.
56 See Littmann 1904: 124.
Equally, unpleasant qualities are used so that the child might appear in that light to his enemies. Names relating to the emotions (whether good or bad) of the parents at the time of birth are used and those relating to the circumstances of birth or an incident that happened at the same time (Hess 1912: 6).

The names qs¹, qn, khl and yṯg might be divine names used as personal names. Papponymy is not widely attested among the texts but there are a few examples. There are also some instances where a son’s name is derived from the same root as his father’s.

3. Non-Semitic names:

hrkld (cf. Gk. Ἡρακλείδης) occurs in a text from near Taymā (WAM T 60), nqt₃ (cf. Gk. Νικήτιος, Nab. nqtys¹ Cantineau 1932: 122, Milik 1976: 150) perhaps occurs in KJC 28 and wrqns¹ (TIJ 208) might be Ὑρκανός (Preisigke 1922: 451). frdš¹ (KJA 326, TIJ 376) is perhaps Persian.

C. Individual Authors and Genealogies:

1. Individual authors:

There are many names (or rather names with the same consonantal structure) written without a patronym which recur throughout the sites. It is impossible from a single name to be certain that these inscriptions are written by the same author, although in some cases there are factors which make the probability higher. The recurrence of these names, therefore only tell us one of two things, either that the roots or names were commonly used by people writing the inscriptions or that certain individuals wrote their names repeatedly. Similarly, because of the lack of vocalization (see §.B.2 above), when a name with the same patronym occurs in different texts we do not know that they are the same individuals although it is possible that they are.

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58 Littmann 1921: 19 Nešwān ‘trunken (von Kampfeslust)’.
59 See Musil 1928: 244: Raga ‘The granting of Favor’ as the child was a boy which the mother had wished for; Zaʿal because the mother was angry with her husband who had beaten her just before the birth; ‘Aṣṭr ‘Born in pain’ because of a difficult birth; Muġīz ‘Enraging’ because the father had taken another wife at the time of birth; Hess 1912: 6 ‘Mḥārīb ‘Zr Zeit des Krieges geboren’.
60 See the Index of names.
61 See ydr bn ’bd bn ydr in the genealogy of KJA 36, qn bn wrl bn qn KJA 31 and ḫbb bn bnth bn ḫbb in AMJ 46.
63 For the translation of Greek sigma as šād in Safaitic, see King 1990: 8 .21.
64 See under quadrilateral roots, § B.2, above.
65 Apart from names which one would expect to be common such as ’n m, tm and s’l d, see (to take just a few examples) ’ḥls (4), rs’lkh (5), ’s’mnt (4), s’s² (6), s’sr (7), ’slḥ (4), ’bdtn (7), jf (6), mn (8) in Index a.
66 For example, similarities in script, see Ch.2.F; similarities in drawings, see Ch.6.A; certain features of the distribution of the texts, see Ch.7.
67 And the limited area in which the texts were recorded makes it more probably, as does the occurrence, in a few cases, of the same name with the same patronym on the same
Where three generations or more occur, on the other hand, one can be more or less certain that the same names refer to the same individuals and if we include possible identifications where only a patronym has been written, 36 authors can be identified who have written their names more than once. On this basis, the number of individuals who have written at the sites can be calculated as 1239 as opposed to the number of inscriptions, 1337. A further reduction would almost certainly be justified but, for the reasons given above, it is impossible to determine with certainty by how much.

2. Genealogies:

In working out the relationships of certain authors one is again hampered by the lack of extended genealogies. The only relationship from among these texts that can be established on the basis of three generations is that of the brothers ḥdmr and ḥzbr and their uncle ḥn’ (see genealogy 3 below). It is, however, worth pointing out possible relationships i.e. those based on only two generations68:

Genealogy 169:

rock, see ṣn ṭm bn brd on Rock L at Site B KJB 84, 87 and ḏ’b bn ṣ’m ṭn and ḏ’b bn ṣ’m ṭn bn ṣn bn ṣlm bn ṭm on Rock LXXIII at Site B KJB 148, 156.

68 Where a relationship is based on only two generations the name in the family tree is marked with an asterisk and the line is dotted.

69 For an occurrence of ḏīḥ bn ḡḥfl, see KJB 172 and of ḡḥfl bn ṭm, KJC 50a. ṭrs’ bn ḡḥfl ṭm bn ṣ’m bn ḡḥfl occurs in KJC 522 and ḏ’m bn ṣḥ bn ṣ’m bn ṭm in KJB 158 but a connection between the genealogy of ḡḥfl and ḡḥfl and those of ṭrs’ and ḏ’m would be extremely tenuous as one might expect the names ṭm and ṭm to be popular and the combination as a name and patronym is likely to have been common.
The occurrence of KJC 174 and 176 on the same rock (LXXX at Site C) makes the relationship between 's'mnt and hrm in these texts more likely. For occurrences of 's'mnt bn hrm and 'n'm bn brd, see Index a. In several instances the names occur together on the same rock which makes it quite possible that these texts are also by 's'mnt and 'n'm in genealogy 2. See Site A, LXXXV KJA 186, 190; Site C XVII KJC 21, 20, LI KJC 89, 114, CCLVIII KJC 370, 372.

Among the corpus of inscriptions recorded by David Jacobson, see Ch.1.A.
For an occurrence of *tnn bn hn*, see KJA 48, and see Index a for occurrences of *hn’ bn zdqm, hzbr bn ’bd* and *’bd bn zdqm.*
Genealogy 4:

See Index a for occurrences of ḏ b bn s'm'īn.
From the above genealogies is it clear that ḥdmr and ḥzbr are brothers (genealogy 3) and that some of the other authors are possibly brothers and, in one instance, possibly

74 The occurrence of KJB 6 and 7 on the same rock (VI at Site B) makes the relationship more likely. See Index a for occurrences of knn bn ḫt, ṣ²ṣ² bn ḫt and ḫt bn ṣn. The occurrence of these names on the same rock (Site B XXI) in KJB 65, 64, 62 makes it more likely the texts are by relations. knn and ṣ²ṣ² occur on the same rock (Site C LXXIII) in KJC 165 and 166.
Evidence that more than one generation wrote their names comes from inscriptions by ḥdmr (KJB 88, 188) and ḥzbr (KJC 107, 169) and their uncle hnʾ (KJB 110) and there are other possible examples. There is, however, no evidence that further generations have written at the Wādī Judayyid sites and therefore the genealogies give us no indication of the time span over which the inscriptions were written.

D. Tribal Names:

Names introduced by ʾl which I have translated as ‘tribe’ are listed in Appendix 6. The forms of the names are similar to those found among the personal names (ʾlʾ, ʾlʾt, ʾlʾn, ʾlʾ, ʾlʾy) and theophoric compounds occur as well (ḥlʾʾ, ʾnʾʾ). From Hismaic texts found outside the Ḥisma, mny (MNM b 6) is attested as a tribal name of the author of a Safaitic text (C 4987 from Zalaf in Syria) and rbt (MNM c 7) might be the equivalent of the name Poβcθου found in a Greek inscription from Rawwāfah, although an identification of either of these groups with each other is tenuous.

A text by a member of the ṭyʾ occurs for the first time in LAU 16 from the Jordanian Ḥisma. The tribe occurs in hostile contexts in Safaitic texts (C 2617, 2795, LP 2362) and in one text (C 5089) where it is the name of the owners of the camels which the author states he was pasturing.

As mentioned above (§ A.1.b), gy (KJC 42, 647) occurs as a toponym in Nabataean and in compound names and mzn, which occurs in two texts from the Ḥisma (AMJ 138, KJC 641) and in a text from the Madāʾin Ṣāliḥ area (Do XX 37, 3), might well be the same as the feminine form mznyt found in Nabataean JS 23 (CIS 216) in a tomb inscription from Madāʾin Ṣāliḥ.

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76 ghf and ghfl sons of bhʾ (genealogy 1), ʾdʾb and ʾsʾbrmt sons of ʾsʾmʾn (genealogy 4), knn and ʾsʾsʾs sons of ḥlt (genealogy 5), ʾsʾmrh and ʾsʾmn sons of ḏky (genealogy 6).
77 Texts by fṭlʾ’s possible father ghfl (KJC 151) and possible uncle ghf (KJC 151, KJB 47, 57) and a text by knnʾs and ʾsʾsʾs possible father ṭlʾ (KJB 95).
78 See Ch.4.A.1.
79 The reading of C 2634 is doubtful.
81 Given the distance between the provenance of these texts, the possibility thatler consonantal structure reflects different names, and the possibility that an ḥ might be a fairly small social group. Milik: 1958-1959: 355 argues, quite rightly, that, by itself, the distance between the provenance of MNM c 7 (near Samākiyāh in the western Jordanian plateau) and that of Rawwāfah does not preclude the identification of the rbt with the Poβcθου but he also points out that rbt might derive from Rabbat, the ancient capital of the region (about 12 km from Samākiyāh), and refer to a local tribe. cf. Graf 1978:12.
82 See Clark 1983: 152-154. The name, possibly that of a tribe, also occurs in CSNS 1004, 1011, 1046, JaS 10. See Milik 1972(b): 100. He reads ty in C 2446 but the reading and interpretation of the text is uncertain.
83 Milik 1972(b): 100 reads w bʾ yʾ hʾ blʾ ʾtyʾ but a restoration as r of the first letter of the verb is much more likely.
6. The Drawings:

The fieldwork at Sites A, B and C was a comprehensive survey of the epigraphic material and all the rock art was recorded regardless of its quality and whether it was clearly associated with the Hismaic inscriptions or not. On the whole, in the field, the drawings on a particular rock surface were given just one number, even when they were clearly of different periods or not part of the same composition. A total of 576 drawings were numbered in this way of which 160 occur on the same surfaces as inscriptions. In this study, since it is primarily concerned with Hismaic, only the drawings on the same surfaces as the inscriptions have been included in the facsimiles and discussed in the text. In the text, drawings on the same surface have been divided up and labeled (a), (b) and so on.

A. The Inscriptions associated with the drawings and the artists:

The formulae used by the authors to acknowledge drawings are discussed above in Ch.4.B.1-3. The inscription is usually written near the drawing, by the side, underneath or on top. Very often it is incorporated into a composition by being inscribed around or inside a drawing, between the gaps created by it or between the subjects of a composite drawing. Similarly, where authors have inscribed a cartouche it often surrounds both the inscription and the drawing.

1. There are a few exceptions to this, particularly at the beginning of Site A, where different subjects on the same rock surface were given separate numbers. See, Rock V, Adr 4 and 5, XIX Adr 20-22, XXV Adr 27-28 etc.
2. All the clearly more recent and possibly older drawings on the rock surfaces have been included so that the inscriptions occur in the facsimiles in their actual context, but the drawings that are on the same rock but different surfaces have not been drawn up or discussed.
3. The divisions have been made when, 1) it is clear the drawings are by different authors of Hismaic inscriptions and are clearly not intended to be part of a composite scene, 2) there are drawings of a whitish patina that are clearly more recent and, in one instance, Cdr 322c, where the drawings are clearly earlier than the Hismaic inscriptions, 3) the drawings occur on very large rock faces and are widely spaced. This has been done for ease of description and the divisions are not intended to suggest the drawings are necessarily of different periods.
4. Adr 64/KJA 168, Cdr 140/KJC 219, Cdr 182/KJC 295, Cdr 237b/KJC 441, Cdr 246/KJC 444, for instance.
5. Adr/KJA 38.
6. Between the horns and body of an ibex, for instance, see Adr 45/KJA 110, Cdr 169/KJC 265. Most frequently the artist of a drawing writes his inscription running down between the legs of an animal, see Adr 4/KJA 16, Adr 21/KJA 69, Adr 22/KJA 76, Adr 47/KJA 113 etc. Sometimes only part of the inscription is inscribed in this position, see Adr 17/KJA 44, Bdr 19/KJB 59.
7. Bdr 30/KJB 72, Bdr 55/KJB 12, Cdr 282/KJC 517, Cdr 288/KJC 558, for example.
8. See Adr 50/KJA 132, Cdr 247/KJC 445, Cdr 318a/KJC 684. The cartouche surrounds the inscription KJB 70 but not the accompanying drawing Bdr 27.
There are several instances (Adr 87, Bdr 30, Cdr 46, 50, 58b, 254, 322) where, from the content of the accompanying inscriptions, it is clear that a scene was a joint composition in which the subjects were inscribed by more than one individual. There are probably several others but because of the ambiguity of the accompanying texts we cannot be certain that the author was a co-artist, although sometimes the position of the text in relation to the drawing makes it more likely. In Cdr 58b probably more than one person participated in inscribing the horse of the composition. When an artist has inscribed all the drawing himself he sometimes states the fact explicitly.

It is probably, in a few cases, that some individuals have inscribed more than one drawing within the sites. Unfortunately, in most instances, the authors acknowledging the drawing do not give their patronyms or further generations and so we cannot be certain that they are the same man (see Ch.5.C.1) but there are other factors which suggest that it is most likely that they are.

9 The phrase $l\,N$ is used for both simple authorship and for the authorship of drawings (see Ch.4.A.1 and B.1) so we can only be certain that an author inscribed a drawing if he claims it explicitly or mentions the subject of the drawing in his text. The phrase $w\,N\,htt$, when it occurs by itself, is, on the whole, accompanied by a drawing and so is an almost certain indicator that the author was the artist. There are, however, two instances when it is used for simple authorship alone, see Ch.4.A.2. For ambiguous examples, see Adr 45 which might have been drawn by both $bn\,iq$ and $kr$, Bdr 52 perhaps by both $hn$ and $grmt$ and Cdr 34 perhaps by both $whb$ and $rks$.

10 For instance, the position of KJB 147 between the camel’s legs, the position of KJB 30b and KJC 518 between the subjects of the drawings. In cases where the drawings are clearly joint compositions, the position of other inscriptions suggests that other authors might have participated as well; see KJB 73 with Bdr 30, KJC 143 with Cdr 50, KJC 155a with Cdr 58b, for example.

11 See Ch.4.B.1-2 and KJA 44, KJB 181 and KJC 30.

12 For example, $q\,b\,bn\,sm\,n$ KJZ 44/Adr 17, KJA 49/Adr 18 and KJC 756/Cdr 323; $sl\,mn\,bn\,z\,nt$ KJC 295/Cdr 182, KJC 749/Cdr 322b; $rs\,bn\,hrs$ KJC 442a/Cdr 243a and (possibly) KJC 552/Cdr 283.

13 The drawings by $q\,b\,bn\,sm\,n$ are all of a high quality as are those by the author who names himself simply as $q\,b$ (KJA 55, 290, KJB 72, KJC 157, 219, 441, 517, 756). Furthermore, his name is associated on rocks with $s\,d$, Site A, XVIII (KJA 49, 51); Site B XXXIII (KJB 72, 74) LXXXIII (KJB 148, 145); Site C, LXII (KJC 157, 159 (on another face)), CLVIII (KJC 219, 220), CCCXLVIII (KJC 517, 521), in one instance, with both $s\,d$ and $s\,yr$ Site C CCCXLVIII (KJC 517, 518, 521) which suggests that the three of them were the same people, companions, who inscribed their names and drawings together. In Bdr 30 there is a man with his arms in the air on the side of the drawing and similarly in Cdr 58b. There is an inscription by $q\,b$ next to both of these suggesting that the same man added these similar subjects to both compositions. Further features that possibly indicate that the same artists did different drawings, are, the similarity of the subjects of the two drawings by $bgt$ (KJA 193, KJC 43) both of the drawings are lions; the proximity of drawings by $grf$ (KJC 48, 51 on the same rock) and KJC 60 nearby, and, possibly $rfd$ of KJC 156 and KJC 408 might be the same man, see Ch.2.E.2 n.66.
B. The Subjects of the Drawings:

Camels are usually inscribed with the body completely infilled, although there are some examples in which the animal is drawn in outline or in which the hump has not been filled in. The animal is usually shown stationary but they are also depicted as walking or trotting. A suckling camel occurs in Cdr 195 and examples of hobbled camels are attested. The feet of one of the camels in Bdr 19 and one foot of the camel in Cdr 30a are depicted as circles left in relief. In Cdr 23 the feet are turned up and the cleft of the pads shown. In Bdr 56e, Cdr 12 and 15 the animals are being led or held by a man. There are several drawings of mounted camels. A rein is usually shown and often a stick for guiding the animal as well. There are two clear examples of saddles (Bdr 56c and 56e), where there are also T-shaped sticks attached being the hump. One of the riders in Bdr 56c is depicted as riding on the rump of the animal with the rein apparently tied to the saddle. In Adr 126 and Cdr 154 the riders are shown slightly raised from the top of the humps with their legs in the air.

The horses all have rather heavy bodies and the tails are usually depicted as a single or double (Adr 47) line with hairs fanning out at the end. In none of the drawings here has an attempt been made to show the mane. In Cdr 30a the horse has been drawn with cloven feet. Reins are shown and the riders are often armed with long thrusting spears or lances (Adr 47, Bdr 39, Cdr 254), short spears (Cdr 254) and swords (Cdr 58a, 254). In Adr 47 and Cdr 58b the bodies of the animals are decorated with lines. There is one drawing of a man leading a horse and rider (Cdr 30a).

The dogs in hunting scenes, generally drawn with a light body and long tails, are recognizable as seluqis. There are a few examples in which they are not so carefully depicted (Adr 37, 126, Bdr 19) and instances of animals which are most probably canines (Adr 6, 137), although it is difficult to identify them more specifically.

Ibex are the most frequent subject depicted from the wild fauna of the area. The bodies of the animals are usually completely infilled, although there are examples where

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14 There is an index of some of the subjects of the drawings after the edition.
15 See Adr 3, 14, 103, Cdr 52e, Cdr 66.
16 Adr 22a, Cdr 23, 75, 169.
17 See Adr 19, 48, for example.
18 See Adr 6, Bdr 19, 56d, Cdr 316, for example. Apparent hobbling of ibex is probably the result of misdirected hammering.
19 It appears, in some cases, that there are two reins (see particularly the rear camel in Bdr 56c) but a modern camel’s halter usually has just one (See Musil 1928: 356, Fig.45, for example) and in most of the drawings the second line is probably a guiding stick. Clear examples of such sticks occur in Cdr 23, Cdr 154, Cdr 301.
20 In Adr 4 the saddle and rider is almost certainly a later addition.
21 It is not clear what these sticks are. It is unlikely that they are swords as no handles are shown beyond the crossbar. For examples of much longer sticks in drawings accompanying Safaitic inscriptions, see the drawings accompanying C 4527 (Pl. XLIV Dussaud Macler 631) and C 2828 (Pl. LXVI Dunand 287) and C 2830 (Pl. LXVI Dunand 289).
22 The type of tail shown is more suggestive of a mule but three of the inscriptions refer to the animal as frs (KJA 113, KJC 48, 470), Ar. faras ‘horse’.
patches have been left in relief\textsuperscript{23}, presumably to indicate markings of colour. In several instances the animal is drawn in outline alone\textsuperscript{24} or with the body not filled in\textsuperscript{25} and there are a few examples where simple stick depictions of ibex are associated with the inscriptions\textsuperscript{26}. Occasionally, a thick line is used for both the two fore legs and another for the two hind ones rather than each leg being represented separately\textsuperscript{27}. Some of the animals are shown with an open jaw or possibly a beard\textsuperscript{28}. When the feet of the animal are shown they are depicted as turned up or as cloven\textsuperscript{29}. There are some examples where only one horn has been drawn\textsuperscript{30} and in other cases the horns are depicted as exaggeratedly long\textsuperscript{31}. In Cdr 83 the horns curve back to the body and ridges are shown along them. An unfinished ibex occurs in Cdr 52a and Cdr 266 and what is possibly a start at drawing the horns, on the same rock face as KJC 122. In Cdr 27 there is an animal with straight horns and a long tail which is most likely to be an oryx more commonly occurring among the drawings accompanying the Safaitic inscriptions found in the north\textsuperscript{32}.

There are eight drawings of felines, on the whole, they have long tails curled up at the end and three or more claws are depicted on the feet. The bodies of the animals tend to be heavy suggesting that they are most probably lions. In Cdr 182 the body has been left in relief with two lines inscribed across it. It is uncertain which type of animal is represented in Adr 50 where the body is filled with a lattice of squares and rectangles.

Ostriches occur in a few drawings. The wings are usually depicted and the birds are sometimes shown being chased by a seluqi. A single one-legged version of the bird perhaps occurs in Cdr 27 (cf. also Cdr 80) and the zig-zag line with two legs (Adr 37 and 349) are perhaps schematic representations\textsuperscript{33}.

There are several drawings of ibex hunt. The scenes show seluqis chasing, surrounding or grabbing hold of the animal. Archers are often depicted either shooting bows or holding a bow in one hand and a small throwing spear ?, sword, or short knife ? in the other\textsuperscript{34}. The bows are usually double ones, shown either with or without a string,
but there are a few instances in which they appear to be single\textsuperscript{35}. Often arrows are shown either in flight or embedded in the body of the animal. In two drawings (Cdr 154, 155) camel riders are clearly associated with ostrich hunts and in one there is horseman (Cdr 159)\textsuperscript{36}. Archers are depicted in Adr 48 and Cdr 80 shooting at lions and in Cdr 80 and probably Cdr 318, a long thrusting spear is being used to kill the animal. In Cdr 182 there is a drawing of a man, which is probably a later addition to the composition, standing to one side and holding what looks like a long whip.

Scenes of combat show archers on foot (Cdr 34, 282, 288) and men armed with swords (Cdr 254, 282) and carrying small shields (Cdr 282, 288). In Cdr 254 there is a battle scene between three horsemen. One of them is dismounted, using a long thrusting spear and holding a shield which is larger than those depicted elsewhere. His opponent is depicted carrying a small throwing spear.

The men depicted as riders and in hunting scenes are usually inscribed with care, although they are done in a very simple style and do not reveal much about their clothing. In depictions of riders holding reins (or a rein and stick) and those of archers shooting bows, an arm is clearly shown drawn back and bent at the elbow. The bodies of the horsemen in Adr 47, Cdr 58a, 159 ? and two of the in Cdr 254 are not filled in. In Adr 47 the body is shown with lattice decoration and in Cdr 254 one of the horsemen might be wearing head gear. Apart from the men shown in composite scenes, there are several examples of stick men with their arms up in the air or held out to the side\textsuperscript{37}. The men in Cdr 322c were clearly drawn prior to the inscriptions on the rock surface and the men in Cdr 52c is probably not associated with the texts.

There is a sign composed of a line with two arms that I am unable to identify. It occurs in association with Bdr 30, Cdr 30b, 140 and 213 and to the left of KJC 413 on the same rock\textsuperscript{38}. It is not in similar positions with respect to the drawings but it is usually associated with drawings of ibex and might be a depiction of something relevant to a hunt. There are a few examples of loops, divided loops and miscellaneous shapes\textsuperscript{39} and in Bdr 5 there is possibly a depiction of a pair of feet joined together\textsuperscript{40}.

The drawings of a whitish patina show similar subjects, camels, camel riders, horses, horsemen, ibex, dogs, ostriches, and men with their arms outstretched. A combat scene is depicted in Bdr 18b where the men are armed with long spears and shields. A man firing a gun occurs in Adr 14. Later ‘inscribers’ have ‘touched up’, by re-hammering, or added details to several of the earlier drawings\textsuperscript{41} and in a few cases (KJC 132, 404, 431) they have turned letters of Hismaic inscriptions into animals.

\textsuperscript{35} See Bdr 18, 22, 52, for example.
\textsuperscript{36} In Cdr 243b there is a camel rider and horseman but these are not obviously associated with the ostrich being chased by a seluqi.
\textsuperscript{37} See Adr 126, 137 ?, 145, Cdr 28 etc.
\textsuperscript{38} A similar sign with a tail occurs near Cdr 322a.
\textsuperscript{39} Adr 5, Adr 9, Adr 158, Cdr 40a, Cdr 266.
\textsuperscript{40} See Jobling 1983(b): Pl. XLIII, 2 for a clear depiction of feet at a site further south in the Hismaū.
\textsuperscript{41} Adr 4, Bdr 46 (the head only), Cdr 15, 23, 32, 254 (where penises have been added to the horses). The dogs in Bdr 18 have been added as chasing the older ibex.
7. Distribution:

The texts and drawings from these sites are inscribed on boulders which range in size from several metres in height and width to small embedded and loose boulders. The inscribers have not necessarily chosen the smoothest or most suitable rock on which to write, although the greatest number of inscriptions tend to be in areas where the black patina remains intact and the surfaces are not worn or pitted. Both single inscriptions and groups of two or more are found on rock faces and, in some cases, more than one surface of a rock has been inscribed. There are no clear instances where an inscription has been inscribed over another and, even on crowded surfaces, the texts are carefully written between each other.

The plans show a similar distribution for both rocks inscribed with inscriptions and drawings and rocks inscribed with drawings alone. At Sites A and C there are clear groupings of inscribed rocks along the edges of the deeper watercourses. At Site B except for the areas shown in the insets the inscribed material is, on the whole, more widely scattered. At Site C there is a group of inscribed rocks at the eastern end and along the southern edge (Insets C 2b, C 6a) and towards the west (Inset C 5a) and no large concentrations of epigraphic material in the middle of the rock field, although there are isolated instances of inscribed rocks right across. The thinning out of the density of inscribed rocks at the western edge of Site B and the central western section of Site C is, to a certain extent, because the rock field gives way to sandy areas with weathered rocks and a lower density of them. At Site C the density of rocks increases again on the very western edges as a result of tumble from the slopes from *Jabal Mīʿān*.

There are a few structures within the sites. None of the inscriptions refer to them and it is uncertain whether the inscribed rocks associated with the cairn (Inset C 5a), and

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1 See Figs. 69-89, for plans of the epigraphic material found at Sites A, B and C.
2 There is very little epigraphic material inscribed on small movable boulders, see Site B Rock LIX, Site C CCXXX, CCCLXXVII, CCCXCI and CDXXXVIII-CDXLIX.
3 See Site A Rock IV, IX, XIX etc.
4 Until an analysis is done of the drawings which occur on surfaces without inscriptions, this does not tell us very much, but from the occurrence of clearly more recent drawings (and in the one clear instance where the drawings are older Site C, Rock d) we know that people who are not contemporary with each other, to a certain extent, used the same rock faces and inscribed in the same areas.
5 At Site C along the southern bank of the watercourse at the north of the site. The northern bank in the upper reaches is on the whole step with little flat ground. There are also several series of inscribed rocks along the watercourses in the middle of the rock field, see, for instance, those on Plan C2 and C4 CCLXXXIV, CCLXXXVIII, CCLXXVIII, CCLXXX, CCLXXXI etc. and C4 CCLXXXII, CCCXIX, CCXXIV, CCCXXX etc.
6 At Site A there are six areas, probably old campsites, of circular and semi-circular low walling in some of which there was evidence of recent hearths. At Site B there is a low circular wall encompassing Rock XII and a series of connecting walls to the west of Rock LXXIX (Plan B 2). At Site C there area number of cairns, broad based mounds of stones,
those with the probably graves (Inset C 5b) are contemporary with them or have been re-used.

There are a few instances where possibly the same individual has written his name more than once on a rock face or on rocks close to each other, in some cases, making the numbers of inscriptions on a rock greatly disproportionate to the number of individual authors involved. Equally, there are authors who have written their names in diverse areas of a particular site, and some who have written in two of the sites or in all three.

in the northwest, west and southwest areas of the site (Plan C 5 and C 6). At the Inset C 5b there are groups of small rocks and boulders probably covering graves.

Since so few of the inscriptions written elsewhere at the sites occur on small loose boulders, it is quite likely that at least the group from Inset C 5b were specifically written on small stones in order to be placed on the structures.

For problems in identifying individual authors, see Ch.5C.1. If one uses the probable identifications where a name and patronym are given, there are clear examples of authors who have written their names more than once on a rock. At Site B on Rock Lʾn m bn brd occurs in KJB 78, 84, 87; on LXXIII ʾḏ bn s ʾm ʿn occurs in KJB 148, 156; on CI ʾ ḥzbr bn ṣbd occurs in KJB 173, 177 and at Site C on Rock LI ʾḥzbr bn ṣbd occurs in KJC 97 and 107.

See, for example, Site C Rock CCCVI where ʾgnmt occurs five times and bn ṣb eight times. Where a single name is repeated less often, then whether the author is the same in each case must remain uncertain, but the fact that there are a number of rocks on which a name is written more than once suggests it is likely that, in some of these cases, the repeated names belong to the same individuals. See, for example, Site A on Rock V nṣlt in KJA 22, 29a; on XVIII ʾgrf bn mhs in KJA 46 and ʾgrf in KJA 50; on XCIII ʾl in KJA 223, 263, 271 and so on; at Site B on VI ʾṣsʾ bn ʾlt bn ṣmn in KJB 6 and ʾṣsʾ in KJB 8 and so on; at Site C on LI ʾṣmнт bn ḥrm in KJC 89 and ṣmmt in KJC 101, ḥzbr in KJC 90 and ḥzbr bn ṣbd in KJC 97 and 107, ṣḥbt in KJC 99 and ṣḥbt bn mg ʾ in KJC 105; ʾgrf in KJC 95 and 103; ṣfd bn ṣgl in KJC 92 and ṣfd in KJC 105; ṣrsʾ in KJC 116 and 117; ṭml in KJC 120 and 121a (both these last inscriptions are love texts which also suggests they are by the same person); on CCCIV rʾ l in KJC 449 and 455; ṣfyt in KJC 450 and 454.

See, for example, ʾšl bn ṣg ʾbn qnt KJC 391, 452; ʾnʾ bn ṣrd bn ṣmtr KJC 114, 174, 638; ṣmmt bn ḥrm bn ṣmtr KJC 114, 174, 638; ṣmmt bn ḥrm bn ṣmtr KJC 176, 370, 700; ḥzbr bn ṣbd bn ʾzdqm KJC 107, 169; from texts in which the authors are possibly the same individuals see, ṣḥr bn ṣmmt in KJC 128, 257, 668; ḏrsʾ bn ḏḥk KJC 264, 458; ṣrsʾ bn ḥrsʾ KJC 207, 261, 337, 516, 615.

See, for instance, ṣgt bn ṣl bn ṣnt KJA 83, 270, KJC 75; ṣrsʾ bn ḥrsʾ bn ṣʾlm KJA 112, KJC 442a, 522; from texts in which the authors are possibly the same individuals see, for example, ṣʾṣʾ ṣl ṣl KJB 6, 64, KJC 190, 748; ṣʾṣʾ bn ṣʾzdqm KJA 53, KJB 155, KJC 287; ṣʾl bn ṣʾln KJA 198, KJC 126; ṣʾlt bn ṣʾln KJB 66, 169, KJC 211; ṣḥg bn ṣʾlt KJB 77 and KJC 5; ṣʾlm bn ṣʾnt KJA 88, KJC 295, 749.
The numbers of inscriptions that occur on a particular rock (either on one face or several) or in a small area of boulders can be quite large\textsuperscript{12} and if a somewhat arbitrary division of groups is made on the basis of those shown in the insets of the plans and rocks (not in the insets) which have twenty or more inscriptions quite a large proportion of the total number of texts can be accounted for within these concentrations alone\textsuperscript{13}.

Since the texts are graffiti and inscribed, on the whole, with no practical purpose, the choice of an area within these sites in which a text was written was, almost certainly, largely a question of chance whereby a would-be inscriber, with sufficient time, found himself in a convenient or suitable place. The possible reasons for relatively large groups of inscriptions on a single rock face and in small areas are many and varied. One factor which probably accounts for a certain number of the texts found in these concentrations is the ‘attraction of graffiti’, whereby additions are made to existing groups, because an individual is motivated by the presence of graffiti to make his own contribution on the same surface or nearby, whether or not he understands the content of the existing graffiti or knows the authors\textsuperscript{14}.

More interesting, however, are clear indications that the texts on a single rock face\textsuperscript{15} are contemporary and that the authors at least knew each other. Firstly, there are instances where the names of relations and possible relations occur on the same rock faces\textsuperscript{16} and, secondly, repeated combinations of the same names on different rock faces suggest that groups of companions inscribed their names together\textsuperscript{17}. We cannot tell with

\textsuperscript{12} See, for instance, at Site A where there are 45 on the east face of Rock XIX (and 2 on the South southeast face) and 60 on the east face of XCIII (18 on the south face and 1 on the north); at Site C there are 40 on the north face of LI.

\textsuperscript{13} At Site A the figure is 65\%, at Site B 31\% and at Site C 42\%.

\textsuperscript{14} The phenomenon of the ‘attraction of graffiti’ can be seen in the occurrences of clusters of graffiti in modern cities, for example, and also to a certain extent among the clearly more recent drawings of whitish patina at sites such as these, where they are often inscribed on the same surfaces as older material even when others are available.

\textsuperscript{15} Or on rocks near to each other.

\textsuperscript{16} See, for instance, Site B on Rock VI, texts by ‘ss2 bn ’lt, KJB 6, and knn bn ’lt, KJB 7; on Rock XXI ’lt bn ’mn, KJB 62, and ‘ss2 bn ’lt, KJB 64, and knn bn ’lt KJB 65; at Site C LXXX ḥzbr bn ’bd, KJC 169, and his brother ḥdmr bn ’bd, KJC 188 and the possible cousins (see Ch.5.C.2 genealogy 2) ’s/mnt bn ḥrm KJC 176 and ’n m bn brd KJC 174; on CCI ḥz br KJC 28; on CDXV ḥfl KJC 646 (and most probably his father, see KJC 205) ḥdl KJC 647.

\textsuperscript{17} Most of the repeated combinations of names occur with other inscriptions on the same face. The examples are not very many and it is on the whole difficult to find repeated combinations of more than two people. See, for example, the names ’nf, rks, ġṛtm, ḥfltn, qynt and ṡḥny at Site A on Rock XIX (the east face) and at Site B on Rock LXVIII where the combination recurs except for the name ḥfltn although perhaps ḥfln, KJB 118, should be restored as the name see the commentary. mb ’l, ġṛtm and ’lt at Site A on Rock XCIII and at Site C on Rock XLV ḥzbr and ḥzbr and the possible cousins ’s/mnt bn ḥrm and ’n m bn brd at Site C on Rocks XVII and LXXX; ḥzbr and ṡḥbt which occur together at Site C on Rock LI, LXXX and XCIII; bn ’b, ġnmt, ms ’d and ḥd which occur together
certainty to what extent this was done at the same time as a ‘group activity’ as there is always the possibility that someone added his name later to one or a group of texts which he recognized as being by people he knew. Nevertheless, the recurrence of combinations of names and in some cases the similarity of the content among the texts which occur on a single rock\(^1\) makes it more likely that some of them at least were inscribed at the same time by a group\(^2\).

The distribution of texts written by the same individuals and possibly the same individuals at different parts of a single site and the occurrence at more than one of the sites is indicative of a local population, which remained in the bays of Sites A and B and the wadi and rock field of Site C, over a certain period or made repeated visits to them. It is clear from the content of three texts (KJC 138, 139 and 140) that the wadi at Site C was used, at least on one occasion for hunting or after a hunting expedition, but we cannot say more than that. We do not know, for example, whether hunting was the only use that the writers of the texts made of the bays and wadi or whether they were also involved in pastoral activities at these sites\(^3\). Whilst, therefore, it is obvious that large numbers occur in areas frequented by people because they were in some way advantageous, it is largely a matter of conjecture as to which factors would have made one particular area more attractive than another\(^4\).

\(^{18}\) For example, the love texts on Rock V at Site A, the prayers to ḏš²ry on Rock L at Site B and the hunting texts on Rock LV at Site C.

\(^{19}\) It has already been pointed out that several of the drawings are probably joint compositions done by two or more individuals, see Ch.6.A. That one inscription was sometimes done for a group of people is shown by the use of the first person plural suffix pronoun -n ‘our’ in some of the prayers using ḏkrt, see Ch.4.C.1.

\(^{20}\) That the authors of the texts were pre-occupied with ibex and hunting is clear from the large number of drawings of those subjects but the rock art cannot be assumed to necessarily reflect the actual occupation of the inscriber at the time. Probably, the sites were used for both activities, although obviously not at the same time. If the texts were written during hunting expeditions, then, presumably, it would be been after the completion of the hunt as the noise made by hammering an inscription would have frightened the animals away.

\(^{21}\) At these sites there are, on the whole, very few groups of inscribed rocks in areas of deep tumble for boulders and there seems to have been a preference for areas in which, although some of the boulders are close together, there is a certain amount of ground between them. If the sites were used for grazing animals, the distribution along the watercourses at Sites A and C could be because, after heavy rains, pools collected which would have provided an important source of water and therefore an area where people tended to congregate. Equally, the slightly higher and relatively flat ground along the banks of the watercourses would have been agreeable places to site during summer and suitable areas to camp in winter where they would have been above potential flood water. Rock LV at Site C is sufficiently large and tall to provide shelter and shade and has an area of flat ground to the east of it. Perhaps Rock XXXI at Site C was chosen for the prayer KJC 46 because it is a prominent boulder standing about 2 metres high.
Among the texts from these sites there are names together with patronyms that occur in the corpus published by Harding and Littmann (1952) and from the preliminary reports published by Jobling as well as among unpublished collections of texts. Whilst it is uncertain, in most cases, as to whether these names are texts written by the same individuals because of the lack of extended genealogies, they are a possible indication that, as one might expect, some of the authors of the texts from Site A, B and C made use of other wadis running down from the escarpment and were present in Wādī Ramm to the south.

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22 See the list at the end of Index a. The former texts come from the Wādī Ramm area which is approximately 37 kilometres south and the latter from Wādī Haftir the mouth of which is approximately 24 kilometres south, along the escarpment, from where it stretches for approximately 15 kilometres northeast. There are name with similar genealogies among the collection of texts recorded by David Jacobson at al-Shallūl (approximately 2 kilometres south of Site C) as well as at other bays and wadis visited during the initial survey in 1986.
8. Hismaic, Nabataean and the dating of the texts:

A. Hismaic and Nabataean, the writers of Hismaic and the Nabataeans:

There are certain features of Nabataean phonology, expression and orthography that are occasionally attested in Hismaic. The Nabataean graffito accompanying KJC 380 shows that the writer of the Hismaic text was not only conversant with the Nabataean script but, given that he has written a w ending to his name in the Nabataean version, was also aware of orthographic differences between the two languages.

The deities Allāt, Dušara and Kutbā occur in the pantheons of both Hismaic and Nabataean and, in both, Allāt is asked to remember individuals.

Many of the theophoric and other elements are attested in compound names in both types of inscription. The occurrence of the definite article (and with Hismaic orthography) in some of them (tmhwr, 'bd l'hwr, 'bd lyb, 'bdlg) shows that these particular names most probably entered Hismaic onomastica via Nabataean.

The examples of writers of Hismaic with Nabataean basileophoric names is evidence that some of the authors of Hismaic held Nabataean royalty in respect and possibly the occurrence of 'l mzn (‘the tribe of mzn’) and of 'l gy (‘the tribe gy’) suggests

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1 See Ch.3.A.2, 5, 6 and 7.
2 The use of mn 'l, see Ch.4.A.1.
3 For names with a final w, see Ch.3.B.7 and for instances in which prosthetic 'alif is written, see Ch.3.B.8.
4 Although of course it is possible that someone else wrote the Nabataean text. Evidence that some writers of Hismaic were familiar with Greek is suggested by the Greek graffitti on the same rock as Hismaic MNM c 7, see Milik 1958-1959: 357-358. Milik’s suggestion (1976: 145 n.5) that 'bd mn in TIJ 56a (not 57a) might be written by an artisan who wrote Greek and Nabataean texts at Ramn temple and a Nabataean text at 'Ayn Šallālah is possible but cannot be proved. The Nabataean graffito with KJC 380 suggests that some writers of Hismaic were acquainted with Nabataean and, if the identification of 'bd mn as the same man is correct, it would suggest that some people were proficient at writing Nabataean and also occasionally wrote Hismaic. The occasional features of Nabataean orthography in Hismaic mentioned above might also be an indication of this.
5 The deities Allāt and Dušara both occur in Safaitic but Kutbā is not attested. Invocations in Safaitic asking for the remembrance of people are extremely rare, see Ch.4.C.1.
6 See the list of elements in Appendix 5.b and the comparative examples in the Index of names.
7 By itself, the occurrence of the article l is not evidence of a Nabataean origin as there are Thamudic texts from Southeast Saudi Arabia which employ this form of the article in some of the names, see Ryckmans 1956: 11. It is, however, the most likely explanation given the provenance of these texts and the orthography of the article in some cases with prosthetic 'alif. The element g is a clear indication of a Nabataean origin, see Ch.5.A.1.b.
8 See Ch.5.D.
that in some cases the relationship between the writers of Hismaic and Nabataean might have been tribal or familial. 

B. The Dating of the texts:

Whilst § A above lists connections between the writers of Hismaic and the Nabataeans and it is clear that to a certain extent they were contemporary, there is still no evidence for the length of the period over which the texts were written and there are no texts that can be dated precisely.

9 gy is not attested in Nabataean as a tribal name but it is most likely that the connotation of the element in the Nabataean compound names ‘bd lg’, ‘bd[l][g]w, ‘bd lg’ is the same as that of the element in the Hismaic compounds, see Ch.5.A.1.b and D.

10 The genealogies from the Wādī Judayyid sites do not give any evidence of the time span over which the texts were inscribed, see Ch.5.C.2.

11 The repetition of the names used by Nabataean kings means that the Basileophoric compounds do not enable us to place the texts with these names in a particular reign, although Milik (1959-60: 150) suggests the use of these names provides an approximate terminus ad quem for these texts which he places between the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D. If the elements ‘hw/rhw in some compound names are connected with the town of Humaymah - Auara then the use of these names could be roughly dated to after the founding of the town i.e. some time during the reign of Obodas I (c.93-85 B.C.) The tomb at Madā‘ in Śāliḥ (Jaussen and Savignac tomb no. C 1) with JS Nab. 23 which contains the name mzn‘ can be dated to between 35-50 A.D. (I am grateful to Dr. Judith Mackenzie for supplying this information, see Mackenzie 1990: 23) although, even if it was certain that this name refers to the same social group as mzn, we still do not know to what extent they are contemporary.

Winnett 1937: 53 suggested a possible date for Hismaic texts of up until 4th or 5th century A.D. on the basis of SSA 8-13 which surround a Nabataean text, see Savignac 1934: 578 no. 24. The Hismaic texts could of course have been written at the same time or only little later than the Nabataean ones. From the bilingual Nabataean/Hismaic texts (JS Nab. 17 and JS 1) dated to 267 A.D. we know that Hismaic was being written up until the second half of 3rd century A.D. The latest securely dated Safaitic text, ISP 21 bis, can be placed in 261/2 or 266/7 A.D.
9. The Edition of the Texts from Wadi Judayyid Sites A, B, and C

Site A

II Northwest

1 \(l\ qnt\ bn\ qn\)
   By \(qnt\) son of \(qn\)
   To the right of \(qn\) is a \(b\) which is either the start of another inscription or an attempt to continue KJA 1.

IV Horizontal surface

2 \(ny[k]\ -(g)b\ rqb---\')
   -(g)b had sex with \(rqb\)---'
   The text has been heavily scored over and filled in and the reading is doubtful.
   For texts using \(nyk\), see, Ch.4.E.2. \(rqb\) is not in HIn.

Southwest

3 \(l\ gb\h\')
   By \(gb\h\')
   The \(b\) is not very curved. The last letter has a tail which is slightly shallower than the rest of the letter. \(gb\h\) is not in HIn.

Adr 3 A group of camels drawn in outline. The camels are inscribed using a single line for one hind leg, the hump, neck, head and one front leg. The other two legs and belly are drawn as three sides of a rectangle. The ‘inner’ legs are joined to the body and hump in two of the drawings. All the camels, except the largest one, have a single line curving up for tails. Searight (Macdonald and Searight 1983:575) makes the observation that female camels are depicted with their tails curled up in Safaitic drawings. This is sometimes the case among the drawings here, see, for example, KJC 39/Cdr 23 and KJC 48/Cdr 30a but not always, see KJA 69/Adr 21. The largest camel also has hairs clearly depicted along its hump cf. Adr. 14. In the bottom left hand
corner is a more recent drawing of a camel of whitish patina with a rein running from the head to the hump.

V Practically horizontal surface, the distance between some of the inscriptions on this rock is not drawn to scale. See Pl. IIIa for KJA 17 prt., 20-29b.

4 \(\text{l mks}^l\)
By \(\text{mks}^l\)
On the top hand corner of the rock. \(\text{mks}^l\) is not in HIn.

5 \(\text{l \'{d}nt}\)
By \'{d}nt
To the left of KJA 4. One of the forks of the \(\text{'}\) is faint.

6 \(\text{nk rhs}^l \text{'zz w nyk}\)
\(\text{rhs}^l\) had sex with \(\text{'zz}\) (or a loved one) and made love repeatedly
For texts using \(\text{nk}\) and \(\text{nyk}\), see Ch. 4.E.2. \(\text{'zz}\) might be a proper name or a
Substantive cf. Ar. \text{\textquoteleft}aziz \text{‘dear, beloved’}.\)

7 \(\text{l zhn bn frs}^l\)
By \(\text{zhn}\) son of \(\text{frs}^l\)
To the right of KJA 4. \(\text{zhn}\) is not in HIn.

8 \(\text{nk rhs}^n \text{bn 'l} \text{(or bn 'l)}\)
\(\text{rhs}^n\) had sex with \(\text{bn 'l}\) or \(\text{rhs}^n\) son of \(\text{'l}\) had sex
Below the end of KJA 7. Most of the \(\text{r}\) is covered by hammering, one of the prongs of the \(\text{'}\) is faint and part of the \(\text{l}\) is covered by an abrasion. \(\text{rhs}^n\) is not in HIn. \(\text{rhs}^l\) occurs in KJA 6 on this rock. For \(\text{nk}\), see Ch. 4.E.2. The text is ambiguous as either \(\text{bn 'l}\) is the object of \(\text{rhs}^n\)’s passion or the letters should be read as \(\text{bn 'l}\), ‘son of \(\text{'l}\)’.

9 \(\text{l ngl}\)
By \(\text{ngl}\)
To the right of KJA 8.
10  l ʿlt bn ʾmn
By ʿlt son of ʾmn
To the left of KJA 6. ʿlt is not in HIn. For other occurrences of ʿlt bn ʾmn, see Index a.

11  llgm
By lgm
To the right of KJA 10.

12  lsʿd
By sʿd
To the left of KJA 10 and 11.

13  (l) mʿl
By mʿl
The first letter has a stroke forming a fork, it is not as deep as the rest of the letters and I have emended it to l. The last letter has been hammered over and in some lights it looks as though it might be a t. The text is surrounded by a cartouche.

14  ḥ dsʾry l ʾd
O ḥdsʾry [grant?] to ʾd
To the right of KJA 13. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3.

15  l ʿrb
By ʿrb
To the right of KJA 14.

16  w ʾṣr bṭṭ
And ʾṣr is [the] inscriber
On the right side of the rock. The third letter is slightly bent. The text runs down from between the legs of a drawing of a camel which was probably inscribed by ʾṣr, see the commentary on Adr 4 and Ch.4.B.2. for this formula used with drawings.
17  
\[l \, f h \, b n \, g h f l \, b n \, b h \, ' b n \, s ' l m\]

By \(f h\) son of \(g h f l\) son of \(b h\) son of \(s ' l m\)

Starting to the left of the end of KJA 16. The last name is written curling back up. The \(f\)'s of the first and second names are of different shapes. There is a crack in the rock partly obscuring the tail of the \(h\) of \(g h f l\). \(f h\) is not in HIn. For an occurrence of \(f h \, b n \, g h f l\) see KJB 172 and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 1.

18  
\[l \, ' b f \]

By \(b f\)

Above and to the left of the end of KJA 17. The last letter is a crudely hammered \(t\).

19  
\[l \, m h s ' l\]

By \(m h s ' l\)

Below KJA 18. The name is not in HIn.

20  
\[d \, d s ^ { 2 } r y \, g h f \, l \, r h m \, w \, b \, g n n t \, w \, b \, s ^ { 4 } r r \, ' h \]

\(b h \, b ^ { 4} ' \, w \, q d r \, f r h t \, b \, m r \, ' t \, h d g t t\)

May \(d s ^ { 2} r y\) return \(g h f\) to the woman with tenderness and with madness (of passion) and with joy \(b h \, '\) son of \(b h\) and may \([d s ^ { 2 } r y]\) cause happiness with a new woman

The text is below KJA 16. It is written down and then turns to the right and continues to the left. The last part is written upwards and then loops back.

The end of the inscription \(b \, m r \, ' t \, h d g t t\) suggests that the prayer is concerned with love or sexual desire although it is difficult, as with the other longer love texts, to offer a satisfactory translation. There is another ‘love’ prayer in KJB 138 which is less ambiguous. The spine of the first \(d\) is faint but the reading is certain. The first word might derive from the weak roots \(d d, \, d w\) or \(w d\) of which the last Ar. Form I \(\, ' a d a\) ‘return’ provides the most satisfactory meaning although here the verb has a transitive sense which is found in Ar. form IV \(\, ' a \, ' a d a h u\) ‘restore it, return it’. The verb is a perfect with an optative sense. The object of the verb is \(g h f\) or possibly \(g h f l\), both of which names occur frequently at these sites, although, since the verb \(\, ' a d a\) takes the preposition ‘to’, the \(l\) is most likely to be Ar. \(l i\) ‘to’.

The fourteenth letter was copied as \(r\) in the field but from the photograph the depth of the curve and a slight tail suggests that it is more likely a \(s ^ { 2} l\). Given the uncertainty of the text it is worth mentioning possible translations should the reading \(r\) be correct. It might be a
proper name, hybr is listed in HIn: 631 as occurring in Qatabanian. Here is would be the name of a woman. An alternative division of the letters would be hy b rb etc. Ar. haw'd means ‘beloved’ which would fit the context well although it is difficult to justify the lack of the medial w. b would be a preposition Ar. bi and rb the particle occurring frequently in other loves texts (see Ch.4.E.1), which I have translated as ‘much’. The initial part of the text would then read ‘May ds²ry return ghf to a beloved [one] with much etc.’.

However, I am inclined to think that the fourteenth letter is a s¹ and to read the letters h ybs¹ b, h being the definite article. yabās in Ar. has the meaning ‘genitals’ which would fit the ‘love’ context of the inscription and should perhaps be translated here as meaning ‘woman’. An explicit reference to the female anatomy in a sexual context probably underlies the word s¹l’t in KJC 539. b would be the preposition bi ‘with’.

ghf has asked to be returned to the woman with a number of positive attributes, in KJB 138 the author has asked ds²ry to grant a woman without a series of negative ones. For rhm, cf. Ar. ruhm ‘tenderness’ and Syriac r’hem ‘tenderness, affection’. gntnt perhaps has a meaning similar to Ar. junān ‘loss of reason’, referring here to the instability of ‘madness’ of passion. s’rr occurs frequently in love texts at these sites, see KJA 24 (in an adverbial form) 46 etc., and I have translated it from Ar. surūr ‘happiness or joy’. I am uncertain how the next part of the text ‘h bn bhʾ should be translated. The reading of the letters is fairly certain although one of the forks of the first ’ does not appear to be joined to the rest of the letter, a stroke of the h is faint, the n, although copied in the field, is unclear in the photograph and the b has a slight tail, giving it the appearance of a k. The name bhʾ occurs as the father of ghf in KJB 47 and 57 and the authors of these inscriptions sometimes write their patronym after the main part of the text, although usually at the end rather than in the middle. It is possible ghf intended to finish at this point and then decided to continue. This interpretation, however, makes it difficult to explain ḥ.

The following verb cf. Ar. qaddara ‘determine, ordain’, which I have translated as ‘cause’ is an optative with ds²ry as the implied subject. frḥt, Ar. farḥah ‘joy’, mrʾt Ar. maraʾah, the word probably occurs again in KJC 590. ḥdtt is the fem. of Ar. ḥādiṭ ‘new’.

21 l grf bn mhs¹
By grf son of mhs¹
Below KJA 19, on the left. There is a thick hammered line before the beginning of the text. grf bn mhs¹ occurs again in KJA 46.

22 l nšlt
By nṣlt

Above the beginning of KJA 21. The second l is short compared to the other letters of the text a feature which recurs in other instances of the name found at this site, see, KJA 29a and 136.

23

\textit{wdd hn ṭft hs\text{'}nt fnkh f ġmt f ṭ f ns\text{'}rt}

\textit{hn ṭ loved a beautiful young girl and he had sex with her and she was grieved, so he repeated (it) and she unfolded??}

The text begins above and to the right of KJA 22 and loops round to the left. \textit{hn ṭ} has recorded his actions and the effect they have had on a young girl. For other love texts using \textit{wdd} and \textit{nk}, see Ch.4.E.2. \textit{ftt}, Ar. \textit{fatāh}, ‘young girl’; \textit{hs\text{'}nt}, Ar. \textit{ḥasan} ‘beautiful’, here with the feminine ending. \textit{f}, cf. Ar. \textit{fa}, here and in the other occurrences in the text, the particle has the sequential sense ‘and so, thus’. The object of the verb \textit{nk} is the third person feminine pronominal suffix, -\textit{h}. ġ\textit{mt} and \textit{ns\text{'}rt} are third person feminine verbs. I have translated the former from the root ġ\textit{mm}. Form I and III in Ar. have the meaning ‘grieve s.o.’ and Form VIII an intransitive sense ‘be grieved, saddened’ which is the meaning here. For ṭ \textit{f}, cf. Ar. āḍa īlā, ‘return to s.th. i.e. do the thing a second time’. The translation of \textit{ns\text{'}rt} is problematic. The Ar. verb \textit{našara} means ‘spread out, expand, unfold’ none of which, if taken literally, are suitable here. A possible translation is suggested by the meaning ‘unfold, spread out’ which in a reflexive sense ‘she unfolded herself’ might mean ‘she became compliant [to his advances]’. An antithesis to this might occur at the end of KJA 28 which is also about someone called \textit{hn ṭ} but not inscribed by him.

24

\textit{l ġlḥ w rb s\text{'}qm s\text{'}rr b ġlmt fnkh s\text{'}rr}

By ġ\textit{lh}; and a young girl feels much sickness of happiness and he had sex with her happily

The text starts to the right of the beginning of KJA 23 and then loops round to the right. The last word is written bending back to the right. The \textit{f} is covered with an abrasion. For other love texts using the expression \textit{rb}, see Ch.4.E.1. The construct \textit{s\text{'}qm s\text{'}rr} ‘sickness of happiness’, which perhaps occurs as well in TIJ 264, is somewhat enigmatic. Possibly it refers to the destabilizing effect of passion. On the other hand, there are clear examples in the texts where letters have been left out (see Ch.3.B.10) and perhaps a \textit{w} should be restored \textit{s\text{'}qm [w] s\text{'}rr} ‘sickness and happiness’. \textit{s\text{'}rr} at the end is an adverbiaform of \textit{surū\text{''}r} ‘happily’.
25  

*l ts/q bn zbd*

By *ts/q* son of *zbd*

The text is written in the space between the first and final part of KJA 24. One stroke of the *t* is covered an abrasion. *ts/q* is not in HIn, it occurs again in KJB 178.

26  

*l dʿm bn ṣḥb*

By *dʿm* son of *ḥb*

Below and to the right of KJA 25. For other occurrences of *dʿm bn ṣḥb*, see Index a.

27  

*l hnʿ bn zdqm*

By *hnʿ* son of *zdqm*

Below and to the right of KJA 26. *zdqm* is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences of *hnʿ bn zdqm*.

28  

*nyk hnʿ ḡlmt ʿsf sʿth w rṣṭ w bny w brd ḫṭṭ*

*hnʿ* had sex repeatedly with a young girl, with difficulty and he struck [her] on the buttocks and she closed up?, and *bny* and *brd* are [the] inscribers.

The text begins to the right of KJA 27 and is written in a zig-zag turning up towards KJA 29a and then turning down towards KJA 29b. For other texts using *nyk*, see Ch.4.E.2. The rest of the text after *ḡlmt* is ambiguous. *ʿs* might be the name of the woman (HIn: 422) in apposition to the substantive. On the other hand, the verb *nk* in KJA 24 is followed by an adverbial expression and I have translated *ʿs* from Ar *ʿawīṣa* ‘it became difficult’ from which a verbal noun *ʿayṣ* is attested although rarely (Lane 2196b). *f* is the particle *fa* with the meaning ‘and so’. Ar. *satahahu* means ‘he struck him on the buttocks’, here the object must be supplied ‘he struck [her] on the buttocks’. The translation of the next four letters is difficult. It seems to continue the sequence of events and *w* is probably the conjunctive particle. The *r* of the next word has been left out and is written to the right of the *w*. The next letter I have read as *ṣ*, as it copied in the field, although from the photograph there seems to be a shallow curve joining the fork and perhaps it is a *g*. The verb Ar. *raṣṣa* means ‘stick together, join, make firm’ referring to a building and also ‘close’. *raṣṣā* ‘applied to a woman has the meaning ‘impervia coeuntii’ and is used in the expression *raṣṣāʾ al-ḥāḍayn* ‘a woman whose thighs are close together’. I would suggest that the meaning here is ‘she closed herself’ i.e. resisted him. The twenty-second letter
which I have read as b was copied as a t. Although there is a middle stroke, it is much shallower than the rest of the letter and it is probably extraneous. bny as a verb Ar. banā ‘build’ would have no relevance to the text and must be interpreted as a proper name. The inscription is written by him and brd and the word htt is probably a broken plural, although one would expect the dual to have been used.

The subject of both this and KJA 23 is someone called hnʾ and if both texts are about the same man, the accounts of his sexual activities are at variance, although it would be understandable that hnʾ should record a conquest whereas his friends leave snide remarks or a less successful account.

29  nyk nht
    nht had sex repeatedly

    The text is to the right of KJA 28. The first h has a slight hook to the tail. For other texts using nyk, see Ch.4.E.2.

29a  l nṣlt
    By nṣlt

    To the right of KJA 29. For the shape of the second l, see KJA 22.

29b  l ṣ/mnt bn ḥrm
    By ṣ/mnt son of ḥrm

    Starting below the end of KJA 28 and written curving to the right. For other occurrences of ṣ/mnt bn ḥrm, see Index a.

Adr 4  The camel and rider above KJA 16 has a whitish patina but the depth of the camel suggests that it is an older drawing with the rider and saddle added later. The original part was probably drawn by ṣyr author of KJA 16. To the right is another camel of darker patina which might have been part of the same composition although the inscribing technique is slightly shallower.

Adr 5  Unidentified loops and curves above KJA 23-24.

VI  Practically horizontal surface.
30  \( lm\text{wr} bn \ 's/\text{lh} bn \ hr\text{gt} bn \ wtr \)
    By \( m\text{wr} \) son of \( 's/\text{lh} \) son of \( hr\text{gt} \) son of \( wtr \)
    The first \( bn \) is written to the right of the rest of the text, most probably to enable
    the author to fit the remainder of his genealogy in between a crack and the edge of the rock. Part
    of the \( t \) of the last name is covered by an abrasion and the \( r \) has a somewhat extended arm.

VII  South

31  \( l qn \ bn \ wrl \ bn \ qn \ tt\text{mt} \)
    By \( qn \) son of \( wrl \) son of \( qn \) son of \( tt\text{mt} \)
    The text is written in a loop. \( tt\text{mt} \) is not in HIn. \( qn \) is most probably the artist of
    Adr. 6 below the inscription.

Adr 6  There is a drawing of two camels below the inscription. One of them has its hind
    legs hobbled. There is a canine to the left, cf. the animal in Adr 137.

VIII  South

32  \( nk \ m(r) \ 'mnt \)
    \( m(r) \ 'mnt \) had sex
    The spine of the \( k \) is faint. There is an abrasion after the \( m \) and I have restored a
    \( r \). For love texts using \( nk \), see Ch.4.E.2. \( mr \ 'mnt \) is not in HIn.

Adr 7  To the left of the inscription is a drawing of much lighter patina of two dogs
    attacking an ibex.

IX  Southeast

33  \( l \ mr \)
    By \( mr \)

34  \( l \ gt \ bn \ zhy \)
    By \( gt \) son of \( zhy \)
    \( zhy \) is not in HIn, see Index a and the Index of names for other occurrences.
Unidentified shapes and a stick man of lighter patina. An ibex with horns drawn right back over its body and the remains of another animal to the right.

Practically horizontal surface. See Pl.IIIb for KJA 35-36.

35

l ʿm bn ʿly
By ʿm son of ʿly

36

l ydr bn ʿbd ydr bn whblh ʿl zydt w ḏkrt lt ʿṣyʿn
By ydr son of ʿbd son of ydr son of whblh of the tribe of zydt; and may lt remember our companions

The text is written *boustrophedon* ending in a short third line. There is an abrasion over part of the second y and second d. ydr is not in HIn. zydt is not previously attested as a tribal name. For invocations using ḏkrt, see Ch.4.C.1. ʿṣyʿ is a broken plural, cf. Ar. šayʿ, ʿašyāʿ ‘companions’ with the first person plural suffix pronoun, -n.

37

l lt bn ʿs/lm
By lt son of ʿs/lm

The text is written below KJA 35-36. The l and m of the second of the second name are written on a different face.

Various shapes to the right of KJA 37.

Southeast

38

l ʿṣ/lʿy
By ʿṣ/lʿy

Written vertically down the inside of camel’s hump. The y is doubtful as there is a line going through it across the hump. The tail of the letter is short, sticking out to the left.

A camel inscribed by the author of KJA 38. It is drawn in a similar style to those in Adr 3. Lines have been added across the base of the neck and hump and two lines from the front and back join the three-sided rectangle that represent the legs. A line has been hammered
joining the bottom of the two inside legs. Hairs are depicted on the hump. There is an ibex and a
dog on the right side of the rock face which seem to belong to the same period as each other,
whilst the man firing a gun and ibex on the left are much more recent as are the camel and rider in
the bottom left of the rock surface. There is a wasm of a straight line and circle.

XVI   Southwest

39   l ḫg bn’
    By ḫg son of
    The text is written down the rock. The n is a dash. I have read the text as
unfinished although it is possible the name should be read ḫgbn.

Horizontal surface

40   l ḥls’
    By ḥls’
    On the left side of the rock. ḥls’ is not in HIn.

41   l ʾ-
    By ʾ-
    Written between KJA 40 and 42. There are hammer marks after the ʾ and the text
probably continues.

42   l nhb
    By nhb
    To the right of KJA 41.

43   l mṭr
    By mṭr

XVII  Southeast

44   l dʾb ḥ(t)t kll bn sʾmʾn bn qn
    By dʾb is [the] drawing all [of it] son of sʾmʾn son of qn
The patronym and third name are written down from the legs of an ibex to the right of the beginning of the text. There is an abrasion over the first š. For other occurrences of the genealogy, see Index a and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 4. For this formula used to refer to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.

45  
\textit{l nhb} 
By \textit{nhb} 
Written vertically below the end of KJA 44. It has been missed out in the photograph and is read from the field copy alone.

Adr 17  
A hunting scene of two ibex being chased by a couple of dogs and shot at by an archer. On of the ibex has rather straight horns. Drawn by ḍʾb the author of KJA 44.

XVIII  
West

46  
\textit{rb s/qm w s/rr b grf bn mhš} 
grf son of mhš feels much sickness and happiness 
On the left side of the rock, written looping up and round. There are several letters above the word s/rr which have been hammered over. For love texts of this type, see Ch.4.E.1. mhš is not in HIn. grf bn mhš occurs again in KJA 21.

47  
\textit{l ṡrb} 
By ṡrb 
To the right of KJA 46.

48  
\textit{l tnn bn hnʾ} 
By tnn son of hnʾ 
Below and to the right of KJA 47. Part of the fork of the h and one complete fork of the ʾ is obliterated. For other occurrences of tnn bn hnʾ, see Index a.

49  
\textit{l ḍbʾ bn sʾmʾn bn qn bn msʾkt bn sʾʾd} 
By ḍ[ʾb] son of sʾmʾn son of qn son of msʾkt son of sʾʾd 
The first name is written down the rock, the middle part of the text horizontally and the final part down the rock and then up. ḍbʾ is unattested as a name. The second and third
names of the genealogy are the same as those in KJA 44 and elsewhere, see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 4, suggesting that it is a metathesis for $d \, b$. See Ch.3.A.10 for other mistakes in the inscriptions. $d\, b$ does not claim the drawing explicitly here but the standard is the same as that in Adr 17 and it seems likely that the composition is his, although possibly other authors on the rock are co-artists.

50 $l\, grf$
   By $grf$
   Running vertically downwards under the belly of the upper ibex. There is a deeper mark shaped like a $l$ after the $f$ but I do not think it belongs to the text. Under the ibex to the left of the text are three filled in circles with a line between the first two.

51 $l\, s\, {¹}^i\, d$
   By $s\, {¹}^i\, d$
   On the right side of the rock.

52 $l\, 'r\, s\, {¹}^i\, b[n]\, h\, r$
   By $'r\, s\, {¹}^i\, \text{son of } h\, r$
   Written down below the middle of KJA 53. There is no $n$ after the $b$ and a slight abrasion after the final $r$.

53 $l\, 's\, {³}^i\, r\, b\, n\, zdqm$
   By $'s\, {³}^i\, \text{son of } zdqm$
   Written horizontally above KJA 52. The names $'s\, {³}^i\, r$ and $zdqm$ are not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences of $'s\, {³}^i\, r\, bn\, zdqm$.

Adr 18 A hunting scene of two ibex surrounded by three dogs and an archer. Drawn by one or possibly more of the authors of the inscriptions on the rock.

XIX South southwest

54 $l\, mtn$
   By $mtn$
   Written down between the front legs of a camel.
And ḏʾb is [the] inscriber
Written around the rear of the camel which was inscribed by ḏʾb. For this
formula used to refer to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

Adr 19  A striding camel drawn by ḏʾb the author of KJA 55.

East

56  l ḥdr
By ḥdr
At the top of the rock, written downwards.

57  l (b)l
By (b)l
Below KJA 56. The reading is doubtful.

57a  l b--
By b--
Below KJA 57. It is possible the text continues but nothing further is legible.

58  l ṣnf
By ṣnf
Written down, to the right of KJA 57a.

59  l m(h)š
By m(h)š
To the right of KJA 58. The tail of the h is written in a crack. The name is not in
HIn.

60  l kr-
By kr-
On the left side of the rock. There is a chip after the *r* and the text might continue.

61  

$l\ wb$

By $wb$

Above and to the right of KJA 60. $wb$ is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

62  

$l\ 'mn\ w\ ' (l)$

By $'mn$ is [the] ibex

Above and to the right of KJA 61. Part of the $'$ and $l$ are faint. The ibex to which $'mn$ refers is on the right. See Ch.4.B.1. for this formula referring to drawings.

62a  

$l\ h--$

By $h--$

To the right of KJA 62, written under the head of an ibex. The rock is chipped after the $h$ and the text probably continues.

63  

$m\ 'l$

$m\ 'l$

Above the horns of the ibex, to the right of KJA 62. There might be letters before the $m$ obscured by cracks and hammering on the rock. The $m$ is written over a crack and the $'$ and $l$ inscribed slightly above, presumably to avoid it.

63a  

$l\ qn$

By $qn$

On the right side of the rock.

64  

$l\ t\ 'lb (b) (')---$

By $t\ 'lb$

Below KJA 63a. The bottom part of the $t$, $l$ and $b$ are obscured by hammering. $t\ 'lb$ is not in HIn. The $'$ has a dot in the middle.
By \textit{zdn} son of ‘---

To the right of KJA 54. Part of the \textit{z} is covered by an abrasion as are the tops of the \textit{b} and \textit{ʾ}. The first \textit{d} and the first \textit{n} are not as deeps as the other letters of the text. No letters are legible after the ‘. The name \textit{zdn} is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences of the name. \textit{zdn bn ʾgn} occurs in KJC 740.

66 \textit{l ʾgn}

By ʾ\textit{gn}

Below KJA 60 on the left side of the rock. There is a chip over the \textit{n} but the letter is still visible. The \textit{t} is inscribed on the other side of a drawing of a camel. Just below the ʾ to the left are two lines joined by shallower hammering which might have been ʾ\textit{gn}'s first attempt at a \textit{t} which he abandoned.

67 \textit{l z}

By \textit{z}

To the right of the beginning of KJA 66. The text is unfinished.

68 \textit{l ġt}

By ġ\textit{t}

To the right of KJA 67.

69 \textit{l mty bkrt}

By \textit{mty} is [the] young female camel.

On the left side of the rock. The text starts in between the legs of the camel to which it refers and turns to the left. See Ch.4.B.1 for this formula referring to drawings.

70 \textit{[l] s'y\textit{r}'

[By] s'y\textit{r}'

A chip covers the beginning of the text and I have restored a \textit{l}. The arms of the \textit{r} are joined by faint hammering.

71 \textit{l qrs}'

By \textit{qrs}'}
To the right of KJA 70. The name is not in HIn. It occurs frequently at these sites, see Index a.

72 \[ l \text{mgn}(y) \]
By \text{mgn}(y)
Below and to the left of KJA 71. The \text{m} has a horizontal stance in a vertical text.
There are traces of what is possibly \text{y} after the \text{n}.

73 \[ l \text{rkṣ} \]
By \text{rkṣ}
Above and to the right of KJA 72.

73a \[ l \text{ḥ} \]
\[ l \text{ḥ} \]
Above the \text{s} of KJA 73. The text is unfinished.

74 \[ l \text{qym[t]} \]
By \text{qym[t]}
To the right of KJA 73. There is a chip in the rock after the \text{m} which possibly obscures a \text{t}.

75 \[ -d\text{syr} \text{g̣w mty w s'yṛ} \]
\[ -d\text{syr} \text{g̣t} \text{ and mty and s'yṛ} \]
Starting above and to the right of KJA 74. There are traces of a straight line and what might be a \text{r} at the beginning, although the rock is badly chipped and no letters are certain before the deity’s name.

76 \[ w \text{s'yṛ } (\text{ḥyṭt bn s'lm)} \]
And \text{s'yṛ} is [the] inscriber son of \text{s'lm}
Written downwards under the belly of an ibex which was drawn by the author.
The \text{bn} and the patronymic are written to the right of the first name and the word \text{ḥyṭt}. For this formula used with drawings, see Ch.4.B.2 and for other occurrences of \text{s'yṛ bn s'lm}, see Index a.

77 \[ l \text{bn--q} \]
By bn-qa

Above and to the right of Adr 27. The first three letters are written horizontally and the q below and to the left. The middle of the text is obscured by chipping but there would be sufficient room for two letters. Perhaps ʿ and t should be restored, bn ʿtq occurs elsewhere, see Index a for occurrences of the name.

78  

mʾn  
mʾn

The rock is worn before the m and an initial l might be obscured, although the text is inscribed deeply and no traces are visible.

79  

l ṭh

By ṭh

Below KJA 78. The fork of the h is rather narrow.

80  

l sʾnr

By sʾnr

Below KJA 79. The text is crudely written. There is no hook to the letter I have read as l. sʾnr is not in Hln.

81  

l ḡṯ

By ḡṯ

Above and to the right of KJA 77. The text has been damaged. The t is hammered over but traces of the two crossbars are clear.

82  

l ṣrʾm-

By ṣrʾm-

Below KJA 81, reading diagonally. The r and the m have been hammered over, although the latter letter is quite clear. There is a chip in the rock and then a clear ʿ.

83  

l ḡṛṭm bn nḥt bn ʾgnt bn ʿmq bn ʿrb bn ʿd bn ḫl bn krt

By ḡṛṭm son of nḥt son of ʾgnt son of ʿmq son of ʿrb son of ʿd son of ḫl son of krt

On the right side of the rock. The beginning is written downwards with
the rest of the text surrounding it. After the second name the inscription continues to the right up
the rock and then turns down on the left of the beginning. The initial l of KJA 82 is written
between the sixth name of the inscription and the bn of the seventh. The names ġṛṭm, ʾgnt and
mqẓ are not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences of ġṛṭm bn nḥt bn ʾgnt.

84  lʾsʾmnt bn ḥrm bn m[tr]
   By ʾsʾmnt son of ḥrm son of m[tr]
   The text is written down from the end of KJA 83. The second bn and the m of
the third name are much shallower than the other letters of the text. I have restored tr at the end
on the basis of other texts with this genealogy, see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 2. mtr is not
in HIn.

84a  l sʾrq
   By sʾrq
   Written between the end of the name of nḥt in KJA 83 and the first name of KJA
84. Any possible continuation of the text is obscured by the m and n of KJA 84.

85  l kbr
   By kbr
   On the bottom left side of the rock. The text runs into the end of KJA 88.

86  l tm
   By tm
   Written down, above KJA 88.

87  l qrsī
   By qrsī
   To the right of KJA 86. The name is not in HIn. It occurs in KJA 71 on this rock
and elsewhere, see Index a.

88  l sʾlm bn ẓʾnt
   By sʾlm son of ẓʾnt
   Written from right to left below KJA 86-87. ẓʾnt is not in HIn. For other
occurrences of sʾlm bn ẓʾnt, see Index a.
89  
*l* ngl

By *ngl*

Written down to the right and below KJA 76.

90  
*l* krt

By *krt*

Written down, above the hind legs of a camel.

91  
*l* ʿ-*r*īn

By ʿ-*r*īn

Below KJA 89. The middle three letters of the text have been hammered over and filled in. The second letter could be *w* rather than ʿ.

92  
*n*(k) *gml mnḥ*

*gml* had sex with *mnḥ*

To the right of KJA 91. The *n* and the spine of the *k* are doubtful. For love texts using *nk*, see Ch.4.E.2. *mnḥ* is not in HIn.

93  
*lr* ʿhsʿfrḥ

??????

93a  
*l* ḥtn

By ḥtn

Running down into the end of KJA 93. There is a hammered dot slightly to the right of the lower vertical crossbar of the *t*, which, although it appears to be shallower than the other letters of the text, I have read as a *n*. ḥtn is not in HIn. For other occurrences of the name, see Index a.

94  
*l* mḥr *bn bnʾmt bn nʾmy*

By *mḥr* son of *bnʾmt* son of *nʾmy*

The text is written on a ledge in the rock to the right of KJA 93a. It turns to the left. *mḥr* and *bnʾmt* are not in HIn, see the Index of names.
Adr 20-22

20 On the upper part of the rock is an ibex drawn by ʾmn the author of KJA 62.
20a Below and to the left of Adr 20 a damaged drawing of an animal.
21 On the left of the rock, a camel drawn by mty the author of KJA 69 who says it is a young female camel. The tail of the animal is depicted as hanging down, see the commentary under Adr 3.
21a Above KJA 85 is a badly drawn camel.
22 In the centre of the rock is the body of an ibex ? which the head has been hammered over, drawn by sʾyr the author of KJA 76.
22a A camel of which the hump has not been filled in.
22b On the right side of the rock is a damaged drawing and below is a camel.

XXIV North

95 l yqm
By yqm
Part of the m has been chipped away but the reading is clear.

XXV Horizontal surface

96 l nhb
By nhb

Adr 27 To the left of KJA 96 is an ibex of light patina.

Adr 28 Below is a camel of light patina.

XXVI South

97 ʾn ġr b sʾm b[n] ʾḥl
I am fond of sʾm son of ʾḥl
There is a chip and crack in the rock after the second b and I have restored a n.

For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.3.
Adr 28a  Doodling of whitish patina and a man with his arms in the air holding a bow and arrow.

XXVIII East

98  \( l\ w \)
By \( w \)
An unfinished text.

99  \( l\ h n\ '\ bn\ zqdm \)
By \( h n\ '\) son of \([zd]\q m\)
The inscriber has confused the positions of the \( q \) and \( d \) in the second name. For other examples of mistakes in the inscriptions, see Ch.3.B.10. \( zdqm \) is not in HIn. For other occurrences of \( h n\ '\ bn\ zqdm \), see Index a. The ibex were probably drawn by \( h n\ '\).

100  \( l\ h n \)
By \( h n \)
On the lower part of the rock.

Adr 32  Three ibex, probably drawn by \( h n\ '\) the author of KJA 99.

XXXII  Southwest

101  \( l\ drg\ bn\ dhlk \)
By \( drg\ bn\ dhlk \)
Written down the rock and then to the left. See Index a for other occurrences of \( drg\ bn\ dhlk \).

Adr 36  Two ibex ?, the head of the upper animal is lost under abrasions and its front legs run into the horns of the lower one. The drawings are a much lighter patina than the inscription.

XXXIII West

102  \( l\ 'ry^{s} \)
By ʾryʾ
The loop of the ṣ is very small.

Adr 37 A canine and possibly an unfinished drawing to the left. Below is an unidentified zig-zag line with two legs.

XXXVIII Southeast

103 ʾd(h)bn
By ʾd(h)bn
The inscription is very worn and the fork of the ḥ is doubtful.

Adr 42 The horns and parts of the body (?) of an ibex are just visible to the left of KJA 103.

XXXIX South

104 ʾd(h)(b)n
By ʾd(h)(b)n
Most of the inscription has been obscured by hammering. The ṅ is a fairly long dash.

105 wdd qn qlmt [w] lʾn ds² ʾry ʾn qn
qn loved a young woman, and may ds²ʾry curse the curser of qn
The text is written down the rock. The second part, a curse, is written on the right of KJA 106. The arms of the ʾ are short and the w introducing the curse has been obscured by a chip. The following l is much thicker than the other letters of the text. The s² is a squiggly line similar to the shape of the letter in Safaitic. The letter after the ʾ is a circle but it is carelessly hammered and it is possible that the marks enclosing the curve are misdirected hammering. I have restored it as r. For other love texts using wdd, see Ch.4.E.2. For lʾn, cf. Ar. laʾana ‘curse s.o.’. The verb here is a perfect used for the optative. The object is a noun lʾn, cf. Ar. laʾʾan ‘curser’, in construct with the following proper name. This is the only instance of a curse among these texts, see Ch.4.D.
106 \(l\) \(s'/mn\)

By \(s'/mn\)

Written between the beginning and final part of KJA 105.

There is no KJA 107.

XL West

108 \(l\) \('rs\llh\) \(bn\) \('hn\)

By \('rs\llh\) son of \('hn\)

Written down the rock in neat careful letters. \('rs\llh\) is not in HIn. It occurs elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

XLIV Southwest

109 \(l\) \(bn\) \('iq\)

By \(bn\) \('iq\)

Written along the bottom edge of the rock. The name is not in HIn, for other occurrences, see Index a.

110 \(l\) \(sbn\)

By \(sbn\)

The text is written vertically between the horns of an ibex and its body. The rock is chipped after the \(n\) but there would be insufficient space for further letters.

111 \(l\) \(krt\) \(bn\) \(ft\) \(ḥt\)

By \(krt\) son of \(ft\) \(ḥt\)

The \(bn\) and second name are written to the left of the first part of the text and curve round under the feet of an archer. For other occurrences of \(krt\) \(bn\) \(ft\) \(ḥt\), see Index a.

Adr 45 A hunting scene of four ibex, one of which is being attacked by a dog from in front and behind and shot at by an archer. An arrow is shown in flight and another embedded in the animal’s leg. There is a camel on the right side of the rock. The drawing is possibly a joint composition inscribed by the authors of KJA 110 and 111 and possibly 109 as well.
Practically horizontal

By ʿrs' son of ḥrs' son of ʾs'ḻm
Written in a wavy line. For other occurrences of ʿrs' bn ḥrs' bn ʾs'ḻm, Index a.

Southeast. See Pl. IVa.

And ʿbd bn s'yr frs' /
The text starts under the belly of the horse and then curves round below the front legs and up. There is very little space between the front of the horse and the edge of the rock.
For this type of formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.3. For other occurrences of ʿbd bn s'yr, see Index a.

A horseman carrying a spear drawn by ʿbd the author of KJA 113. The body of the rider is decorated with horizontal and vertical lines and the horse’s tail is depicted as two lines with hairs at the bottom. There is possibly an arrow piercing one of the rider’s arms.

A horseman carrying a spear drawn by ʿbd the author of KJA 113. The body of the rider is decorated with horizontal and vertical lines and the horse’s tail is depicted as two lines with hairs at the bottom. There is possibly an arrow piercing one of the rider’s arms.

A horseman carrying a spear drawn by ʿbd the author of KJA 113. The body of the rider is decorated with horizontal and vertical lines and the horse’s tail is depicted as two lines with hairs at the bottom. There is possibly an arrow piercing one of the rider’s arms.

Written below KJA 114. The last two letters are covered by hammering but the reading is certain.

East
117 \[ ml----s\lt \]

There is a \( m \) and a \( l \) next to the tail of the camel and then, further down the rock, the letters \( s\lt \).

118 \[ l\ b{nbs'r} \]

By \( b{nbs'r} \)

Written to the right of a camel. \( b{nbs'r} \) is not in HIn, the name occurs elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

119 \[ l\ kmn \]

By \( kmn \)

Written under a drawing of a feline.

Adr 48 A feline attacking an archer. There are two lines drawn from the head of the animal to the man. Above, is a drawing of a running camel. Its legs are extended and the feet represented as being curved which is unusual.

Rock XLIX Practically horizontal

120 \[ l\ b(n)yt \]

By \( b(n)yt \)

Written down the rock on the left side. The \( b \) has a very shallow curve and the \( n \) is covered by a chip.

121 \[ l\ hbt \]

By \( hbt \)

The text starts to the right and below KJA 120. Part of the \( l \) is obscured by hammering. The name is not in HIn.

122 \[ l\ tr \]

By \( tr \)

Written downwards above KJA 121. The rock is chipped above the \( l \).
123

{l yṯt
By yṯt
To the right of KJA 122. The tail of the $g$ loops back to the spine of the letter.

124

{l 'b
By 'b
On the right side of the rock. There is rather a large gap between the $l$ and $'$.

125

{l '---
By '---
To the right and below KJA 124. The rock is chipped after the $'$.

126

{l s'(h)m
By s'(h)m
On the left side of the rock, starting immediately below KJA 120. Part of the third letter is obscured by a chip.

127

{l} s''b
[By] s''b
The text begins after the $m$ of KJA 126 where the rock is chipped and no traces of the initial $l$ remain. The $s'$ is partly covered by an abrasion. The $'$ and $b$ are written on the edge of the rock.

128

{l hŋ bn mḥš
By hŋ son of mḥš
The text is written horizontally, starting below and to the left of KJA 125. The name mḥš is not in HIn. hŋ bn mḥš possibly occurs again in KJC 686.

129

r-s'qf'h'ln
?????
The letters have been hammered over in places and joined up.

L
Practically horizontal
130  $bg[t]$

By $bg[t]$

Written down the rock above a drawing of a camel. The initial $l$ is uncertain.

There is a chip after the $g$ and I have restored a $t$ on the basis of the name $bg[t$ occurring elsewhere, see Index a.

Adr 49  A camel, its head is damaged.

LI  North

131  $w'$

By $w'$

On the left side of the rock written above a small camel. The text is unfinished.

132  $lmn bn tmlh w kmtn$($t$)

By $kmy$ son of $tmlh$; and $kmy$ is [the] inscriber

The text is written curving to the right. There is a cartouche surrounding the first part and the drawing. It does not continue to include $w kmtn$ but stops before the $w$ and the final $t$ of $ht$. The last letter is damaged. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2. $kmy bn tmlh$ occurs again in KJC 575.

133  $'mrh$

By $'mrh$

Written down to the right of KJA 132.

Adr 50  Inside the cartouche with KJA 132-133 is a drawing of an animal with its body decorated in squares. It has no features from which one could identify it for certain as either a canine or feline although it is most probably the latter. $kmy$, KJA 132, says he is the inscriber but $'mrh$, KJA 133, might have participated in drawing it. Outside the cartouche, below KJA 131, is a small camel with only two legs and the hump not filled in.

LII  Horizontal.

134  $qn$
By *qn

LV Sloping slightly north

135 *l ʿyl
By ʿyl

136 *l nṣlt
By nṣlt

*nṣlt*, see KJA 22 and 29a where the name is written with similarly short *l*s.

There is further a *t* and *ḥ* hammered on to the rock.

LVI Practically horizontal

137 *l bn(ʾ)mt
By bn(ʾ)mt

On the right side. Part of the ʾ is covered by an abrasion.

138 *l (q)n bn wrṬ bn ʾkl bn[ṇ] sʾrw bn ẓnn bn wdʾ bn zhmn bn yḥld bn bns²br bn nbṭ
By (q)n son of wrṬ son of ʾkl son of sʾrw son of ẓnn son of wdʾ son of zhmn son of yḥld son of bs²br son of nbṭ

The text gives ten generations and is the longest genealogy among the texts from this collection. Neither the whole nor part of the genealogy is repeated in other inscriptions. The *d* of the name *wdʾ* has an infilled circle.

139 *l m(ṣ)(r)(y) bn fṭḥʾ bn nḥr
By m(ṣ)(r)(y) son of fṭḥʾ son of nḥr

To the left of KJA 138, with the second *bn* and the third name written to the right of the rest. The bottom of the letters of the first name are covered by an abrasion and the *ḥ* of the second name is faint and shallower than the other letters. *mṣry* is not in HiN although there is a doubtful occurrence of the name in Saf. ISB 274a, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

140 *l ǧnt
By ǧnt
To the left of KJA 139.

141  l bn
    By bn
    Below and to the right of KJA 140. There is no hook to the l and the n is a dash.
    It is possible the text is unfinished.

142  l lṭ
    By lṭ
    To the right of KJA 141.

143  ‘lwī
    ‘lwī
    To the left of JC 142. The letters are all certain but the meaning is unclear.

144  l qnlḥ
    By qnlḥ
    To the left of KJA 143. qnlḥ is not in HIn but is attested in JaS 111. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

145  l ‘nf
    By ‘nf
    Underneath KJA 145.

146  l bn ‘mh
    By bn ‘mh
    To the left of a drawing of an ibex. The name is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

147  l ‘b
    By ‘b
    To the left of KJA 146.

148  l s¹dlḥ
By š dolh
Underneath KJA 147. The d is inscribed over a crack and is doubtful. It seems to have arms curving in the direction of the text.

149  [l] ʿbr
[By] ʿbr
Above and to the left of KJA 147. The rock is damaged before the ʿ and I have restored a l.

150  ḫ---s²br bn yb bn ns²r b[n] (k)s/y
By ḫ---s²br son of yb son of ns²r son of (k)s/y
Underneath KJA 149. The text is damaged and the letters indistinctly inscribed. There is a cartouche surrounding the inscription. Only a ḫ is legible of the first name and the following bn is completely obscured. yb is not in HIn. No n of the final bn is visible and the back of the k is unclear. ks/y is not in HIn.

150a  ḫb bn s²b
By ḫb son of s²b
To the right of KJA 150. Part of the third b is covered by hammering.

150b  r ʿ
r ʿ
To the right of KJA 150a.

Adr 54a  There are two ibex and traces of other drawings.

LVII  West

151  l qnt
By qnt

LVIII  Northwest

152  l ʿslḥ bn n(g) ʿ
By ṣlh son of n(g)’

Written down the rock. The bottom circle of the g is quite clear but the top circle is much smaller and partially covered by a chip. The line joining them is not quite attached to the bottom circle. See Index a for other occurrences of ṣlh bn ng’.

LXIII Practically horizontal

153 l s²-
By s²-
An unfinished text. The third letter might be a s² or part of an incomplete letter. There is a small fork at one end but it is not definite enough to be read with certainly as a h.

154 l d’m bn ṣḥb
By d’m son of ṣḥb
There is an abrasion surrounding most of the’. For other occurrences of d’m bn ṣḥb, see Index a.

155 l s¹’d
By s¹’d

156 -tkādb ’l
??????
The rock is worn before the t and no traces of letters are visible. The spine of the d is shallower than the lines of the other letters.

157 w hn’w dgt w ’m
And hn’ and dgt and ’m
There are no traces of letters before the first w. The d has been filled in. dgt is not in HIn. For other texts of joint authorship, see Ch.4.A.6.

158 l ghfl
By ghfl

LXIX Northeast
159  
\textit{lygt}  
By \textit{ygt}  
Part of the \textit{t} has chipped away.

160  
\textit{ls't}  
By \textit{qs't}  
There is a fourth letter but only part of it remains.

Horizontal

161  
\textit{l bnyt \textbf{g}ht}  
By \textit{bnyt}---  
The letters are quite clear despite some hammering that covers the text. The interpretation of the last three letters of the text is uncertain.

162  
\textit{l qn}  
By \textit{qn}  
Above KJA 161.

163  
\textit{l gbn b}  
By \textit{gbn}--  
The text is written in crudely shaped letters and both circles of the \textit{g} have been filled in. It is probably incomplete. \textit{gbn} is not in HIn.

164  
\textit{l qy}  
By \textit{qy}  
To the right of KJA 163. \textit{qy} is not in HIn. The text is possibly unfinished.

165  
\textit{l ft}  
By \textit{ft}  
The name is not in HIn.

166  
\textit{-- rl}
Part of a letter is visible before the ‘.

166a

\( mn's^i- \)

\( mn's^i-? \)

Following directly on from KJA 166. There is no initial \( l \). I have read the preceding \( l \) with KJA 166 as the technique of inscribing is similar to the other letters in that text. The fifth letter is hammered over, it possibly reads \( t \). The name, if that is what it is, is not in HIn.

LXXII

North

167

\( l's^i/mnt \)

By \( 's^i/mnt \)

LXXIII

West. See Pl. IVb.

168

\( l'bd'yb bn s'i'd \)

By \( 'bd'yb son of s'i'd \)

The inscription is written round the bottom of an ibex which was drawn by \( 'bd'yb \). The name is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJC 631a.

Adr 64

A prancing ibex drawn by \( 'bd'yb \) the author of KJA 168. The body has not been filled in.

LXXIV

West

169

\( l'h \)

By \( h \)

An unfinished text. Perhaps the writer of KJA 170 wrote this to begin with and then, thinking the second letter looked too much like a \( h \) rather than an ‘, started again.

170

\( l'rs^2[t] bn 'ln \)

By \( 'rs^2[t] son of 'ln \)
The *bn* and patronymic are written slightly to the left of the rest of the text. There is a chip over the fifth letter and I have restored a *t*. The top of the second *l* is covered by an abrasion.

LXXVI North

171  

\[ w \ d' ds^2 ry \ grf \ w \ 'n \ m \ btt \]

And may *ds^2 ry* call *grf*, and *'n \ m* is [the] inscriber.

The text is written down the rock and then curves up. For invocations of this type, see Ch.4.C.2.

171a  

\[ l \ b \]

By *b*

An unfinished text to the right of KJA 171.

172  

\[ l \ h\̣r\m \]

By *h\̣r\m*

Below KJA 171. The *h* is uncertain. The name is not in HIn.

173  

\[ l \ s'fn \]

By *s'fn*

To the right of KJA 172. The *n* is a dash.

174  

\[ l \ 'm \]

By *'m*

To the right of KJA 173.

LXXVI West

175  

\[ l \ dr(g) \ bn \ d(h)[k] \]

By *dr(g) son of d(h)[k]*

The text is written near the left edge of the rock. The reading is extremely doubtful. On circle of the *g* is uncertain and a part of the outer circle of the *d* is faint whilst only
traces of the inner circle remain. Half of the $h$ has chipped away. I have restored $k$ afterwards on the basis of the name in KJA 101.

176 $(l)\ 'm\ b[n]\ -h\dot{z}m$

By ‘$m$ son of $-h\dot{z}m$

Written to the left of the back of the feline and continuing below the tail. Most of the $l$ is obscured by a chip. No $n$ is visible after the $b$ and only a trace of the sixth letter remains. The fork of the $h$ runs into the upper bar of the $z$ and there is a shallower line joining the stroke of the $h$ and the bottom bar of the $z$.

There is no 177.

178 $l\ (m)(b)-$

By $(m)(b)-$

To the right of the end of KJA 176. Part of the $m$ and $b$ are covered by chipping and the rest of the text is totally obscured.

179 $(l)\ (^{*})(^{*})bdt\ h\dot{t}\dot{t}$

By $(^{*})(^{*})bdt$ is [the] drawing

The first three letters are all damaged by chipping. ‘$bdt$ is not in HIn. For other occurrences of the name at these sites, see Index a. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.

180 $w\ qrs^{l}\ h\dot{t}\dot{t}$

And $qrs^{l}$ is [the] inscriber

To the right of KJA 179. The letters of the name have all been filled in. $qrs^{l}$ is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites. For this formula used with drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

181 $l\ krt$

By $krt$

The text is written to the left of the end of KJA 180. The $t$ is inscribed to the left of the $r$. 
182 (l) ġt bn ḏd
By ġt son of ḏd
To the right of KJA 180. On the hook of the l is visible, the ṭ is slightly hammered over and the strokes of one of the forks of the ‘ are doubtful.

Adr 67 A feline drawn by ‘bdt and qrs’ authors of KJA 179 and 180. Parts of the drawing have chipped away, four claws are depicted on the two back legs that remain.

LXXVII South

183 ---wr
---wr
The rock is chipped and hammered before the w and nothing is legible.

184 l qn bn qn
By qn son of qn
bn qn are written to the left of the first name.

Adr 68 A damaged drawing of a camel being held by a stick man.

Adr 69 There is a small camel of a whitish patina above and to the right of Adr 68, it is not shown on the facsimile.

LXXXI Southwest

185 l ‘qrnb
By ‘qrnb

Adr 75 Three ibex and a horse ? being led by a man.

LXXXV West

186 l ‘s’mnt bn ḫrm
By ‘s’mnt son of ḫrm
On the left side of the rock. For other occurrences of ʾs/mnt bn ḫrm, see Index a.

187

l ʿbd bn zdqm

By ʿbd son of zdqm

To the right of KJA 186. bn zdqm is written to the left of the first name. zdqm is not in HIn. ʿbd bn zdqm occurs again in KJC 768.

188

rb sʾrr b mbʾl

mbʾl feels much happiness

The text is written down and then turns up to the left, finishing below the end of the first name of KJA 187. For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1. The name mbʾl is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences.

189

lʾʾnʾm bn mlʾ(k)

By ʾʾnʾm son of mlʾ(k)

To the right of KJA 188. The text is written down and then turns up. The lower arm of the k is obscured by a chip. For other occurrences of ʾʾnʾm bn mlʾk, see Index a.

190

lʾʾnʾm bn brd

By ʾʾnʾm son of brd

On the left side of the rock, written below KJA 186 and turning to the right. For other occurrences of ʾʾnʾm bn brd, see Index a.

191

lʾʾnʾm bn bglt

By ʾʾm son of bglt

To the right of KJA 190. Half of the t is covered by a chip. bglt is not in HIn. The name occurs elsewhere, see Index a.

LXXXVI

Practically horizontal

192

---sʾmʾn°
---sʾmʾn°

The beginning of the text has chipped away and part of the ʾ and the letter read as n is covered by the abrasion.
LXXXCVII  South southwest

193  

l bgt

By bgt

The $t$ is badly formed and written to the left of $g$. The text is accompanied by a drawing of a feline, cf. KJC 43, also by bgt, and the drawing Cdr 26.

Adr 79  A feline with most of its head chipped away. The claws are roughly inscribed, the back feet have three rather long ones.

LXXXVIII  Southwest

194  
l `m bn `bd bn `bdt bn `m

By `m son of `bd son of `bdt son of `m

The text is written in a loop. `m bn `bd occurs in KJC 274.

XC  Southwest

195  
l `dr

By `dr

The rock is chipped after the $r$ but no traces of further letters are visible. The name is not in HIn.

XCI  West

196  
l mgṭ

By mgṭ

The text is hammered in rough lines.

XCII  Southeast

197  
l hn`

By hn'
Ch. 9 KJ

198  

\[ l \, 'mn \ bn \ s'dn \]
By \( 'mn \) son of \( s'dn \)

The text begins directly below KJA 198. \( 'mn \ bn \ s'dn \) with an additional generation occurs in KJC 126.

XCIII  
South

199  

\[ l \, s'mr[h]--d \]
By \( s'mr[h]--d \)

Near the top of the south face of the rock. Only a stroke of the fifth letter is visible and \( h \) has been restored on the basis of the name occurring elsewhere, see Index a. The rock is worn after the name but there are traces of a \( d \) below the rest of the text which might be a continuation of KJA 199 or a separate text.

200  

\[ l \ (h)-- \]
By \( (h)-- \)

The middle of the second letter and the rock surface after it is chipped.

201  

\[ l \ (h)(y)l\]
By \( (h)(y)l\)

The initial \( l \) and part of the \( h \) and \( y \) are obscured by an abrasion. The last letter is a faint line.

202  

\[ l \ tm\ 'l \ (b)n \ n(h)t \]
By \( tm\ 'l \) son of \( n(h)t \)

To the right of KJA 201, written near the edge of a crack. The top of the \( b \) and the \( h \) are obscured and the reading of the last name doubtful.

203  

\[ l--' \]
By \( --' \)

Below and to the left of KJA 202. No other letters are visible.

204  

\[ l \ 's'mn \]
By šmn
On the left side, near the bottom of the rock face.

205  [l] (k)br
By (k)br
To the right and above KJA 204, running down to the left of an ibex. The rock is chipped and the initial l and parts of the k are obscured.

206  l ‘b
By ‘b
To the right of KJA 205 on the other side of the ibex.

207  l ʾs²ṣr (h)ff
By ʾs²ṣr is [the] drawing
Written down in a wavy line. Part of the h is covered by a chip. ʾs²ṣr is not in HIn but occurs frequently elsewhere at these sites, see Index a. For the formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.

208  l hrs¹t bn fltt
By hrs¹t son of fltt
Starting below KJA 205. The text is written down and then bends to the right. hrs¹t is not in HIn.

209  l ‘lf
By ‘lf
To the right and slightly above KJA 208.

210  l g
By g
To the right of KJA 209. The text is unfinished.

211  l -m
By -m
On the right side of the rock. The first letter of the name is obscured by hammering. The \( m \) has been partially filled in.

212

\[ l \text{whg} \, bn \, d\text{k(y)} \, b\text{n} \]

By \text{whg} son of \( d\text{k(y)} \) son of

To the right of KJA 211. The first two letters have been filled in and the \( b \) and \( n \) have been joined to form a monogramme. The next letter might be a \( h \) but the similarities in the infilling and joining of this text and KJC 315 suggests that they are both by the same people and the letter should be read \( d \) which is clear in the second name of the latter text. In which case, the letter, here, has only three arms that have been joined round the back forming a trefoil. The last letter of the second name is doubtful. It might be a \( y \) with a short tail which is obscured by the infilling or a \( r \). The last two letters might be a further monogramme of \( b \) and \( n \). If that is so the text is unfinished. \( \text{whg} \) is not in HIn.

213

\[ l \, '\text{lyn} \]

By \text{'lyn} 

Above and to the right of the beginning of KJA 212.

214

\[ l \, d\text{rh} \]

By \text{drh} 

To the right of KJA 213.

215

\[ l \, w \, '\text{l} \, bn \, q\text{nt} \]

By \text{w'l} son of \text{qnt} 

Below KJA 214. The \( w \) and part of the \( ' \) have been filled in.

216

\[ l \, g\text{rf} \]

By \text{grf} 

To the left of KJA 215. The \( r \) is uncertain as the curve of the letter does not seem to be as deep as the rest.
Adr 82  Three ibex, a camel and a camel and rider. ʾṣṣr the author of KJA 207 claims a
drawing but probably the authors of the other inscriptions drew some of the drawings as well.
There are other drawings on the rock face.

North

217  
l ghf
By ghf
On the top left of the rock face. ghf is not in HIn. For other occurrences of the
name, see Index a.

218  
hs¹
hs¹
It is possible hs¹ should be read with KJA 219 as a joint text but the technique of
inscribing is slightly different and it is perhaps more likely to be separate. For texts of simple
authorship without an introductory particle, see Ch.4.A.4.

219  
w k'm
And k'm
See KJA 218. k'm is not in HIn. For texts of simple authorship beginning with
w, see Ch.4.A.3.

220  
l brr
By brr
Above KJA 219.

221  
l w--
By w--
Above and to the right of KJA 220. The rock is chipped and only the first two
letters of the text are legible.

222  
-bn ḥr bn y
-son of ḥr son of y
The abrasion in the rock before the *b* might obscure the beginning or the inscription might be the continuation of the genealogy of KJA 221. The text is unfinished.

223  

{l ‘lt}  
By ‘lt  
On the left side of the rock. ‘lt is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJA 263 and 271 on this rock and frequently elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

224  

{l ḡṛṯ(m)}  
By ḡṛṯ(m)  
To the right of KJA 223. There are no traces of a *m* which I have restored on the basis of the name occurring in KJA 270 on this rock and frequently elsewhere at these sites, see Index a. ḡṛṯ*m* is not in HIn.

225  

{l ʾsʹmnt bn ḥrm}  
By ʾsʹmnt son of ḥrm  
Starting below KJA 223 the text bends sharply round with the final *r* and *m* written above the letters *b*, *n* and *ḥ*. For other occurrences of ʾsʹmnt bn ḥrm, see Index a.

226  

{l ʾs²rs¹}  
By ʾs²rs¹  
Starting above and to the right of KJA 225. The *s²* is a slightly bent line. ʾs²rs¹ is listed in HIn: 48 as occurring in Sab. and occurs in AMJ 78.

227  

{l bnlḥ}  
By bnlḥ  
To the right of KJA 226. The reading is uncertain as there is a rather large gap between the *b* and the *n*.

228  

{l ‘lt bn wdd}  
By ‘lt son of wdd  
Starting above and to the right of KJA 227.

229  

{l ḡnt}
By ġnt
To the right of KJA 228. The name occurs in KJA 238 on this rock.

230  
  l ḥt
  By ḥt
  Below and to the left of KJA 229. The ḥ has three crossbars.

231  
  l ḫḏmn bn nḥt
  By ḫḏmn son of nḥt
  Starting below the end of KJA 229. There is a crack in the rock after the first
  name and bn and the patronymic are written below it. ḫḏmn is not in HIn.

232  
  rḥt sʿqm b km l ḥd
  km feels much sickness for ḥd
  Starting above and to the right of KJA 231 and written in a wavy line down the
  rock. For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1.

234  
  l ḥ
  By ḫ
  Above the beginning of KJA 232. A false start at a text.

235  
  l ṟfd
  By ṟfd
  To the right of KJA 234. The ṟ and the curves of the ḥ have been infilled in. The
  original outlines of both the letters are visible despite the infilling.

236  
  l mṭy bn mrʾmnt
  By mṭy son of mrʾmnt
  Written in a curve below KJA 235. The y of the first name was originally left out
  and then added to the left of the ḫ. mrʾmnt is not in HIn.

237  
  l ḳn bn ʾsīlm
  By ḳn son of ʾsīlm
To the right and above KJA 236. The bn and the patronymic are written to the right of the first name. The initial l is rather thick and has probably been subsequently hammered over. The k is doubtful as in some lights there appears to be a third arm attached to the spine of the letter.

238  
\[ l \, \dot{\text{g}}n \]  
By \( \dot{\text{g}}n \)  
On the left side of the rock. The name occurs in KJA 229 on this rock as well.

239  
\[ l \, s'yr \]  
By \( s'yr \)  
To the right of KJA 238. The text is written next to a small drawing of a camel.

240  
\[ l \, mn \]  
By \( mn \)  
Written to the right of KJA 339.

241  
\[ l \, r(g)m' \]  
By \( r(g)m' \)  
To the right of KJA 240. The letter read as l is a thick line on the other side of a crack in the rock. One circle of the g is faint and the other obscured by hammering. \( rgm \), HIn: 271 where is it listed in Sab. as the name of a well.

242  
\[ l \, s^2sr \]  
By \( s^2sr \)  
On the left side of the rock, starting below KJA 238. There is an additional line before the beginning of the inscription.

243  
\[ l \, nmr \]  
By \( nmr \)  
To the right of KJA 242.

244  
\[ l \, \dot{\text{m}}r' \]  
By \( \dot{\text{m}}r' \)
To the right of KJA 243. There is an abrasion covering part of the r.

245  
\( l \ kmnt \ bn \ tyq \)

By \( kmnt \) son of \( tyq \)

Starting below and to the left of KJA 244. The tail of the y faces in the direction of the text. Neither of the names are in HI.

246  
\( l \ fdn \)

By \( fdn \)

Written down to the right of KJA 245. \( fdn \) is not in HI. The name occurs again in KJC 217.

247  
\( l \ db' \)

By \( db' \)

Above KJA 246. The last letter might be a r.

248  
\( l \ s^2r \)

By \( s^2r \)

To the right of KJA 247.

249  
\( l \ y- \)

By \( y- \)

Written directly below KJA 248. There is a chip after the y and the text might continue.

250  
\( l \ mty \ bn \ rf'y \)

By \( mty \) son of \( rf'y \)

Starting above and to the right of KJA 248. For other occurrences of \( mty \ bn \ rf'y \), see Index a.

251  
\( l \ - \)

By -

To the right of KJA 250. The second letter is probably incomplete and the text unfinished.
252  
   \( l f \)  
   By \( f \)  
   To the right of KJA 251. The text is incomplete.

253  
   \( h (d)s^2 \)  
   O \( (d)s^2 \)  
   The \( d \) is partly covered by an abrasion. The horns of a recent ibex might obscure any further letters of the text or the inscription might not have been completed. It is possibly the beginning of a prayer to \( ds^3ry \), see Ch.4.C.3.

254  
   \( l s^2 \)  
   By \( s^2 \)  
   Above the beginning of KJA 255. The second letter which I have read as \( s^2 \) is slightly squiggly. The text was not finished.

255  
   \( l \ 'rs^3lh \)  
   By \( 'rs^3lh \)  
   To the right of KJA 252a. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

256  
   \( d\hbar \)  
   \( d\hbar \)  
   The \( d \) has been filled in and the reading of the letter is uncertain. There is a further \( b \) below the horns of an ibex which might be a continuation of the text. \( d\hbar \) is not in HIn.

257  
   \( l \ mhr \)  
   By \( mhr \)  
   To the right of KJA 256.

258  
   \( l \ drs't \ bn \ kr(t) \)  
   By \( drs't \) son of \( kr(t) \)
Starting to the left of the horns of a recent drawing of an ibex. The text is written down and then curves round to the left. Part of the final $t$ is obscured by a chip. $drs't$ is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

259  $(l)\ km't$

By $k(m)'t$

To the right of KJA 258. The bottom parts of the $l$ and $m$ are covered by more recent hammering. $km't$ is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJC 610 and 657.

260  $l'\ 'b$

By $'b$

Written to the right of KJA 259.

261  $l\ rms'$

By $rms'$

Next to KJA 260.

262  $l\ 'l$

By $l$

To the right of KJA 261. The text is unfinished.

263  $l\ 'lt$

By $'lt$

In the centre of the rock below the end of KJA 258. $'lt$ is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites. On this rock it occurs in KJA 223 and 271 as well.

264  $l\ rbt$ and then altered to $l\ rks'$

By $rbt$         By $rks'$

Reading down to the right of KJA 263. It looks as though the name $rbt$ has been altered to $rks'$. There is a shallow line drawn on to the $b$ to form a $k$ and two prongs have been added on to the left side of the $t$ to form an $s'$. The horizontal line of the $t$ acts as the tail of the letter.

265  $(l)\ k(\ ')t$
By \( k\)\( (\)\)t

On the right side of the rock. There is an abrasion over most of the \( l\) and one fork of the \( k\) is not in HIn. It occurs elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

266    \( l\) \( m\)b \( l\)

By \( m\)b \( l\)

In the centre of the rock below KJA 263. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences.

267    \( l\) \( h\)lf

By \( h\)lf

To the right of KJA 266.

268    \( l\) s\( ^2\)b

By s\( ^2\)b

To the right of KJA 267.

269    \( l\) g

By g

To the right of KJA 268. An unfinished text.

270    \( l\) \( _gateway\) \( b\)n \( n\)ht \( b\)n \( 'gnt\)

By \( _gateway\) son of \( n\)ht son of \( 'gnt\)

Written in a zig-zag to the right of KJA 269. The names \( _gateway\) and \( 'gnt\) are not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites, and KJA 83 for the above genealogy with additional generations.

271    \( l\) \( 'l\)t

By \( 'l\)t

To the right of KJA 270. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences. It is attested again on this rock in KJA 223 and 263.

272    \( l\) \( _gateway^n\)

By \( _gateway^n\)
To the right of KJA 271. The letters are badly formed and one fork of the ' is very shallow. ǧn ' is not in HIn.

273    l dr
    By dr
    Written horizontally near the bottom of the rock. It is possible the last letter should be read b.

274    l qn ' b
    By qn ' -
    Written down the rock and turning to the right. qn ' is not in HIn. The text is incomplete.

275    l ' b
    By ' b
    To the right of KJA 274. The name occurs as well in KJA 260 on this rock. Hooks in shallower lines have been added on to the lines of the b forming a f perhaps with the intention of changing the name into f.

276    l hr
    By hr
    Below and to the right of KJA 275.

277    l grf
    By grf
    Written down to the right of KJA 276.

Adr 82 Only some of the drawings on this face are included on the facsimile as they are mainly faint and damaged. On the upper face of the rock there are the traces of two ibex and an archer. There is a camel next to inscription KJA 239 and traces of ibex and an archer in between other texts. The horns of the ibex below KJA 254 have been ‘touched up’.

North
Ch. 9 KJ

278  \( l\ 'n\ 'm\ bn\ m--\)
    By 'n m son of m--
    The rock is covered in abrasions and nothing is legible after the second m. It is possible lk should be restored and the name 'n m bn mlk read, see KJA 189, 305 and 309.

Adr 82a  A damaged drawing of an ibex.

XCIV  Northwest, the rock surface is very eroded. The distance between some of the inscriptions on this rock is not drawn to scale.

279  \( l\ q\h\)
    By q\h\n    The form of the q is unusual as the lines of the letter are not centrally placed.

280  \( l\ f -\)
    By f -
    Below KJA 279. Only a line of the third letter remains.

281  \( l\ sv'\d\)
    By sv'\d\n    To the right of KJA 280.

282  \( l\ n(\ ')m\)
    By n(\ ')m
    On the left side of the rock. Part of the ' and m are covered by hammering.

283  \( l\ (\ ')k\)
    By (\ ')k
    The ' is covered by a chip. There is an abrasion after the k and the text may continue.

284  \( l\ sv'\l\)
    By sv'\l\n    The name is not in HIn.
Written below the drawing of a camel. There are the remains of one or possibly two letters before the ‘. There is room between the ‘ and the d for another two letters but nothing is visible. The rock is chipped below the d and it is possible that the letter belonged to another inscription the rest of which has since disappeared.

By (ḥ)(z)br

Below KJA 285. The rock surface surrounding the inscription is damaged. Only a small part of the l remains and part of the h has disappeared. The z is written at a slant and part of one of the lines has chipped away. The name ḥzbr is not in HIn. It occurs frequently elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

Adr 83  
(a) A camel above KJA 285.  
(b) A camel on the lower part of the rock.

Practically horizontal. The distance between some of the inscriptions on this rock is not drawn to scale.

By ṣʿd

Below KJA 287. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

The first two letters are written with thinner lines than the rest of the text. Two of the letters of the inscription are written back to front, the b of the first name and the l of the second. The b of the second bn is incomplete and no letters are visible after the sʿ.
(w) ḏʾ(b) [ḥḥḥ] bn sʾ(m) [n]
And ḏʾ(b) is [the inscriber] son of sʾ(m) [n]

Parts of several of the letters are covered by abrasions. The rock is chipped after the b of ḏʾb and after theʾ of sʾmʾn and nothing is legible. It is possible that the word ḥḥḥ was inscribed after the first name as suggested above or after the patronym. For the formula used with drawings, see Ch.4.B.2. For other occurrences of ḏʾb bn sʾmʾn, see Index a. There is a drawing of a camel between the first and second names and of an archer to the right of the first name.

l sʾyr
By sʾyr
To the right of KJA 290. The text is written down between the legs of an ibex. The name occurs again in KJA 292.

w sʾyr ḥḥḥ
And sʾyr is [the] inscriber
The text starts from under the belly of a dog and curves to the left. sʾyr occurs in KJA 291 on this rock. For the formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

Adr 87 A damaged drawing of a camel and an archer drawn by ḏʾb the author of KJA 290 and an ibex and a dog both with inscriptions, KJA 291 and 292, by someone called sʾyr written between the legs of the animals. It is most likely that all three drawings were intended as a joint composition.

l ghf
By ghf
The f is written in a thicker line than the rest of the letters. The rock is chipped after it and the text might have continued. ghf occurs frequently at these sites, see Index a.
Much happiness

To the right of KJA 294. For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1. The name of the person who is experiencing the emotion is usually made known in these texts but here he has either wished to remain anonymous or the text is incomplete.

295  
\textit{l mb l}

By \textit{mb l}

To the right of KJA 294. The name is not in HIn. It occurs frequently elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

296  
\textit{l g(r)s^2}

By \textit{g(r)s^2}

The third letter is covered by a chip.

Adr 91  
Above the inscriptions is a drawing of a stick archer with an unidentified drawing to the right of it.

CX  
Northeast

297  
\textit{l dgg}

By \textit{dgg}

There is a chip going across the first three letters and one of the circles of the final g is filled in.

298  
\textit{w dlhs^7bn s^2lh}

And \textit{dlhs^r son of s^2lh}

The \textit{bn} and the patronymic is written under the first part of the text. There is a crack in the rock separating the tail of \textit{d} from the rest of the letter. A slight abrasion covers the tail of the \textit{s^1} of possibly the letter should be read as a \textit{r dlhs^l} and \textit{s^1lh} are not in HIn although the latter name occurs in WAM T 12, see the Index of names. For texts of simple authorship with an introductory \textit{w}, see Ch.4.A.3.

299  
\textit{l(r)qm bn 'y}

By \textit{(y)qm son of 'y}
The text is badly damaged.

300  
\[ l \, hn' \, b[n] \]
By \( hn' \) son of \( zdqm \)
The text continues on from the end of KJA 299. The \( b \) of \( bn \) is covered by hammering. \( zdqm \) is not in HIn. For other occurrences of \( hn' \, bn \, zdqm \), see Index a.

300a  
\[ l \, d- \]
By \( d- \)
To the right of the end of KJA 299. The rock is worn after \( d \) and the text probably continues.

Adr 103  
There is an ibex to the right of the end of KJA 298. Below is a one horned ibex and the hind legs of an animal. Below is an ibex, a horse and rider with a camel underneath. To the right is another horseman.

CXIII  
Northwest

301  
\[ l \, gtn \]
By \( gtn \)
Written down underneath the drawing of a camel. \( gtn \) is not in HIn.

Adr 106  
A camel probably drawn by the author of KJA 106.

CXVIII  
East

302  
\[ l \,(m)\,fr \]
By \( (m)\,fr \)
The \( m \) is incomplete as the inside lines of the letter have not been joined.

Adr 112  
There is a camel and damaged joined rectangular shapes to the right of the inscription. Above is a damaged drawing of an ibex?

CXXIV  
Horizontal
303  l' -  
By ' -  
The rock is chipped after the ' and only part of another letter remains.

304  -n' bn zdqm (b)n rb'  
-n' son of zdqm (son) of rb'  
The text is chipped before the n and only part of another letter remains. Perhaps a h should be restored and the name hn ' read. After the m the rock is chipped and the remaining letters are inscribed in slightly thicker and less careful lines.

CXXV  Southeast

305  l' n'm bn mlk  
By 'n'm son of mlk  
For other occurrences of 'n'm bn mlk, see Index a.

CXXX  East

306  l rks¹  
By rks¹

307  l y'---b  
By y'---b  
The rock is chipped after the ' and only part of a further letter, which might be a b or r, remains. It is possible that KJA 308 which I have read as a separate inscription is the end of the present text.

308  l qt  
By qt  
See KJA 307.

CXXXIII  Northwest
The two inscriptions on this rock provide a good contrast of techniques of inscribing between a directly hammered text and a neat indirectly hammered text. For other occurrences of ʾnʿm bn mlk, see Index a.

By ʾnʿm son of mlk

310 l tm bn znd
By tm son of znd
See KJA 309.

CXXXVI Northwest

311 l ǧn
By ǧn
Written on the edge of the rock face. It is possible that the text is unfinished.

Northeast

312 l rʿ-m
By rʿ-m
To the left of KJA 311. A more recent curved line runs through the middle of the text obscuring the fourth letter.

313 l bnʿmh bn mtr
By bnʿmh son of mtr
To the right and slightly above KJA 312. Neither of the names are in Hln.

314 l knn bn ʿlṭ
By knn son of ʿlṭ
Curling round the end of KJA 313. Neither of the names are listed in Hln as occurring in Early North Arabian although knn is attested in Qat. and Sab. Both names occur frequently elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

315 l ʾnʿm
By ʾnʾm
On the left side of the rock. The m is partially covered by some hammering.

316

{l}sʰhr
By sʰhr
Above KJA 315.

317

{l}ḥrmʾ
By ḥrmʾ
To the right of KJA 316. The m is partially covered by hammering.

318

{l}ḥzyt bn wʾd
By ḥzyt son of wʾd
Below and to the left of KJA 317. The text is written in a cartouche. wʾd is not in HIn.

319

[l]ʾrhz
By ʾrhz
The l is obscured by a more recent drawing of a camel and rider.

320

{l}ʾbd bn (sʾ)yr bn (sʾ)l(m)
By ʾbd son of (sʾ)yr son of (sʾ)l(m)
Above and to the right of KJA 316. Part of the first sʾ is covered by recent hammering and all the letters of the third name are partially damaged by a ray of the star. The m is partly covered by one of the dots as well. For other occurrences of ʾbd bn sʾyr, see Index a.

321

(l) -sʾ(f)dr ?
By -sʾ(f)dr ?
To the left of the end of KJA 320. The legs of a drawing of a camel partially cover several letters of the text and the reading is very uncertain.

322

{l}ẓ(h)y
By ẓ(h)y
Written to the left of the star. One prong of the $h$ is damaged by a chip in the rock. The name is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJA 34 from this site.

323  
$l\,hd$
By $hd$
On the bottom right hand part of the stone.

Adr 126  
(a) On the left side and lower parts of the rock are a camel and rider, two ibex (one in outline) and a canine. The rider of the camel is sitting on the top of the hump with his legs out in front of him. In one hand he is holding a whip and in the other a stick which extends down to the camel’s neck. There is the figure of a man with his hands in the air through which runs the cartouche surrounding KJA 318.
(b) On the right side of the rock with a white patina, are a camel rider and a star with eight rays. There are seven dots drawn between the rays.

CXXXVIII  
West

324  
$l\,s\!^n$
By $s\!^n$
The text is unfinished. The second letter is doubtful as it is partially covered by a hammer mark. It might be a $r$.

325  
$l\,rks\!^l$
By $rks\!^l$

CXLIII  
South

326  
$l\,frds\!^l$
By $frds\!^l$

327  
$l\,'s\!^l\,lm$
By $'s\!^l\,lm$
The second and third letters are damaged by a chip but the reading is certain.
CXLIV  Northeast

328  l mt ’
    By mt ’
    Written down the rock with the ’ to the left of the t. There are two drawings of camels to the left.

Adr 132  To the left of the inscription are two camels which have been drawn in outline and then partially filled in. They were probably inscribed by the author of KJA 328. Above is a third camel.

CXLIV  Southwest

329  l gl
    By gl

330  l hgg
    By hgg

CXLV  Southwest

331  l bs(s) bn km
    By bs(s) son of km
    The inscription turns at an angle after the first name. The second s has a line going across the middle and the surface of the rock with the circle of the letter is chipped although traces are still visible. bs is not in HIn.

332  l ’n m b[n] b[r][d] b̈ n m̈ t[r]
    By ’n m son of b[r][d] son of m̈ t[r]
    The text is damaged by chipping and some of the letters have been joined up and filled in with rough hammering. The restoration of the letters is based on the genealogy occurring elsewhere, see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 2. In the first name on of the forks of the ’ is joined to the n and the ’ is attached to the n and the m by short hammer marks. The first b is small and rounded compared to the other instances of the letter in the text. The following n is
covered by a chip. Only the $b$ of the second name and a small part of the third letter remain. The letters of the last name are joined together with a line going from the middle of the $m$ to the crossbar of the $t$ and from the other side to the final letter which has been completely filled in.

333 $l$ $dr$
   By $dr$
   Underneath the end of KJA 332. The $d$ has been hammered over and there is a stroke protruding from the $r$.

334 $l$ $ʾs²s²$
   By $ʾs²s²$
   The name is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

335 $l$ $hb$
   By $hb$

336 $l$ $ʾm$
   By $ʾm$
   The rock is chipped after the $m$ but most probably the text does not continue.

CXLVIII Southwest

337 $l$ $ʾbd$ $bn$ $sʾyr$
   By $ʾbd$ son of $sʾyr$
   The $l$ has a horizontal stance. It is possible that the author was going to write the inscription up the face of the rock and then changed his mind but did not bother to change the direction of the letter. For other occurrences of $ʾbd$ $bn$ $sʾyr$, see Index a.

338 $(l)$ $ʾb$
   By $ʾb$
   To the right of KJA 337. Only the hook of the $l$ is visible. The text might have been a false start at KJA 337.

Adr 135 Two ibex drawn in outline to the right of the inscriptions KJA 337 and 338.
CXLIX  Horizontal

339  \( l \, wb \)

By \( wb \)

On the left side of the rock. The name is not in HIn. For other occurrences at these sites, see Index A.

340  \( l \, hrm \)

By \( hrm \)

341  \( l \, zm \, bn \, qn \, ms'kt \)

By \( zm \) son of \( qn \) son of \( ms'kt \)

Written diagonally down the rock and turning to the left. See Ch. 5.C.2, genealogy 4 for possible relations of \( zm \).

342  \( l \, ns^2 \)

By \( ns^2 \)

The name is not in HIn. It is possible that the text was not finished.

343  \( l \, \dot{\var{g}rb} \, bn^* \, \dot{\var{r}}l \)

By \( \dot{\var{g}rb} \) son of \( \dot{\var{r}}l \)

Written downwards and turning right to the end of KJA 342. The rock is chipped after the first \( b \) and the \( n \) of \( bn \) is uncertain. There is sufficient space for a seventh letter but no traces of one remain.

CL  West

344  \( l \, mhl\,lt \)

By \( mhl\,lt \)

The first \( l \) is quite clear and has not got a hook. \( mhl\,lt \) is not in HIn. The name occurs again in KJC 469.
A canine (cf. Adr 6) with a badly formed figure above and another with his arms in the air below.

By brd
Most of the l has chipped away.

And mṭr is [the] inscriber
For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2. To the left of the inscription is perhaps a wasm, cf. Field 1952 nos. 464, 469, etc. or an attempt at an inscription.

There is a drawing of a canine to the right of the inscription and a damaged drawing of a camel in the bottom right hand corner.

The rock is chipped and only the t is certain. The second letter could be a k or possibly a ṭ with the third prong obscured. The curve of the fourth letter might be part of a f.

O lh [grant] to lt
Part of the t is covered by a chip but sufficient is visible for the reading to be certain. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3.
349  
\textit{l ḥr bn ʾdrm}

By ḥr son of ʾdrm

The first part of the text is written down and the last two letters up to the right, probably in order to avoid a crack in the rock. ʾdrm is not in HIn. For other occurrences of ḥr bn ʾdrm, see Index a.

Adr 145  Three ibex all drawn in different ways. The lower one has distinct cloven feet. There is a schematic drawing of an ostrich and a man with his hands in the air drawn on his side.

CLXIII  Sloping slightly west

350  
\textit{l drs₁}

By drs₁

There are more recent hammer marks to the left of the text.

CLXVIII  Horizontal

351  
\textit{l hnʾ}

By hnʾ

Adr 152  A drawing of a man standing on the back of an ibex and four ibex, one to the right and the others below. To the left of the inscription are two semi-circles with a line going through the middle and a tail.

CLXIX  West

352  \textit{w ḥb bn ḥrgt}

And ḥb son of ḥrgt

For texts of simple authorship with an introductory \textit{w}, see Ch.4.A.3.

CLXXV  Northwest
353  
l. ms'kt bn klb
By ms'kt son of klb

354  
l. khl
By khl

Adr 158  
An animal and rider and, to the right, a loop.

CLXXVI  
Southeast

355  
[l t]m bn wgdt
By tm son of wgdt
The rock is chipped before the m and only a slight stroke remains. t has been restored on the basis of the name tm bn wgdt in KJC 218.

356  
l. mb 'l
By mb 'l
The middle of the ' has chipped away although traces of the circle remain. mb 'l is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

CLXXXI  
Northwest

357  
l. khl
By khl
Site B

I

West. See Pl. Va.

1

\[ w \ w \ \text{ds\textsuperscript{2}ry} \ l \ s\text{d} \ \text{gny} \]

[The author has begun the text with two w’s. The s\textsuperscript{2} is similar to the form of the letter found in Safaitic. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3. gny cf. Ar. \text{ganā’} ‘freedom from want’.]

II

Southeast

2

\[ l \ s\text{mrh} \]

By s\text{mrh}

[The initial l is partly obliterated by hammering although enough remains for the reading to be certain.]

III

West

3

\[ l \ \text{zdqm} \ bn \ tm \]

By zdqm son of tm

zdqm is not in HIn. It is frequently attested elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

4

\[ l \ \text{ʿlt} \]

By ʿlt

[The inscription is written down between the legs of a camel. The name is not in HIn. For other occurrences at these sites, see Index a.]

Bdr 1

A camel probably drawn by ʿlt the author of KJB 4.

East

5

\[ l \ bn \ ʿiq \]

By bn ʿiq
The name is not in HIn. For other occurrences at these sites, see Index a.

Bdr 2a  
(a) An ibex with long horns probably drawn by bn 'tg.
(b) Below a camel and rider of whitish patina.

VI  
South southeast

6  
l 's²s² bn 'lt bn (')mn
By 's²s² son of 'lt son of (')mn
There is a crack and chip in the rock over part of the twelfth letter. I have restored ' on the basis of 'lt bn 'mn occurring in KJB 7 on this rock. Neither 's²s² or 'lt are in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences of the names and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 4. KJB 7 is probably by 's²s²'s brother and KJB 8 is possibly by the same man.

7  
l knn bn 'lt bn 'mn bn fht bn tyq bn ntf'
By knn son of 'lt son of 'mn son of fht son of tyq son of ntf'
Below KJB 6. The text curves up and then down to the right. The ' of the third name was left out and then added later above the n of the preceding bn. One of the arms of the second t is not attached to the rest of the letter. The last letter of the text is uncertain. knn is only previously attested in Qat. and Sab. The names 'lt, tyq and ntf are not in HIn. For other occurrences of the first two, see Index a and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 5. KJB 6 is probably by knn’s brother.

Bdr 5  
Two loops joined together along the longer side. They are possibly a drawing of a pair of feet.

Southwest

8  
l 's³s² hft
By 's³s² is [the] drawing
The name is not in HIn, see KJB 6. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.

9  
l lgfn
By ḫfn
The text particularly the last two letters is badly worn. The name is not in HIn.

Bdr 6
There are traces of drawings two animals (?) and a clear drawing of an ibex. Some or all the drawings were inscribed by ʾs̱s̱ the author of KJB 8.

IX
Southeast

10
l ḫrb
By ḫrb-
The final letter is perhaps an unfinished ḫ.

Bdr 10
A drawing of what is probably an ibex although the horns are short and partially covered by an abrasion. The hind feet are depicted as cloven. ḫrb the author of KJB 10 was probably the artist.

X
Southeast

11
l brn
By brn
Part of the r has been hammered over. The inscription is written between the horns and body of an ibex.

Bdr 11
An ibex with a beard (?) .

XII
East

12
l ṭḥ
By ṭḥ
The l is short and the ṭ is written with a vertical stance in a horizontal text. The interpretation is uncertain. It might be an unfinished text.

XIII
Southeast
13  
\[ wdd \, s'm \, 'nq \, s'/rr \, f \, bql \]

\( s'm \) loved \( 'nq \) happily and \( bql \)

Written down the rock. Several of the letters have been infilled and joined up. The letters of the first word are infilled and joined to the \( d \) by a line and both arms of the letter have been extended to join it to the following \( m \). The arms of the \( m \) have been joined and the line might cover a \( n \). There is rough line continuing to the rest of the text which is written to the right, possibly to avoid a hole in the rock. There is a line joining the \( ' \), \( n \), \( q \) and \( s' \). For love texts using \( wdd \), see Ch. 4.E.2. \( s'/rr \) in this context is an adverbial form cf. Ar. \( surūr\)\(^a\) ‘happily’ it occurs again in KJA 12. The attested meanings of the root bql if it was translated as a verb do not provide a suitable meaning in this context and I have interpreted it as a proper name and the particle \( f \) as a simple co-ordinate.

14  
\[ sr \]

\( sr \)

To the left of KJB 13. For texts of simple authorship without an initial particle, see Ch. 4.A.4.

15  
\[ l \, b' \, b \]

By \( b' \, b \)

Below and to the left of KJB 14. The name is not in HIn.

Bdr 13  
A camel of slightly lighter patina drawn in outline, and a camel and rider to the right of the beginning of KJB 13. Below is an unidentifiable stick animal ?.

Horizontal

16  
\[ l \, (q)nm \]

By \( (q)nm \)

Part of the circle of the \( q \) is roughly hammered. There appears to be a further \( n \) to the right of the text.

Southwest

17  
\[ l \, 'bdtn \, bn \, s'yr \]
By ʾbd bn s’yr
On the right side, written down the rock and turning to the left. ʾbd is not in
HIn. For other occurrences of the name, see Index a. ʾbd bn s’yr occurs again in KJB 90.

18  h lhm l bnʾml
O lh [grant ?] to bnʾml
To the left of KJB 17. The text is written diagonally and then turns right. The
end of KJB 19 is written under the first m. bnʾml is not in HIn.

19  l s²bt bn wtr
By s²bt son of wtr
Written to the left and curving into he middle of KJB 18.

20  l knn
By knn
knn is only previously attested in Qat. and Sab. It is attested elsewhere at these
sites, see Index a.

21  l rmḥmlt
By rmḥmlt
On the lower part of the rock. The initial l is rounded and less well-formed than
the penultimate letter. The name is not in HIn.

22  l mty bn grm bn zdʾl
By mty son of grm son of zdʾl
The father’s and grandfather’s names are written some distance from mty
possibly in order to avoid a crack in the rock.

23  l zdʾl
By zdʾl
Above and to the left of KJB 21-22. One of the forks of the ṣ has been
obliterated by hammering.

24  l m(t)y
By \( m(t)y \)
The \( t \) is thickly hammered with no distinctive middle arm. There is a hammered line joining it to the preceding \( m \).

25

\[ l \ t \ 'ln \]
By \( t \ 'ln \)
Written directly on from the end of KJB 24. The \( t \) and \( ' \) are chipped but the reading is certain. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

26

\[ l \ mtn \ 'bn \ 'bd \]
By \( mtn \ ' \) son of \( 'bd \)
The text is written above and to the right of KJB 25.

Bdr 14 An ibex to the right of KJB 24.

XIV East

27

\[ l \ ' \]
By \( ' \)
An unfinished text.

XVI Practically horizontal surface. The distance between some of the texts on this rock is not drawn to scale.

28

\[ (l) \ ghf \]
By \( ghf \)
Part of the \( l \) is obliterated by hammering. It occurs frequently elsewhere at these sites, see Index a. The name occurs in again in KJB 47 on this rock.

29

\[ l \ s^2r^s \]
By \( s^2r^s \)

30

\[ l \ lht \ bn \ 's^4lm \]
By \( lht \) son of \( 's^4lm \)
To the right of KJB 29. \( lht \) is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences of \( lht \).

31 \( rb \ s^2q \ s^i \rr \ b \ 'lt \ w \ mb \ 'l \ -- \)
\( 'lt \ and \ mn \ 'l \ feel \ much \ desire \ of \ happiness \ towards \ -- \)

See Ch.4.E.1. for love texts of this type. The names \( 'lt \) and \( mb \ 'l \) are not in HIn.

See Index a for other occurrences at these sites and see KJB 38 and 41 on this rock.

32 \( ??w\dd(d)y\wwbb \)

Above and to the left of KJB 31. The reading and interpretation of the text is uncertain. The letters \( wd(d) \) might be the verb ‘he loved’.

33 \( l \ s^r(y) \ bn \ q\mathring{n} \)

By \( s^r(y) \) son of \( q\mathring{n} \)

To the left of KJB 32. The \( y \) is doubtful and if another line protruding from the circle is taken as intentional a \( q \) should be read. The \( q \) of the second name is carelessly executed but probably certain.

34 \( l \ s^y\yr \)

By \( s^y\yr \)

Written to the right of KJB 33. The \( y \) is doubtful as most of the tail runs into a crack in the rock. \( s^y\yr \), see KJA 70. The name occurs again in KJB 35 and 37 on this rock.

35 \( l \ s^y\yr \)

By \( s^y\yr \)

Written at right angles to the end of KJB 31. The name occurs again in KJB 37 on this rock. To the right of the end are faint traces of letters.

36 \( l \ tm\ 'l \)

By \( tm\ 'l \)

37 \( l \ s^y\yr \)

By \( s^y\yr \)
To the left of KJB 36. See KJB 35.

38  l ’lt
By ’lt
To the left of KJB 37. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites. It occurs in the love text KJB 31 on this rock.

39  l s/nm
By s/nm
Slightly above KJB 38.

40  l ’mn
By ’mn
Below KJB 37.

41  l mb ’l
By mb ’l
The text is extremely faint but certain except for one line closing the circle of the ’. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites. It occurs in the love text KJB 31 on this rock.

42  lt l s/lm
lt [grant ?] to s/lm
Written below KJB 40. The m is much shallower than the other letters of the text. For prayers of this type, Ch.4.C.3. The attested examples of these prayers usually have the particle h before the deity’s name and m after it. The rock is worn before the l of lt and it is possible that part of the text has been lost.

43  [l] s’hr bn hmdt
[By] s’hr son of hmdt
The text is written curving to the left, it is extremely faint. The s’ is on the edge of the rock and, most probably, at least an initial l was written on the part that has since broken away. The b of bn and the d of hmdt are very faint. There is a l to the left of the end of the text.
44  
Ch. 9 KJ

l ghfl bn -h` bn`s/lh  
By ghfl son of -h` son of s/lh

The text is written in three lines, one below the other. ghfl bn bh` occurs elsewhere at these sites, see Index a, and perhaps a b should be restored as the eighth letter. The third name of the genealogy is very doubtful.

45  
l s` r bn rm-  
By s` r son of rm-

The text is uncertain there are traces of a further letter after the m.

46  
h ltm l m -- b`r  
O lt [grant ?] to m -- b`r

Below KJB 45. The rock is worn after the second m and no letters are distinguishable. The letters t and b at the end are doubtful although the r is certain. For prayers of this type, see Ch.4.C.3.

47  
l ghf bn bh` bn `[s`]lm bn ms/lm []  
By ghf son of bh` son of `[s`]lm son of ms/lm []

Below KJB 46. The second letter of the third name is obscured by hammering. I have restored a s/ on the basis of the genealogy occurring elsewhere. There is a gap between the third and fourth names because of a crack in the rock. The s/ of ms/lm is written with a vertical stance in a horizontal text. Slightly above the final m there is a y which is shallower than the other letters and I have taken it as being extraneous. ghf is not in HIn, see Index a and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 1. ghf occurs as well in KJB 28 on this rock.

48  
l w`r  
By w`r

Above the end of KJB 47. The crossbar of the w is uncertain.

49  
l d  
By d

Below the end of KJB 47. This and the lines inscribed to the right are most probably unfinished texts.
Ch. 9 KJ

50 \( l \ nms' \)
   By \( nms' \)
   On the right of the rock near KJB 44.

Bdr 15 There is a camel with a curled tail drawn below the end of KJB 30 and traces of
   the horns of an ibex to the right and below KJB 50.

Southeast

51 \( l (')bn \)
   By (')bn
   Written down the rock. The letters have been subsequently retraced with
   hammering and the first letter has the appearance of a \( s \) although the original \( l \) shows through the
   superficial later hammering.

XVIII Sloping slightly west

52 \( l \ s'/rr \)
   By s'/rr
   The letters are carelessly written. The initial \( l \) is joined to the \( s' \) by hammering.

XX Northeast

53 \( l \ dff(r)n \ btt \)
   By dff(r)n is [the] drawing
   The fourth letter looks more like a \( b \), however, the name is written with clear \( r ' \)s
   in KJC 45 and 648. The curves of the \( f \) are indistinct. From the position of the inscription \( dfrn \) is
   probably referring to the ibex above the end of the text although it is possible that he inscribed
   other drawings on the rock face as well. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.
   \( dfrn \) is not in HIn.

54 \( l \ 'lyn [b]tt \)
   By 'lyn is [the] drawing
Bdr 18

There are two series of drawings on the rock some of (a) a darkish patina and others of (b) a whitish patina.

(a) An ibex with some apparently intentional shapes above it, one of which is a bent line with two legs. Below and to the left is a stick ibex with a damaged head and an ostrich and another ibex. Above KJB 53 is an ibex drawn in outline with an arrow piercing its belly. There are two archers, one on the right side with an arrow (resembling a Hismaic h) flying from his bow, and another below KJB 53. The latter archer has what appears to be extra arms held out to the side as well as those used for holding the bow. Above KJB 54 is a drawing of a walking ibex. There are two crosses on the rock as well which might be wusēm. The composition is the joint work of ḏfrn, KJB 53, and ʿlyn, KJB 54 although it is uncertain which parts were drawn by them (the two ibex nearest the inscriptions were probably drawn by the respective authors) and I think it is quite likely, judging from the technique, the some drawings of the composition were done by other people.

(b) There is a stick horseman holding a spear and attacking a man on foot with a spear and shield. To the left and below there is a similar scene. To the right are three dogs, represented in a very static form, as attacking the earlier ibex.

XXI Northeast. See Pl. Vb.

55 l ghfl ḡṭṭ

By ghfl is [the] drawing

On the left side of the rock. The circles of the g have been filled in and the lines of the f and h hammered over an thickened. The inscription begins between the legs of a camel and ḡṭṭ is written down on the left side. For this type of text referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.

56 l drs¹

By drs¹

Above the camel drawn by the author of KJB 55.

57 l ghf bn bh ʾbn ʾs/ lm

By ghf son of bh ʾson of ʾs/ lm
Starting below KJB 56 and then curving to the left and then to the right.  ghf is not in HIn, for other occurrences of the name at these sites, see Index a and see Ch.5.C, genealogy 1.

58
l s²ṣr bn ḫy
By s²ṣr son of ḫy
Written down the rock to the right of KJB 56.  See KJB 58a.

58a
w gml ḫṭṭ
And gml is [the] inscriber
The text is written down directly on from KJB 58 which suggests it might be a continuation of that text.  There are, however, clear unambiguous examples where one text is inscribed immediately after the end of another, see Ch.2.G, and it is more likely on the present evidence that these are two separate texts rather than one text for s²ṣr inscribed by gml.

59
w l s²ṣr ḫṭṭ bkrt w gml
And by s²ṣr is the drawing of a young female camel and a male camel
Written down the rock.  w gml is written between the legs of the camel to which it refers.  For texts referring to drawings introduced by w l, see KJB 61 on this rock and Ch.4.B.3.

60
l ḏʾb
By ḏʾb
Running down to the left of the end of KJB 59.

61
w l drsʾ
And by drsʾ
To the right of the beginning of KJB 59.  The letters of the text have been joined up.  The w is joined to the l by a line and the hook of the l has been extended to join it to the d.  The loop of the d has been filled in and the letter is joined by a line to the r.  One arm of the r is extended to join the last letter which might be a h or a sʾ with an extended tail.

62
l ḫṭ bn mn
By ḫṭ son of mn
ʿlṭ is not in HIn. For other occurrences of the name, see Index a. KJB 64 and 65 on this rock are possibly by his sons.

63

\[ l \text{Ṣṯ} \text{hwr} \text{sʾqm} \text{bn} \text{ʿn l} \]

By ʿṣṯḥ; and much sickness, son of ʿn l

On the lower part of the rock. bn ʿn l is written above and to the right of the rest of the text and should either be read as extension of the genealogy after ʿṣṯḥ or at the end of the text. For instances where the genealogy is continued at the end of a text see, for example, KJA 44, KJA 198. ʿṣṯḥ is not in HIn. For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1.

64

\[ l \text{ʾsʾs} \text{bn ʿlt} \]

By ʾṣʾṣ son of ʿlt

Written down to the right of KJA 62. There is a camel to the left of the inscription. Neither of the names is in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences of ʾṣʾṣ bn ʿlt. KJB 62 on this rock is possibly by ʾṣʾṣʾṣ’s father and KJB 65 possibly by his brother.

65

\[ l \text{knn} \text{bn ʿlt} \]

By knn son of ʿlt

On the right side of the rock. knn is only previously attested in Qat. and Sab. ʿlt is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences of both names. KJB 62 and 64 on this rock are possibly knn’s relations.

Bdr 19

On the left side of the rock is a camel drawn by the author of KJB 55. There are four other camels on the rock, the male one in the middle is mentioned in KJB 59. The camel to the left of KJB 61 has a rider represented simply by a circle with a rein or stick going to the head of the camel. One of the front legs of the animal has a loop which suggests the type of hobbling in which the leg is bent at the knee and tied back. The camel to the right has a rider and its feet are represented as circles. There appears to be a hobble tied to the front legs although this might be ill-directed hammering. Below KJB 62 are two ibex being chased by a stick dog. The lines between the legs of the ibex are misdirected hammering. The authors of KJB 58a and 59 use formulae referring to drawings but it is likely that authors of other texts inscribed some of them as well.

XXIV Southwest
66  l tm bn bnlh  
By tm son of bnlh  
Written down the rock. tm bn bnlh occurs elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

Bdr 22  Below the inscription are drawings of a slightly lighter patina than the text.  
There is an ibex being attacked by a dog at a right angle to it. Below is a dog attacking an ibex and two archers, one with a sword at his waist, shooting bows. An arrow is depicted embedded between the shoulder blades of the ibex.

XXV  North  

67  l qnm  
By qnm

XXX  Southeast  

68  l zhmn  
By zhmn

69  l ʾrs²(l)(h)  
By ʾrs²(l)(h)  
Written diagonally to the right of the end of KJB 68. The stroke of the second l and most of the fork of the h is obliterated by hammering. ʾrs²lh is not in HIn. The name occurs frequently elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

70  l mȝny bn hn h wʾl  
By mȝny son of hn is the ibex  
The inscription is written in a cartouche part of which, like the text, is neatly inscribed whilst the rest is roughly hammered. mȝny bn hwn occurs in KJB 117 and it is possible that this text is by the same man and the w has been left out in the last name. The ibex referred to is to the right of the text.

71  l zdlh
By zdhh
To the right of KJB 70.

Bdr 27 An ibex acknowledged by the author of KJB 70. Markings on the rump and the belly have been left in relief.

XXXIII South

72 l dʾb ʾḥṭṭ
By ʾdʾb is [the] drawing
Written down and curving to the right between an archer and a dog. The final t of ʾḥṭṭ is very small and two of the prongs run into each other. ʾdʾbʾs contribution to the composition might be the smaller dog and archer since KJB 74 mentions an ibex and a dog. For this formula used with drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.

73 l s²ll bn ṣṭḥ
By s²ll son of ṣṭḥ
Written down front the belly of one of the dogs.

74 l s¹ʾd ḫṭṭ wʾl [w] klb
By s¹ʾd is the drawing of an ibex [and] a dog
Written down between the legs of an ibex. The second part of the text is written on the left side and curves into the second t of the word ḫṭṭ. The conjunction w has been omitted between wʾl and klb. For this type of text referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.

Bdr 30 Two dogs chasing an ibex. Both dogs have very distinctive jaws and long tails curled at the ends. The ibex has its head turned back and a beard. On the left is a man standing and holding a bow and a short spear or an arrow. His chest has been left in relief. Above the drawing is a line with two legs. s¹ʾd of KJB 74 claims the drawing of the ibex and a dog and ʾdʾb the author of KJB 72 probably drew the archer and possibly the second dog. s²ll the author of KJB 73 might have partaken in inscribing the drawing as well.

XLIII East
Ch. 9 KJ

75 \( r\text{lhh\text{\textsuperscript{n}}} \)

????

The text is written inside a cartouche with a drawing. The letters are roughly formed and the meaning is unclear.

Bdr 39 A rough drawing of a horseman carrying a spear.

XLIV West southwest

76 \( l\ nb\text{\textsuperscript{slh}} \)

By \( nb\text{\textsuperscript{slh}} \)

Written vertically, starting between the legs of an ibex. The name is not in HIn. It is possible the third letter should be read as \( r \) and it and the following \( s \) as a metathesis of \( n\text{\textsuperscript{slrh}} \), a name that occurs elsewhere at these sites, see KJC 27, 468, 525. Mistakes do occur in the inscriptions, see Ch.3.B.10.

Bdr 41 Southwest

77 \( l\ \text{\textsuperscript{hgg}}\ bn\ \text{\textsuperscript{bglt}} \)

By \( \text{\textsuperscript{hgg}}\ son\ of\ \text{\textsuperscript{bglt}} \)

\( \text{\textsuperscript{bglt}} \) is not in HIn. \( \text{\textsuperscript{hgg}}\ bn\ \text{\textsuperscript{bglt}} \) occurs with an additional six generations in KJC 5.

L Northwest. See Pl. VIa.

78 \( l\ \text{\textsuperscript{'n\text{\textsuperscript{m}}} bn\ brd} \)

By \( \text{\textsuperscript{'n\text{\textsuperscript{m}}} son\ of\ brd} \)

On the top left hand corner of the rock. For other occurrences of \( \text{\textsuperscript{'n\text{\textsuperscript{m}}} bn\ brd} \) at these sites, see Index a. The names occur again on this rock in KJB 84 and 87. \( \text{\textsuperscript{'n\text{\textsuperscript{m}}} \) by itself occurs in KJB 81.

79 \( l\ \text{\textsuperscript{drg}} \)

By \( \text{\textsuperscript{drg}} \)
To the right of KJB 78. There is a drawing of a camel below the inscription which was probably inscribed by *drg*.

80  

*l q*

By *q*

An unfinished text, written to the right of KJA 80.

81  

*l 'n'm*

By *'n'm*

On the left of the lower part of the rock. See KJB 78.

82  

*l 'bd bn s'yr bn s'lm*

By *'bd son of s'yr son of s'lm*

Written diagonally below the end of KJA 82 and turning to the left. For occurrences of *'bd bn s'yr*, see Index a.

83  

*l brr*

By *brr*

To the right of KJB 82.

84  

*l 'n'm bn brd*

By *'n'm son of brd*

At the top of the group of inscriptions, to the right of KJB 81. The first name is written down the rock and the rest of the text upwards. See KJB 78.

85  

*l ktbt bn hrm*

By *ktbt son of hrm*

Starting below KJB 84. *ktbt* is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJB 167.

86  

*h ds'ry l m 'z db 'n*

O *ds'ry [grant] db 'n to m 'z*

To the right of KJB 85. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3.

87  

*l 'n'm bn brd*
By ʾnʿm son of brd
Written to the right of KJB 86. See KJB 78.

88

l ḥdmr bn ḣbd zdqm
By ḥdmr son of ḣbd son of zdqm
The text is written to the right of KJB 87 and curves down. zdqm is not in HIn. ḥdmr with the same genealogy and an additional generation occurs in KJC 188. See Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 3.

89

l ṣḥbt
By ṣḥbt
Written horizontally below KJB 88.

90

l ḍbd bn sʿyr ḥṭṭ
By ḍbd son of sʿyr is [the] drawing
The inscription is on the left side of the rock, it refers to a camel inscribed to the left of it. ḍbd is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites. ḍbd bn sʿyr occurs in KJB 17. See Ch.4.B.1. for this formula referring to drawings.

91

h ḍṣry l ṭmjn
O ḍṣry [grant ?] to ṭmjn
Starting to the right of KJB 90 and curving round. The stroke of the final y is facing in the direction of the text, possibly to avoid the l below. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3.

92

l ḏrṣʿt bn kr
By ḏrṣʿt son of kr
The first name and bn kr are both written down the rock, the latter to the left of the former. Neither of the names is in HIn. ḏrṣʿt occurs again in KJB 93 on this rock and ḏrṣʿt bn kr occurs in KJA 258.

93

h ḍṣʿr l ḏrṣʿt
O ḍṣʿr [grant ?] to ḏrṣʿt
Written down on the right side of the rock. For drs’t, see KJB 92 and for this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3.

94  $s^2g$
By $s^2g$
To the right of the middle of KJB 90.

95  $l \ 'lt \ bn \ 'mn \ bn \ fiht$
By ‘lt son of ‘mn son of fiht
To the right of KJB 94. ‘lt is not in HIn. For other occurrences of the name, see Index a and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 5.

96  $h \ ds^2ry \ l \ tm$
O $ds^2ry$ [grant ?] to tm
To the right of KJB 95. The tail of the $h$ runs into a $l$ on the left which is probably a false start at an inscription. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3.

96a  $h \ ds^2$
O $ds^2$
An unfinished text. The $d$ has only three prongs.

97  $l \ '(s^2)(s^2)$
By ‘$(s^2)(s^2)$
The top of the last two letters are obscured by a chip in the rock. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

Bdr 46  Below KJB 79-80 is a camel. The head has been more recently hammered over.

Bdr 47  A camel to the left of KJB 90.

LI  Northeast

98  $l \ bn \ 'iq$
By $bn \ 'iq$
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences.

99

*l drs*

By *drs*

LIV

Practically horizontal

100

*l s yr bn s lm*

By *s yr son of s lm*

For other occurrences of *s yr bn s lm*, see Index a.

LV

Practically horizontal

101

*l s*

By *s*

An unfinished text, probably by the artist of Bdr 50.

Bdr 50

An ibex with only one horn.

LVI

Practically horizontal, sloping slightly east.

102

*l hn*

By *hn*

LVIII

North northwest

103

*l 'yl*

By *'yl*

LIX

On a loose boulder that was partially buried when found. Only KJB 104 was showing.

104

*hd s ry l ms y d*

O *ds ry [grant ?] to ms y d*
The text is written curving round. For this type of prayer, see Ch. 4.C.3.

104a

*l krtm*

By krtm

The l runs into the k which has a long upper arm and a short lower one joining the r. Both this text and KJB 104 are partially surrounded by a cartouche which has a lighter patina than that of the inscriptions.

104b

(w)(h)(ḏ)

And O ḏ

The text is written on the edge of the rock. Half of the circle of the first letter has been filled in. The tail of the h and the central prongs of the ḏ have been hammered. The text is unfinished.

The second face, lying face down when the boulder was found.

105

*l hn bn zdqm*

By hn’ son of zdqm

The text is written horizontally above a drawing of an ibex, dog and man. zdqm is not in HIn. For other occurrences of hn’ bn zdqm, see Index z. It is possible that hn’ and the author of KJB 106 are co-artists of the drawing.

106

*l grmt*

By grmt

The text is written diagonally down to the right of KJB 105.

Bdr An ibex with its head turned back (cf. XXXIII Bdr 30 from this site) and an arrow embedded at the top of one of its front legs. There is a dog chasing it to the right and a man holding a bow in one hand and a sword in the other. The drawing might have been inscribed by hn’, KJB 105, or grmt, KJB 106, or it might be a joint composition.

LIXa East

106a

*l hn( ’)*
By hn(ʾ)

The top fork of the ‘ is ill-formed, being a series of hammer marks which are not joined to the rest of the letter and the bottom fork is at a right angle to the stroke.

LXI  Northeast

107   l  $s^{2}brmt$ bn $s^{∧}m^{′}n$ bn qn

By $s^{2}brmt$ son of $s^{∧}m^{′}n$ son of qn

The text is written round in a circle. $s^{2}brmt$ is not in HIn. The name occurs again by itself in KJC 554. See Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 4.

LXII  East

108   l ʿlb

By ʿlb

LXIV  Southeast

109   l ʿtry

By ʿtry

110   l ʿhn bn ʿzdqm bn ʿbd bn ʿkl bn sʿry bn (k)nn bn bnʿmt bn ʿdbʾ

By ʿhn ʿson of ʿzdqm ʿson of ʿbd ʿson of ʿkl ʿson of sʿry ʿson of (k)nn ʿson of bnʿmt ʿson of ʿdbʾ

The text starts underneath KJB 109 and curls round. The tail of the k of knn has chipped away. The final bn and name has been lightly hammered on to the rock in a different technique to the rest of the letters of the inscription. Below the sʿ of sʿry is a l and below and to the right another l. The chip in the rock after the latter might obscure another text. ʿzdqm and bnʿmt are not in HIn. For occurrences of ʿhn ʿbn ʿzdqm, see Index a and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 3.

LXV  Horizontal

111   l ʿfdg
By ḇḏg

The hook of the $l$ has been extended to join the $f$ and another hook has been added to attach it at the other end. The $d$ is a circle with a dot in the middle and the circles of the $g$ have been completely filled in.

LXVI North

112 $l\ fḥtn\ bn\ s\ 'd$

By $fḥtn$ son of $s\ 'd$

The text is written down between two camels which were drawn by the author. $fḥtn$ is not in HIn. See Index z for other occurrences of the name at these sites.

Bdr 55 Two camels drawn by the author of KJB 112.

LXVII Horizontal

113 $l\ f\ -$\ 

By $f\ -$\ 

There is a $s\ 'l$ or possibly a $l$ after the $f$ although the letter does not seem to be very deliberately formed and it is most likely that the line is an incomplete letter and the text is unfinished.

113a $l\ wḥf$

By $wḥf$

The back of the third letter is chipped and it is difficult to tell whether the letter has a tail and should be read as a $ḥ$ or whether it is without a tail and to be read as a $ṭ$. $wḥf$ occurs in KJC 102 and 610 from these sites.

LXVIII Sloping southwest. See Pl. VIb.

114 $l\ ḫrs\ 'lh$

By $ḥrs\ 'lh$

On the left side of the rock. The name is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.
115  
l qymt bn s'l'd  
By qymt son of s'l'd  
The text is written along the top of the rock. The s'l', ' and d have been filled in.  
For other occurrences of qymt bn s'l'd, see Index a.

115a  
l -  
By -  
Below the beginning of KJB 115. The second letter which has a vertical back  
with one short and one much longer arm is unfinished.

116  
l mġny bn hwn h bkrt  
By mġny son of hwn is the young female camel  
Written down and then turning to the right. There is a camel above, to which the  
inscription refers. hwn is not in HIn. mġny bn hn occurs in KJB 70.

117  
l 'nf  
By 'nf  
Below the beginning of KJB 116.

118  
l fḥn  
By fḥn  
The f has been joined on to the l. There is a straight line above and to the left of  
the text. fḥn is not in HIn. It is possible that the name was intended to be fḥtn which occurs in  
KJB 112 on Rock LXVI nearby and, either the text is unfinished and the last letter here is an  
incomplete t or, the t was left out.

119  
l rksš  
By rksš  
The text is written above KJB 116.

119a  
l h  
By h  
Written below the hind leg of the camel. The text is unfinished.
120  l -
By -
Near the bottom of the rock. The text is unfinished.

121  l ʿlyn bn qnt
By ʿlyn son of qnt
Written down to the right of the camel.

122  l grf
By grf

123  l ġrṭm
By ġrṭm
On the bottom right hand side of the rock. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences.

Bdr 55  bis  A camel referred to by the author of KJB 116.

LXIX  Southeast

124  l bhʾ
By bhʾ
There is a line to the right of the text.

LXX  Southwest

125  l ʿrsʾlh
By ʿrsʾlh
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

LXXI  West

126  l rksʾ
By rks¹
Written down from the belly of an ibex.

Bdr 55  ter  An ibex drawn by rks¹ the author of KJB 126. The horns have been somewhat eccentrically placed.

LXXIII  West

127  \[n\](y)(k) \(r\dd qyml f\)
\(r\dd\) had sex with qyml and
On the left side of the rock. The reading is doubtful and the interpretation uncertain. The first four letters are either completely or partially covered by a recent drawing of a stick animal. The y has been left out of the second name and added afterwards to one side. If the above interpretation is correct the text is unfinished. For this type of love inscription, see Ch.4.E.2.

128  \(--dh\)
\(--dh\)
To the right of KJB 127. Only the d and h are clear as the rest of the letters are covered by the front legs of the stick animal. There is possibly a s¹ to the left of the text.

129  \(nyk ng[\)'t mrʾt\)
\(ng[\)'t\) had sex repeatedly with a woman
To the right of KJB 128. The author has made a mistake after the g and hammered out the letter. The ‘ and t at the end are written to the right to avoid a slight hole in the rock. ngʾt occurs in KJB 142 on this rock. For texts using nyk, see Ch.4.E.2. For mrʾt, cf. Ar. marʾah ‘a woman’.

130  \(l km bn ʾns^2\)
By km son of ʾns^2
Written below KJB 127-129.

131  \(l ms¹ʾd\)
By ms¹ʾd
To the right of KJB 127-129, curving down.

132  \( l \, qrs^2 \, bn \, krt \, n(b) \, fiht \)

By \( qrs^2 \) son of \( krt \) (son of) \( fiht \)

The \( b \) of the second \( bn \) is a shallow curve facing in the opposite direction to that of the rest of the text and the \( n \) has been written before it. It is strange that a mistake should have been made with a word as common as \( bn \) but if he did write the \( n \) first that would explain the direction of the curve of the \( b \) which faces in the right way for that word although it is wrong for the rest of the text. \( qrs^2 \) is not in HiN. \( krt \, bn \, fiht \) occurs in KJA 11 and KJC 307.

133  \( l \, mqm^\text{'} \, l \, bn \, s^r \)

By \( mqm^\text{'} \) son of \( s^r \)

Below the end of KJB 132.

134  \( l \, s^l \, ^\text{'} \, d \)

By \( s^l \, ^\text{'} \, d \)

To the right of KJB 132.

135  \( l \, khl \, bn \, s^\text{'}ny \)

By \( khl \) son of \( s^\text{'}ny \)

See Pl.VIIa.

For other occurrences of \( khl \, bn \, s^\text{'}ny \), see Index a.

136  \( rbt \, s^l \, q[m] \, w \, s^l \, q \, b \, d^\prime \, m \, w \, d^\prime \, l \, t \, fdg \, w \, ghfl \, w \, d^\prime \, m \, \text{ḥṭṭ} \)

d\text{'}m feels much sick[ness] and desire, and may \( lt \) call \( fdg \) and \( ghfl \), and \( d^\prime \, m \) is [the] inscriber

See Pl.VIIa.

The text is written in a zig-zag, down the rock and then curling up and back down. The \( m \) has been omitted from \( s^l \, qm \). For this type of love inscription, see Ch.4.E.1 and for the prayer, see Ch.4.C.2.

137  \( k^\prime \, bn \, ^\text{'} \, lfn \, b[n] \, s^m \)

\( k^\prime \) son of \( ^\text{'} \, lfn \) son of \( s^m \)

See Pl.VIIa for part of the text.
Starting above and to the right of KJB 136. Some of the letters are badly formed and lines have been hammered joining them up. The first three letters are not very definitely inscribed and are uncertain although the third might be a $k$. 'ln is not in HIn.

138 \[ h \text{ds}²\text{ry l 'hls}' \text{l 'hlk dn s'qm w dn 'yt w dn b's} w \text{ḥblth} \]

O $\text{ds}²\text{ry [grant] 'hlk to 'hls}' without sickness and without impotence and without distress and she has driven him insane

See Pl.VIIb.

The text is written clockwise in a loop above KJB 137. Neither 'hls' or 'hlk are in HIn although the latter is quoted under 'hlk (HIn: 198). For other occurrences of 'hls', see Index a. 'hlk is the subject of the verb at the end and the name must be feminine, see the Index of names. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3. For $dn$, cf. Ar. $dūna$ with the meaning ‘without’ (Wright II: 185B); s'qm, cf. Ar. suqm, ‘sickness’; 'yt ‘impotence’ cf. Ar. 'ayya ‘he lacked power, strength or ability’; b's, cf. Ar. bu's and ba's ‘distress, misfortune’ the word is attested in other contexts in Saf. (see, for example, WH 180, 895). ḥbl, cf. Ar. ḥabalahu ‘it rendered him insane’, the verb is in the third person feminine perfect and the object expressed by the pronominal suffix -$h$. $\text{ds}²\text{ry}$ is asked to ‘grant’ a person in KJB 86 and there is another invocation to $\text{ds}²\text{ry}$ in an amorous context in KJA 20.

139 \[ l \text{hn'} \]

By hn'

See Pl.VIIb.

The text is written inside KJB 138.

140 \[ l \text{brd} \]

By brd

See Pl.VIIb.

Written inside KJB 138 next to KJB 139.

141 \[ l 's} b'n d' \]

By 's son of d'

Written downwards beneath KJB 139. There is a dash after the d which is probably the line of an unfinished letter.
142  lngʾt
    By ʾngʾt
    Written down to the left of KJB 141. The name occurs in the love inscription, KJB 129, on this rock.

143  l grmt bn qnlh
    By grmt son of qnlh
    Written horizontally below KJB 141 and 142. qnlh is not in HIn, see the Index of names and Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

144  (l) ʾnʾm bn brd
    By (ʾ)nʾm son of brd
    Written down the rock. Part of the l and ʾ are covered by hammering. There is a possible l and b to the right of the end of the inscription. For occurrences of ʾnʾm bn brd see Index a.

145  w sʾd hṭṭ
    And sʾd is [the] inscriber
    There is a camel to the right of the inscription. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

146  l bnʾm(h)
    By bnʾm(h)
    To the right and above of KJB 145. There is a chip over the top of the last letter. It might cover the fork of a h or perhaps a l should be read. bnʾmh and bnʾml are attested elsewhere at these sites, see Index a. bnʾmh is not in HIn.

147  l nsʾl
    By nsʾl
    Written down between the legs of a camel.

148  w ḏʾb bn sʾmʾn hṭṭ
    And ḏʾb son of sʾmʾn is [the] inscriber
The text is written down the side of the camel’s neck, round underneath the animal and then up to the left of its hind leg. The ṭ’s at the end are written in the opposite direction to the rest of the text. For other occurrences of ḍ b bn s/m n, see Index a. The names occur again in KJB 156 on this rock. For this formula used with drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

149 l gml
By gml
Written to the right of KJB 148, above a drawing of a camel.

150 w drs
And drs
The text is written down to the right of a camel with a rider seated at the rear.
For texts with an initial w, see Ch.4.A.3.

151 l ṣṣr
By ṣṣr
The text is written above KJB 149. The circle and fork of the ṣ have been filled.
There is a l after the end of the inscription. The name is not in HIn. ṣṣr bn zdqm occurs in KJB 155 on this rock.

152 l ṇn
By ṇn
Below and to the right of KJC 151. The inscription is slightly above a drawing of a camel which was possibly inscribed by the author.

153 l ḫn
By ḫn
To the right of KJB 150 and below KJB 152.

154 bhn
bhn
Written below KJB 150. The first letter looks like a b although the right hand arm is rather thin and might be misdirected hammering and perhaps it should be emended to l and
the text read as l hn. bhn is not in HIn. For texts of simple authorship without an introductory particle, see Ch.4.A.4.

155  

\text{w } 's^\prime s r\ bn\ zdqm\ htt

And 's^\prime s r\ son\ of\ zdqm\ is\ [the]\ inscriber

Above KJB 152. The inscription starts between the legs of a camel and then turns left. htt is written vertically up the rock in front of the camel. The names 's^\prime s r and zdqm are not in HIn. For other occurrences of 's^\prime s r\ bn\ zdqm, see Index a. The name 's^\prime s r by itself occurs in KJB 151 on this rock. For this formula used with drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

156  

l \ d' b\ bn\ s' m' n\ bn\ qn\ bn\ ms' k t

By d' b\ son\ of\ s' m' n\ son\ of\ qn\ son\ of\ ms' k t

To the right of KJB 153. The first name is written to the left of the rest of the text. For the genealogy see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 4. d' b\ bn\ s' m' n occurs on this rock in KJB 148. There is a line with four, possibly five prongs to the left of the text. It is perhaps an incomplete attempt at a d.

Bdr 56

(a) A stick horse and rider of whitish patina.

(b) A camel drawn by s' d, author of KJB 145.

(c) A camel with a rider who is holding a sword ? and reins. The pommel and cantle of the saddle are clearly depicted and a T-shaped stick (cf. Bdr 56e) is shown attached to the camel behind the saddle. There is a man standing behind the camel holding a short knife. There is another camel to the right with reins that seem to be tied to the saddle whilst the rider is sitting behind the hump. He is holding a sword ? and carrying a small shield. d' b, KJB 148, says he is the inscriber but ns' l, the author of KJB 147, and gml and drs', the authors of KJB 149 and 150, might be co-artists.

(d) A somewhat elongated camel with its front legs hobbled.

(e) A man leading a camel. A T-shaped stick (cf. Bdr 56e) and a saddle are clearly depicted. The author of KJB 155 's^\prime s r, says he is the inscriber.

LXXIV

South

157  

l\ h gn

By\ h gn
158  
*l dʾm bn ʾshm bn ʿs lm bn ʾs lm*  
By dʾm son of ʾshm son of ʿs lm son of ʾs lm  
The text is written down the rock with the final m turning to the left. For other occurrences of dʾm bn ʾshm, see Index a.

159  
*l ʿlt*  
By ʿlt  
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

A small camel drawn by ʿlt the author of KJB 159.

160  
*l (q)(ʿ)t*  
By (q)(ʿ)t  
The reading is uncertain. Parts of all the letters are covered by chipping.

161  
*l sʾrqt*  
By sʾrqt

162  
*l bgl*  
By bgl

163  
*l sʾr*  
By sʾr

164  
*l ṣ(h)b*
By $s(h)b$
Part of the $s$ and the tail of $h$ is covered by a chip.

LXXXIII  Southwest

165  $l \ 'lt$
By $'lt$
The name is not in HIn. For other occurrences at these sites, see Index a.

XC  Northeast

166  $l \ 'sl/\!h$
By $'sl/\!h$

167  $l \ ktb$t
By $ktb$t
The name is not in HIn. It occurs as well in KJB 85.

168  $l \ rgf$
By $rgf$
One of the circles of the $g$ has been filled in. the third letter is damaged. There is
a faint curve showing at one end and perhaps $f$ should be read.

XCI  Practically horizontal, sloping slightly northeast

169  $l \ tm \ bn \ bnlh$
By $tm$ son of $bnlh$
The first three letters are written horizontally and the rest of the text vertically.
The $m$ is written inwards towards the initial $l$. For other occurrences of $tm \ bn \ bnlh$, see Index a.

XCII  Northwest

170  $l \ 'rs$\!t$
By $'rs$\!t$
Ch. 9 KJ

C          Southwest

171       l ’wd
          By ’wd
          On the left.

172       l fth bn ghfl
          By fth son of ghfl
          Written curving down the rock. The f and l of the second name is written to the left of the second h probably so the end of the text does not run into a crack below. Underneath the two texts on this rock is a r facing horizontally and a b facing vertically (they are not on the facsimile). fth is not in HIn. fth bn ghfl with additional generations occurs in KJA 17.

CI        North

173       (l) (h)n[ ‘ ] bn zdqm
          (By) (h)n[ ‘ ] son of zdqm
          The first name is almost totally obscured by chipping. There is a short line visible at the beginning, the remains of a fork of the next letter and a n which is certain. zdqm is not in HIn. For other occurrences of hn ’ bn zdqm, see Index a and KJB 177 on this rock.

174       l d’b bn s’m’n bn qn
          By d’b son of s’m’n son of qn
          The d is slightly damaged. For other instances of d’b bn s’m’n, see Index a and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 4.

175       l s’l’d bn ng ’
          By s’l’d son of ng ’
          The rock is damaged after the ‘.

176       l ’lft
          By ’lft

177       l hn’ bn zdqm
By *hn* son of *zdqm*

*zdqm* is not in HIn. See KJB 173 on this rock.

CII South southeast

178 *l tsُq*

By *tsُq*

The name is not in HIn. It is attested in KJA 25 as well.

CIII Horizontal

179 *nk qrfz wُl bn sُl dh*

qrfz had sex with *wُl* son of *sُl dh*

The first part of the text is written underneath from left to right and the second part above, right to left. The words *wُl* *bn* *sُl dh* are written in a different technique to that of the beginning and it is quite possible they should be read separately although the larger letters of this part of the text might have been used to emphasize the name of the man who was the object of qrfz’s passion or the name could have been added later by someone less discreet than qrfz. If they are to be read separately then there are two possible interpretations of *wُl* *bn* *sُl dh* (a) the text has no introductory particle, see Ch.4.A.4, and should be translated “*wُl* son of *sُl dh*” or (b) the *w* is an introductory particle, see Ch.4.A.3, and the author’s name is *l*, in which case the text would read *wُl* *bn* *sُl dh* “And *l* son of *sُl dh*”. The name qrfz is not listed in HIn although it is attested in several Tham.C texts published by Jaussen and Savignac 1909, see the Index of names. For love texts using *nk*, see Ch.4.E.2.

Bdr 80 A badly drawn ibex.

CIV West

180 *hmrُ( ’)*

*hmrُ( ’)*

There is no initial *l*. The name is not in HIn.

180a *l mُ( ’)*y
The name is not in HIn.

181  
\( l \ s'y\ yr \ h\t(\text{t}) \ kll \)

By \( s'y\ yr \) is [the] drawing of all [of it]

The middle prong of the second \( \text{t} \) is obscured. The text is written down in between a drawing of an ibex and the archers surrounding it. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

Bdr 81  
On the left is an ibex with the feet depicted as cloven. Above and to the right is a dog chasing an ibex. The body of the latter is almost completely destroyed by chipping. There are three archers shooting towards it. The drawing is acknowledged by \( s'y\ yr \) the author of KJB 181.

CVIII  
East

182  
\( l \ \text{whb} \ [l] \)

By \( \text{whb} \ [l] \)

The rock is chipped after the ‘ and probably a \( l \) should be restored and the name \( \text{whb}'l \) read. There is a \( l \) and crudely drawn \( k \) above and to the right.

CXII  
West

183  
\( l \ \text{nkf} \)

By \( \text{nkf} \)

The \( f \) has rather deep curves, a similar form occurs in KJC 161.
Site C

VIII Northeast

1  l ʾ l ʾ

There is possibly a l and ʾ written horizontally from left to right and vertically downwards above the drawing Cdr 12.

Cdr 12 A man leading a camel.

XI Southwest

2  l ʾn ʾl bn tmlḥwr bn whblḥ bʾ

By ʾn ʾl son of tmlḥwr son of whblḥ-

There is a further letter, perhaps a b, at the end, after which the rock is chipped. tmlḥwr is not listed in HIn, although it occurs in TIJ 434 (King 1988: 313 n. 10). For the name, see the Index of names and Ch.5.A.1.

3  (l) rmk bn rʾmlt

By rmk son of rʾmlt

The first letter has a shallow fork giving it the appearance of a h. The first m and the k are partially covered by chips although the readings are clear. There is sufficient space after the m for a further letter but nothing is legible under the abrasion. Neither of the names are in HIn.

XII Southeast

4  l fnd bn ʾḥʾb

By fnd son of ʾḥʾb

Written on the left side of the rock. fnd is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites. ʾḥʾb bn ʾnʾl in KJC 282 and AMJ 114 might be fndʾs father.

5  l ḫgg bn bglt bn zdḥ bn hnʾlh bn wddʾl bn blqt bn bqqt bn sʾhr
By ḥgg son of bglt son of zdllḫ son of hn ḫl son of wdd ḫl son of blqt son of bqqt son of sḥhr

The inscription is written in a cartouche and reads in a zig-zag down the rock, up and then down. ḥgg bn bglt, occurs in KJB 77 and AMJ 52. bqqt is not in HIn.

6  l grmnt
   By grmnt
   Written to the right of the cartouche with KJC 5. grmt, which also occurs in TIJ 210, is not in HIn, see the Index of names.

7  l w ḫl bn ḫdr
   By w ḫl son of ḫdr
   Written below KJC 6. There is a shallow line before the initial l.

XIIa  Northeast

8  l mlgn
   By mlgn
   mlgn is not in HIn.

XIII  Sloping slightly west

9  l ms ᵃ ḫd
   By ms ᵃ ḫd

XIV  Northeast

10 l zḥrt
    By zḥrt
    On a deeply embedded boulder of which the tip is showing near the ground. zḥrt is not in HIn.

XV  Sloping east, almost horizontal
11  l zdn
By zdn

The initial l is directly hammered and written with a horizontal rather than a vertical stance as are the rest of the letters. zdn is not in HIn. It occurs elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

There is no KJC 12

13  l grm bn hrm bn l y bn zd l
By grm son of hrm son of y son of zd l

The first name is written diagonally above the rest of the text which reads from left to right and then loops round to the left. The letters from the first bn onwards have been joined up and some of the apertures of the letters are closed. The arms of the first b, the h, r and second b are all joined by a line and there is a further line from the tail of the h attaching it to the preceding b. There is a line joining the m to the following b. The n of the second bn is indistinguishable from the line joining the arms of the b which covers it. The third name is difficult to interpret. The first letter I have read as an although it could equally be a r (or b) with the arms joined by a line. The second letter might be a h with the fork joined or a y. The short tail suggests the latter is more probable. The b of the third bn is attached by two ligatures extending to the upper and lower crossbars of the z of the following name. The d is only joined to the by a small hammer mark. Both forks of the are joined up and a line links it to the top of the final l.

XVI  East

14  l k t
By k t

The name is not in HIn. It occurs elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

XVIa  Southwest

15  l kš l
By kš l
The letters of the text are crudely formed. The initial l has a slight tail in the opposite direction to the rest of the text. The second letter is probably a k with an arm of the letter extended rather than the spine.

XVII North. See Pl.VIIIa for KJC 18-31a.

16 lḥm
Byḥm
The inscription is crudely written and the letters doubtful. The h is facing downwards and not in the direction of the text. The curves of the m are not joined at either end although there is a short line joining them in the middle, compare the m in KJC 40.

17 lrgt
Byrgt
Above and to the right of KJC 16. The name is not in HIn.

18 lʿbd
Byʿbd
Above and to the right of KJC 17.

19 lbnš²
Bybnš²
Written in small letters next to KJC 18.

20 lʿnm bn brd
Byʿnm son ofbrd
Below KJC 18 and 19. See Index a for the frequent occurrence of ʿnm bn brd at these sites.

21 lʿs/mnt bn hrm
Byʿs/mnt son ofhrm
The text runs in a loop below the end of KJC 20. For other occurrences of ʿs/mnt bn hrm, see Index a. There are two l’s below the letters of the first name which are probably a false start of a text.
22

l 'ʿ

By 'ʿ

Below KJC 21. The text is probably unfinished.

23

l ʿbd

By ʿbd

The text reads vertically down, next to the end of KJC 20.

24

l ḫḥ(y) bn yḡt

By ḫḥ(y) son of yḡt

Written to the right of KJC 23. The text is crudely inscribed and there seems to have been a rough attempt at joining the letters of the first name and the n of bn to each other by running a line through the middle of them. The fourth letter which I have read as y has the circle completely filled in. The first letter of the patronym is written slightly to the left of the rest of the text and the t has only one line to the grid.

25

l ḥzbr bn ʿbd

By ḥzbr son of ʿbd

The text runs in a loop down and then up the rock below the end of KJC 24. ḥzbr is not in HIn, see Index a.

26

l mṣry

By mṣry

The text is written near the top of the rock to the right of KJC 19. The name occurs in an uncertain Saf. text ISB 274a, see the Index of names. It is also attested in KJA 139 and KJC 713.

27

l bnṣrlḥ

By bnṣrlḥ

Written below KJC 26. The l at the beginning of the text is written in a different technique to the rest of the letters and is much longer than the other l.

28

h ḍs̄ry l yɡq w nqtṣ
O ḏs²ry [grant ?] to ygq and nqtṣ

The reading and translation are doubtful. The second y has a shorter tail than the first. The tenth letter which I have read as a w has been filled in as has the twelfth where a protruding central spoke suggests it should be read as q. This is the only example of this type of prayer where two people invoke ḏs²ry together, see Ch.4.C.3 for the formula. Neither of the names are in HIn. nqtṣ might be Greek, see the Index of names and Ch.5.B.3.

29 l ’rhz bn mḥṣ bn ’s/y
By ’rhz son of mḥṣ son of ’s/y
Written vertically down from the beginning of KJC 28. The third letter looks more like a b than a r, I have read ’rhz on the basis of the name occurring elsewhere at these sites. mḥṣ is not in HIn.

30 w zdn ḥtt kll
And zdn is the inscriber of all [of it]
The inscription is written down from under the neck of a drawing camel to which it refers. The is l and a short straight line to the right of the inscription which is probably a false start at another text. zdn is not in HIn. For this formula used to express the authorship of drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

31 l hn ’lh
By hn ’lh
The text is written down from the camel’s legs.

31a ’ṣ¹ṣ¹

Written diagonally down to the right of KJC 31. For instances of names without an initial particle, see Ch.4.A.4. The name is not in HIn.

Cdr 15 (a) A camel being held by a man. Patches have been left in relief along the neck and thighs of the camel and on the chest of the man. The man has one arm bent resting on his hip. The drawing was inscribed by zdn, author of KJC 30.
(b) A camel, dog and archer below and to the left of KJC 20 and 22. The hump and reins of the camel and the body of the archer have recently been hammered over. There is a line with a circle in the middle which I am unable to explain.

XVIII  Southeast

32  \[l] ghf
    [By] ghf
    The text starts at the top of the rock and runs vertically down. All the \(l\) except the hook is covered by an abrasion. The \(f\) is to the right of the \(h\) and is partly obscured by hammering. The name is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

33  \(l 'lt\)
    By 'lt
    The text is written to the right of KJC 32. The name is not in HIn. It occurs frequently elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

34  \(l grf\)
    By grf
    Written below and to the left of KJC 33. Part of the \(l\) and the top of the \(f\) are obscured by hammering.

35  \(w 'bd\)
    And 'bd
    The text is written below Cdr 17, a drawing of an ibex. The \(w\) is uncertain as there is a chip and abrasion in the rock. The name is not in HIn. For names introduced by \(w\), see Ch.4.A.3.

Cdr 17  An ibex being attacked by two dogs drawn by one or more of the authors on the rock.

XIX  West

36  \(l 'lm bn 's\)
By ʾs²lm son of ʾs¹

XXIV East

37  l hwrtfnzh

By ------?

The letters of the text are crudely written and I do not know how to translate the text.

38  l knn

By knn

The text runs vertically down the rock from a leg of a camel. The name is only previously attested in Qat. and Sab., see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

39  w ftyt ḫṭṭ bkrt

And ftyt is the inscriber of a young female camel

The inscription starts under the stomach of a camel and then turns left. For the formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

40  w ḥm²

And ḥm²

The m is very crudely written in the form of two lines parallel to one another and joined slightly at the top, middle and bottom (cf. KJC 16 etc.). Both this text and KJC 41 to the right are introduced by w, see Ch.4.A.3.

41  w ʾyš¹

And ʾyš¹

Written to the right of KJC 40. An abrasion covers part of the third letter. See Ch.4.A.3 for texts introduced by w.

Cdr 23 There are two camels which have been hammered over and subsequently added to. Part of the upper camel’s hump has been left in relief. Below is an ibex and to the right a camel with a rider who is holding a rein and a stick to guide the animal. The animal’s feet are represented as cloven. ftyt the author of KJC 39 refers to it as a young female camel.
XXVI  East. See Pl.VIII.a.

42  [l] (ʾ)fl d l ḏy (w) ḏkrt lt ḥ(l) kllh
    [By] (ʾ)fl of the tribe of ḏy; and may lt remember [the] family all of it
    The initial l is almost completely covered by recent chipping and almost all the
    other letters are damaged to some degree, although mostly they can be restored with certainty. It
    is possible that there is another letter after the word ḥl and a further one after the h of kllh. The
    tribal name is probably associated with the Nabataean toponym gy’, which is attested at these
    sites in the compound name ḏdlg (KJC 205, 647) and, from Wāḍī Ramm, in ḏdg (TIJ 136) (see
    Ch.5.A.1.b and 5.D). It occurs again in KJC 647 which, interestingly, is written by ḏdlg who is
    possibly jfl’s father (see KJC 205). For prayers of this type, see Ch.4.C.1. ḥl, Ar. ʿahl, ‘family’
    is not attested elsewhere in Hismaic although prayers asking the deity to remember often refer to
    other social groups. kll Ar. kull ‘all’ occurs here with the suffixed third person singular pronoun
    h, cf. its use in KJC 641, CTSS 3 and MNM b 6.

XXVIII  Almost horizontal, sloping slightly south southeast.

43  l bg(t)
    By bg(t)
    The last letter is a large hammered dot and possibly a n should be read. bg(t),
    however, occurs frequently at these sites, see Index a, and in KJA 193 it is associated with a
drawing of a feline similar in style to the one on this rock.

Cdr 26  (a) A feline with a long curled tail and claws drawn by bg(t) (cf. KJA 193 and Adr
        79).

        (b) To the left of the feline are two camels of a slightly lighter patina. One of
them has a rider possibly carrying a spear.

XXX  South

44  w mlgnt ḫṭt
    And mlgnt is [the] inscriber
The hook of the l is covered by an abrasion. The inscription starts between the legs of the ibex of Cdr 27. The name mlgn is not in HIn. For this formula accompanying drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

Cdr 27 An animal, possibly an oryx, with long straight horns, heavy shoulders and an arrow embedded between its shoulders. There is a seluqi attacking it and an archer shooting at it. The latter has two lines drawn across the back of his arm. To the left is a schematic drawing of an ostrich ?, see Ch.6.B. The artist was mlgn the author of KJC 44.

XXXI Northeast
Rock XXXI is a large boulder standing about 2 metres high. See Pl.IXa.

45 \( rb \, s'qm \, w \, s'rr \, w \, hrṣ \, b \, dfrn \)
\( dfrn \) feels much sickness and happiness and discomfort
The text is written down on the left side of the rock and then curves to the right. The structure of the text is well-attested, see Ch.4.E.1, but the word hrṣ only occurs here. \( hariṣa \) in Ar. means ‘to conjecture, lie, be cold and hungry’ and I have translated hrṣ from the last of these as expressing a feeling of discomfort. dfrn is not in HIn.

46 1) \( w \, m \, hll \, dy \, rh \)
2) \( ht \, 's²w \, w \, rs'l \)
3) \( s'm't \, ds²ry \, w \, ktby \)
1) And whoever has encamped, whilst taking refuge, in the low-lying ground
2) Give an [offering of ] an evening meal and milk
3) That ds²ry and ktby may hear
The inscription is written in three lines, one below the other and all reading from right to left. The letters are written with a vertical stance although the text reads horizontally and some of them have forms which are slightly different from those found in the rest of the texts from these sites, cf. KJC 84 and see Ch.2.H.3.

After the introductory particle \( w \) one might expect a verb followed by a subject on the basis of other examples: \( mh£l \), Ar. \( mahala \) ‘it was barren’; form II \( mahala \) ‘he strengthened’; form III \( māhala \) ‘he acted cunningly’. A problem, however, arises with the next two or three letter \( ld \) or \( ldy \) for which I cannot find an attested root.
An alternative would be to read the first word as the substantive mḥll ‘a halting place’ Ar. mahal, the second l as li indicating possession and dyrh as a proper name: w mḥll l dyrh ‘And the halting place belongs to dyrh’. Against this interpretation is that in examples where possession is expressed, the object possessed is usually placed after the preposition and the possessor (see, for instance, JS 67 --w lh ṛgm, KWM 15 --w lh ṭyt). The name dyrh would be new.

mḥlll, on the other hand is attested as a name in Safaitic (HIn: 531) and dyr could be a form of the Ar. verb ḏāra ‘it harmed’, here with a person as the subject; -h would be the third person pronoun suffix: w mḥlll ḏrh ‘And mḥlll harmed him’. The context of this interpretation would be unclear.

The second line of the text does not begin with a conjunction suggesting it is dependent on the first which would be the case if the latter is translated as a relative clause. m as the relative particle, Ar. man, occurs frequently in Safaitic as such (see, for instance, WH 40, 1679). hll Ar. ḥalla ‘he alighted or settled’ occurs in Safaitic (WH 54 etc.). Ar. ḏawaya means ‘he took refuge’ and here occurs as ḏy, the maṣdar, ḏayy used in a hāl clause (compare AMJ 5 in Appendix 2 which reads at the end --f byt w ḏy). rh, Ar. raḥw ‘a depressed place where water collects’ also has the contrary meaning ‘elevated place’ but the position of the rock within a wadi near the main watercourse suggests that the former translation should be adopted. rh would be an object dependent on hll rather than ḏy.

In line 2 I have translated ḥt from Ar. ḥātī, ātī (Wright I: 36 rem.d) ‘give’. The Ar. root ʿšw has the general meaning of feeding or undertaking something in the evening, ‘aṣa’ is ‘an evening meal’ and ʿišw ‘a bowl of milk drunk when the sheep or goats return in the afternoon or evening’ and the word should perhaps be glossed as ‘an offering of evening food’. rs/l might be derived from Ar. risl ‘milk’. The text ends with an invocation which occurs elsewhere, see Ch.4.C.4. In the other texts the prayer occurs at the beginning or stands alone and possibly expresses the purpose of ‘giving’ or ‘offering’ the evening meal and milk.

47

h lhm l hbb ’l
O lh [grant ?] to hbb ’l

Written diagonally down to the right of the end of KJC 45. For the form of the vocative and this type of prayer, see Ch.3.C.8 and Ch.4.C.3.
Cdr 28  
(a) Three ibex and a dog drawn in outline. Above them are two men standing together and below an archer and a man with his hands in the air. On the right is perhaps an unfinished attempt at two stick men.  
(b) On the left side is an archer of whitish patina.

XXXI  Northwest

47a  
{l} d `bt bn km  
By d `bt son of km  
The inscription is written in a curve. The name d `bt is not in HIn.

47b  
rh

rh  
To the left of KJC 48. The first letter is doubtful as it might be a b or a l with an exaggerated hook. See the Index of names for other occurrences of the name. For texts without an introductory particle, Ch.4.A.4.

XXXIII  North

48  
{w} grf htt bkrt w frs\l  
And grf is the inscriber of a young female camel and a horse  
The inscription is written round the young female camel mentioned in the text.  
See Ch.4.B.2, for this formula and KJA 113. Someone called grf has also signed the drawing of an ibex on the lower part of this rock and that of a young male camel on Rock XXXVII (Cdr 32).

49  
{l} `lt  
By `lt  
Written to the right of KJC 48. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

50  
On the left hand side of the lower part of the rock there is a l and two circles which are possibly a false start at writing g, they were inscribed but the line joining them was never added.
Ch. 9 KJ

50a  

$l\, ghfl\, bn\, bh$`

By $ghfl\, son\, of\, bh$

The text is written vertically down the rock. See Index a for other occurrences of $ghfl\, bn\, bh$.

51

$w\, grf\, bht\, w'l$

And $grf$ is the inscriber of an ibex

Written to the right of KJC 50. See KJC 48. For this type of inscription referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

Cdr 30  

(a) A camel with a rider holding a rein in one hand and a stick $?$ in the other. Neither of the lines are attached to the camel’s head but extend to its neck. One foot of the camel is a circle left in relief. To the right is a horseman being led by a man. The body of the horse is heavy and the animal has cloven feet. The tail is drawn as a single line with hairs at the end. $grf$ the author of KJC 48 refers to a female young camel and a horse. There is a line with two arms below KJC 49, see Ch.6.B.

(b) An archer and two ibex. The larger one has an arrow embedded in its back. To the left is a straight line and two legs. The drawing is acknowledged by $grf$, the author of KJC 51, but $ghfl$, KJC 50a, might have inscribed part of it as well.

XXXIV  

South

52  

$l\, (k)\, m$

By $(k)\, m$

The letters are badly formed, the second has a slight tail and an extended arm, I have read it as a $k$. The inner loop of the $m$ is not completed and there is a line going across the middle.

XXXV  

East

53  

$l\, 'n\, m$

By $'n\, m$

54  

$l\, 'l$
By ʿlṭ
The name is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

55  l ʿs’mnt bn h[r]m
By ʿs’mnt son of h[r]m
Part of the h of the second name has been hammered over and only a curve of the m is protruding from the leg of the camel. The middle letter of the last name is completely obscured by a recent drawing of a camel. I have restored a r on the basis of the name occurring elsewhere, see Index a.

56  w [g]ḥf[l]ṭṭ
And [g]ḥfṭṭ is [the] inscriber
The text reads in a curve and is mostly obscured by recent drawings. The g is not visible at all and is restored on the basis of the name occurring elsewhere. One part of the zig-zag of the f is visible and a section of the l. The h of hḥṭṭ is not legible and most of the final t is obscured although a line can be seen down the side of one of the camel’s front legs. The author is probably referring to drawings of two camels and riders and an indistinct drawing of a horseman and rider. For the formula, see Ch.4.B.2.

Cdr 31  (a) Two camels with riders and a horseman ? of a dark patina, probably drawn by the author of KJC 56.
(b) Two camels and a horse of a whitish patina.

XXXVa  Southeast

57  l ʿhn
By ʿhn
The text is written vertically down the rock, the letters are lightly hammered and not very carefully formed.

XXXVI  Southwest

58  l mh(s)
By mh(s)
The fork of the š has chipped away and I have restored the letter on the basis of the name occurring elsewhere, see Index a. The name is not in HIn. This was originally read with KJC 58a as one text but the latter is inscribed in slightly rougher and thicker lines which suggests it is a separate text.

58a

$l\ t$

By $t$

The text runs down from the end of KJC 58a. The rock is slightly chipped after the $t$ but there are no traces of letters and the text is probably unfinished.

59

$l\ s/l$

By $s/l$

To the right of KJC 58. The name does not occur elsewhere at these sites.

XXXVII Southwest

60

$w\ grf\ htt\ bkr$

And grf is [the] inscriber of a young male camel.

The text is written round the rear side of a camel and rider. For this formula, see Ch.4.B.2.

61

$l\ ghr-$

By $ghr-$

The rock is chipped after the $r$ and there are traces of a letter or letters.

Cdr 32

A camel which is mentioned in KJC 60. The rider of the camel was added later.

To the left is a drawing of a slightly lighter patina of a man with his hands in the air.

XXXVIII West

62

$l\ whb$

By $whb$

63

$l\ rks'$
By rks
The name occurs frequently at these sites.

Cdr 34 To the right of KJC 62-63 is a drawing of two archers facing each other. There is another archer further over on the right. Below a ridge in the rock is a directly hammered camel and rider.

XL South

64 ---
Most probably not an inscription although shapes similar to Hismaic y, r and t are distinguishable. There is a l and a r below and to the right which is probably an unfinished text.

XLII Northwest

65 There are several letters written on the rock - a h, t, g and l h which is possibly the beginning of an inscription.

Cdr 38 A camel and an ibex

XLIV Northeast

66 l 'rs
By 'rs
There is a directly hammered ‘horse-shoe’ shape to the left of the inscription.

XLV East northeast

67 rb s\textsuperscript{2}q b -f\textsuperscript{2} l -bb
-f\textsuperscript{2} feels much desire for -bb
For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1. The arms of the r are extended and attached to the back of the b and the arms of the b have been lengthened to join the s\textsuperscript{2}. The centre of the q has been completely filled in. The first and last letters of the name after the preposition b have also been hammered in and are illegible. The following l is most probably the preposition li
Ch. 9 KJ

‘for’ which also occurs after the expression *rbt s'qm b* N in KJA 232. The first letter of the following word is covered by an abrasion but two b’s are legible at the end. The word is probably a name or perhaps ḥ should be restored in the place of the chip and the substantive ḥbb ‘a loved one’, Ar. ḥabīb, read which would fit the context well.

68  
{l}  
By l
Written near the beginning of KJC 67.

69  
{l} grf
By grf
To the right and slightly above KJC 68.

70  
{l} 'if'
By 'if'
Below KJC 69. The last letter is slightly obscured by hammering and is doubtful.

71  
{l} grf bn bh(’)
By grf son of bh(’)
The text is written above and to the right of KJC 70.

Cdr 40  
(a) A loop.
(b) A damaged drawing of a stick animal of a light patina.

XLV  
East, vertical face

72  
{l} ghfl
By ghfl
On the left side of the rock face. The final l is a small stroke and written with a horizontal stance although the text is written vertically down the rock.

73  
{l} (ṣ)lh
By (ṣ)lh
To the right of KJC 72. The $h$ has been partially hammered over. The fork of the $s$ has been joined up by a line, cf. the $ʾ$ in the third name of KJC 75.

74  
$l\ mb\ ʾl$
By $mb\ ʾl$
To the right of KJC 73. The $ʾ$ has been written within the arms of the $b$. The name occurs again in KJC 79 on this rock face. It is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

75  
$l\ \r\g\tm\ bn\ nht\ bn\ (ʾ)\g\nt$
By $\r\g\tm$ son of $nht$ son of $(ʾ)\g\nt$
The text is written in a wavy horizontal line and then curves downwards. The upper fork of the $ʾ$ in $ʾ\g\nt$ has a line drawn across it, cf. the $ʾ$ in KJC 73. $\r\g\tm$ and $ʾ\g\nt$ are not in HIn. The same genealogy occurs in KJA 270 and with several additional generations in KJA 83. See Index a.

75a  
$l\ bn$
By $bn$
To the left of the last name of KJC 75.

76  
$l\ rms\ ʾ\ bn\ --$
By $rms\ ʾ$ son of --
Starting below the $m$ of KJC 75. The $bn$ is written to the left of the $m$, possibly the author did not write his patronym because of the lack of space.

77  
$l\ qnl\ h$
By $qnl\ h$
Written to the right of KJC 76. The name is not in HIn. See KJA 144.

77a  
$l\ ʾlt$
By $ʾlt$
The name is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

77b  
To the left are the letters $l$ and $b$ which are probably an unfinished text.
78  l 'n 'm  
By 'n 'm

79  rb s'qm b mb 'l  
mb 'l feels much sickness  
Written on the right side of the rock reading downwards. For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1. The name is not in HIn, for its frequent occurrence at these sites, see the Index a.

80  l 'rs l  
By 'rs l  
Running down from the end of KJC 75.

Cdr 41  An ibex.

XLVa  East, next to and lying slightly under XLV

81  l m-- bn bgt  
By m-- son of bgt  
The rock is chipped over most of the second and third letters of the first name. A small straight line is visible of the second letter and a circle remains of th third.

82  l 's l bn bng 't  
By 's l son of bng 't  
To the right of KJC 81. The second name is not in HIn.

XLVI  North

83  l'd 'b'k's-h'  
By d 'b --h  
The letters consist of shallow hammer marks and only h at the end looks really intentional although the shapes of the other letters can be distinguished.
Ch. 9 KJ

XLVIa West

84 d’bkbbh’mlrzhd

I am uncertain how to translate this text. The script is Hismaic although some of the letters are written with unusual stances. Except for the ʾ, the first five letters, written horizontally, have a vertical stance and the ḥ and h in the rest of the inscription have a horizontal stance although the text is written vertically. The h has a shorter line for one of its forks and the ḡ is written with comparatively long arms and a short crossbar. Similar h’s occur in KJC 46 the letters of which are also written with stances that do not follow the direction of the text, see Ch.2.H.3.

LI North

85 ʾ.

ʾ.

Written on the top right side of the rock.

86 l ḥnʾ

By ḥnʾ
To the right of KJC 85.

87 l ḏʾm

By ḏʾm
To the right of KJC 86.

88 l ʾḥʾ?

ʾḥʾ?
Near the top of the rock, to the right of KJC 87. The final ʿ l is written below the other letters of the text. The combination of ḥ and ʾ does not occur in Ar. and it is most likely that the inscriber was practicing letters.

89 lʾʾsʾmnt bn ḥrm

By ṣʾmnt son of ḥrm
Written from right to left above a drawing of an ibex and a dog. ʾs/mnt occurs in KJC 101 on this rock. For other occurrences of ʾs/mnt bn hr, see Index a.

90  l ḥzbr
By ḥzbr
Written down the rock in a slight curve. The name is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

91  l msʾʿ[d
By msʾʿd
Written to the right of KJC 90.

92  w fdg bn ngl
And fdg son of ngl
Starting to the left of KJC 91 and written round the back of a drawing. The name fdg occurs by itself in KJC 105 on this rock. ngl is not in HIn. For names with an initial w, see Ch.4.A.3.

93  w hnʾḥṭṭ
And hnʾ is [the] inscriber
Below the end of KJC 89. The text starts between the legs of an ibex and runs down. hnʾ is probably referring to the ibex and perhaps others of the drawings. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

94  l sʾḥyr
By sʾḥyr
To the right of KJC 93.

95  l grf
By grf
Running down to the left of KJC 89a. The name occurs again on this rock in KJC 103.

96  w sʾʿd ḫṭṭ
And $s^l'd$ is [the] inscriber 
The text is written vertically down the rock to the left of a drawing of an ibex and a camel to which $s^l'd$ is probably referring. For this formula, see Ch.4.B.2.

97  

\[l \text{hzbr bn 'bd}\]

By hzbr son of 'bd  
On the right side of the rock, starting after the end of KJC 92. The r and the bn have been hammered over but the outlines of the letters are still clearly visible. hzbr is not in HIn. It occurs alone in KJC 107. For other occurrences, see Index a.

97a  

\[l l\]

By l  
Written below KJC 94-95. The text is unfinished.

97b  

\[l \text{bš²}\]

By bš²  
Written below KJC 97a. The letters are ill-formed.

98  

\[l \text{rm}\]

By rm  
Written in the middle of the rock face. The l and the r run into the drawing of an ibex. There is a dot after the m but it is slightly lighter and probably extraneous.

99  

\[l \text{shbt}\]

By shbt  
Below and to the right of KJC 98. There is a slight gap between the beginning of the text and the last two letters. The name with an additional two generation occurs in KJC 118 on this rock.

100  

\[l \text{brd}\]

By brd  
Starting after the end of KJC 99.

101  

\[l \text{s'mnt}\]
By ʿs/mnt
Written to the right of the end of KJC 100. The name occurs with an additional two generations in KJC 89 on this rock.

102  l whf
By whf
On the left side of the rock, written horizontally. The name occurs elsewhere in KJB 113a and KJC 610.

103  l grf
By grf
Written to the right of the end of KJC 102. The name occurs in KJC 95 which is also on this rock and frequently elsewhere at these sites.

104  l ghfl
By ghfl
To the right of KJC 103.

105  l fdg
By fdg
To the right of KJC 104. See KJC 92 on this rock.

106  l ʿrs1
By ʿrs1
On the left side of the rock below the beginning of KJC 106.

107  l ḥzbr bn ʿbd (bn) zdq[omaly]
By ḥzbr son of ʿbd (son of) zdq[omaly]
To the right of KJC 106. The first name is written down the rock and the rest of the text to the left upwards and then to the right. The second bn has been hammered into a circle and the m has been left off at the end perhaps because of the lack of space. See Index a for other occurrences of the genealogy and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 3.

There is no KJC 108.
109  
109     l ghf
     By ghf
     Written down to the right of KJC 107. The name is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

110  
110     wdd s²mrḥ ḡlmτ w n [r]t finn
     s²mrḥ loved a young woman and a young girl, two seductresses
     The text is written down the rock in a wavy line to the right of KJC 109. For love texts of this type, see Ch.4.E.2. I have restored the r on the basis of the word nʾrt occurring in KJC 539, cf. Heb. nʾʿara ‘a young girl’. I have translated finn as the dual of Ar. fātin ‘seducer’ although there is no agreement in gender with the preceding nouns. An alternative would be to divide the last four letters as ftnn and translate them as ‘an so he remained’, cf. Ar. tanna, ‘stay or dwell’.

111  
111     l rfd bn db bn -
     By rfd son of db son of -
     To the right of KJC 110. The d of the second name is covered by a chip and the rock is worn after the second bn.

112  
112     l qn
     By qn
     Written to the right of KJC 111.

113  
113     l ḫtt
     By ḫtt
     To the right of KJC 112.

114  
114     l ʾnʾm bn brd bn mtr bn ʾḥd
     By ʾnʾm son of brd son of mtr son of ʾḥd
     On the left edge of the rock, written downwards. The names mtr and ʾḥd are not in HIn. For other texts with the same genealogy, see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 2.

115  
115     sʾmʾt ḍs²[r]y l zdn w ʿ(ṣ)ḥʾḥ lt lʾlkūnʾ
That $ds^2[r]y$ may listen to $zdn$ and bind $lt$? him $lt$ ----

The text starts after KJC 107. Several of the letters are unclear and the rock is chipped and worn at the end. The $r$ has been left out of the divine name $ds^2ry$. Prayers using $s'm't$ occur elsewhere, see Ch.4.C.4, but the rest of the inscription is difficult to interpret. A circle with a line attached are the only parts of the letter after the second $'b$ which are visible. The length of the line suggests that it is not a $y$ when compared to that letter in $ds^2ry$ which has only a short tail and perhaps the abrasion covers another circle at the end in which case the letter should be read $g$ or perhaps the fork of a $s$ is obscured. Form II of the root $'jb$, Ar. ajjaba means ‘cause to wonder’ and the underlying meaning of the root $'sb$ is ‘twist, wind’ cf. Ar. $'asaba$ ‘he tied or bound’. The following $h$ of which the fork is indistinct, is most probably the third person suffixed pronoun. The reading $lt$ ‘O $lt$’ is certain and since there is no conjunctive particle the deity must be the subject of the verb which would be the feminine imperative form. The word order however, is different from more certain examples in Saf., where imperative verbs occur after the deity’s name (see Ch.4 n.43). The meaning of ‘Cause him to wonder O $lt$’ or ‘Bind him O $lt$’ is obscure. The final part of the text might be a prepositional phrase introduced by $l$ Ar. $li$ with the meaning ‘to’ or ‘for’ with a following proper name $'kl$ (cf. $'kl$ HIn: 62) or perhaps it should be interpreted as an initial $l$ introducing another text $l$ $'kl$ ‘By $'kl$’. For texts that are inscribed directly after another, see for example, KJC 99 and 100 on this rock and Ch.2.G.

116

$lqrs^l$

By $qrs^l$

To the right of the beginning of KJC 115. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites. It occurs in KJC 117 on this rock as well.

117

$lqrs^l$

By $qrs^l$

Written to the right of KJC 116. See KJC 116.

118

$lshbt$ bn $mg$ 'bn qnt

By $shbt$ son of $mg$ ‘son of qnt

On the left side to the right of KJC 114. $shbt$ occurs again in KJC 99 on this rock. $mg$ ‘is not in HIn. See KJC 180 for an occurrence of $shbt$ bn $mg$.

119

$l r^y$
Ch. 9 KJ

By rʿy
Written down on the right side of KJC 115.

120

\[ \text{wdd mb ʿl glmt} \]
\[ \text{mb ʿl loved a young woman} \]

On the left side of the rock, starting to the right of the second name of KJC 114.
For love texts of this type, see Ch.4.E.2. The name \( mb ʿl \) is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites. For other love texts written by someone of that name, see KJA 188 and KJC 121a on this rock.

121

\[ \text{l tm bn n--} \]

By tm son of n--
Starting to the right of the beginning of KJC 120. Only lines of the penultimate and final letters remain.

121a

\[ \text{rb sʿq b mb ʿl} \]
\[ \text{mb ʿl feels much desire} \]

On the left side of the rock. Written to the right of KJC 114. \( mb ʿl \) is not in HIn.

See KJC 120, and for this kind of love text, see Ch.4.E.1.

121b

\[ \text{l lt} \]

By lt
Written slanting to the left and running into the ʿ of KJC 120. There is a further l inscribed below the initial l of the text.

Cdr 46

On the top right corner of the rock: Two camels and two ibex. One of the latter has an arrow embedded in its belly and both are being chased by dogs. Both \( hn ʿ \), KJC 93, and \( sʿd \), KJC 96, use formulae referring to drawings although it is possible that other authors partook in inscribing them as well. Next to and partly running into KJC 98 is an ibex which is damaged and not as well drawn as the animals above. There are the remains of a drawing to the right of KJC 99. To the right is a man with his arms in the air.

L1a
Southwest
122  l bzz
By bzz
The second z has a rather short vertical stroke. The name is not attested in HIn and only occurs in this inscription from these sites. To the right of the text is a pair of curved lines, possibly an unfinished drawing of the horns of an ibex, or a false start at an inscription.

LIIb  Southeast

122a  l mgn
By mgn
The letters are unusual shapes. The curves of the m are not joined at either end and there is virtually no line between the circles of the t giving it the appearance of the numeral 8. The name is not in HIn.

LIII  East

123  l hdd
By hdd
The loop of the first d is facing towards the beginning of the text and that of the second towards the end.

124  l ’s/n
By ’s/n

125  l s²ḥḥ bn ’bd
By s²ḥḥ son of ’bd
There is a directly hammered d and n above the text. The name s²ḥḥ is not in HIn.

126  l ’mn bn s’dn bn nḥy
By ’mn son of s’dn son of nḥy
’mn bn s’dn occurs in KJA 198. nḥy is not in HIn.

127  l bnṣḥḥ
By *bnṣlh*

The text is written in much smaller letters than those of other inscriptions on the rock. The name is not in HIn.

128  

*l brr mn ʾs/mnt*

By *brr* son of *ʾs/mnt*

The reading of *mn* rather than *bn* after *brr* is clear and seems to be an instance of *m* being used for *b*, an interchange which is attested in Nabataean (Cantineau 1930: 44), see Ch.3.A.6. See Index a for texts by *brr bn ʾs/mnt*.

129  

*l mb ʿl*

By *mb ʿl*

The name is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

Cdr 48  

Below KJC 124 is an ibex and a drawing of white patina of a man with bent knees and one arm bent at the elbow and the other outstretched.

LV  

Northeast. See Pl.IXb.

130  

*l m°*

By *m°*

On the top left hand of the rock. The ‘ is a carelessly drawn circle. The name is not in HIn but occurs in RyGT 2, see the Index of names.

131  

*l hrs/ l*

By *hrs/ l*

To the right of KJC 130.

132  

*l b--*

By *b--*

To the left and below KJC 130-131. The *b* and the last two letters of the text have been incorporated into a later drawing of an ibex.

133  

*l yẓr*
By yâr
To the right and below KJC 132.

134  l ‘yâ’bn g ‘d’
By ‘yâ’son of g ‘d’
The text runs down from the last letter of KJC 133. The y of the first name and the d of the second are carelessly hammered and shaped.

135  l zdnn
By zdnn
To the right of KJC 134. The name is not in HIn.

136  l s‘nm
By s‘nm
To the right and above KJC 135.

137  l mty
By mty
The text is written above and to the right of KJC 136.

138  s‘r zdhlh f ghâd h r ‘b g h t h s lh ‘n h t h s lh ‘n h t w zdlh h l[l
zd[ ]lhl journeyed and so he exerted himself, hurrying, searching for male ostrich of these regions after male ostrich, and zdhl is [the] inscriber
The text is difficult to translate with confidence as the paucity of particles makes the division of some of the words ambiguous and several of the letters are unclear. s‘r, cf. Ar. sâra ‘journey’. In this context it might equally be translated from sarâ ‘journey by night’. Since zdhl has stated he is the inscriber, it is reasonable to assume that the is the subject of the text although he has made a mistake and written zdhl. The next h is most probably a correction, although he has not crossed out the previous one written before the l, as, if it is taken as a particle, then it is difficult to see how the rest of the text would divide up satisfactorily. The word after the particle f is doubtful. The fork of the h is partly damaged and the following d has an indistinct spine and the loop of the letter is partially filled in. If the spine is not intentional, it could be a damaged t or b. Ar. jahada means ‘labour, exert oneself’, a translation from the passive juhida ‘he was wearied’ would fit the context equally well. The next letter might be an ‘ although what
appears to be the bottom right hand fork is a slight chip perhaps caused by the inscribing of the r which, having been left out was added to the right. The Ar. verb *hara* a means ‘hurry, go quickly’ and here would be a participle *hārī* ‘as would be the following word *bā* cf. Ar. *bagā* ‘seek after’, participle *bāg*”. Both words form a *ḥāl* clause (Wright II: 112 C,D).

The word *ḥt* occurs in Saf. C 4384 in the phrase *w s/yd ḥt* which the Corpus translates as ‘Et piscatus est pisces’ cf. Ar. *ḥūt* ‘a fish’. It is more likely, at least in the region where the present inscription was found that the word refers to an animal of some kind. The word *ḥatt* in Ar. has the meaning ‘swift’ and is applied not only to horses and camels but also to a male ostrich. As. *sāḥah* pl. *sāḥ* and *sūḥ* refers to a court-yard or open space in front of a house but can also mean ‘region or tract’ which would be suitable in this context. An alternative translation from *s/yh*, sayh ‘running water’ would be appropriate if *ḥt* meant ‘fish’ but would not be relevant to an ostrich hunt. For ‘*n* Ar. *’an* with the meaning ‘after’, see Wright II: 143A and the examples quoted in Lane: 2164b. For the formula at the end of the text, see Ch.4.G.(3).

139  
*s̱lwzdns ‘sdhfgnybkṣy*

*zdn* armed [himself] and he killed and layed [a beast] on the ground and so he became free from want by pursuing it.

*s̱lw*, cf. Ar. *sallaḥahu*, ‘he armed him with weapons’. No object is expressed here and ‘himself’ must be supplied. *f* cf. the Ar. particle *fa* ‘and so’. *‘sdh* is Form IV of the root *s’dh* which in Form I in Arabic means ‘to kill and lay (a beast) on the ground’;  *gny*, cf. Ar. *gāniya bihi*, ‘he became free from want by means of it’. In Arabic the verb *kasa* a means ‘he pursued or followed’, here, *kṣ’y* would be the verbal noun, Ar. *kas*’, and -*h* the third person pronoun in the genitive, is used to express the object.

140  
*f s’lw b r f sydw’l*

And *b r* armed [himself] and hunted an ibex (or ibex)

The is the only instance in these inscriptions where the text begins with the particle *f*. *s’lw*, see KJC 139; *syd*, cf. Ar. *ṣāda*, ‘he hunted’; *w’l*, Ar. *wā’l* pl. *wa’āl* ‘ibex’, here, it might be either singular or plural.

141  
*l ḥwf*

By *ḥwf*

Written downwards above a drawing of an ibex. The *f* does not have very distinctive curves. *ḥwf* is not in HIn.
l ʾmn h wʾl
By ʾmn is the ibex
The text is written round the front legs of the ibex to which it refers. See Ch.4.B.1.

l ṭʾlbn
By ṭʾlbn
The text begins between the legs of the ibex and then curves round under the hind legs. ṭʾlbn is not in HIn.

w zdlh ḫṭṭ klbt
And zdlh is the inscriber of a bitch
Written from right to left under the drawing of the dog. cf. Ar. kalbah ‘bitch’, the substantive klb occurs in KJC 74. See Ch.4.B.2.

Cdr 50 An ibex and a female dog. ʾmn, the author of KJC 142, mentions the former and zdlh, the author of KJC 144, the latter. From the position of his inscription it is likely that ṭʾlbn, KJC 143, also partook in inscribing the drawing. To the left is a lightly hammered drawing of a man with a spear?

LV a West, facing in towards the east face of LV

h lt m l mʾz sʾlb w mʾz brr
O lt [grant] to mʾz a gift, and mʾz is dutiful
The inscription is written on several faces of the rock. For the vocative and the type of prayer, see Ch.3.C.8 and 4.C.3. sʾlb cf. Ar. sayb ‘gift, benefaction’ and Sab. syb ‘gift’ (Beeston et al. 1982: 130). The text ends with a nominal sentence similar in structure to the frequently used phrase w N ḫṭṭ brr, cf. Ar. barr (originally barir (Lane 176a)) ‘dutiful, pious’.

LVb Horizontal, lying under the slope of rock LV

l ṭʾlt
By ṭʾlt
The name is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

**LVc**  
Sloping slightly southeast

**147**  
\( l\ brr \)  
By \( brr \)  
The name occurs again on the next rock.

**LVd**  
North

**147a**  
\( l\ brr \)  
By \( brr \)  
See also KJC 147

**147b**  
\( l\ zdqm \)  
By \( zdqm \)  
\( zdqm \) is not in HIn.

**LVII**  
Horizontal, sloping slightly south

**147c**  
\( l\ yqm \)  
By \( yqm \)  
In the middle of the rock.

**147d**  
\( l\ k’i\ b n\ [gjfft\ b n\ bnyt\ b n\ ‘mdn’] \)  
By \( k’i\ \text{son of} [gjfft\ \text{son of} bnyt\ \text{son of} ‘mdn’] \)  
The text is written down and then curves to the right at the end. The \( n \) of the last name is doubtful. The name \( k’i\) is not in HIn. I have restored a \( g \) at the beginning of the second name on the basis of \( k’i\ b n\ gjfft \) occurring in an unpublished text from the area.

**147e**  
\( l\ bgt \)  
By \( bgt \)  
Written to the right of the first name of KJC 147d.
147f

\( l ʾfl \)

By ʾfl

Written down from a drawing of a camel.

147g

\( lh \)

By h

To the right and above KJC 147f. The letters are most probably a false start at an inscription.

147h

\( llt \)

By llt

147i

\( lḥt bn msʾk bn ʿfr bn ʿb \)

By ḥt son of msʾk son of ʿfr son of ʿb

The text is written downwards and then curves up.

147j

\( l bmmtʾ bn brḥt bn qdmtn bn hltʾ \)

By bmmtʾ son of brḥt son of qdmtn son of hltʾ

The text curves up after the third name. There is a b written to the left of the last three letters of qdmtn, the author started to continue the text here and then because of the lack of space decided to write the last name on the other side, up the rock. Neither bmmtʾ or brḥt are in HIn.

Cdr 52

(a) On the west side of the rock face: Four pecked ibex, the forelegs of one of them have not been drawn in.

(b) To the east: (1) two ibex and a dog of dark patina and (2) three ibex, an unidentified animal, a camel and rider and an ostrich of a lighter patina.

(c) To the left of the inscription KJC 147c: A man with his knees bent, hands in the air and a line protruding from the middle of his body and two ibex, one of which is unfinished.

(d) An ibex to the left of KJC 147d.

(e) Above KJC 147f is a camel probably drawn by ʾfl the author of the text.

(f) On the right: (1) an ibex of a light patina and below, (2) an ibex with a tremendously long body and one horn.
LXI  West

148  
   l dn̄n
   By dn̄n
   The first n is slightly longer than the second. The name is not in HIn.

149  
   l yqm
   By yqm

150  
   w ghf ḫṭṭ
   And ghf is [the] inscriber
   For the phrase w N ḫṭṭ used for simple authorship, see Ch.4.A.2.

151  
   l ghfl bn bhʾ bn ʾs̄lm
   By ghfl son of bhʾ son of ʾs̄lm
   For other occurrences of the genealogy, see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 1.

152  
   l grf
   By grf

153  
   l s̄ʾmn
   By s̄ʾmn
   The name is not attested in HIn.

LXIIa  West

154  
   l s̄ʾd
   By s̄ʾd

LXII  Southwest. See Pl.Xa.

155  
   l drg ḫṭṭ
   By drg is [the] drawing
For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1 and see Cdr 58 below.

155a  l’s\\mnt
By’s\\mnt
This text and KJC 156 are written downwards between the horse’s legs.

156  w rfd h[t][t]  
And rfd is [the] inscriber
The d of rfd has been filled in. All of the first t of htt has chipped away except one of the prongs and the second t has completely disappeared. See Ch.4.B.2 for the formula and see Cdr 58.

157  w d’b htt
And d’b is [the] inscriber
For the formula, see Ch.4.B.2 and see Cdr 58 below.

158  l’n’m wr
By’n’m
An unfinished text written horizontally and turning down above the horse’s rump.

Cdr 58  A deeply cut horse and rider with lines marking its body. The rider is holding reins and wearing a sword. The horse’s tail is a single line with hairs depicted on the lower part. Behind the horse is a drawing of a man holding a short stick, perhaps an arrow, in one hand. The rock is cracked above his other arm. The drawing is a joint composition inscribed by the authors of KJC 155, 156 and 157 and possibly 155a as well, see Ch.6.A.

Southeast. See. Pl.XIb.

159  l’s’d
By s’d
s’d is probably the inscriber of the drawing, Cdr 58a.

160  l’s²s²
By ṣ²ṣ²
The name is not in HIn. It occurs frequently at these sites, see Index a.

Cdr 58a  A man with his arms in the air, holding a bow and a short stick, probably drawn by ṣ¹’d the author of KJC 159.

LXIII  North

161  l grf
By grf

Cdr 59  An unfinished drawing of an animal.

LXIX  Southwest

162  b ’hn
b ’hn
The letters are carelessly written. b ’hn is not in HIn. See Ch.4.A.4, for possible names without an introductory particle.

LXXI  Horizontal, sloping slightly southwest

163  l bns²
By bns²
The name bn ’b which occurs in the next inscription, KJC 164, is attested frequently at this site and in some instances occurs more than once on a rock surface, see CCCVI, CCCVIII and CCCLV. It is possible that the bns² is an unfinished attempt at writing the name again here. The line read as s² would be the stroke of an incomplete ’.

164  l bn ’b
By bn ’b
The name is not in HIn. See KJC 163 and see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.
Cdr 66 Three camels drawn in outline (cf. the camels in Adr 3 and Adr 14). There are several wusūm on the rock as well.

LXXIII Northeast

165 l knn
By knn

The name is only previously attested in Qat. and Sab., see the Index of names and Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

166 l ṣ²ṣ²
By ṣ²ṣ²

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

LXXVIII Northwest

167 q l wqf
q By wqf

To the left of the inscription is a q. The gap between the l and w has been filled in with hammering as have one section of the w and the lower curve of the f.

LXXX North. See. Pl.Xb.

168 l ḥrz
By ḥrz

On the top left hand side of the rock.

169 l ḥzbr bn ḍ b n zdqm bn bn ḍ b n ḏ n ḏ l
By ḥzbr son of ḍ b son of zdqm son of [ ] ḍ b son of ḏ l

Written to the right of KJC 168. The final bn and last name are written in careless letters whereas the rest of the text is very neatly inscribed. The names ḥzbr and zdqm are not in HIn. The second bn before the name ḍ b is dittography. See Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 3, for other occurrences of the genealogy. KJC 188 on this rock is by ḥzbr’s brother.
l ḫd
By ḫd
Below the first name of KJC 169.

l bż
By bż
To the left of KJC 170. The name is not in HIn.

l bgd
By bgd
Inscribed to the left of KJC 171.

l gml bn zrt
By gml son of zrt
The text is written down from KJC 171. zrt is not in HIn.

l ḫn ḫ m bn brd bn mtr bn ḫd bn klf bn krṣ
By ḫn ḫ m son of brd son of mtr son of ḫd son of klf son of krṣ
Written downwards and then curving round back up the rock. The names mtr, ḫd and krṣ are not in HIn. For other occurrences of the genealogy, see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 2. ṣʾmnṭ bn ḫrm bn mtr in KJC 176 on this rock is possibly the author’s cousin.

l knn
By knn
At the top of the rock above KJC 169. The name is only previously attested in Qat. and Sab. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

l ṣʾmnṭ bn ḫrm bn mtr
By ṣʾmnṭ son of ḫrm son of mtr
Written below KJC 175. See KJC 174 on this rock. For other occurrences of the genealogy, see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 2. mtr is not in HIn.

l ṣʾl
By ṣʾl
To the right of KJC 176.

178

\textit{l ġs’m}

By ġs’m

Above KJC 177. There are two short lines to the left of the text. The name occurs again in KJC 189 on this rock.

179

\textit{l s²mrḥ bn ḏky bn ḏkw}

By s²mrḥ son of ḏky son of ḏkw

To the right of KJC 178. ḏkw is not in HIn. The author of KJC 742 is possibly s²mrḥ’s brother.

180

\textit{l šḥbt bn mg ‘}

By šḥbt son of mg ‘

At the top of the rock. The \textit{bn} and patronymic are written to the right of the author’s name. mg ‘ is not in HIn. šḥbt bn mg ‘ occurs with an additional generation in KJC 118.

181

\textit{l fnd}

By fnd

Written below the first name of KJC 180. fnd is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences.

182

\textit{l ḫbdṭ}

By ḫbdṭ

Below KJC 181. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

183

\textit{l tnn bn s’dn bn ḥyb}

By tnn son of s’dn son of ḥyb

Written to the right of KJC 182.

184

\textit{l nrt}

By nrt

To the right of KJC 183.
185  l ʿlṭt
By ʿlṭt
To the right of KJC 184.

186  l ḫbrt
By ḫbrt
Below KJC 174, near the bottom of the rock. There is a l to the left of the inscription and another thicker one to the right presumably they are the beginning of inscriptions which were never finished.

187  l s/lʿd bn mʿn
By s/lʿd son of mʿn
Written down from between the legs of an ibex. Probably s/lʿd drew the ibex as the technique of the inscription and drawing are similar and the position of the inscription between the legs of the animal is a common place for artists to write their names.

187a  l k
By k
To the left of KJC 187. The text is unfinished.

187b  l bs²
By bs²
Below KJC 187a. The name is not in HIn.

188  l ḥdmr bn ʿbd bn zdqm bn ʿʾbd
By ḥdmr son of ʿbd son of zdqm son of ʿʾbd
Written down the rock to the right of KJC 187b. The end of the text turns to the left. There is a t inscribed to the right of the second name. zdqm is not in HIn. For other occurrences of the genealogy see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 3. KJC 169 on this rock is by ḥdmr’s brother.

189  l ʿgsʾm
By ʿgsʾm
To the right of the first name of KJC 188. The name occurs as well in KJC on this rock.

Cdr 71  An ibex probably drawn by $s\dot{d}$ the author of KJC 187.

Southeast

190 \[ l \, 's\dot{s}s\dot{s} \, bn \, 'lt \]
    By $'s\dot{s}s\dot{s}$ son of $'lt$
    The inscription is written inside a cartouche. There is some unidentified hammering after the first name. Neither of the names are in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

LXXXIII  West

191 \[ l \, 'fl \]
    By $'fl$

Cdr 75  A camel with the hump not filled in. It was probably drawn by $'fl$ the author of KJC 191.

LXXXIV  Northeast

192 \[ l \, tm \]
    By $tm$

LXXXV  Horizontal

193 \[ l \, nb(r) \, (b)n\dot{n} \]
    By $nb(r)$ son of
    The letters are badly formed and the reading doubtful.

XC  Almost horizontal, sloping slightly southeast.
And \(hn\)' is [the] inscriber
For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

Cdr 80  A feline attacking a man. One arm of the man is drawn into the neck of the animal, perhaps showing that he is piercing it with a spear. Below is an archer and behind him a small drawing of an ostrich. The drawing has been re-hammered and is a slightly lighter colour than the artist’s inscription, KJC 194.

XCI  West southwest

195  \(l\ zdqm\)
By \(zdqm\)
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

196  \(l\ whb\)
By \(whb\)

XCIII  Horizontal

197  \(l\ shbt\)
By \(shbt\)

198  \(l\ hzbr\)
By \(hzbr\)
The \(r\) of the name is written some distance from the other letters. There is an extraneous line above the text. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

XCV  In a dip on the northwest face of the rock

199  \(l\ gm\)
By \(gm\)
The name occurs again in KJC 390.
l grmḥ bn sʾkmḥ
By grmḥ son of sʾkmḥ
The initial l and a section of one of the circles of the g have been subsequently
hammered over and are a whitish colour. sʾkmḥ is not in HIn.

West

l yʾl
By yʾl
The final l is curved backwards as well as having a hook.

There are drawings of darker and lighter patina on the rock surface:
(a) To the left of KJC 201 are two camels, one with two stumpy legs, and slightly
below, two ibex.
(b) To the right of KJC 200 is an unfinished stick animal and an ibex with ridged
horns bending over the full length of the body.
(c) Of a lighter patina are drawings of a camel with a rein, a camel and a stick
horse and rider? next to each other and to the right, a camel that has been turned into an ibex by
the addition of horns.
(d) To the right of KJC 199 is an animal with straight horns with, possibly, a dog
drawn the other way up attacking it. Further to the right is an unfinished stick animal and an ibex.
There are several wusūm on the rock as well.

Northeast. See Pl.XIa.

l ḫg bn sʾʾdt [w] [ḏ]krt lt ndmn ḫbdʾl(ʾ)[ḥ]wr bn ḫḥwr w ḫg ḫṭṭ
By ḫg son of sʾʾdt and may lt remember our boon companion ḫbdʾl(ʾ)[ḥ]wr son of
ḥḥwr and ḫg is [the] inscriber
The text is written in a loop. The w and ḫ at the beginning of the clause w ḫkr ḫt
has been completely hammered out. The upper fork of the second ʾ is obscured by hammering as
is the following letter which I have restored as h on the basis of the divine element occurring in
the names tm ḥwr (TIJ 323) and whb ḥwr (KJC 291). Here it occurs with the definite article, cf.
tmlḥwr and names formed with ḫbd + g which occurs both without the article, ḫbdg (TIJ 136), and
with it, 'bdlg (KJC 205, 647). Another example of the definite article 'l written with prothetic 'alif occurs in the name 'bd lyb, see Ch.3.B.8 and Ch.8.A. For the element 'hwr, see Ch.5.A.1.b. For prayers of this type, see Ch.4.C.1. ndm is previously unattested (cf. Ar. nadīm ‘boon companion’). It occurs with the first person plural possessive pronoun -n. For another complex statement which begins with a l N phrase and ends with a w N ḥṭṭ phrase, see AMJ 46 and Ch.4.G.(3).

203  l ŝnmmt
By ŝnmmt
The l is a short line as is the letter I have read as s². The second m has been left out and is written below the rest of the text. The name is not in Hln.

Cdr 86 Two ibex. Below the beginning of KJC 202 is an unidentified drawing.

CVI North

204  l tmlh
By tmlh

205  l ḥfl bn 'bdlg
By ḥfl son of 'bdlg
Part of the second letter and almost all the third letter are damaged by a chip in the rock. I have restored f on the basis of ḥfl occurring elsewhere in the collection. It occurs on the same rock with an inscription by 'bdlg, see KJC 646 and 647. For the name 'bdlg, see Ch.5.A.1.

Cdr 93 A horse and rider ? and a camel. The drawings might have been inscribed by the author of either KJC 204 or 205 or both.

CXIV Southeast

206  l 'rs²
By 'rs²
CXIX Horizontal

207  

l ’rs’ bn hrs’

By ’rs’ son of hrs’

The first name, cut more deeply, is a light orangey and the bn and second name which are shallower, an orangey grey. See Index a for other occurrences of ’rs’ bn hrs’ at these sites.

Cdr 106  A stick animal of lighter patina.

CXXI Horizontal

208  

l̊q

By q

The initial l is rounded. The text is unfinished.

Below KJC 208, Sloping south

Cdr 108  An ibex

CXXIV West, the rock face slants inwards

209  

l drg

By drg

CXXV West

210  

l mb ’l

By mb ’l

The ’ has a dot in the middle of the circle. There is a triangle without a base on the rock face as well, possibly a wasm, and a circle with a curved tail. The name is not in HIIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

CXXVI Northeast
211  l tm bn bnlh
By tm son of bnlh
The same names occur in KJB 66 and 169.

CXXXIII  South

212  l zdqm bn tm [ ] bn ʿsm ʿdw
By zdqm son of tm son of ʿsm --
There is a shallow line before the second bn and it is possible that it introduces a second text l bn ʿsm ʿdw. The above reading is more likely. The text is probably unfinished. zdqm is not in HIn.

CXXXVIII  Sloping southeast

213  l ṣḥbt
By ṣḥbt

214  l nṣr
By nṣr

Cdr 122  Doodling of a light patina.

CXLII  Northwest

215  l gr
By gr
To the left of the inscription is a crudely hammered l and t.

CXLVIII  Northwest

216  l ḫṣʿd
By ḫṣʿd
Southeast

217  l fdn
    By fdn
    The name is not in HIn. It is also attested in KJA 246.

Cdr 135  An unidentified drawing of a light patina to the left of KJC 217.

East

218  l tm bn wgd[t]
    By tm son of wgd[t]
    There is a chip over the last letter of the second name. [jm bn wgd occurs in KJA 355.

Cdr 139  A camel to the left of the inscription. The hind leg of the camel slightly covers the m, b and n of KJC 218.

East

219  w q’b h fft
    And q’b is [the] inscriber
    Written down and round the neck and front legs of an ibex. q’b. There are several drawings on the rock of which q’b might be the artist. For the formula, see Ch.4.B.2.

220  l s’t’d
    By s’t’d
    The author might be a co-artist of the drawing.

Cdr 140  An ibex being chased by a seluqi and to the right an archer. Below is another dog and to the right a further ibex. On the left of the rock is a camel with only two legs depicted and a more recent line, a rein ?, going from the head to the rider. Below KJC 219 is a line with two legs.
Almost horizontal, sloping slightly west southwest

l `s/mnt bn ḥrm
By `s/mnt son of ḥrm
For other occurrences of `s/mnt bn ḥrm, see Index a.

l `rs/ h ḥff `ls/
By `rs/ is the drawing ---
Written above the head of an ibex. The letters are badly formed. The fork of the
h is shallow. Perhaps what I have read as l after ḥff should be restored as r and read as a
repetition of the author’s name. For this formula used with drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.

l `mt bn `dm`
By `mt son of `dm`
The final m is an unusual triangular shape.

An ibex drawn by `rs/ the author of KJC 222.

Northeast

The first two letters have a white patina and the rest are grey. The names occur
with a further generation in KJC 508.

Southeast

A gazelle ? the horns are short and not curved.

Northwest

l Ṣy[t]
By Ṣy[t]
The letters are crudely inscribed. The name might read fṣy but here is a hammer mark after the fourth letter and I have restored a t on the basis of the name in KJC 227 etc.

Cdr 154 A dog attacking an ostrich from behind and a camel with a rider. The latter is sitting on the top of the hump with his legs astride and raised. In one hand he is holding a rein and in the other a stick. fṣyt the author of KJC 225 was probably the artist.

CLXXII Northwest

226 l rb ʾn
By rb ʾn
The last letter is doubtful.

Cdr 155 A camel ? and rider holding a stick and with one arm in the air. There are three ostriches, all with wings depicted, being chased by a dog. There are two ibex, one of which has only one horn and two legs. rb ʾn the author of KJC 226 was probably the artist.

CLXXIV East

227 l fsyt
By fsyt

228 l fṭt
By fṭt
The initial l has been partly hammered over. There is a stūr board of a darker patina between this inscription and KJC 227.

CLXXV South southeast

229 l kīm
By kīm
An extra hook has been added to the l and it has been joined to the second letter with rough hammer marks at the base. The horizontal strokes of the k have been joined together
forming a square and hammer marks have been added to make a circle out of the semi-circular indentation of the \textit{m}. The same has been done to the \textit{m} of KJC 230.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{230} \textit{l-m}
  \begin{itemize}
    \item By \textit{-m}
  \end{itemize}
  The second letter is obscured by hammering. There seems to be a \textit{t} written below the other letters of the text. The central curve of the \textit{m} has been added to forming a circle. See KJC 229.
  
  \item \textbf{231} \textit{l \textit{lt}}
  \begin{itemize}
    \item By \textit{lt}
  \end{itemize}
  
  \item \textbf{CLXXVII} North
  
  \item \textbf{232} \textit{l \textit{s/d}}
  \begin{itemize}
    \item By \textit{s/d}
  \end{itemize}
  
  \item \textbf{233} \textit{l \textit{d--}}
  \begin{itemize}
    \item By \textit{d--}
  \end{itemize}
  The rock is chipped after the \textit{d} and no letters are visible.
  
  \item \textbf{234} \textit{l \textit{rb\textsuperscript{'}}}
  \begin{itemize}
    \item By \textit{rb\textsuperscript{'}}
  \end{itemize}
  
  \item \textbf{235} \textit{l \textit{mr\textsuperscript{*}}}
  \begin{itemize}
    \item By \textit{mr\textsuperscript{*}}
  \end{itemize}
  There is an extraneous stroke coming out from the prongs of the \textsuperscript{'}.

\end{itemize}

Cdr 157 A running archer chasing an ibex with a dog. Below is another ibex. The fore and hind legs of all the animals are drawn as thick stumps rather than depicted individually. It is uncertain which of the authors on the rock inscribed the drawing.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{CLXXVIII} Horizontal
\end{itemize}
236  \( l \text{tr} \)
   By \( tr \)
   The initial \( l \) is slightly curved.

CLXXX West

237  \( l \text{ftyt} \)
   By \( ftyt \)
   The text is neatly inscribed in a different technique to that of the drawing.

Cdr 159  A horseman carrying a spear ?, an ostrich and, to the left, a small ibex. A man with his hands in the air who is standing above an ibex drawn on its side. To the right is a dog, the head of which has been chipped away.

CLXXXI Practically horizontal, sloping slightly north

238  \( l \text{gh(f)l} \)
   By \( gh(f)l \)
   The initial \( l \) is very short and the hook at the bottom of the letter faces in the opposite direction to that in which the text reads. The \( f \) is not wavy and is formed of a straight line with a horizontal line at one end and a curve at the other.

CLXXXII Practically horizontal, sloping slightly west

239  \( l \text{yrfn} \)
   By \( yrfn \)
   The name is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJC 567.

CLXXXIII Horizontal

240  \( l \text{hn} \)
   By \( hn \)

CLXXXIV Northwest
241  

l ṑbdī

By ṑbdī

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

242  

l ḫglt

By ḫglt

The name is not in HIn. The second l is slightly wiggly and indistinct.

CLXXXV  Southwest

243  

l ḫyd

By ḫyd

The circle of the y is directly hammered in a different technique to the other letters of the inscription and it of a slightly lighter patina. ḫyd is not in HIn.

244  

l ḍ

By ḍ

An unfinished text.

245  

l ḥrb

By ḥrb

Cdr 160  To the right of KJC 243-245 is an ibex.

CLXXXVI  East

246  

l ḫː

By ḫː

The letter l is legible although the legs of an ibex have been drawn over the top of it and the fork of another letter which might be a h, ḍ or ṣ. The rest of the letter is obscured by the horns of an ibex.
(a) Three ostriches of various sizes, standing in a row, and an ibex drawn in outline with long horns curving back.

(b) Of a lighter patina, is an animal with straight horns bent slightly back, two ibex and a stick dog ?. There are hammer marks on the rock face as well.

Cdr 166

A camel with a long back and hump drawn at the rear. Part of the hump has been left in relief. `ṛṣ², the author of KJC 247, probably inscribed it.

There is no KJC 249.

The text is unfinished.
The text is written down the rock and then turns upwards. The \textit{m} of \textit{ʾdrm} is written in the opposite direction to the other letters of the text. \textit{ʾdrm} is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences of \textit{ḥr bn ʾdrm}.

254 \hspace{1em} l \textit{wh(b)lh (b)n ʾqr b}
By \textit{wh(b)lh} son of \textit{ʾqr b}
To the right and below KJC 248-253. The text is written down the rock and then continues up after the first name. The first and second \textit{b} are covered by abrasions, the reading, however, is certain.

255 \hspace{1em} l \textit{whblh bn ʿmr}
By \textit{whblh} son of \textit{ʿmr}
The rock is chipped after the final \textit{r}.

CXCI

256 \hspace{1em} l \textit{k}
By \textit{k}
The second letter is partially chipped. The text is unfinished.

257 \hspace{1em} l \textit{brr bn ʾs/mnt}
By \textit{brr} son of \textit{ʾs/mnt}
The names occur in KJC 128 and 668.

258 \hspace{1em} l \textit{qnlh bs}
By \textit{qnlh} ??
There is a natural pit in the rock after the \textit{b} but no traces of the letter \textit{n}. The fork of the \textit{s} is slightly damaged by hammering. \textit{qnlh} is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

259 \hspace{1em} h \textit{ḍs ṭry l kmn}
O \textit{ḍs ṭry} [grant ?] to \textit{kmn}
Part of the \textit{m} is covered by a chip. The rock is damaged after the \textit{n}. See Ch.4.C.3 for this type of prayer.
260  \[ w \; d \; 'ds^2r \; ldf \]
And may \( ds^2r \) call \( ldf \)

Part of the \( f \) is covered by a chip in the rock. The \( d^\prime \)s are written with four prongs, the tail of the first one is inscribed out to the left and then bends down. The second has a short curve for the tail. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3.

CXCIV North

261  \[ l \; 'rs^1 \; bn \; hrs^1 \]
By \( 'rs^1 \) son of \( hrs^1 \)
See Index a for other occurrences of \( 'rs^1 \; bn \; hrs^1 \).

262  \[ l \; hg \]
By \( hg \)

263  \[ l \; 's^1mnt \; bn \; hrm \]
By \( 's^1mnt \) son of \( hrm \)
See Index a for other occurrences of \( 's^1mnt \; bn \; hrm \).

264  \[ l \; drs^1 \; bn \; dhk \]
By \( drs^1 \) son of \( dhk \)
The name occurs again in KJC 458.

265  \[ l \; k \; 't \]
By \( k \; 't \)
The text is written downwards between the horns and body of an ibex. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites. The position of the inscription suggests that \( k \; 't \) is the artist.

Cdr 169 A camel with a large hump drawn in outline and a single curling line with the head and neck. An ibex drawn in outline with a square body and long horns curving back. Below are two smaller ibex. \( k \; 't \) the author of KJC 265 is most likely the artist of the larger ibex and either \( 's^1mnt \), KJC 263, or \( drs^1 \), KJC 264, probably drew the camel.
CXCV  North

266 l grmlh
   By grmlh

CXVI  Southwest

267 l ‘mr bn ’bs/
   By ‘mr son of ’bs/

268 t’slh
   ?
   Part of the first letter is damaged by hammering. The letters do not make any coherent sense and might be practice letters.

CXCVI  Southwest

269 l ’rs² bn ’fh
   By ’rs² son of ’fh
   The ’rs² bn ’fh occurs again in KJC 380 and 573.

CXVII  East

270 l ’sl bn ’hn bn tm
   By ’sl son of ’hn son of tm
   bn tm is written below the text and near the end of KJC 271. The words probably belong to this text, unless the author of KJC 271 has written his great-grandfather’s name twice or tm is the name of both his great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather.

271 l hr bn ’drm bn ’sl’lh bn tm
   By hr son of ’drm son of ’sl’lh son of tm
   The first m is a strange shape. hr bn ’drm occurs in KJC 253 where the m back to front. ’drm is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites. See KJC 270.
Practically horizontal, sloping northwest

And may it remember 'bdhrṭt
= KJPr 1.

The h of the proper name has an unusually long tail and is written on its side. 'bdhrṭt is not in HIn. See Ch.5.A.1. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.1. There is a d and t inscribed to the left of the text.

An ibex.

Southeast

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

By 'm son of 'bd

The b and d of the second name are written horizontally below the end of KJC 275 in order to avoid a dip in the rock. See KJA 194 for 'm bn 'bd with an additional generation.

By sṭd

The name is not in HIn.

East

By 'bd
The letters of the text have been joined up and altered. The initial \( l \) has been joined to the \( ' \). The forks of the \( ' \) have lines across giving the letter the appearance of a \( g \). There is a ligature extending from the bottom fork of the \( ' \) to the \( ' \) and another on the other side of the \( ' \) joining it to the \( b \). The arms of the \( b \) have been joined to form a rectangle and extended to attach the letter to the \( d \). The final \( t \) has been left unattached. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

278 \( l's^2\text{trk} 's^3\text{sr} 'tbtmrkgh-db \)

??????

The text starts to the right of KJC 277 and then continues in a wavy line running right to left below it. The \( ' \) is a little below the rest of the text and might not belong. \( 's^3\text{sr} \) might be a proper name, see the Index of names, but I am uncertain how to translate the rest of the text.

279 \( l\text{md}-' \)

By \( \text{md}-' \)

On the right side of the rock near the end of KJC 278.

280 \( l\text{krh} bn w'l \)

By \( \text{krh} \) son of \( w'l \)

To the right of the end of KJC 278.

281 \( l\text{s}'rqt} bn 'lw'd \)

By \( \text{s}'rqt \) son of \( 'lw'd \)

Written above the head of a seluqi and curving upwards. The \( d \) is written to the right of the \( w \).

282 \( l \ 'h' b bn 'n'l \)

By \( 'h' \) son of \( 'n'l \)

Written downwards in front of a seluqi. \( 'h' \) is possibly the father of \( fnd bn 'h' b \) in KJC 283 on this rock.

283 \( l\text{fnd} bn 'h' b \)

By \( fnd \) son of \( 'h' b \)
The author’s name and patronymic are written down the rock, side by side. KJC 282 is possibly by fnd’s father. fnd bn ʾḥʾb occurs in KJC 4 as well.

284  

\( l \, bntrb \)

By \( bntrb \)

Running at a slant below KJC 278. The name is not attested in HIn.

285  

\( l \, ʿyl \)

By \( ʿyl \)

Below KJC 284.

286  

\( l \, nmr \)

By \( nmr \)

On the left side of the rock, written to the left of a seluqi.

287  

\( l \, ʾs²ṣr \, bn \, zdqm \, ḫṭṭ \)

By \( ʾs²ṣr \) son of \( zdqm \) is [the] drawing

The text starts between the legs of a seluqi and then turns right. The word \( ḫṭṭ \) is written left to right above the end of \( zdqm \). Neither names are in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.

288  

\( l \, ʾbn \)

By \( ʾbn \)

Written after the end of KJC 283.

289  

\( l \, ʿtnn \)

By \( ʿtnn \)

Written clockwise in a circle below KJC 285. The letters are crudely formed text and the interpretation doubtful. The name is not in HIn.

290  

\( l \, ʾbd \, bn \, sʾyr \, bn \, sʾlm \)

By \( ʾbd \) son of \( sʾyr \) son of \( sʾlm \)

Written downwards from KJC 289 and then turning left. \( bn \, sʾlm \) is written at a right angle to the rest of the text. See Index a for occurrences of \( ʾbd \, bn \, sʾyr \).
A seluqi and an ibex drawn by ʾs²ṣr the author of KJC 287.

By whb ʾḥwr son of ḏzry son of ns³r son of fl- ---- son of tṣr son of -

The rock has flaked away and the middle and end of the text have disappeared. It is possibly that bn tṣr bn- is part of a separate text, the beginning of which is no longer there. There are remains of what might be a small circle after the fifth bn. The first name and bn are a blackish colour and the second, third and fourth names of the genealogy are a light sandy colour. Neither whb ʾḥwr or ḏzry are in HIn. ʾbd ʾḥwr occurs in KJC 757, ʾbd ḏḥwr occurs in KJC 202 and tm ḏḥwr in TIJ 323, see Ch.5.A.1.b for the element ʾḥwr.

The beginning and end of the text has flaked away. There are lines belonging to two letters after the k.

The rock is very worn and the letters faint. The names ḏzbr and s¹ʾdt are certain. ḏzbr is not in HIn.

This might be a name but I think some letters are missing.
CCXI Southwest

295 \[ w s'l\text{m} b n \text{\textasciitilde} n t \text{\textasciitilde} \]
And \( s'l\text{m} \) son of \( n t \) is [the] inscriber
The inscription is written down the rock and then turns right. The \( s'l \) has a slight line drawn across the opening. \( s'l\text{m} b n \text{\textasciitilde} n t \) occurs in KJA 88 and KJC 749. For the formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

295a \[ l r \]
By \( r \)
Written to the right of the drawing of a feline. The text is unfinished.

Cdr 182 A feline drawn in deep lines. The animal has three claws to each foot, an eye left in relief and a long tail curved at the end. There is a line drawn on the shoulder and another on the thigh. To the right is a drawing of a man with his hands in the air, holding a whip ?. It is not drawn in the same style as the feline and was probably added later. To the left of the inscription is another man. The feline was drawn by \( s'l\text{m} \) the author of KJC 295.

CCXII Northwest

296 \[ l t\text{\textasciitilde} m\text{\textasciitilde} \]
By \( t\text{\textasciitilde} m\text{\textasciitilde} \)
The \( t \) has been hammered over and the lines of the cross are indistinct.

297 \[ l s'dl' b n y t r^{\prime} \]
By \( s'dl' \) son of \( y t r^{\prime} \)
Part of the \( d \) and second \( l \) are covered by a chip. The final \( r \) is doubtful as there is a chip over the letter. It might be another \( t \).

297a \[ h---b n-- \]
The rock is chipped after the letter \( h \). There is a \( b, n \) and traces of another two letters covered by the chip to the right which might be a continuation of the text or might be another text beginning with a \( l \) which is inscribed above and slightly to the right.
298  \( br \ 'lk(b)s'nn \)

????

The \( b \) and \( r \) at the beginning are shallower than the other letters. The sixth letter which I have read as a \( b \) has a very beep curve. The interpretation of the text is unclear.

CCXII  Southeast

299  \( l \ tn \)

By \( tn \)

The name is not in H1n.

CCXIII  Northeast

300  \( l \ fs(y)t \)

By \( fs(y)t \)

The circle of the \( y \) is incomplete.

301  \( l \ 'g\ddash\)\-

By \( 'g\ddash\)

The second letter seems to be an unfinished \( g \), the second horizontal line has not been drawn.

Southwest

302  \( l \ s'rqt \)

By \( s'rqt \)

CCXIV  Northwest

303  \( l \ mgny \)

By \( mgny \)

The \( m \) has been hammered in.
The rock is chipped before the $h$. $h \ hbb$ might be a separate text ‘By $hbb$’ or a continuation of what was written before.

To the right of KJC 304. The $r$, which is partially covered by subsequent chipping, is similar in shape to the following $b$. The ‘$t$ is doubtful as the rock is damaged, it might be a $y$. For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1.

To the right of KJC 305. The text is damaged between the $g$ and $t$. There is a slight stroke which I have read as a $n$.

To the right of KJC 306. The $r$ is written inside the arms of the $k$. The $t$ of the first name has been hammered and the cross lines are indistinct. $krt \ bn \ ft$ occurs in KJA 111 and KJB 132 is possibly written by his son.

Written above the $bn$ of KJC 307. There are two $l$’s written slightly to the right of the $w$.

An unfinished text below and to the left of the end of KJC 307.

West

$s^3mrh$ feels much desire towards $t$
The text is written down a ridge in the rock. There are shallow ligatures joining the second \( s^2 \) to the \( m \), the \( m \) to the \( r \), the \( r \) to the \( h \) and the \( h \) to one fork of the \( ' \). After the proper name \( s^2mrḥ \), the text is written horizontally at right angles to the rest. There is a line going diagonally across the \( l \), probably with the intention of joining it to the preceding \( ' \) and the following letter. The rock is chipped after the \( l \) and no letter is visible. Only two spokes of the \( t \) are visible and the centre has been filled in. For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1.

Southwest

311 \( l s^2mrḥ \)

By \( s^2mrḥ \)

The \( l, s^2, m \) and \( r \) are joined together by shallow hammering. The \( m \) and the spaces between the arms of the \( h \) have been filled in.

312 \( l 'kmt \)

By \( 'kmt \)

The name is not in HIn.

Cdr 193 A camel. There is a line above its head.

CCXIV Southeast

313 \( rbr ? \)

Written above the camel and rider.

314 \( l s'/yr ḫḫḫ \)

By \( s'/yr \) is [the] drawing

The \( s' \), the circle of the \( y \), the gap between one set of arms of the \( ḫ \) and both the \( ḫ \)'s have been hammered over and filled in. For this formula used with drawings, see Ch.4.B.1. The text is written down between the legs of a camel and rider to which \( s'/yr \) is referring. He might have inscribed the drawing to the left as well.

315 \( l (w)ḥg'bn dk(y) \)

By \( (w)ḥg \) son of \( dk(y) \)
The $w$ of the first name has been filled in. The $b$ and $n$ have been formed into a circle. The last letter is an infilled circle with a short line with a smaller circle on the end. It might all be a $y$ or, perhaps, a $y$ followed by another unidentifiable letter. The same names with infilling of the $w$, joining of the $b$ and $n$ and infilling of the ninth letter occurs in KJA 212. $whg$ is not in HIn.

Cdr 184 A camel and a badly drawn rider holding reins. To the right is a man with one arm bend left upwards and the other held out straight. $s'/yr$ the author of KJC 314 mentions a drawing, he is referring to the camel and possibly the man as well.

CCXV Southwest. See Pl.XIb.

316 $h\ d^s\r$
   $O\ d^s\r$
   The text is unfinished. The $h$ has been joined on the tail of the $d$ by hammer marks.

317 $s'/b\ d^s\ry\ l\ lt\ gny$
   May $d^s\ry$ give $l\ t$ freedom from want
   Except for the initial $s'$ the letters of the text have been joined up by lighter hammering. The tail of the $d$ bends to join one arm of the $b$ and another line links it to the other arm. A line runs from one prong of the $d$ through the $s^2$ to the $r$. The circle of the $y$ is joined to an arm of the $r$ and to one end of the following $l$. Slight hammering joins this $l$ to the second, which is attached to the $t$ by an extension to the hook linking it to one spoke and a short diagonal line linking it to another. Two spokes of the $t$ have been extended in the other direction to join the tail of the $g$ and its back between the two horizontal line. The $n$ is linked to the $g$ by a line starting just above the tail and to the final $y$ by a line joined to the circle of the $y$.

The position of the word $s'/b$ before the deity’s name and the lack of a vocative particle suggests that the word is a verb in the perfect with an optative sense, see Ch.4.C.5.

Neither $sabba$ ‘he reviled’ or $sab\u0131$ ‘he made captive’ provide a suitable meaning. The substantive $sb$ which I have translated as ‘gift’ (cf. Ar. $sayb$) occurs in KJC 145. The basic meaning of the root, however, ‘is run (of water)’ which would not be appropriate here either, although Kaz. lists Form II with the meaning ‘give’. The word $gny$, Ar. $gan\u0131$ ‘freedom from want’, occurs in other prayers, see Ch.4.C.3.
There are five lines in various places inscribed on the rock face as well.

CCXV       Northwest

318       l bgtt ltt
By bgtt is [the] inscriber
The last word is written over a ridge and on to a different face to the beginning.
It is possible that the first letter is a r and the name should be read rgtt. For the formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1. There is a camel below the text.

Cdr 185       A camel drawn by bgtt the author of KJC 318.

CCXVI       Northwest

319       l qym
By qym

CCXVII      South

320       l tmʾl
By tmʾl

CCXVIII   Practically horizontal, sloping south west. See Pl.XIIa, for KJC 321.

321       l lht bn ʾsʾlm
By lht son of ʾsʾlm
The two lʾs at the beginning are joined up to form a loop. The fork of the h and the centre of the ṭ have been filled in. The bottom fork of the ṭ has been joined. The b and n of bn have been joined to form a circle and the sʾ is linked to the l in the second name by shallow hammering extending from one of the arms and a second hook has been added to the l to join it to the m. lht does not occur in HIn. For other occurrences of the names, see KJB 30 and KJC 750.

322       l mty bn rfʾy
By mty son of rfʾy
Ch. 9 KJ

*mtv bn rf’y* occurs elsewhere, see Index a.

**CCXX**

Horizontal

**323**

*l*s¹

By s¹

The text is unfinished. There is some recent doodling after the s¹ but there does not seem to be any traces of further letters.

**Cdr 187**

Doodling

**CCXXI**

Practically horizontal, sloping slightly west

**324**

*l*ltb

By ltb

The first letter is slightly thicker than the rest and does not appear to have a hook. It might be a first attempt at an initial l which was then repeated. If that is the case the inscription should be read *l tb*. Neither *ltb* nor *tb* is in HIn.

**CCXXII**

Northwest

**325**

*w g*

And g

The text is most probably a false start at writing KJC 326.

**326**

*w ghfl h /><

And ghfl is [the] inscriber

The second t of h />< is written on a vertical surface of the rock. ghfl is referring to an ibex. The f has only one distinctive hook, cf. the unusual shape of the letter in the same name in KJC 238. For the expression referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

**Cdr 188**

An ibex.

**CCXXIV**

Practically horizontal, sloping slightly south
327  \( l'\text{h} \) (or ‘) \( \text{hm} \)

By \( l' \)

The text is hammered over and badly damaged. The lines which I have taken as the first two letters, form three sides of a rectangle which might be two \( l' \)’s joined together at one end or a \( l \) and a \( s' \). The next legible letter might be a \( h \), ‘ or \( s \). The lines of the \( m \) are joined by hammering.

CCXXV  Northeast

328  \( --bk' \)

\( --bk' \)

The rock is weathered before the first letter and nothing is legible. There might be a \( n \) after the \( b \) although the dot is probably natural. The second letter is doubtful, it might be a badly formed \( k \).

CCXXVII  South

329  \( l \text{bd bt 'lm} \)

By \( \text{bd} \) daughter of \( 'lm \)

The letters are crudely hammered. There are lines joining some of them together. This is the only text by a woman from these sites.

CCXXIX  South

330  \( -- bn \text{d----r'} \)

\( --\text{son of d----r'} \)

The rock is very chipped and eroded. The field copy has an ‘ after the \( d \) but it is not visible on the photograph.

330a  \( --\text{f} \)

\( --\text{f} \)

Everything before these two letters is eroded. The inscription probably ended in \( \text{hff} \).
CCXXX A loose boulder facing southeast when found.

331  \( l \, zdn \, bn \, ʾg[nt] \)
By \( zdn \) son of \( ʾg[nt] \)
The rock is worn after the ʾ and ʾg. I have restored \( n \) and \( t \) on the basis of the name occurring in KJC 740. Neither of the names is in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

CCXXXII Southeast

332  \( l \, m\text{t}ʾ \)
By \( m\text{t}ʾ \)

333  \( l \, ʾy\text{d} \, bn \, d \, ʾb \)
By ʾy\text{d} son of \( d \, ʾb \)

CCXXXIII Practically horizontal

334  \( l \, ʾs²s² \)
By ʾs²s²
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

CCXXXV West

335  \( l \, bn \, ʾl \)
By \( bn \, ʾl \)

CCXXXVII West

336  \( l \, mb \, ʾl \, (h)\text{ṭṭ} \)
By \( mb \, ʾl \) is [the] drawing
The ḫ looks more like an ʾ. The drawing that mb ḡ refers to is a camel suckling a young camel. For the formula used with drawings, see Ch.4.B.1. mb ḡ is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

337  l ḋ rs ḡ bn hrs ḡ  
By ḋ rs ḡ son of hrs ḡ  
 ḋ rs ḡ bn hrs ḡ occurs elsewhere, see Index a.

Cdr 195  A camel suckling a young camel. The drawing is acknowledged by mb ḡ the author of KJC 336.

CCXXXVIII  Northwest

338  [l] ḋ rs ḡ  
[By] ḋ rs ḡ  
The rock is hammered before the ḡ. The outline of the ḡ and half of one arm of the ṣ ḡ have subsequently been hammered over.

338a  l ṣ ḡ  
By ṣ ḡ  
An unfinished text written in crude letters.

CCXXXVIII  East

339  l ṣ ṣ ḡ ṭ wt  
By ṣ ṣ ḡ ṭ wt  
The text is written in badly formed letters. The name is not in HIn.

340  l ṭ  
By ṭ  
Written to the right of KJC 339. The text is unfinished.

341  l ṣ ṭ nt  
By ṣ ṭ nt
CCXLI South southeast

342 l 'rs\(^i\)
   By 'rs\(^i\)
   There is a chip covering part of the s\(^i\) but the reading is certain.

343 l zhn
   By zhn
   The name is not in HIn.

CCXLIII North

344 l hn\(^n^x\)
   By hn\(^n^x\)
   Part of the n and most of the ' is covered by the rein of a drawing of a camel and rider. There is possibly a g inscribed under one of the ibex on the rock surface. One of the circles of the letter has been hammered over.

Cdr 199 A camel and rider of whitish patina. There is a stick ibex in the bottom right hand corner and another stick ibex with one horn to the left of the camel and rider. Above are some unidentified lines and a stījī board, to the left of which is an unfinished stick animal.

CCXLIV East

345 l 'lyn
   By 'lyn

346 l w 'l
   By w 'l

CCXLV Southwest

347 l ṭ w rb s'qm bh
By ṯʿ; and he feels much sickness
For other texts using rb see, Ch.4.E.1. Unlike the majority of attested examples, the love text is expressed by an expanded l N phrase, see Ch.4.G.(2). The subject of the love phrase is expressed by the third person suffixed pronoun -h.

CCL South southwest

348 l (ṯ)mlh
By (ṯ)mlh
The second letter is a hammered circle and I have restored it as a t. The letter might be an ʿ. mlh is not in HIn although ʿmʾl attested in the dialect, see the Index of names.

CCLII East

349 l h
By h
The text is unfinished.

350 l brr
By brr

CCLIII East

351 l mʾ(ṯ⁾)n nk sʾmʾʾn
By mʾ(ṯ⁾)n; he had sex with sʾmʾʾn
The inscription is carelessly hammered and the third letter is damaged by a chip. the second m is a rectangular shape. Love texts using nk occur elsewhere, see Ch.4.E.2. This is the only attested example in which this type of text is expressed as an expanded l N phrase, cf. KJB 63, KJC 347 and see Ch.4.G.(2).

CCLV West

352 l hr
By hr
353  
l's'm'n
By s'm'n

CCLVII  Northeast

354  
-s'
-s'
On the left side of the rock. Nothing is legible before the s'.

355  
l-s'
By -s'
There is a chip between the two letters and another after the s'. It is possible the text continues.

356  
[ll] ġln[t]
[By] ġln[t]
Only one arm of what is probably a ġ remain before the n. For other occurrences of ġn[t] at these sites, see Index a.

357  
[ll] s'yr
[By] s'yr
The l has chipped away.

358  
l zhmn
By zhmn
The text is written near the top of the rock.

359  
l s'yr'h bk[rt]
By s'yr'is the young female camel
Written down between the legs of the camel to which it refers. There is hammering over the r of the name although traces of the outline of the letter remain. There is a chip in the rock after k and I have restored a r and t. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.
360  
\[l\] \[lt\]  
By \[lt\]  
To the right and below KJC 258. The grid of the \[t\] has been filled in.

361  
\[h\] \[ds\]\[ary\] \[(l) \(\)mn\]  
\[O\] \[ds\]\[ary\] [grant ?] to \'[\]mn\]  
The rock is chipped before the \(d\) but a short stroke, probably the tail of a \(h\) remains. The \(l\) is a short line, the hook is probably obscured by the following chip. One of the forks of the \(\) is obscured by damage to the rock. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3.

361a  
\[l\] \[’mr\]  
By \[’mr\]  
Written directly on from the end of KJC 361.

362  
\[w\] \[d\]\[i\] \[lt\] \[rdf\] \[w\] \[m\]\[ty\] \[(h)\]\[\]\[t\]  
And may \[lt\] call \[rdf\], and \[m\]\[ty\] is [the] inscriber  
The \(f\) of \[rdf\] is a straight line with two hooks facing towards the beginning. The second part of the inscription is written down parallel to the right of the first. The rock is chipped at the end and only parts of the letters \(h\), \(t\) and \(f\) remain. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.2.

363  
\[l\] \[-lt\]  
By \[-lt\]  
There is an arm showing of the second letter, the rest has chipped away.

Cdr 207  
A camel acknowledged by \[s’yr\] the author of KJC 359.

CCLVIII  
An enormous boulder with a natural basin in the centre. The inscriptions are written on the rock surfaces around the basin.

At the west end of the basin, facing north.

364  
\[l\] \[hgs\]\[\^t\]  
By \[hgs\]\[\^t\]
The name is not in HIn and the root is problematic. Perhaps the fourth letter should be emended to \( l \) (see the Index of names for \( hglt \)) although it does not have a hook.

Written on the southern side of the basin, facing north.

365 \( l \, glb \)
By \( glb \)
There is a more recently inscribed wiggley line after the name. \( glb \) occurs in KJC 368 on this rock and in KJC 395 on the east face.

366 \( l \, kzn \)
By \( kzn \)
The name is not in HIn.

367 \( l \, h(r)d \)
By \( h(r)d \)
The \( r \) is almost completely covered by later hammering.

368 \( l \, glb \, (b)n \, s^2b- \)
By \( glb \) son of \( s^2b- \)
One arm of the \( b \) of \( bn \) is lost because of a crack in the rock. The name \( glb \, bn \) \( s^2by \) occurs in KJC 395 on the east face of the rock and perhaps a \( y \) should be restored at the end. \( glb \) also occurs in KJC 365.

369 \( w \, ds^3r \, l \, hm \)
And [may] \( ds^3r \) [grant ?] to \( hm \)
Recent doodling has been hammering between the \( h \) and the \( m \) which might cover a further letter of the name as might the hammer marks after the \( m \). See Ch.4.C.3 for this type of prayer.

370 \( l \, 's^4mnt \, bn \, hrm \, bn \, mtr \)
By \( 's^4mnt \) son of \( hrm \) son of \( mtr \)
The inscription is written in a loop inside the horns of a pecked ibex. See Index a for other occurrences of 's'mnt bn hrm. The author of KJC 372 on this rock might be 's'mnt’s cousin, see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 2.

371 lʾnʾm
By ʾnʾm
Written to the left of KJC 370.

372 lʾnʾm bn brd
By ʾnʾm son of brd
The text is written n a curve. For other occurrences of the names see Index a and see KJC 370 on this rock.

373 grtʾ?
The letters are inscribed in the same technique and are the same colour as a zig-zag line drawn above. Their patina is much lighter than the inscriptions on the rock and possibly they are a later attempt at copying Hismaic. letters.

On the east side of the basin, sloping west towards the basin.

374 lʾṣḥbt
By ʾṣḥbt
There is some doodling or possibly a wasm between this and KJC 375.

375 lʾḥlst
By ʾḥlst
Above and to the left of KJC 374.

376 lʾhg
By ʾhg
Above and to the left of KJC 375.

377 lʾʾbʾ
By ʾʾbʾ
To the left of KJC 376. The name is not in HIn.

378  
l ʿbd bn sʿyr  
By ʿbd son of sʿyr  
To the left of KJC 377. For other occurrences of ʿbd bn sʿyr, see Index a. The circle of the y has been filled in.

379  
l hnʿ  
By hnʿ  
To the left of KJC 378.

380  
l ʿrs² bn ʿfh  
By ʿrs² son of ʿfh  
The name ʿrs³w is written in Habataean to the left of the inscription.

Nab. 1  
ʿrs³w  
The name is previously attested in Nabataean (Cantineau 1932: 67). KJC 380 is written by someone called ʿrs².

381  
l ʿbr  
By ʿbr  
Written to the right of the patronymic of KJC 380. The l and b are deeply cut. The ʿ is a small indistinct circle and the r is written in shallow hammer marks.

382  
gtb  
Written below the end of KJC 380. The g and t are deeply cut and the b directly hammered and ill-formed. There is no initial l at the beginning of the text. Perhaps it was left out as there is a crack before the g and not much space. See Ch.4.A.4. The name is not in HIn.

383  
l (m)sʿrʿd  
By (m)sʿrʿd  
The reading is doubtful. All that remains of the m is part of a curve. The rest has been hammered over and has chipped away.
There is an indirectly hammered l of pinkish white patina to the left and above the inscription. The name knn is only previously attested in Qat. and Sab.

On the north side of the basin, sloping south towards it.

There are traces of letters under hammer marks above and to the right of KJC 385.

On the north side of the basin, sloping away from it to the north.

Above and to the right of KJC 387. It is possibly a false start at KJC 389. There is a line, possibly an unfinished cartouche, above the letters.

For other occurrences of the name, see Index a.

To the left of KJC 389.
bn ng ʾbn qnt is written on a horizontal surface slightly below the first name. For other occurrences of ʿṣlḥ ʾbn ngʾ, see Index a.

392

l whbʾl
By whbʾl
To the right of the first name of KJC 391.

Cdr 209

There are traces of drawings, two wusūm, several hammer marks and unidentified shapes on the rock. The latter are mostly of a whitish or orangey white patina. There are the horns of an ibex above the end of KJC 369 and an ibex with a partially damaged body and long horns inside which is written KJC 370. Above KJC 380 is a directly hammered creature of browny patina with no distinct head.

East

393

l (ʿ)rsʾl
By (ʿ)rsʾl
One side of the circle of the ʿ is lost because of a crack in the rock. The r has been hammered over.

394

l qt bn t(m)
By qt son of t(m)
The m has been hammered over and filled in.

395

l ḡlb bn sʾḥy
By ḡlb son of sʾḥy
See KJC 365 and 368 on the horizontal surface of this rock.

396

l ṡʾḥy bn ft
By ṡʾḥy son of ft

ft is not in HIn. ṡʾḥy occurs in KJC 380 on the top of this rock and in KJC 269 and 576. It is possible that the same name was intended here but, having left out the ṣ and the t, the author did not bother to emend the text or complete the ḥ by giving it a tail.
397  \(lk\)
By \(k\)
Below KJC 394-395. The text is unfinished. Possibly it is an abandoned attempt at writing KJC 398.

398  \(l\ kzy\)
By \(kzy\)
The tail of the \(y\) is unusually long and shallower than the rest of the letter, perhaps it is extraneous and an ‘ should be read. Neither \(kzy\) or \(kz\) are in HIn.

399  \(l\ ‘n\)
By ‘\(n\)
The same letters written in lighter hammer marks are repeated above. Possibly they are a later copy of this inscription.

400  \(l\ ‘mr’l\)
By ‘\(mr’l\)

There is no KJC 401.

CCLIX  South

402  \(l\ ngf\ h\ lr\-mr\)
By ngf ???
The \(n\) might be an incidental hammer mark. The arms of the \(r\) have been extended by shallow hammering. The ninth letter is chipped, it might be a \(l\), although the hook would be an exaggerated curve. There is room for another letter between it and the following \(m\).

403  \(l\ ‘tr\)
By ‘\(tr\)

Cdr 211  An ibex below KJC 402, the head is partially damaged.

CCLX  East
Cdr 212 The d of KJC 404 has been changed into a camel. The letter has been used as the body and hump, and a tail, legs, neck and head have been added. For other examples of inscriptions being turned into drawings, see KJC 132 and KJC 431.

CCLXI Northeast

405 h ḍsry l ḍd sʿd
O ḍsry [grant ?] to ḍd good fortune
= KJPr 7
For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3. sʿd cf. Ar. saʿd ‘good fortune’.

406 l knn
By knn
= KJPr 8
The name knn is only previously attested in Qat. and Sab. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

407 l ṣmn
By ṣmn
= KJPr 9

CCLXII Southeast, sloping inwards. The distance between KJC 408 and 410 is not drawn to scale on the facsimile. They are much further apart.

408 w rfd ḫṭṭ wʿl
And rfd is the inscriber of an ibex
See Pl.XIIb.
The initial ṣ is an infilled circle with a cross in it. The r, the loop of the d and the ḍ have been filled in, see Ch.E.2. The final letter l is written in the opposite direction to other
letters of the text. See Ch.4.B.2 for this formula used for the authorship of drawings. The ibex referred to is above the inscription.

409

\[ \text{lm} s^l \]
By \[ rm \]
See Pl.XIIb.

410

\[ \text{lt} \]
By \[ lt \]
The text is above and to the right of KJC 408-409. There is a picture of an archer next to it which was perhaps drawn by \[ lt \].

411

\[ \text{br} \]
By \[ br \]
Written below KJC 410.

411a

\[ \text{rm} \]
\[ \text{rm} \]
The letter I have read as \[ l \] is inscribed rather far from the \[ r \]. The text and Cdr 213a are inscribed close to ground level and there are small boulders wedged in front of the rock face.

Cdr 213
(a) An ibex with patches on its body in relief, drawn by \[ rdf \] the author of KJC 408. There is an arrow embedded in its stomach. To the right of KJC 409 is a straight line with two arms, see a similar sign to the left of KJC 413 and Ch.6.B.
(b) On the right hand corner of the rock face is a picture of an archer which was probably drawn by \[ lt \], the author of KJC 410.
(c) At the bottom of the rock to the left of KJC 411a is a drawing of a man with a rectangular body. One of his arms is raised and the other obscured by a chip. To the right is a drawing of a dog.

East

412

\[ \text{l} \]
The text is unfinished.

413  \(l\ ms^2\)
   By \(ms^2\)
   To the left is a line with two arms, cf. Cdr 213a.

414  \(l 'n\)
   By \(n\)

CCLXII  Northeast

415  \(l\ bnbs'r\)
   By \(bnbs'r\)
   The name is not in HIn. For other occurrences at these sites, see Index a.

CCLXIII  Northeast

416  \(l\ grtm\)
   By \(grtm\)
   The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

417  \(bn\)
   \(bn\)
   Nothing else has been inscribed. It could be the name \(bn\), see Ch.4.A.4.

418  \(rb\ s'qm\ b\ \hat{g}nt\)
\(\hat{g}nt\) feels much sickness
For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1.

419  \(l\ grf\)
   By \(grf\)

420  \(l\ rks'\)
By rks¹

CCLXIII Southeast

421  
\text{Cdr 214}  
A damaged drawing of an archer and a dog attacking an ibex.

422  
By \text{tm}  
The text is doubtful. There is possibly another letter after the \text{m}.

423  
\text{Cdr 220}  
A stick ibex with a long body and horns. Above is a dog running and, to the right, is a drawing that looks as though it was originally intended to be an ibex of which only the horns and body was completed.

CCLXVII Horizontal

424  
By \text{rms¹}

CCLXX Horizontal

425  
By \text{rhz}

426  

By *mb ʿl*

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

427

*l ṁrūn*

By *ʿmrūn*

The penultimate letter might be a *b* in which case the text would read *l ṁrūn bn*.

428

*l ghfl*

By *ghfl*

One of the circles of the *g* is obliterated.

429

*l ṇnl*

By *ʿnl*

Cdr 223 There are two camels to the right of KJC 428, possibly drawn by *ghfl* the author of the inscription.

CCLXXIII North

430

*l slm b*

By *slm -*

The text is unfinished. The *m* is a loop without an indentation. The letter I have read as *b* has a line protruding from the back. It is shallower than the curve of the *b* and is most probably extraneous.

CCLXXVI East

431

*l l ʿm*

By *l ʿm*

The *m* has been changed into an ibex. cf. KJC 132 and 404.

432

*l qnlh*

By *qnlh*

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.
Cdr 228 The m of KJC 431 has been later re-used as the body of an ibex. Four legs, a tail, horns and a head have been added. There is a crudely drawn figure with his arms in the air to the right. To the left of KJC 432 is a camel and rider holding a rein and a stick. There is a hooked line above, which could be a Hismaic l. The drawing was most probably inscribed by qnlh, the author of KJC 432.

CCLXXVII West

433  l ḫt bn s’yṛ
By ḫt son of s’yṛ
 ḫt is not in HIn.

434  l ḡs’yṃ
By ḡs’yṃ

CCLXXXII North

435  mʾṯr ṣʾq ḡsʾḏ
mʾṯr is the lover of ḡsʾḏ
This is the only Tham.D text found at these sites.

436  l ḫd
By ḫd
The ḫ is written facing the beginning of the text and the protruding lines are bent round facing the same direction as the loop.

436a  l mly
By mly
There is a circle hammered to the right of the inscription and it is possible the name should be read mʾly. Since the technique of inscribing is different from the other letters I have read mly.

437  l ḫdṭ
By ʿbdh

438  l ʿwr bn ʿmrt bn s/lm

By ʿwr son of ʿmrt son of s/lm

The m of s/lm is rather far from the l to avoid a crack in the rock.

439  l ʿmrt

By ʿmrt

The m is a rectangular shape.

Cdr 233  To the left of KJC 436 is a man holding his arms out horizontally and below KJC 436 is an ibex.

CCLXXXVI  South

440  l ʿs/lh bn ʿrs/l

By ʿs/lh son of ʿrs/l

It is possible ʿs/lh was the artist of the unfinished drawing to the left.

441  w ʿdb ḫṭṭ

And ʿdb is [the] inscriber

= KJP 10

The drawing to which ʿdb refers is of a dog chasing an ostrich. The inscription is written curving round the chest and neck of the ostrich. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

Cdr 237  (a) To the left of KJC 440 are the hind legs, tail and partial body of an ibex, probably drawn by ʿs/lh the author of the inscription.

(b) Below is a seluqi grabbing hold of the tail of an ostrich. The bird has a long back, deep chest and small wings depicted. It was drawn by ʿdb the author of KJC 441.

CCXCI  Northwest

442  ḫl bn mʿktb bn ʿbd
-ll son of m-ʾktb son of ʿbd

The rock is chipped at the beginning of the text. There is a chip after the m of the second name. There are three equally possibly ways of restoring the name. Either the chip covers a r and the name mrʾktb should be read where ktb is an alternative orthography to the more usual ktxy (cf. TIJ 28 in Appendix 2) or the name should be interpreted as a compound of mrʾ + ʾktb with the second ʾ assimilated (cf. mrʾl in S. (HIn: 537) which is most likely to be a compound of mrʾ + ʾl and see Ch.3.A.5). Alternatively, the chip might obscure a n and the name read m[n]ʾktb, mn + ʾktb (cf. mnʾl in S. (HIn: 567)). IF the reading of ʾktb is correct, it would be the first occurrence of the deity in compound names in the dialect. ʿbdʾktb occurs in S., Naveh TSB A, and, with the article, in Lihyn. Compound names zdhnʾktb, JS L 78, 358 and grmhnʾktb, JS L 290.

442a w ʿrs¹ḥṭṭ bn ḥrs¹ bn ʾs¹lm

And ʿrs¹ is [the] inscriber son of ḥrs¹ son of ʾs¹lm

The inscription starts under the stomach of an ibex and curves to the left under the hind legs. bn ḥrs¹ bn ʾs¹lm is written vertically down the rock to the left of a camel. ʿrs¹ bn ḥrs¹ bn ʾs¹lm occurs in KJA 112. See Index a for occurrences of ʿrs¹ bn ḥrs¹. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

442b ḥ ḏs²ry ʾs¹d l bṣr

O ḏs²ry [grant] good fortune to bṣr

The first six letters are light orangey and the rest a browny black. The l is a straight line. The first letter of the proper name is a short, thick and slightly curved line, I have read it as b. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3.

442c l bys¹

By bys¹

The text is written in careless letters spaced rather far apart and the interpretation is somewhat doubtful. bys¹ is not in HIn.

443 l khl bn sʾny bn gtt bn hml

By khl son of sʾny son of gtt son of hml

The text is written in a cartouche which is lightly hammered in a different technique to that used for the letters. There are two lines with three crossbars attached to it. It is
similar to the lines arranged in the form of a ladder found with some Safaitic texts, although, in those examples, seven lines are inscribed and here there are only three (see Winnett and Harding 1978: 26). For other occurrences of khl bn s’ny, see Index a.

443a  ‘l  ‘l
Written to the right of KJC 443. For possible names without an initial particle, see Ch.4.A.4.

Cdr 243  (a) On the left of the rock face is an ibex and a camel drawn by ʾrsʾ, the author of KJC 442a. To the right of the camel is another ibex which was possibly drawn by him as well.

(b) Below and to the right of KJC 442c is a camel and rider. On the left of KJC 443 is a badly drawn stick horse and rider and to the right a seluqi chasing an ostrich facing up the rock. It is uncertain who drew them.

CCXCIV  Southwest

444  w fyt ḫṭṭ
And fyt is [the] inscriber
The inscription is written around the right side of a drawing. For the formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

Cdr 246  An archer shooting an ibex. An arrow is embedded in the animal’s stomach. The ibex has a possible beard and feet depicted. A seluqi is attacking it from underneath, three claws are depicted on three of its feet, on the fourth, there are ill-defined. fyt the author of KJC 444 drew the composition.

CCXCV  East

445  l gsʾm
By gsʾm
The inscription is written in a cartouche with an ibex.

Cdr 247  An ibex with long legs and shortish horns drawn by gsʾm the author of KJC 445.
CCXCVI  Southwest

446  l 'bdlh
     By 'bdlh

CCXCIX  Horizontal

447  l '------
     By '------
     The letters are carelessly written and it is probably not a serious attempt at writing an inscription. There is a cartouche surrounding them.

CCCIV  South

448  l 'n'm bn brd
     By 'n'm bn brd
     Written down from more recent drawings of two camel. For other occurrences of 'n'm bn brd, see Index a.

449  l r l
     By r l
     Above and to the right of KJC 448. The name occurs again in KJC 455 on this rock.

450  l fsyt
     By fsyt
     KJC 545 on this rock is also by someone called fsyt.

451  l 'jl
     By 'jl
     The text is written near the top of the rock.

452  w 'slh bn ng 'bn qnt hyy
And ʾṣlh son of ngʾ son of qnt is [the] inscriber
The inscription is written down between the legs of a camel which is the drawing
ʾṣlh is referring to. For another occurrence of ʾṣlh bn ngʾ bn qnt, see Index a. For the formula,
see Ch.4.B.2.

453 lʿbd
By ʿbd
The arms of the d are bent forwards, the letter is partially damaged by a chip.

454 wsyt ḫṭṭ
And wsyt is [the] inscriber
wsyt is probably referring to a drawing of a horse and rider to the right of the text.
See KJC 450 also by someone called wsyt, and, for the formula, see Ch.4.B.2.

455 l rʾl
By rʾl
The text is written on the right side of the rock. See KJC 449.

Cdr 253 A camel drawn by ʾṣlh the author of KJC 452. To the right is a horse and rider
probably drawn by wsyt author of KJC 454. The horse’s tail fans out at the bottom. Below is an
unfinished drawing of a stick animal which probably belongs to the same period. The other
drawings are a much lighter patina. On the left side of the rock are two camels, one with one of
its front legs slightly bent. Below are two donkeys ? galloping side by side. Below is a man
leading a camel and, on the right side of the rock, is a horse and rider carrying a long spear.

CCCV Southeast

457 l knn bn ʾlt
By knn son of ʾlt
knn is only previously attested in Qat. and Sab. ʾlt is not in HIn. For other
occurrences of knn bn ʾlt, see Index a.

CCCVI East. See Pl.XIIIa.
458 \( l\ drs^1\ bn\ d\hat{h}k \)

By \( drs^1\ son\ of\ d\hat{h}k \)

On the top left hand of the rock. The first name is written down the rock, the inscription then turns right and the second name is written up the rock. The \( k \) is written with two arms facing in the opposite direction to that in which the text reads. cf. KJC 264, which is also written by \( drs^1\ bn\ d\hat{h}k \), where the \( h \) of \( d\hat{h}k \) is written contra the stance of the other letters.

459 \( l\ \hat{g}nmt \)

By \( \hat{g}nmt \)

To the right of KJC 458. \( \hat{g}nmt \) occurs five times on this rock, see, KJC 460, 477, 478, 479.

460 \( l\ \hat{g}nmt \)

By \( \hat{g}nmt \)

To the right of KJC 459. See KJC 459.

461 \( l\ bn\ 'b \)

By \( bn\ 'b \)

To the right of KJC 460. \( bn\ 'b \) occurs eight times on this rock, see, KJC 462, 467, 473, 474, 475, 476 and 482. The name is not in HIn.

462 \( l\ bn\ 'b \)

By \( bn\ 'b \)

To the right of KJC 461. See KJC 461.

463 \( l\ nhf'\l \)

By \( nhf'\?? \)

To the right of KJC 462. The name is not in HIn.

464 \( l\ mb\ 'l \)

By \( mb\ 'l \)

To the right of KJC 463. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.
465  l `nn
By `nn
On the top right side of the rock.

466  l h
By h
Written below KJC 463. The text is unfinished.

467  l bn '(b)
By bn '(b)
To the right of KJC 466. The final b is badly formed. See KJC 461.

468  l nsrlh
By nsrlh
To the right of KJC 467. The name is not in HIn.

469  l `lt
By `lt
On the left side of the rock, below the drawing of two horses. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

470  l mhllt frs/
By mhllt is [the] horse
The text is written down from between the legs of the horse to which it refers. The initial l is just legible under a penis that has been added to the drawing of the horse. For this formula, see Ch.4.B.1 and see KJA 113.

471  w hd htt
And hd is [the] inscriber
The inscription starts between the legs of a drawing of a horse to which it refers.
For the formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

472  l qnft
By qnft
The text is written to the right of KJC 471. The second curve of the $f$ has not been completed. The name is not in HIn.

473 \( l\ bn\ 'b \)
By \( bn\ 'b \)
The text is written to the right of KJC 472. There is a \( l \) after the final \( b \) which is probably a false start at a further inscription. For occurrences of \( bn\ 'b \) on this rock see KJC 461. The name is not in HIn.

474 \( l\ bn\ 'b \)
By \( bn\ 'b \)
The text is on the right side of the rock below KJC 469. See KJC 461.

475 \( l\ bn\ 'b \)
By \( bn\ 'b \)
To the right of KJC 474. See KJC 461.

476 \( l\ bn\ 'b \)
By \( bn\ 'b \)
Written to the right of the end of KJC 470. See KJC 461.

477 \( l\ \dot{g}nmt \)
By \( \dot{g}nmt \)
To the right of KJC 476. See the KJC 459.

478 \( l\ \dot{g}nmt \)
By \( \dot{g}nmt \)
Written to the right of KJC 477. The \( m \) and \( t \) are separated from the rest of the text by the \( l \) of KJC 479. See KJC 459.

479 \( l\ \dot{g}nmt \)
By \( \dot{g}nmt \)
The text begins below the \( n \) of KJC 478. See KJC 459.
480

\textit{w ms\textsuperscript{1}d ūtt bn\textasciitilde wf\textasciitilde}

And \textit{ms\textsuperscript{1}d} is [the] inscriber son of \textit{wf\textasciitilde}

The text starts between the legs of a horse and rider to which \textit{ms\textsuperscript{1}d} refers. The \textit{bn} and patronymic are written to the left of the first part of the text. \textit{wf\textasciitilde} is not in HIn. The \textit{b} and \textit{n} are a slightly different colour and technique to the rest of the text and it is not certain that they belong. It is possible that the letters \textit{wf\textasciitilde} are the start of an unfinished text beginning with an introductory \textit{w}, \textit{w f\textasciitilde ‘And f\textasciitilde’}.

481

\textit{l bn}

By \textit{bn}

To the right of KJC 480. The \textit{‘} has been hammered over.

482

\textit{l bn b}

By \textit{bn b}

To the right of KJC 481. See KJC 461.

Cdr 254

A composition of three horses, two with riders and one with a man standing next to it. The upper drawings were done by \textit{mhl\textit{lt}}, the author of KJC 470, and \textit{hd}, the author of KJC 471, and the lower one by \textit{ms\textsuperscript{1}d}, the author of KJC 480. All three horses have heavy bodies and tails fanning out at the bottom with hairs depicted. The dismounted man is carrying a shield, with an inner circle, and larger than the shields depicted elsewhere. He has a sword at his waist and is spearing the rider on horseback. The latter is armed with a sword and carrying a short spear in one hand and holding reins in the other. The lower horseman is holding reins and carrying a sword at the waist. His body has been left in relief and his head is encircled with a band. The spikes coming out from the band might be either a depiction of his hair or a form of head gear.

There is no KJC 483

CCCVII

Southwest

484

\textit{l bn(‘)b}

By \textit{bn(‘)b}
One of the forks of the ʾ has been hammered carelessly giving it the appearance of a h or possibly a s. bnʿb occurs again in KJC 486 on this rock and see KJC 461 for the occurrences of the name on the previous rock. The name is not in HIn.

485

lʿmn

By ʿmn

The n is a dash rather than a dot.

486

l bnʿb

By bnʿb

See KJC 484. The name is not in HIn.

487

l ft(h)t

By ft(h)t

The h has not got a tail.

CCCVIII Southwest

488

l sʿd

By sʿd

489

l ḥzbr bnʿbd

By ḥzbr son of ʿbd

The b and d of the last name are written to the left of the ʾ as there is insufficient space before the edge of the rock to continue the inscription in a line. ḥzbr is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences of ḥzbr bnʿbd.

490

l yẓr

By yẓr

CCCIX West

491

l bnʿb

By bnʿb
See KJC 461, 484 and 486 for other occurrences of the name in this area of the site.

492  

l ʾmn

By ʾmn

CCCXII  Horizontal

493  

l bn ʾmh

By bn ʾmh

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

494  

[l] mš ṳ d

[By] mš ṳ d

This and KJC 495 are partially covered by a later drawing of an ibex. The l is completely covered by a leg of the ibex and only part of the m is visible.

495  

l ṭ[r]s ṳ

By ṭ[r]s ṳ

Most of the third letter is obscured by the rump of the ibex.

Cdr 257  (a) Four ibex, one is being chased by a dog. To the left of KJC 493 is a loop which is damaged at either end by abrasions. Two men with their arms in the air were noted when recording but they are not visible on the photograph.

(b) There are more recent ibex on the rock as well, one in the left hand corner and the other in the right. The latter has only three legs and obscures parts of KJC 494 and 495.

CCCXIV  Southwest

496  

l ṭ ṡ

By ṭ ṡ

CCCXV  North
The letters are carelessly written and badly formed.

O $ds\text{ry}$ [grant] to $\text{mt} \ldots$

For prayers of this type, see Ch.4.C.3. The last word is damaged and the interpretation uncertain.

**CCCXIX** East southeast

**499** $l \text{slm} \text{lm} \\ By \text{slm} \text{lm}$

**500** $l \text{hkdn} \\ By \text{hkdn} \\ The name is not in HIn.$

**Cdr 262** An ibex, a stick man and an unidentified drawing.

**CCCXX** Northwest

**501** $l \text{l m} \\ By \text{l m} \\ One of the forks of the \text{l} is slightly damaged.$

**Cdr 263** Below KJC 501 is a stick animal with one horn.

**CCCXXXIII** South

**502** $l \text{qnt bn \text{wd bn \text{sft}}} \\ By \text{qnt} \text{son of \text{wd} son of \text{sft}} \\ The text is written in a semi-circle. There is a circle that has been hammered in on the inside of the inscription.$
503  l ʾʿbdṭ
By ʾʿbdṭ
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

504  l sʿd
By sʿd
Written inside a cartouche.

505  l yʾzr
By yʾzr

Cdr 266  There is a loop with a dot in the middle and below a loop that has been filled in. Two horns and the body of an unfinished ibex. To the left and below is a horseshoe shape, possibly a wasm.

There is no KJC 506

CCCXXIV  Southwest

507  l dʾʾnl n ?
By ???

CCCXXVII  Horizontal

508  l bgt bn tmʾl bn nḥt
By bgt son of tmʾl son of nḥt
The l of the second name is inscribed in a wavy line. bgt bn tmʾl occurs in KJC 24.

509  l tm
By tm
The m is small and faces towards the beginning of the text.
CCCXXXV  East

510  \( l \ bn\l h \)

By \( bn\l h \)

CCCXXXVI  Northeast

511  \( w \ gml \ ht(\t) \)

And \( gml \) is [the] inscriber

The inscription is written to the left of the camel to which it refers. Only part of the final \( t \) has been completed. For the formula, see Ch.4.B.2.

Cdr 275  A small neatly inscribed camel drawn by \( gml \) the author of KJC 511.

CCCXXXVII  East

512  \( l \ 'rs\l h \)

By \( 'rs\l h \)

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

CCCXXXVIII  Southeast

513  \( l \ fr \)

By \( fr \)

There is no KJC 514.

CCCXLV  Horizontal

515  \( l \ 'sl\h \)

By \( 'sl\h \)

CCCXLVI  Northwest
516  l 'rs¹ bn hrs¹
By 'rs¹ son of hrs¹
Below the ' is a further b, perhaps the author was going to continue the text and then changed his mind. See Index a for other occurrences of 'rs¹ bn hrs¹.

CCCXLVIII  Southwest

517  l ḏ b ḥff
By ḏ b is [the] drawing
To the right of a very damaged drawing of an archer. The position of the word ḥff is somewhat ambiguous. It might belong to this inscription or to KJC 518 by s¹yr. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.

518  l (s¹)yr
By (s¹)yr
The s¹ is partially damaged. See KJC 517.

519  l tfnt
By tfnt
The second letter is partially covered by abrasions. Below is a l, possibly a false start at an inscription. The name is not in HIm.

520  l ḥ
By ḥ
Written to the right of KJC 519. The text is unfinished.

521  l s¹'d
By s¹'d
The d is damaged by chipping on the rock, however, the reading is clear.

Cdr 282  Two men in combat, most of the left hand is damaged by chipping. An arrow is depicted in flight and two others embedded in the arm and thigh of the man on the right. He is holding a bow in one hand and a shield in the other and has a sword at the waist. Below is another archer with later lines added to the drawing. The man is carrying a sword at the waist and
there is an arrow embedded in his chest. There is a loop going from one foot to the knee ?. To the left of KJC 521 is another archer, he is armed with a sword and there is an arrow piercing one of his legs. ḏ b the author of KJC 517 and s'yr the author of KJC 518 were probably co-artists although the other authors on the rock might have participated as well.

Southeast

521a  
ln 
By n 
The text is unfinished. There is no facsimile.

CCCXLIX  Horizontal

522  
lnrs bn hrs bn silm bn msilm 
By rs son of hrs son of silm son of msilm 
bn hrs is written below the first name. The bn of the third name is written below the first bn and then the text continues around to the right. For occurrences of rs bn hrs bn silm see Index a.

523  
lnrm ?
ln ????

Cdr 283  A camel and rider with reins depicted.

CCCLII  East

524  
l khl 
By khl

525  
l [ ] bnsrlh 
By [ ] bnsrlh 
There is a short stroke between the l and b. The name is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJC 525.
526  l ʿbd
By ʿbd
To the right and above KJC 525.

527  l thbb
By thbb
The inscription is surrounded by a lightly hammered cartouche.

528  l hfẓ
By hfẓ
The first two letters are black and the last two light orangey.

529  l bf-
By bf-
There is hammering after the third letter.

530  l rmsī
By rmsī

530a  l b
By b
On the upper surface of the rock. The text is unfinished.

Cdr 285  A camel drawn in outline some distance to the left of KJC 530a. There is unidentified hammering above KJC 524-530.

CCCLIII  Northwest

531  l s²tr ʿʔfln
????

CCCLV  North. See Pl. XIIIb.

532  l bnʿb
By bnʾb
On the left of the rock. The name is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJC 533, 536 and 536 on this rock and see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

533

\[ l\ bnʾb \]

By bnʾb
Not in HIn. See KJC 532.

534

\[ l\ m \]

By m
Written above KJC 533. The text is unfinished.

535

\[ l\ kmsʾ \]

By kmsʾ
The sš has not got a tail. The name is not in HIn.

536

\[ l\ bnʾb \]

By bnʾb
Written below KJC 535. See KJC 532.

537

\[ kbl \]

kbl
The text is written over a ridge in the rock, to the right of KJC 536. See Ch.4.A.4 for possible names without an initial particle.

537a

\[ l\ bnʾb \]

By bnʾb
The name is not in HIn. See KJC 532.

CCCLV

Horizontal

538

\[ l\ msšʾd \]

By msšʾd
This and the following five texts are written inside a cartouche.
rb sq w sqm w sqrr b hd 'l n'rt w glmt w 'rhl w s'l t w hd bn s'm n ḥt ʿl n'rt w ḥd feels much desire and sickness and happiness towards young girls and young women and maidens and young girls and ‘women’, and ḥd son of s'm n is [the] inscriber.

The text begins at the top left of the cartouche and winds round in a zig-zag. The letter I have read as b of bkrt looks more like a r. The r of 'rhl was originally left out and has been added slightly below the ’ and ʿ. For love texts of this kind, see Ch.4.E.1. The occurrence of a clearly plural form in 'rhl suggests that all the substantives after the preposition 'l 'towards’ (Ar. 'ilā) are feminine sound plurals rather than singular forms. n'rt ‘young girl’, Heb. n' ara; glmt ‘young woman’, Ar. gulāmah; bkrt ‘young girl’, Ar. bakrah; 'rhl ‘ewes’, cf. Ar. riḥl, pl. 'arḥul, the word might refer to female sheep or by extension ‘young women’. The root slʿ in Ar., Heb. and Syr. has the meaning cleave and Ar. silʿ is a ‘cleft, fissure’ perhaps denoting here the female genitals. For the phrase w N ḥt at the end, see Ch.4.G.(3).

By rms

Written between two lines of KJC 539.

By b

An unfinished text inscribed between the word n'rt and the t of glmt of KJC 539.

Below KJC 539. The text is unfinished. The similarity of the infilling of the g with that in texts by gs'm on this rock (KJC 544, 546) suggests he might have started to write his name here.

Written directly on from the end of KJC 539. There is a slight gap between the y and t.
Southwest

544  \( l gs^2m \)
    By \( gs^2m \)
    Written below the cartouche surrounding KJC 538-543. The letters are joined by a line running through the middle to the \( m \). The name occurs again in KJC 546 on this rock.

545  \( l s^2 \)
    By \( s^2 \)
    To the right of KJC 544. The text is unfinished.

546  \( l gs^2m \)
    By \( gs^2m \)
    See KJC 544.

547  \( l \dot{g}nmt \)
    By \( \dot{g}nmt \)

CCCLVI  East

548  \( l gs^2m \)
    By \( gs^2m \)
    See KJC 544.

CCCLVII  North

549  \( l \dot{g} \)
    By \( \dot{g} \)
    The tail of the \( \dot{g} \) curls back to join the \( l \). The text is unfinished.

CCCLVIII  Northeast

550  \( l grm \)
    By \( grm \)
550a  l g  
By g  
One circle of the g has been filled in. The text is unfinished. Possibly grm of KJC 550 was going to inscribe his name again.

550b  l ʾfl  
By ʾfl  

CCCLIX  Southeast

551  l ʾwd  
By ʾwd  

CCCLX  West

552  l s²ʿtʿ  
By s²ʿtʿ  
The letters are crudely hammered. One line of the grid of t is covered by a chip. The name is not in HIN.

CCCLXI  Northeast

553  l knn[ ]  
By knn[ ]  
There are three dots after the k, two are inscribed one above the other inside the arms of the k and the third, after them. knn is only previously attested in Qat. and Sab.

554  l s²brmt  
By s²brmt  
The name is not in HIn. It occurs as well in KJB 107.

555  h ds²ry l mʿz s¹’d ngy w ʿry  
O ds²ry [grant] to mʿz good fortune of deliverance and sufficiency
The text is written down the rock and then turns in a loop up. For the form of the prayer, see Ch.4.C.3. The expression of $s't'd$ $ngy$ is a construct. For other occurrences of the substantive $s't'd$, see KJC 405 and 442b; $ngy$, cf. Ar. najā ‘deliverance’; $try$, cf. Ar. tarā’ ‘sufficiency’, the word occurs again in KJC 729.

Cdr 287  To the left of KJC 553 is an ibex and below KJC 555 is another one.

CCCLXII  Horizontal

556  $lf$
By $f$
There is a dash after the $f$ which is possibly the beginning of a third letter.

CCCLXIII  North

557  $l$ $hn$ 'lh
By $hn$ 'lh

558  $l$ $gs^3m$
By $gs^3m$

Cdr 288  A man with a shield and to the right a man shooting a bow. The name of the artist $gs^3m$ is inscribed between them.

CCCLXIV  Southeast

Two modern Arabic inscriptions. There are no diacritical points.

CCCLXV  Horizontal

559  $(l)$(g)(h)(f)$l$
By $(g)(h)(f)$l
The text is damaged at the beginning. Part of the initial $l$ has chipped away and only a circle of the $g$ remains. The tail and spine of the $h$ have been lost.
CCCLXVII Northeast

560 l mṛy‘
By mṛy‘
It is possible the last letter is a t. The name is not in HIn.

CCCLXIX Northeast

561 l ḏʾb
By ḏʾb

562 l ḥs²ṣ²
By ḥs²ṣ²
There is a further line to the left of the text. It is possible that the name should be read ḥll.

563 l bnʾb
By bnʾb
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

564 l ʾmn
By ʾmn

565 l ʾs²ṣr
By ʾs²ṣr
Written directly on from the end of KJC 564. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

CCCLXX Southeast

566 l ḥ-fnn
By ḥ-fnn?
The third letter has been filled in.
Cdr 291  An ibex inscribed above KJC 566.

CCCLXXI  Horizontal

567  l yrfn
By yrfn
The name is not in HIn. It occurs in KJC 239 as well.

CCCLXXIII  North

568  l ṭbr
By ṭbr

569  l (m)l
By (m)l
The second letter is a loop and does not have the usual indentation of a m.

570  l ʾrʿt
By ʾrʿt

Cdr 293  Two camels. The top right hand one has a line which is shallower than the rest of the drawing between its two front legs. The bottom one has a line extending from its shoulders.

CCCLXXIV  Horizontal

571  l ʾyl
By ʾyl

CCCLXXVI  West

572  l blsʿ bn rḥmṭ
By blsʿ son of rḥmṭ
The fourth letter is damaged and is not facing in the direction of the text. Neither of the names are in HIn.

CCCLXXVII Horizontal, a loose boulder

573  $l\ 'rs²\ bn\ 'fih$
   By $'rs²$ son of $'fih$
   The text runs into the end of KJC 574. For other occurrences of $'rs²\ bn\ 'fih$, see KJC 269 and 380.

574  $l\ db\ 'n\ 'bd\ bd\ dt$
   By $db\ 'n$ son of $'bd\ bd\ dt$
   $'bd\ bd\ dt$ is not in HIn.

575  $l\ kmy\ bn\ tmlh$
   By $kmy$ son of $tmlh$
   $kmy\ bn\ tmlh$ occurs in KJA 132.

576  $l\ hn\ ' $
   By $hn\ ' $

576a  $l\ '\ --$
   By $\ '\ --$
   The text is badly damaged.

577  $l\ s/d$
   By $s/d$
   The name is not in HIn.

578  $l\ lhm\ ---$
   By $lhm$
   The text has hammering going through it and the last three letters are uncertain.

579  $l\ hg$
By \( hg \)
The \( l \) and \( g \) are roughly hammered whilst the \( h \) is well-formed.

CCCLXXIX  West

580  \( l \ s'\text{mnt} \)
By \( '\text{mnt} \)
There are two curved lines to the right of the text below which the rock has chipped away. It is probably all the remains of a drawing of an ibex.

CCCLXXXIII  North

581  \( l \ w\text{hbl} \)
By \( \text{wbl} \)
Hammering joins the \( b \) to the \( l \).

CCCLXXXV  East

582  \( l \ 'rhz b \)
By \( 'rhz - \)
The final letter is probably a \( b \) although one arm is rather long. Possibly \( 'rhz \) was going to continue with his father’s name and then abandoned the text.

CCCLXXXVI  North

583  \( l \ s^2 \)
By \( 's^2 \)
The letters are arranged in a circle. It is possible the \( s^2 \) is a line of an unfinished letter.

583a  \( l \ h\text{f}_z \)
By \( h\text{f}_z \)

584  \( l \ - \)
By '.
The rock is chipped after the '.

585  l grf
By grf

CCCLXXXVII North. See Pl.XIVa.

586  l tyft
By tyft
On the left side of the rock.

587  l dʾb
By dʾb
To the right of KJC 586.

588  l mʾsʾ bnʾdd
By mʾsʾ son of ʾdd
To the right of KJC 588.

589  l drg
By drg
Above the text there is another inscription which has been completely hammered out.

590  nykʾ--rʾ ksʾby bsʾ lhgbhnsʾmm
--- had sex repeatedly with a woman ------

I cannot translate this text satisfactorily but it may be worth mentioning some of the possibilities and difficulties. The first word *nyk* is clear despite the fact that the tail of the *k* is slightly curved, and probably the rest of the inscription is related to love or sexual activity. The name of the subject of the verb is covered by hammer marks as is the first letter of the object which I would restore as *m* and read *mrʾ*, Ar. *maraʾah* ‘woman’, which occurs in KJA 20 and KJB 129. The *sʾ* of the next word has been left out and is written to the right of the *k*. The next letter is probably a *b* although the curve is not as pronounced as the other *bʾs* in the text. I am
inclined to read the word *ks/by* as a name either of the woman or in construct with *mrʾt* ‘the wife of *ks/by*’. *ks/by* is not in HIn.

There are several possible divisions of the following letters and none of them are altogether satisfactory. One alternative is to read *by* and translate it from Ar. *bays* ‘difficulty’, here as an adverbial particle ‘with difficulty’, cf. my suggestion for ṣ in KJA 28. A second alternative would be to divide the letters *b sfʾ* where *b* would be the infinitive noun *safāʾ* of the verb *safā* meaning ‘happiness, joy’. *b* would be the preposition ‘with’ and the phrase would translate as ‘with happiness’. I cannot see with either of these how the rest would translate.

CCCLXXXVIII  Northeast

591  
*l ṣʿdt*

By ṣʿdt

The ṣ is joined to the ṣ. There is a second loop inscribed on to the *d* which has been used to join it to the *t*.

592  
*l bny*

By bny

Above KJC 591.

593  
*l ῦ rhz*

By ῦ rhz

Below and to the right of KJC 592.

CCCLXXXIX  Northeast

594  
*l ῧ bdt*

By ῧ bdt

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

595  
*l ῧ gḍ*

By ῧ gḍ

The letter at the end is an unusual shape being a circle with two lines protruding. It might be a *d* or an unfinished *w*. The name is not in HIn.
596 \ l\ 'slh
By \ 'slh

Cdr 300 Two ibex to the left of the inscriptions.

CCCXC Northeast

597 \ l\ 'l b\n nhk
By 'l son of nhk
The letters are crudely inscribed. The \ b\ has a deep curve, the \ h\ has a small fork and the arms of the \ k\ are somewhat curved. There is a \ m\ above the \ s\ which might be a letter that has been left out of the text and, perhaps, the first name should be read 'lm, although the letter is rather far away to be certain of this.

CCCXCI West, a loose boulder

598 \ l\ r\ (y)
By \ r\ (y)
The tail of the \ y\ is slightly obscured by a chip.

599 \ l\ r--
By \ r--
The rock is chipped after the \ r\.

600 \ l\ m--
By \ m--
Only a curve remains of the second letter. It might be a \ m\. The rock is chipped after it.

601 \ l\ bs²
By \ bs²
To the left of a drawing of a camel. The name is not in HIn. It is possible the text is unfinished.
602  
\textit{l drg}

By \textit{drg}

The text is written below KJC 601.

603  
\textit{l hrm}

By \textit{hrm}

Following on from the end of KJC 602. Part of the \textit{m} is lost under hammering and rubbing.

604  
\textit{l ġfrt}

By \textit{ḏfrt}

Inscribed across the end of KJC 603.

605  
\textit{l hrsšt}

By \textit{ḥrsšt}

Below KJC 604.

606  
\textit{l s/hr}

By \textit{s/hr}

On the right hand side of the rock. There is a line going from the \textit{s} to the \textit{h} giving the latter letter the appearance of a \textit{ḥ}.

607  
\textit{l ‘}

By \textit{‘}

The text appears to be unfinished. There is a line to the right of the \textit{‘}.

608  
\textit{l bn ´mh}

By \textit{bn ´mh}

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

Cdr 301  
The central part of the rock has been smoothed and worn by rubbing. A camel and rider with a rein and a stick depicted. Below is part of the body and hind legs of an animal.
Vertical west edge

609  

{l \ km 't

By \ km 't

The name is not in HIn. It occurs in KJA 259 and 657 as well.

610  

{l \ whf

By \ whf

Written horizontally on the top left side of the rock.

611  

{l \ bntrb

By \ bntrb

Written from right to left under KJC 610. The name is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJC 611, 640.

612  

{w \ l

Written below the final b of KJC 611. The letters might be the start of a text, see Ch.4.B.3, or a continuation of KJC 611.

613  

{l \ grf

By \ grf

Written vertically down the rock to the right of KJC 610-611.

614  

{l \ gs²(m)

By \ gs²(m)

The m is badly formed being a circle with a line across the upper part.

615  

{l \ 'rs' bn \ hrs'

By \ 'rs' son of \ hrs'

The initial l and the first name is written on a different surface of the rock and reads in the opposite direction to the rest. See Index a for other occurrences of \ 'rs' bn \ hrs' .

CCCXCII  

West
Ch. 9 KJ

616 \( l y \)
By \( y \)
The text is unfinished. There is a \( l \) to the left.

617 \( l k \)
By \( k \)
The text is unfinished. There is a \( l \) above and to the right and a \( h \) below and to the right.

618 \( l gs^2m \)
By \( gs^2m \)

618a \( bd \)
\( bd \)
Written to the right of KJC 618. See Ch.4.A.4 for possible names without an initial particle.

Cdr 302
A camel and rider most probably drawn by \( gs^2m \) the author of KJC 618.

CCCXCV
West

619 \( l gl \)
By \( gl \)
The two \( l \)’s have been written facing towards each other. One of the circles of the \( g \) is shallower than the rest of the letter.

CCCXCVI
Horizontal

620 \( l ns^2l bn zrt bn nw(y) \)
By \( ns^2l \) son of \( zrt \) son of \( nw(y) \)
The rock is chipped at the end and only half of the \( y \) is visible.

621 \( l nr \ ni \)
By \( nr \ nil \)
The second \( n \) is a slightly larger dot than the others. The name might read \( nrn \) but it is more likely the text is unfinished.

622 \( l (g)s^2m \)

By \( (g)s^2m \)

Part of the \( l \) and one of the circles of the \( g \) has been hammered over and filled in and part of the \( m \) is chipped away.

CCCXCVII North northeast

623 \( l\ hn' \)

By \( hn' \)

CCCXCVIII Northeast

624 \( l\ whblh \)

By \( whblh \)

CCCXCIX West southwest

625 \( l\ 'lt \)

By \( 'lt \)

On the left side of the rock. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

626 \( l\ b[n]y\ bn\ s'mnn \)

By \( b[n]y\ son\ of\ s'mnn \)

The third letter has completely chipped away. The restoration of \( n \) is based on the smallness of the gap. \( s'mnn \) is not in HIn.

627 \( l\ d \)

By \( d \)

To the right of the \( bn \) of KJC 626. The text is unfinished.
628 \( l\ bglt \)
By \( bglt \)
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

629 \( l\ ʿrsl\)
By \( ʿrsl\)

CD North

630 \( l\ ʿyln \)
By \( ʿyln \)

631 \( l\ ʿhlsl\)
By \( ʿhlsl\)
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

CDa Southwest

631a \( l\ ʿbd\ ʿyb \)
By \( ʿbd\ ʿyb \)
The final letter is a quite different shape from the \( b \) of \( ʿbd \), a feature which occurs in MuNJ 1 which is possibly by the same man. The name is not in HIn. See KJA 168 for another occurrence and Ch.5.A.1.

CDI Northeast

632 \( l\ gs\ ʿm \)
By \( gs\ ʿm \)

CDII Southwest

633 \( l\ w \)
By \( w \)
The text is unfinished.
Cdr 303a Two camels below KJC 633.

CDIII East

634 $l\ bnbs'r\ bn\ s^2kr$
   By $bnbs'r$ son of $s^2kr$
   $bnbs'r$ is not in HIn. It occurs in KJA 118 and 634 as well.

635 $l\ fyt$
   By $fyt$

636 $l\ '\$
   By $'$
   The text is probably unfinished although the $l$ at the end of KJC 637 might belong to it, the name reading $'l$.

637 $l\ qnlh$
   By $qnlh$
   For the $l$ after the $h$, see KJC 636. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

CDV South

638 $l\ 'n\ m\ bn\ brd\ bn\ mtr$
   By $'n\ m$ son of $brd$ son of $mtr$
   For other occurrences of $'n\ m\ bn\ brd$ see Index a and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 2.

639 $l\ brqs^2$
   By $brqs^2$

Cdr 308 An ibex most probably drawn by $brqs^2$ the author of KJC 639.

CDX Southwest
The name is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJC 284 and 611.

CDXI  Northwest. See Pl.XIVb.

CDXIII  Horizontal

By bntrb

The inscription starts on the right and then curls round inside itself. The y of 's²y' has been left out and the m of -hm at the end is some distance from the previous letter. The tribal affiliation is introduced by mn 'from' a form which is not previously attested in the dialect but occurs in Nabataean, see Ch.4.A.1. The tribal name mzn occurs in AMJ 138 and mznym (fem) occurs in a Nabataean text from Madâ in Śāliḥ in Saudi Arabia (Cantineau 1930: 113), see Ch.5.D. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.1.

CDXIII  Southwest

By m---

The rest of the text is illegible.

There is no KJC 644.
By ʾnʾm son of brd

For other occurrences of ʾnʾm bn brd, see Index a.

CDXV East. See Pl.XVa.

646 wʾnʾfl

And I am ʾfl

This is the only example among these inscriptions where the phrase wʾn (Ar. wa ʾanā), most frequently attested in Tham.C, is used to express simple authorship, see Ch.4.A.5.

KJC 647 is possibly written by ʾfl’s father.

647 wʾbdlg dʾlg

And ʾbdlg of the tribe of gy

For texts of simple authorship introduced by w, see Ch.4.A.3. It is interesting that ʾbdlg (Nab. ʾbdʾlg etc. and cf. modern al-Jī near Petra, see KJC 205 and Ch.5.A.1) is from a tribe with the name gy which most probably has the same derivation. The name ʾfl bn ʾbdlg occurs in KJC 205 and the two texts on this rock are possibly written by father and son.

Cdr 310a Below the end of KJC 647. An animal ?, four legs depicted, a tail and a head.

CDXVII Southwest

648 w dʾds²ry rbʾw dfrn bṭṭ

And may ʾds²ry call rbʾ, and dfrn is [the] inscriber

The two clauses of the text are written parallel to each other, the beginning is on the right. The rock is chipped after the second name but traces of a b remain. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.2. dfrn is not in HIn. It occurs KJC 53 and KJC 45 as well.

CDXVIII North

649 sʾmʾt k[tby]

That k[tby] may hear
The text is unfinished. The $s'$ and $m$ are written with a vertical stance in a horizontal text. cf. KJC 46 where the shape of the $m$ is similar as well and see Ch.2.H. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.4.

CDXIX Northwest

650 \( l \ d'b \)
By \( d'b \)

CDXX Southeast

651 \( l \ 'rsl \)
By \( 'rsl \)

652 \( l \ s'l b-- \)
By \( s'l -- \)
The rest of the text is damaged. There are several probably letters to the left but I cannot make sense of them.

CDXXIII West

653 \( l \ gtm \)
\( l \ gtm \)

654 \( l \ s^2sr \)
By \( s^2sr \)

CDXXV Horizontal

655 \( l \ t-- \)
By \( t-- \)
Some of the $t$ is chipped away and the rest of the text is lost.

656 \( l -- bn \ s{'}r \)
By -- son of sīʾr

The first name is damaged although traces of letters remain. The ‘ is partly obscured by a chip.

Cdr 314 The outline of an animal ?.

CDXXVII North northeast

657 l kīnʾt

By kīnʾt

The l has been joined to the k and the arms of the k are joined to form a loop.

The name is not in HIn. It occurs in KJA 259 and 609 as well.

658 w tmlh hḥ

And tmlh is [the] inscriber

For this formula used to express simple authorship, see Ch. 4.A.2.

659 ny(k)ʾmh mn sḥh rʾsʾfr

ʾmh had sex repeatedly with mn desiring the sight of beauty ??

The text begins below KJC 657 and curves down the rock. The last three letters turn sharply upwards. The reading of the k is doubtful as the tail is indistinct. sḥh cf. Ar. šāḥ1a ‘desiring’; rʾ cf. Ar. raʾy ‘sight’, the word occurs in an unpublished ‘love’ prayer HS 950. The word sāfīr in Ar. is used of a woman having her face uncovered which would be inappropriate here, Syr. šufra on the other hand means ‘beauty’. For other texts using nyk, see Ch. 4.E.2.

660 l q[n]lh

By q[n]lh

To the right of the beginning of KJC 659. Rough hammering joins all the letters of the text except the final one. The n is obscured and most of the fork of the h is covered by hammering. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

661 lʾsʿṣr

Byʾsʿṣr
Above and to the right of KJB 660. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

662  \textit{l s}/m  
By \textit{s}/m  
To the right of KJC 661.

662a  \textit{l gs}^{a}  
By \textit{gs}^{a}  
The reading is doubtful. There is a line joining the \textit{l} to the final letter of KJC 662 and another joining the \textit{g} with the letter I have read as \textit{s}/. The name is not in HIn.

663  \textit{l hhd} -  
By \textit{hhd} -  
There is hammering after the \textit{d} which might be a further letter. The name is not in HIn.

664  \textit{l qym}  
By \textit{qym}  
On the left side of the rock below and to the right of KJC 657.

665  \textit{l qymt bn s}/d  
By \textit{qymt} son of \textit{s}/d  
The text is written below KJC 662. The \textit{l} is joined to the \textit{q} by two ligatures and part of the \textit{m} is covered by an abrasion. KJB 115 is also by someone called \textit{qymt bn s}/d.

666  \textit{l rms}^{a}  
By \textit{rms}^{a}  
Below KJC 661. The \textit{r} has been joined to the \textit{l} and the tail of the \textit{s}/ at the end runs into the \textit{m}. The \textit{m} is a rectangular shape without an indentation. The name occurs again in KJC 670 on this rock.

667  \textit{l (t)m bn (g)m}  
By \textit{(t)m bn (g)m}
To the right of KJC 666. The text is extremely doubtful. The field copy has a $t$ for the second letter but it is difficult to justify from the photograph. The penultimate letter is a line with a tail which might be a $\dot{g}$. The second $m$ is written slightly to the left.

668  
\[ l \ brr \ bn \ 's'mn(t) \]
By $brr$ son of $'s'mn(t)$
Starting to the right of KJC 662a. The $t$ is inscribed to the right of the $n$ and is obscured by a chip. The names occur again in KJC 128 and 257.

669  
\[ l \ -br\*n \]
By $-br\*n$
On the right side of the rock. The second letter is a dash and the other letters doubtful.

670  
\[ l \ rms\]
By $rms$
Below and to the right of KJC 669. See KJC 666.

671  
\[ l \ s'dn \]
By $s'dn$
Part of the $s'$ is covered by an abrasion.

672  
\[ l \ qnm \ bn \ qn \]
By $qnm$ son of $qn$
To the right of KJC 671.

673  
\[ [n] \ gr \ b \ kbr \]
I am fond of $kbr$
On the lower right hand corner of the rock. There is an abrasion before the first $\dot{g}$. I have restored a $n$ on the basis of the expression $'n \ gr \ b$ occurring elsewhere, see Ch.4.E.3.
The back of the $k$ is shallower then the rest of the letter. KJC 673a begins directly after the end of this text and it is possible it is a continuation: $(w) \ m\nyn-- (And) m\nyn--.$

673a  
$(w) \ m\nyn--$
(And) mḏny--

Written after the end of KJC 673. The letters after y are hammered over. For texts of simple authorship introduced by w, see Ch.4.A.3. See KJC 673.

674  
w ḡnt
And ḡnt

The first letter is a circle that has been completely filled in and the centre of the grid of the ṭ has been hammered over. See Ch.4.A.3 for names introduced by w.

675  
šl yr bn šlm bn ft
By šl yr son of šlm son of ft

To the right of KJC 674. The šl of šlm has been filled in. The third name is written to the right of the rest of the text, it is possible that there are further letters under the abrasion and the name continues on the other side of the ḥ of KJC 676b, see KJC 713. The name ft is not in HIn. šl yr bn šlm occurs elsewhere, see Index a. KJC 676a on this rock is also by someone called šl yr.

676  
l ḡṭ
By ḡṭ

The text is written squashed up to the right of the šl of the first name of KJC 675. Part of the l and h are covered by an abrasion and the circles of the g have been completely filled in.

676a  
w šl(y)r ḥṭ[t]
And šl(y)r is [the] inscriber

Below the drawing of a camel to which it refers. Half of the w has been filled in and the y and final ṭ are obscured by hammering. For the formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2. KJC 675 is also by someone called šl yr.

676b  
l ḥtn
By ḥtn

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.
Cdr 316 A camel and rider drawn above KJC 670. A camel with its front legs hobbled above KJC 676a, the author of which says he is the inscriber.

CDXXIX South

677 l lgm
By lgm

678 l gs\'t
By gs\'t
The text is written above and to the right of KJC 677. The letters are carelessly hammered and badly formed. The top circle of the g has been almost completely filled in. The name is not in HIn.

Southeast

679 l hn 'b (or r)
By hn ' -
The text is written horizontally. There is a carelessly hammered b or r after the '.
The text is probably unfinished.

680 l fyt bn '¬wr
By fyt son of '¬wr
The bn and patronymic are written below the first name. The second letter of the final name is covered by a chip although the arms of the letter are still legible.

CDXXX East

681 l tgt
By tgt
The text is written on the top left hand part of the rock.

682 l 'bd bn --
By 'bd son --
The first four letters are written in a circle and bn below. No further letters are legible.

683  ʿy
By ʿy
The text is written below and to the right of KJC 682.

684  sgm
By sgm
The inscription is written down from underneath the legs of a camel. Both the inscription and drawing are surrounded by a cartouche.

685  bd bn s'yr
By bd son of s'yr
Above KJC 684. The text is written down and then curves to the right. For other texts by bd bn s'yr, see Index a.

686  ḥg bn mh[s]
By ḥg son of mh[s]
On the left side of the rock. The rock is chipped after the h and I have restored a s on the basis of the name occurring in KJA 128. mh[s] is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

687  knn bn ʿlt
By knn son of ʿlt
The text is written to the right of KJC 686. knn is only previously attested in Qat. and Sab. ʿlt is not in HIn. For other occurrences of knn bn ʿlt, see Index a.

688  nʿm
By nʿm
Above and to the right of KJC 687.

689  wsʾq
By wsʾq
Below KJC 688.

690  \[\text{w ftyt hft (bn) s}^{\text{2}}\text{̊}n\]

And ftyt is [the] inscriber son if s^{2}n

Written down from the legs of a feline which is part of the drawing to which the inscription refers. The reading after hfft is doubtful. The b and n are joined and look like a ḫ. The next letter has a slight hook although but it seems to be a different colour to the rest of the letters.

690a  \[\text{l fṣyt}\]

By fṣyt

To the right of KJC 690. The ṭ is partially covered by an abrasion.

Cdr 318  (a) A camel and rider drawn by gṣm the author of KJC 684.

(b) A feline with three claws depicted on its paws. It is being attacked by a man with a spear ? and carrying a sword at his waist. ftyt the author of KJC 690 was the artist.

691  \[\text{wtm 'dn}\]

The letters are written in a circle and it is uncertain how they should be interpreted.

Cdr 319  Of a whitish patina, a stick horse with a line for the rider ?

CDXXXII  Southeast

692  \[\text{l hrs}^l\]

By hrs^l

CDXXXIII  Almost horizontal, sloping slightly east

693  \[\text{l ḏ' b}\]

By ḏ' b

CDXXXIV  Practically horizontal, sloping slightly southeast
694  l bn ‘b
By bn ‘b
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

CDXXXV  West

695  l qrs²
By qrs²
The l has a proportionally long hook. The name is not in HIn. It occurs in KJB 132 as well.

CDXXXVI  Northeast

696  l grf
By grf

CDXXXVII  Below KJC 696. The l is indistinctly hammered.

697  l s’nn
By s’nn
One forks of the ‘ is covered by a chip and the other is inscribed at a right angle to the stroke.

698  l (’)şlh
By (’)şlh

699  l bll bn şhb
By bll son of şhb
The final b is more rounded than the other b’s of the text.

Rocks CDXXXVIII-CDXLIX are all loose boulders.

CDXXXVIII  Small loose boulder, inscribed surface sloping west when found
Ch. 9 KJ

700  l ʾsʾmnt bn ḥrm bn mtr
     By ʾsʾmnt son of ḥrm son of mtr
     Written in a loop inside a cartouche. For other occurrences of the name, see
     Index a and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 2.

701  l ʾbt bn nʾm
     By ʾbt son of nʾm
     The last name turns to the right.

702  l ʾyl
     By ʾyl
     Written directly on from the end of KJC 701.

CDXXXIX  Small loose boulder, facing east when found

703  l tmlh bn ʾbd
     By tmlh son of ʾbd
     The bn and patronymic are written below the first name.

CDXXXIXa  A loose boulder. The inscribed surface was facing west when found

703a  l ʾr-r-bm
     By ----
     Most of the rock face has eroded away and only some of the letters are complete.

CDXXXIXb  A loose boulder, the inscribed surface was facing west when found

703b  l ʾrn
     By ʾrn

CDXL  A loose boulder, facing west when found

704  l z
     By z
Both letters are extremely faint.

CDXLI

A loose boulder, the inscription was on a horizontally facing surface when found

705

\( \text{l} \ 'n \ 'm \ bn \ brd \)

By 'n 'm son of brd

The m is partly damaged but otherwise clear. For other occurrences of 'n 'm bn brd, see Index a.

706

\( \text{l} \ bn \ 'b' \)

By bn 'b'

The final letter is shallow and indistinct. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

CDXLII

On a deeply embedded loose boulder. The inscribed face was sloping slightly northeast when found.

707

\( \text{-(')s'\( \bar{b} \)} \)

\( \text{-(')s'\( \bar{b} \)} \)

The rock is chipped before the first letter and probably a l should be restored. All the letters are faint and uncertain and only part of what might be an ' is visible at the beginning.

CDXLIII

A loose boulder, the inscribed surface was facing northeast when found

708

\( \text{l} \ 'mn \ bn \ s' 'z' \ 'l'\( \text{(l)m't} \ bn \ 'l'f' \)

By 'mn son of s' 'z' son of 'l'\( \text{(l)m't} \ son of 'l'f' \)

The text is written in three lines one below the other. Several of the letters are doubtful. Part of the first ' is covered by a chip and there is no letter visible after it. The bn and third ' are extremely faint and written slightly below the other letters of the second line. The l of the third name is curved and the two rounded lines of the m are not joined. Part of the t is obscured by a chip. The bottom part of the last letter of the third name is very faint. The name 'lf' is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

CDXLIV

A loose boulder, the inscribed surface was facing northeast when found
710  
(l) (ʾ)mt
(By) (ʾ)mt
Most of the l and ʾ are covered by a chip. The reading of the text is very doubtful.

710a  
hn̄n
hn̄n
The letter h and possibly two n’s are legible below KJC 710. No initial l is visible.

CDXLV  
A loose boulder, the inscribed face was facing southwest when it was found.

711  
wḏkr̄lt zbʾw blṣ̄w ʾmrʾw zd---(s¹)[ ’]dʾl btt
And may ℓt remember zbʾ and blṣ̄ and ʾmrʾ and zd---(s¹)[ ’]dʾl is [the] inscriber
The text begins at the edge of the rock and curls round to the right. The second and third names of the prayer are written in smaller letters inside the loop created by the beginning and final part of the text. The text then continues to the left of the first word in a large outer curve.

The text is badly damaged in parts. A section of the first w, half the d and a part of the t is covered by hammering. The s of the second name in the prayer is an odd shape as the line joining the fork and circle of the letter is not straight. There are traces of what might be a r after the m of the third name. No letters are visible after the first two of the fourth name and the author’s name at the end. There is sufficient space for three letters where the rock is chipped. The s¹ of the author’s name has no distinct tail and the letter I have restored as an ’ has been completely hammered over. Neither blṣṭ nor zbʾ are in HIn. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.1.

CDXLVa  
A loose boulder, the inscribed surface was facing south when found.

712  
l s¹lm
By s¹lm
The spine of the second l is unclear.

713  
l mṣry bn ft
By *mṣry* son of *ḥt*

The *bn* and patronymic are written diagonally below the first name. Part of the *b* is faint and uncertain. The name *mṣry bn ḥṭ* occurs in KJA 139 where the *ḥ* is very faint and *sʾyr bn sʾlm bn ḥt* in KJC 675 although the rock is chipped after the end of the latter text and the text possibly continues. There do not seem to be traces of a letter after the *t* in this text but the rock is worn and I think it is possible that *ḥṭ* should be restored here and in KJC 675. *sʾlm* in KJC 712 on this rock might be the father of *sʾyr* in KJC 675 and the patronymic might be supposed to be read with both *mṣry* and *sʾlm*, cf. *bn tbr* on Rock CDXLVII. The name *ḥt*, if that is the correct reading, is not in HIn.

**CDXLVI**

A loose boulder, the inscribed surface was facing southeast when it was found

714  

*l bgṛ*  

By *bgṛ*  

One loop of the *g* is covered by a chip and part of the *t*.

Facing northeast when found

715  

*l ḫbd*  

By *ḥbd*  

The *l* is on the edge of the rock.

**CDXLVII**

A loose boulder, the inscribed face was facing north when found

716  

*l ḫʾn (bn ḥbr)*  

By *ḥʾn* (son of *ḥbr*)  

The beginning of both this text and KJC 716a are written diagonally up towards *bn ḥbr* and it is difficult to tell from the technique of inscribing or any other factors to which the *bn* and patronymic belong. Possibly *ḥʾn* and *krḥ* of KJC 716a are brothers and have written their patronymic once to be read with both their names cf. my suggestions for KJC 712-713. The letter *ḥ* I have read as *ḥ* is a rectangle with only short protruding lines forming the grid.

716a  

*l krḥ (bn ḥbr)*  

By *krḥ* (son of *ḥbr*)
CDXLVIII A loose boulder, the inscribed face was sloping north when it was found

717 ----mṭ --ʿ---- ----- ----- 
There are four lines of text on the rock all of which have been hammered over and rendered illegible. Only three letters can be read with any certainty.

CDXLIX A loose boulder inscribed on four faces
Southwest face when found

718 l khl bn sʾn(y) 
By khl son of sʾn(y) 
The final letter is a g and the name reads sʾng. It is emended to y on the basis of khl bn sʾny in KJB 135, KJC 389 and KJC 722 which is also on this rock.

Northeast face when found

719 l ṣbr  
By ṣbr  
The b is slightly damaged.

720 l ṣdmtn  
By ṣdmtn  
The line of the back of the m is thinner than the other lines of the text. The name is not in Hln.

721 l ṣʾn]  
By ṣʾn]  
There is a chip after the ’ and I have restored a n. ṣʾn occurs in KJC 716.

On southeast face when found

722 l khl bn sʾny
By *kh*l son of *s*hy

The text is partly surrounded by a cartouche which is hammered as a continuous line in places and as dots in others. The cartouche is broken by a chip in the rock surface around the beginning of the text. It may have continued around the end of the text but the rock is very worn and there are no traces left. See KJC 718.

Facing the ground when found

723  l' n'm
By 'n'm

724  l s'yr
By s'yr
The r is much smaller than the other letters of the text because of a lack of space on the face of the rock.

CDLI  Sloping east

725  l shbt
By shbt
Part of the fork of the h is covered by a chip.

CDLII  Sloping northeast

726  l mb' l
By mb'l
On the top left hand corner of the rock. The final l is written to the left of the letters of the text. The name occurs as well in KJC 728 on this rock. the name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

727  w db
And db
The w and loop of the d are covered by an abrasion. For texts of simple authorship beginning with w, see Ch.4.A.3.
Ch. 9 KJ

728  
{l} \(mb \ l\)  
By \(mb \ l\)  
To the left of KJA 727. It occurs as well in KJC 726 on this rock. The name is not in HIn.

729  
\(h\ \ltm\ \try\ l\ m\ \zy\)  
O \(lt\) [grant] sufficiency to \(m\ \zy\)  
The text is written below and to the right of KJC 728. For the vocative, see Ch.3.C.8 and for other prayers of this type, see Ch.4.C.3. For another occurrence of the substantive \(\try\), see KJC 555.

730  
\([l]\ \lt\)  
By \(\lt\)  
The initial \(l\) is doubtful as there is not much space between a crack in the rock and the beginning of the text. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

731  
\(l\ \mn\)  
By \(\mn\)  
Below and to the right of KJC 730. Only part of the initial \(l\) remains, the rest has chipped away. The \(m\) is slightly damaged.

732  
\(l\ \mgny\)  
By \(\mgny\)  
Part of the \(l\) and \(m\) are covered by abrasions.

a  
East

733  
\(\try\ ,\frq\ ;\ w\ \bn\ \s\ b\)  
\(?????\) and \(gr\ \bn\ \s\ b\)  
To the right of the inscription are a series of interconnecting lines.

b  
East
734  
l grf  
By grf  
The letters are faint but the reading is certain.

735  
l 'bd bn s'yr  
By 'bd son of s'yr  
Written in large letters down from the end of KJC 734. For other occurrences of the name and patronym, see Index a.

c  
Southeast

736  
w gr -  
And gr -  
The fourth letter has been hammered over it might complete the name or be the beginning of another word which was left unfinished. The name gr occurs in KJC 733 which is in the same general area. For names introduced by the particle w, see Ch.4.A.3.

d  
Horizontal, lying at ground level. See Pl.XVb for KJC 744-754.

737  
l 'n 'm bn brd  
By 'n 'm son of brd  
Written in a circle on the left side of the rock near an ibex. For other occurrences of 'n 'm bn brd, see Index a.

738  
l mty bn rf 'y  
By mty son of rf 'y  
See Index a for other occurrences of mty bn rf 'y. There are two l’s written to the left of the text which are probably false starts at writing inscriptions.

738a  
l h  
By h  
An unfinished text.

738b  
l h
By ḥ
An unfinished text.

738c  

l b  
By b 
An unfinished text.

739  

l grs²  
By grs²  
The name is not in HIn but is previously attested, see the Index of names.

740  

l zdn bn ʿgnt  
By zdn son of ʿgnt 
Neither of the names are in HIn. For other possible occurrences of zdn bn ʿgnt, see Index a.

741  

l bg  
By bg  
To the left of the end of KJC 740. The name is not in HIn. It is possible that the text is unfinished and a d should be restored at the end. bgd occurs in KJC 759 from this area of the site and elsewhere, see Index a.

742  

l s′nm bn dky bn ʿdkw  
By s′nm son of dky son of ʿdkw  
ʿdkw is not in HIn. It is possible that KJC 179 is by s′nm’s brother, see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 6.

743  

l s′yr  
By s′yr  
Written to the right of the beginning of KJC 742.

744  

w lt h w l  
And lt the ibex  
For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.3.
l ʿ
Above KJC 744 to the left of an older drawing of a man. The text is unfinished.

l ʿgt
By ʿgt
Inscribed near the top of the rock, to the right of KJC 744a. The name occurs again in KJC 748 on this rock.

l gs²m
By gs²m
Below KJC 745.

l s¹yr
By s¹yr
Starting immediately after the end of KJC 746.

l ʿgt
By ʿgt
On the top right side of the rock. See KJC 745.

l s¹lm bn ʿnt w s¹lm bn ʿnt ḫṭṭ
By s¹lm son of ʿnt; and s¹lm son of ʿnt is [the] inscriber
There is more than one possible interpretation of the text. Perhaps the two phrases should be read separately: a) l s¹lm bn ʿnt b) w s¹lm bn ʿnt ḫṭṭ. Equally the position of the word ḫṭṭ, makes it uncertain as to whether it should be read with the first phrase or the second. The first phrase is written down and curving slightly to the right. The words w s¹lm bn ʿnt are written in a complete loop just below, and the word ḫṭṭ inscribed outside the loop to the left of the m of s¹lm and below the t of the name ʿnt in the first part. It is possible that ḫṭṭ should be taken with first part and the text read as two:

a) l s¹lm bn ʿnt ḫṭṭ b) w s¹lm bn ʿnt. I have read it as one, similar in form to KJA 132 and TIJ 134, see Ch.4.B.2.

l lhṭ bn ʿs¹lm
By lhṯ son of `s/lm

lhṯ is not in HIn. For other occurrences of the name, see Index a.

751  l br
By br
The l and the b are facing down the rock and the r turns to the left.

751a  l b
By b
To the left of KJC 751. The text is unfinished.

751b  l š
By š
An incomplete inscription to the left of KJC 751a.

752  l ṭ̄d(t)
By ṭ̄d(t)
Written above an ibex, the penultimate and final letters are separated by the animal’s neck. The third letter is a hammered circle and could be either an ʿ, w or r. I have read it as the latter, as there are no traces of a crossbar and the hammering which completes the letter seems to be shallower than the rest. The last letter has been hammered over.

753  l ml̂
By ml̂
The m has no indentation and the second l runs into the lower horn of the ibex. It is shallower than the lines of the drawing.

754  l wb ḫt t h wʾl
By wb is the drawing of the ibex
On the right side of the rock. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1. The name is not in HIn. It occurs in KJA 61 and KJA 339 as well.

Cdr 321  (a) On the left side of the rock is an ibex probably drawn by ʾnʾm, the author of KJC 737. There are clearly two stages of drawings on the central and right side of the rock.
(b) Three ibex deeply cut in strong even lines. One of them has two patches depicted in relief on its body. The left hand one is acknowledged by \(lt\), the author of KJC 744 and the right hand one by \(wb\) the author of KJC 754. \(slm\) in KJC is probably referring to the middle one.

(c) The older drawings are pecked and, in some places, the inscriptions (and drawings associated with them) are inscribed on top. There are four men, all with their arms in the air. The top left hand one has bent legs and is holding a short knife, there is an appendage hanging down between his legs. To the right is a man with a bow and arrow in one hand. Below is a smaller man with a fist depicted. There are lines, which are inscribed in a different technique and probably later, protruding from his waist to the man on his right and continuing from one of his legs. The man on the right has fingers crudely depicted. There is a hammered circle attached to a line with a fork, below and to the left, which is pecked in the same fashion as the man.

e  
Virtually horizontal, lying at ground level

755  
\(l mty bn rf\)'y  
By \(mty\) son of \(rf\)'y  
For other occurrences of \(mty bn rf\)'y, see Index a.

756  
\(w d'b bn s'm n h\)tt  
And \(d'b\) is [the] inscriber  
For other occurrences of \(d'b bn s'm n\), see Index a. \(d'b\) is referring to Cdr 321.  
For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

Cdr 322  
A drawing of an ibex and a man with one leg in the air and holding a bow and arrow in one hand and possibly a short knife in the other. \(d'b\), the author of KJC 756 says he is the inscriber.

f  
Northeast

757  
\(l 'bd hjwr\)  
By \('bd hjwr\)  
= KPrJ 2
The letters of the text are rather carelessly hammered. 'bd ḥwr is not in HIn. For the element 'ḥwr, see Ch.5.A.1.b and Index a.

758  
l tnn bn hn ḫ bn zdqm  
By tnn son of hn ḫ son of zdqm  
= KPrJ 3  
KJC 761 on this rock is by someone called tnn. zdqm is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 3.

759  
l bgḍ  
By bgḍ  
= KPrJ 4

760  
l mlgn  
By mlgn  
= KPrJ 5  
There is a hammer mark after the n. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites. The name is inscribed on the north northwest face of this rock as well, see KJC 762.

761  
w d ḥs²ry tnn  
And may ḥs²ry call tnn  
= KPrJ 6  
For prayers of this type, see Ch.4.C.2. See KJC 758.

North northwest

762  
w d ḥs²ry mlgn  
And may ḥs²ry call mlgn  
See Ch.4.C.2 for this type of prayer, mlgn is not in HIn. See KJC 760.

763  
l ḏrs¹  
By ḏrs¹  
A hammer mark covers most of the first letter.
764 \( l \ ' \)
By ʿ
The text is unfinished.

765 \( l \ 'rb bn hrm \)
By ʿrb son of hrm

Cdr 323 To the right of KJC 762 is a dog chasing an ibex and below the same inscription an ibex.

g East

766 \( l \ tmlh \)
By tmlh

767 \( l \ ghf \)
By ghf
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

768 \( l \ 'bd bn zdqm \)
By ʿbd son of zdqm
zdqm is not in HIn. For other occurrences of ʿbd bn zdqm, see Index a.

h East

769 \( l \ tyft \)
By tyft
The text is written down from the belly of an ibex.

770 \( l \ lhmt \)
By lhmt
The name is not in HIn.
The last letter is almost completely covered by a chip. I have restored a \( m \) on the basis of the name \( gs^2m \) occurring in KJC 445 etc.

Cdr 324 An ibex. Probably drawn by \( fyft \), the author of KJC 769. There is a circle with a slightly curved tail to the right.
INDEX OF NAMES IN HISMAIC:

(An asterisk after the inscription number indicates that the reading is doubtful)

'b
'ab, 'father', 'abba 'prepare for, yearn for', 'abb 'pasture': Cantineau 55
'b; PNNR 9; Stark, 63 'b '; HIn 7-8 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 206.

'b 'ns
Cmpd. HIn 8 Saf. and cf. other compounds with 'ns', 79 'm 'ns' Tham.C
HU 617, 435 'm 'ns' Sab. etc, 621 hl 'ns' Saf. (doubtful); Mixed WTI 97;
Hismaic TIJ 12.
-fa. of slf TIJ 12

'brq
'fl, see brq: 'abraq 'a rope, animal having two colours, black and white';
ID 264-5 'Ubayriq; cf. Cantineau 56 'brqh; Stark 64 'brwq; Hismaic AMJ
3.
-s. of ḥddn -s. of tmlh AMJ 3

'bs'lm
Cmpd., see 'b and s'lm; North 1928: 234 'abšālôm; Cantineau 55 + 151
'bšlm; HIn 12 Lihyn; Hismaic MNM a 1.
-s. of brky -s. of 'm MNM a 1

'bs²
'fl, see bs²: Hismaic KWM 5*.
-fa. of dd'l KWM 5*

'bšr
'fl, see bšr: Cantineau 55-56 'bšrw; PNNR 10.; Hismaic CTSS 2a

'bmlk
Cmpd., see 'b and mlk; Noth 1928: 234 'btlelek; HIn 16 Sab; Hismaic
Naveh TSB C.

'bn
'abana 'blame, suspect' or see bnn: PNNR 9; CIK 101,1 Abān; ID 48
Abān (the name of a mountain); cf. LittNE 2 232 'byn; Stark 64 'bn '; HIn
16 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 288, 481.

'bnḥt
Cmpd., see 'b: nahata 'cut, hew', naḥṭ 'a stranger' or cf. bn and see ḥt;
HB 49 'Nḥṭ; Hismaic TIJ 348.
-s. of ḥly TIJ 348

'bns²'d
Cmpd., cf. bns²'d and see s²'d; Hismaic JS 682.

'bnmn
Cmpd., cf. bn and see mn: WAM T 25.

'tr
See tr or wr: Cantineau 69 'trw; PNNR 16; Hismaic KJC 403.
ʾim 'atm 'having two punctures so as to become one’ or see tm or wtm:
Cantineau 68-9 ʾtmw; PNNR 16; HIn 19 Saf.; Hismaic JS 670, TIJ 183, TIJ 472.
-s. of m'nlh TIJ 183

ʾtm
See ʾtm: HIn 19 Tham.B JS 577; Hismaic WAM T 31, WAM T 38.
-fa. of s'ḏlh WAM T 31
-s. of ḥdd   -s. of ḥdm WAM T 38

ʾl
ʾaḤt, ʾatt, ‘abundant’: Hismaic JS 717.

ʾgd
gadda, ‘cut, be new, be fortunate’ or from wgd, ʾijād ‘creation, invention’:
cf. CIK 251.2 Jadd, CIK 252.1 Jadūd etc.; HIn 22 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 405.

ʾghł
jf'l, jaliḥa ‘be bald’, ajlāh ‘bald’: CIK 144.2 al-Ajlah; Cantineau 56 ʾghł;
PNNR 10; HIn 23 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 321.
-fa. of w'l   -fa. of s'hr TIJ 321

ʾgm
ʾajima ‘dislike, anger’, jamma ‘be abundant’, ʾajammm ‘greater in quantity
etc.’ or from wajama: WR 48 al-ʾAjamm; Cantineau 56 ʾgm; PNNR 10;
HIn 23 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 257.
-fa. of mht TIJ 257

ʾgm'
jf'l, jama 'a ‘collect, gather’, ʾajma '‘whole’: cf. CIK 256.2 Jāmiʾ, 265.1
Jumai'; HIn 23 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 195, TIJ 212, TIJ 287b, TIJ 315, TIJ
343, TIJ 354.
-fa. of fiht TIJ 343
-fa. of ʾmrt TIJ 354
-s. of ḫl TIJ 195, TIJ 315

ʾgml
jf'l, see gml: HIn 23 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 287, WAM T 56.
-s. of ḫl TIJ 287

ʾgys²
jf'l, jāsha 'it boiled', jayš ‘a troop’: HIn 24 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 64 + 63.
-s. of ḏrṣ¹   -s. of ʾgys² TIJ 64 + 63
-fa. of ḏrṣ¹   -fa. of ʾgys² TIJ 64 + 63

ʾḥrs¹
jf'l, see ḥrs¹: HIn 25 Saf; Cantineau 60 ʾḥrs²w; PNNR 11; MuNJ 2.
-s. of ḥb   -s. of ḥ[ʃ]rq T MuNJ 2
ʾḥls / ḥ'l, halis, 'courageous’, ḥils ‘a saddle cloth’: cf. CIK 324,1 Hilās, Ḥils, CIK 331,1,2 Ḥulais; ID 73: Stark 88 ḥlyšw, ḥlyšy; Hismaic KJA 40, KJB 138, KJC 423, KJC 631.

ʾḥlk / ḥ'l, halaka, ‘be intensely black’: HIn 198 listed under ḥlk; see Beeston 1978: 17; Hismaic KJB 138 (fem.).

ʾḥwr / ḥ'l, see ḥwr, 'aḥwar ‘having intense white or black of the eye, the planet Jupiter’ cf. CIK 146,2 al-ʾAḥwari; HIn 28 Saf. and cf. HIn 605 ḥʾhw Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 151, AMJ 152, AMJ 153, TIJ 393, TIJ 394, TIJ 424.
- fa. of ḥyd AMJ 152
- s. of mhrt AMJ 153
- s. of ḥʾlh TIJ 394
- s. of ṣy AMJ 151

- fa. of ḥn ʾlh TIJ 127
- s. of ṣb * KJA 20*

ʾḥʾb / ʾḥ b Cmpd., see ʾḥ and ʾb: Noth 1928: 235 ʾahʾāb; Ansary 1966: 113; Caskel 1954: 142; HIn 29 Lihyn; Hismaic AMJ 114, KJC 4, KJC 282, KJC 283.
- fa. of ṣnd KJC 4, KJC 283
- s. of ʾnʾl AMJ 11, KJC 282

ʾḥmr / ḥʾl, ḥamara ‘cover, conceal’: HIn 30 Sab.; Hismaic TIJ 133.
- fa. of ḥn ʾlh TIJ 133

ʾḥy / ḥy Dim., see ʾḥ: Cantineau 59 ḥyw; PNNR 11; Stark 66 ḥy; HIn 31 Saf., Tham.C HU 23; Hismaic KJB 58, KJC 134.
- fa. of ṣṣʾr KJB 58
- s. of ʾd KJC 134*

- fa. of ʾdʾl TIJ 477
-fa. of ʾgt KJA 182*
-fa. of mʾsʾ KJA 588
ʾdr See dr and wadara ʿrepel’: Cantineau 57 ʾdrw? ; PNNR 10; Hismaic KJA 195*.
ʾdrm Ḷʾl, dārim, ‘plump’, ʾadram, ‘plump, toothless’: Cantineau 57 ʾdrm, ʾdrmw; PNNR 10; Savignac AS no. 6; CIK 142,1 al-ʾAdram, Hismaic KJA 349, KJC 253, KJC 271.
-fa. of hr KJA 349, KJC 253
-s. of ṣʾlh -fa. of ḥr KJC 271
ʾdsʾ Ḷʾl, dassa ʿhide, conceal’: TIJ 18b.
ʾdʾn Ḷʾl, daʾin ʿill-natured’: Hismaic AMJ 141, AMJ 157.
-fa. of whblh AMJ 157
-fa. of whblh -fa. of ʾdʾn AMJ 141
-s. of whblh -s. of ʾdʾn AMJ 141
ʾdm ʾādam, ‘brown, tawny’: CIK 136,2 ʾĀdam, CIK 565,2 al-Udām; ID 44; Cantineau 56 ʾdwmw; PNNR 10; BDrN 6 ʾĀdam; HIn 32 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 223.
-fa. of ʾʾmt KJC 223*.
ʾdkw Ḷʾl, see dky: Hismaic KJC 179, KJC 742.
-fa. of dky -fa. of sʾmrḥ KJC 179
-fa. of sʾnm KJC 742
ʾdnt ʾaḏina ʿlisten, permit’, ʾudun, ʿear’, dim. ʾudaynah: CIK 565,2 ʾUḏaina; ID 106; WR 349; Cantineau 56 ʾdynt; PNNR 10; Stark 65 ʾdynt; HIn 34 Saf., Tham.C JS 749; Hismaic JS 595, KJA 5, KU 2.
-s. of (w)-kyt -fa. of nsʾ JS 595
ʾdnl Cmpd., see ʾaḏina under ʾdnt, ʾiḏn ʿpermission, will’: Hismaic Naveh TSB C*.
ʾr ʾayr ʿpenis’: HIn 35 Saf., Tham.B HU 697, HU 706; Hismaic TIJ 280.
-fa. of ts’h TIJ 280

’rb

‘araba ‘be cunning’, ‘artb ‘cunning’ or see rb: HIn 35 Saf., Hismaic TIJ 443.
-s. of ḥt TIJ 443

’rs²

‘araṣa ‘lacerate’, ‘arṣ ‘hommes, genre humains’ (see RNP I 47), Heb. āreṣet ‘desire, request’: CIK 358, 1 Irāš; Benz 1972: 276 ‘rṣ; Cantineau 67 ḥšw; PNNR 15; HIn 37 Lihyn Saf., Tay. JA 528, Tham.B HU 704; Hismaic AMJ 47, AMJ 80, AMJ 107, AMJ 110, KJC 206, KJC 247, KJC 269, KJC 380, KJC 396, KJC 573, KWM 1, LAU 13.
-fa.of šṣrt AMJ 110
-s. of ḥt KJC 269, KJC 380, KJC 573
-s. of ḥt AMJ 107
-s. of ḥ KJC 396

’rs³t

See ’rs², ‘arraṣa ‘provoke’: CIK 358,1 ‘Irāṣa; ID 202; HIn 37 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 170*.
-s. of ḥn KJA 170*.

’rs²lh

Cmpd., see ’rs²; Hismaic AMJ 120, KJA 108, KJA 255, KJB 69*, KJB 114, KJB 125, KJC 512.
-fa. of nhq -fa. of ’rs² lh AMJ 120
-s. of ḥn KJA 108
-s. of nhq -s. of ’rs² lh AMJ 120

’r’t


’zd

CIK 217, 1-2 al-Azd; Hismaic CTSS 2b*.

’zm


’znm

taznīm ‘the cutting of a part of the ear of an animal leaving it to hang down’, ‘aznam ‘hard or rigorous time’: CIK 218,1 Aznam; ID 108; HIn 40; Hismaic TIJ 79.

’s¹

‘āṣ ‘myrtle’, ‘aws ‘gift’: CIK 213,2-215,2 Aus; ID 83; Cantineau 57-58 ṣwš; PNNR 11; Stark 66 ṣwšy; HIn 40-41 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic JS 229,
KJB 141, KJC 36, KJC 82, KJC 270, NST 1, TIJ 328, TIJ 427, TIJ 428, TIJ 445, TIJ 449a, TIJ 459, TIJ 492, TIJ 505.

-fa. of ʾs'l m KJC 36
-fa. of ʾhw d TIJ 328
-fa. of bnz ʾg TIJ 449a
-fa. of s'l TIJ 445, 459
-fa. of mlkt -fa. of bsʾmn TIJ 505
-s. of bnng ʾ KJC 82
-s. of sʾd -s. of hdd TIJ 492
-s. of sʾdlh JS 229
-s. of ʾd- KJB 141
-s. of ʾhn -s. of tm KJC 270
-s. of whʾf TIJ 139

ʾsʾl Compd., see ʾsʾ; HIn 41 Saf.; Tham. ? Ph 165v 1; Hismaic JaS 1.
-fa. of nbh JaS 1

ʾsʾd ʿasad, 'lion': CIK 194,1 Asad, CIK 196,1-197,1 Asīd, CIK 575,2 Usaid;
BDrN 6 ʿAsad; Cantineau 68 ʾšdw; PNNR 15; Stark 73 ʾšd; HIn 42 Lihyn,
Saf.; Hismaic CSP 2, CSP 3i, CTSS 1a, JS 629, JS 632, JS 702, JS 735,
KJC 216, KJC 232*, KWM 9, Naveh TSB C, TIJ 129, TIJ 223.
-fa. of ʾʾn JS 702
-fa. of mʾz JS 629
-fa. of bʾ JS 632
-s. of tm -s. of ʾbd KWM 9
-s. of sʾʾdt TIJ 129
-s. of wʾl TIJ 223

ʾsʾdt See ʾsʾd, ʿasadah 'lioness': HIn 42 Saf.; Hismaic NST 1.

ʾsʾrk sarika 'pine away': HIn 44 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 37, KWM 7.
-fa. of sʾl KWM 7
-s. of zdʾl AMJ 37

ʾsʾlb salaba 'seize, plunder', ʾuslāb 'road, way': HIn 45 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 406*.
ʿsillac. of ʿayn ʿsillac. of ʿayn ṣyll, salla ‘draw something out of another thing’, sall ‘a man whose teeth are falling out’, salṭl ‘a drawn sword, male offspring’ ʿislāl ‘a bribe’;
Cantineau 68 ṣl; PNNR 15; Hismaic CTSS 2a.

ʿsillm ʾšl, see ʿsillum: CIK 197,1,2 Aslam, CIK 197,2 Aslum, CIK 198,1 al-Aslūm, CIK 575,2 ʿUsailim; ID 22 etc.; Cantineau 151 ṣlmw, ṣlm; PNNR 15; HI 45 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.C JS 173, Tham.D HU 698; Hismaic AMJ 79, AMJ 117, KJA 17, KJA 37, KJA 112, KJA 237, KJA 327, KJB 30, KJB 47, KJB 57, KJB 158, KJC 36, KJC 151, KJC 321, KJC 442a, KJC 522, KJC 750, MNM c 7, TIJ 111*.
-fa. of ḫt KJA 17, KJB 57, KJC 151
-fa. of ḫrsī KJA 112, KJC 442a
-fa. of ḫm KJA 237
-fa. of ḫt AMJ 79, AMJ 117, KJA 37
-fa. of ḫlth KJB 30, KJC 321, KJC 750
-fa. of ṣdī TIJ 111*
-s. of ʿsīl KJA 36
-s. of ʿbdmk ʿsīl -s. of ḫl MNM c 7
-s. of msʿilm -fa. of ḫt KJB 47
-fa. of ḫrsī KJC 522
-fa. of ṣḥīb KJB 158

ʿsilmnt ʿsīlm ʿsīlmnt See ʿsīlm: HI 45; Hismaic Meek.

ʿsilmnn ʿsīlm ʿsīlmnn See ʿsīlm: HI 45; Hismaic WAM T 43*.
-fa. of ʿmhzn WAM T 43*

ʿsīlhm Cmpd., see ʿsīl: CIK 215,2-216,1 Ausallāh; Cantineau 58 ʿwāshʿlī, ʿwāshʿlh, ʿwāshʿlhy, ʿwāshlhy, ʿwāshlh; PNNR 10, PNNR 11; HI 45 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 103, JS 179, JS 618, KJA 30, KJB 166, KJC 271, KJC 440, TIJ 5, TIJ 20, TIJ 36, TIJ 61, TIJ 85, TIJ 441, TIJ 487, TIJ 504.
-fa. of ḫt TIJ 5
-fa. of ḫlh TIJ 441
-fa. of ṣngm AMJ 103
-s. of *tm  fa. of `dbname`, KJC 271
-s. of *hrkn  -s. of *hrs^2 TIJ 504
-s. of *hrgt  fa. of *mhwr KJA 30
-s. of *rs^1 KJC 440
-s. of *khln  fa. of *hmlg TIJ 36
-s. of *klyn TIJ 61
-s. of *whblh TIJ 85, TIJ 487
's^mn  `f`l, see s^nn: HIn 46; Hismaic WAM T 28.
-s. of *dl WAM T 28
's^mnt Cmpd., see `s` or see s^mn: CIK 216,1 `Ausmanût; HIn 46 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.C ? HU 472; Hismaic KJA 29b, KJA 84, KJA 167, KJA 186, KJA 225, KJC 21, KJC 55, KJC 89, KJC 101, KJC 128, KJC 155a, KJC 176, KJC 221, KJC 257, KJC 263, KJC 370, KJC 580, KJC 668*, KJC 700, TIJ 83, TIJ 131.
-fa. of *brr KJC 128, KJC 257, KJC 668
-s. of *hrm KJA 29b, KJA 186, KJA 225, KJC 21, KJC 55, KJC 89, KJC 221, KJC 263
-s. of *mr KJA 84, KJC 176, KJC 370, KJC 700, TIJ 83
's^wr  `f`l, s^wr, s`ara `leap, spring`: HIn 47 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 31, AMJ 119, LAU 28, TIJ 31a, TIJ 115, TIJ 209, TIJ 235, TIJ 247.
-s. of s^r AMJ 119
-s. of *whb`l TIJ 235
's^ly `asiya `grieve’, `usan `patience’: HIn 47 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 29.
-fa. of *mh^s  fa. of `rh^z KJC 29
's^rs^1  `f`l, šaris^a `be ill-natured, show love to men’, šaris, `a^rsa `ill-natured’, al-`a^ras `the lion’: CIK 201,1 `A^ras; ID 140: HIn 48 Sab.; Hismaic AMJ 78, KJA 226.
's^s^2  `a^ra^s `respond with energy’: Hismaic KJA 334, KJB 6, KJB 8, KJB 64, KJB 97*, KJC 160, KJC 166, KJC 190, KJC 334.
-s. of *`l KJB 64, KJC 190
-s. of (`)mn KJB 6
ʾs̱r See s̱r, pl. šaṣr, ʾaṣṣār ‘young gazelles’: Hismaic KJA 16, KJA 207, KJB 151, KJB 155, KJC 248, KJC 278*, KJC 287, KJC 565, KJC 661.

-s. of zdqm KJA 53, KJB 155, KJC 287

ʾs̱ml ʾj̱l, šamilə ‘encompass’, šamil ‘agile, swift (camel)’: HIn 49; Hismaic TIJ 367, TIJ 400, TIJ 444.

ʾs̱hl ʾj̱l, see ʾs̱hl, ʾašhal ‘having a mixture of blueness in the black of the eye’: CIK 201,1 al-Ašhal; HIn 49 Saf.; Hismaic KnEG 4.

-fa. of ms̱lm KnEG 4

š̱l šahha ‘be healthy, sound’, šaẖh ‘healthy, sound’; HIn 51 Saf.; Hismaic NST 1.

ʾs̱fr ʾj̱l, šafara ‘whistle (a bird)’, šafar ‘whistler’ or ʾas̱far ‘yellow’: cf. Stark 109 ʾspr ʾ; Hismaic KJC 641.

-fa. of ʾly KJC 641

ʾš̱h ʾj̱l, šalaḥa ‘be good, honest’, šalih ‘good, honest’; HIn 52 Saf.; Cantineau 67 ʾš̱h; PNNR 14 ʾš̱h; Hismaic KJA 152, KJC 73*, KJC 391, KJC 452, KJC 515, KJC 596, KJC 698, MNM a l.

-s. of ťmḻh -fa. of ʾm MNM a l

-s. of ng ʾKJA 152

-s. of qnt KJC 391, 452

ʾḥḏd Hismaic AMJ 105, KJC 114, KJC 174.

-fa. of mtr KJC 114

-fa. of mr AMJ 105

-s. of klf -fa. of mtr KJC 174

ʾʿl Hismaic KJC 22, TIJ 422 (both unfinished ?).

ʾʿl ʾatala ‘drag along’: HIn 55 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 196*.

ʾʿbd See ʾbd, pl. ʾabd, ʾa ʾbud, ʾa ʾbād ‘servants’: CIK 101,1 ʾAʿbad, 136,1 al-Aʿbud; HIn 54 Saf.; Hismaic JS 709, KJA 194, KJB 110, KJC 169, KJC 188, KJC 274.

-fa. of zdqm KJC 188

-fa. of ʾm KJC 274
-s. of 'bd -fa. m KJA 194
-s. of 'k -fa. zdqm KJB 110, KJC 169

'bd
See 'bd, pl. 'abd, 'a'bidah 'servants': KJA 179*, KJB 17, KJB 90, KJC 35, 182, KJC 241, KJC 277, KJC 503, KJC 594.
-s. of s'y KJB 17, KJB 90

'tl
'atala 'drag along': HIn 55 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 196*.
-fa. of 's' -fa. of qn TIJ 196*

's'
'assa 'patrol', 'assas 'patrolling by night', w's', 'aw as 'sandy ground' or see 's'y: cf. ID 198 'Assas'; cf. HIn 419 's' Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic KJC 31a*.

's
'sw, 'ašā 'beat', šy, 'ašā 'rebel', 'ašša 'devinir dur': cf. BDrn 15 Ḍāšā; HB 40 el- 'Āšā; Hismaic Naveh TSB C; PNNR 14 'šš.

'fr
'f'l, see 'frw, 'a'far, 'whitish dust colour': HIn 56, Saf. add CSNS 707; Hismaic KJC 147i.
-s. of s'b -fa. of ms'k KJC 147i

'm
'f'l, see 'm: HIn 56 Saf.; Hismaic JS 592.

'גנ
See 'גנ, 'a'ğann 'one who speaks through the nose': Hismaic KJA 83, KJA 270, KJC 75*, KJC 331*, KJC 740.
-fa. of zdn KJC 331*, KJC 740
-fa. of nht -fa. of ġrtn KJA 270, KJC 75*
-s. of mqz -fa. of nht -fa. of ġrtn KJA 83

'חח
'f'l, see 'hth, 'aftah 'qui a les articulations des mains et des pieds lâches, sans vigueur': Cantineau 67 Ḍḥḥ; PNNR 14; HIn 58; Hismaic KJB 73, KJC 269, KJC 380, KJC 573, TIJ 123, TIJ 322, TIJ 324, TIJ 443.
-fa. of 'rb TIJ 443
-fa. of 'rs² KJC 269, KJC 380, KJC 573
-fa. of Ḥbrt -fa. of 'ḥḥ TIJ 324
-fa. of s²l KJB 73
-fa. of wrs² TIJ 322
-s. of Ḥbrt -s. of 'ḥḥ TIJ 324
ʾfṣ
See ʾfṣ: HIn 58 Lihyn (doubtful), Saf. add JaS 57; Cantineau 67 ʾfṣ ʾ;
Hismaic TIJ 221, TIJ 426.
-s. of ʿhg TIJ 221, TIJ 426

ʾfṣy
ʾfʾl, see ʾfṣy: CIK 143,2-144,1 ʿAfṣā; ID 196; HIn 59 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 44,
AMJ 147 (Personal.N and Tr.N), AMJ 148, WAM T 6; PNNR 41 ʾfṣy see
LittNE.
-fa. of ʿḏnt -fa. of ʾbnt AMJ 147
-fa. of ʿmrʾgd -fa. of ʿmnʾ AMJ 44
-fa. of ʿyʾيلا WAM T 6

ʾfıl
ʾafala ‘be absent or hidden’, ʾafʾl, ‘a young camel’: Stark 72 ʾply; HIn 59
Saf. add WTI 101; Hismaic KJC 42, KJC 147f, KJC 191, KJC 205, KJC
451, KJC 550b, KJC 646.
-s. of ʾbdlg KJC 205*

ʾqm
See ʾqm or from ʾwqm, ʾawqama ‘treat violently’: cf. Stark 72 ʾqm’
(explained as Greek name Αξύμη) Hismaic AMJ 38; PNNR 14 ʾqwm.

ʾkbr
kabura ‘grow large’, ʾkabīr ‘big’: Cantineau 61 ʾkbrw, Cantineau 105
ʾkbry; PNNR 12; HIn 61 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 20.

ʾkr
ʾakara ‘till, dig a hollow in the ground’, ʾakkār ‘tiller’ or from ʾkrr, see
ʾkrrt; Cantineau 61 ʾkwr; PNNR 12; HIn 61 Saf.; Tham ? JS 303; Hismaic
WAM T 44*.
-fa. of ʾnsʾs WAM T 44*

ʾksʾr
kasara ‘break off’, ʾkasār ‘broken’; Hismaic TIJ 389*.

ʾklbn
See ʾklb. cf. CIK 150,2 ʿAskāb, CIK 151, Aklāb; ID 13; cf. Cantineau 107
ʾklbw; PNNR 12; cf. Stark 67 ʾklb; cf. HIn 62 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 8*,
KWM 13*.
-s. of ʾbhsʾs KWM 13*

ʾlʾn
Cmpd., see ʾnʾl or ʾlaʾana ‘curse’: Hismaic AMJ 137*.

ʾlf
Stark 68 ʾlpy; HIn 69 Saf., Tay.JS 433 (doubtful); Hismaic LAU 9, LAU
11.

ʾlfʾl
Cmpd., see ʾlf: HIn 69; Hismaic TIJ 282, TIJ 291, TIJ 421.
-fa. of š--- -fa. of ns²l TIJ 421

 lwād
 Cmpd., see ṣd or from lwād, see lwād: Hismaic TIJ 65.
-fa. of ṣd TIJ 65

 lwād
 j, lwād, láda ‘take refuge in’: CIK 155,2 ṣAlwād; ID 245; HIn 72 Saf.;
Hismaic KJC 281.
-fa. of sʾrq KJC 281

 ṣm
 ṣamma ‘lead’, ṣumma ‘mother’: Cantineau 64 ṣmw; PNNR 12; Stark 68 Ṣm,
ṣmw; HIn 73 Saf., Tham.B HU 721; Hismaic KJA 157.

 ṣmt
 ṣamata ‘measure, compute’, see ṣamma under ṣm, ṣimmah ‘prosperity,
blessing’, ṣmw, ṣamah ‘female servant’: CIK 155,2 Ama; ID 260;
Cantineau 64-65 ṣmh, ṣmt (all fem.); PNNR 12, PNNR 13; Stark 70 ṣmt’;
HIn 73 Saf., Tham.B HU 807, HU 743, Tham.C ? JS 214, Mixed WTI 31;
Hismaic JS 703, KJC 223, KJC 498, KJC 709*, TIJ 93, TIJ 95.
-fa. of km ṣTIJ 93
-fa. of sʾmt TIJ 95
-s. of ṣdm KJC 223

 ṣmr
 ṣmarra ‘command, order’: Cantineau 64 ṣmrw; CIK 156,1 ṣAmīr, ṣAmir,
Āmar; cf. ID 323 al-Āmirī; BDrN 6 ṣAmir; Cantineau 64 ṣmrw, ṣmyrw;
PNNR 13; HIn 75 Saf., Tham.B HU 667, Hismaic JS 622, KJA 244*, TIJ
242, TIJ 403, WAM T 3.
-fa. of ḥzn WAM T 3
-fa. of ṣm TIJ 242
-s. of (t)r JS 622

 ṣmrʾl
 Cmpd., see ṣmr: HIn 75 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 51, TIJ 49 + TIJ 52, TIJ 54, TIJ
55, TIJ 102, TIJ 107; PNNR 13 ṣmrʾl.
-fa. of ṣm TIJ 54, TIJ 102, TIJ 107
 -fa. of ṣmrʾl TIJ 49 + TIJ 52
-s. of ṣmr TIJ 51, TIJ 55

 ṣmrt
 See ṣmr, ṣmarrah ‘an order’, ṣmarrah ‘stones, heap of stones’: HIn 75 Saf.;
Hismaic KJC 438, KJC 439, TIJ 296, TIJ 354.
-s. of ṣṁ ṣTIJ 354
-s. of ʿilm -fa. of ʿwr KJC 438

ʿmrh maraha ‘be weak (the eye)’, ʿamrah ‘weak-sighted’ or see ʿmrt: HIn 76 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 133.

ʿmlg ʿfll, malaja ‘suck (a kid)’, maltj ‘foster brother, illustrious man’, ʿamlaj ‘yellowish brown, barren desert’, ʿumlūj ‘wild date’: cf. HIn 42 ʿsdl ʿmlg Lihyn JS 365; Hismaic KnEG 1*.

-fa. of rbbʿl KnEG 1*

ʿmn ʿamina ‘be safe, trust’, ʿamīn ‘trusted’; CIK 149,1 Aiman, 155,2 Amān, 156,1 Amīn, Āmin; BdrN 6 Amīn; Cantineau 64 ʿmnyw; PNNR 13; Stark 69 ʿmyn, ʿmwn; HIn 77 Saf.: Hismaic AMJ 53, KJA 10, KJA 62, KJA 198, KJB 6*, KJB 7, KJB 40, KJB 62, KJB 95, KJC 126, KJC 142, KJC 361*, KJC 407, KJC 485, KJC 492, KJC 564, KJC 708, TIJ 506.

-fa. of ʿlṯ KJA 10, KJB 6*, KJB 62

-s. of ʿdtn KJA 198

-s. of ʿnhy KJC 126

-s. of ʿt ṭ-ʿs. of ṭ(m) (l) ṭ(s)-s. of ʿlṯ KJC 708

-s. of ʿsmt KJA 198

-s. of ʿfḥt KJA 198

-s. of ʿfḥt KJA 708

-s. of ʿfḥt KJC 126

-s. of ʿfḥt KJC 708

-iṅḥ See ʿm and ʿmt, ʿamiḥa ‘forget’: HIn 77 Saf.; KJC 659.

-iṅs² See ns²; cf. Stark 71 ʾnš (reading uncertain); Hismaic KJB 130.

-fa. of ʿkm KJB 130

-iṅḍṛt nadura ‘be beautiful, bright’, ʾnaḍr, ʾanḍar ‘pure gold or silver’; Hismaic KWM 1.

-iṅm ʿfll, niʿmah ‘benefit, blessing’, ʾnāʾim ‘pleasant (life), soft, tender (plant)’, CIK 188,1 Anʿam; ID 85, ID 299; WR 81; Cantineau 121 ʾnʾm; PNNR 13; Stark 70 ʾnʾm; HIn 80 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 68, KJA 171, KJA 189, KJA 190, KJA 278, KJA 305, KJA 309, KJA 315, KJA 332, KJB 78, KJB 81, KJB 84, KJB 87, KJB 144, KJC 20, KJC 53, KJC 78, KJC 114, KJC 158, KJC 174, KJC 371, KJC 372, KJC 387, KJC 448, KJC 638, KJC 642*, KJC 645, KJC 688, KJC 705, KJC 723, KJC 737, TIJ 481.
-s. of *br* KJA 190, KJB 78, KJB 84, KJB 87, KJB 144, KJC 20, KJC 372, KJC 448, KJC 645, KJC 705, KJC 737

- s. of *mtr* KJA 332, KJC 638

- s. of *ṭḥd* KJC 114

- s. of *br* AMJ 68

- s. of *m*- KJA 278

- s. of *mlk* KJA 189, KJA 305, KJA 309

- s. of *m[l]k l* - s. of *m* - TIJ 481

*ʾnfy* ʾanf ‘nose’, dim. ʿanayf: CIK 189,2 Anf CIK 572,1 Unāf, CIK 572,1-2 Unaif; ID 121; HIn 80 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 58, KJA 145, KJB 117.

*ʾnymyt* nmy, namā ‘increase’: Hismaic KWM 16.

- s. of *khln* KWM 16

*ʾhd* See ʾhd: HIn 82 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 96*.

- s. of ʾtn TIJ 96*

*ʾhwd* See ʾhwd: CIK 145,1 Ahwad; ID 321; Stark 65 ʾhwd; HIn 83 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 328.

- s. of ʾs ʾTIJ 328

*ʾwf* ʾwf, ḥa ‘cause damage’, wfy, waḥā ‘fulfil a promise’: cf. CIK 213,1-2 Aufā; cf. ID 116; HIn 86 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 16*.

*ʾyt* ʾayah ‘sign, mark’; Cantineau 61 ʾyty; PNNR 12; HIn 87; Hismaic TIJ 440*.

- s. of ʾḥḥbr TIJ 440*

*ʾys*‘ayasa ‘despair’, see ʾs, ʾṣa ‘reward’, ʾiyās ‘reward’: CIK 360, 2-361 Iyās; ID 229; Cantineau 61 ʾyṣw; PNNR 12; Stark 67 ʾyṣ; HIn 88 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic CTSS 1a, KJC 41*, JS 708, JS 746*, TIJ 227*, TIJ 434.

- fa. of *mlḥwr* - fa. of ʾṣ ʾd TIJ 434

- s. of ʾṣ ʾ JS 708

- s. of wqsʾ JS 746*

*ʾhr* biʾr ‘well’, baʾʾr ‘a well-digger’: HIn 90 Saf.; Tham.B Ph 279 bh (doubtful); Hismaic LAU 14, TIJ 172.
bt batta ‘cut off, sever, decide against’: HIn 91 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 122, TIJ 370, TIJ 380, TIJ 404.

btt Form VIII ?, batta ‘spread, scatter’: Hismaic TIJ 188*.

btr batara ‘cut, cut off’, bātir ‘cutting, sharp’ (sword): CIK 225, 2 Bātir; HIn 92 Saf. (not TIJ 147); Hismaic TIJ 99*(fem.).

btl -d. of ṭ TIJ 99*

btlt batala ‘sever, cut off’, batīl ‘slender’: cf. HB 11 Bātil, Battāl etc.; Hismaic AMJ 89.

bthdt Fem. cmpd. bt (cf. Ar bint) + hdt ?, see hd, hāddah ‘thunder’: Hismaic AMJ 92.

bg t baija ‘lance a wound’, bajjah ‘a pimple on the eye’: ID 122 Bajjah; HIn 93 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 130*, KJA 193, KJC 43*, KJC 81, KJC 147e, KJC 224, KJC 508, KJC 714*.

bgt -fa. of m-- KJC 81

bgr bajara ‘be large-bellied’, bajīr ‘abundant’: CIK 228, 2 Bujair; Cantineau 70 bgrt; PNNR 16 bgrt; Hismaic JS 707.

bgl bagula ‘be in a good state, respected’, bajāl ‘honoured, corpulent, forbearing, rough’: CIK 219, 2 Bajal; ID 302 Banū Bajāl; Cantineau 70 bglw; PNNR 16; HIn 94 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 162.


bgs -fa. of ḥgg AMJ 52, KJB 77

bhs² -s. of ḥs²: Cantineau 70 ḥḥwšw; Hismaic KWM 13, KWM 17.

bhs² -fa. of klbn KWM 13


bhs² -fa. of ḥgg AMJ 52, KJB 77

bhs² -s. of ḥg KJC 5


bgs -s. of ḥs²: Cantineau 70 ḥḥwšw; Hismaic KWM 13, KWM 17.

bgs -fa. of klbn KWM 13

bgs -s. of ḥs²: Cantineau 70 ḥḥwšw; Hismaic KWM 13, KWM 17.
bd  
*badda* ‘part one’s legs’, *budd* ‘amplitude’, *bidd* ‘a share, fellow’: cf. CIK 228,1 *Budaid*; HIn 96 Saf.; Tham ? HU 690*; Hismaic KJC 618a*.

bdʾb  
Cmpd., see *dʾb*: Hismaic SSA 13*.

br  
See *brr, barr* ‘pious’: CIK 224,2 *Barr*; WR 107 *Barr*; HIn 99 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic AMJ 68*, KJC 411, KJC 751.

-br  
*bari* ‘a ‘be free’, *barî* ‘free’: CIK 224,1 *Barâ*; ID 244, etc.; WR 106; Cantineau 74 *brʾw*; PNNR 17; Stark 78 *brʾ*; HIn 99 Saf.; Hismaic CTSS 2b*, JS 706, JS 721, JS 754.

brḥt  
*bariha* ‘go away, depart’, *barḥ* ‘difficulty’, *burḥah* ‘the best of anything’: Hismaic KJC 147j.

-brd  
*barada* ‘be still, quiet’, *baruda* ‘be cold’, *bard* ‘cold’, *burd* ‘a kind of garment’: CIK 229,2 *Burd*, *Buraid*; LittNE 1 19 *brdw*; HIn 101 Saf.; Hismaic JS 35*, KJA 28, KJA 190, KJA 332*, KJA 345, KJB 78, KJB 84, KJB 87, KJB 140, KJB 144, KJC 20, KJC 100, KJC 114, KJC 174, KJC 329* (fem.), KJC 372, KJC 448, KJC 638, KJC 645, KJC 705, KJC 737; PNNR 17 *brdw*.

-brs  
*barrā* ‘be pious’ *bārīr* ‘pious’: WR 159 *Burair*; HIn 101 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 220, KJB 83, KJC 128, KJC 147a, KJC 257, KJC 350, KJC 668.

-brs²t  
*baraš* ‘small specks in the hair of a horse differing from the rest of the colour’: cf. CIK 224,2 *Baršā*; cf. Cantineau 56 *ʾl ʾbršw*; PNNR 10; Hismaic AMJ 36.
**brq**

*baraqa* ‘shine, gleam’, *bāriq* ‘shining, gleaming’, *barq* ‘lightning’: CIK 224.2 *Bāriq*; ID 265 etc.; WR 107; Stark 80 *brq*; HIn 102 Lihyn (doubtful), Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 11*.

**brqs**

Cmpd. Aram. *bar* ‘son’ + *qs*: HIn 102; Hismaic HU 675.

**brqs**

- *fa.* of *ḥ*-b HU 675

**brqṣ**

*barqaša* ‘paint in various colours’, *birqiš* ‘a certain bird’: HIn 102; Hismaic KJC 639, LAU 24, LAU 36, TIJ 110.

**brk**

*baraka* ‘lie down, kneel’, *bark* ‘herd of kneeling camels’, *barākā*’,

*burākā* ‘firmness, steadiness in battle’, *bāraka* ‘bless’: cf. CIK 224,2 *al-Bark*, CIK 229.2 *Buraik*, al-*Burak*; cf. ID 151, ID 314, etc.; HB 11 Bērtsī; cf. Cantineau 75 *brk*, *brkvi*; PNNR 17; cf. Stark 79 *bryk* etc.; HIn 103; Hismaic MNM a 1.

- *s.* of *ṭb* LAU 24, TIJ 110

**brr**

See *brr*: HIn 103 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 11*.

**bš₁d**

Cmpd., see *š₁d*: Hismaic Naveh TSB C.

**bš₁dl**

Cmpd., see *š₁dl*: Hismaic JS 755*.

**bš₂**

*bāšša* ‘be cheerful’ *bāšš* ‘cheerful’: cf. CIK 225 *Bašša*; ID 129 *Banā Baššah*; Hismaic KJC 97b*, 187b, 601.

**bš₂mt**

*bāšima* ‘suffer from indigestion’ *bāšām* ‘balsam’: CIK 225,1; *Bašāma*; WR 108; ID 130; cf. Cantineau 75 *bšmh*; PNNR 17; HIn 107 Min., Sab.; Hismaic SSA 23.

**bš₂mn**

See *bš₂mt*: HIn 107; Hismaic TIJ 505.

**bštrx**

*bāšara* ‘endowed with mental perception’, *bāšīr* ‘knowing, understanding’: BDrN 6 *Bašīr*; CIK 228,1 *Bišār*; cf. Cantineau 55 *ʾbšrw*; PNNR 10; WR 112; HIn 108 Saf. (place name only); Hismaic KJC 442b*.

**bšṣ**

*bāṣṣa* ‘shine’, *bāṣṣāṣ* ‘shining’: cf. HB 12 *Bšeijīš*; Hismaic KJA 331*.

**bšṭ**

*bāṭṭa* ‘slit’, *bāṭt* ‘water fowl’: HIn 108 Saf.; Hismaic JS 671*.

**bšṭ’**

*bāṭṭu* ‘be slow, tardy’, *bāṭṭ* ‘slow, tardy’: Hismaic AMJ 99.

**bšṭl**

*bāṭṭala* ‘be false, courageous’, *baṭṭal* ‘courageous’: HIn 109; Hismaic TIJ 470.
-s. of *hrb* TIJ 470

*bz*  
See *bẓẓ*. Hismaic KJC 171.

*bzry*  
*bāẓira* ‘have a protuberance on the upper lip’, *bāẓrā* ‘uncircumcised woman’: Hismaic KJC 291.

- s. of *nsr*  
-fa. of *whb ḥwr* KJC 291

*bẓẓ*  
*bāḥażza* ‘be fat’, *bāẓẓ* ‘fat, corpulent’: Hismaic KJC 122*.

*bʾ*  
*bwʾ, bāʾa* ‘outstretch one’s arms’, *byʾ, bāʾa* ‘sell’: cf. BDrN 7 *Baiyāʾ*; HIn 109 Saf.; Hismaic JS 632.

- s. of *mʿ*  
-s. of *sʿd* JS 632

*bʾb*  
Cmpd., see *b*: Hismaic KJB 15.

*bʾdn*  
*baʿuda* ‘be remote, distant’, *buʿd* ‘distance’: CIK 218,1 *Baʿdān*; ID 313; HIn 110; Hismaic MNM a 3.

- s. of *sʿd*  
-fa. of *zn* MNM a 3

*bʾr*  
*baʿara* ‘void dung’, *baʿr* ‘dung’, *baʿr* ‘camel’: CIK 224,1 *Baʿr*; HIn 111 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 140.

*bʾlh*  
Cmpd.?, Syr. *bʿ ṣʿ ʾā* ‘ask for’ or from *bʿl*, see *mbʿl*: cf. Stark 77 *bʿ*, HIn 112 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic AMJ 74*.

*bʾhn*  
See *ḥn*. Hismaic KJC 162*.

*bʿg*  
*bāqāʾ* ‘seek, endeavour to find’: Hismaic KJC 741.

*bʿgt*  

*bʿgd*  
*bāqūda* ‘be hateful’, *bāqīḍ* ‘hateful’: CIK 219,2-220,1 *Bāqīḍ*; ID 157; HIn 112 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 172, KJC 759.

*bʿqt*  
*bāqqqa* ‘speak a great deal’, *bāqqah* ‘chatterbox’, *bāqq* ‘gnats, mostquitos’, cf. BDrN 6 *Baqqān*; cf. HB 13 *Baggāh*; Hismaic KJC 5.

- s. of *ṣʿhr*  
-fa. of *blqt* KJC 5

*bʿql*  
*bāqāla* ‘grow hair’ (said of a boy’s face), *bāql* ‘tender plants’: CIK 224,1 *Bāqīl*; ID 167; HIn 114 Saf.; Tham.B JS 449*; Hismaic KJB 13*.

*bʿkr*  
*bakara* ‘go out early in the morning’, *bākr* ‘youthful he-camel’: CIK 221,1-222,1 *Bakkār*, CIK 222,1-223,2 *Bakr*, CIK 229,1 *Bukair*; WR 110; ID 31; HB 13 *Bökēr*; Cantineau 71 *brkw*; PNNR 16; Stark 76 *brkw*; HIn
114 Saf.; Hismaic Rh 6, TIJ 58, TIJ 215, TIJ 237, TIJ 268, TIJ 273, TIJ 419, TIJ 453, WAM T 8 = TIJ 58.

-fa. of mlk TIJ 215, TIJ 237, TIJ 453

-s. of ḥl -fa. of ṣṭl TIJ 268, TIJ 273

**bls**

′ablasa ‘despair, be silent’, balis ‘despairing’: HIn 116 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 572*.

-s. of ṭhm KJC 572*

**blṣt**

balasā ‘extort’, balṣṭah ‘extortion’: HIn 116 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic KJC 711*.

**blğ**

balağa ‘reach’, balâq ‘sufficiency’, bâliq ‘attaining an aim’: CIK 223,2 Balğ; HIn 116 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic TIJ 356.

-fa. of blṭ TIJ 356

**blq**

balaq ‘black and white’: HIn 116 Hismaic Eut 439; Hismaic 520.

-fa. of ḥlṣ TIJ 520

**blqt**

See blq, bulqah ‘black and white’: HIn 116 Saf. add JaS 75b, JaS 158; Hismaic KJC 5.

-s. of ṣḥṭ KJC 572

**bln**

See bl: HIn 117 Saf.; Hismaic RTI A.

**bmrt**

Cmpd., see mr, marrah ‘once’, mart ‘barren land’: HIn 117 Saf.; Hismaic JS 757.

**bn**

ibn ‘son’ or see bnn: HIn 118 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 141, KJC 75a, KJC 417, LAU 17, TIJ 301.

-fa. of ṭḥl LAU 17

-s. of ḏ’n TIJ 301

**bṇ’b**

Cmpd., see bn and ’b: Hismaic KJC 164, KJC 461, KJC 462, KJC 467*, KJC 473, KJC 474, KJC 475, KJC 476, KJC 482, KJC 484*, KJC 486,
KJC 491, KJC 532, KJC 533, KJC 536, KJC 537a, KJC 563, KJC 694, KJC 706*.

\(bn\,r\)  
Cmpd., see \(r\). CTSS 1b*.

\(bn\,s\l\)  
Cmpd., see \(s\l\). TIJ 466.

\(bn\,l\)  
Cmpd., see \(bn\) or \(bny\): Cantineau 71 \(bn\,l\); PNNR 9; HIn 118 Saf., Tham.D WTI 73 (doubtful); Hismaic KJA 8*, KJC 335.

\(bn\,mt\)  
Cmpd., see \(\,mt\): Hismaic CTSS 1a, KJA 94, KJA 137*, KJB 110.
-s. of \(db\,\) -fa. of \((k)\,mn\) KJB 110
-s. of \(n\,\,my\) -fa. of \(m\,\,yr\) KJA 94

\(bnbr\,\)  
Cmpd., see \(br\) under \(br\,\,h\): Hismaic JS 707, TIJ 506.
-fa. of \(w\,\,ln\) -fa. of \(b\,gr\) JS 707

\(bnbs\,r\)  
Cmpd., basara ‘take something when fresh, quick in doing something’,  
\(bus\,r\) ‘fresh’, \(bas\,\,sr\) ‘lion’; CIK 230,1 \(Bus\,r\); ID 73; HIn 105 \(b\,sr\) Saf.;  
Hismaic AMJ 87, KJA 118, KJC 415, KJC 634.
-s. of \(s\,\,kr\) KJC 634
-s. of \(n\,gr\) AMJ 87

\(bnt\)  
See \(bn\,n\), \(bannah\) ‘sweet smell’: Cantineau 72 \(b\,nt\,w\); PNNR 16 \(b\,nt\,\,b\,nt\,w\);  
HIn 119 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 104, AMJ 147, Ph 345 \(bi\,s\) a.
-s. of \(zd\,\,l\) AMJ 104
-s. of \(\,gnt\) -s. of \(\,\,j\,\,sy\) AMJ 147

\(bntr\,b\)  
Cmpd., \(tar\,\,b\) ‘be dusty’, \(t\,\,rb\) ‘one born at the same time’: cf. BDrN 7  
\(Tr\,\,b\,\,e\); HIn 131 \(tr\,b\) Saf.; Hismaic KJC 284, KJC 611, KJC 640, TIJ 147*.
-s. of \(\,h\,\,dm\,\,n\) TIJ 147*

\(bngr\,m\)  
Cmpd., see \(gr\,\,m\): Hismaic JS 732, TIJ 44*.

\(bnhr\,b\)  
Cmpd., see \(hr\,\,b\): HIn 119 Saf. C 5228; Hismaic AMJ 126.

\(bn\,hm\,r\)  
Cmpd., see \(h\,\,mr\): AMJ 14.

\(bn\,dm\)  
Cmpd., see \(n\,dm\) or \(d\,m\), \(d\,\,amma\) ‘smear with dye or blood’, \(d\,\,wm\), \(d\,\,\,\,m\,\,\)  
‘last, endure’: WAM T 16.
-fa. of \(n\,dm\,\,\,\,\,\,\) WAM T 16

\(bnz\,\,g\)  
Cmpd., \(z\,\,a\,\,ja\) ‘call, cry out’, \(z\,\,a\,\,\,aj\) ‘disquietude’: TIJ 449a.
-s. of \(\,\,s\) TIJ 449a
Cmpd., see \(s\)\(d\): TIJ 488.

Cmpd. ?, see \(ns\)\(s\)\(s\) and \(ns\): HIn 120 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 19, KJC 163*.

Cmpd., see \(s\)\(br\): Hismaic KJA 138.

-s. of \(nb\)\(t\) -fa. of \(yh\)\(ld\) KJA 138

Cmpd., ‘\(as\)\(s\)\(ā\) spread, disperse oneself’: Hismaic TIJ 476*.

Cmpd., see \(ns\)\(s\)\(s\) and \(ns\): HIn 120 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 19, KJC 163*.

Cmpd., see \(ns\)\(s\): HIn 120 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 138.

-bn\(s\)\(rh\) Cmpd., see \(ns\): HIn 120 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 27, KJC 525.

Cmpd., \(s\)\(lh\) Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic KJC 127.

Cmpd., see \(s\)\(t\)\(h\): Hismaic LAU 23.

-s. of \(qd\)\(m\) LAU 23

?? : Hismaic TIJ 40.

Cmpd., ‘\(a\)\(ta\)qa ‘outrun’ (a horse), \(i\)\(t\)q ‘excellence’, \(a\)\(t\)\(t\)q ‘beautiful’: CIK 204,2 \(\text{'At\)\(tq\}}\); ID 31; HB 38 \(\text{'At\)\(id\)z\}}\), etc.; HIn 405 \(\text{'t}q\) Saf., Tham.D Ph 367 ag; Hismaic KJA 109*, KJB 5, KJB 98.

Cmpd., ‘\(a\)\(m\)ala ‘work’, ‘\(a\)\(m\)al ‘work’: CIK 155,2 ‘\(A\)\(m\)al; HIn 440 ‘\(m\)l Saf. etc.; Tham.B JS 309; Tham.C HU 149; Hismaic KJB 18; PNNR 52 ‘\(m\)lw.

Cmpd., see \(n\)\(m\) or ‘\(a\)\(m\)iha ‘be confused’, ‘\(a\)\(m\)ih, ‘\(a\)\(m\)ih ‘confused’; HIn 442 \(\text{'m}h\) Saf.; Hismaic KJA 146, KJA 313, KJB 146*, KJC 493, KJC 608.

-s. of \(m\)\(t\) KJA 313

Cmpd., see \(b\)\(n\): HIn 121 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 46, KJA 227, KJB 66, KJB 169, KJC 211, KJC 510; PNNR 9 ‘\(b\)\(n\)\(l\)h\).

-fa. of \(h\)\(b\) KJB 66, KJB 169, KJC 211

-s. of \(h\)\(b\)\(b\) -fa. of \(h\)\(b\)\(b\) AMJ 46

Cmpd., \(m\)\(a\)\(t\)t ‘extend, outstretch’: Stark 98 \(\text{mt}\); HIn 526 Saf.; Tay. W Tay 4; Tham.D HU 89, JS 606; Hismaic AMJ 149*.

See \(m\)\(t\): Hismaic KJC 147j, TIJ 496.

-s. of \(br\)\(h\)t -s. of \(q\)\(d\)\(m\) -s. of \(h\)\(l\)\(i\) KJC 147j

Cmpd., see \(n\)\(g\) ‘\(t\): Hismaic KJC 82.

-fa. of ‘\(s\)\(l\) KJC 82

\(b\)\(n\)\(n\) ‘remain, dwell’, \(b\)\(a\)\(n\)\(n\) ‘deliberate, intelligent’: CIK 223,2 \(U\)\(m\) al-
\(B\)\(a\)\(n\)\(i\(n\); Cantineau 72 \(b\)\(n\)\(w\); PNNR 16; HIn 121 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 73, AMJ 122.
**bny**

*banā* ‘build’ or dim. *ibn* see *bn*: HB 13 *Bānī*; Cantineau 72 *bny*, *bnyw*; PNNR 16; Stark 77 *bny*; Hln 122 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJA 28*, KJC 592, KJC 626*.

-s. of *s'mnn* KJC 626*

**bnyt**

See *bny*: Hln 122 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 120*, KJA 161, KJC 147d, TIJ 32, TIJ 40*.

-s. of *mdn* -fa. of *gfft* KJC 147d

-s. of *rm* TIJ 40*

**bh**

*baha* ‘be friendly’, *bhw*, *bahā* ‘be beautiful’, *baha* ‘beauty, goodliness’:

CIK 220,1 Abu *l-Bahā*; ID 285 *Abū al-Bahā*; Hln 122 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 17, KJA 20, KJB 47, KJB 57, KJB 124, KJC 50a, KJC 71*, KJC 151.

-fa. of *ḥ* KJA 20

-fa. of *ghfl* KJC 50a

-fa. of *grf* KJC 71*

-s. of *s'lm* -fa. of *ghf* KJB 57

-fa. of *ghfl* KJC 151

-fa. of *fīḥ* KJA 17

-s. of *ms'lm* -fa. of *ghf* KJB 47

**bhs**

*bahš* ‘kind’: WR 115 *Buhašš*; Hln 123 Saf., Tham.C ? HU 714; Hismaic TIJ 91.

-fa. of *s'h(r)t* TIJ 91

**bhm**

*bahm* ‘lamb’, *bahṭm* ‘black’: Hln 124 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 227.

**bhn**

Cmpd., see *hn*: Hismaic KJB 154*.

**bys**

Hismaic KJC 442c*.

**byn**

*bāna* ‘be separated, cut off, depart, be apparent’, *bayān* ‘being distinct, making distinct’, *bayyīn* ‘apparent, manifest’: CIK 225,2-226,1 *Bayān*; HB 13 *Bājin*; Hln 126 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic CTSS 2a*.

**t’m**

*taw’ in* ‘twin’: CIK 545,1 *at-Tau ‘am*; ID 206; Hln 127 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 4, KWM 6, KWM 8; PNNR 67 *t‘wm*.

-fa. of *qṣ/r* KWM 8

-s. of *qrḥ* KWM 4
-s. of qs'r KWM 6

\[tb\] ′tabi'a 'follow, prosecute'; \(tib\) 'passionate lover', \(tābi'\) 'follower': CIK 545, 2 Tība'; Hismaic AMJ 11*.

\[tblt\] tabala, 'pursue with enmity', \(tabl\) 'hostility': HIn 128; Hismaic 438.

-\(s\). of \(hn\) 'lh TIJ 438

\[thbb\] See \(hbb\), tahabbaba 'show affection': HIn 129 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 54, KJC 527.

\[thynn\] See \(hn\). HIn 130; Hismaic JS 723*, TIJ 15.

-\(fa\). of \(ddh\) JS 723*

-\(s\). of \(m\) 'TIJ 15

\[tr\] tarrā 'be separated, severed', tārr 'fat, plump', twr, tāra 'run, flow': Cantineau 155 twr, Cantineau 156 tryw; PNNR 67; HIn 131 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 122.

\[ts bł\] fem., sabba 'cut, wound, revile': Cantineau 158 tśb; PNNR 69; Hismaic TIJ 280.

-\(d\). of \(r\) TIJ 280

\[ts q\] saqā 'water', tasaqqā 'be watered, irrigated': cf. Cantineau 153 śqy and śqylt; PNNR 66; Hismaic KJA 25, KJB 178.

-\(s\). of \(zbd\) KJA 25

\[ts r\] See \(nṣr\) or \(ṣariya\) 'remain stagnant', ṣārā 'protect': HIn 133 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJC 291.

-\(fa\). of \(----\) KJC 291

\[t'mr\] See \(mr\): Cantineau 157 t'mrw fem.; PNNR 69; HIn 134 Saf.; Hismaic WA 10379 fem. ?.

\[ṭgt\] See \(gā\): Hismaic KJC 681.

\[tkr t\] Hismaic LAU 20*.

\[tkl\] Hismaic AMJ 94*.

\[tm\] See tāmm, tamma 'be complete', tāmm 'complete, perfect': CIK 543,1 Taim; ID 59 etc.; WR 447; Cantineau 155 tym, tym'; PNNR 67, PNNR 68; Stark 117 tym', tymw, tymy; HIn 136 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMH 1,121, CSP 2, JS 591, KJA 86, KJA 310, KJA 355*, KJB 3, KJB 66, KJB
96, KJB 169, KJC 121, KJC 192, KJC 211, KJC 212, KJC 218, KJC 270, KJC 271, KJC 394, KJC 421, KJC 509, KJC 667*, KWM 9, LAU 41, Meek, NST 1, Rh 5, SSA 12, TIJ 38, TIJ 49 + TIJ 52, TIJ 51*, TIJ 54, TIJ 55*, TIJ 56*, TIJ 102, TIJ 107, TIJ 108, TIJ 144, TIJ 156, TIJ 224, TIJ 228, TIJ 429.

-fa. of ʾslḥ KJC 271
-fa. of ʾmrʾl TIJ 51*, TIJ 55*
-fa. of ṭl AMJ 1
-fa. of zdqm KJB 3
-fa. of sʾdlḥ LAU 41
-fa. of ʾmrʾl TIJ 56*
-fa. of ḥn KJC 270
-fa. of qt KJC 394
-s. of ʾmrʾl TIJ 54, TIJ 102, TIJ 107

-fa. of ʾmrʾl TIJ 49 + TIJ 52
-s. of bnlḥ KJB 66, KJB 169, KJC 211
-s. of tm- SSA 12
-s. of tmd TIJ 108
-s. of zd KJA 310
-s. of sʾlm TIJ 228
-s. of ṣbd -fa. of ʾsʾd KWM 9
-s. of ṣʾm -fa. of zdqm KJC 212
-s. of ʾmr JS 591
-fa. of sʾhr -fa. of ʾbdqns TIJ 38
-s. of (g)m KJC 667*
-s. of ḫn TIJ 144
-s. of ṣqm TIJ 429
-s. of n-- KJC 121
-s. of n--ḥ -s. of ḥ(r)gt Rh 5
-s. of nr TIJ 224
-s. of wʾl AMJ 121
-s. of wgd[t] KJA 355*
-s. of wgd[t] KJC 218

**tm ḥwr**
Cmpd., see *tm* and ḥwr: HIIn 136; Hismaic TIJ 323.

-s. of *flg* -s. of *zd* TIJ 323

**tm sʼl**
Cmpd., see *tm* and sʼl: cf. Cantineau 65 bd ʿisy; PNNR 46; HIIn 137 Lihyn JS 359 (doubtful), Saf. and cf. bd sʼl HIIn 397 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 5.

**tm ʾl**
Cmpd., see *tm*: HIIn 137 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 39a, AMJ 40, KJB 36, KJC 202, KJC 224, KJC 296*, KJC 320, KJC 508.

-fa. of *bgt* KJC 224

-s. of *nḥt* KJA 202

-fa. of *bgt* KJC 508

**tmgrb**
Cmpd., see *tm*, jarab ‘mange, scab’, girāb ‘a bag for travellers’: CIK 258, 1 Abu l-Jarbā; ID 124; Stark 82 grb ‘(uncertain); HIIn 157 jrb Min.;

Hismaic TIJ 97

**tmḥry**
Cmpd., see *tm* and ḥry: Hismaic JS 715*.

**tmd**
tamādā ‘last long’; HIIn 137 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 105, TIJ 108, WAM T 14.

-fa. of *tm* TIJ 108

-fa. of bd WAM T 14

-fa. of hn ’TIJ 105

**tmds²r**
Cmpd., see *tm*: Cantineau 156 tymdwšr; PNNR 68 tymdwšr; Hismaic CSP 2.

-s. of *flgt* -s. of wtr -s. of ʿsrn CSP 2

**tmʾ**
Cmpd., tm + ʿ or tamaʾ ʿā ‘spread (evil)’: HIIn 137 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 15*, TIJ 229*.

-fa. of *bd* TIJ 229*

**tm bdṭ**
Cmpd., see *tm* and tym: Cantineau 156 tym bdṭ; PNNR 68; HIIn 137 and HIIn 141 Sab. tym bdṭ; Hismaic TIJ 190.

-s. of ṣʾfr -s. of tm bdṭ -fa. of whblḥ TIJ 190

-fa. of ṣʾfr TIJ 190

**tm bdṭ**
See tym bdṭ: Hismaic RTI A.
Cmpd., see *tm*, ‘*abš* ‘ignorance, convenience’, ‘*a* *baša* ‘improve’: HIn 402

*tm*² *bs²* Saf.; Hismaic LAU 18.

*tmktb* Cmpd., see *tmktby*: Hismaic TIJ 28*.

-s. of *šhm* TIJ 28*

*tmktbʾ* Cmpd., see *tmktby*; Hismaic SIAM 43.

*tmktby* Cmpd., see *tm*: See Strugnell 1959: 31 JS Nab 142 *tymltkbt* ; Milik and Starcky 1975: 116-119 *tym* *lkbt*, *tymltkbt* ; Hismaic TIJ 38*, TIJ 285; PNNR 68 *tym* *lkbt* .

-s. of *ḥrzṭ* TIJ 285

-fa. of *s²hr* -fa. of ‘*bdgns*² TIJ 38*

*tmlt* Cmpd. CIK 543,1 *Taimallāt*; ID 117 etc.; Stark 117; HIn 137; Hismaic TIJ 28, TIJ 482.

-s. of *hn* *lh* TIJ 482

*tmḥwṛ* Cmpd., see *tm* and *ḥwṛ*: Hismaic KJC 2, TIJ 434.

-s. of *ʾys*I -fa. of *s*/I *d* TIJ 434

-s. of *whblh* -fa. of *hn* *lh* KJC 2

*tmḥl* Cmpd., see *tm*: CIK 543,1 *Taimallāh*; ID 212 Banū *Taimallāh*; WR 447; Cantineau 155 *tym* *lḥy*, *tymlh*, Cantineau 156 *tmlḥy* ?; PNNR 68; HIn 138 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 3, KJA 132, KJC 204, KJC 348*, KJC 575, KJC 658, KJC 703, KJC 766 Meek, MNM a 1*, MNM b 6, TIJ 278, TIJ 347, TIJ 415.

-fa. of *ʾslḥ* -fa. of *m* MNM a 1*

-fa. of *gs²m* TIJ 415

-fa. of *ḥddn* -fa. of *ḥbrq* AMJ 3

-fa. of *kmy* KJA 132, KJC 575

-s. of *ḥly* TIJ 347

-s. of *dqI* -fa. of *nmr* TIJ 278

-s. of *ḥbd* KJC 703

-s. of *wṭr* -s. of *ms/lm* MNM b 6

*tn* See *tnn*, *tann* ‘equal in age etc.’: Hismaic KJC 299.
tnn  Heb. nātan ‘give’: Cantineau 157 ttnw (under tntlw); cf. HIn 581 ntn (and see Müller 1980: 72); Saf., Tay. JS 458, JS 559, JS 560, Tham.B HU 446; Hismaic KJC 289*.

tnn  tanna ‘remain, dwell’, tanān ‘an equal in age etc., companion’: HIn 139 Saf., Tham.D JS 440; Hismaic KJA 48, KJC 183, KJC 758, KJC 761, TIJ (as Tr.N) 504, TIJ 505.
   -s. of s’dn   -s. of ḥyb KJC 183
   -s. of hnn’ KJA 48
   -s. of qdnm KJC 758

thn’  See hnn’, tahannā ‘prosper’: HIn 140; Hismaic TIJ 281.
   -s. of ḥrt TIJ 281

tym  tāma ‘love excessively, enslaved by love’, taym ‘servant’;: HIn 141 Saf.;
   Hismaic TIJ 460.
   -s. of ḥrgl   -fa. of whblh TIJ 460

ṭbr  ṭabarā ‘confine, prevent, destroy etc.’, ṭābir ‘suffering loss, astray’: CIK 546,1 Ṭābir; WR 447; Stark 116 tbr; HIn 142 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 46*, KJC 568, KJC 716, KJC 716a, KJC 719.
   -fa. of ṭn KJC 716
   -fa. of krh KJC 716a

ṭmt  cf. HIn 143 ṭtm Saf.; Hismaic KJA 31.
   -fa. of qn KJA 31

ṭr  ṭāra ‘be roused, excited’, ṭawr ‘bull’, ṭarr ‘holding much water’: CIK 553,1-2 Ṭaur; ID 212 al-Ṭaur; Cantineau 155 twr; Cantineau 156 tyrw; PNNR 67; Stark 116 twry; HIn 144 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 250.

ṭr’  See ṭry; Hismaic 236.


ṭ’t  HIn 145 Saf.; Tham.B JS 287; Hismaic KJC 347.

ṭ’lbn  ṭu ‘labān ‘male fox’: CIK 553,1 ṭa ‘labān. Hismaic KJA 64*, KJB 25, KJC 143.
tuʾl ‘excess tooth’, tuʾlah ‘fox’: ID 231 al-Ṭuʾal, al-Ṭuʾlah; HIn 146; Hismaic JS 690.
-s. of rbbt JS 690

tfnt tafina ‘be rough or callous (hands)’, tafana ‘impel, drive’, tafinah ‘callous protuberance’: Hismaic KJC 519.

tkm takama ‘track’, takima ‘remain’: cf. HIn 147 tkmn Sab.; Hismaic TIJ 161, TIJ 193, WAM T 32.
-fa. of hrm TIJ 193
-fa. of dgg -fa. of ns TIJ 161
-fa. of ns ’WAM T 32

-fa. of khln TIJ 352

gʾn jāna ‘be black’: Cantineau 76 gʾnyw; PNNR 18 gʾnyw; HIn 151 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 97*.
-fa. of hy AMJ 97*

gʾnt See gʾn, juʾnah ‘a receptable for perfumes’: HIn 151 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 21.

gḥb Hismaic KJA 3*.

gʾbn jabuna ‘be cowardly, weak’: Hismaic KJA 163.

gťt jatti ‘pull up or out’, jutt ‘elevated ground’, juttah pl. juttat ‘body’:
Hismaic KJC 443.
-s. of hml -fa. of sʾny KJC 443

gḥs² jahaša ‘scratch’, jahš ‘a young ass’: CIK 255.2 Jahaš, CIK 262.2 Jihāš; CIK 264.2 Juhaš; ID 177 Jahaš; WR 178 Jahaš, 179; BDrN 7 Ǧaḥš; HB 14 Ǧheš; HIn 153 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 48*, KJC 61, KnEG 5, TIJ 112, TIJ 128, TIJ 164*.
-fa. of hn ’KnEG 5
-s. of sʾkt TIJ 128
-s. of sʾk -s. of ḏḥlt TIJ 112
-s. of qbbt AMJ 48*

gḥf jahafa ‘strip away’, juḥāf, jāḥif ‘uproot, carry away’: CIK 255.2 al-Jahḥaf, al-Jāḥif, CIK 264.1 Juḥāf; ID 187 al-Jahḥaf; Hismaic KJA 20,
KJA 217, KJA 293, KJB 28, KJB 47, KJB 57, KJC 32*, KJC 109, KJC 150, KJC 767.
-s. of bh’
-s. of š’lm KJB 57
-s. of ms’lm KJB 47

ghfl
jahfla ‘throw someone to the ground’, jahfal ‘an army a great man’; CIK 255,2 Jahlal; HIn Saf.; Hismaic KJA 17, KJA 158, KJB 44, KJB 55, KJB 136, KJB 172, KJC 50a, KJC 56*, KJC 72, KJC 104, KJC 151, KJC 238*, KJC 326, KJC 428*, KJC 559*.
-fa. of fth KJB 172
-s. of bh’ KJC 50a
-s. of š’lm KJC 151
-fa. of fth KJA 17
-s. of -h’
-s. of shnh KJB 44

gdlt
gdy
jadiy ‘kid’, jādîn ‘locust’: Cantineau 76 gdy’, Cantineau 77 gdyw; PNNR 18; CIK 263,2 Judaiy; ID 207; WR 186; Stark 81 gd’, gdy’; HIn 156 Saf.; Hismaic WTI 11.
gdmt
jadima ‘cut off’, juddmah ‘amputated arm or hand’; CIK 252,1-253,1-2 Jadima: ID 169, etc.; WR 175; Cantineau 77 gdymt; HIn 157 Lihyn (doubtful); Hismaic TJJ 516*.
-fa. of ‘nm TJJ 516*

gr
-s. of š’b KJC 733

grt
See gr: WR 160 Jurra; cf. HB 14 Ğarrā fem.; HIn 158 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 75.
grd  jurad ‘rat’; HB 15 Ġreidt; HIn 158 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 255*.

grs²  jaraša ‘bruise or pound’, jariš ‘bruised or pounded’: CIK 267,1 Juraš; ID 311; WR 183 al-Jariš; BDrN 7 Ġarēš; Cantineau 80 grsw; PNNR 19 
grys², PNNR 20; HIn 158 Saf., Tham.D Eut 130 (doubtful); Hismaic KJA 296*, KJA 695.

grs²’  jurša ‘large camel or horse’, jarāši ‘a deep wadi’: Saf. JaS 156, Tham.C or D JS 40, Hismaic KJC 739, TIJ 13, TIJ 402.

grf  jarafa ‘remove completely’, juraf ‘a torrent that carries away everything, a voracious man’; cf. HB 15 Ġirfān; Cantineau 80 grfw; PNNR 20; HIn 159 Mixed WTI 96, Saf.; Hismaic KJA 21, KJA 46, KJA 50, KJA 171, KJA 216*, KJA 277, KJB 122, KJC 34*, KJC 48, KJC 51, KJC 60, KJC 69, KJC 71, KJC 95, KJC 103, KJC 152, KJC 161, KJC 419, KJC 585, KJC 613, KJC 696, KJC 734, TIJ 57.

grm  Syr. g̣ram ‘decide’; jarama ‘cut off’, jarm ‘hot’, jaram ‘dry dates’: CIK 258,1 Jārim, CIK 259,2 Jarm; ID 117; Cantineau 79 grm’, grmw, grymw; PNNR 19, PNNR 20; Stark 82 grymy; grmy; HIn 159 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 106, KJB 22, KJC 13, KJC 550, Rh 2*, TIJ 12a, TIJ 58a, TIJ 113, TIJ 198, TIJ 219, TIJ 259, TIJ 333, TIJ 385.

grm’  -fa. of ---dlh Rh 2*

grm’  -fa. of hrmn TIJ 113, TIJ 219

grm’  -fa. of dhk TIJ 12a

grm  -s. of hrm  -s. of ū’KJC 13

grm  -s. of ḥlšt TIJ 58a, TIJ 259

grm  -s. of zd’l  -fa. of mty KJB 22

-s. of zdmmt AMJ 75
-s. of \( s' \)

-fa. of \( (s') \)

TIJ 198

**grm’l**

Cmpd., see **grm**: LittNE 1 20 grm’l; HIn 159 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 349; PNNR 19 grm’l, grm’l’.

-s. of \( \text{imn} \)

TIJ 349

**grmt**

See **grm, jartmah** ‘the last of one’s offspring’: HIn 159 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 106, KJB 143.

-s. of \( qnlh \)

KJB 143

**grm’**

Cmpd., see **grm**: Hismaic TIJ 75.

-s. of \( \text{ḥbr} \)

TIJ 75

**grmlh**

Cmpd., see **grm**: Cantineau 79 grm’hy, grm’lhy, grm’lb’ly etc.; HIn 159 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 142, CTSS 1a, KJC 200, KJC 266, TIJ 483; PNNR 20 grm’lh.

-s. of \( bnl-- \)

-fa. of flg

TIJ 483

-s. of flg

-s. of grmlh

TIJ 483

-s. of \( s^2kmlh \)

KJC 200

**grmnt**

See **grm, jirmān** ‘body’ or cmpd. grm + mnt: Hismaic KJC 6, TIJ 210.

**gryt**

jarā ‘run’, jāriyah ‘ship, young woman’: CIK 259,1-2 Jāriya; WR 182; HIn 160 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 134, WAM T 34.

-s. of \( \text{ḥd} \)

WAM T 34

-s. of \( \text{ḥml} \)

TIJ 134

**gs’**

jassa ‘feel’, jsw, jasā ‘be hard, rough’: Hismaic KJC 662a*, TIJ 236.

-s. of \( d \)

-fa. of \( m \)

TIJ 236

**gs’t**

See gs’, jassah ‘the five senses’: Hismaic KJC 678.

**gs’m**

gašama ‘undertake something’, gušam ‘weight or heaviness’: CIK 260, 2 Jāšim, CIK 261,1 Jaušim CIK 267,2 Jušam; ID 203 etc.; WR 189; Cantineau 80 gšmw; PNNR 20; HIn 162 Lihyn, Saf., Tay. JS 455, Tham.B HU 480; Hismaic JS 695* (Tr.N) (or read gs’mw), JS 705, JS 710, KJC 445, KJC 544, KJC 546, KJC 548, KJC 558, KJC 614, KJC 618, KJC 622*, KJC 632, KJC 684, KJC 746, KJC 771*, TIJ 200, TIJ 415.

-s. of \( tmlh \)

TIJ 415

**gs’m’t**

See gs’m: AMJ 65.
\emph{g'm} \(\text{ju'\text{"u}m}\) ‘a large penis’, \emph{ja'\text{"u}ma} ‘roll up, contract’; cf. CIK 260,1 \emph{Ja'\text{"u}ma}, 262,2 CIK \emph{Ji'\text{"u}ma}, CIK 269,2 \emph{Ju'\text{"u}man}; cf. ID 300 \emph{Bandy Ji'\text{"u}mah}; cf. WR 185; HIn 162 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 199, KJC 390.

\emph{g'd} \(\text{ja'uda}\) ‘be curly (hair)’, \emph{ja'd} ‘curly hair’; CIK 251,2 \emph{Ja'd}, CIK 262,2 \emph{al-Ju'\text{"a}id}; ID 202 \emph{al-Ja'd}, ID 197 etc.; WR 174; HB 15 \emph{Ga'\text{"a}d}; HIn 162 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 134, TJ 329*.

-\emph{fa. of} 'hy' KJC 134

\emph{gfft} \(jaffa\) ‘be dry’, \emph{jaft} ‘dry herbage’, \emph{jaf\text{"a}fa} ‘scattered dry herbage’, \emph{jaffah} ‘a company of men’; cf. CIK 261,1 \emph{Juff}; HIn 163. Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 58*, KJC 147d*.

-\emph{fa. of} \(k't\) AMJ 58*

-\emph{s. of} \emph{bnyt} KJC 147d*

\emph{gl} \emph{jalla} ‘be thick, great’, \emph{jull} ‘main or greater part’; CIK 256,1 \emph{jall}, CIK 265,1 \emph{Jull}; Cantinseau 78 \emph{glw}; PNNR 18; Stark 82 \emph{gl’}; HIn 164 Saf., Tham.C WTI 50 ?; Hismaic KJA 329, KJC 619.

\emph{gm} \(\text{jama'a}\) ‘collect, gather’; CIK 256,2 \emph{Jami'\text{"a}}, \emph{Jam\text{"a}}, CIK 265,1 \emph{Jumai'}; ID 191; WR 179 \emph{Jam'}; HB 16 \emph{\text{"Gami'}\text{"a}}; LittNE 1 19 n.pr.? \emph{gm'}; HIn 167 Saf., Tham.B JS 320 (doubtful); Hismaic TJ 58.

\emph{gml} \emph{jamala} ‘collect, melt fat, be beautiful’ \emph{jamal} ‘male camel’, \emph{jam\text{"a}l} ‘beautiful, melted fat’; CIK 256,2 \emph{Jam\text{"a}l}, \emph{Jamm\text{"a}l}, CIK 265,1 \emph{Jumail}; Cantinseau 78 \emph{gmlw}; PNNR 19; ID 81; WR 180; BDrN 7 \emph{\text{"Gammal} etc.}; HB 16 \emph{\text{"Gimel}; LittNE 1 19 \emph{gmylw}; Stark 82 \emph{gml’}; HIn 167 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 92, KJB 58a, KJB 149, KJC 511, TJ 33.

-\emph{s. of} \emph{zrt} KJC 173

\emph{gmhr} \emph{jumh\text{"ur} ‘the main part of a body of men, the outstanding of them’; CIK 265,1 \emph{al-Jum\text{"ah}, Jumh\text{"ur}; ID 248; WR 188; HB 16 \emph{\text{"Gimh\text{"ur}; HIn 168 Saf.; Hismaic TJ 58, TJ 225.

-\emph{fa. of} \emph{km} TJ 58

-\emph{fa. of} \emph{ydr} TJ 225

\emph{gn'} Hismaic TJ 464.
Cantineau 76 'l-g' and 'l-gy'; Negev 1963: 113 g’y': cf. al-It, name of village near Petra, Starcky 1966: 987; see also 'bdg and 'bdlg. Hismaic KJC 42*, KJC 647 (Tr.N).

See ḥbb: Hibb, ḥubb 'love': WR 364 Hibb; Cantineau 93 ḥbw fem.; PNNR 2; Stark 87 ḥb'; HIn 172 Saf., Tham.B HU 308; Hismaic KJA 150a, KJA 335, KJA 352, KJC 251, MuNJ 2, NST 1.

- s. of ḥby - fa. of ḥ[ʃ](r)gt MuNJ 2
- s. of ḥrgt KJA 352
- fa. of ḥrs MuNJ 2
- s. of s’b KJA 150a

Ḥabbā 'be loved', ḥabīb 'beloved', ḥubāb 'a kind of snake': CIK 288,1-289,2 ḥabīb, CIK 326,2 ḥubāb, CIK 326,2-326-7 ḥabaib; ID 50, etc., WR 191-192, HB 17 ḥabāb etc.; Cantineau 93 ḥbybw; PNNR 27; LittNE 1 21 ḥbybw; Stark 87 ḥbyb'; HIn 172 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.C Eut.7 = HU 7; Hismaic AMJ 45, AMJ 46, AMJ 49, JS 607 (Tr.N), KJC 304, Ph 307 b, WAM T 35.

- fa. of bnlh AMJ 46
- fa. of 'qrb TIJ 243
- s. of bnlh - s. of ḥbb AMJ 46
- s. of rg' - fa. of hnlh - fa. of whblh AMJ 45, AMJ 49

Ḥabbā l Cmpd. See ḥbb: cf. Cantineau 93 ḥb' lhy; PNNR 27; HIn 172, Tham.B JS 361-2; Hismaic KJC 47.

See ḥbb: CIK 287,1 ḥabāba; ID 24; WR 190, WR 192-193 ḥabība fem.; Cantineau 93 ḥbbt fem.; PNNR 27; Stark 87 ḥbbt; HIn 172 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 171.

- s. of ġḥbn"TIJ 171

Ḥbt See ḥbb, hubbah 'love', ḥabbah 'seed, grain': CIK 287,2 ḥabb; ID 303; WR 191; ḥabba masc. and fem.; Cantineau 93 ḥbt fem.; PNNR 27; Stark 87 ḥbt'; HIn 173 Saf.; Hismaic JS 711.

Ḥbk ḥabaka 'bind, tie', ḥabtk 'bound, tied': CIK 323,2 ḥbk; HIn 174 Saf., Tham. HU 296; Hismaic TIJ 58.
See ḥbb or ḥbn, ḥibn ‘a boil, monkey’: CIK 287,2 Ḥabbān, CIK 323,2 Ḥibbān, CIK 327,1 Ḥubain; ID 24; Cantineau 93 ḥbn and cf. Cantineau 94 ḥwbn; PNNR 27; HIn 174-175 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 258.

See ḥbb or ḥbw, ḥabā ‘draw near’, ḥabiy ‘collection of clouds’, ḥibā ‘a gift’: ID 24 Ḥubbā fem.; Cantineau 93 ḥby; PNNR 27; Stark 87 ḥby; HIn 175 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 24*, TIJ 34*.

-ṣ. of ḍ-- TIJ 34*
-ṣ. of yṯ KJC 24*

ḥatta ‘scrape off’, ḥatt ‘swift, male ostrich’, ḥūt ‘fish’: CIK 337,1 Ḥūt and cf. al-Ḥutāt; cf. ID 148; Cantineau 95 and Cantineau 217 ḥwtw and cf. Cantineau 101 ḥtyr and ḥttw (Tr.N.); cf. Stark 90 ḥty; HIn 175 Saf.;
Hismcaic KJC 147i.

-ṣ. of msʾk    -ṣ. of ḍfr    -ṣ. of ṣʾb KJC 147i

See ḥṯ, ḥty, ḥṭiy ‘skins of dates’: HIn 176 Saf. (uncertain); Hismaic AMJ 146.

See ḥgg, ḥajj ‘pilgrim’ or ḥwj, ḥāja ‘want, need’: CIK 291,1 Ḥājji; ID 298 al-Ḥāj; BdRN 8 Ḥaḡḡi; HB 17*; Cantineau 93-94 ḥgw; PNNR 27; LittNE 1 21 ḥgw; Stark 87 ḥg ; HIn 177 Saf.;
Hismcaic KJA 39*, KJA 128, KJA 376, KJA 579, KJC 202, KJC 262, KJC 686*, TIJ 221, TIJ 426.

-fa. of ḍš TIJ 221, TIJ 426
-ṣ. of sʾḏt KJC 202
-ṣ. of sʾl ḏt KJC 202
-ṣ. of ṣʾdh KJC 366

ḥgg


-ṣ. of bglt AMJ 52, KJB 77
-ṣ. of zdlt KJC 366
-ṣ. of ẓdlh  ḥnʾlh KJC 5
-ṣ. of sʾlmʾ WAM T 17

ḥgsʾt

Hismcaic KJC 364*.
hght  
**ḥajalah** ‘a partridge’: cf. CIK 291,1 Ḥajal; cf. WR 140 Ḥajl; cf. BDrN 8 Ḥaḡalṭ; Hismaic AMH 56, KJC 242.

hd  
See ḥdd, ḥadd ‘prevention, limit’, ḥādd ‘sharp’ or ḥydd, ḥāda ‘turn, decline’, ḥayd ‘a prominence’: CIK 290,1 Ḥadd; Stark 87 ḥḍ; HIn 178 Saf.; Hismaic CSP 2, KJA 232, KJA 323, WAM T 48.

hdt  
ḥadāṭa ‘be recent, new’, ḥadīṭ ‘new, recent’, ḥīdṭ ‘storyteller’: HIn 179 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 23*.

hdd  
ḥadda ‘prevent, sharpen’, ḥudād, ḥīdād ‘sharp’: CIK 290,1 Ḥaddā, CIK 323,2 Ḥīdād, CIK 327,2 Ḥudād; ID 277; Cantineau 94 ḥddw; PNNR 28; Stark 88 [ḥ]dydw; HIn 179 Saf., Tay. W Tay 31; Hismaic KJC 123*, TIJ 474, TIJ 492, WAM T 38*.

-fa. of sīd  
-s. of ḥīm  
-s. of mr TIJ 338

hddn  
See ḥdd: Stark 88 ḥdwdn; HIn 179 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 3, TIJ 338.

-s. of tmḥ  
-s. of mr TIJ 338

hds²  
Hismaic JS 696 + JS 695*, JS 743*, JS 756, JS 758.

hdl  
ḥāḍīl ‘having one shoulder higher than the other’: CIK 327,2 Ḥudāl; HIn 180 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 506*.

-s. of ḥrkn  
-s. of ḥld”TIJ 506*

-hdmr  
HIn 180 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 88, KJC 188.

-s. of ḫbd  
-s. of ḥd(m) KJB 88

hdm  
See ḥdd: ID 299 etc. Banū Huddān; WR 193 Ḥaddān; HIn 180 (not WH 3472); Hismaic TIJ 494.

-hōdāma ‘cut off, be quick’, ḥuḏum ‘swift’, ḥadīm ‘sharp’: CIK 290,1-2 Ḥudāaim: ID 74; HIn 181; Hismaic WAM T 38*.
hdmt

See hd: CIK 290,1-2 Ḥaḍama; ID 74 (name of a horse); HIn 181; Hismaic JS 247.

ḥr

ḥarra ‘be hot, be free’, ḥarr ‘heat’, ḥurr ‘free’ or see ḥwr, ḥūr ‘deficiency’: CIK 333,2 Ḥurr, CIK 334,2 al-Ḥurr; ID 84, ID 228 Ḥūr; Cantineau 99 ḥrw, ḥry; PNNR 31; Stark 90 ḥr’; HIn 181; Hismaic JS 760, KJA 22, KJA 276, KJA 349, KJC 253, KJC 271, TIJ 37, TIJ 178, TIJ 238, TIJ 284.

-fa. of s₂ṣr -fa. of ḥrb TIJ 238
-s. of ḍrm KJA 349, KJC 253
-s. of ḍ/lh -s. of tm KJC 271
-s. of s²fr TIJ 284
-s. of y KJA 222

ḥrb

ḥaraba ‘plunder’, ḥarb ‘war, warrior’: CIK 299, 2-300, 1-2 Ḥarb, CIK 333,2 Ḥurab; ID 47 Ibn Ḥarb, ID 278 Ḥarrab; HB 18 Ḥarb; HIn 182 Saf., Tham.C JS 160; Hismaic TIJ 238, TIJ 243; PNNR 31 ḥrbw.

-s. of s₂ṣr -s. of ḥr TIJ 238

ḥrt

See ḥr: Cantineau 100 ḥrw; PNNR 32; Stark 90 ḥrt’; HIn 182 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 182, TIJ 357*.

-fa. of wdʾ TIJ 182
-s. of sʰnm TIJ 357*

ḥrgl

ḥargal ‘large wingless locust’: Cantineau 99 ḥrglw; PNNR 31 ḥrgl; Hismaic TIJ 460.

-fa. of tym -fa. of whblh TIJ 460

ḥrzt

ḥaraza ‘be fortified’, ḥirz ‘fortified place’: HIn 183; Hismaic TIJ 82, TIJ 281, TIJ 285, TIJ 288*, TIJ 290, TIJ 436, TIJ 452, TIJ 463, WAM T 1.

-fa. of tmktby TIJ 285
-fa. of thn’TIJ 281
-fa. of hrs’ WAM T 1
-s. of s₂ṣr TIJ 82, TIJ 290
-s. of wrb TIJ 452
-s. of mty TIJ 463
hrs\textsuperscript{1} harasa ‘guard’, h\textit{aris} ‘a guard’: CIK 299,2 \textit{Haras}, CIK 319,1 \textit{al-Har\text{"u}s}; WR 206 \textit{Har\text{"u}s}; Cantineau 100 hrs; PNNR 3; HIn 184 Saf., Hismaic AMJ 71, KJA 112, KJC 131, KJC 207, KJC 261, KJC 337, KJC 442a, KJC 516, KJC 522, KJC 605, KJC 615, KJC 692, Rh 7, TIJ 18e, TIJ 167, TIJ 250, TIJ 274*, TIJ 288, TIJ 399, TIJ 437, TIJ 447, WAM T 1.

-fa. of s\textsuperscript{1}rq TIJ 18e

-fa. of rs\textsuperscript{1} KJC 207, KJC 261, KJC 337, KJC 516, KJC 615

-fa. of y\textit{d} TIJ 399

-fa. of mr\textit{'g(d)} TIJ 274*

-s. of s\textsuperscript{1}lm -fa. of rs\textsuperscript{1} KJA 112, KJC 442a

-s. of ms\textsuperscript{1}lm -fa. of rs\textsuperscript{1} KJC 522

-s. of h\textit{rz\text{"u}t} TIJ 288, WAM T 1

-s. of dn\textsuperscript{1}lh TIJ 447

-s. of qdm -s. of r AMJ 71

hrs\textsuperscript{2}t See hrs\textsuperscript{1}, h\textit{ar\text{"u}sah} ‘something that is guarded’: Hismaic KJA 208.

-s. of f\textit{ltt} KJA 208

hrs\textsuperscript{2}t h\textit{ara\text{"u}s}a ‘hunt lizards’, h\textit{ara\text{"u}s}a ‘fight with’, h\textit{ara\text{"u}s} ‘rough’, h\textit{ur\text{"u}sah} ‘roughness’: cf. CIK 299,2 \textit{al-Hara\text{"u}s}, CIK 324,2 \textit{Hira\text{"u}s}; cf. ID 181, ID 183 \textit{al-Hara\text{"u}s}, ID 208; cf. Cantineau 100 hr\textit{sw}, h\textit{ry\text{"u}s}w; PNNR 31 and PNNR 32; LittNE 1 22 h\textit{ry\text{"u}s}w; cf. Stark hr\textit{\text{"u}s} and hr\textit{\text{"u}s}w; HIn 184; Hismaic TIJ 504.

-fa. of hr\textit{kn} -fa. of s\textsuperscript{1}lh TIJ 504

hr\textit{d} h\textit{ara\text{"u}d}a ‘become corrupt’, h\textit{ara\text{"u}d} ‘corruptness’: HIn 184 Saf. (read WH 2836a for 2833a); Hismaic KJC 367*.

hr\textit{k} h\textit{aruka} ‘move’, h\textit{arik} ‘agile, alert’: HIn 184 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 12.

-s. of bdgd KWM 12

hr\textit{kn} See h\textit{rk}: HIn 184 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 504, TIJ 506.

-s. of hrs\textsuperscript{2}t -fa. of s\textsuperscript{1}lh TIJ 504

-s. of hdl -fa. of hdl\textsuperscript{1} TIJ 506

hr\textit{m} h\textit{aruma} ‘be forbidden’, h\textit{aram}, h\textit{ar\text{"u}m} ‘forbidden’: CIK 299,1 \textit{\text{"u}r\text{"u}m}, CIK 300,2 \textit{\text{"u}r\text{"u}m}; ID 154 Ban\text{"u} \textit{\text{"u}r\text{"u}m}, ID 176 \textit{\text{"u}r\text{"u}aim}; Cantineau 100

-fa. of 's'mnt KJA 29b, KJA 186, KJA 225, KJC 21, KJC 55*, KJC 89, KJC 221, KJC 263
-fa. of kbt KJB 85
-s. of 'y* -fa. of grm KJC 13
-s. of mtr -fa. of 's'mnt KJA 84, KJC 176, KJC 370, KJC 700, TIJ 83

hrmt
See hrm, hurmah ‘respected’: CIK 300,2 Ḥārimah; HIn 185 Saf., Tham.B JS 33; Hismaic TIJ 277.

hrmn
See hrm: HIn 185; Hismaic TIJ 113, TIJ 219, TIJ 259a, TIJ 318.

-fa. of šbh TIJ 318
-s. of grm TIJ 113, TIJ 219

hrw
hrw, harwah ‘a burning feeling experienced through anger’ or see hry:
Hismaic KJC 308.

hry
hry, harā ‘decrease, diminish’, hariy ‘adapted, suitable’: HIn 186 Tham.C JS 171; Hismaic KJC 385*, TIJ 344*; PNNR 31 hry.

hzbr
-s. of ḏd KJC 25, KJC 97*, KJC 489
-s. of żdm KJC 107
-s. of [ ] ḏd KJC 169

hzrm
Lisan, hazram name of a mountain: ID 325 as Lisan; Hismaic KJA 172*.

hzrkn
Hismaic TIJ 276.

hzmt
hazama ‘be firm, bind’, ḥazm ‘prudence, elevated ground’, ḥizāmah ‘girth’: CIK 322,2 Ḥazīma; ID 57; cf. BDrN 8 Ḥazm etc.; cf. HB 18 Ḥizām; HIn 187 Saf.; Hismaic CTSS 1a.

hzyt
ḥzy, ḥazā ‘compute, conjecture’; HIn 188 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 318, TIJ 442*. 
hs' 
haṣṣa ‘be compassionate, kill, slaughter’, ḥiss ‘perception’: HIn 188
Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic Rh 4.
hs'mt 
CIK 335, 1-2 al-Ḥusām; HIn 189; Hismaic NST 1.
hs’n 
haṣuna ‘be pleasing, beautiful’, ḥasan ‘good’ or see haṣṣa under hs: CIK
319,1-2 Ḥasan, CIK 319,2-321,1 Hassān, CIK 335,1 Ḥusain; ID 266 etc.;
WR 217; HIn 189 Saf., Tham.C JS 138; Hismaic LAU 16.
hs² 
See ḥs²: HIn 189 Saf.; Hismaic SIAM 44.
hs²² 
ḥaṣṣa ‘dry, dry up’, ḥaṣṭš ‘dried grass’: CIK 335,2 Ḥuṣaiṣ; WR 237; Stark
90 ḥšš; HIn 190 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 562; PNNR 32 ḥššw.
ḥṣd 
ḥaṣada ‘reap, cut’, ḥaṣida ‘be strongly twisted’ (a rope), ḥaṣād ‘the time
of reaping’, ḥāṣid ‘a reaper’: HIn 190; Hismaic WTI 11 (Tr.N).
ḥṣr 
ḥaṣura ‘surround, be avaricious’, ḥaṣir ‘niggardly’: CIK 321,1 Ḥaṣir; HIn
190; Hismaic 304.
-s. of whdt TJ 304
ḥdrt 
ḥadara ‘ready, be present’, ḥādir ‘ready, settled’, ḥadīrah ‘a body of
people engaging in plunder’: cf. CIK 290,2 Ḥādir, Ḥaḍur; cf. ID 127, ID
249; Hismaic TJ 317, TJ 398.
ḥṭṭn 
ḥaṭṭa ‘put down, alight’, ḥuṭṭ ‘smooth body’, ḥaṭṭūt ‘a place of descent’:
cf. ḥṭṭ HIn 193 Saf.; Hismaic RTI B*.
ḥ’l 
Ḥismaic KJC 88*.
ḥfζ 
ḥafiza ‘keep, preserve’, ḥafīẓ ‘keeping, preserving’: HIn 195 Saf.; Hismaic
KJC 528, KJC 583a; PNNR 31 ḥfζ’.
ḥkm 
ḥakama ‘prevent, restrain, judge’, ḥakīm ‘wise’: CIK 294,1 al-Ḥakam,
CIK 295,1-2 Ḥakīm, CIK 331,1 Ḥukaim; ID 47, ID 92; BDrN 8 Ḥakīm;
HB 19 Ḥāṣim; Cantineau 96 ḥkmw; PNNR 29 ḥkmw; Stark 88 ḥḵym; HIn
197 Saf., Tham.C JS 73; Hismaic TJ 118, WAM T 30, WAM T 36*.
-fa. of mtr WAM T 30
-fa. of m’l WAM T 36*
hl’t  hala’a ‘strike, throw down, remove flesh from a hide’, hlw, halā ‘be sweet’: HIn 197 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 147j.

-fa. of qdmt KJC 147j

hm  hamma ‘be hot, be black’ (with heat), hamma ‘vehemence of heat, the chief part of a thing’ or hwm, hāma ‘hover’, hawm ‘a large herd of camels’: CIK 296,1 Hām; ID 305 Banū Hām; HIn 199 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 16*, KJC 40*.

hmgn  hammaja ‘wink, sink (of eyes)’, hammāj ‘young antelope’: cf. HIn 200

-hmgf Saf.; Hismaic Naveh TSB C.

hmndt  hamada ‘praise’: cf. BDrn 8 Hamed etc.; HB 19; Hismaic KJB 43*; PNNR 30 hmydw.

-fa. of slḥr KJB 43*

hmrt  hamara ‘pare a thong’, humrah ‘brown, red’, hummarah ‘a type of bird’: CIK 332,2 al-Ḥummarah, CIK 332,2-333,1 Ḥumra; ID 135, ID 138, ID 137; Cantineau 97 ḥmrt fem.; HIn 200 Saf.; Hismaic KnEG 1, KnEG 2, KnEG 3, KnEG 4, KnEG 5.

hmzn  hamaza ‘milk became sour, be robust’, hāmiz ‘sour, acrid’, hāmiz ‘strong (hearted)’, cf. HB 19 Hamze; HIn 201 Saf.; Hismaic TĪJ 148*.

hms  hamiša ‘be slender’: HIn 201 Saf.; Hismaic JS 623*.

-fa. of whbn JS 623*

hmty  hamaṭa ‘peel’, hamāt ‘wild fig’, hamāṭah ‘black blood of the heart’: HIn 201; Hismaic HU 498 (Tr.N).


hmlg  hamlaj ‘a strongly twisted rope’, himlaj ‘goldsmith’s bellows’; Cantineau 97 hmlgw; PNNR 30 hmlgw; HIn Saf., add JaS 192; Hismaic TĪJ 36, TĪJ 58.

-s. of ṣ'lh  -s. of khln TĪJ 36

hmly  See hml under hmlt: HIn 202 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 14.

-fa. of ngyt KWM 14
See ħm, ḥann ‘small ticks’: CIK 324,1 Himmān; ID 150 Banū Himmān; Cantineau 97 ħmyn; PNNR 30; cf. Stark 89 ħmnwn; HIn 203 Tay. W Tay 28; Hismaic TIJ 480.

ħn ħanna ‘yearn for, be compassionate’, ħānn ‘yearning, longing’ or ħyn, ħāna ‘draw near (time, season)’: CIK 333,2 Hunn; ID 320; Stark 89 ħn ’; HIn 205 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 100, KJA 153; PNNR 30 ħn ‘w.

ħnl Cmpd., see ħn and ħnn: HIn 206 Saf. correct to LP 667; Hismaic LAU 15.
-fa. of ħnm LAU 15

ħntt See ħnn, under ħn: HIn 207 Saf.; Mixed WTI 78; Hismaic KWM 8.
-s. of t’m KWM 8

ħwr ħwr, ħāra ‘return to’, ħawar ‘intense whiteness/blackness’, ħāwār ‘young camel’, al-ħawar ‘the third star [&] that next the body, of the three in Ursa Major’: Cantineau 94-95 ħwrw; PNNR 28; LittNE 1 21 ħwrw, LittNE 234 ħwyṛw; cf. Musil 1926 59-60 n.20 Αὐαρά; HIn 208 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.B HU 311 (doubtful), HU 707; Hismaic AMJ 60*.

-s. of g’n AMJ 97*

hy’ hāla ‘be altered, stagnate’, hayl ‘stagnant water, strength’: HIn 211 Lihyn (doubtful) Saf.; Hismaic KJA 201*, WAM T 26*.
-s. of mlk WAM T 26*

ḥb’ ḥab’a ‘hide, conceal’, ḥab ‘hidden, concealed’: HIn 213 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 494.
-s. of qymt -fa. of qymt TIJ 494

ḥb’t See ḥb’, ḥabʾ ʾah ‘concealed, hidden’: CIK 338,1 Ḥabīʾ ʾa; ID 213; HIn 213 Min., Sab.; Hismaic AMJ 35.
-s. of ʾmr AMJ 35

ḥbbt ḥabba ‘deceive, alight in depressed land’, ḥabab ‘a kind of run’, ḥabibah ‘fillet’: cf. CIK 338,1 Ḥabbāb, CIK 348,1 Ḥubaib; cf. ID 262; cf. WR 134; HIn 213 Tham ? WTI 35; Hismaic TIJ 50, TIJ 440.
-s. of ʿbd TIJ 50
-fa. of ʿyr TIJ 440

ḫbr

-fa. of grm ‘TIJ 75

ḫbrt

See ḫbr, ḫubrah ‘portion, share’, ḫibrah ‘trial, proof’: Hismaic KJA 186, TIJ 324.
-s. of ḫṯ -fa. of ḫṯTIJ 324

ḫby

See ḫb’, ḫibā ‘a kind of tent: Cantineau 93 ḫbyw; PNNR 27; HIn 215 Saf.; Hismaic MuNJ 2.
-fa. of ḫb -fa. of ḫ[f](r)gt MuNJ 2

ḫṯ

ḫwṯ, ḫāṭa ‘pounce on prey’, ḫatta ‘hit with a spear’: HIn 215; Hismaic JS 744.

ḫṯ’m

al-Ḥṯ’amah ‘smearing of blood’: CIK 345,1 Ḫṯ’am; ID 304; Hismaic JS 718.

ḫḏmt

-s. of ḫḏ TIJ 23, WAM T 39

ḫḏmn

ḥadama ‘cut, be quick’, ḫadamān ‘quickness of pace’: cf. WR 133 Ḫḏām; cf. HIn 217 ḫḏm Saf.; Hismaic KJA 231, TIJ 147.
-fa. of nṯ(nt)rþ TIJ 147
-s. of nḥt KJA 231

ḫṯ

ḥāra ‘be good’, ḫayr ‘good’, ḫarr ‘murmur, rumble’: CIK 339,1 Ḫair; Stark 88 ḫyr’, ḫyry; HIn 218 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 52*, WAM T 49.
-fa. of ḫrs KJA 52*

ḫṛt

ḥarata ‘perforate, bore’, ḫarrīt ‘expert guide’ or see ḫṛ: ID 68 al-Ḥarrīt; HIn 218; Hismaic TIJ 378.
-fa. of sḥTIJ 378
| ḫrg | ḫaraja ‘go out’; ḫarat ‘a horse that outstrips in the race’, ḫārij ‘departing’, ḫaraj ‘the quality of being two colours’: CIK 344.2 ḫārij; HIn 218 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 26, TIJ 90, TIJ 187, TIJ 346, WA 11472.  
-fa. of sʾnm WA 11472  
-fa. of flw TIJ 346  
-s. of mtʾ TIJ 26, TIJ 90 |
| ḫrgt | See ḫrg: CIK 344.2 ḫārijah; ID 270 etc.; WR 129; HIn 218 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 30, KJA 352, LAU 33, MuNJ 2*, Rh 5*, TIJ 32a, TIJ 69, TIJ 484, WAM T 11, WAM T 15.  
-fa. of ḫb KJA 352  
-fa. of n–ḥʾ  
-s. of ḫb  
-s. of ḫby  
-s. of ḫb MuNJ 2*  
-s. of y– TIJ 32a  
-s. of yḍr LAU 33, WAM T 11  
-s. of ḫʾ TIJ 69  
-s. of wtr  
-s. of ḫb KJA 352  
-s. of ḫb Rh 5*  
-s. of ḫb MuNJ 2*  
-s. of ḫb TIJ 32a |
| ḫʾt | ḫaraʾa ‘cut lengthwise’, ḫariʾ ‘weak, flaccid’: HIn 219 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 319*. |
-fa. of ḫʾrb KJC 765  
-s. of ḥkm TIJ 193  
-s. of ḫʾz TIJ 395  
-s. of ḫʾz WAM T 4 |
| ḫzb | ḫaziba ‘be swollen’: HIn 220 Saf.; Hismaic 194. |
-s. of `mr WAM T 3

ḥl


-fa. of `(s)mn WAM T 28

-fa. of bkr -fa. of mqtl TIJ 268, TIJ 273

-s. of krt -fa. of `d KJA 83

ḥl l

Cmpd., see ḫl: HIn 225 Saf.; Tham.B Eut 283; Hismaic TIJ 489, TIJ 490 (Both Tr.N).

ḥld

ḥalada ‘remain, last forever’, ḫuld ‘mole’, ḫālid ‘lasting’; CIK 340,1-343,2 ḫalid, CIK 344,2 ḫallād, CIK 348,2 ḫulaid; ID 49 etc.; WR 124; Cantineau 96 ḫldw (masc. and fem.) ; PNNR 29; Stark 88 ḫld’; HIn 225-226 Saf.; Mixed WTI 41; Hismaic NST 1.

ḥls

ḥalaṣa ‘be clear, pure’, ḫils ‘a man’s friend’, ḫalil ‘clear’: Cantineau 96 ḫlṣw, ḫlṣ, ḫlyṣw; PNNR 30; LittNE 1 21 ḫlyṣw; HIn 226 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 520.

-s. of blq TIJ 520

ḥlṣt

See ḫls: ḫāliṣah ‘purity: Cantineau 96 ḫlṣt; PNNR 30; HIn 226 Saf.; Hismaic HU 571, KJC 375, TIJ 58a, TIJ 259, TIJ 498.

-fa. of grm TIJ 58a, TIJ 259

-s. of sʿw(d) HU 571

-s. of kms² TIJ 498

ḥlf

ḥalafa ‘come after’, ḫalaf ‘successor’, ḫulf ‘a breach of promise’, ḫilāf ‘the contrary, a well-known tree’: CIK 339,2 ḫalaf, CIK 347,1 ḫilāf, CIK 348,2 ḫulaif; ID 79-80; WR 124; BDrn 9 ḫalaf; HB 21 ḫleif; Cantineau 96 ḫlfw, ḫlf, ḫlyfw; PNNR 29, PNNR 30; Stark 88-89 ḫlp’, ḫlyp’, ḫlipy, ḫlpw; HIn 227 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic CTSS 1a, KJA 267, TIJ 14, TIJ 279, TIJ 356.

-s. of blğ TIJ 356
-fa. of qnr TIJ 279

ḥlflh  Cmpd., see ḥlf: Cantineau 96 ḥlfʾlḥy, ḥlfḥly; PNNR 30; HIn 227 Saf. add JaS 62, JaS 132; MNM b 6.

-ṣ. of whbn  -fa. of mhřsā MNM b 6

ḥly  ḥafān ‘fresh, juicy herbage’, ḥlw, ḥalā ‘be empty’; Stark 88 ḥly; HIn 228 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 347, TIJ 348.

-ṣ. of ḏn  -fa. of ṭmlḥ TIJ 347

ḥmsār  ḥamasā ‘take a fifth’, ḥims ‘watering camels on the fifth day’, ḥāmis ‘fifth’: CIK 347, 1 ḥims; BDrN 9 ḥāmsā; HB 21; HIn 229 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 347, TIJ 348.

-ṣ. of ṣḏn  -fa. of ṭmlḥ TIJ 347

ḥmtt  ḥamma ‘stink (meat), weep violently, clean out, sweep’, ḥumāmah ‘sweepings’, ḥāmīm ‘heavy in spirit’: cf. CIK 344,1 al-Ḥamma, CIK 349,1 ḥāmîm; HIn 229; Hismaic JS 614, NST 1.

ḥmy  ḥym, ḥāma ‘hold back through cowardice’, ḥāmiy ‘preparer of untanned skins or hides’; HIn 229; Hismaic JS 733.

ḥnn  ḥann ‘having a nasal twang’, ḥunān ‘diseased nose’: Cantineau 98 ḥnnw; PNNR 31; HIn 220; Hismaic TIJ 450.*

-ṣ. of qrt TIJ 450*

ḥwf  ḥwf, ḥāfa ‘fear’, ḥawwafa ‘frighten’, ḥawwāf ‘a certain black bird’:

Hismaic KJC 141*.

ḥyb  ḥyb, ḥāba ‘be disappointed’, ḥwb, ḥāba ‘poor needy’: Cantineau 95 ḥybw;

HIn 231 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 183.

-ṣ. of ᵃʾdn  -fa. of ᵃʾnn KJC 183

dʾl  daʾla ‘walk in a weak manner, run with short steps’, duʾil ‘jackal, wolf, weasel’, dāla ‘come round’: cf. CIK 232,1 ad-Daul; ID 105 ad-Duʾil; cf. Stark 116 ṣdʾl; HIn 232 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 92.

-ṣ. of ḏḥb  -fa. of ᵃʾn ṣḏn TIJ 92

dʾm  daʾama ‘prop (a wall)’, dāma ‘continue, last’, dāʾim ‘continuing, lasting’;

HIn 233; Hismaic TIJ 524*.
\textit{dʿyt} daʿā ‘deceive, beguile’, \textit{ibn daʿyah} ‘the crow’, daʿyah ‘the part of the bow on which the arrow lies’: HIn 233 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 327, TIJ 337, WAM T 2b, 53.

\textit{db} dabba ‘go leisurely, gently’, \textit{dubb} ‘bear’; CIK 233,2 Dubb; ID 314; WR 157; BDrN 9 \textit{id-Dubb}; HIn 233 Saf., Tham.B JS 32, 33; Hismaic KJC 111*, KJC 727.

-fa. of \textit{rfḍ} KJC 111*

\textit{dgt} See \\textit{dgg}, dujjah ‘intense, darkness’; Hismaic KJA 157.


-s. of \textit{ṭkm} -fa. of \textit{ns}TIJ 161

-fa. of \textit{ns}TIJ 161

\textit{dhṭ} Hismaic KJA 256*.

\textit{dḥṭ} daḥḥa ‘conceal’, ḏḥw, daḥā ‘spread, extend’, ḏḥy, daḥā ‘drive (camels)’:

cf. CIK 234,1 Duḥaiy; cf. ID 299 etc. Banū Duḥaiy, ID 48 etc. Diḥyah;

HIn 235 Hismaic TIJ 392 (Tr.N).


-fa. of \textit{s²k} -fa. of \textit{gḥs²}TIJ 112

-fa. of \textit{ḥrb} -fa. of \textit{wṣṭ}TIJ 330

\textit{dḥml} daḥmalā ‘rouler quelque chose devant soi par terre’, duḥāmil ‘gros, épais, compacte’: CIK 231,1 Daḥmal; HB 22 ed-Dāḥmeṭī; HIn 236 Lihyn, Saf.;

Hismaic TIJ 74, TIJ 130.

\textit{ddʿl} Cmpd., Syr. dād ‘friend, beloved’cf. \textit{wddʿl}: HIn 236 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 5*.

-s. of \textit{ʾb(s²)} KWM 5*

\textit{ddʿył} Cmpd. ?, see dād under \textit{ddʿl}: Hismaic AMJ 70.

\textit{ddḥ} See dād under \textit{ddʿl}: HIn 237 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic JS 723.

-s. of \textit{ṭḥmn} JS 723
dr
 darra ‘be copious, flow abundantly’, dāra ‘move round, circle’, dār ‘house’; CIK 231,2 ad-Dār; HIn 238 Saf.; Tham.D JS 243; Hismaic KJA 273*, KJA 333*.

drg
-s. of ḍḥk KJA 101, KJA 175*

drs¹
-s. of ġyṣ² -fa. of ġyṣ² TIJ 64 + TIJ 63
-s. of s²ʾn TIJ 72
-s. of ḍḥk KJC 264, KJC 458

drs²t
 See drs¹. dursah ‘training, discipline’: Hismaic KJA 258, KJB 92, KJB 93.
-s. of kr KJB 92
-s. of krt KJA 258

drh

dʿbt
-s. of km KJC 47a

dʿm
 daʿama ‘support, prop’, daʿm ‘strength’, duʿmiy ‘a horse having a whiteness in his breast’: CIK 233,2 Duʿām, Duʿām, CIK 234,2 Duʿmī; ID 105 etc.; WR 157; HIn 240 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 26, KJA 154, KJB 136, KJB 158, KJC 87, TIJ 299, TIJ 413.
-s. of ṣḥb KJA 26, KJA 154
-s. of ʾsʾl m -s. of msʾlm KJB 158

dql
 daql ‘weakness of the body’, daqal ‘kind of palm tree’, daqal ‘lean, emaciated sheep or goat’: cf. HB 23 Dedzle fem.; HIn 241; Hismaic AMJ 109, TIJ 278, TIJ 390.
-fa. of tmlh -fa. of nmr TIJ 278
-fa. of *nh*m AMJ 109

dll
CIK 231,2 Dallāl; HB 23 Dallāl; HIn 242 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 33, TIJ 30.
-s. of ‘mr’il TIJ 30

dn’lh
Cmpd. dānā ‘obey, recompense’, Syr. dān ‘judge’, danā’a ‘be ignoble, mean’:
cf. North 1928: 241 Dānī’īl; cf. Cantineau 84 dny’il; cf. PNNR 21;
HIn 244 Saf. and cf. dn’il (Saf., Tham.B HU 801); Hismaic TIJ 447.
-fa. of hrs’il TIJ 447

dnn
‘adanna ‘remain, dwell’, dann ‘wine jar’, ‘adann ‘one with a curve in the back’, danīn ‘buzzing’:
cf. CIK 233,1 Dinnān; cf. HIn 244 dnnt Has.;
Hismaic KJC 148*.

d’b
di’b ‘wolf’:
CIK 235,2 Di’āb, Di’b, CIK 237,2 Du’āb, CIK 237,2-238,1 Du’aib; ID 110, ID 124, ID 178; BDn 10 Ḏīb etc.; Cantineau 80 d’bw,
d’ybvw; PNNR 20; LittNE 1 20 d’ybvw; HIn 246 Saf.; Tay. W Tay 1, Tay.
W Tay 5, Tay. W Tay 7a; Hismaic KJA 44, KJA 49*, KJA 55, KJA 290*,
KJB 60, KJB 72, KJB 148, KJB 156, KJB 174, KJC 83*, KJC 157, KJC 219,
KJC 333, KJC 441, KJC 517, KJC 561, KJC 587, KJC 650, KJC 693,
KJC 756, TIJ 7.
-fa. of Ḥyd KJC 333
-s. of s’m’n KJAA 290*, KJB 148, KJC 756
-s. of qa’n KJA 44, KJB 174
-s. of ms’kt KJB 156
-s. of ṣ’l’d KJA 49*

drf
durarfa ‘flow (tears)’, darf ‘a certain running of horses’, darrāf ‘quick’:
HIn 252; Hismaic TIJ 189.
-s. of ṣhr TIJ 189

dfrn
dafirra ‘emit a strong smell’, dafir ‘smelling strongly’:
Hismaic KJB 53*, KJC 45, KJC 648.

dkr’l
Cmpd. ḏakara ‘remember’; cf. Cantineau 82 dkrw; PNNR 21; cf. Stark 83
dkry; HIn 255; Hismaic TIJ 18.
ḏky


-fa. of ṭḥg KJA 212*, KJC 315*

-s. of ḏkw -fa. of s²mrḥ KJC 179

-s. of ṭkw -fa. of sʰnm KJC 742

ḏlḥs

Hismaic KJA 298*.

-s. of s²lḥ KJA 298*

ḏmr

damara ‘urge with chiding’, ḏmr ‘courageous’, ḏmār, ḏmār ‘whatever one is obliged or bound to preserve’, ḏmār ‘well made’: CIK 235,1 ḏmār; HIn 256-257 Lihyn; Hismaic TIJ 173.

-fa. of m’sl TIJ 173

ḏḥb


-fa. of s²фр TIJ 174

-s. of d’l -fa. of sʰnm TIJ 92

ḏḥbn

See ḏḥb: CIK 235,1 ḏḥban, ḏḥbān; HIn 259 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 103*, KJA 104*, TIJ 171*.

-fa. of ḥḥḥt TIJ 171*

ḏhl

dahala ‘forget, neglect’, ḏḥl ‘period (of the night)” CIK 238,2-239,2 ḏḥl; ID 210 etc.; WR 159; HIn 259 Saf.; Tham. ḏḥl; HIn 263 Lihyn; Hismaic JS 726.

r ’l

raʾl ‘the young of the ostrich’: cf. CIK 485,1 ṭālān; cf. ID 125. HIn 262 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 177, KJC 449, KJC 455.

rʾmlt

Cmpd. Heb. ṭaʾam ‘rise’ or see ṭm and cf. ṭmʾl: Hismaic KJC 3.

-fa. of ṭmkm KJC 3

rb

rabba ‘be lord, master, rear, foster’, rabb ‘lord, possessor’, ṭwb, ṭḇa ‘be thick, coagulated’, ṭyb, ṭḇa ‘cause doubt, suspicion’: CIK 484,2 ṭriba; Cantineau 145 ṭwb, ṭb; PNNR 59; Stark 111 ṭb’, ṭwb; Hin 263 Lihyn Saf.; Hismaic KJA 304*, KJC 648*.
rbbl Cmpd., see rb, rabīb ‘reared, fostered’: cf. CIK 486,2 Ribbīl; Cantineau
145 rbybl and cf. rb l; PNNR 59; cf. Stark 111 rb l; HIn 264 Saf.;
Hismaic KnEG 1, TIJ 176.
-s. of mlg

rbbt See rb. CIK 486,2 Ribāba; Stark 111 rbbt; HIn 264 Tham.? Eut T II 248;
Hismaic JS 690.
-fa. of t'lt JS 690

rbb See rb or rabata ‘be closed’: HIn 265 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 264, MNM c 7
(Tr.N).

rb ' raba 'a ‘take a fourth of property’, rabī ‘spring’: CIK 475,1-476,1 Rabī ',
CIK 486,2-487,1 Rib ', CIK 489,2-490,1 Rubai '; ID 275 etc.; WR 376,
WR 384; BDrN 10 Rabī '; HB 24 Ṛbeije '; HIn 266 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic
KJC 234, TIJ 465.
-s. of m l TIJ 465

rb n See rb': HB 24 Ṛbc 'ăn WR 383 Rib 'ăn; HIn 267 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 226*.

rbqt ribq, ribqah ‘noose’, ribqah ‘a thing woven of black wool’: cf. HIn 267
rbqn Min.; Hismaic AMJ 131.
-s. of 'rk -s. of 'bd -fa. of n'my -fa. of qnt -fa. of 'lyn
AMJ 131

rt ' rata 'pasture at pleasure', rāti 'pasturing freely'; HIn 268; Hismaic LAU 1.

rāt ratta 'be worn, old', ratt 'old, worn', rwt, rātā 'dung', ryt, rāta 'be slow',
rayt 'space of time'; CIK 484,2 Raıt; cf. HB 26 Ṛweiţe fem.; HIn 269 Saf.
add JaS 160a; Hismaic AMJ 1.
-s. of tm AMJ 1

rg ' raja 'return': Cantineau 146 rg ' ; PNNR 60 rg ' ; WR 384 Umm el-Rijā ';
cf. HB 25 Ṛrāği ' ; HIn 271 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 45, AMJ 49.
-fa. of hbb -fa. of hnlh -fa. of whblh AMJ 45, AMJ 49

rgf ragafa 'be in a state of motion, agitation': Hismaic KJB 168*.

rgl rajila 'go on foot', rajal pl. rijāl 'man', rijl 'foot': CIK 488,1 Rijāl, Rijl;
HIn 271; Hismaic JS 756; PNNR 60 rglw.
-fa. of ḡds² JS 756

rm

rajm ‘throwing or casting of stones’, rajam ‘stones that are placed on a
grave’: HIn 271; Hismaic KJA 241*.

rḥ

rwh, raha ‘be violently windy, go in the evening’, rāḥ ‘windy, joy’, rāḥ
‘soul’: Cantineau 146 rwhw; PNNR 60 rwhw; HIn 271-272 Hismaic TIJ
460a*.

rḥl

rḥjl ‘ewe lamb’: cf. Cantineau 146 rḥyl fem.; PNNR 60; HIn 274 Tham. ?
JS 14 doubtful; Hismaic LAU 17*.
-s. of bn LAU 17*

rḥmt

raḥuma ‘be soft or gentle’, raḥīm ‘soft, gentle’, ruḥmah ‘whiteness in the
head of a ewe’, raḥmah ‘a vulture’; Cantineau 146 rḥmh ?, rḥmy; PNNR
60 rḥmh, rḥmy; HIn 274 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 572*.
-fa. of bls°KJC 572*

rd¹l

Cmpd., radda ‘make, cause to turn back’: HIn 276 and cf. HIn 276 rdw’l
Has.; Hismaic TIJ 109.
-s. of z--- TIJ 109

rzk

Hismaic TIJ 16*.

rs²m

rasama ‘erase, mark’, rasam ‘elegance of gait’, rasm ‘mark’: HIn 277
Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 143.
-fa. of ḡt’l -fa. of mqm TIJ 143

rs²

rašša ‘sprinkle, scatter in drops’, rašš ‘a little rain’, rāša ‘feather’, rṭš
‘feather’: cf. ID 218 Banū al-Rāʾiš cf. Stark 112 rṣy; HIn 278 Saf. WH
2403, Tham.D WTI 2; Hismaic WTI 11.
-fa. of y’l WTI 11

rs²’t

raša’a ‘give birth (gazelle), raša’a ‘a young gazelle that is sufficiently
strong to walk with its mother’; Hismaic CTSS 1a*.
-fa. of mkr CTSS 1a*

rṣṭ

Hismaic TIJ 480a*.
-fa. of khln TIJ 480a*

rd

radḍa ‘bruise, pound’, radḍ ‘bruised dates’, rwḍ, rāḍa ‘break a horse’,
rawḍ ‘low level places where rainwater collects’ or see rdḍ under rdḍt: cf.
CIK 490,1 Ruḍā; cf. BDrN 10 Rāḍī; cf. HB 25 Rāḍī, HB 26 Reijiḍ; cf. Cantineau 147 ṭswʾ, ṭwʾ; PNNR 61 ṭswʾ; cf. Stark 112 ṭʾ ṭwʾ and ṭswy, ṭsww; HIn 279 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 127*

rdwt radiya, radiwa ‘be pleased, content’; Cantineau 147 ṭswt; PNNR 61 ṭswt; HIn 280 Saf.; Hismaic Tdr 9.
-s. of qym -s. of nṣr Tdr 9

rʾ raʾʾa ‘be still’, ṭwʾ, rāʾa ‘frighten, surprise’ or see ṭyʾ; cf. Cantineau 147 ṭwʾ; PNNR 61; HIn 281 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 71, KJA 150b*.
-fa. of qdm -fa. of ḥrsʾ AMJ 71

rʾm raʾʿm ‘soul, lean’, riʾm ‘graisse’: CIK 485,2 ar Raʾʿm fem.; HIn 281; Hismaic WA 10682.
-s. of ṭrt WA 10682

rʾy raʾʿa ‘pasture’, ṭnʾ ‘shepherd’; Cantineau 147 ṭwʾy; PNNR 61 ṭwʾy; CIK 484,1-2 ar-Rāʾʾiʾ; WR 380; HIn 282 Saf., Hismaic KJC 119*, KJC 598*.

rgt raḡatā ‘suckle (her kid, goat), exhaust one’s wealth through generosity’, raḡāṭ ‘suckling female’: Hismaic KJC 17, LAU 40.

rgd HIn 282 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 169.
-s. of ṭyd TIJ 169

-fa. of ṭmy KJA 250, KJC 322, KJC 738, KJC 755, TIJ 266, TIJ 298

rfd rafada ‘give a gift’, rāfid ‘giving a gift’, rifd ‘gift’: CIK 483,2 Rafd, CIK 484,1 Rāfid, CIK 488,1 Rifd; LittNE 1 25 rdfw; HIn 284 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJA 235, KJC 111, KJC 156, KJC 362, KJC 408, TIJ 1, TIJ 2, TIJ 289, TIJ 382; PNNR 61 rdfw.
-fa. of ṭhry TIJ 2
-fa. of ṭwh Td 1
-s. of ṭb KJC 111

rgb raqaba ‘look, watch’, raqūb ‘a woman of whom no offspring remains’, raqṭb ‘looker, watcher’: cf. CIK 485,1 Raqaba; Hismaic KJA 2*.

rkb rakiba ‘mount’: CIK 484,2-485,1 ar-Rakb; HIn 285 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 18a.
rkṣ<sup>i</sup>  rakasa `turn over, upside down', riks `uncleanness, dirt': HIn 285 Saf.
correct to WH 2837, add AKSD 2, HCH 104, HFSL 2 (doubtful), Naveh
TSB B (all Tr.N); Hismaic KJA 73, KJA 264*, KJA 306, KJA 325, KJB
119, KJB 126, KJC 63, KJC 420.

rm  ramma `repair, restore’, rwm, rāma `seek for’, Syr. rām `be high’:
Cantineau 146 rmʾ, rmw, rmy, rmwʾ; PNNR 60; Stark 112 rmʾ, rmw, rmy;
HIn 286 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJB 21*, KJC 98, KJC 411a, TJ 40*.

rmʾl  Cmpd., see rm: Cantineau 146 rmʾl; PNNR 60; HIn 286 Saf.; Hismaic
LAU 8.
-fa. of zdmnt LAU 8

rms<sup>i</sup>  ramasa `bury, conceal’, rams `dust, earth’: HIn 287 Saf.; Hismaic KJA
261, KJC 76, KJC 409, KJC 424, KJC 530, KJC 540, KJC 666, KJC 670,
TJ 192, TJ 260, TJ 300.
-fa. of lh(g) TJ 192
-fa. of mḏt TJ 260
-s. of mʾn  -s. of ḏdg  -fa. of mḏʾ TJ 300

rmʾʾt  Hismaic JS 688*.

rmk  ramaka `remain, stay’, rāmik `staying, black substance like pitch which is
mixed with musk’: Hismaic KJC 3.
-s. of rʾmlt KJC 3

rmnn  See rm ??: cf. ID 228 Rūmmān, ID 313 Raimān; cf. HIn 288 rmn Saf.;
Hismaic AMJ 156; cf. PNNR 60 rmnnn.

rh  rahā `part ones legs’, rahu `low-lying ground’, ryh, rāha `come and go’:
HIn 289 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 79*, KJC 47b*, TJ 392.
-s. of ḥnʾt  -fa. of ḥr TJ 392*

rhdt  rahada `pound’, rahṣd `soft, delicate’, rahādah ‘delicacy of life’: HIn 289
Saf. add WH 624, WH 3868; Hismaic Meek*.

rhs<sup>i</sup>  rahasa `tread, trample’: HIn 289 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 93, KJA 6.
-s. of sʾby AMJ 93

rhsʾn  See rhs<sup>i</sup>; Hismaic KJA 8.
zbd    zabada ‘feed or give someone butter’, zabd ‘gift’, zubd ‘fresh butter’; CIK 598,1 B. Zabd az-Zabd, CIK 608,2 Zubaid; ID 245; WR 474; Cantineau 91 zbdw, zbd, zbdy, zbydw, zbwdw; PNNR 25; LittNE 1 20 zbydw LittNE 2 233 zbwdw, zbydw; Stark 85 zbd, zbd, zbdw; HIn 294 Saf., Tay. JS 506, JS 525, JS 547; Hismaic JS 669*, KJA 25.
-fa. of ts'q KJA 25

zb    az-zawba ‘a devil, whirlwind of sand’: Hismaic KJC 711.

zhrt    zahara ‘breath with moaning’, zahr ‘emission of breath with moaning’: cf. CIK 599,1 Zahr; cf. ID 243; Hismaic KJC 10.

zhn    zahana ‘be slow’, zuhn ‘a man of short stature’: Hismaic AMJ 67, KJA 7, KJC 343.
-s. of ----    -s. of ‘m AMJ 67
-s. of frs‘ AMJ 7

zd    See zyd, zayd ‘increase’: CIK 599,1-604,1 Zaid; ID 23 etc.; BDr 10 Zêd; HB 27; Cantineau 91 zyd, Cantineau 92 zydw; PNNR 26 also zyd‘; LittNE 2 234 zydw; HIn 296 Lihyn, Saf.; Tham.B HU 466; Hismaic TIJ 323, TIJ 337a, TIJ 489.
-fa. of flg    -fa. of tm ‘hwr TIJ 323
-s. of s‘fr TIJ 489

zd‘    Cmpd., see zd: CIK 604,1 Zaid‘îl; HIn 296 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 37, AMJ 104, KJB 22, KJB 238, KJC 13, LAU 25.
-fa. of ‘s‘îrk AMJ 37
-fa. of bnt AMJ 104
-fa. of grm    -fa. of mty KJB 22
-fa. of ‘nb LAU 25
-s. of ‘y‘ AM KJC 13

zdqm    Cmpd., see zd and zydqm: Cantineau 92 and Cantineau 142 zydqwmw, zydqwm; PNNR 26; cf. HIn 304 zydqwm Sab.; Hismaic KJA 27, KJA 53, KJA 99, KJA 187, KJA 300, KJA 304, KJB 3, KJB 88, KJB 105, KJB 110, KJB 155, KJB 173, KJB 177, KJC 107, KJC 147b, KJC 169, KJC 188, KJC 195, KJC 212, KJC 287, KJC 758, KJC 768, TIJ 409*. 
-fa. of ʾs̱yr KJA 53, KJB 155, KJC 287
-fa. of ʾbd KJA 187, KJC 768
  -fa. of ʾhdmr KJB 88
  -fa. of ʾhzbr KJC 107
-fa. of ʾhn KJA 27, KJA 99, KJA 300, KJB 105, KJB 173, KJB 177
  -fa. of ʾtnn KJC 758
-s. of ʾʾbd -fa. of ʾhʾn KJB 110
  -fa. of ʾbd KJC 169, KJC 188
-s. of ʾtm KJB 3
-s. of ʾšm KJC 212
-s. of ʾrb* -fa. of ʾnʾ KJA 304
zd lh Cmpd., see zd: CIK 604,1 Zaidallah; ID 285; Cantineau 92 zyd ʾlh; PNNR 26; HIn 297 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 72, AMJ 132, KJB 71, KJC 5, KJC 138*, KJC 144.
-s. of ʾhn ʾlh -fa. of bglt KJC 5
  -fa. of sʾmdt AMJ 132
zd mnt Cmpd. see zd: CIK 604,1-2 Zaidmanāt; WR 470; HIn 297 Lihyn; Hismaic AMJ 75, LAU 8; PNNR 26 zyd mnt wtw.
-fa. of ʾgrt AMJ 75
-s. of ʾrmʾ LAU 8
zd n See zd: Hismaic KJA 65, KJC 11, KJC 30, KJC 115, KJC 139, KJC 331, KJC 740; PNNR 26 zyd wyn.
-s. of ( )--- KJA 65
-s. of ʾg[nt] KJC 331
-s. of ʾgnt KJC 740
zd nn See zd: Hismaic KJC 135.
z r zarra ‘button a shirt, pierce, bite’, ẓirr ‘button’, zāra ‘visit’, zawr ‘a camel having the hump inclining’, ẓūr ‘a lie, falsehood’: CIK 606,2 Zirr; WR 474; HIn 297 Tham.B JS 673; Hismaic TIJ 244, TIJ 408, TIJ 457.
-fa. of šmy TIJ 457
-fa. of hʾmyʾTIJ 408
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>zrt</strong></td>
<td>See <em>zr</em>: CIK 605.2 <em>B. Zāra</em>; ID 288 <em>Banū Zārah</em>; Hismaic KJC 173, KJC 620.</td>
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<td>-fa. of <em>gml</em> KJC 173</td>
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<td>-s. of <em>nw(y)</em> -fa. of <em>ns‘l</em> KJC 620</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>zr ‘lh</strong></td>
<td><em>zara ‘a</em> ‘sow or cast seeds, cause to grow, increase’, *zar ‘seed-produce, offspring, children’: Milik and Starcky 1975: 129 <em>zr ‘lh</em> Nаб.; Hismaic AMJ 138; PNNR 27.</td>
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<td>-fa. of <em>mr</em> AMJ 138</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>zrm</strong></td>
<td><em>zarima</em> ‘be interrupted, ceased’, <em>zarim</em> ‘anything interrupted, scanty’: HIn 298 Qat.; Hismaic KJA 82*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>zky</strong></td>
<td><em>zkw, zakā</em> ‘increase, augment, enjoy a plentiful life’, <em>zakā</em> ‘increase of the earth’: CIK 605.1 <em>Zakiyā</em>; Cantineau 92 <em>zkwy</em>; PNNR 26; LittNE 2 234 <em>zkwy</em>; Stark 86 <em>zky ’</em>; HIn 300 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 371.</td>
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<td>-s. of ’--- TIJ 371</td>
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<td><strong>zm</strong></td>
<td><em>zamma</em> ‘tie, fasten’: cf. CIK 605.2 <em>Zamīma</em>; cf. ID 207 <em>Zimmān</em>; cf. WR 473; HIn 301 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 341.</td>
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<td>-s. of <em>qn</em> -s. of <em>ms‘kt</em> KJA 341</td>
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<td><strong>zmlt</strong></td>
<td><em>zamala</em> ‘run as though limping, carry, follow’, <em>zimlah</em> ‘luxuriant palm trees’, <em>zaml</em> ‘one who rides behind another’, <em>zāmilah</em> ‘animal used for carrying goods’: cf. CIK 605.1-2 <em>Zāmil</em>; CIK 606.1 <em>Zīml</em>; CIK 611.2 <em>Zumaɪl</em>; cf. WR 473; HIn 301 <em>zm</em> Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 143.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>zn</strong></td>
<td><em>zanna</em> ‘dry up (sinews), suspect’, <em>zyn, zāna</em> ‘adorn, decorate’, <em>zayn ‘grace, beauty</em>: HIn 302 Saf.; Tham.B HU 336 (doubtful); Hismaic MNM a 3.</td>
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<td>-s. of <em>b‘dn</em> -s. of <em>s‘d</em> MNM a 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>znd</strong></td>
<td><em>zanada</em> ‘produce fire, thirst’, <em>zand</em> ‘piece of stick for producing fire’: HIn 302 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 310.</td>
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<td>-fa. of <em>tm</em> KJA 310</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>zhr</strong></td>
<td><em>zahara</em> ‘shine, glisten (a star)’, *zahr ‘blossom’, zāhir ‘shining’; CIK 598.2-599.1 <em>Zāhir, Zahr</em>, CIK 609.2-611.1 <em>Zuhair</em>, CIK 611.2 <em>Zuhr</em>; ID 75 etc.; WR 465; HIn 302 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 63.</td>
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zhmn  
-s. of \textit{yhd}  
-fa. of \textit{wd} KJA 138

zhwd  
Hismaic AMJ 10*.
-s. of \textit{hwd} AMJ 10*

zhy  
\textit{zhw}, \textit{zahā} ‘increase (plant), blossom, behave proudly’ \textit{zahu} ‘pride’, \textit{zahā} ‘a plant bright and beautiful’, \textit{zuhā} ‘number or amount’: Hismaic KJA 34, KJA 322*, TIJ 4, TIJ 48, TIJ 342.
-fa. of \textit{gt} KJA 34
-s. of \textit{mr} TIJ 4, TIJ 48

zyd  
See \textit{zd}, \textit{zāda} ‘increase, augment’: CIK 606,2-608,1 Ziyād; ID 201 etc.; BDrN 10 Zāyid etc.; HB 28; HIn 304 Saf.; Mixed HU 262 (Tr.N), Hismaic TIJ 222.
-s. of \textit{fšy} TIJ 222

zydt  
See \textit{zyd}, \textit{ziyādah} ‘increase’: HIn 304 Min; CIK 608,1-2 Ziyāda; Kahaleh 1979, 4: 230 Ziyādāt (Tr.N); AMJ 152, KJA 36 (Tr.N).
-s. of \textit{ḥwr} AMJ 152

zydqm  
Cmpd., see \textit{zyd} and \textit{zdqm}: Hismaic SIAM 44.

s¹b  

s¹r  
\textit{sā} ‘ara ‘remain’ or see \textit{syr}; HIn 307 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 45*, KJB 163, LAU 34.
-s. of \textit{rm-} KJB 45*
-s. of \textit{yqm} LAU 34

s¹by  
-fa. of \textit{rhs} AMJ 93

s¹ght  
\textit{sajniha} ‘be even, soft’, \textit{sajah} ‘beauty, justness of proportion’, \textit{sajihah} ‘natural disposition’: cf. CIK 498,1 \textit{Sajāḥ}; ID 137; HIn 310 s¹ght Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 508*.
\(s^\\text{hr}\) **sahara** ‘enchant, fascinate’, *saḥar* ‘a little before daybreak’, *sāḥir* ‘an enchanter’: HIn 311 Saf.; Stark 113 *šhr*; Hismaic TIJ 365*; PNNR 63 *šhrw*.

- fa. of *qnf* TIJ 365*

\(s^\\text{hm}\) **sahima** ‘be black’, *saham* ‘a sort of tree’, *suḥum* ‘blacksmith’s hammers’, *saham* ‘blackness’: CIK 516,1-2 *Suḥaim*; ID 22 etc.; WR 426; cf. HB 28 *Sihme*; HIn 312; Hismaic TIJ 35*.

- s. of *gh*- TIJ 35*

\(s^\\text{hr}\) **saḥira** ‘mock’: HIn 312 Saf., Tham.B JS 354; Hismaic KJA 316, KJB 43*, TIJ 67.

- s. of *ḥmdt* KJB 43*

- s. of *šd* TIJ 67

\(s^\\text{hl}\) **saḥala** ‘drive away, repel’, *sabhl* ‘an infant that is the object of love to his parents’, *saḥlah* pl. *saḥal* ‘lamb’, *suḥḥal* ‘weak, vile’: cf. CIK 499,1 *Sahla*; HIn 313; Hismaic AMJ 43, TIJ 345, TIJ 364, TIJ 394a, TIJ 484.

- fa. of *štm* TIJ 364

- fa. of *whblh* — fa. of *ḥrgr* TIJ 484

- fa. of *bd* AMJ 43

\(s^\\text{d}\) **sadda** ‘close, do what was right’, *swd, sāda* ‘rule’, *sūd* ‘authority’, *sawd* ‘narrow black strip of ground at the foot of a mountain’, *sīd* ‘wolf’: CIK 512,1 as-*Std*, CIK 515,1 *Sūd*; ID 284, ID 143 ‘Abu Saud; Cantineau 149 *šwdw*, *šwd*, *šwdy*, *šwdyw*; PNNR 62, PNNR 63; LittNE 1 25 *šwdw*; cf. BDrN 12 *Sūdī*; HB 31 *Sūde*, fem.; HIn 313 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 1, KJB 577.

\(s^\\text{dl}\) **sadala** ‘let down, lower’, *sudl* ‘veil, curtain’; *sidl* ‘string of gems’: HIn 314 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 297*.

- s. of *ytr* KJC 297*

\(s^\\text{dn}\) **saddān** ‘wolves’: CIK 512,1 *Sīdan*; ID 148; WR 421; cf. HB 28 *Seddēnā* fem.; HIn 314 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 198, KJC 126, KJC 183, KJC 671.

- fa. of *‘mn* KJA 198
s'rr, sirr ‘a secret’, swr, sāra ‘leap, spring towards’, sūr ‘wall of a city’ or see s'yr: CIK 502,2 Sair, CIK 519,1 Sūr; ID 293; HIn 314-315 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 119, AMJ 144, KJB 133.

s'rr sarra ‘rejoice, gladden’, surūr ‘happiness’, sirr ‘secret’: cf. CIK 511,2 Sarran, CIK 514,1 as-Sirrī, CIK 519,1 Surair; WR 432; BDnN 11 Srūr; HB 28; HIn 315 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 52, TIJ 358, WAM T 45.

s'rq saraqa ‘steal’, sāriq ‘thief’, sariq ‘theft’: Cantineau 154 ḫšrqyw; cf. PNNR 67 (ẖ)-šrqyw; CIK 511,2 Sarrāq; HIn 316 Saf.; Hismaic JS 689, KJA 84a, TIJ 18e.

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s'rm HIn 316 Qat.; Hismaic TIJ 198*.

s'rw saruwa ‘be generous’; HIn 316 Saf.; Tham. ? WA 12430 (doubtful);

s'ry sarā ‘journey, travel by night’, sarrā ‘one who journeys much or often by night’, srw, sariy ‘noble, high minded’; CIK 511,1 Sarī, CIK 519,1 Suraiy; ID 43 as-Sariyī; WR 432; BDnN 11 Sārī etc.; HB 29 Sārī; HIn 317 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 33*, KJB 100.

s'rq saraqa ‘steal’, sāriq ‘thief’, sariq ‘theft’: Cantineau 154 ḫšrqyw; cf. PNNR 67 (ẖ)-šrqyw; CIK 511,2 Sarrāq; HIn 316 Saf.; Hismaic JS 689, KJA 84a, TIJ 18e.

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etc.; BDrN 11 Saʿd etc.; HB 29; Cantineau 152 ʾšʿdw, ʾšʿdy, ʾšʿʾdʿ, ʾšʿwdw, Cantineau 153 ʾšʿwdy, ʾšʿydw; PNNR 65, PNNR 66; Stark 115 ʾšʿd, ʾšʿʾdʿ, ʾšʿdw, ʾšʿdy, ʾšʿʾw[dl] ʾ; HIn 318 Saf., Tham.B 418, Tham.D JS 203-4; Hismaic AMJ 69, AMJ 135, KJA 12, KJA 49, KJA 51, KJA 155, KJA 281, KJA 287, KJB 74, KJB 112, KJB 114, KJB 115, KJB 134, KJB 145, KJB 175, KJC 96, KJC 154, KJC 159, KJC 187, KJC 220, KJC 275, KJC 385, KJC 404, KJC 488, KJC 504, KJC 521, KJC 665, MNM a 3, MuNJ 1, TIJ 89, TIJ 198, TIJ 211, TIJ 217, TIJ 434, TIJ 462, TIJ 467, TIJ 492.

- fa. of ʾbʿdn — fa. of ʿzn MNM a 3
- fa. of grm — fa. of (sʿ)rm TIJ 198
- fa. of ḥryʿKJC 385
- fa. of sʿnt — fa. of ḥnʿTIJ 211
- fa. of ʾbdʿyb KJA 168, MuNJ 1
- fa. of ʾn TIJ 462, TIJ 467
- fa. of fḥtn KJB 112
- fa. of qyms KJB 115, KJC 665
- fa. of msʿkt KJA 49
- s. of tmlḥwr — s. of ʾysʿ TIJ 434
- s. of ḥdd — fa. of ʾsʿTIJ 492
- s. of zk- — fa. of kʿm AMJ 69
- s. of mʿn KJC 187
- s. of ngʿ KJB 175
- s. of ngm — fa. of sʿǐmlḥ AMJ 135
- s. of wh— — fa. of whb[jl]h TIJ 217

sʿǐdʾl

Cmpd., see sʿǐʾd: Stark 115 ʾšʿʾdl. HIn 318 Saf.; Hismaic CTSS 1a, KJC 711*, LAU 29, MNM a 2, TIJ 218, TIJ 267, TIJ 320, TIJ 448, TIJ 477.

- fa. of ʾšmt TIJ 267, TIJ 448
- fa. of ḥblḥ — fa. of sʿǐʾdl MNM a 2
- s. of ʾdbʾl TIJ 477
- s. of mʿTIJ 218, TIJ 320
- s. of ḥblḥ — s. of sʿǐʾdl MNM a 2
See s²’d: CIK 501,2 Saʿïda, 501,2-502,1 Sāʿida; ID 32; WR 403; HB 29
Syʿde fem.; Cantineau 152 šʿdh, šʿdr; PNNR 66; HIn 318 Saf., Tham.B
HU 358, TIJ 512; Hismaic KJC 202, KJC 293, TIJ 47, TIJ 129.
-fa. of ṣl’d TIJ 129
-fa. of ḥg KJC 202, KJC 293
-fa. of mlk TIJ 47

Cmpd., see s²’d: HIn 319 Saf., Tham.B HU 658; Hismaic JS 729.

Cmpd., see s²’d: CIK 497,2-498,1 Saʿdallah; Cantineau 153 šʿdlh,
šʿdlhy, šʿdlʿh, šʿdlʿhy; PNNR 65, PNNR 66; HIn 319 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic
JS 35*, JS 229, KJA 148*, KJB 179, KWM 1, LAU 41, MNM a 4, TIJ 78,
TIJ 369, TIJ 491, TIJ 515, WAM T 31.
-fa. of [----] -fa. of whb MNM a 4
-fa. of ṣl JS 229
-fa. of ʿyʿd TIJ 369
-fa. of hr TIJ 491
-fa. of wʿl KJB 179
-fa. of wʿr TIJ 515
-s. of ḫmt WAM T 31
-s. of b(r)d JS 35*
-s. of ṭmn LAU 41
-s. of km KWM 1
-s. of whblh TIJ 78
-s. of yf’ -s. of whb MNM a 4

See s²’d: cf. CIK 498,1 Saʿdāna; ID 15 as-Saʿdān; HIn 320 Saf.; Hismaic
AMJ 116*, RTI B.
-s. of ngʿr AMJ 116*

saʿara ‘light, kindle (fire)’, suʿira ‘be mad, insane’, suʿr ‘madness’, siʿr
‘price’: CIK 514,1 Sīr, ID 328; HIn 320 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 656*.

saʿama ‘walk quickly’: Hismaic KJC 153.

saffa ‘weave’, safana ‘strip of its outer covering’, safan ‘an axe’, safā ‘be
quick’, safiy ‘dust made to rise and carried by the wind’: cf. CIK 515,1-
516 Sufyān; cf. ID 45 etc; cf. HB 29 Syfjān; HIn 322 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 173.

s‘kn
sakira ‘become intoxicated’, sakrān ‘intoxicated’; Cantineau 150 škrw; PNNR 63 škrw; CIK 503,2 as-Sakrān; BDrN 12 Sakrān; HB 29 es-Sākrān; HIn 323 Saf.; Mixed WTI 78; Hismaic AMJ 130.

-s. of mb‘l AMJ 130

s‘kn
sakana ‘be still, inhabit, dwell’, sakn ‘inhabitant’, sākin ‘still’, sakan ‘cause of comfort’; cf. Cantineau 150 škynt; cf. PNNR 63 škynt; CIK 503,1-2 Sakn, as-Sakūn, CIK 516,2 Sukain; ID 221, ID 315 etc.; WR 403; cf. Stark 114 škny (doubtful); HIn 323 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 100*.

s‘l
See s‘ll under ‘s‘ll: cf. Cantineau 123 sly, slyw, Cantineau 150 ṣły, ṣl’; PNNR 45, PNNR 64; Stark 114 ṣl’; HIn 324 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 59, KJC 652*.

s‘lṭ
saluṭa ‘overcome’, salīṭ ‘strong, hard’: CIK 508,1-2 Salīṭ; ID 69; Hismaic KJA 284; PNNR 65 šltw.

s‘lm
salima ‘be safe, secure’: CIK 503,2 Salām, CIK 507,2-508,1 Sālim, CIK 508,2 Sallām, Salm, CIK 517,1-2 Sulaim; ID 108 etc. BDrN 12 Sālim etc.; HB 30; Cantineau 151 šlμw, šlm; Stark 114 šlμw, šlm ?, šlm ?, šlmw, šlμy; HIn 325 Lihyn, Saf.; Tham.C HU 58, HU 484, Tham.D HU 744; Hismaic AMJ 136, AMJ 140, JS 712, KJA 76, KJA 88, KJA 320*, KJB 42, KJB 82, KJB 100, KJC 290, KJC 295, KJC 430, KJC 438, KJC 675, KJC 712*, KJC 749, LAU 38, TIJ 41, TIJ 126, TIJ 159, TIJ 228, TIJ 433, UR 1, WAM T 17; PNNR 64.

-fa. of ’mrt KJC 438
-fa. of tm TIJ 228
-fa. of ḫgg WAM T 17
-fa. of s‘lm LAU 38
-fa. of s‘yr KJA 76, KJA 320*, KJB 82, KJB 100, KJC 290
-fa. of ’bd TIJ 433
-fa. of ḡdbt UR 1
-s. of s‘lm LAU 38
-s. of ẓ'nt KJA 88, KJC 295, KJC 749
-s. of ft -fa. of s'y KJC 675
-s. of nhq AMJ 140

s'lm't

Cmpd., see s'lm: HIn 325 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 499.

s'lm't

See s'lm. CIK 503.2-506.1 Salama, CIK 506.1-2 Salama, CIK 517.2 Sulaima; ID 110 etc.; HB 30 Sālāme; Cantineau 151 šlmt, šlymt fem.; PNNR 64; HIn 326 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 90, JS 655, JS 656, JS 658.
-s. of ṣbd JS 655
-s. of ṣ(m)d JS 658
-s. of ūmr 'l AMJ 90

s'm

samma ‘poison’, samm ‘object, aim’, sāma ‘pasture freely (camels etc.)’, sawm ‘the going away to find or get something, the price of something’; CIK 511.2 Saum; Cantineau 151 šmw; PNNR 65; HIn 327 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJA 97, KJB 13, KJB 137, KJC 662, WAM T 37.
-s. of ḫl KJA 97
-fa. of bd' WAM T 37
-fa. of lf'n KJB 137

s'mdt

samada ‘be high, elevated’, samīd ‘white, whitened flour’, sāmid ‘a man standing, raising his head’: Hismaic AMJ 53, AMJ 132.
-fa. of ḫmn AMJ 53
-s. of zdlt -s. of hnt ḫl AMJ 132

s'm'nl

sami'a ‘hear’, sāmī', samī' ‘hearing or listening’: CIK 510.1 Sam'ān, 513.1 Sim'ān; BDrN 12 Sam'ān; HB 30 Smā 'in; Cantineau 151 šm'wn; PNNR 65; Stark 115 šm'wn; HIn 329 Sab.; Hismaic KJA 44, KJA 49, KJA 192*, KJA 290*, KJB 107, KJB 148, KJB 156, KJB 174, KJC 351*, KJC 353, KJC 539, KJC 756, TIJ 270.
-fa. of ḏ'b KJA 290*, KJB 148, KJB 756
-fa. of ḥd KJC 539
-s. of qn -fa. of ḏ'b KJA 44, KJB 174
-fa. of šbrmt KJB 107, TIJ 270
-s. of ms'kt -fa. of ḏ'b KJB 156
s'mn
See s'm, samīna ‘be fat', samn ‘clarified butter', samīn ‘fat, plump': CIK 510,2 as-Samīn, CIK 513,1 Simmân; ID 210 Banu al-Samīn; WR 412; HIn 330 Tham.B HU 204 (doubtful), Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 128*, KJA 106; PNNR 45 smwn.
-fa. of nṣt AMJ 128*

s'mnn
See s'mn; Hismaic KJC 626.
-fa. of bny KJC 626

s'my
samā ‘be high, rise’, sama ‘highest part, sky’, sām‘n ‘high, lofty’: CIK 518,2-519,1 Sumaiy; ID 154; HIn 331; Tham.C JS 13; Hismaic NST 1.

s'nt
-fa. of hnʾ TIJ 350
-s. of sʾd  -fa. of hnʾ TIJ 211

s'n̄r
sanira ‘cross, perverse’, sunnar, sunār ‘cat’; Hismaic KJA 80.

s'n̄n
sanām ‘hump of a camel’: CIK 510,2 Sanām, 519,1 as-Sunaim?; WR 412; HIn 332 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 39, KJC 136, KJC 742, TIJ 92, TIJ 151, TIJ 357, WA 11472.
-fa. of hrʾ TIJ 357
-s. of ḥrg WA 11472
-s. of ḏky  -s. of ḏkw KJC 742
-s. of ḏhb  -s. of ḏʾ TIJ 92

s'n̄n
sanna ‘bite, sharpen’, sanan ‘way or road’, sinān ‘spear-head’: CIK 513,1-514,1 Sinān; WR 422; HIn 332 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 697; PNNR 65 šnnw.

s'ny
sanā ‘water, irrigate, shine (of lightening)’, sanīy ‘high, exalted’, sanā ‘high, exalted tank, position’: cf. CIK 519,1 Sunaiya; HIn 333 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 135, KJC 389, KJC 443, KJC 718*, KJC 722, WAM T 33; PNNR 65 šʾn.
-fa. of khl KJB 135, KJC 389, KJC 718*, KJC 722
-s. of gtt  -s. of hml  -fa. of khl KJC 443
ṣḥr  sahira ‘wake, be sleepless’, sāḥir ‘waking, sitting up’: Cantineau 149  
šhr; PNNR 62 šhr; HIn 333 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 606.

ṣḥrt  See ṣḥr: CIK 498,2 Sāhira; ID 41-42; HIn 333 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 91*, TIJ  
269, TIJ 331, TIJ 341, TIJ 377.
-s. of bhs² TIJ 91*
-s. of šmt TIJ 331  
-s. of t ‘-- TIJ 269

ṣḥm  sahama ‘be altered in colour, emaciated’, sahm ‘arrow’: CIK 498,2-499,2  
Sahm; ID 74 etc.; WR 398; Stark 113 šḥ(y)mw; HIn 334 Saf.; Hismaic  
KJA 126*, TIJ 495.
-s. of rf-- TIJ 495

ṣḥnlh  Hismaic KJB 44*.
-fa. of -ḥ ’KJB 44*

ṣḥḥ  sāḥa ‘run on the surface (water)’, sayḥ ‘running water’; sāʿīḥ ‘going or  
journeying’: Hismaic AMJ 155.

ṣḥyr  sāra ‘go or pass along’, sayr ‘going in any manner or any pace’, sayyār  
‘journeyer, traveller’; CIK 502,2 Sāiyār; ID 73; WR 403; BDrN 12 Sāyīr  
etc.; HB 31; HIn 336; Hismaic KJA 70*, KJA 75, KJA 76, KJA 113, KJA  
239, KJA 291, KJA 292, KJA 320*, KJA 337, KJB 17, KJB 34*, KJB 35,  
KJB 37, KJB 82, KJB 90, KJB 100, KJB 181*, KJC 94, KJC 290, KJC  
314, KJC 357, KJC 359*, KJC 378, KJC 433, KJC 518*, KJC 675, KJC  
676a*, KJC 685, KJC 724, KJC 735, KJC 743, KJC 747, TIJ 179.
-fa. of ‘ḥdt KJB 17, KJB 90
-fa. of ‘bd KJA 113, KJA 337, KJC 378, KJC 685, KJC 735, TIJ 179  
-fa. of ‘ḥf KJC 433  
-s. of sḥlm KJA 76, KJB 100
-fa. of ‘bd KJA 320*, KJA 337, KJB 82, KJC 290  
-s. of ḥf KJC 675

ṣḥn  šaʿn ‘a thing, affair or business’, šyn, šāna ‘to disgrace, dishonour’: HIn  
337; Hismaic TIJ 72*, TIJ 387.
-fa. of ḍrs‘ TIJ 72*
\(s^2\)wt

\(\text{ṣā ‘a ‘overtake’, ṣā w ‘aim, limit’; cf. HIn 337 s^2 w Saf.; Hismaic KJC 339*}.\)

\(s^2b\)

\(\text{ṣabbā ‘become a young man’, ṣābb ‘young man’, ṣwb ‘to mix, act treacherously’, ṣyb, ṣāba ‘become white-haired, hoary’, ṣayb ‘whiteness of hair’; cf. CIK 521,1 Ṣabāb, CIK 522,1-2 Ṣabīb, CIK 524,1 Ṣaiḥān; cf. ID 176, ID 283 etc.; Cantineau 148 ṣbw, Cantineau 149 ṣybw; PNNR 63 ṣybw; Stark 113 š'b, Stark 114 ṣby; cf. HB 31 Ṣebīb etc.; HIn 337 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 150a*, KJA 268, TIJ 31, WAM T 24.}

- fa. of ḥb KJA 150a*
- fa. of ḫn ‘TIJ 31

\(s^2bt\)

\(\text{See s^2b. Ṣababah ‘burning’, Ṣaybah ‘white beard’, Ṣibit ‘dill’; CIK 522,1 Ṣabba, CIK 523,2 Ṣaiha; ID 300 etc.; cf. Cantineau 148 Ṣbyt; PNNR 62; cf. Stark 113 Ṣbyt; HIn 337 Saf., Tham.D JS 203; Hismaic KJB 19.}

- s. of ṭwtr KJB 19

\(s^2bt\)

\(\text{Ṣabat ‘spider’; CIK 521,2 Ṣabat; ID 137; Cantineau 148 Ṣbytw; PNNR 61; cf. HB 31 Ṣbeite; Hismaic TIJ 197, TIJ 401.}

- s. of ḵhl TIJ 401
- s. of ḵhn TIJ 197

\(s^2bd\)

\(\text{Hismaic JS 655*}.\)

- fa. of ṣlmt JS 655*

\(s^2br\)

\(\text{Ṣibr ‘span’, Ṣabar ‘gift and wealth’; CIK 521,2 Ṣabar, CIK 529,1 Ṣibr; HB 31 Ṣbār; cf. Cantineau 148 Ṣbrh; PNNR 62; HIn 338 Saf., Tay. JS 518; Hismaic KJA 150*, LAU 5*.}

- s. of ṣb - s. of ṣns KJA 150*

\(s^2brmt\)

\(\text{Ṣubrum ‘espèce de plante’, Ṣabramah ‘chat, chat femelle’; CIK 531,1 Ṣubruma; ID 329; WR 24; LittNE 1 25 Ṣbrmt; Hismaic KJB 107, KJC 554, TIJ 270; PNNR 62.}

- s. of ṣm’n - s. of ṣn KJA 107, TIJ 270

\(s^2bm\)

\(\text{Ṣabima ‘be cold (water), Ṣabim ‘cold’, Ṣabām ‘a certain plant’, Ṣībām ‘a piece of wood used to stop a kid or lamb from suckling its mother’; CIK 529,1 Ṣibām; ID 251; HIn 339 Saf.; Hismaic SIAM 39a*}.\)
s²by
See šb, šby, šabā ‘be high, elevated or lofty’; HIn 340 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 395; PNNR 61 šby.
-fa. of ġlb KJC 395

s²ṭ́
Hismaic TIJ 22.
-s. of škt TIJ 22

s²gr
šajara ‘thrust with a spear’, šajar ‘trees, bushes’, šijār ‘the wood of a well by means of which a bucket is drawn out’: CIK 529,2 Šijār; ID 220 aš-Šajjar; Cantineau 148 šgr (possibly) ; PNNR 62 šgdy ’; Stark 113 šgr ’; Hismaic TIJ 325.
-s. of w’l TIJ 325

s²ǵ
šaju ’a ‘be courageous’, šujā’, šijā ‘courageous, brave’: CIK 529,2 Šij’, CIK 531,1-2 Šujā’; ID 24; WR 419; HB Šiğā’; Cantineau 149 šg ’w; PNNR 62; Stark 113 šg ’w; HIn 341 Saf.; Hismaic JS 247, KJB 94.
-s. of qs’s/l JS 247

s²gy
šajiya ‘be choked, grieve, be sorrowful’, šaj’ex ‘grieving’: Cantineau 149 šgy’; PNNR 62; Hismaic AMJ 64.

s²h
See s²ḥḥ or s²ḥ, šāḥa ‘be cautious or in fear’, ših ‘cautious, fearing, artemisia’: HIn 341 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 378*.
-s. of ḥrt TIJ 378*

s²ḥḥ
šahha ‘be niggardly, tenacious’, šahīh ‘niggardly, tenacious’: Hismaic KJC 125.
-s. of ḍbd KJC 125

s²ḥdd
šuhdād ‘ill-natured, the lion’: HIn 341 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 8.

s²d
-fa. of ḡf AMJ 139

s²r
šarra ‘be evil’, šarr ‘evil’, šurr ‘vice, fault’; šwr, šāra ‘exhibit, display something, gather honey’, šawr ‘gathered honey’; cf. CIK 528,1 Sarīra, Šār; ID 211 Šaur; cf. HB 32 Šerār; HIn 344 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 248.
$s^2r\text{s}$

šaraša ‘commencer à marcher’, šařš ‘roughness, hardness’: HIn 346 Saf., Tay. W Tay 4; Hismaic KJB 29*.

$ss^2r$

Hismaic TIJ 517*.

-fa. of ‘m TIJ 517*

$s^2sr$

šasara ‘sew a garment with stitches widely spaced’, šasar ‘young gazelle’; HIn 348 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 242, KJB 58, KJB 59, KJC 654, TIJ 82, TIJ 199 + TIJ 201, TIJ 238, TIJ 290, TIJ 452, TIJ 463.

-fa. of hrzt TIJ 82, TIJ 290

-s. of ḫy KJB 58

-s. of ḫr -fa. of hrbr TIJ 238

-s. of m’nlh -fa. of m’nlh -fa. of m’hν TIJ 199 + TIJ 201

-s. of wrb -fa. of hrzt TIJ 452

-s. of ħty -fa. of ḫrzt TIJ 463

$s^2lt$

Cmpd., $s^2$ ‘yt’, cf. $s^2l’h$; cf. Cantineau 105 tymyt ‘w; cf. PNNR 68 tymyt ‘w; cf. Lihyn HE 23 tm’t; Hismaic KJC 552.

$s^2lh$

šy’, sā’a ‘become spread, widely known’, šay ‘follower, friend, companion’: cf. CIK 523,2 Šai ‘allāt, CIK 525,1 Ša ‘l; Cantineau 150 šy ‘lhy; PNNR 63 šy ‘lhy; cf. HIn 351 $s^2lt$ Lihyn, Saf., Tham? JS 657 possibly; Hismaic AMJ 113, KJA 298, Naveh TSB C, WAM T 12.

-fa. of ġhls KJA 298

-s. of ġḥbr WAM T 12

$s^2n$

‘aš’ana ‘catch by the hair’, ša’ ‘an ‘scattered bits of dried plants’, or from šy’, see under $s^2lh$: Stark 114 šy ‘n; Hismaic KJC 690*.

-fa. of ftyr KJC 690*

$s^2fr$

šafira ‘decrease, diminish’, šufr ‘the place of the growth of the eyelash’; HIn 352 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 174, TIJ 190, TIJ 284, TIJ 489, TIJ 490.

-fa. of hr TIJ 284

-fa. of zd TIJ 489

-fa. of w’lt TIJ 490

-s. of tm’bdt -fa. of tm’bdt -fa. of whblh TIJ 190

-s. of qdbh TIJ 174
s²fl šafal ‘gizzard’; HIn 352 Saf.; Hismaic JS 665*.
s²k šakka ‘doubt, be uncertain’, šakk ‘doubt’, šawk ‘thorn’; CIK 524,2 Šakk, 529,1 Šauk; HIn 353 saf.; Hismaic TIJ 112.
- s. of dḥlt - fa. of gḥs² TIJ 112
s²kt See šk. Cantineau 149 šyktr; PNNR 63 šykt; HIn 353 Saf., Tham.D WHI 1; Hismaic Rh 11, TIJ 128.
- fa. of gḥs² TIJ 128
- fa. of (f)ry Rh 11
s²kr šakara ‘thank’, šukr ‘thanks’, šakir ‘fresh grass growing beneath old, tough herbage’; CIK 524,2 Šakr, Šākir; ID 205 Banū Šakr, as-Šakir, Banū Šākir, 257 Banū Šākir, WR 415; HB 33 Šykur; Cantineau 150 škrw; PNNR 63 škrw; HIn 353 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 634.
- fa. of bnbs'r KJC 634
s²klt šakala ‘bind a beast’, šakl ‘resemblance’, šuklah ‘redness mixed with white’, šāklah ‘flank’; cf. CIK 524,2 Šakal; HIn 354; Hismaic TIJ 3 (Tr.N).
s²km šakama ‘repay, compensate’, šukm ‘gift’: CIK 524,2 Šakm, CIK 531,2 Šukm, cf. Šukāmah; cf. ID 87 tc.; WR 420; Cantineau 150 škmw, škm¹; PNNR 63; HIn 354 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 2.
- s. of ūrk KWM 2
s²km lh Cmpd., see s²km: cf. CIK 524,2 Šukmalāt; cf. ID 315; Cantineau 150 škm'lh; PNNR 63; Hismaic AMJ 46, AMJ 135, KJC 200.
- fa. of grmlh KJC 200
- s. of s¹'d - s. of ngm AMJ 135
s²l See s²ll or s²wl, ‘rose, became elevated’: Cantineau 150 šly, šl¹; PNNR 64; LittNE 2 235 šly, šlyw; Stark 114 šl¹; HIn 355 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 7, TIJ 445, TIJ 459.
- s. of š'l TIJ 445, TIJ 459
- s. of š'rk KWM 7
s²ll šalla ‘drive away, wither, become disabled’, šalal ‘unsoundness in the hand’: CIK 525,1 as-Šalal; ID 302 Šulail; BDrN 12 Šalāl etc.; HB 33
Šeltl; HIn 355 Lihyn, Tham.C JS 118, JS 135, JS 137, JS 151, JS 162; Hismaic KJB 73.

-s. of ūfē happ KJB 73

ślmn
See s²l and s²ll: Hismaic SIAM 39b*.

-fa. of ‘tnl SIAM 39b*

śmnt
ṣamita ‘rejoice at the affliction of an enemy’, šāmit ‘rejoicing at the affliction of an enemy’, or from s²mm, see s²mnt: BDrN 12 Šāmit Cantineau 152 šmtv, cf. šmytt; PNNR 65; HIn 356 Lihyn, Saf. add MSTJ 7, 12; Tham.B JS 612 (doubtful); Hismaic JS 745 LAU 26, TIJ 95, TIJ 267, TIJ 269, TIJ 331, TIJ 448.

-fa. of s’hrt TIJ 331

-fa. of mlʾm JS 745

-s. of ṭ mt TIJ 95

-s. of ṭ ‘—

-s. of sʾdʾl TIJ 267, TIJ 448

śmdn
cf. HIn 357 s²mdl Saf. SIJ 856; Hismaic JS 658*.

-fa. of sʾlmt JS 658*

śmrḥ
širmāḥ ‘stalk of a palm, head of a mountain’, šūmrāḥ ‘slender and soft branch’: Cantineau 152 šmrḥ, šmrhw; PNNR 65; LittNE 1 26 šmrḥ, 2 235 šmrḥ(w); HB 33 šemruḥ, Šemrāḥ; HIn 357 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 115, KJA 199*, KJB 2, KJC 110, KJC 179, KJC 310, KJC 311.

-s. of ḍky

-s. of ṭdkw KJC 179

śmmnt

śnʾt

śhr
šahara ‘make apparent, conspicuous’, šahr ‘new moon’: CIK 523,2 Šahr; ID 316 Banā al-Šahr; BDrN 13 Šāhir; HB 33; Cantineau 149 šhrw; PNNR 63; HIn 360 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.B HU 554=JS 235; Hismaic KJC 5, TIJ 38, TIJ 313, TIJ 321.
-fa. of *bgqt* KJC 5
-s. of *tm*l -fa. of *bdgns* TIJ 38
-s. of *w*l -s. of *’glḥ* TIJ 321

*s*²*hry* See *s*³*hṛ:* HIn 361; Hismaic TIJ 2.
-s. of *rfd* TIJ 2

*s*²*hl*  *šahl* ‘mixture of two colours’, *šuḥlah* ‘tinge of blueness in the black of the eye’: CIK 523, 1-2 *Šahl*, CIK 530,1 *Šīhāl*; ID 207, ID 306, ID 307; WR 415; HIn 361 Saf. add SIAM 37; Hismaic JS 179.
-fa. of *’bd* JS 179

*šḥ*  *šabaha* ‘offer a morning draught’, *šabiḥa* ‘have whiteness mixed with red’, *šabuḥa* ‘be beautiful, comely’, *šubḥ* ‘daybreak, dawn’, *šabiḥ* ‘beautiful, comely’: CIK 534,2 *Šabbaḥ*, CIK 538,2-539,1 *Šubāḥ*, CIK 539,1-2 *Šubḥ*, CIK 539,1 *Šubaiḥ*; ID 40, ID 41, ID 119, ID 122; WR 147; BDrN 13 *Šubḥ* etc.; cf. HB 34 *Šabḥā* fem., *Šubḥī*; HIn 365 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 318, TIJ 358.
-fa. of *s*³*rr* TIJ 358
-s. of *ḥrmn* TIJ 318

*šbn*  *šabana* ‘turn away (a gift)’: HIn 366 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 110.

*štm*  *šatm*, *šatam* ‘strong, sturdy’: HIn 367 Saf. add JaS 178; Hismaic TIJ 364.
-s. of *s*³*hl* TIJ 364

*šhb*  *šahiba* ‘associate, keep company with’, *šāhib* ‘a companion’: CIK 535,2 *Šahb*, CIK 540,2 *Šuhb*; WR 145; Cantineau 139 *šḥbw*; PNNR 57; HIn 367 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 26, KJA 154, KJB 158, KJC 699.
-fa. of *bl* KJC 699

-fa. of *d*³*lm* KJA 26, KJA 154
-s. of *š*l*lm* -s. of *ms*l*lm* -fa. of *d*³*m* KJB 158

*šhm*  *šuḥmah* ‘blackness inclining to yellow’, *’ašḥam* ‘black inclining to yellowness’: HIn 368; Hismaic TIJ 28.
-fa. of *tm(k)t*bl TIJ 28

*šhr*  *šahr* ‘rocks’: CIK 535,2-536,1 *Šahr*, 540,2 *Šuhair*; ID 135 etc.; WR 142; HIn 368 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 189.
-fa. of ḍrf TIJ 189

ṣr  śarra ‘make a sound or noise’, ṣirr ‘cold, intense cold’; ṣwr, șāra ‘make (the neck) incline or lean’, șawr ‘small palm-trees, bank of a river’, șūr ‘a horn’, șyr, șāra ‘become’, șir ‘conclusion, result’: CIK 538,2 Șîrr; HIn 370 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 14*.

ṣrm  šarama ‘cut off, severe’, șurm ‘separation from a friend’, șarîm ‘cut, one whose ear has been cut off entirely’: CIK 538,1 Șarîm, CIK 541,2 Șuraim; ID Banū Șarîm 99 etc.; HIn 371 Lihyn (doubtful), Saf. add SIAM 19; Hismaic CSP 2.

-ṣ. of wtr -ṣ. of flgt -ṣ. of tmds²r CSP 2


-ṣ. of ʿrs² AMJ 110

ṣb  šaʿuba ‘be difficult’, șaʿa ‘difficult, hard’: CIK 533,1-534,2 Şaʿa, as-Şaʿa; ID 207; WR 142; Cantineau 140 șʻbw; PNNR 57; HIn 372 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 147i, TIJ 202 + TIJ 203.

-ṣ. of ʿfır KJC 147i

-ṣ. of ʿzn -ṣ. of ʿmn TIJ 202 + TIJ 203

ṣd  šaʿida ‘ascend, go up’, šaʿad ‘vehement punishment’, šaʿūd ‘mountain road’, šaʿīd ‘high or elevated land or ground’: CIK 538,1 as-Şaʿūd; in cmpd., Cantineau 140 șdʾl; PNNR 57; Stark 109 [șdw], șdy; HIn 372 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 119.

ṣdt  See șd, šaʿdah ‘high land’: HIn 372; Hismaic AMJ 36, KJC 591, TIJ 67.

-ṣ. of ṣḥr TIJ 67

-ṣ. of brs²t AMJ 36

ṣkt  šakka ‘strike’, ʾaṣakk ‘knock-kneed’, šakkah ‘vehemence of the summer midday heat’: HIn 374 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 22*.

-ṣ. of șqt ’TIJ 22*

ṣlf  šalifa ‘praise, oneself, boast’, šalif ‘(clouds) containing no water, (hard ground) that produces no plants’: HIn 374; Hismaic TIJ 12.

-ṣ. of ḏ/ns¹ TIJ 12

ṣmy ṣmy, ṣamā ‘hasten’: HIn 376; Hismaic TIJ 302, TIJ 457.
-s. of ṣgt -fa. of b-q TIJ 302
-s. of ẓr TIJ 457

ṣhb ‘ašhab ‘reddish with black in the middle’: CIK 540,1 Ṣuhāb, Ṣuhaib; ID 202; WR 148; cf. Cantineau 139 ṣḥbn; HIn 377 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 164*; PNNR 56.

ṣhbt See ṣhb, suhabah ‘redness with black in the middle’: CIK 553,2 Ṣahba, cf. as-Ṣahbā’, CIK 540,1 Ṣuhāba, Ṣuhaiba; cf. WR 145; HIn 378 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 89, KJC 99, KJC 118, KJC 180, KJC 197, KJC 213, KJC 374, KJC 725, WAM T 12.
-s. of ṣ²lh WAM T 12
-s. of mg ‘KJC 180
-s. of qnt KJC 118

ṣḥṭ Hismaic CTSS 3.
-s. of wd CTSS 3

ṣwm ṣwm ‘abstain from food and drink’: cf. Cantineau 138 ṣʾymt; HIn 379 Qat.; Hismaic AMJ 4.

ḍʾn ḍ’a’n ‘sheep’: Hismaic TIJ 301.
-fa. of ḥn TIJ 301

ḍb ḍabba ‘cleave to the ground, flow’, ḍabb ‘lizard’: CIK 240,1 Ḍabb; ID 290; WR 152; cf. HB 35 Ḍbeib; HIn 380 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 247*, 289*.
-s. of ḫb KJA 289*

ḍbʾ ḍabaʾa ‘cleave to the ground, hide’: CIK 240,1 Ḍabbāʾ, Ḍābiʾ; ID 134; HIn 380 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 110.
-fa. of hnʾmt KJB 110

ḍbʾt ḍabaʾa ‘stretch out the arms to strike’, ḏabʾ ‘quick pace of a horse’, ḏabuʾ ‘hyena’: CIK 242-243,2 Ḍubāʾa; ID 190 etc.; WR 155 Ḍubāʾa; HIn 381 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 26.
-s. of ng(y) AMJ 26
\( \text{db}'n \) dib 'ān, pl. dabā 'īn ‘male hyena’; CIK 241,2 Dib 'ān; BDrN 13 ḏab 'ān; HIn 381 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 86, KJC 574.

-s. of ḏbd 'bdt KJC 574

\( \text{dbn} \) ḏbān ‘armpit, side of the road, hard ground’, ḏbān ‘deficiency’ or see ḏb:

cf. ID 165 Banū ḏabānah; Hismaic AMJ 123.

\( \text{dhk} \) ḏāhika ‘laugh, wonder’: CIK 240,2-241,1 ad-Ḏahīkā; ID 274 al-Ḏahīkā; WR 152; HIn 381 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 101, KJA 175*, KJC 264, KJC 458, LAU 10, TIJ 12a.

-fa. of ḏrg KJA 101, KJA 175*

-fa. of ḏrs² KJC 264, KJC 458

-s. of grm TIJ 12a

\( \text{dhkl} \) Hismaic TIJ 485.

-fa. of ḏhbl TIJ 485

\( \text{dr} \) ḏarrā ‘harm, injure’, ḏwr, ḏyr, ḏāra ‘harm, injure’, ḏariya ‘be addicted, devoted’: CIK 241,2 ḏaur, cf. CIK 242,1-2 Dirār; ID 196 Banū ḏaur, cf. Dirār ID 28, ID 174; HB 35 ḏairī; HIn 382 Libyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 82, AMJ 108, AMJ 143.

-fa. of ḏbr ḏbl KJA 175*

-fa. of ḏbr² LAU 24

\( \text{dhm} \) Hismaic WAM 5*.

-fa. of ḏmb WAM T 5*

\( \text{ṭbb} \) ṭabb ‘knowing, possessing knowledge’: CIK 554,1 at-Ṭabb; HIn 386; Hismaic LAU 24, TIJ 110.

-fa. of ḏbrs² LAU 24

\( \text{ṭgd} \) Hismaic KJB 595*.


BDrn 14 ṭēr; HIn 387 Saf.; Hismaic JS 622*, JS 694*; PNNR 33.

-s. of ḏmr JS 622*

-s. of y ēly JS 694*

\( \text{ṭrq} \) ṭaraqa ‘come by night’, ṭarq ‘a striking, knock’, ṭāriq ‘coming by night’, ṭarīq ‘road’: CIK 557,1-2 ṭāriq; WR 445; HIn 387 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 141, TIJ 294, TIJ 469.
-fa. of grs² TIJ 141
-fa. of whtt TIJ 294, TIJ 469

tfd

\textit{tfd} ‘bury’, \textit{tfd} ‘tomb’: HIn 388; Hismaic TIJ 407.

\textit{t\text{\-}nn}

\textit{ṭ\text{\-}nn} ‘make a continuing sound (hum, quack etc.), \textit{ṭ\text{\-}nn} ‘humming, buzzing’, \textit{ṭyn}, \textit{ṭīn} ‘mud’: HB 37 ḫīnān; TIJ 13, TIJ 94*, TIJ 202 + TIJ 203; PNNR 33 ḥīnw.

- fa. of ḫd TIJ 94*
- fa. of grs² TIJ 13

- s. of ḥn - s. of ṣb TIJ 202 + TIJ 203

\textit{ṭ\text{\-}w\text{\-}i\text{\-}ṭ}

Hismaic AMJ 96*.

\textit{ṭ\text{\-}w\text{\-}b\text{\-}y}

Hismaic LAU 2*.

\textit{ṭ\text{\-}y\text{\-}ṭ}

CIK 555, 1-2 ḫai‘y; ID 7 etc.; cf. Cantineau 101 ṭyw, ṭy; PNNR 32; Saf. see Milik 1972: 100, C 2617, 2795, 5089, also CSNS 1004, CSNS 1011, CSNS 1046, JaS 10, ṭy (Milik \textit{ibid}) C 4446*; Hismaic LAU 16 (Tr.N).

\textit{ṭyf̓t}

\textit{ṭyf̓t} ‘an apparition’, ṭwf, ṭāʾif ‘going round’, ṭāʾīfah ‘a band of men’: cf. CIK 555,1 ṭāʾif, CIK 557,2 ṭauwāf; HIn 390 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 586, KJC 769.

\textit{ṭyq}


- fa. of kmnt KJA 245
- s. of ntṭ - fa. of fiḥt KJB 7

\textit{ẓr}

\textit{ẓr} ‘split off a fragment of stone’, \textit{ẓrr} ‘a sharp-edged stone, flint’: HIn 391 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 2; PNNR 33.

- fa. of s̱km KWM 2

\textit{ẓ̱t}

Hismaic LAU 20a.

\textit{ẓ̱l}

Hismaic TIJ 98 (fem.).

- d. of mbf Jrr TIJ 98

\textit{ẓ̱n}

\textit{ẓ̱n} ‘ journey, depart’, \textit{ẓa ʿĀn} ‘a camel used for work and bearing burdens’, \textit{ẓā ʿIn} ‘journeying, going away’: cf. Cantineau 102 ṣ́nw; PNNR 33; HIn 392-393 Saf.; Hismaic JS 702, KJC 716, KJC 721*.

- fa. of ʿsād JS 702
-s. of tbr ? KJC 716

\( \ddot{z} \)\( 'n \)
See \( \ddot{z} \) \( 'n \): CIK 613.2-614.1 Zā’īnah; ID 109; HIn 393 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 88, KJC 295, KJC 341, KJC 749.

-fa. of \( s{/}lm \) KJA 88, KJC 295, KJC 749

\( \ddot{z}m \)
‘azmā ‘anything withered’: Hismaic TIJ 497*.

-fa. of \( hn ' \) TIJ 497*

\( \ddot{z}n\)n
\( \ddot{z}n \)anna ‘think, conjecture, doubt’, \( \ddot{z}n \)ān ‘suspicious, one who thinks evil’, \( \ddot{z}n \)ān ‘suspected’: cf. Cantineau 102 \( \ddot{tmw} \); PNNR 33; HIn 394 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 138.

-s. of w\( \ddot{d} \)’ -fa. of \( s/rw \) KJA 138

\( \ddot{z} s / l \)
Hismaic TIJ 283*.

\( b \)
See \( b / b \), \( yb \), \( āba \) ‘be unsound, defective’, \( ay b \) ‘imperfection’: HIn 396 Lihyn (doubtful), Saf., Tham.D JS 183; Hismaic KJA 124, KJA 147, KJA 260, KJA 275, KJA 338.

\( b \)’
‘\( aba 'a \) ‘pack up goods or utensils’, ‘\( ab \) ‘the light of the sun’, ‘\( ib \) ‘load, burden’, ‘\( abā ' \) stupid, dull’: Hismaic KJC 377.

\( b b \)
‘\( abba ' \)drink water without taking a breath’, ‘\( ubab ' \)berries’, ‘\( a 'abb ' \)poor, thick-nosed’: cf. Stark 71 ‘\( b \)’; Hismaic KWM 15, KWM 17, TIJ 58.

-fa. of \( bhs / s^2 \) KWM 17

-s. of \( q / s / l \) KWM 15

\( b t \)
‘\( abqa ' \)mix or mingle’, ‘\( abāt ' \)play, sport’: cf. Cantineau 127 \( b t \); PNNR 48; HIn 396 Saf. add JaS 113, JaS 115, JaS 130b; Hismaic KJA 18*.

\( b d \)
‘\( abd ' \)servant, slave’, ‘\( abid ' \)angry, disdaining’: CIK 101,1-103,1 ‘Abbād; CIK 103,2-105,1 ‘\( Abd \), CIK 135,1 ‘\( Abīd, \)¿\( Abīd, \)CIK 351,1 ‘\( Ibād, \)CIK 559,1 ‘\( Ubād, CIK 559,2-562,1 ‘\( Ubād; ID 57 etc.; Cantineau 125 ‘\( bd, ‘\( bd, ‘\( bd, \)‘bdw, ‘\( bdw, ‘\( bydw, ‘\( bydw; PNNR 46, PNNR 47, PNNR 48; LittNE 1 24 ‘\( bdw, ‘\( bydw; Stark 102 ‘\( bd ' ; HIn 396-397 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.B JS 344, JS 419; Hismaic AMJ 43, AMJ 102, AMJ 131, JS 179, KJA 36, KJA 113, KJA 116, KJA 187, KJA 320, KJA 337, KJB 26, KJB 82, KJB 88, KJC 18, KJC 23, KJC 25, KJC 97, KJC 107, KJC 125, KJC 169, KJC 188, KJC 290, KJC 378, KJC 436, KJC 442, KJC 453, KJC 489, KJC 526, KJC 682,
KJC 685, KJC 703, KJC 715, KJC 735, KJC 768, KWM 9, TIJ 39, TIJ 50, TIJ 71, TIJ 120, TIJ 134, TIJ 165, TIJ 179, TIJ 229, TIJ 425, TIJ 433, WAM T 14, WAM T 34, WAM T 37.

-fa. of *tm -fa. of *sd KWM 9
-fa. of *tmlh KJC 703
-fa. of *gryt WAM T 34
-fa. of *hzbr KJC 25, KJC 97, KJC 489
-fa. of *ḥbbt TIJ 50
-fa. of *ṣḥḥ KJC 125
-fa. of *rk -fa. of *rbqt -fa. of nʿmy -fa. of qnt -fa. of ḫyn AMJ 131
-fa. of *mtnʿ KJB 26
-fa. of *m-ʾktb KJC 442
-s. of *tdm WAM T 14
-s. of *tm ḫTIJ 229
-s. of *zdqm KJA 187, KJC 768

-fa. of ḫdmr KJB 88
-fa. of ḫzbr KJC 107
-s. of ḫbd -fa. of ḫdmr KJC 188
-s. of ḫbd -fa. of ḫzbr KJC 169
-s. of *ḥl-- TIJ 425
-s. of *ḥlm TIJ 433
-s. of *ḥlm WAM T 37
-s. of *ḥyrm KJA 113, KJA 337, KJC 378, KJC 685, KJC 735, TIJ 179
-s. of *ḥlm KJA 320, KJB 82, KJC 290
-s. of *ḥhl JS 179
-s. of *šm -s. of ᵐ-- TIJ 39
-s. of ḫml -fa. of *gryt TIJ 134
-s. of ḫml ᵑTIJ 165
-s. of ḥblhl -s. of *ḥhl AMJ 43
-s. of ḫdr -fa. of ḫdr KJA 36
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Source References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ʿbd ḥwr</td>
<td>Cmpd., see ʿbd and ḥwr: Hismaic KJC 757.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿbd ʿl ḥwr</td>
<td>Cmpd., see ʿbd and ḥwr: Hismaic KJC 202*.</td>
<td>-s. of mlḥwr KJC 202*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿbd lyb</td>
<td>Cmpd., see ʿbd and ʿbd lyb: Hismaic HS 1, HS 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿbd ʿyb</td>
<td>Cmpd., see ʿbd, ʿwb, āba ‘return, repent’: cf. Jeffery 1938: 73 Ṣayyūb; HIn 87 Ṣyb Tham.B HU 764 (doubtful); Hismaic KJA 168, KJC 631a, MuNJ 1.</td>
<td>-s. of ṣy KJA 168, MuNJ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Cmpd., see ʿbd, ʿyb: CIK 101,1 ṢAbada, CIK 134,1–2 ṢAbda, CIK 135, ṢAbīda, CIK 103,2 ṢAbbūda, CIK 559,1–2 ṢUbāda, CIK 563,2–564,1 ṢUbaida, CIK 565,1 ṢUba; ID 160; Cantineau 125 ʿbd, ʿbyd; PNNR 48; HIn 398 Saf., Hismaic KJA 194, KJC 437.</td>
<td>-s. of ml Ṣy KJA 194</td>
</tr>
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<td>Cmpd., see ʿbd: CIK 124,1 ṢAbdaljadd, Cantineau 76 Ṣjd; HIn 398 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 12.</td>
<td>-fa. of Ṣhr KWM 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿbd ʿbdt</td>
<td>Cmpd., see ʿbd, Ṣyddah ‘disdain, scorn, strength’: CIK 101 ṢAbda, CIK 135, ṢAbīda, CIK 103,2 ṢAbbūda, CIK 559,1–2 ṢUbāda, CIK 563,2–564,1 ṢUbaida, CIK 565,1 ṢUba; ID 160; Cantineau 125 ʿbd, ʿbyd; PNNR 48; HIn 398 Saf., Hismaic KJA 194, KJC 437.</td>
<td>-s. Ṣhr Ṣy KJA 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿbd ʿbdt</td>
<td>Cmpd., see ʿbd, ʿbdt: CIK 124,2 ṢAbdhāriṭ, Cantineau 126 Ṣbdhūṭt; Hismaic KJC 272.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿbd ʿḥwr</td>
<td>Cmpd., see and ḥwr: Hismaic JS 1124.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿbd ṣry</td>
<td>Cmpd., see ʿbd: Cantineau 126 Ṣbddwšr; PNNR 46: Hismaic AMJ 146.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ʿbd ʿqlt</td>
<td>Cmpd., see ʿbd: Cantineau 153 Ṣqylt; PNNR 66 Ṣqylt; HIn 399; Hismaic TIJ 204*, TIJ 231*, TIJ 311.</td>
<td>-s. Ṣmr TIJ 204*, TIJ 311</td>
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<td>ʿbd ʿnn</td>
<td>Cmpd., see ʿbd, Ṣinn ‘a thing highly esteemed of which one is tenacious’: Hismaic RTI B.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿbd ʿbd</td>
<td>Cmpd., see ʿbd: Cantineau 126 Ṣbd ‘bd ʿbd; PNNR 47; King 1988: 313 + n.11 Ṣaf. Ṣbd ʿbd; LittNE 2 235 Ṣbd ʿbd; Hismaic KJC 574.</td>
<td>-fa. Ṣd Ṣn KJC 574</td>
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<tr>
<td>ʿbd ʿzy</td>
<td>Cmpd., see ʿbd: Cantineau 126 Ṣbd ʿl ʿzy; PNNR 46; Hismaic HS 551.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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'bd mn
Cmpd., see 'bd and 'mn: Cantineau 126 'bd 'mnw; PNNR 47; Savignac AS no.9 'bd 'mnw; HIn 399; Hismaic TIJ 56a*.

'bdqn
Cmpd., see 'bd and qn; cf. Cantineau 143 'bn 'lqyn, 'bn 'lqnw, 'bn 'lqny; cf. PNNR 9; Hismaic JS 661.

'bdlg
Cmpd., see 'bd and gy and 'bdg: Cantineau 76, Cantineau 125 'bd 'lg, 'bd 'lgw, 'bd 'lgyw, cf. Cantineau 65, Cantineau 76 'mt 'lg; PNNR 46 also 'bd 'lg', PNNR 13 'mt 'lg'; LittNE 2 234 'bd 'lg'; Hismaic KJC 205, KJC 647.
-fa. of 'ffl KJC 205

'bdlh
Cmpd., see 'bd: Cantineau 126 'bd 'lh, 'bd 'lhy, 'bd lhy; PNNR 46, also 'bd 'lh'; HIn 400 Saf., Hismaic KJC 446, Ph 345 bis, g, TII 213, TII 220.
-s. of 'gt TII 220

'bdmk
Cmpd., see 'bd: Cantineau 114 'bd mlkw; PNNR 47 'bd mlkw, 'bd mnkw; Milik 1976: 145 'bd mlkw, 'bd mnkw; Milik 1958-59: 354-355; HIn 400; Hismaic MNM c 7.
-s. of khl MNM c 7

'bdmnt
Cmpd., see 'bd: CIK 126,1-2 'Abdmanât; ID 82 etc.; WR 30; Cantineau 126 'bd mnwtw; PNNR 47 'bd mnwtw; HIn 400 Tham.D JS 1, JS 584; Hismaic HS 306.

'br
'abara 'cross', 'ābir 'traveller, passer-by', 'abbâr 'a camel strong to journey', 'abrah 'a tear': cf. CIK 565,1 'Ubra; cf. ID 291; HIn 402 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic KA149, KJC 381.

'bs
'abasa 'frown', 'ābis 'a man frowning', al- 'ābis, al- 'abbâs 'the lion': CIK 103,1-2 'Abbâs, CIK 135,1 'Ābis, CIK 135,2-136,1 'Abs, CIK 564,1 'Ubais; ID 27, ID 168, ID 222 etc.; WR 347; Cantineau 127 'byšw; PNNR 48; Stark 103 'bs'; HIn 402 Saf., Tham.B JS 254; Hismaic KJC 267.
-fa. of 'mr KJC 267

'bn
'abana 'be thick, big': Cantineau 126-127 'byn; PNNR 48; Stark 103 'bny; HIn 403 Saf., Tham.C JS 114, Tham.D RyGT 1; Tham.E KJB 51*, TII 432.
'ib  ‘attāb ‘one who reproves, blames, censures’; CIK 204,1 'Attāb, CIK 204,2-205,1 'Attāb; ID 43, ID 49, etc.; WR 93; HIn 404; Hismaic TIJ 372.

'tm  'ātm ‘tarrying, delaying’, 'ātām ‘tardy, late’: CIK 204,2 'Ātm; HIn 405 Saf.; Hismaic 383.

'tnl  Cmpd. ?, Tham. ? WHI 86; Hismaic SIAM 39b*.

'ṭl  'ūṭṭ ‘moth’, 'yṯț, 'āṭṭa ‘act corruptly’: CIK 149,2 'Āṭṭ; WR 54; HIn 406 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 351.

'ṭmntt  -fa. of hdd TIJ 351


'ṭbn  -fa. of grm ḩ TIJ 349

'ṭb  'ajība ‘wonder’, 'ajīb ‘wonderful’: CIK 144,1 'Ājāb; HIn 407 Saf.; Tham.B HU 794; Hismaic TIJ 223 (Tr.N).

'ṭy  'ajīy ‘foster child, orphan’: HIn 408; Hismaic TIJ 96.

'ṭms²  HIn 208: Hismaic TIJ 520, TIJ 521.

'ṭd  'āddā ‘reckon, calculate’, 'idd ‘multitude, muchness, a spring’, see 'wd, 'awd ‘return’, 'ād ‘feast day’: CIK 352,2 'Īdd; ID 29 etc. 'Ād; Stark 104 'ād ‘; cf. BDrn 14 cf. 'Odēyid, BDrn 16 'Id; HB 42 'Īd; HIn 408-409 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 83, TIJ 4 (Tr.N), TIJ 236.

'ṭdm  -fa. of gs² -fa. of ḳ TIJ 236

'ṭdtn  -s. of ḳl TIJ 236

'ṭdm  -fa. of ḫl -fa. of 'rb KJA 83

'ṭdm²  'ādīma ‘be destitute’, 'ādīm ‘destitute’: WR 47 'Ādīm; Cantineau 127 'ādīm; PNNR 48; HIn 410 Saf.; Hismaic MU 1*.

'ṭdnn²  -fa. of -zd MU 1*

'ṭdnn  'ādīna ‘stay, dwell’: CIK 142,1 'Ādnān, cf. CIK 565,1 Udain; ID 20; Cantineau 127 'ādn, also 'bd'dn; PNNR 49; cf. Stark 104 'dn; HIn 410 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 246, TIJ 307.

'ṭdnn  -s. of --- TIJ 246
See ’wd, ’awd ‘protection’: CIK 206,2 ’Auḍ; ID 169 Banū ’Auḍ;
Cantineau 128 ’wdw, ’wd; PNNR 49; LittNE I 24 ’wdw; Stark 104 ’wdw;
HIn 411 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.C WTI 75; Hismaic KJA 14, TIJ 507.
-s. of mlkt TIJ 507

ʿr
’mange’, ’arīr ‘stranger’, ʿyr, ʿāra ‘go, journey’, ʿār ‘disgrace’, ʿīr
‘caravan’, ʿayr ‘ass’, or see wr: cf. CIK 357,2-358,1 ʿIrār, CIK 574,1
ʿUrār; cf. ID 254; BDrN 14 ’Irīr; HIn 414 Saf.; Hismaic CTSS 2a, KJC
496.

ʿrb
‘arīb ‘a man chaste, uncorrupt or free from barbarousness in speech’: CIK
192,1 ʿArb, CIK 192,2-193,1 ʿArīb, CIK 358,1 ʿIrīb; ID 323 ʿUrāib, CIK
250 etc.; Cantineau 134 ʿrbyw; PNNR 54; cf. Stark 107 ’rby; HIn 414
Saf.; Tham. ? HE 64; Hismaic KJA 15, KJA 47, KJA 83, KJB 10*, KJC
245, KJC 765.
-s. of ḥrm KJC 765
-s. of ḍ -fa. of mqẓ KJA 83

ʿrs
‘arisā ‘cleave to’, ʿaris ‘one who remains’, ʿirs ‘a spouse’: CIK 574,2 al-
ʿUrṣ; Cantineau 134 ʿryṣ; PNNR 54; cf. BDrN 14 ʿArsān etc.; cf. HB 39;
HIn 415 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 52, KJA 112, KJB 170, KJC 66, KJC 80, KJC
106, KJC 207, KJC 222, KJC 261, KJC 294, KJC 337, KJC 338, KJC 342,
KJC 393*, KJC 440, KJC 442a, KJC 495*, KJC 516, KJC 522, KJC 615,
KJC 629, KJC 651, KJC 763.
-fa. of ʿs/lh KJC 440
-s. of ḥr KJA 52
-s. of ḥrs KJC 207, KJC 261, KJC 337, KJC 516, KJC 615
-s. of ʿs/lm KJA 112, KJC 442a
-s. of ms/lm KJC 522

ʿrdt
’arudā ‘be broad, wide’, ʿird ‘side of a valley, honour’, ʿurdah ‘an
obstacle’: HIn 415 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 752*.

ʿrk
’araka ‘rub, press’, ʿarik ‘a man who throws down his protagonists often’:
cf. CIK 191,2-192,1 ʿArāk; HIn 416 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 131.
-s. of ʿbd -fa. of rbqt -fa. of nʿmy -fa. of qnt -fa. of ʿlyn
AMJ 131

ʿrn
See ʿr or ʿarana ‘be accustomed’, ʿaran ‘disease of the legs, ulcers’, ʿirān ‘a piece of wood inserted in a camel’s nose’: cf. CIK 574,1 ʿUrainah; cf. ID 314 Banū ʿArīn; HIn 416 Sab.; Hismaic KJC 703b.

ʿrhz
HIn 416 Saf. add WH 2509; Hismaic KJA 319, KJC 29, KJC 168, KJC 425, KJC 582, KJC 593.
-s. of mhṣ -s. of ʿs/y KJC 29

ʿrw
ʿrw, ʿarā ‘come seeking help’, ʿirw ‘one who remains calm’, ʿurwah ‘a thing on which reliance is placed’: cf. CIK 194,1 ʿArwān, 574,2-575,1 ʿUrwa; cf. ID 58, ID 313 etc.; HIn 417; Hismaic JS 719, JS 729 bis.

ʿry
ʿariya ‘be naked’, ʿarā ‘nakedness’: cf. CIK 575,2 al-ʿUryān; ID 242; cf. BDrN 15 il-ʿAryān; HIn 417 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 102*.

ʿzz
ʿazza ‘be mighty or powerful’, ʿazīz ‘mighty, potent’: CIK 218,1 ʿAẓīz; ID 261 etc.; BDrN 15 ʿAẓīz; HB 39; Cantineau 129 ʿazyw; PNNR 50; LittNE 1 24 ʿazz; Stark 105 ʿazy; HIn 418 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 6*, KU 1, TIJ 152.
-fa. of ms/k KU 1

ʿzn
See ʿzz or from ʿwz, ʿāza ‘lack, need’: HIn 419 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 202 + TIJ 203, TIJ 339, TIJ 355.
-fa. of ʿly TIJ 339, TIJ 355
-s. of ʿb -fa. of ʿtn TIJ 202 + TIJ 203

ʿzy
ʿazıya ‘be patient, enduring’, ʿazā ‘patience’: cf. HB 39 ʿÖzwe, ʿEzeije fem.; Cantineau 129 ʿzy fem.; PNNR 50; Stark 105 ʿzy uncertain; HIn 419 Saf.; Hismaic JS 677.

ʿṣn
ʿasana ‘fatten’, ʿisn ‘fatness’ or from ʿṣl, see under ʿṣl: HIn 421 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 124.

ʿṣy
ʿsw, ʿasā ‘become dry and hard (wood)’, ʿasiya ‘become aged’, ʿasiy ‘suitable, apt’, ʿāṣīn ‘thick, coarse, rough’; Cantineau 134 ʿṣw ?; PNNR 53; CIK 149,2 ʿAisā’, 358,1 ʿIsā; BDrN 16 ʿIsā; HB 40; HIn 421 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 38*.
'ušš 'nest', 'yš, 'āša 'live', 'ayš 'life'; CIK 359,1 ʿĪš, CIK 576,1-2 ʿUšš, cf. CIK 150,1 'Aiyāš; cf. Stark 107 ʿyš; HIn 421 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 583.

'ušb 'fresh herbage': cf. CIK 576,1 al-ʿUšba; cf. HIn 421 'ṣbbr Saf.; Hismaic KJC 733.

-fa. of gr KJC 733

Hismaic JS 739*.

ašima 'be dried up', 'ašam 'greed': CIK 200,1 al-Aʿšam, CIK 359,1 ʿĪšm; Cantineau 135 ʿšmw; PNNR 54; HIn 422 Saf., Tham.B HU 480; Hismaic TIJ 521*.

'asaba 'bind': Cantineau 134 ʿṣbw; Hismaic KJC 707*; PNNR 53.

-aṣafa 'blow strongly (wind), be swift, quick', 'aṣāf 'swift (applied to camel etc.)', 'aṣṭfāh 'ears of corn': cf. CIK 576,2 ʿUṣaif; HIn 423 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 502.

-fa. of ʿwd KJC 502

-ṣm 'aṣama 'prevent, defend', 'ašim 'defending': CIK 202,1-203,2 ʿĀṣim, CIK 359,1 ʿĪšām, CIK 576,2 ʿUṣām, CIK 576,2-577,1 ʿUšm, ʿUṣum; ID 246 etc.; Cantineau 134 ʿšm, [ʿʃmw]; PNNR 53; HIn 423 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.C JS 7, JS 126*; Hismaic AMJ 6, CTSS 1a, KJC 212, TIJ 39, TIJ 242.

-fa. of tm KJC 212

-s. of ʿmr TIJ 242

-s. of ḍy 'dā, 'adā 'enchant', 'uḍu 'limb', ōḏn 'having a sufficiency': CIK 142,2 ʿĀḏī cf. ʿAḏawān; HB 40 ʿÖdeij; HIn 424 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 248.

-s. of krtm TIJ 248

'āṭṭa 'slit, rent (a garment)', 'wṭ, 'aṭṭat 'fail to conceive for several years', ʿyr, 'aṭṭat 'be long in the neck (of a woman)': Hismaic TIJ 99.

-fa. of brt TIJ 99

'atasa 'sneeze', 'uṭās 'dawn', 'aṭūs 'bold': Cantineau 129; PNNR 50 ʿišw; HIn 424 Saf.; Hismaic LAU 32, TIJ 196, TIJ 308.

-fa. of mʿnʿ(ī) TIJ 308

-s. of ʿīl -fa. of qn TIJ 196
ʿif ʿatafa ‘incline’, ʿattāf ‘a gaming arrow’, ʿātif ‘a she-gazelle inclining or bending her neck’: CIK 205,2 ʿātif, CIK 206,1 ʿAttāf; ID 260 etc.; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 151a, TIJ 287a, TIJ 292.

ʾift See ʿif, ʿātifah ‘a bias’: Hismaic KJC 433.

-ʾātif ʿāṭīf ‘a she-gazelle inclining or bending her neck’: CIK 205,2 ʿāṭīf, CIK 206,1 ʿṭīf; ID 260 etc.; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 425, TIJ 287a, TIJ 292.

ʿāṭīfa ‘a gaming arrow’.

-ʾāṭīf ʿāṭīf ‘a she-gazelle inclining or bending her neck’: CIK 205,2 ʿāṭīf, CIK 206,1 ʿṭīf; ID 260 etc.; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 425, TIJ 287a, TIJ 292.

-ʾāṭīfā ʿāṭīfā ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfa ʿāṭīfa ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfah ʿāṭīfah ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfā ʿāṭīf ‘a she-gazelle inclining or bending her neck’: CIK 205,2 ʿāṭīf, CIK 206,1 ʿṭīf; ID 260 etc.; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 425, TIJ 287a, TIJ 292.

-ʾāṭīfah ʿāṭīfah ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfah ʿāṭīfah ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfah ʿāṭīfah ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfah ʿāṭīfah ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfah ʿāṭīfah ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfah ʿāṭīfah ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfah ʿāṭīfah ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfah ʿāṭīfah ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfah ʿāṭīfah ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfah ʿāṭīfah ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfah ʿāṭīfah ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.

-ʾāṭīfah ʿāṭīfah ‘be without ornaments’, ‘āṭil ‘denuded, unclad’, ‘āṭil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿṭlw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.
*kbr* ʿakābar ‘male jerboa’: HIn 428 Min.; Hismaic AMJ 127.

*krw* ʿakara ‘turn, incline, return’, ʿikr ‘origin’, ʿakkār ‘one who returns to the fight after fleeing’: cf. CIK 150,2 ʿAkkār; HIn 428; Hismaic TJ 316*.


-fa. of ʿbd KJC 169

-s. of ʿrw -fa. of wrl KJA 138

-s. of ʿry -fa. of ʿbd KJB 110

-s. of ṣ TIJ 310

*kmt* ʿakama ‘bind (goods)’, ʿikm ‘a burden’, ʿakmah ‘corner of the belly’; cf. CIK 567,1 al-ʿUkaim; Hismaic KJC 312.

*l* ʿalla ‘give someone a drink a second time’, ʿall ‘a tick’, ṛl, ṛlä ‘have, sustain a family’, ṛwl ‘an event that renders one anxious, food of a family’, or see ṭy or ṭyl: CIK 153,2 ṭAll ?, cf. CIK 567,1 ʿUlail; Cantineau 129 ʿylw, ṭyl; Cantineau 130 ṭlw; Stark 105 ṭl; HIn 429 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 443a, KJC 597.

-s. of ṣhk KJC 597

*lʿ* Cmpd., see ṭy: Cantineau 131 ṭy ṭl; PNNR 51; HIn 430 Lihyn, Tay. JS 378, JS 579, Tay. W Tay 17-19; Hismaic JS 602.

*lb* ʿalaba ‘make a mark or impression, be hard or firm’, ʿalb ‘mark, impression’, ʿalib ‘advanced in age, hard’: cf. CIK 354,1-2 ʿIlbāʾ, CIK 567,1-2 ʿUlba; cf. ID 264 etc.; Cantineau 130 ʿlbw; PNNR 51; HIn 430 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 289*, KJB 108.

-s. of ṣl -fa. of ṣdb KJA 289*

*lt* See ṭ, ʿillah ‘disease, sickness’: CIK 354,1 ʿIlla, CIK 567,1 ʿUlla; ID 237; WR 62; Cantineau 131 ṭlt; PNNR 52; HIn 430 Saf.; Tham.C JS 134, JS 147, JS 657, WHI 102; Hismaic AMJ 76, KJA 228.

-s. of ṣdd AMJ 76, KJA 228

*lt* ʿalaṭa ‘brand’, ʿalṭ ‘a brand’, ʿilāṭ ‘the side of the neck’: CIK 354,1 ʿIlāṭ, CIK 567,2 ʿUlāṭ; Hismaic KJA 10, KJA 223, KJA 263, KJA 271, KJA
314, KJB 4, KJB 6, KJB 7, KJB 31, KJB 38, KJB 62, KJB 64, KJB 65,
KJB 95, KJB 159, KJB 165, KJB 190, KJC 33, KJC 49, KJC 54, KJC 77a,
KJC 146, KJC 457, KJC 469, KJC 625, KJC 687, KJC 708*, KJC 730*.

- fa. of ʾs²s² KJB 64, KJB 190
- fa. of (l)ml*KJC 708*
- fa. of knn KJA 314, KJB 65, KJC 457, KJC 687
- s. of ʾmn KJA 10, KJB 62
  - fa. of ʾs²s² KJB 6
  - s. of fîḥt KJB 95
    - fa. of knn KJB 7

ʾtt
See ʾlt, ʿulṭah ‘necklace, collar’: HIn 431 Lihyn; Hismaic KJB 176, KJC 113, KJC 185.

ʾlf
ʿalafa ‘feed (an animal)’, ʾilf ‘a great eater’, ʿalaf ‘fodder’: CIK 354,1 ʾllāf, cf. CIK 567,2 ʿUllafa; HIn 431 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 209.

ʾfn
See ʾlf: Hismaic KJB 137.

- fa. of --k    s. of sʾm KJB 137

ʾlm
ʿalima ‘know’, ʿallam ‘very knowing’: CIK 567,2 ʿUlaim; ID 165 etc. Abu ʿUlaim; WR 351; BDrN 15 ʿAllām; HIn 432 Lihyn, Saf.; Tham.D ? JS 187-189; Hismaic KJC 329* (fem.).

- fa. of bĪd KJC 329*

ʾlmt
See ʾlm, ʿalāmah ‘impression, trace’: Hismaic KJC 708*.

- s. of ʾlt    fa. of sʾ(’) KJC 708*

ʾln
ʿalana ‘become public’, ʿālin ‘overt, open’ or see ʾl or ʾyl, ʿaylān ‘male hyena’: CIK 149,1 ʿAilān; ID 162; HIn 432 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 170*.

- fa. of ʾrsʾt KJA 170*

ʾly
ʿalā ‘be high, lofty’, ʿalīy ‘high, elevated, lofty’, ʿalyāʾ ‘a high place’;
CIK 152,1-153,2 ʿAlt, CIK 567,1 ʿUlaiy; ID 166 etc.; BDrN 15 ʿAlt; HB 41; Cantineau 130 ʾly ?, ṣyw; PNNR 51; LittNE 1 24 ṣʿy; Stark 105 ṣʾl’, ʾly, Stark 106 [.ʾlyw; HIn 433 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJA 35, KJC 641, TIJ 80, TIJ 334, TIJ 339, TIJ 355.

- fa. of ʾm KJA 35
-s. of ʾṣfr KJC 641
-s. of ʾzn TIJ 339, TIJ 355

ʿlyn
See ʿly, ʿilyān ‘tall and corpulent, male hyena’ CIK 155,2 ʿAlyān; ID 250; BDrN 15 ʿAlēyān; HB 41, HIn 434 Lihyn, Saf. add JaS 58b; Hismaic AMJ 131, KJA 213, KJB 54, KJB 121 KJC 345.
-s. of qnt KJB 121
    -s. of nʿmy -s. of rbqt -s. of ʾrk -s. of ʾbd AMJ 131

ʿm
ʿamma ‘become common, universal’, ʿamm ‘company of men’, ʿamam ‘perfect’, ʿwm, ʿāma ‘swim’ or see ʿym: CIK 166,2 B. l-ʿAmm, cf. CIK 580,1 ʿUwaim; ID 142 Banā al-ʿAmm, cf. ID 35 al-ʿAwwām; Cantineau 132 ʿm, ʿmw, ʿmʿw, ʿmyw, ʿmmw, Cantineau 128 ʿwmw; PNNR 49, PNNR 52; LittNE 1 24 ʿmmw; HIn 434 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 67, AMJ 125, CSP 2, JS 691*, JS 731, KJA 35, KJA 174, KJA 176, KJA 191, KJA 194, KJA 336, KJC 274, LAU 19, MNM a 1, TIJ 236, TIJ 336, TIJ 517.
-fa. of ---- -fa. of zhn AMJ 67
-s. of -ḥzm KJA 176
-fa. of ʾbd KJA 194
-fa. of wrt AMJ 125, TIJ 336
-s. of ʾṣlh -s. of ūmlḥ MNM a 1
-s. of ʾbd KJC 274
    -s. of ʾbd -s. of ʾm KJA 194
-s. of bglt KJA 191
-s. of ʿšl TIJ 326
-s. of ʿd TIJ 236
-s. of ʿsdr TIJ 517
-s. of ʿly KJA 35
-s. of mʿn -s. of brky MNM a 1

ʿmʿt
ʿamiya ‘be blind’, ʿamāʿah ‘error, persistence, contention’: Cantineau 132 ʿm, ʿmʿw; Hismaic AMJ 41*.
-fa. of ʿmrt AMJ 41*

ʿmʿl
Cmpd., see ʿm: Hismaic AMJ 32, AMJ 51, TIJ 465.
-fa. of rbʿ TIJ 465
-fa. of ʿmrt AMJ 51

ʿmt
See ʿm or ʿimmt ʿclever, intelligent watcherʿ; CIK 354.2 ʿImmīt; Stark 106 ʿmt; HIn 435 add HFSL 3 fem. Saf. and read HU 261.2 = Eut 306 as Saf.; Tham.B WHI 154; Hismaic AMJ 104 (Tr.N), TIJ 379; PNNR 53.
-fa. of wtr TIJ 379

ʿmdn
ʿamada ʿstay, propʿ, ʿamūd ʿpole, columnʿ, ʿumuddān ʿtallʿ, ʿumdān ʿmaster of a peopleʿ; cf. CIK 188.1 ʿAmād; HIn 436 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 147d*.
-fa. of bnyt KJC 147d*

ʿmr
ʿamara ʿdwell, live longʿ, ʿamr, ʿumr ʿlifeʿ, ʿāmir ʿliving longʿ; CIK 156.1 ʿAmār, CIK 156.2 ʿĀmir, CIK 166.1 ʿĀmmār, CIK 187.2 ʿAmr, CIK 568.1 ʿUmair, CIK 570.2 ʿUmar; ID 56, ID 178, ID 235 etc.; BDrN 15 ʿOmar etc.; HB 41; Cantineau 133 ʿmrw, ʿmrʿ; PNNR 52, PNNR 53; LittNE I.24 ʿmyrw, ʿmrw; Stark 106 ʿmr, ʿmrw, ʿmrʿ; HIn 436 Lihyn, Saf.; Tham.D JS 585, KTT A; Hismaic AMJ 35, CTSS 1a, JS 591, JS 727, KJC 255, KJC 267, KJC 361a, KJC 711*, KnEG 1, KnEG 4, SSA 7, TIJ 4, TIJ 48, TIJ 66, TIJ 70, TIJ 86, TIJ 106, TIJ 121, TIJ 124, TIJ 204, TIJ 207, TIJ 232, TIJ 311, TIJ 374, WAM T 10.
-fa. of ʿm JS 591
-fa. of ʿhb ʿt AMJ 35
-fa. of ʿzhy TIJ 4, TIJ 48
-fa. of ʿbdṣʿqlt TIJ 204, TIJ 311
-fa. of ʿmklṭ TIJ 66, TIJ 207
-fa. of ʿwhblḥ KJC 255, TIJ 70
-s. of ʿbsʿ KJC 267
-s. of ʿgt TIJ 232
-s. of ʿmklṭ TIJ 86, TIJ 106, TIJ 374, WAM T 10
-s. of ʿnsʾr TIJ 121

ʿmrʿl
Cmpd., see ʿmr: Cantineau 133 ʿmrʿl; PNNR 52; HIn 437 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 90, KJC 400, TIJ 30, TIJ 49 + TIJ 52, TIJ 56.
-fa. of *dil* TIJ 30
-s. of *tm* [ ] TIJ 56
-s. of *tm*  - s. of *mr* ℓ TIJ 49 + TIJ 52

*mr*  

-fa. of *rîn* WA 10682
-fa. of *mîl* AMJ 51
-s. of *mîl* AMJ 41

*mrn*  
See ‘mr, ‘umrān ‘a land well peopled’: CIK 357,1-2 ‘Imrān; ID 21 etc.; HIn 438 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 77, KJC 427*, TIJ 166.

-s. of *fī* AMJ 77
-s. of *w̄l* TIJ 166

*mmlngt*  
Hismaic TIJ 216.

*mn*  
‘amana ‘remain’, ‘āmin ‘settler’: CIK 155,2 ‘Āmān; Cantineau 133 ‘mnw, ‘mn; PNNR 52; HIn 441 Saf.; Tham.C HU 149 (doubtful); Hismaic TIJ 520.

*mhmzn*  
Hismaic WAM T 43.

-s. of *sîlm* WAM T 43

*n*  

-fa. of *kîl* TIJ 310
-s. of *sîl* TIJ 462, TIJ 467

*nîl*  
See ‘wn under ‘n: CIK 149,1 ‘Ainīl; HIn 444 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 114, KJB 63, KJC 282.
-fa. of ʾḥʾ KJC 282, AMJ 114
- fa. of ḡṯṯ KJB 63

ʾnb ʾinaḥ ‘grapes’, ʾannāḥ ‘vendor of grapes’: CIK 190,1 ḤAnnāḥ; Stark 106
ʾnbw; Hismaic LAU 25.

-s. of zdʾ LAU 25

ʾnq ʾaniqa ‘be long in the neck’, ʾunuq ‘neck’, ʾanāq ‘she-kid’: Cantineau 134
ʾnqw; PNNR 53; HIn 445 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 13*.

ʾnl Cmpd., see ʾnʾl: Hismaic KJC 429.

ʾnm ʾanam ‘a certain tree’, ʾainum ‘a male frog’: cf. CIK 188,1 ḤAnama; HIn
445; Hismaic TIJ 516, WA 10386; PNNR 53 ʾnnw.

-s. of ʾg(ḏ)mt TIJ 516

ʾnn ʾanna ‘appear, turn away’, ʾanān ‘clouds’: CIK 357,2 ḤÎnān, CIK 572,2
 ʾUnain; ID 231; Stark 106 ʾnn, ʾnyny, ʾnnw, ʾnny; HIn 445 Lihyn, Saf.;
  Hismaic KJC 465.

ʾhd ʾahada ‘order, make a contract’, ʾahid ‘injunction, promise’: LittNE 2 235
 ʾhdw; HIn 446 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 23, WAM T 39*; PNNR 49.

-fa. of ʾhdmt TIJ 23, WAM T 39*

ʾhl ʾāḥil ‘sovereign’, ʾayhal ‘swift she-camel, excellent strong camel’: HIn
446 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 97*.

-fa. of ʾsʾm KJA 97*

ʾhm HIn 446 Saf.; Hismaic SSA 22*.

ʾhn ʾahana ‘remain, stay, labour’, ʾāhin ‘lasting, enduring’, ʾihn ‘wool’: HIn
447 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 108, KJC 57, KJC 270.

-fa. of ʾrsʾlh KJC 108

-s. of tm — —fa. of ʾsʾl KJC 270

ʾwd ʾāda ‘return’: HIn 447 Saf.; Hismaic JS 700*.

ʾwj ʾāḏa ‘seek protection’, ʾawḏ ‘protection, refuge’: Cantineau 128
ʾwyd, ʾwyḏ; PNNR 49; Stark 104-5 ʾwd, ʾwyd, ʾwyḍ, ʾwyd, ʾwyḍ, ʾwydy;
HIn 448 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 147, KJB 171, KJC 502, KJC 551,
MNM c 7*, Naveh TSB C, TIJ 65, TIJ 315a, TIJ 506, WAM T 42*.

-fa. of ʾyṯṯ TIJ 315a
-s. of ʿlwā TIJ 65
-s. of ʿṣft -fa. of qnt KJC 502
-s. of ʾgmlt WAM T 42*

ʻwdlh Cmpd., see ʿwd: HIn 448 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 83.

ʻwr ʿawira ‘be blind in one eye’, ʿawar ‘weakness, faultiness’: CIK 580,2
ʻUwair; ID 215, Banū ʿUwār; HIn 448 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 438.
-s. of ʿmrt -s. of ʾšlm KJC 438

ʻy ʿayya ‘be unable’: HIn 449 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 13*.
-s. of zdʿl -fa. of ʾhrm KJC 13*

ʻyd See ʿwd: CIK 147.2-148.1 ʿĀʿidd, CIK 360.1 ʿIyād; ID 282; WR 245
ʻAiyād; Cantineau 129 ʿydʿ, ʿyd, ʿyydw; PNNR 50, PNNR 51; HIn 450
Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic JS 615, KJC 333, TIJ 169, TIJ 368, TIJ 369, TIJ 391, TIJ 399.
-fa. of ʿwhblh TIJ 368
-s. of ʿhrsʿ TIJ 399
-s. of ḍʿb KJC 333
-s. of rgd TIJ 169
-s. of ʿslʿdlh TIJ 369
-s. of ʿqrb TIJ 391

ʿyl ʿyl, ʿala ‘be poor’, ʿāʾil ‘poor’: ʿayyal ‘that inclines from side to side in
-gait’: Cantineau 129 ʿydʿ; PNNR 51; HIn 451 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 135,
KJB 103, KJC 285, KJC 571, KJC C 683, KJC 702.

ʿyln See ʿyl: Hismaic KJC 630.

ʿyly See ʿyl: Cantineau 129 ʿylʿ; PNNR 51; Hismaic AMJ 154.
-s. of nsʿ AMJ 154

ʿrīb Hismaic KJC 382*.

ʿrīm ʿratima ‘have a speech impediment’, ʿratm ‘intense heat’; Saf. WH 116;
Hismaic JS 670*, KJC 653.

ʿrīt ʿratṭa ‘be lean or meagre’, ʿrwṭ, ʿrāṭa ‘aid, succour’, ʿrwṭ ‘cry for aid’, ʿrwṭ,
ʿrwṭ ‘rain’: CIK 274.1-2 ʿGawt; ID 231 etc.; HB 43 ʿGət; Cantineau 128
ʿwtw, ʿwy; PNNR 50; Stark 105 ʿyrʿ; HIn 452 Saf.; Hismaic HE 79, JS 24,
KJA 34, KJA 68, KJA 75, KJA 81*, KJA 182*, SSA 8, TIJ 5, TIJ 58, TIJ 220, TIJ 232, TIJ 366.
-fa. of ʿmr TIJ 232
-fa. of ʿbd lh TIJ 220
-fa. of ʿlt l  -fa. of nhr TIJ 366
-fa. of mqm SSA 8
-fa. of nhr JS 24
-s. of ʿdd KJA 182*
-s. of ʿs/lh TIJ 5
-s. of ḣy KJA 34
-s. of hʾn HE 79

ģt ʾl
Cmpd., see ġt: Cantineau 128 ʿwt ʾl; PNNR 49; HIn 452 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 103, TIJ 104, TIJ 143, TIJ 170, TIJ 366.
-fa. of mqm TIJ 103, TIJ 104, TIJ 170
-s. of rsʾm  -fa. of mqm TIJ 143
-s. of ʿlt  -fa. of nhr TIJ 366

ģtrn

ģṭlh
Cmpd., see ġt. Cantineau 128 ʿwt ʾlh; PNNR 49 ʿwt ʾlh, PNNR 50; Hismaic AMJ 129, KJA 24, KJB 63, Meek, TIJ 96, TIJ 441.
-fa. of ʿgy TIJ 96
-fa. of ʿqr bn Meek
-s. of ʿs/lh TIJ 441
-s. of ʾnʾl KJB 63

ģrb
garaba ‘go, depart’, ʾurāb ‘crow’, ʾarib ‘a stranger’; CIK 273.2 ʾarib, CIK 275.2 ʾār ib; ID 297; BDrN 16 ʾār ib; HB 42 ʾereijib; HIn 453 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 343.
-s. of -ʾl KJA 343

ģrṭm
al-ʾgurṭumān t ‘the handsome young man’: Cantineau 134 ʾrṭ mw; PNNR 54; Hismaic KJA 83, KJA 224*, KJA 270, KJB 123, KJC 75, KJC 416.
-s. of nht  -s. of ʾngt KJA 270, KJC 75
-s. of \textit{mq}\text{"} KJA 83

\textit{\textdag}m \textit{gasama} ‘\textit{become dark}, \textit{gasam ‘darkness}’: cf. Cantineau 135 \textit{\textdamm}; PNNR 54; HIn 455 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 178, KJC 189, KJC 434.

\textit{\textdag}t \textit{гадива ‘be angry}, \textit{гадаб ‘anger}, \textit{гадб ‘intense redness}, \textit{гадбах ‘prominent rock in a mountain}, \textit{al-гадб ‘the lion or the bull}, \textit{al-гадб\text{"} ‘the bull and possibly the lion}’: cf. Cantineau 134 \textit{\textdbw}; PNNR 53; CIK 270,1 \textit{ал-Гадыба}; HIn 456 Saf.; Hismaic UR 1*.

-fa. of \textit{гадт} UR 1*

\textit{\textdagfrt} \textit{гадара ‘cover, veil}, \textit{гадф ‘young mountain goat}’: CIK 275,2 \textit{Гуfra}, HIn 457 Qat.; Hismaic KJC 604.

\textit{\textdaglb} \textit{галаба ‘overcome}, \textit{галлб, галиб ‘victor, conqueror}’: CIK 271,1 \textit{B. Галаб} CIK 271,1-271,2 \textit{Галеб}; ID 16 etc.; BDrN 16 \textit{Галиб}; HB 43; Cantineau 130 \textit{\textlbw}; PNNR 51; cf. Stark 105 \textit{\textlb}; HIn 457 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 365, KJC 368, KJC 395.

-s. of \textit{s\texttextdag}- KJC 368

-s. of \textit{s\texttextdag}by KJC 395

\textit{\textdaglmt} \textit{голаm ‘young man}, \textit{голм ‘lust}’: HIn 458 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 55.

\textit{\textdagm} \textit{гамма ‘cover}, \textit{гамм ‘grief}’: HIn 458 Saf. add JaS 120a; Hismaic KJC 667*.

\textit{\textdagmlt} \textit{гамал ‘fold and bury hides, put in a right state}’: Hismaic WAM 42*.

-fa. of \textit{(w)д} WAM T 42*

\textit{\textdagn} \textit{ганна ‘speak with a nasal twang}, \textit{гунnah ‘nasal twang}’: HIn 458 Saf.;

Hismaic KJA 311, RTI B*.

\textit{\textdagn}\text{"} \textit{ганна ‘singer}’: Hismaic KJA 272*.

\textit{\textdagnt} \textit{ганита ‘drink taking breath at each draught}, \textit{ганнат ‘homme poli, qui connait les usages du monde et qui sait vivre}’: CIK 273,2 \textit{Гант}; HIn 458 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 147, KJA 66, KJA 140, KJA 229, KJA 238, KJC 306*, KJC 356*, KJC 418, KJC 674*, KJC 745, KJC 748; PNNR 53 \textit{\textntw}.

-s. of \textit{\textf\textsy} -fa. of \textit{bnt} AMJ 147
$\text{\textasciitilde} \text{nm}$

$\text{\textasciitilde} \text{nam}$ ‘take, obtain spoil’, $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{nam}$ ‘sheep goats’, $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{n}\text{\textasciitilde} \text{m}$, $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{nm}$ ‘spoil’:

CIK 272,1 $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{nam}$, CIK 272,1-273,1 $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{nam}$, CIK 273,1-2 $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{n}\text{\textasciitilde} \text{m}$; ID 270, ID 296; BDrN 16 $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{n}\text{\textasciitilde} \text{m}$ etc.; HB 43; Cantineau 133-134 ‘$\text{\textasciitilde} \text{nm}$’;

PNNR 53; Stark 106 ‘$\text{\textasciitilde} \text{nm}$’; HIn 458 Saf.; Tham.B Eut 597*, Tham.D KTT B; Hismaic CTSS 1b, LAU 15, TIJ 228, TIJ 494*.

-s. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{nl}$ LAU 15

$\text{\textasciitilde} \text{nm}t$

See $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{nm}$, $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{nam} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{m}$ ‘spoil’; HIn 458 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 459, KJC 460, KJC 477, KJC 478, KJC 479, KJC 547, TIJ 264, TIJ 293, TIJ 299.

$f\text{\textasciitilde}r$

Hismaic AMJ 12*.

$f t$

$f\text{\textasciitilde}t\text{\textasciitilde}\text{a} \text{\textasciitilde}\text{m}$ ‘crumble something’, $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{f} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{t} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a}$ ‘a fissure in a rock’, $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{f} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{t} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a}$ ‘pass (time, opportunity)’; cf. CIK 248,2 $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{f} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{t} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a}$; Hismaic KJC 675, KJC 713.

-fa. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{l}\text{\textasciitilde} \text{m}$ KJC 675

-fa. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{m}\text{\textasciitilde} \text{r}$ KJC 713

$f\text{\textasciitilde}h$

$f\text{\textasciitilde}t\text{\textasciitilde}\text{a} \text{\textasciitilde}\text{h}$ ‘open’, $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{f} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{t} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a}$ ‘conquest’, $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{f} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{t} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a}$ ‘conqueror’: Hismaic KJA 17, KJA 139*, KJA 165, KJB 172.

-s. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{h} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{l}$ KJB 172

-s. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{h}$

-s. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{l}\text{\textasciitilde} \text{m}$ KJA 17

-s. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{n}\text{\textasciitilde} \text{r}$

-fa. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{m}\text{\textasciitilde} \text{r}$ KJA 139*

$f\text{\textasciitilde}h\text{\textasciitilde}t$

See $f\text{\textasciitilde}h$, $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{f} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{t} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{h}$ ‘opening, intervening space’: HIn 461 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 39, KJA 111, KJB 7, KJB 95, KJB 132, KJC 307, KJC 487*, TIJ 142, TIJ 343.

-fa. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{m}$

-fa. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{t}$ KJB 95

-fa. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{r}$ KJA 111, KJC 307

-fa. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{s}\text{\textasciitilde} \text{r}^2$ KJB 132

-s. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{g} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{m}$ TIJ 343

-s. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{t} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{q}$

-s. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{n} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{t}$

-fa. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{m}$ KJB 7

-s. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{r}$ AMJ 39

$f\text{\textasciitilde}y\text{\textasciitilde}t$

$f\text{\textasciitilde}t\text{\textasciitilde}\text{u} \text{\textasciitilde}\text{w} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a}$, $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{f} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{t} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{y}$ ‘become youthful’, $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{f} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{t} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{y}$ ‘young man’, $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{f} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{y} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{i} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a}$ ‘youthful’: CIK 248,2 $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{f} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{t} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{y}$; HIn 262 Sab.; Hismaic KJC 39, KJC 237, KJC 444, KJC 543, KJC 635, KJC 680, KJC 690.

-s. of $\text{\textasciitilde} \text{w}$ KJC 680
fgt  fājja ‘have the feet wide apart’; fujjah ‘an opening or intervening space’;
fwj, fāja ‘(musk) exhaled its odour’; fawj ‘group of men’; fyj, fāja ‘kick with hind legs backwards’; fayj ‘foot messenger’; Hismaic AMJ 139.


fhṭn  faḥata ‘walk with a proud gait’, faḥt ‘the light of the moon’: Hismaic KJA 93a*, KJB 112, KJC 676b.

fhn  faḥṣa ‘snore’: Hismaic KJB 118.


d. of n’m l Do XX 37,11


frs¹  farasa ‘break, crush’, faras ‘horse’, fāris ‘the lion, horseman’: CIK 245,1 al- Faras, CIK 246,2 Fīrās; ID 301 Banū Fārrās, ID 104 al-Furas; BDrN 16 Fārīs; HB 44; Cantineau 137 frs ‘; PNNR 56; HIn 465 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJA 7.


faṣ’s  Cmpd., see faṣ and fṣy. Cantineau 137 faṣ’l; PNNR 55; cf. Stark 109 ps’l; HIn 468 Saf.; Tham ? WHI 109; Hismaic TII 494.

faṣ’sy  faṣṣa ‘separate’; Cantineau 137 fṣṣy, fsy; PNNR 55; LittNE 1 25 fṣṣw, LittNE 2 235 fṣṣy; Stark 109 ps’, psy ‘; HIn 468 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 148, LAU 22, TII 3, TII 8, TII 62, TII 222, TII 251, TII 406.

faṣ’sy  faṣṣa ‘separate’; Cantineau 137 fṣṣy, fsy; PNNR 55; LittNE 1 25 fṣṣw, LittNE 2 235 fṣṣy; Stark 109 ps’, psy ‘; HIn 468 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 148, LAU 22, TII 3, TII 8, TII 62, TII 222, TII 251, TII 406.

-fa. of zḥn KJA 7

-fa. of zḥn KJA 7
-fa. of \( hn \) TIJ 8
- fa. of \( wtr \) TIJ 3
- fa. of \( yn \) TIJ 62
  -fa. of (')slb TIJ 406
  -s. of \( \text{whblh} \) AMJ 148

\text{fsyt}
See fsy, fasyah ‘freedom, release’: CIK 246,1 \( Fāsiya \), 247,2-248,1
\( Fuṣaiya \); Hismaic KJC 225*, KJC 227, KJC 300*, KJC 450, KJC 454,
KJC 690a.

\text{fdg}
\( fadīj \) ‘sweat’: Stark 109 psgw; HiN 468 Lithyn, Saf. add JaS 62; Hismaic
KJB 111, KJB 136, KJC 92, KJC 105, TIJ 300, WAM T 50.
- fa. of \( m \)'n    -fa. of \( \text{rms} \)    -fa. of \( ngl \) TIJ 300
  -s. of \( ngl \) KJC 92

\text{fdh}
\( fadāba \) ‘disgrace’: HiN 468 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 98.

\text{fdn}
\( fadḍa \) ‘break’, \( f\dot{d}w, f\dot{d}y \) fadā ‘be wide, spacious’, \( f\dot{y}, \dot{fā}d\)a ‘overflow,
become abundant’, \( faydān \) ‘abundance’; Hismaic KJA 246, KJC 217.

\text{ft}
\( fūṭah \) ‘cloth used as waist-wrappers’, \( fūṭī \) ‘blue’ ??; Hismaic AMJ 77, KJC
396.
- fa. of \( 'rs² \) KJC 396
- fa. of \( 'mrn \) AMJ 77

\text{flg}
\( falaja \) ‘succeed, overcome’: CIK 244,2 \( Fālij \); HB 45 Fellāg; HiN 470 Saf.;
Hismaic TIJ 323, TIJ 483.
  -s. of \( zd \)    -fa. of \( tm \) hwr TIJ 323
  -s. of \( grmlh \)    -s. of \( bnl-- \)    -fa. of \( grmlh \) TIJ 483

\text{flgt}
See flg; Hismaic CSP 2.
  -s. of \( wtr \)    -s. of \( srm \)    -fa. of \( tmds²r \) CSP 2

\text{flt}
\( falāṭ \) ‘surprise’, Syr. \( faleta \) ‘deliver’: BDrN 17 \( Flēt \); HiN 471 Saf.; Tham.?
HU 277, HU 279; Hismaic AMJ 107.
- fa. of \( 'rs² \) AMJ 107

\text{flṭt}
See flt: HiN 471 Saf.; Tham.B HU 277; Hismaic KJA 208, KJC 228, Ph
345 bis g.
- fa. of \( hrs't \) KJA 208
flw  flw, falāhu ‘wean’, falu, fulu ‘colt, young ass’; cf. BDrN 17 Filwa fem.; HIn 472; Hismaic TIJ 346.
-s. of ḫrg TIJ 346

fnd  fanida ‘lie, commit a mistake’, find ‘a great mountain’, fanad ‘exhorbitance in speech, error in judgement’: CIK 246.2 al-Find; ID 207; Hismaic KJC 4, KJC 181, KJC 283.
-s. of ḫ’b KJC 4, KJC 283

fny  faniya ‘come to an end, vanish’; Cantineau 136 fny or fnw; PNNR 55 fny; HIn 472 Saf.; Hismaic LAU 35.

fht  fahiha ‘lack, power, ability’, fahhah ‘forgetfulness’; Hismaic AMJ 134*.
-s. of z--  -fa. of wtr AMJ 134*

qb  qabba ‘raise a clamour’, qabb ‘the greatest head or chief’, qwb, qāba ‘dig a hollow in the ground’, qāb ‘portion of a bow’, qūb ‘a young bird’; CIK 454.1 Qabb; Hismaic JS 730.

qbbt  See qb, qubāb ‘sharp, thick nose’, qābbah ‘a drop of rain’: Hismaic AMJ 48.
-fa. of ghs² AMJ 48

qt  qatta ‘tell lies’, qatt ‘fodder’: HIn 475 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic KJA 308*.

qt  qatta ‘collect, drive’: cf. CIK 473.2 Qutat, Quatta; cf. ID 323; HIn 476 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 394.
-s. of t(m) KJC 394

qdt  qadda ‘cut strips’, qadd ‘the skin of a lamb’, qiddah ‘party, sect’; cf. CIK 454.2 Qadd, CIK 469.2 Qudād, Qudaid; cf. ID 304; HIn 477 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 136; cf. PNNR qdd.

qdm  qadama ‘precede, come before’, qadam ‘foot’, qadīm ‘ancient’: CIK 454.2 Qadam, Qādim, CIK 469.2 Qudam; Cantineau 141 qdmw; PNNR 57 qdm, qdmw; HIn 478 Saf.; Tham.B HU 780; Hismaic AMJ 71, JS 672, TIJ 206, TIJ 326, TIJ 359.
-fa. of qnt  -fa. of hnn TIJ 359
-s. of r’  -fa. of ḫrs¹ AMJ 71
qdmt  See qdm: CIK 470,1 Qudāms; ID 81 etc.; HIn 478 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 147j, LAU 23*.
-s. of ḥlʾt -fa. of brḥt KJC 147j
-s. of ṣʾn LAU 23*

qrt  qarra 'settle, become firm', qirrah 'cold', qwr, qārah 'small mountain':
CIK 465,2 al-Qāra; ID 110; HIn 479 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 450.
-fa. of ḥnṇTIJ 450

qrḥ  qaraha 'wound', qarh 'wound', qarāḥ 'pure, free': Cantineau 144 qrhw; PNNR 59; HIn 479 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 112.
-fa. of hrbd AMJ 112

qrs¹  qarasa ‘be intensely cold’, qāris ‘intense cold’: Hismaic KJA 71, KJA 87, KJA 180, KJA 288, KJC 116, KJC 117.

qrs²  qaraša ‘gain, acquire for one’ Saf.; family’: CIK 471,2 Quraiš; ID 6 etc.; cf. BDaN 17 Qariš; Hismaic KJB 132, KJC 695.
-s. of krt  -s. of ḥfh KJB 132

qrs²m  qiršām ‘large tick’: HIn 480 Saf. add JaS 110; Hismaic AMJ 34*, TIJ 275.

qrṭm  qarṭama ‘cut off, sever’ qirtam ‘seed, saffron’: Hismaic JS 617.

qrʾ  qariʾa ‘be bald’: cf. BDaN 17 'Aqra'; Hismaic CTSS 2a*.

qrفز  Tham.C JS 100, JS 111-113, JS 139, JS 142-144, JS 150; Hismaic KJB 179.

qs¹  qws, qāṣa ‘measure’, qaws ‘a bow’, qys, qāṣa ‘measure’ or see qs¹/s²: CIK 455,2-464,2 Qais, CIK 473,1 Quss, CIK 466,2 Qāṣ; ID 113 etc; Cantineau 142 qws, qs (D.N), Cantineau 143 qyšʾ (D.N), qyšw; PNNR 58 qyš²w; cf. Stark 110 qwšy; HIn 481 Saf.; Hismaic JS 607, KWM 15.
-fa. of 'bb KWM 15
-s. of wʾlt JS 607

qs²r  qasara ‘overcome, subdue’; CIK 467,1 Qasr; ID 302 Banū al-Qasr;
Cantineau 143 qyṣr (César), cf. Cantineau 144 qṣrw; PNNR 58; HIn 482 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 6.
-s. of tʾm KWM 6
qs¹'s² 'seek after, pursue': CIK 466,2 Qasās, CIK 467,1 Qassās; HIn 482; Hismaic JS 247.

-fa. of s²g 'JS 247

qs¹'m qasama 'divide', qasam 'oath', qasīm 'fine, elegant'; CIK 466,2-467,1 Qāsim, CIK 473,1 Qusam; ID 39 etc.; Cantineau 144 qšm '; Stark 110 qšm '; BDrN 17 Qāsim; HB 46 Dzāsim; HIn 482 Saf.; Tham.B ? JS 201; Hismaic WAM T 29.

-fa. of wṭm WAM T 29

qs² qašša 'pick up, collect', qašš 'stubble': CIK 473,1 Qušš; HIn 482; Hismaic JS 741*.

qs²[ ] Cantineau 144 qš²wv; PNNR 59; Hismaic TIJ 45*.

q't HIn 484 WH 3792a but read as q ('sn) in WH: Hismaic KJB 160*.

qm qamma 'devour', qwm, qāma 'stand, rise', qawm 'a community'; cf. CIK 471,1 Qumām, Qumāma; Cantineau 142 qwmw; PNNR 57; HIn 487 Saf.: Hismaic JS 654.

qmnt qaman 'fit, suitable': HIn 488; Hismaic WAM T 7.

qn qanna 'observe', qinn 'slave', qayn 'slave, blacksmith': CIK 455,1-2 Qain, cf. CIK 465,1-2 Qanān, CIK 471,1 Qunain; ID 317, cf. 240; WR 371; Cantineau 142-143 qynw, qyn '; PNNR 58 also qyny; LittNE 2 232 'bn 'lqyny, LittNE 2 235 qyn '; RNP I 30 Qain as lunar deity; HIn 489 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.D JS 741; Mixed JS 596, Hismaic AMJ 101, KJA 1, KJA 31, KJA 44, KJA 49, KJA 63a, KJA 105, KJA 107, KJA 134, KJA 138*, KJA 162, KJA 184, KJA 279*, KJA 341, KJB 33*, KJB 156, KJB 174, KJC 112, KJC 672, KnEG 3, TIJ 19, TIJ 196, TIJ 270.

-fa. of sʳ(y) KJB 33*

-fa. of s'm 'n -fa. of ḍ'b KJA 44, KJB 174

-fa. of s²brmt KJA 107, TIJ 270

-fa. of qn KJA 184

-fa. of qnt KJA 1

-fa. of qnm KJC 672

-s. of ṭmt -fa. of wrl KJA 31
-s. of ʿṣl -s. of ṣil TIJ 196
-s. of qn KJA 184
  -s. of msʾkt -fa. of zm KJA 341
  -fa. of sʾmʾn -fa. of ḍʾb KJA 49, KJB 156
-s. of nʾrt KnEG 3
-s. of wrʾl -s. of qn -s. of ṭmt KJA 31
-s. of wrʾl -s. of ḫl -s. of sʾrw KJA 138*

qnt
See qn, qunnah ‘an isolated mountain’, qnt, qānit ‘devout’: CIK 471,1 Qunna; cf. Cantineau 143 ḥqynt; PNNR 58; HIn 489, Tham.C HU 593; Hismaic AMJ 18, AMJ 131, KJA 1, KJA 151, KJB 121, KJA 215, KJC 118, KJC 391, KJC 452, KJC 502, TIJ 132, TIJ 146, TIJ 262, TIJ 279, TIJ 359, TIJ 386, TIJ 450, TIJ 455, TIJ 471.
-fa. of ḫyn KJA 121
-fa. of lgd TIJ 146, TIJ 455
-fa. of mgʾ -fa. of šḥḥr KJC 118
-fa. of ngʾ -fa. of ṣḥḥ KJC 391, KJC 452
-fa. of wʾl KJA 215
-s. of ḥlf(TIJ 279
-s. of ṣwd -s. of ṣft KJC 502
-s. of qdm -fa. of ḥnn TIJ 359
-s. of qn KJA 1
-s. of nʾmy -s. of ṭbqṭ -s. of ṣrk -s. of ṣbd -fa. of ḫyn AMJ 131

qnʾ qanaʾa ‘be content’: CIK 471,1 Qunaiʾ; ID 214 Banū Qunaiʾ; Hismaic KJA 274*.

qnf qanifa ‘loathe’, qanaf ‘smallness and flatness of ears’, qunāf ‘big-nosed’: CIK 465,2 Qāนīf; Hismaic TIJ 365*.
-s. of sʾḥ(r) TIJ 365*

qnft See qnf: CIK 471,1 Qunāfa; ID 234; HIn 490 Tham ? JS 41 ?; Hismaic KJC 472.
\[qnf\]  
$qnfd$  
qunfu $'hedge-hog'$: CIK 471,1 *Qunfu*; ID 187 *Banā Qunfu*; HIn 490 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 58.

$qnf'$  
Hismaic Do XX 37, 3*.

-fa. of $z--ff$ Do XX 37,3*

$qnlh$  
Cmpd., see $qn$: Saf. JaS 111; Hismaic KJA 144, KJB 143, KJC 77, KJC 258, KJC 432, KJC 637, KJC 660.

-fa. of $grmt$ KJB 143

$qnm$  
$qanima$ $'be rancid, dusty'$: HIn 490 Saf.; Tham.B Eut 185 (doubtful);

Hismaic KJB 16*, KJB 67, KJC 672.

-s. of $qn$ KJC 672

$qy$  
$qāʾa$ $'vomit'$: Hismaic KJA 164.

$qym$  
See $qm$, $qāʾim$ $'conspicuous, upright'$: BDIN 17 *Qāyim*; Cantineau 142 
$qymw$; PNNR 58; HIn 492 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 319, KJC 664, Tdr 9.

-s. of $nʃr$ $rdwt$ Tdr 9

$qyml$  
Cmpd. ?, see $qym$: Hismaic KJB 127*.

$k't$  
$kāʾa$ $'abstain through timidity'$, $kāʾ$, $kāʾah$ $'a weak-hearted cowardly man'$: Hismaic AMJ 57, 58, 59a*, KJA 265*, KJC 14, KJC 147d, KJC 265.

-s. of $gff[t]$ AMJ 58

-s. of $[g]fft$ -s. of $bnty$ -s. of $'mdn'$KJC 147d

$kbr$  
kabīr $'great, large'$: CIK 367,1-2 *Kabīr*; ID 32; Cantineau 105 *kbyrw*; PNNR 34; HIn 493 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 85, KJA 205*, KJC 673.

$kbl$  
kabala $'fetter, put off the payment of a debt'$, $kabl$ $'shackles'$: HIn 494 
Tham.B JS 272 (doubtful); Hismaic KJC 537.

$kṭbt$  
kataba $'write, draw together, sew'$, kutbah $'a thong with which one sews'$: cf. WR 203 *al-Kātīb*; Hismaic KJB 85, KJB 167.
-s. of ḥrm KJB 85

**khm**

Hismaic TIJ 18a*, TIJ 29*.

-fa. of rkb TIJ 18a*

-fa. of wtm TIJ 29*

**kr**


-fa. of drs’t KJB 92

**krt**


-fa. of ḧl KJA 83

-fa. of drs’t KJA 258*

-s. of fiḥt KJA 111, KJC 307

-fa. of qrs² KJB 132

**krtm**

kurṭūm ‘rocher, grosse pierre’: Hismaic KJB 104a*, TIJ 248, TIJ 335, TIJ 423, TIJ 449, TIJ 468.

-fa. of ḍy TIJ 248

**krrt**

karra ‘return’, karrār ‘returning to the fight’: cf. CIK 370,1 Karrār;

Hismaic KJC 174.

-fa. of klf KJC 174

**krh**

kariha ‘dislike, loathe’: HI 499 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 280, KJC 716a.

-s. of wʾl KJC 280

-s. of tbr ? KJC 716a

**kzn**

kazzā ‘be dry, tough’, kazz ‘ugly face’: Hismaic KJC 366.

**kzy**


**ks¹**

kassa ‘grind, have small teeth’, kys, kāsa ‘be acute, sharp’, kays ‘acute, sharp’: cf. ID 334 Ibn al-Kais: HI 499 Saf. add JaS 87c (doubtful);

Tham.B WA 907a; Hismaic KJC 15*.

**ks¹by**

kasab ‘gain, acquire’, kasāb ‘wolf’: KJC 590*. 
ks'y  

ksw, kasā ‘invest (with a sword), kasa’a ‘pursue’: Hismaic KJA 150.

-k'a of ns²r KJA 150

k'b  

ka’aba ‘swell (breasts)’; ka’aba ‘fold cloth in squares’, ka’b ‘joint, ankle bone’: CIK 361,1-367,1 Ka’b, CIK 372,1-2 Ku’aib; ID 15 etc.; Cantineau 107 k’bw; PNNR 36; Stark 92 k’b[w]; HIn 500 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 50.

k'm  

ki'am ‘muzzle for a camel’, ki’m ‘sheath’: Cantineau 107 k’mw; PNNR 36; Hismaic AMJ 69, KJA 219, KJC 52*.

-s. of s’id -s. of zk- AMJ 69

klb  


-fa. of msikr KJA 353

klf  

kalifa ‘be attached, addicted, devoted’, kalaf ‘freckle’, kalf ‘reddish brown’: cf. CIK 373,1 Kulfa; cf. ID 260; HIn 503 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic KJC 174.

-s. of krrt -fa. of ’ḥd KJC 174

km  


-fa. of bṣ(s) KJA 331

-fa. of d’bt KJA 47a

-fa. of s’dlh KWM 1

-s. of ’ṣlm KJA 237*

-s. of ’ns² KJB 130

-fa. of tm TIJ 144*

-s. of gmhr TIJ 58

-fa. of ydr TIJ 225

km’  

kama’a ‘walk barefoot’, kam’ ‘truffle’: HIn 504; Hismaic TIJ 93.

-s. of ’mt TIJ 93
kmʾt
See kmʾ, kamʾah ‘truffles, dust colour’: Hismaic KJA 259*, KJC 609, KJC 657*.

kms¹
kamasa ‘be stern-looking’: Hismaic KJC 535*.

kms²
kamuša ‘be quick, resolute, resolve’, kamš ‘quick’: HIn 505 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 498.

-km- of hlšt TIJ 498

kmn
kamana ‘lie, hidden’, kamina ‘have red eyes’, kamīn ‘hidden, latent’: WR 266 Kamn; Hln 505 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 119, KJC 259; PNNR 35 kmnw.

kmnt
See kmn, kamnah ‘ambush’: Hismaic KJA 245.

-s. of tyq KJA 245

kmy
kmy, kamā ‘conceal, put on a breast-plate and helmet’, kamīy ‘brave, iron-clad’: HIn 505; Hismaic KJA 132, KJC 575, TIJ 60, TIJ 417.

-fa. of mhwr TIJ 60

-s. of tmlh KJA 132, KJC 575

knn

-s. of bnʾmt -fa. of sʾry KJB 110

-s. of ḫt KJA 314, KJB 65, KJC 457, KJC 687

-s. of ṣmn -s. of fiḥt -s. of tyq KJB 7

khf
kahf ‘cave, shelter’: CIK 368,1 Kahf; Hln 506 Saf.; Hismaic JS 736*.

khl
kahl ‘middle aged’, kāhil ‘withers of horse, base of the neck’: CIK 368,1 Kāhil, Kahl; ID 110, ID 111 Kuhail; Cantineau 106 khylw; PNNR 35; cf. Stark 92 khylw (uncertain), khly; Hln 506 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.B JS 583 and as D.N, see HU 125, HU 126 etc., JS 256 etc.; Hismaic KJA 354, KJA 357, KJB 135, KJC 389, KJC 443, KJC 524, KJC 718, KJC 722, MNM c 7, TIJ 195, TIJ 287, TIJ 315, TIJ 401, TIJ 418.

-fa. of ʾgml TIJ 287

-fa. of sʾbt TIJ 401

-fa. of ʿml TIJ 418
khlt
See khl: CIK 368,1 Kahlä; HIn 506 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 118.

khln
See khl, kuhlän `middle aged`: CIK 368,1 Kahlän; Cantineau 106 khln;
PNNR 35; HIn 506 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 16, TJ 36, TJ 197, TJ 352, TJ
480a.

kyln
kayyil `rubbish`, kayyūl `coward`, kayyāl `grain measurer`: cf. Cantineau
106 kyl `subs. `arpenteur`; Hismaic TJ 61.

ḻm
la ama `suit, agree; repair`, li ı̱m `peace, equal, alike`, li̱m `peace, equal,
alike`, la ı̱ma `be base, ignoble`, la ı̱m `mean, ungenerous`: CIK 376,2
Lāʾm; ID 233; cf. Cantineau 110 ḻm (fem.); PNNR 36; HIn 508 Saf.;
Hismaic KJC 431, KJC 501.

lb
labba `possess intellect, intelligence`, labib `a person of understanding`,
lwb, lāba `be thirsty`: HIn 508 Saf.; Hismaic LAU 37.

lbʾt
labāʾa `milk a ewe for the first time`, labuʾah `lioness`: cf. Cantineau 110
lbʾ--ʾ--; PNNR 36; cf. CIK 374,1 Labʾ, CIK 375,1 al-Labuʾ; ID 196; HIn
508 Saf.; Tham.C JS 155, Tham.C (or Hismaic) JS 78, JS 117; Hismaic
AMJ 88, KJC 701.

lbn
lubān `frankincense-tree`, laban `milk` or see lb: CIK 375,1 Labn, cf. CIK
375,1-2 Labwān; HIn 510; Hismaic WAM T 5*; cf. PNNR 36 lbnt.

- fa. of `gm` TJ 195, TJ 315
- s. of `bdk` - fa. of `bdk` MNM c 7
- s. of s_MODULES[15] KJB 135, KJC 389, KJC 718, KJC 722
  - s. of gtt - s. of hml KJC 443

See khl: CIK 368,1 Kahlä; HIn 506 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 118.

See khl, kuhlän `middle aged`: CIK 368,1 Kahlän; Cantineau 106 khln;
PNNR 35; HIn 506 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 16, TJ 36, TJ 197, TJ 352, TJ
480a.

- fa. of `s/lh` - fa. of ḥmlg TJ 36
- fa. of `nmyt KWM 16
- fa. of s堵 TJI 197
- s. of ṯnt TJ 352
- s. of ṟṯ TJI 480a

kyḻn
kayyil `rubbish`, kayyūl `coward`, kayyāl `grain measurer`: cf. Cantineau
106 kyl `subs. `arpenteur`; Hismaic TJ 61.

- fa. of `s/lh` TJI 61

ḻm
la ama `suit, agree, repair`, li ı̱m `peace, equal, alike`, li̱m `peace, equal,
alike`, la ı̱ma `be base, ignoble`, la ı̱m `mean, ungenerous`: CIK 376,2
Lāʾm; ID 233; cf. Cantineau 110 ḻm (fem.); PNNR 36; HIn 508 Saf.;
Hismaic KJC 431, KJC 501.

lb
labba `possess intellect, intelligence`, labib `a person of understanding`,
lwb, lāba `be thirsty`: HIn 508 Saf.; Hismaic LAU 37.

- fa. of ḥwd LAU 37

lbʾt
labāʾa `milk a ewe for the first time`, labuʾah `lioness`: cf. Cantineau 110
lbʾ--ʾ--; PNNR 36; cf. CIK 374,1 Labʾ, CIK 375,1 al-Labuʾ; ID 196; HIn
508 Saf.; Tham.C JS 155, Tham.C (or Hismaic) JS 78, JS 117; Hismaic
AMJ 88, KJC 701.

- s. of nʾm KJC 701

lbn
lubān `frankincense-tree`, laban `milk` or see lb: CIK 375,1 Labn, cf. CIK
375,1-2 Labwān; HIn 510; Hismaic WAM T 5*; cf. PNNR 36 lbnt.

- s. of ḍhn WAM T 58
**ltb** lataba ‘remain fixed or settled’, lātitb ‘being or remaining fixed’: Hismaic KJC 324*.

**lt** lattā ‘remain, abide’, lwt, lāṭa ‘take refuge, twist (a turban)’, lawāt ‘langour’, lyt, layt ‘strength, the lion’: CIK 376,2 Lait; ID 105 etc.; HIn 510 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 79, AMJ 117, KJA 37, KJA 114, KJA 142, KJA 230, KJA 348, KJC 68, KJC 121b, KJC 147h, KJC 231, KJC 317, KJC 360, KJC 410, KJC 744.

-s. of ‘s/lm AMJ 79, AMJ 117, KJA 37

**ltm** latama ‘muffle’, latmāh ‘a kiss’: HIn 511 Saf., Tham.C or D JS 128 (or lgmt); Hismaic TIJ 6, TIJ 27.

-s. of n-- -fa. of ws²kt TIJ 6

-fa. of ws²kt TIJ 27

**lgd** lajada ‘graze, eat, incite’: Hismaic TIJ 455.

-s. of qnt TIJ 146*, TIJ 455

**lgm** lajam ‘AMJ small lizard’, lijām ‘a bit, bridle’ (Pers.): CIK 378,2 Lujam, CIK 378,2 Lujaïm; ID 207; HIn 511 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 11, KJC 677.

**lhg** lahija ‘stick fast in the scabbard, cleave’, lahij ‘confined, narrow place’: CIK 375,2 Lahj; HIn 511 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 192*.

-s. of rms² TIJ 192*

**lhd** lahda ‘deviate from the right course’: HIn 511 Tham.B JS 419; Hismaic AMJ 10.

-fa. of zhwd AMJ 10

**ldf** HIn 514 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 260.

**l’s’n** la’isa ‘have dark-red lips’: CIK 378,2 Li’san; HIn 516; Hismaic TIJ 9.

-fa. of m--- TIJ 9

**lgfn** lagīfa ‘meet, kiss’, lagīf ‘accomplice of thieves’; cf. ID 328 Abū Luğāfah; Hismaic KJB 9*.

**lqh** laqiha ‘conceive (a camel)’, laqāḥ ‘the thing with which a female palm-tree is pollenated’: HIn 519; Hismaic TIJ 523.

**lqf** laqīfa ‘seize, take quickly’, laqf ‘nimble, dextrous’: HIN 519 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 261.
lkt  lakka ‘push, thrust’, lakkah ‘blow, punch’: HIn 520 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 427.

lht  lahiṭa ‘thirst’, luhāṭ ‘heat or burning of thirst’: Hismaic KJB 30, KJC 321, KJC 750.

lhm  ilthama ‘gulp’, lihm ‘aged’, laham ‘gluttonous, ravenous’: CIK 379,1 Luhaim; ID 207; HIn 521 Saf., Tham.B HU 363 = Eut 530; Hismaic KJC 578*.

lhmt  See lhm; Hismaic KJC 770.

lwṣ  lāṣa ‘taste’, lawāṣ ‘morsel for tasting’: Hismaic CTSS 1a.

m ʾy  Hismaic KJB 180a*.

mbrr  See brr, mubirr ‘one who overcomes’: Hismaic TIJ 98*.

mb ʾl  baʾala ‘marry’, baʾl ‘lord, owner, possessor’: Hismaic AMJ 130, KJA 188, KJA 266, KJA 295, KJA 356, KJB 31, KJB 41, KJC 74, KJC 79, KJC 120, KJC 121a, KJC 129, KJC 210, KJC 336, KJC 426, KJC 464, KJC 726, KJC 728.

mṭl  See ṣkrn AMJ 130

mṭt  mataha ‘draw water’, mātiḥ ‘water drawer’: Hismaic TIJ 257*.

mtr  matara ‘pull (a rope)’, twr, tyr, see under tr, ʾatāra ‘repeat’, mutār ‘cast or shot at repeatedly’: Hismaic KJA 84, KJA 313, KJA 332*, KJC 114, KJC 174, KJC 176, KJC 370, KJC 638, KJC 700, TIJ 83, TIJ 297.

mt  ‘mata ‘become advanced (the day)’, matā ‘anything useful or advantageous’: CIK 404,1 Māṭi’, CIK 438,1 Mutai’; HIn 526 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic JA 328, KJC 305*, KJC 332, TIJ 240, TIJ 253, TIJ 263, TIJ 265; cf. PNNR 42 mtw ‘l.
See mt`, mut`ah ‘enjoyment’: Cantineau 119 mt`; PNNR 42; HIn 526, Hismaic TIJ 26, TIJ 90, TIJ 184, TIJ 218, TIJ 320.
-fa. of ḥrg TIJ 26, TIJ 90
-fa. of k TIJ 184
-fa. of s`d`l TIJ 218, TIJ 320

mtn

mtn`
See mn`, imtana `a ‘abstain, refrain’ or cmpd. see mtn, Heb. mattān ‘gift’ + : cf. Cantineau 123 b `lmtn; cf. PNNR 17 b `lmtn, PNNR 42 mtnbgy; cf. Stark 98 mtn` etc.; HIn 527 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 26.

mty
matā ‘spread’: Winnett and Harding 1978: 609 quotes Māṭ (Tab. X, 337); HIn 527 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 250, KJC 322, KJC 738, KJC 755, KWM 17, KWM 18, TIJ 10, TIJ 266, TIJ 298, TIJ 463.
-fa. of wrb -fa. of s`ṣr -fa. of ḥrzt TIJ 463
-s. of rf`y KJA 250, KJC 322, KJC 738, KJC 755, TIJ 266, TIJ 298
-s. of mr`n TIJ 10
-s. of n`rt -fa. of m`[n]lh -fa. of whṭ KWM 17

mṭ`n
maṭa ` ‘ungraceful gait’, maṭā ‘hyena’: cf. HB 48 Mīṭ`; HIn 527 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 261.
-s. of lqf TIJ 261

mṭm
ṭamm `repair’, mitamm `one who pastures for him who has no pasture’: Hismaic AMJ 150*.

mg`
jy`, jā`a, inf.n. maji `come, be present’, j`y`, jā`a `be brown, watch over a flock, conceal’, ja`iya `be a brownish colour’: Hismaic KJA 118, KJA 180.
-fa. of šḥbr KJA 180
-s. of qnt -fa. of šḥbr KJC 118
mgd  majada ‘be noble, pasture in a fertile land’, majīd, mājīd ‘possessing glory’; CIK 382,1-2 Majīd, CIK 382,2 Mājīd, CIK 418,1 Mujaid, CIK 419,1 Mūjīd; ID 296; HB 48 Māġīd; Cantineau 111 mgdw, mgd’, mgdyw, mgydw; PNNR 37; HIn 528 Saf.; Hismaic Tij 17*.

mgs¹  See gs¹: Hismaic AMJ 62.


mhr  See ḥr, muhīr ‘a man whose camels are thirsty’ or ḥwr, mahārah ‘deficiency, shell’: HIn 530 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 154.

mḥrs¹  See ḥrs¹: WR 321 Muḥris; HIn 530 Saf.; Hismaic MNM b 6, Tij 145, Tij 486; PNNR 38 mḥrs²w.

mḥlt  ḥalla ‘untie, alight, stop’, mahall, mahallah ‘a place where a party descends’, muḥill ‘making one to alight or descend’: cf. CIK 407,1 al-Mihall, CIK 425,2 al-Muḥill; ID 138; Hismaic KJA 344, KJC 470, LAU 31; cf. PNNR 38 mḥyl.

mḥmy  ḥamā ‘prohibit, protect’, al-muḥmī, al-maḥmīyy epithets of the lion: cf. CIK 383,1 Maḥmīya; cf. ID 411; Cantineau 113 mḥmyw; PNNR 38; HIn 531; Hismaic JS 699.

mḥwr  See ḥwr, muḥwar ‘wooden pin’, muḥawwar ‘dough’: HIn 532 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 30, KJC 202, Tij 60.

mḥr  maḥara ‘cleave, plough, irrigate, take the best of’: HIn 532 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 94, KJA 257.
-s. of bn'mt  -s. of n'my KJA 94

**md’**
See wd’, yd’ or from d’w, d’y ‘call out’, ’idda’a ‘claim’: CIK 416,2
*Muda’; Cantineau 113 myd’; PNNR 38; HIn 534 Saf.; Hismaic 111.

-s. of (’)/slm TIJ 111

**mr**
marr ‘pass’, murr ‘bitter’, marr ‘time’: CIK 399,2 Marr, CIK 432,2-433,1 Murr; ID 251; cf. BDrN 18 Marār; HIn 536 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 84*, AMJ 105, AMJ 138, KJA 33, NST 1, TIJ 338; PNNR 41 mrw.

**mr’**
maru’a ‘be wholesome (food)’, mar ‘‘man’, marī ‘‘manly’: cf. CIK 432,1 Muraiy; Cantineau 118 mr’y; Stark 97 mry ‘uncertain; HIn 536 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJC 235*, TIJ 45.

**mr’gd**
Cmpd., see mr’ and ‘bdgd: Hismaic AMJ 44, TIJ 274*.

-s. of (h)rs’ TIJ 274*

-s. of mn’t  -s. of ’fsy  -fa. of mn’t AMJ 44

**mr’zy**
Cmpd., see mr’ and ‘bd’zy: Saf. WH 621, WH 627, mr’zy WH 1777, WH 3820 mr’h’zy: Hismaic AMJ 66.

-s. of ms’kt AMJ 66

**mr’ilh**
Cmpd., see mr’ : cf. WR 296 Murala; Cantineau 64 ’mr’lhy; PNNR 13; HIn 537 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.C JS 637; Hismaic AMJ 81, AMJ 95, TIJ 24, TIJ 286, TIJ 295, TIJ 312a.

**mr’mnt**
Cmpd., see mr’: Hismaic KJA 32*, KJA 236.

-fa. of mty KJA 236

**mr’n**
See mr’: HIn 537 Saf. ISB 45 (doubtful); Hismaic TIJ 10, TIJ 163.

-fa. of mty TIJ 10

**mr’ygt**
Cmpd., see mr’ and yg’t: Cantineau 104 ’mr’y wr; cf. HIn 138 add Saf. JaS 50, JaS 135a Tham.B tmygt HU 314/2 = Eut. 433, HU 480/1; Hismaic KnEG 2.

-s. of hn’ KnEG 2

**mrḥ**
marahā ‘cover (the body) with oil’, marḥ ‘a certain kind of tree that quickly emits fire’, marūḥ ‘oil which is used on the body’, rahḥa ‘have much water so as to become soft (dough)’: cf. HB 48 Mrailḥān; Hismaic KJC 560*.
mrḫt

See mrḥ: Hismaic AMJ 91.

mrḥmt

See ṭḥmt, ḏḥama ‘an ostrich or hen brooded upon her eggs to hatch them’, murḫimah ‘brooding on eggs to hatch them’: Hismaic JS 667.

-s. of ḥ ṭ JS 667

mzʾm

zaʿama ‘assert’, ʿazaʿama ‘make responsible’, mazʾam ‘an affair in which no confidence is to be placed’: HiN 543 Saf.; Hismaic JS 716.

mzn

muzn ‘clouds’, māzin ‘ants’ eggs’: CIK 405,1-406,2 Māzin, CIK 439,2 Mūzn; ID 111 etc., ID 121 Banū Māzin; cf. HB 48 Mizne fem.; Cantineau 113 mznyt ‘fem. (Tr.N); HiN 543 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 138 (Tr.N), Do XX 37,3, (Tr.N), KJC 641 (Tr.N).

msʾd

See sʾd: CIK 401,2-403,1 Masʿūd; ID 6 etc.; Cantineau 118 mšʾwdw; PNNR 42; LittNE 1 23 mšʾwdw; HiN 544 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 104, KJB 131, KJC 9, KJC 91, KJC 383*, KJC 480, KJC 494*, KJC 538.

-s. of wš KJC 480

msʾk

masaka ‘seize’, masuka ‘be tenacious’, misk ‘musk’; CIK 401,1 Māsik, CIK 409,1 al-Mṣīk fem., CIK 435,2 Musāik; ID 246 al-Mṣīk; WR 297; Cantineau 118 mškw; PNNR 42; HiN 545 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJC 147i, KU 1, TIJ 135.

-s. of ʿfr -fa. of ḥt KJC 147i

-s. of ʿzz KU 1

msʾkt


-fa. of qn -fa. of zm KJA 341

-fa. of sʾmʾn KJB 156

-fa. of mrʾʿzy AMJ 66*

-s. of sʾʾd -fa. of qn KJA 49

-s. of klb KJA 353

msʾlm

See sʾlm: CIK 436,2-437,1 Muslim; ID 166 etc.; Cantineau 118, Cantineau 151 mšlmw; PNNR 42; Stark 97 mšlm; HiN 545 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 136, KJB 47, KJB 158, KJC 522, KnEG 4, MNN b 6.

-fa. of ʿʾlm -fa. of bhʾ KJB 47
-fa. of ḥrs¹ KJC 522
-fa. of ṣḥb KJB 158
-fa. of wtr — fa. of tmlh MNM b 6
-s. of ṣḥhl KnEG 4

**ms²**

*mašša* ‘quarrel with, suck a bone’; Cantineau 118 *mšw?*; PNNR 42; HIn 546 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 413.

**ms²g ’t**

See s²g ’: CIK 403,1-2 *Mašga’a*; Hismaic JS 678.

**mšry**

*misr* ‘partition of boundary’, *misrī* ‘Egyptian’ or from ṣry see under ṭsr:
Cantineau 117 *mšry*; PNNR 41; Saf. ISB 274a (doubtful); Hismaic KJA 139*, KJC 26, KJC 713.

-s. of ft KJC 713
-s. of fiḥ — s. of nhr KJA 139*

**mṭ**


**mṭṭ**

See mṭ; Hismaic TIJ 519* (Tr.N).

**mṭr**

*matara* ‘rain’, *matar* ‘rain’ or from tyr, *matār* ‘a place to or from which a bird flies’; CIK 404,1-2 *Maṭar*, CIK 438,2 *Muṭair*; ID 215 etc.; BDrN 18 *Maṭar* etc.; HB 48 *Muṭar* etc.; HIn 551 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 43, KJA 302*, KJA 346, WAM T 30.

-s. of ḥkm WAM T 30

**mṭl**

*matṭala* ‘stretch a rope, flatten tin’, *matṭāl* ‘ironmonger’; HIn 551 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 85*.

**mṭy**

*mṭy, matā* ‘draw or pull (a well rope), hasten’; cf. CIK 404,2 *Maṭwīr*;
Cantineau 113 *mṭyw*; PNNR 38; HIn 551 Saf., read HE as Saf.; Hismaic KJA 69, KJA 75, KJA 236, KJB 22, KJB 24*, KJC 137, KJC 362.

-s. of grm — s. of zd ’l KJB 22
-s. of mr ’mnt KJA 236

**m’**

*ma’y* ‘guts’, *my’, *mā’a* ‘flow’: m’w; Stark 95 m’y’; Hismaic KJC 130*, RyGT 2.

-s. of wd RyGT 2

**m’b**

See ’b, *ma ’b* ‘fault, defect’: HIn 551 Saf. (doubtful); KWM 19*.
\(m\ 'd\)

\(m\ 'ada\) ‘snatch unawares’, \(m\ 'i\d\) ‘a wolf that tuns quickly’ or see \(\dot{d}\),

\(m\ 'add\) ‘ready, prepared’, \(m\ '\dot{a}\d\) ‘place of return’: CIK 379,1 \(M\ 'add\),

CIK 380,2 \(M\ 'd\), CIK 410,1 \(M\ '\dot{a}\d\); ID 20 etc.; Cantineau 116 \(m\ '\dot{d}w\);

PNNR 40; HIn 552 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic JS 742.

\(m\ 'z\)

\(m\ 'iza\) ‘become hard’, \(m\ '\dot{z}\) ‘goat’: CIK 384,1 \(M\ 'iz\); cf. Stark 95 \(m\ '\dot{z}n\);

cf. HB 49 \(M\)\(wai\) ‘iz; HIn 554 Saf.; Hismaic JS 626, JS 629, JS 632, KJB 86, KJC 145, KJC 555, TIJ 395, WAM T 4.

-\(s\). of \(hm\) -\(s\). of \(ytr\) WAM T 4

-\(s\). of \(m\ 'z\) TIJ 395

-\(s\). of \(\dot{s}'d\) JS 629

\(m\ 'zy\)

See \(m\ 'z\) or \(\dot{z}y\): BDrN 15 \(M\ 'azz\) ‘der Trauer Übr die Familien bringt’;

HB 39; Hismaic AMJ 124*, KJC 729.

\(m\ 's'\)

\(\dot{y}s\), \('a\ 'yas\) ‘of a white colour mixed with red’, \(m\ '\dot{a}s\) ‘dauntless, brave’;

HIn 554 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 588, TIJ 173.

-\(s\). of \(\dot{d}d\) KJC 588

-\(s\). of \(\dot{d}mr\) TIJ 173

\(m\ 'l\)

See \('l, m\ 'il\) ‘a man having a family or household’, \(m\ 'l\) ‘agile, acute man’;

HIn 555 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 13*, WAM T 36.

-\(s\). of \((h)km\) WAM T 36

\(m\ 'n\)

See \('n, m\ '\dot{a}n\) ‘aid, help’ or \(m\ '\dot{a}na\) ‘flow (water)’, \(m\ 'n\) ‘water flowing on the surface’ CIK 397,1-2 \(M\ 'n\); ID 165 etc.; Cantineau 117 \(m\ '\dot{y}nw\),

\(m\ 'nw, m\ 'n\); PNNR 40; Stark 96 \(m\ 'n, m\ 'n, m\ 'nw, m\ 'ny\); LittNE 1 23

\(m\ 'nw\); HIn 556 Lihyn, Saf.; Tham.D JS 195; Hismaic AMJ 19, KJA 78,

KJC 187, KJC 351*, MNM a 1*, TIJ 300.

-\(s\). of \(s'\dot{d}\) KJC 187

-\(s\). of \(brky\) -\(s\). of \(bs'lm\) MNM a 1*

-\(s\). of \(fdg\) -\(s\). of \(rms'\) -\(s\). of \(\dot{m}t\) TIJ 300

\(m\ 'n 'l\)

See \(m\ 'n\): HIn 556 Saf.; Hismaic Meek (Tr.N), TIJ 181, TIJ 308*, TIJ 388, TIJ 519; PNNR 40, also \(m\ 'n 'lh\), PNNR 41.

-\(s\). of \(hlm\) TIJ 519
-s. of ḫs² TIJ 308*

\[ \text{m'nlh} \]
See \( m'n \): Cantineau 117 \( m'n \ 'lhy, m'n 'lhy, m'n 'lh \); HIn 557 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 18, KWM 19, TIJ 81, TIJ 168, TIJ 175, TIJ 183, TIJ 185, TIJ 199 + TIJ 201.

- fa. of ℓm TIJ 183
- fa. of s³r - fa. of m'nlh - fa. of m'hn TIJ 199 + TIJ 201
- fa. of m'hn TIJ 185
- s. of s³r - s. of m'nlh - fa. of m'hn TIJ 199 + TIJ 201
- s. of mty - s. of nªrt - fa. of wʰt KWM 19

\[ \text{m'hn} \]
See ℓn: HIn 557 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 185, TIJ 199 + TIJ 201*.

- s. of m'nlh TIJ 185
- s. of s³r - s. of m'nlh TIJ 199 + TIJ 201*

\[ \text{mḡt} \]
See ḡt: maḡta 'steep in water', maḡṭ 'wrestler', maḡṭ 'herbage laid in prostrate by rain': CIK 420,2 Muḡṭ; Cantineau m'yrw; PNNR 40; Stark 96 m'yrw, m'yry; HIn 558 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 196, TIJ 191, TIJ 260, TIJ 300*.

- s. of rms² TIJ 260
- s. of m'n - s. of fdl TIJ 300*

\[ \text{mḡny} \]
ḡaniya 'be free from want', muḡn 'sufficing, enriching': HIn 558 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 72*, KJB 91, KJB 70, KJC 303, KJC 673a, KJC 732.

- s. of hn KJB 70
- s. of hwn KJB 116

\[ \text{mqṭl} \]
qatala 'kill', qāṭala 'fight, combat': CIK 431,2 Muqṭṭil; HIn 560 Saf.; Hismaic Rh 6, TIJ 268, TIJ 273.

- s. of bkr Rh 6
- s. of ḫl TIJ 268, TIJ 273

\[ \text{mqẓ} \]
qyẓ, qāẓa 'remain in a place during summer', qayẓ 'most vehement or intense heat', maqṭẓ 'a place where people remain or abide in summer': cf. CIK 464,2 Qaiẓ; cf. BDrN 17 Qeṭān; Hismaic KJA 83.

- s. of 'rb - fa. of 'ḡn KJA 83
mqʿd qaʿada ‘sit’: CIK 431,1 al-Muqʿ ad: HIn 560; Hismaic WAM T 13.

mql qalla ‘be few, small in number’, qwā, qāla ‘say’, maqīl ‘resting place’: cf. Stark 96 mqwl’ (doubtful); Hismaic JS 593; PNNR 41 mqlw.

mqm See qm: ‘ʾaqāma ‘set up’, miqāmm ‘voracious’: Cantineau 142 mqwmw, mqymw; PNNR 41; Stark 96 mqym, mqymw, mqymy, mqmw; HIn 560 Saf., Tham ? HU 28 = Eut 32, HU 60 = Eut 75, HU 64* = Eut 69; Hismaic Meek, SSA 6, SSA 8, TIJ 53, TIJ 59, TIJ 103, TIJ 104, TIJ 143, TIJ 170, TIJ 429.

-fa. of tm TIJ 429
-s. of ġt SSA 8
-s. of ġt ʾl TIJ 103, TIJ 104, TIJ 170
-s. of rsʾm TIJ 143

mqmʾl Cmpd., see mqm: Cantineau 142 mqymʾl, qmʾl; PNNR 41; HIn 560 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 133.

-s. of sʾr KJB 133

mqn See qn: CIK 398,1 Māqān; Stark 96 mqynʾ; HIn 560 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 241.


-s. of rsʾʾṯ CTSS 1a

mkrt See mkr, makrah ‘craft, stratagem’: Hismaic SSA 10*. 

mksʾ makasa ‘diminish, deduct from a thing’, kwsʾ, ʾakāsa ‘prostrate o.s.’, kysʾ, ʾakāṣa ‘beget sagacious children’: Hismaic KJA 4.

mklt makala ‘hold little water and much slime (a well)’, maklah ‘slime in a well’, kalla ‘become tired’, or see kyl under kyln: HIn 561 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 66, TIJ 86, TIJ 106, TIJ 207, TIJ 374, WAM T 10.

-fa. of ʾmr TIJ 86, TIJ 106, TIJ 374, WAM T 10
-s. of ʾmr TIJ 66, TIJ 207

ml See mll, mall ‘wearied’, mwl, māla ‘be rich in flocks’, māl ‘flocks, wealth’, mayl ‘sympathy’: CIK 397,1 Mall, cf. Cantineau 114 mly; HIn
562 Saf.; cf. Stark 95 ml, ml’, mly; Hismaic Do XXVI 49,5 KJC 569*, KJC 753*.

*ml*im

See l ’m, mulā ‘im ‘becoming, convenient, fit’: HIn 562 Saf.; Hismaic JS 745.
-s. of s’mt JS 745

*mlgn*


*mlgnt*

See mlgn: Hismaic KJC 44.

*mlh*

malaḥa ‘be salty’, maluḥa ‘become beautiful’, milḥ ‘salt, knowledge, beauty’: CIK 384,1 Malīḥ, CIK 397,1 Mallaḥ, CIK 427,1-2 Mulaik; ID 276; BDrN 18 Malūḥ; HB 49; Cantineau 114 mlhw fem.; PNNR 39; HIn 563 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic Naveh TSB C, TIJ 177.

*mlk*

malaka ‘possess, own’, malik ‘king’: CIK 384-397,1, CIK 427,2 Mulaik; ID 17 etc.; BDrN 18 Mallāḳ; HB 49 Mālek; Cantineau 114-115 mlk, mlkw, mlkyw; PNNR 39; LittNE 2 234 mlkw; Stark 95 mlk; HIn 564-565 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.D HU 698, HU 700; Mixed WTI 31, WTI 47; Hismaic KJA 189*, KJA 305, KJA 309, TIJ 47, TIJ 215, TIJ 237, TIJ 453, WAM T 26.

-fa. of ’n ’m KJA 189*, KJA 305, KJA 309

-fa. of hyf WAM T 26

-s. of b(k)r TIJ 215, TIJ 237, TIJ 453

-s. of s’t dr TIJ 47

*mlk’l*

Cmpd., see mlk: Stark 95 mlk’l; HIn 565 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 481*; PNNR 39 mlk’ltw.

-s. of m’ -fa. of ’n ’m TIJ 481*

*mlkt*

See mlk, malikah ‘queen’, malkah ‘property’: CIK 427,2 Mulaika; Cantineau 115 mlykt; PNNR 39; Stark 95 mlkr; HIn 565 Saf., Tham.B JS 262; Hismaic TIJ 494, TIJ 505, TIJ 507.

-fa. of ’d TIJ 507

-s. of ’s’l -fa. of bs’mn TIJ 505
See mlk: HIn 566; Hismaic NST 1; PNNR 39 mlkyw.

mlla 'be tedious, put bread etc. into embers': CIK 427,2 Mulail; ID 260; HIn 566 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 24.

mly 'long, prolonged': Cantineau 114 mly; PNNR 39; HIn 566 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 436a*.

mny Hismaic JS 747.


mnbk nabakah 'hill with a peak': Hismaic JS 713*.

mn 'mana'a 'prevent, protect', mani 'unapproachable, inaccessible': CIK 398,1 Mani'; Cantineau 116 mn '; PNNR 40; HIn 568 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 148, KJC 731*.

mn 't See mn ': CIK 398,1 Man'a; WR 286, WR 287; Cantineau 116 mn 'wt, mn 't (fem); PNNR 39, PNNR 40; HIn 569 Saf., Tham.C JS 136; Mixed HU 683; Hismaic AMJ 44, TIJ 18d, TIJ 45.

mn 's/ na'asa 'drowse, dose': Hismaic KJA 166a*.

mnh See mn ?: Cantineau 115 mnh inachevé; Hismaic KJA 92.

mny manā 'determine upon', māna 'reward', man'' 'fate': HIn 570 Saf.; Tham. ? HU 119; Hismaic MNM b 6 (Tr.N); PNNR 39 mny.

mhṣ mahaṣa 'wash a garment', haṣṣa 'crush, tread under foot', haṣa 'mute a bird, break s.o’s neck'; Hismaic KJA 19, KJA 21, KJA 46, KJA 59*, KJA 128, KJC 29, KJC 58*, KJC 686*.

mhđ mahāda 'make a place smooth', mahd 'place made smooth for a child to sleep in', muhd 'elevated or depressed ground', mahīd 'pure butter': cf. CIK 282,2 Mahīd; HIn 571 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 59*.

mwlt Hismaic JS 720*.
mys‘māṣa ‘walk with an elegant gait’, mayyāṣ ‘one who walks with an elegant gait’; CIK 384, 1 Maiyāṣ; ID 213 Mayyāṣ; Cantineau 113 m[y]š[w]; Stark 94 myš‘; HIn 576 Saf.; Hismaic MNM c 7.

nʿlt naʿla ‘walk with a jerking deportment’: CIK 444,1 Nāʿila fem.; HIn 578 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic CTSS 3 (Tr.N).

nbt nabāta ‘grow, sprout’, nābt ‘plant’: CIK 440,1 Nabīt, Nābit, Nabīt; ID 218; HIn 578 Saf.; Hismaic JS 24, LAU 12, TIJ 303, TIJ 305, TIJ 332, TIJ 396, WAM T 46.

-nfa. of ytr LAU 12, TIJ 303, TIJ 305, TIJ 332, TIJ 396, WAM T 46

-nbt See nbt: Hismaic LAU 3.

nbr nabara ‘raise the voice’, nibr ‘tick, granary’, nabr ‘shameless’: HIn 578 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 193*.

nbṣlh Cmpd., nabaṣa ‘speak’, nabsah ‘word’: Hismaic KJB 76*, see the commentary to the text.

nbṭ nabatā ‘well or issue forth’, nabat ‘the first water that appears when a well is dug’: CIK 439,1 Nabatī, CIK 449,1 Nubait; ID 207; WR 337; Cantineau 119 nbṯw; PNNR 43; HIn 579 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 138.

-nbṭ See nabat: Hismaic KJA 138

nbh nabuha ‘be eminent, well-known’, nabīḥ ‘eminent, well-known’: cf. CIK 439,2 Nabhān; ID 78 Nubaiḥ; WR 330 Nabīḥ; Cantineau 119 nbhw; PNNR 42; HIn 580; Hismaic JaS 1.

-ngl See ngl: Hismaic JaS 1

ngʿ najaʿa ‘affect by an evil eye’, najuʿ (al-ʿayn) ‘evil-eyed’ or see ngy: HIn 581 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 152*, KJB 175, KJC 391, KJC 452.

-ng ʿSee ngʿ, najāʿah ‘an affecting with an evil or malignant eye’: HIn 581 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 116, KJB 129*, KJB 142.

-ngʿ See ngʿ, najāʿah ‘an affecting with an evil or malignant eye’: HIn 581 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 116, KJB 129*, KJB 142.
ngt najja ‘hasten’: Hismaic TIJ 302*.
-fa. of smy -fa. of b-q TIJ 302*

ngḥ najaha ‘succeed’, nujḥ, najāḥ ‘success’: CIK 450,1 Nujaiḥ, Nujaiyih;
Hismaic TIJ 360, TIJ 384, WAM T 52.

ngr najara ‘hew, fashion wood’, Najjār ‘carpenter’: CIK 442,1 an-Najjār; HIn 581 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 87, Rh 3*.

ngf najafa ‘fashion (an arrow)’, ‘cut (a tree) at the root’, Najīf ‘broad-headed (spear)’: HIn 582 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 402*.

ngl najala ‘be verdant, beget’, Najīla ‘have wide eyes’, Najl ‘child’: cf. CIK 442,2 B. Najlān; cf. ID 312; HB 49 Neġlā fem.; HIn 582 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 9, KJA 89, TIJ 422.
-s. of ḥml KJA 9

ngm najm ‘star’: CIK 442,2 Najm; ID 83; WR 333; Cantineau 120 ngmw;
PNNR 43; Stark 98-99 ngmw; HIn 582 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 103, AMJ 135.
-s. of ṣṭl AMJ 103
-fa. of s’ṭd -fa. of s’kmlh AMJ 135

ngy ngy, Najā ‘escape’, Najā‘swift’: CIK 442,1 Nājī; ID 163; HB 49 Nāḡī;
HIn 582 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 26*.
-fa. of ḏb’t AMJ 26*

ngyt See ngy: CIK 442,1-2 Nājiya; ID 147 etc.; WR 333; HIn 582 Saf.;
Hismaic KWM 14.
-s. of ḥml KWM 14

nhl nahila ‘become emaciated’, Nahala ‘give something freely’, Nahal ‘bees, gift’, Nāhil ‘lean’: HB 49 (ibn) Nāhil; HIn 583; Hismaic TIJ 402*.
-fa. of ṣrš‘TIJ 402*

nhr Nahara ‘snore’: CIK 444,1 an-Nahṛhār; Stark 99 nhwr; HIn 583 Saf.;
Hismaic KJA 139, TIJ 125, TIJ 366.
-fa. of fṭh KJA 139
-s. of ṣṭl -s. of ṣṭ TIJ 366

-fa. of s’dn -fa. of ṣ’nn KJC 126
ndt  nadda ‘take fright, shy’  nidd ‘the like, opponent’: Hismaic WAM T 41.
ndm  nadima ‘grieve, regret’,  nādīm ‘contrite, repenting’,  nadīm ‘a companion in drinking’: HIn 584 Saf.; Hismaic WAM T 16*.

-nmt. of bndm  WAM T 16*


-fa. of tm  TIJ 224

-nrt. of rh(?)  -s. of hn’  TIJ 392

nrt  See nr, nūrah ‘brand’: Hismaic KJC 184.

nrn  See nr, nīrān ‘fires’: BDrN 19 Nūrān; HIn 585 Lihyn, Saf., Tay. JS 430; Hismaic TIJ 375.

ns  nws, nāsa ‘dangle’,  nās ‘men’,  nassa ‘urge, go at a gentle pace, go to water’: CIK 445,1 an-Nās; HIn 586 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 161; PNNR 44 nšw.

-s. of dgg   -s. of tkm TIJ 161

ns’n  nasa’a ‘chide, urge’,  nasā ‘length of life’,  nasiy ‘postponed month’: HIn 586 Saf.; Hismaic JS 595, WAM T 32; PNNR 44 nš’.

-s. of ġnt   -s. of (w)–kyt JS 595

-s. of dgg   -s. of tkm WAM T 32

ns’t  Hismaic AMJ 154*.

ns’t  nasr ‘vulture, (sometimes eagle)’: CIK 445,1 Nasr, CIK 453,2 an-Nusair; WR 336; HIn 586-587 Saf., Tham.D WTI 6; Hismaic Meek, TIJ 121.

-fa. of mr TIJ 121

ns’t  nasaka ‘worship’,  nasīk ‘gold or silver ingot’,  nāsik ‘pious’: HIn 587 Saf.; Hismaic MNM c 7.

ns’t  nassaqa ‘set in order’: MNM c 7*.

ns  See ns’s: cf. HB 50 Nāšī; cf. Stark 100 nš '; Hismaic KJA 342; PNNR 44 nšw.

ns’g  našaja ‘sob, bray’,  našaj ‘stream of water’: Cantineau 122 nšgw, nšygw; PNNR 44, PNNR 45; LittNE 1 23 nšygw; Hismaic AMJ 21.

ns’r  našara ‘spread out’,  nāšir ‘spreading out’: CIK 445,2 Nāšir; cf. Stark 100 nšry; HIn 588 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 150, KJC 291.
ns²s²

našša ‘gurgle, ferment’, naššāš ‘a tract of salt land’: Hismaic WAM T 44.

ns²l

našala ‘carry off and devour a piece of meat’, naššāl ‘pilferer’: Cantineau 122 nšl; PNNR 45; HIn 589 Saf.; Tay. JS 563a; Hismaic KJB 147, KJC 620, MNM b 5, TIJ 421, TIJ 475.

nšt


nšr

naṣara ‘aid, assist’, naṣr ‘aid’, nāṣir ‘helper’: CIK 445,2-446 Naṣr; ID 100 etc. Nuṣair; WR 331; BDrN 19 Naṣr; HB 50 ḑṣṣaır etc.; Cantineau 122 nṣr; PNNR 44; Stark 100 nṣwr, nṣr’; HIn 590 Saf., Tay. W Tay. 3, Tay. W Tay 31; Hismaic KJC 214, Tdr 9.

nṣrlh

See nṣr; Cantineau 122 nṣr ḱḥy; PNNR 44; Hismaic AMJ 148, KJC 468.

nṣlt

nasıl ‘a iron head or blade’: HIn 591; Hismaic KJA 22, KJA 29a, KJA 136.

nḥt

naṭṭa ‘dote, jump’, naṭṭ ‘leap, bound’: Hismaic KJB 7*.

n’rt

na’ara ‘call out’, na’rah ‘a sound in the nose’, na’ira ‘be harrassed by flies’, na’ir ‘restless’: Cantineau 121 n’rt; PNNR 44; cf. ID 327 al-Na’ir; HIn 593 Saf. add JaS 131; Hismaic KnEG 3, KWM 18.

n’m

na’ima ‘be plentiful and easy (life)’: CIK 439,1 Na’ām, CIK 444,1 Nāʾīm, CIK 448,2-449,1 Nu’āim, CIK 450,1 Nu’m; ID 85 etc.; BDrN 19 Nuʾēm;
Stark 99 nʿym, Stark 99-100 nʿm; HIn 593-4 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic JS 229, JS 680*, KJA 282*, KJC 701; PNNR 44 nʿm.

- fa. of lbʾ KJC 701

nʿml Cmpd., see nʿm: HIn 594 Saf.; Hismaic Do XX 37,11.

- fa. of fr Do XX 37,11

nʿmy See nʿm, naʿmāʿ 'benefaction, favour': Stark 100 nʿmy; HIn 595 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 131, KJA 94.

- fa. of bnʿmt KJA 94

- s. of rbqt - s. of ṣrk - s. of ṣbd - fa. of qnt - fa. of ṣlyn

AMJ 131

ngl naqala 'be spoilt in tanning (a hide)', naqula 'be spurious (a child)'; nagl 'an illegitimate child': cf. Cantineau 121 nʿlw; PNNR 44; Hismaic KJC 92.

- fa. of ḏdg KJC 92

ngtɕ cf. Cantineau 122; PNNR 44; Milik 1976: 150 ngtys, Gk. Νικήτιος; see Macdonald 1992: 158; Hismaic KJC 28*.

nkf nakafa 'abstain from', nākif 'weak': HIn 599 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 183.

nmr namira 'be angry', namir 'leopard': CIK 444,2-445,1 Namir, CIK 450,2 Numair; ID 113 etc.; WR 335; Cantineau 120-121 nmrw, nmrʾ; PNNR 43; LittNE 1 23 nmrw ḍ; HIn 599 Saf.; Hismaic JS 596 (Tr.N), KJA 243, KJC 286, TIJ 205, TIJ 278.

- s. of tmlh - s. of dql TIJ 278

nms t namasa 'conceal', nims 'ferret', nāmūṣ 'secret, mosquito': HB 51 Nômes: HIn 600 Saf., Tay. W Tay 28; Hismaic KJB 50.

nn nūn 'fish': cf. Cantineau 121 nny, nnyt ṭ; PNNR 44; cf. Stark 99 nnʾ; HIn 601 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 506.

nhb nahaba 'take spoil', nahb 'spoil, booty': BDrn 19 Nahāb; HIn 601 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 42, KJA 45, KJA 96.

nhbn See nhb: HIn 601; Hismaic TIJ 363, TIJ 461.

- s. of wsṭ - s. of ḥrb TIJ 461

-fa. of ṣml KJA 202*

-fa. of bgt KJC 508

-fa. of ḥdmm KJA 231

-nhr

nahr ‘river’, nahīr ‘much (water)’, nahār ‘day-time’: CIK 442,2-443,1 Nahār; WR 333; BDrN 19 Nahār; HB 51; Stark 99 nhr ‘; HIn 601 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 518.

-s. of ml-- TIJ 518

-nhq

nahaqa ‘bray’, nahq ‘wild rocket’; Hismaic AMJ 120, AMJ 140.

-fa. of ṣlm AMJ 140

-s. of ṣlsl AMJ 120

-nhk

nahuka ‘be brave’, nahīk ‘energetic, brave’: CIK 443,1-443,2 Nahīk; ID 128; WR 334; HIn 602 Saf.; ; Hismaic KJC 597*, TIJ 84.

-fa. of ḥl KJC 597*

-fa. of ṣbl TIJ 84

-nhl

nahal ‘first drink’, nāhil ‘thirsty’: CIK 443,2 Nāhil; Hismaic KJC 463*.

-nhm

nahima ‘be greedy’, nahama ‘chide, road, sigh’, nūḥām ‘owl’: CIK 448,1 Nihm, CIK 450,1 Nuham; ID 257 Banū Nihm; WR 337; HIn 602 Saf.; Tham. AMJ 109.

-s. of dql AMJ 109

-nwy

nwy, nawā ‘intend, go off’, nawiy ‘sympathetic friend’: ID 292 Banū Nawā; HIn 604 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 620*.

-fa. of zrt KJC 620*

-nyrt

nýr, nāra ‘border (cloth), weave’: HIn 604; Hismaic TIJ 158.

-h

Hismaic JS 667.

-fa. of mṛḥmt JS 667

-h’my

cf. HIn 78 Saf. ‘my; Hismaic TIJ 408*.

-s. of zr TIJ 408*

-h’n

Hismaic HE 79.
habaṭa ‘squander (property)’: Hismaic KJA 121.

hatama ‘break the front teeth’: CIK 287,2 Hutaim; BDrN 19 Htēmi; HIn 608 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 422*.

hajja ‘burn fiercely (fire), be sunken in its socket (eye), emigrate’, hawija ‘be tall and foolish’: cf. BDrN 19 Haḡḡāḡ; cf. HB 51; Cantineau 84 hgw; PNNR 21; Stark 84 hgy uncertain; HIn 608 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 676.

hajana ‘be base-born’, hajīn ‘one whose father is free and whose mother is a slave’, hijān ‘of a good breed (a camel)’: CIK 286,2 al-Hujn; HIn 609; Hismaic KJB 157.

hadda ‘demolish (a building), crash, crumble down’, hadd ‘strong, weak, generous man’ or see hwd: HIn 610 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 170, KJC 471, KJC 539.


hadara See hdd or hwr, hāra ‘pull down, fall to pieces’, hār ‘weak, feeble’, hawr ‘lake, flock of sheep’: CIK 284,1 Hirr; WR 227; cf. BDrN 19 Haurī; HIn 612 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 352, TIJ 491.

haraba ‘flee, run away’: CIK 280,1 Harrāb; WR 214; HIn 612 Saf.; Tham.B HE 38; Hismaic AMJ 112, TIJ 138, TIJ 330, TIJ 381, TIJ 461, TIJ 470.

haraba See hrb or hrr or hwr, hāra ‘pull down, fall to pieces’, hār ‘weak, feeble’, hawr ‘lake, flock of sheep’: CIK 284,1 Hirr; WR 227; cf. BDrN 19 Haurī; HIn 612 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 352, TIJ 491.

haraba See hrb or hrr or hwr, hāra ‘pull down, fall to pieces’, hār ‘weak, feeble’, hawr ‘lake, flock of sheep’: CIK 284,1 Hirr; WR 227; cf. BDrN 19 Haurī; HIn 612 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 352, TIJ 491.

hrb See hrb or hrr or hwr, hāra ‘pull down, fall to pieces’, hār ‘weak, feeble’, hawr ‘lake, flock of sheep’: CIK 284,1 Hirr; WR 227; cf. BDrN 19 Haurī; HIn 612 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 352, TIJ 491.

hrb See hrb or hrr or hwr, hāra ‘pull down, fall to pieces’, hār ‘weak, feeble’, hawr ‘lake, flock of sheep’: CIK 284,1 Hirr; WR 227; cf. BDrN 19 Haurī; HIn 612 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 352, TIJ 491.
-fa. of \( ws't \) -fa. of \( nhbn \) TIJ 461
-s. of \( qr'h \) AMJ 112

\( hrt \)
See \( hrr \) or \( harata \) ‘rent, slit’, \( harît \) ‘wide, ample’, \( harit \) ‘lion’: HIn 613 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 357.
-s. of \( sh'm \) TIJ 357

\( hrr \)
\( harra \) ‘snarl (a dog), be disgusted’, \( hirr \) ‘male cat’: cf. CIK 287,1 A. *Huraira*; cf. ID 295; WR 206 *Harîr*; HIn 613 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 381.
-fa. of \( hrb \) -fa. of \( ws't \) TIJ 381

\( hrkld \)

\( hs't \)
\( hassa \) ‘crumble something, speak to oneself’, \( hws, hāsa \) ‘smash, eat voraciously’, \( hawisa \) ‘be light-headed’: HIn 615 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 218*.

\( hs'tr \)
See \( s'jr \): HIn 615 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 154.

\( h'tl \)
\( 'atala \) ‘draw, drag along violently’, \( 'atal \) ‘a man who hastens or is quick to do mischief’, \( 'uutl \) ‘gross, coarse, rude’: HIn 617; Hismaic TIJ 394*.
-fa. of \( 'hw'r \) TIJ 394*

\( hkd'n \)
\( hakada \) ‘press a debtor’, \( kadana \) ‘couple oxen to a plough’, \( kadn \) ‘camel-saddle’, \( kidān \) ‘camel rope’, \( kadin \) ‘fleshy, plump’: Hismaic KJC 500.

\( hkn \)
See \( knn, kinn \) ‘veil, covering’, \( kawn \) ‘intention, purpose, care’, \( hamm \) ‘decrepit, weak, old man’, \( hwm, hām \) ‘headmen or chiefs’: HIn 622 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 276.

\( hl' \)
HIn 621 add Saf. MNSI 2 ii; Hismaic TIJ 58.

\( hlm \)
\( halama \) ‘call out’, \( hal'm \) ‘adhesive, sticky’, \( hallim \) ‘flaccid, soft’: HIn 622; Hismaic TIJ 25, TIJ 519.
-s. of \( m'n'l \) TIJ 519
-s. of \( wdd'l \) TIJ 25

\( hm \)
\( hamma \) ‘purpose, intend, be anxious about, melt (fat)’, \( hamm \) ‘intention, purpose, care’, \( himm \) ‘decrepit, weak, old man’, \( hwm, hām \) ‘headmen or chiefs’: HIn 622 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 369.

\( hmr' \)
See \( mr' \) or \( hamara \) ‘pour out’, \( hammār \) ‘cloud pouring forth much rain, loquacious, a babbler’: Hismaic KJB 180*.
**hml**

*hamala* ‘overflow, pour forth, pasture freely’, *himl* ‘ragged hair-tent’,

*hummi‘l* ‘soft, waste land’; HB 52 *Hamel*; HI 624 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 443, TIJ 134.

-fa. of *g††* KJC 443

-fa. of *bd* -fa. of *gryt* TIJ 134

**hn**

See *hwn, hawn* ‘tranquility, modesty’ *hayn* ‘easy’ or *hn*,

*Haun*; ID 110 etc.; HI 625 Saf.; Tham.B HE 38, HU 727, HU 758; Hismaic KJB 70.

-fa. of *migny* KJB 70

**hn’**

*hanu* ‘a ‘be pleasant’, *hana* ‘a ‘feed, succour, defend, smear a camel with tar’, *hāni* ‘servant’, *hin* ‘tar, liquid pitch’; CIK 278,2-279,1 *Hāni*, CIK 283,1 *Hin*'; ID 218 etc. WR 204; BD 19 *Hānt*; Cantineau 87 *hn*, *hn’w*, *hny’w*; LittNE 2 233 *hn’w*; Stark 84 *hn’y*; HI 625 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.B JS 276, Tham.? HU 157; Hismaic KJA 23, KJA 27, KJA 28, KJA 48*, KJA 99, KJA 157, KJA 197, KJA 300, KJA 351, KJB 102, KJB 105, KJB 106a*, KJB 110, KJB 139, KJB 173, KJB 177, KJC 86, KJC 93, KJC 194, KJC 240, KJC 344*, KJC 379, KJC 576, KJC 623, KJC 679, KJC 758, KnEG 2, KnEG 5, TIJ 31, TIJ 105, WTI 11.

-fa. of *tnn* KJA 48*

-fa. of *mr ygt* KnEG 2

-s. of *tmd* TIJ 105

-s. of *gšš* KJB 70

-s. of *zdqm* KJA 27, KJA 99, KJA 300, KJB 105, KJB 173, KJB 177

-fa. of *tnn* KJC 758

-s. of *zdqm* -s. of ‘bd’ -s. of ‘kl’ KJB 110

-s. of *ššb* TIJ 31

**hn’**

See *hn*, *han’ah* ‘wholesome food, easy affair’; CIK 279,1 *Hāni*‘a,*

*Han’̄a*; CIK 286,2 *Hunā*‘a; ID 292; WR 204; LittNE 2 233 *hn’i*; HI 625 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 1, TIJ 211, TIJ 350, TIJ 392, TIJ 497; PNNR 22.

-fa. of *rh* (?) -fa. of *nr* TIJ 392

-s. of *ššnt* TIJ 350
-s. of s' ʾd TIJ 211
-s. of ʾm TIJ 497

**hnʾlḥ**
Cmpd., see ʾhnʾ: LittNE 2 233 ḥnʾʾḥy; HIn 626; Hismaic AMJ 132, KJC 2, KJC 5, KJC 31, KJC 557, TIJ 8, TIJ 127, TIJ 133, TIJ 438, TIJ 482;
PNNR 22 ḥnʾʾḥy.
-fa. of ʾtblṭ TIJ 438
-fa. of ʾtmtl TIJ 482
-fa. of ṣḍḥ ṣfa. of sʾmdt AMJ 132
-s. of ḥʾ TIJ 127
-s. of ḥʾmr TIJ 133
-s. of ṭmlḥwr s. of ḡḥblḥ KJC 2
-s. of ṣḥy TIJ 8
-s. of ṣḍdh ṣfa. of ṣḍḥ KJC 5

**hnʾmnte**
Cmpd., see ʾhnʾ: HIn 626 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 37*.
-fa. of ḡḥblḥ -fa. of -ṛgs₂ TIJ 37*

**hnlh**
Cmpd., see ʾhn: Hismaic AMJ 45, AMJ 49.
-s. of ḥbb -s. of ṣrm -fa. of ḡḥblḥ AMJ 45, AMJ 49

**hnnte**
ḥanna ‘weep, moan’: HIn 627; Saf.; Hismaic KJC 710*, TIJ 359.
-s. of ṣqnt -s. of ṣḥdm TIJ 359

**ḥhd**
See ḥd: Hismaic KJC 663*.

**ḥwd**
ḥwd, ḥāda ‘return, act gently’: HIn 628 Saf.; Hismaic LAU 37*.
-s. of ṣlb LAU 37*

**ḥwn**
-fa. of ḡṃny KJB 116

**ḥyd**

**wʾl**
waʾla ‘seek refuge, shelter’: CIK 584.2-585.1 Wāʾil; ID 79 etc.;
Cantineau 88 wʾl, wʾlw fem.; PNNR 23; LittNE 1 20 wʾlw; HIn 632 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.B HU 357*, Tham.C HU 122; Hismaic CTSS 1a, HU 498, JS 630, KJB 179, KJC 7, KWM 3, TIJ 223, TIJ 272, TIJ 486, WAM T 47.
-fa. of 's'd TIJ 223
-fa. of y'ly HU 498
-fa. of yly JS 630
-s. of s'dlh KJB 179
-s. of mhřs'TIJ 486
-s. of ḥdr KJC 7

w 'lt
See w 'l: CIK 585,2 Wā'la; ID 114; WR 459; Cantineau 88 w 'lt, w 'ylt;
PNNR 23; LittNE 1 20 w 'lt; HIn 632 Saf., Hismaic JS 607, JS 734, TIJ 490.
-fa. of qs' JS 607
-s. of s'fr TIJ 490

w 'ln
See w 'l: WR 460 wālān; Cantineau 88 w 'ln; PNNR 23; HIn 633 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic JS 707, NST 1.
-s. of bnbrḥ JS 707

wbr
wabba (from 'abba) 'prepare for a fight': Hismaic KJA 61, KJA 339, KJC 754.

wbr
wabr ‘hyrax’, wabar ‘fur or soft hair of the camel’: CIK 581,1 Wabr, CIK 588,2 Wubair; ID 180 Abu Wabr; WR 456; HIn 633 Saf.; Hismaic WAM T 40*; PNNR 23 wbr.

wtr
watara ‘make sole or one’, witr ‘single, sole’: Cantineau 90-91 wtrw, wyrw; PNNR 25; HB 53 el-Witair; HIn 633-634 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 17*, AMJ 125, AMJ 134, AMJ 137, CSP 2, KJA 30, KJB 19, KJB 48, KU 2, MNM b 6, Rh 1, TIJ 3, TIJ 73, TIJ 309, TIJ 336, TIJ 379.
-fa. of hrkt KJA 30
-fa. of s'bt KJB 19
-s. of tmlh -s. of wtr MNM b 6
-s. of ṣrm -fa. of flgt -fa. of tmds'r CSP 2
-s. of 'm TIJ 336, AMJ 125
-s. of 'mt TIJ 379
-s. of fṣy TIJ 3
-s. of fḥt -s. of z- AMJ 134
-s. of *whblh* TIJ 309

*wtm* From *ytm*? *yatama* ‘be an orphan’, *yatima* ‘weary, jaded’, *yatīm* ‘orphan’: HIn 634 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 29.

- s. of *kḥm* TIJ 29

*wtm* *waṭama* ‘run swiftly (a horse)’, ‘paw the ground’, *waṭima* ‘have scanty plants’, *waṭam* ‘small quantity’: cf. CIK 588,2 *Waṭīma*; Hismaic WAM T 29.

- s. of *qs*m WAM T 29

*wgdt* *wajada* ‘find’, *wujd*, *wajd* ‘richness, sufficiency’, *wājid* ‘finder, rich, possessing competence’: HIn 635 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 355, KJC 218.

- fa. of *[t]m* KJA 355

- fa. of *tm* KJC 218

*whṭ* Hismaic KWM 18.

- s. of *m’ nlh* - s. of *mty* - s. of *n’ rt* KWM 18

*whttt* See *whṭ*: Hismaic TIJ 294, TIJ 469.

- s. of *trq* TIJ 294, TIJ 469

*whg* Hismaic KJA 212*, KJC 315*.

- s. of *ḏk(y)* KJA 212*, KJC 315*

*whd* *waḥada* ‘be alone’, *waḥd*, *waḥād* ‘alone’: CIK 584,2 *al-Waḥīd*; ID 180; WR 458; HIn 635 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 297, TIJ 361.

*whḥ* *waḥš* ‘desolate, deserted (country), wild (animal)’: cf. CIK 584,2 *Waḥši*; BDrN 19 *Waḥš*; HB 53; Cantineau 90 *whšw*; PNNR 24; HIn 636 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 166*, TIJ 412.

- s. of *‘mrn* TIJ 166*

*wh[f]* *wahafa* ‘hurry towards’, *wahifa* ‘be luxuriant (plant, hair)’, *wahf* ‘luxuriant, thick (plant, hair)’: CIK 584,2 *Waḥf*, CIK 589,1 *Wuḥaif*; ID 243; HIn 636 Saf. add Tr.N JaS 171; Tham.B Hu 268; Hismaic KJB 113a*, KJC 102, KJC 610, TIJ 139, WAM T 54.

- fa. of *’s* T1J 139

*wd* See *wdd*: *widd*, *wudd*, *wadd* ‘loved one, beloved’: CIK 581,2 *Wadd*; Cantineau 89 *wdw*; PNNR 23; LittNE I 20, LittNE 2 233 *wdw*; HIn 636
Saf. add JaS 174a; Hismaic CTSS 3, JS 664*, TIJ 58, RyGT 2, TIJ 58, WA 10379.

-fa. of šḥṭ CTSS 3

-fa. of mʾ RyGT 2

wdat wadaʾa ‘make even, ill-treat’, wadaʾ ‘destruction, perdition’: HIn 637; Hismaic TIJ 182.

-s. of ḥrt TIJ 182

wdd wadda ‘love’, wadīd ‘loved, beloved’: HB 53 Udēd; Cantineau 89 wdydw; PNNR 23; HIn 637 Lihyn, Saf., Tay. JS 552; Hismaic AMJ 76, KJA 228.

-fa. of ʾlt AMJ 76, KJA 228

wddʾl Cmpd., see wdd: HIn 637 Lihyn, Saf., Tay. JS 560; Hismaic KJC 5, TIJ 25, TIJ 68, TIJ 180*; PNNR 23 wddʾl ??.

-fa. of ḥlm TIJ 25

wḍ waduʾa ‘be still, quiet, in a state of ease’: CIK 581,1-2 Wadāʾ; ID 298; cf. WR 457 wadīʾa; Cantineau wdwʾ; PNNR 24; LittNE 2 233 wdwʾ; HIn 638 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic JS 714, KnEG 1.

wrb wariba ‘become corrupt’, warib ‘corrupt’, warb ‘den of wild beasts’: HIn 639; Hismaic TIJ 452, TIJ 463.

-fa. of ṣṣṛ -fa. of ḥrzt TIJ 452

-s. of mtʾ -fa. of ṣṣṛ -fa. of ḥrzt TIJ 463

wṛṣṭ warāša ‘take, eat greedily, covet’, wariša ‘be swift’, wariš ‘brisk, lively’: HIn 640; TIJ 140, TIJ 322.

-s. of ḟṭ TIJ 322

wrl waral ‘monitor lizard’: HIn 640 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 31, KJA 138*.

-s. of ʾkl -fa. of qn KJA 138*

-s. of qn -fa. of qn KJA 31


wsʾf wasat ‘middle, just’: BDrN 20 Wāṣif; HIn 642 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 330, TIJ 381, TIJ 461.

-s. of ḥrb -fa. of nhbn TIJ 461

-s. of ḏḥlt TIJ 330
ws¹ 'be broad, wide, ample', *wasi* 'ability, wealth', *wast* 'broad, capacious', *wāsi* 'having power, ability': CIK 588,1 *al-Wast*', *Wāsi*; HIn 642 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 165.

-fa. of *bd* TIJ 165

ws¹q *wasaqa* 'store, heap, drive (camels)', *wasq* 'camel’s load': HIn 642 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 689.

ws¹l *wāsil* 'pious', *wāsilah* 'means of access to a thing': HIn 642 Saf.; Hismaic RTI B.

ws'm¹l *wāsim* 'comely, handsome': HIn 642 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 160*.

ws²kt *wašaka* 'be quick, expeditious (an affair)', *wašīk* 'expeditious, speedy': Cantineau 90 *wšyk*; HIn 643 Saf. add JaS 118; Hismaic TIJ 6, TIJ 27; PNNR 25.

-s. of *n--* TIJ 6

-s. of *lmt* TIJ 6, TIJ 27

wd¹ *waḍu* 'be fair, clean': HIn 643 Saf.; Tham.B HU 374; Hismaic KJA 138.

-s. of *zhmn* -fa. of *zn* KJA 138

wfts¹ *waṭasa* 'stamp, beat the ground', *waṭīs* 'battle', *waṭṭās* 'pâtre, berger': HIn 644 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 254*.

w'd¹ *waʿda* 'promise, threaten', *wād* 'promise', *wād* 'threatening, threat': Stark 85 *w’d*; HIn 644 Saf.; Mixed WTI 32, WTI 33; Hismaic CTSS 2b.

w'd See w’d: Hismaic KJA 318.

-wa ʿura* ‘be rugged’, *wa ʿr* ‘rugged’: Stark 85 *w ʿr*; HIn 645 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 515.

-s. of *sli ʿdlh*

w’t Hismaic TIJ 362.

w'l *waʿl* 'mountain goat', *wālah* 'steep part of a mountain': cf. CIK 586,1 *Waʿala, Wālī*; cf. ID 211; LittNE 1 20 *w ʿl*; HIn 645 Saf., Tham.B HU 375; Hismaic AMJ 121, KJC 7, KJC 215, KJC 280, KJC 346, TIJ 321, TIJ 325, WAM T 27.
-fa. of *tm AMJ 121
-fa. of *s²gr TIJ 325
-fa. of *krh KJC 280
-s. of *'glh -fa. of *s²hr TIJ 321
-s. of *qnt KJA 215
-s. of *hdr KJC 7

wfd  wafada ‘come as an ambassador’, wafd ‘envoy, embassy’: HIn 646 Saf.;
Tham.? HU 774*, HU 775; Hismaic TIJ 416, TIJ 446.

wfs  Hismaic KJC 480*.
-fa. of *ms¹’d KJC 480*

wqs²  waqaša ‘spread on the body (a scab)’, waqš ‘scab’: CIK 587,1 Waqš; HIn
647 Saf.; Hismaic JS 746, JS 753.
-fa. of (’)ys’ JS 746

wqf  waqafa ‘stand up’, wāqif ‘standing still’: CIK 587,1 Wāqif; ID 265 Banū
Wāqif; HIn 647 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 167.

wly  wly, wala‘ be adjacent’, waliya ‘rule’, ‘waliy ‘friend, master’: Stark 85
wly; HIn 650 Saf.; JS 35 (Tr.N).

whb  wahaba ‘give’, wāhib ‘giving’: CIK 582,1-584,1 Wahb, Wāhib, CIK 588,2
Wuhaib; ID 36, ID 56 etc.; WR 458; BDrN 20 Wihib etc.; Cantineau 89
whb, whbw; PNNR 24; Stark 85 whb ‘, whby, Stark 91 yhyb ‘; HIn 651
-s. of [---] -s. of [s¹]’dlh MNM a 4
-s. of *rfd TIJ 1

whb ḥwr  Cmpd., see whb and ḥwr: Hismaic KJC 291.
-s. of *bʒry -s. of *ns²r KJC 291

whb l  Cmpd., see whb: CIK 584,1 Wahbɪl; Cantineau 89 whb ‘l; PNNR 24; HIn
651 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJB 182*, KJB 392, TIJ 84, TIJ 234, TIJ 235,
TIJ 239, TIJ 451*, TIJ 485.
-fa. of *s¹wr TIJ 235
-s. of *dḥkl TIJ 485
-s. of *nhkl TIJ 84
whbl Cmpd., see whb: Hismaic KJC 581.
whblh Cmpd., see whb: CIK 584,1 Wahlballah; WR 458; Cantineau 89 whb ‘lh, whb ‘lhy, whblh; PNNR 24; Hln 652, Hln 653 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 43, AMJ 45, AMJ 49, AMJ 141, AMJ 148, AMJ 157, JS 675*, JS 699*, KJA 36, KJA 254*, KJC 2, KJC 255, KJC 624, MNM a 2, TIJ 37, TIJ 70, TIJ 78, TIJ 85, TIJ 87, TIJ 145, TIJ 157, TIJ 190, TIJ 217*, TIJ 230, TIJ 309, TIJ 368, TIJ 460, TIJ 484, TIJ 487.

-fa. of [tm] TIJ 157
-fa. of ‘s’llh TIJ 85, TIJ 487
-fa. of tmlhw ‘r -fa. of hn ‘lh KJC 2
-fa. of sʿ’dlh TIJ 78
-fa. of fsy AMJ 148
-fa. of mhrsʿ TIJ 145
-fa. of wr TIJ 309
-fa. of ydr KJA 36
-s. of ḏʾn AMJ 157

-fa. of ḏʾn AMJ 141
-s. of tmʿbdṭ -s. of sʿfr -s. of tmʿbdṭ TIJ 190
-s. of tym -s. of hrgl TIJ 460
-s. of sʿḥl -fa. of ḏbd AMJ 43

-fa. of ḏbd TIJ 484
-s. of sʿʿd -s. of wh-- TIJ 217*
-s. of sʿʿdʿl -fa. of sʿʿdʿl MNM a 2
-s. of ḍqr KJA 254*
-s. of ṯmr KJC 255, TIJ 70
-s. of ṭyd TIJ 368

mḥmy JS 699*
-s. of hnʿjmnt -fa. of -rgs 2 TIJ 37
-s. of hnḥl -s. of ḏbd -s. of rgʿ AMJ 45, AMJ 49
whbn  See whb: CIK 584,1 Wahbān; Cantineau 89 whbn; PNNR 24; HIn 653 Saf.; Hismaic JS 623, MNM b 6, TIJ 252, TIJ 340.
-s. of (hm)n² JS 623
-fa. of hlfh  -fa. of mhr¹ MNM b 6

whdt  wahd 'low, depressed place', wahdah 'hollow, cavity': HIn 653 Saf.; Hismaic NST 1, TIJ 304.
-fa. of hsr TIJ 304

wyq  Hismaic LAU 21.

yʾl  See wʾl, imperfect yaʾila: 'wl, āla 'return': Hismaic KJC 201.

yb  yabba 'waste, ruin': Hismaic KJA 150.
-s. of ns²r  -fa. of s²r KJA 150

ybnn  See bnn: cf. HIn 656 ybn; Hismaic UR 4.

ytr  See wtr: Cantineau 105 yyr'; PNNR 34; HIn 657 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 297*, LAU 12, KJC 297*, TIJ 122, TIJ 303, TIJ 305, TIJ 332, TIJ 370, TIJ 380, TIJ 396, TIJ 404, TIJ 435, TIJ 456, WAM T 46.
-fa. of sʾdl KJC 297*
-s. of br TIJ 122, TIJ 370, TIJ 380, TIJ 404
-s. of nbt LAU 12, TIJ 303, TIJ 305, TIJ 332, TIJ 396, WAM T 46

ygq  Hismaic KJC 297*.

yḥld  See ḥld: CIK 589,2-590,1 Yahlud; ID 35; WR 251; HIn 663 Saf.; Tham.C JS 130; Tham.C ? JS 65, JS 76, JS 140; Hismaic KJA 138*.
-s. of bns²br  -fa. of zhmn KJA 138*

yḏ  See wdʾ, dʾw, daʾā 'call', yadaʾa 'dye cloth red', Syr. yḏdaʾ 'know': Stark 90 yḏʾw, yḏʾy, yḏyʾ; HIn 663 Lihyn, Saf.; Tay. JS 538; Mixed JS 596; Hismaic HS 551.
-fa. of bdʾzy HS 551

yḏr  ḏarrā ‘sprinkle salt on meat’, ḏyr, ḏāra ‘loathe’ or from nāḍara ‘make a vow’, nāḍr ‘vow’: cf. CIK 235,2 ḏarr; cf. HIn 131 Saf. ṯdr; Hismaic KJA 36, LAU 33, TIJ 225*, WAM T 11.
-fa. of hrgt LAU 33, WAM T 11
-s. of bd  -s. of yḏr  -s. of whblh KJA 36
-s. of \textit{km} -s. of \textit{gmhr} TIJ 225*
-s. of \textit{whblh} -fa. of \textit{bd} KJA 36

\textit{yd}  
See \textit{yd}: HIn 665; Hismaic TIJ 69.
-fa. of \textit{hrgt} TIJ 69

\textit{ydmtn}  
Hismaic KJC 720.

\textit{yrfn}  
\textit{rafana} ‘be weak, remiss, flee away and rest, cool (anger)’: Hismaic KJC 239, KJC 567.

\textit{yzd}  
See \textit{zyd}: CIK 592,2-597,1 \textit{Yazīd}; ID 53 etc.; WR 255; HIn 669 Tham.? HU 57; Hismaic TIJ 14a.

\textit{yslm}  
See \textit{slm}. HIn 671 Saf.; Tham.? JS 17; Hismaic CTSS 2b.

\textit{yẓr}  
\textit{ẓarra} ‘cut off a fragment of hard stone’ or from \textit{nẓr}: Cantineau 103 \textit{ṣywr}; PNNR 33; HIn 674 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 133, KJC 490, KJC 505.

\textit{y̱ly}  
See \textit{yly}: CIK 590,1 \textit{Ya ˈlā}; ID 44; Cantineau 104, Cantineau 131 \textit{y ῦly}; PNNR 34; HIn 677 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 151, HU 498, JS 694, WTI 11.
-fa. of \textit{ḥwr} AMJ 151
-fa. of \textit{fr} JS 694
-s. of \textit{rs²} WTI 11
-s. of \textit{wʼl} HU 498

\textit{y̱mr}  
See \textit{ýmr}: CIK 590,1-2 \textit{Ya ˈmar}, ID 106; WR 253; Cantineau 104, Cantineau 133 \textit{y ῦmrw}; PNNR 34; HIn 677 Saf.; Hismaic MNM b 5.
-s. of \textit{ns²l} MNM b 5

\textit{y̱ṯ}  
See \textit{ḏ}: ID 59 \textit{Yaḡūṭ} (as idol mentioned in the Quran); Faris 1952: 9;
Cantineau 104 \textit{y ˈwr D.N.}; Stark 91 \textit{y ῦt}, \textit{y ῦw}; HIn 678 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 123, KJA 159, KJC 24*, TIJ 315a WAM T 6*.
-fa. of \textit{ḥby} KJC 24*
-s. of \textit{ḥṣy} WAM T 6*
-s. of \textit{w̱d} TIJ 315a

\textit{y̱f}  
\textit{yafa ˈa} ‘be grown up, adult’, \textit{yāfī} ‘adult, young man’: CIK 587,1 \textit{Yaḥī}; HIn 679 Lihyn, Saf., Tay. JS 460, Tay. JS 507, Tay. JS 524, Tay. JS 563 \textit{bis}; Hismaic MNM a 4*.
-s. of \textit{whb} -fa. of \textit{s ˈdlh} MNM a 4*
\textit{yqm} \quad \text{See } \textit{qm}; \text{ Cantineau 142 } \textit{yqwm}; \text{ PNNR 34; HIn 680 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 95, KJA 299*, KJC 147c, KJC 149, LAU 34.} \\
\text{ -fa. of } s^l'r \text{ LAU 34} \\
\text{ -s. of } ^\prime--y \text{ KJA 299*} \\
\textit{ykbr} \quad \text{See } \textit{kbr}; \text{ HIn 683 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 13.} \\
\textit{yly} \quad \text{From } wly\ ?; \text{ HIn 683; Hismaic JS 630.} \\
\text{ -s. of } w'l \text{ JS 630} \\
\textit{yn} \quad \text{\textit{yana} `a `ripen, be practicable’, \textit{yānī} `ripe, red colour’, \textit{yana} `red beads, red shells, cornelian’: CIK 590,2 \textit{Yan} `, \textit{Yanā} `; HIn 685 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 62, TIJ 406.} \\
\text{ -s. of } \textit{fṣy} \text{ TIJ 62} \\
\text{ -fa. of } (^s)\textit{ʾlīb} \text{ TIJ 406}
INDEX a: Names and Genealogies from the ʾWādt Judayyid Sites

ʾb  KJA 206

ʾbn  KJC 288, 481

ʾtr  KJC 403

ʾgd  KJC 405

ʾhrs  KJA 40, KJB 138, KJC 423, 631

ʾhlk  KJB 138

ʾḥ  KJA 20

ʾḥʾb  -fa. of ʾfnd KJC 4, 283
  -s. of ʾʾnʾl KJC 282

ʾḥy  -fa. of ʾsʾyr KJB 58
  -s. of ʾgʾd KJC 134

ʾʾdd  -fa. of ʾgt KJA 182
  -fa. of ʾmʾsʾl KJC 588

ʾʾdr  KJA 195

ʾʾdrm  -fa. of ʾḥr KJA 349, KJC 253
  -s. of ʾʾsʾʾlh  -fa. of ʾḥr KJC 271

ʾʾdm  -fa. of ʾʾmt KJC 223

ʾʾdkw  -fa. of ʾʾdʾky  -fa. of ʾsʾʾmrʾḥ KJC 179
  -fa. of ʾʾsʾʾʾnʾm KJC 742

ʾʾdʾnt  KJA 5

ʾʾrsʾ²  KJC 206, 247
  -s. of ʾʾfʾḥ KJC 269, 380, 573
  -s. of ʾʾfʾt KJC 396

ʾʾrsʾ²ʾṭ  -s. of ʾʾln KJA 170

ʾʾrsʾ²ʾlh  KJA 255, KJB 69, 114, 125, KJC 512
  -s. of ʾʾhn KJA 108
ʾrʾt KJC 570

ʾs¹ -fa. of ʾs¹lm, KJC 36
-s. of bnngʾi, KJC 82
-s. of ḏ-, KJB 141
-s. of ʾhn -s. of tm, KJC 270

ʾs¹d KJC 216, 232

ʾs¹lm KJA 327
-fa. of ʾbhʾ, KJA 17, KJB 57, KJC 151
-fa. of ʾhrs¹, KJA 112, KJC 442a
-fa. of ʾkm, KJA 237
-fa. of ʾl, KJA 37
-fa. of ʾlt, KJB 30, KJC 321, 750
-s. of ʾs¹, KJC 36
-s. of ms¹lm -fa. of ʾbhʾ, KJB 47
-fa. of ʾhrs¹, KJC 522
-fa. of ʾšḥb, KJB 158

ʾs¹lh KJB 166
-s. of tm -fa. of ʾdrm, KJC 271
-s. of ʾhgrt -fa. of ʾmhwr, KJA 30
-s. of ʾrs¹, KJC 440

ʾs¹mnt KJA 167, KJC 101, 155a, 580
-fa. of ʾbrr, KJC 128, 257, 668
-s. of ʾhrm, KJA 29b, 186, 225, KJC 21, 55, 89, 221, 263
-s. of ʾmtr, KJA 84, KJC 176, 370, 700

ʾs¹y -fa. of ʾmhṣ -fa. of ʾrhz, KJC 29

ʾs²rs¹ KJA 226

ʾs²s² KJA 334, KJB 8, 97, KJC 160, 166, 334
-s. of ʾlt, KJB 64, KJC 190
-s. of ʾmn, KJB 6

ʾs²šr KJA 16, 207, KJB 151, KJC 248, 278, 565, 661
-s. of ʾzdqm, KJA 53, KJB 155, KJC 287

ʾšfr -fa. of ʾly, KJC 641

ʾšlh KJC 73, 515, 596, 698
-s. of ʾngʾ, KJA 152
-s. of ʾqnt, KJC 391, 452
ʾḥḍ - fa. of mtr, KJC 114
    - s. of klf - fa. mtr, KJC 174

ʾḥ - KJC 22
ʾbd - fa. of zdqm, KJC 188
    - fa. of ṣm, KJC 274
    - s. of ṣdtd - fa. ṣm, KJA 194
    - s. of ᵃkl - fa. zdqm, KJB 110, KJC 169

ʾḥdtd - KJA 179, KJC 35, 182, 241, 277, 503, 594
    - s. of s’ṣy, KJB 17, 90

ʾʾṣl - KJC 31a

ʾʾfr - s. of ṣʾb - fa. of ṣšʾk, KJC 147i

ʾʾgn - fa. of zdtn, KJC 740
    - fa. of nḥt - fa. ḡṛṯm, KJA 270, KJC 75
    - s. of ṱmqz - fa. nḥt - fa. ḡṛṯm, KJA 83

ʾʾḥḥ - fa. of ṣʾṛʾ, KJC 269, 380, 573
    - fa. of ṣʾll, KJB 73

ʾʾfl - KJC 42, 147f, 191, 451, 550b, 646
    - s. of ṣʾdlg, KJC 205

ʾʾlw - fa. of sʾṛqt, KJC 281

ʾʾm - KJA 157

ʾʾmt - KJC 498, 710
    - s. of ṣʾdm, KJC 223

ʾʾmr - KJA 244

ʾʾmrtd - KJC 439
    - s. of ṣʾlm - fa. of ṣwr, KJC 438

ʾʾmrḥ - KJA 133

ʾʾmn - KJA 62, KJB 40, KJC 142, 361, 407, 485, 492, 564
    - fa. of ṣʾḥt, KJA 10, KJB 6, 62
    - s. of ṣʾdn, KJA 198
        - s. of nḥy, KJC 126
    - s. of ṣʾʾḥt, KJC 708
    - s. of ṣʾḥḥt - fa. of ṣʾḥt, KJB 95
-s. of ṭyq, KJB 7

ʾmh KJC 659

ʾns² -fa. of km, KJB 130

ʾnm KJA 171, 315, KJB 81, KJC 53, 78, 158, 371, 387, 642, 688, 723
-s. of brd, KJA 190, KJB 78, 84, 87, 144, KJC 20, 372, 448, 645, 705, 737
-s. of mtr, KJA 332, KJC 638
-s. of ḫḍ, KJC 114
-s. of klfr -s. of krṛt, KJC 174
-s. of m--, KJA 278
-s. of mlk, KJA 189, 305, 309

ʾnf KJA 58, 145, KJB 117

ʾys¹ KJC 41

bgt KJA 130, 193, KJC 43, 147e, 714
-fa. of m--, KJC 81
-s. of tm ḥ, KJC 224
-s. of nḥt, KJC 508

bglt KJC 628
-fa. of ḥgg, KJB 77
-fa. of ʾm, KJA 191
-s. of ḥdlḥ -fa. of ḥgg, KJC 5

bd KJC 618a

br KJC 411, 751

brḥt -s. of qdmṛ -fa. of bmṭṛ, KJC 147j

brd KJA 28, 345, KJB 140, KJC 100
-fa. ʾnʾm, KJA 190, KJB 78, 84, 87, 144, KJC 20, 372, 448, 645, 705, 737
-d. of ʾlm, KJC 329
-s. of mtr -fa. of ʾnʾm, KJA 332, KJC 638
-s. of mtr -s. of ḫḍ -fa. of ʾnʾm, KJC 114, 174

brr KJA 220, KJB 83, KJC 147, 147a, 350
-s. of ʾsmnt, KJC 128, 257, 668

brqs² KJC 639
bṛn  KJB 11
bs²  KJC 97b, 187b, 601
bšr  KJC 442b
bṣṣ  -s. of km, KJA 331
bẓ  KJC 171
bząy  -s. of ns²r -fa. of whb ʿhwr, KJC 291
bẓẓ  KJC 122
b ’b  KJB 15
b ’r  KJC 140
b ’hn  KJC 162
bḡ  KJC 741
bḡṭt  KJC 318
bḡd  KJC 172, 759
bqqt  -s. of sʰhr -fa. of blqt, KJC 5
bql  KJB 13
bḷṣ ḳ -s. of ḫḥmt, KJC 572
bḷṣṭ  KJC 711
blqt  -s. of bqqt -fa. of wdd ’l, KJC 5
bḷl  KJA 57
-s. of ṣḥḥ, KJC 699
bn  KJA 141, KJC 75a, 417
bn ’b  KJC 164, 461, 462, 467, 473, 474, 475, 476, 482, 484, 486, 491, 532, 533, 536, 537a, 563, 694, 706
bn ’l  KJA 8, KJC 335
bn’ mt  KJA 137
     -s. of ḏb’  -fa. of knn, KJB 110
     -s. of n’my  -fa. of mḥr, KJA 94

bnbs’r  KJA 118, KJC 415
     -s. of s²kr, KJC 634

bntrb  KJC 284, 611, 640

bns²  KJC 19, 163

bns²br  -s. of nbṭ  -fa. of yḥld, KJA 138

bnšrlḥ  KJC 27, 525

bnšlḥ  KJC 127

bn’iq  KJA 109, KJB 5, 98

bn’ml  KJB 18

bn’ inh  KJA 146, KJB 146, KJC 493, 608
     -s. of mtr, KJA 313

bnlḥ  KJA 227, KJC 510
     -fa. of tm, KJB 66, 169, KJC 211

bnmrṭ  -s. of brḥt  -s. of qdmṭ, KJC 147j

bnngʾi  -fa. of ’s’, KJC 82

bny  KJA 28, KJC 592
     -s. of s’mnn, KJC 626

bnyt  KJA 120, 161
     -s. of ’mdn  -fa. of [g]ffṭ, KJC 147d

bhʾ  KJB 124
     -fa. of ’ḥʔ, KJA 20
     -fa. of ghfl, KJC 50a
     -fa. of grf, KJC 71
     -s. of s’lm  -fa. of ghf, KJB 57
     -fa. of ghfl, KJC 151
     -fa. of fṭḥ, KJA 17
     -s. of ms’lm  -fa. of ghf, KJB 47
*bhn*  KJB 154

*bys*  KJC 442c

*thbb*  KJC 527

*tr*  KJA 122

*tśq*  KJB 178
   -s. of *zbd*, KJA 25

*tṣr*  -fa. of ----, KJC 291

*tīt*  KJC 681

*tn*  KJA 86, KJB 96, KJC 192, 421, 509
   -fa. of *ʾs/ lh*, KJC 271
   -fa. of *zdqm*, KJB 3
   -fa. of *ḥn*, KJC 270
   -fa. of *qt*, KJC 394
   -s. of *bnlh*, KJB 66, 169, KJC 211
   -s. of *znd*, KJA 310
   -s. of *ʾm*, KJC 212
   -s. of *gm*, KJC 667
   -s. of *nt*, KJC 121
   -s. of *wgdt*, KJA 355, KJC 218

*tn ʾl*  KJB 36, KJC 296, 320
   -fa. of *bgt*, KJC 224
   -s. of *nht*, KJA 202
      -fa. of *bgt*, KJC 508

*tmḥwr*  -s. of *whblh*  -fa. of *hn ʾ lh*, KJC 2

*tmḥ*  -KJC 204, 348, 658, 766
   -fa. of *kmy*, KJA 132, KJC 575
   -s. of *ʾbd*, KJC 703

*tn*  KJC 299

*tītn*  KJC 289

*tīnn*  KJC 761
   -s. of *ḥd*m*  -s. of *ḥyb*, KJC 183
   -s. of *hn ʾ*, KJA 48
      -s. of *zdqm*, KJC 758
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ṭbr     | KJB 46, KJC 568, 719  
- fa. of ẓʾn, KJC 716  
- fa. of krh, KJC 716a | |
| ṭmmt    | - fa. of qn, KJA 31 | |
| tr       | KJC 250 | |
| trʾ      | KJC 236 | |
| trʾy     | KJB 109 | |
| tʾt      | KJC 347 | |
| tʾlbn    | KJA 64, KJB 25, KJC 143 | |
| tfnt     | KJC 519 | |
| gbḥʾ     | KJA 3 | |
| gbn      | KJA 163 | |
| gtt      | - s. of hml  
- fa. of sʾny, KJC 443 | |
| ghf      | KJA 20, 217, 293, KJB 28, KJC 32, 109, 150, 767  
- s. of bhʾ  
- s. of sʾ lm, KJB 57  
- s. of msʾ lm, KJB 47 | |
| ghfl     | KJA 158, KJB 55, 136, KJC 56, 72, 104, 238, 326, 428, 559  
- fa. of fḥ, KJB 172  
- s. of bhʾ, KJC 50a  
- s. of sʾ lm, KJC 151  
- fa. of fḥ, KJA 17  
- s. of -hʾ  
- s. of sʾ hnlh, KJB 44 | |
| gr       | KJC 215, 736  
- s. of sʾ b, KJC 733 | |
| grs²     | KJA 296 | |
| grs²ʾ    | KJC 739 | |
| grf      | KJA 50, 171, 216, 277, KJB 12, KJC 34, 48, 51, 60, 69, 95, 103, 152, 161, 419, 585, 613, 696, 734 | |
| grm      | KJC 550 | |
-s. of *hrm*  -s. of *ʿy*, KJC 13
-s. of *zdʾl*  -fa. of *mt/, KJB 22

**grmt**  KJB 106

**grmlh**  KJC 266
-s. of *s²kmelh*, KJC 200

**grmnt**  KJC 6

**gs²**  KJC 662a

**gsʾt**  KJC 678

**gs²m**  KJC 445, 544, 546, 548, 558, 614, 618, 622, 632, 684, 746, 771

**gʾym**  KJC 199, 390

**gʾd**  -fa. of *ʾby*, KJC 134

**[g][fft**  -s. of *bnyt*  -fa. of *kʾt*, KJC 147d

**gl**  KJA 329, KJC 619

**gml**  KJA 92, KJB 58, 149, KJC 511
-s. of *zrt*, KJC 173

**ḥb**  KJA 335, 352, KJC 251
-s. of *ḥrgt*, KJA 352
-s. of *s²b*, KJA 150a

**ḥbb**  KJC 304

**ḥbbʾl**  KJC 47

**ḥby**  -s. of *ygt*, KJC 24

**ḥt**  -s. of *msʾk*  -s. of *ʾʃr*, KJC 147i

**ḥg**  KJA 39, 262, 376, 579
-s. of *sʾdt*, KJC 202
-s. of *mhš*, KJA 128, 686

**ḥgg**  KJA 330
-s. of *bglt*, KJB 77
-s. of *zdlh*  -s. of *hnʾlh*, KJC 5
$hgs^2t$  KJC 364

$hglr$  KJC 242

$hd$  KJA 232, 323

$hdd^r$  KJC 123

$hdmr$  -s. of $bd$  -s. of $zdqm$, KJB 88  
-s. of $'bd$, KJC 188

$hr$  KJA 276  
-s. of $'drm$, KJA 349, KJC 253  
-s. of $'slh$  -s. of $tm$, KJC 271  
-s. of $y$, KJA 222

$hrs^l$  KJC 131, 605, 692  
-fa. of $'rs^l$, KJC 207, 261, 337, 516, 615  
-s. of $'slm$  -fa. of $'rs^l$, KJA 112, KJC 442a  
-s. of $ms^lml$  -fa. of $'rs^l$, KJC 522

$hrs^lt$  -s. of $flt$, KJA 208

$hrd$  KJC 367

$hrm$  KJA 317, 340, KJC 603  
-fa. of $'slmnt$, KJA 29b, 186, 225, KJC 21, 55, 89, 221, 263  
-s. of $y$  -fa. grm, KJC 13  
-fa. $ktbt$, KJB 85  
-s. of $mr$  -fa. of $'smnt$, KJA 84, KJC 176, 370, 700

$hwr$  KJC 308

$hry$  -s. of $s^l'd$, KJC 385

$hzbr$  KJA 286, KJC 90, 198, 293  
-s. of $bd$, KJC 25, 97, 489  
-s. of $zdqm$, KJC 107, 169

$hzrm$  KJA 172

$hzyt$  -s. of $w'$d$, KJA 318

$h^2s^2$  KJC 562
ḥʾl KJC 88

hfẓ KJC 528, 583a

ḥlʾt -fa. of qdmτ, KJC 147j

ḥm KJC 16, 40

ḥmṇt -fa. of sḥr, KJB 43

ḥn KJA 100, 153

(h)(y)l KJA 201

ḥbrt KJA 186

ḥdmn -s. of nḥt, KJA 231

ḥr -fa. of ṭrsʿ, KJA 52

ḥrgt -fa. of ḫb, KJA 352
-s. of wtr -fa. of ṭsʿlh, KJA 30

ḥrm -fa. of ḫrb, KJA 765

ḥl -s. of krt -fa. of ṭd, KJA 83

ḥlṣt KJC 375

ḥlf KJC 267

ḥwf KJC 141

ḥyb -fa. of sʿdn, KJC 183

db KJC 727
-fa. of ṭfd, KJC 111

dgt KJA 157

dgg KJA 297

dḥb KJA 256

dr KJA 273, 333
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{drg} & \quad \text{KJB 79, KJC 155, 209, 589, 602} \\
& \quad -\text{s. of } \ddh k, \text{ KJA 101, 175} \\
\text{drs}^t & \quad \text{KJA 350, KJB 56, 61, 99, 150} \\
& \quad -\text{s. of } \ddh k, \text{ KJC 264, 458} \\
\text{drs}^{lt} & \quad \text{KJB 93} \\
& \quad -\text{s. of } kr, \text{ KJB 92} \\
& \quad -\text{s. of } krt, \text{ KJA 258} \\
\text{drh} & \quad \text{KJA 214} \\
\text{d’bt} & \quad -\text{s. of } km, \text{ KJC 47a} \\
\text{d’m} & \quad \text{KJB 136, KJC 87} \\
& \quad -\text{s. of } s\h b, \text{ KJA 26, 154} \\
& \quad -\text{s. of } s’/lm -\text{s. of } ms’lm, \text{ KJB 158} \\
\text{dnın} & \quad \text{KJC 148} \\
\text{d’b} & \quad \text{KJA 55, KJB 60, 72, KJC 83, 157, 219, 441, 517, 561, 587, 650, 693} \\
& \quad -\text{fa. of } y’d, \text{ KJC 333} \\
& \quad -\text{s. of } s’m’/n, \text{ KJA 290, KJB 148, KJC 756} \\
& \quad -\text{s. of } qn, \text{ KJA 44, KJB 174} \\
& \quad -\text{s. of } ms’kt, \text{ KJB 156} \\
& \quad -\text{s. of } s’/d, \text{ KJA 49} \\
\text{dfnr} & \quad \text{KJB 53, KJC 45, 648} \\
\text{d’ky} & \quad -\text{fa. of } \wh g, \text{ KJA 212, KJC 315} \\
& \quad -\text{s. of } ‘d’kw -\text{fa. of } s’mr’h \text{ KJC 179} \\
& \quad -\text{fa. of } s’m’n, \text{ KJC 742} \\
\text{d’lhs}^r & \quad -\text{s. of } s^2’lh, \text{ KJA 298} \\
\text{d’hbn} & \quad \text{KJA 103, 104} \\
\text{r’l} & \quad \text{KJC 177, 449, 455} \\
\text{r’mlt} & \quad -\text{fa. of } rmk, \text{ KJC 3} \\
\text{rb} & \quad \text{KJC 648} \\
& \quad -\text{fa. of } zdqm, \text{ KJA 304} \\
\text{rb’t} & \quad \text{KJA 264}
\end{align*}
\]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rb'</td>
<td>KJC 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rb 'n̄</td>
<td>KJC 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rgf</td>
<td>KJB 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rgm</td>
<td>KJA 241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhmt</td>
<td>-fa. of bls¹, KJC 572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rd</td>
<td>KJB 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r'</td>
<td>KJA 150b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r’y</td>
<td>KJC 119, 598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rgt</td>
<td>KJC 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf'y</td>
<td>-fa. of mty, KJA 250, KJC 322, 738, 755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rfd</td>
<td>KJA 235, KJC 156, 362, 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-s. of db, KJC 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqb</td>
<td>KJA 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rks¹</td>
<td>KJA 73, 264, 306, 325, KJB 119, 126, KJC 63, 420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rm</td>
<td>KJC 98, 411a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rmhmlt</td>
<td>KJB 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rms¹</td>
<td>KJA 261, KJC 76, 409, 424, 530, 540, 666, 670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rmk</td>
<td>-s. of r’mlt, KJC 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh</td>
<td>KJA 79, KJC 47b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhs¹</td>
<td>KJA 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhs’n</td>
<td>KJA 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zbd</td>
<td>-fa. of ts'q, KJA 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zb'</td>
<td>KJC 711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhṛ</td>
<td>KJC 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
zhn  KJC 343
  -s. of frs', KJA 7

zd'l  KJB 23
  -s. of 'y, KJC 13

zdqm  KJC 147b, 195
  -fa. of s²ṣr, KJA 53, KJB 155, KJC 287
  -fa. of 'bd, KJA 187, KJC 768
    -fa. of hdmr, KJB 88
    -fa. of bzbr, KJC 107
  -fa. hn', KJA 27, 99, 300, KJB 105, 173, 177
    -fa. of mn, KJC 758
  -s. of 'bd  -fa. of hn', KJB 110
    -fa. of 'bd, KJC 169, 188
  -s. of tm, KJB 3
  -s. of 'ṣm, KJC 212
  -s. of rb    -fa. of -n ', KJA 304

zdlh  KJB 71, KJC 138, 144
  -s. of hn 'lh   -fa. of bglt, KJC 5

zdn  KJC 11, 30, 115, 139
  -s. of ---, KJA 65
  -s. of ʿg--, KJC 331
  -s. of ʿḥnt, KJC 740

zdnm  KJC 135

zrt  -fa. of gml, KJC 173

zrm  KJA 82

zm  -s. of qn   -s. of ms'kt, KJA 341

znd  -fa. of tm, KJA 310

zhmn  KJB 68, KJC 358
  -s. of yhld  -fa. of wd', KJA 138

zhv  KJA 322
  -fa. of ʿḥt, KJA 34

st'b  KJA 127
$s^{i} r$ -s. of $rm$, KJB 45, 163

$s^{i} hr$ KJA 316

$s^{i} d$ KJB 1, KJC 577

$s^{i} dl$ -s. of $yr$, KJC 297

$s^{i} dn$ KJC 671
  -fa. of $mn$, KJA 198
  -s. of $hyb$ -fa. of $tn$, KJC 183
  -s. of $nhy$ -fa. of $mn$, KJC 126

$s^{i} r$ -fa. of $mqm$, KJB 133

$s^{i} rr$ KJB 52

$s^{i} rq$ KJA 84a

$s^{i} r qt$ KJB 161, KJC 302
  -s. of $hw$, KJC 281

$s^{i} rw$ -s. of $zn$, -fa. of $kl$, KJB 138

$s^{i} ry$ -s. of $qn$, KJB 33
  -s. of $kn$, -fa. of $kl$, KJB 110

$s^{i} d$ KJA 12, 51, 155, 281, 287, KJB 74, 134, 145, KJC 96, 154, 159, 220, 275, 404, 488, 504, 521
  -fa. of $hr$, KJC 385
  -fa. of $bd$ $yb$, KJA 168
  -fa. of $fhm$, KJB 112
  -fa. of $gym$, KJB 115, KJC 665
  -fa. of $msl$, KJA 49
  -s. of $m'$ $n$, KJC 187
  -s. of $ng'$, KJB 175

$s^{i} d' l$ KJC 711

$s^{i} d t$ -fa. of $hg$, KJC 202, 293

$s^{i} dlh$ KJA 148
  -fa. of $w'l$, KJB 179

$s^{i} r$ KJC 656
s'lm KJB 42, KJC 430, 712
-fa. of 'mrt, KJC 438
-fa. of s'yr, KJA 76, 320, KJB 82, 100, KJC 290
-s. of z'nt, KJA 88, KJC 295, 749
-s. of ft -fa. of s'yr, KJC 675

s'lm'l KJC 499

s'm KJB 13, KJC 662
-s. of 'hl, KJA 97
-fa. of 'lfn, KJB 137

s'm'n KJA 192, KJC 351, 353
-fa. of d'b, KJA 290, KJB 148, 756
-fa. of hd, KJC 539
-s. of qn -fa. of d'b, KJA 44, KJB 174
-fa. of s'brmt, KJB 107
-s. of ms'kt -fa. of d'b, KJB 156
-s. of s'/d, KJA 49 -fa. of d'b, KJA 49

s'mn KJA 106

s'mnn -fa. of bny, KJC 626

s'nr KJA 80

s'nm KJB 39, KJC 136
-s. of qky -s. of 'qkw, KJC 742

s'nn KJC 697

s'ny -fa. of khl, KJB 135, KJC 389, 718, 722
-s. of gtt -fa. of khl, KJC 443

s'hr KJC 606

s'(h)m KJA 126
\[\text{\(s'hnlh\)} - \text{fa. of } -h', \text{ KJB 44}\]

\[\text{\(s^2yr\)} \quad \text{KJA 70, 75, 239, 291, 292, KJB 34, 35, 37, 181, KJC 94, 314, 357, 359, 518, 676a, 724, 743, 747}
\quad \text{-fa. of } 'bdt, \text{ KJB 17, KJB 90}
\quad \text{-fa. of } 'bd, \text{ KJA 113, 337, KJC 378, 685, 735}
\quad \text{-fa. of } 'ftt, \text{ KJC 433}
\quad \text{-s. of } s'lml, \text{ KJA 76, KJB 100}
\quad \text{-fa. of } 'bd, \text{ KJA 320, KJB 82, KJC 290}
\quad \text{-s. of } ft, \text{ KJC 675}\]

\[\text{\(s^2wt\)} \quad \text{KJC 339}\]

\[\text{\(s^2b\)} \quad \text{KJA 268}
\quad \text{-fa. of } h\hat{b}, \text{ KJA 150a}\]

\[\text{\(s^2bt\)} \quad \text{-s. of } wr\hat{r}, \text{ KJB 19}\]

\[\text{\(s^2br\)} \quad \text{-s. of } y\hat{b}
\quad \text{-s. of } ns^2r, \text{ KJA 150}\]

\[\text{\(s^2brmt\)} \quad \text{KJC 554}
\quad \text{-s. of } s'm'n
\quad \text{-s. of } qn, \text{ KJB 107}\]

\[\text{\(s^2by\)} \quad \text{-fa. of } \hat{g}lb, \text{ KJC 395}\]

\[\text{\(s^2g\)} \quad \text{KJB 94}\]

\[\text{\(s^2hl\)} \quad \text{-s. of } 'bd, \text{ KJC 125}\]

\[\text{\(s^2r\)} \quad \text{KJA 248}\]

\[\text{\(s^2rs\)} \quad \text{KJB 29}\]

\[\text{\(s^2sr\)} \quad \text{KJA 242, KJB 59, KJC 654}
\quad \text{-s. of } '\hat{h}y, \text{ KJB 58}\]

\[\text{\(s^2\hat{t}\)} \quad \text{KJC 552}\]

\[\text{\(s^2lh\)} \quad \text{-s. of } \hat{dlhs}^\dagger, \text{ KJA 298}\]

\[\text{\(s^2n\)} \quad \text{-fa. of } ftyt, \text{ KJC 690}\]

\[\text{\(s^2kr\)} \quad \text{-fa. of } bnbs^\dagger r, \text{ KJC 634}\]

\[\text{\(s^2kmlh\)} \quad \text{-fa. of } grmlh, \text{ KJC 200}\]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s²ll</td>
<td>-s. of ʾfth, KJB 73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s²mrḥ</td>
<td>KJA 115, 199, KJB 2, KJC 110, 310, 311</td>
<td>-s. of ḍky -s. of ʾḍkw, KJC 179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s²mnt</td>
<td>KJC 203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s²hr</td>
<td>-fa. of bqqt, KJC 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šbn</td>
<td>KJA 110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šḥb</td>
<td>-fa. of bll, KJA 699</td>
<td>-fa. of dʿm, KJA 26, 154 -s. of sʿlm -s. of msʿlm -fa. of dʿm, KJB 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šr</td>
<td>KJB 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šʾb</td>
<td>-fa. of ʿʾfr, KJC 147i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šʿdt</td>
<td>KJC 591</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šmn</td>
<td>KJA 204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šḥb</td>
<td>KJB 164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šḥbt</td>
<td>KJB 89, KJC 99, 197, 213, 374, 725 -s. of mgʾ, KJC 180 -s. of qnt, KJC 118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḍb ʾ</td>
<td>KJA 247 -s. of ʾlb, KJA 289</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḍb ʾ</td>
<td>-fa. of bnʿmt, KJB 110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḍbʾn</td>
<td>KJB 86 -s. of ʿbdʿbdṭ, KJC 574</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḍḥk</td>
<td>-fa. of drg, KJA 101, 175 -fa. of drsʾ, KJC 264, 458</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭgdʾ</td>
<td>KJB 595</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭyft</td>
<td>KJC 586, 769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭyq</td>
<td>-fa. of kmnt, KJA 245</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-s. of $nt^c$ -fa. of $fiht$, KJB 7

\[z^n\] KJC 721
-s. of $tbr$, KJC 716

\[z^nt\] KJC 341
-fa. of $s'l^m$, KJA 88, KJC 295, 749

\[zn\] -s. of $w^d$ -fa. of $sr^w$, KJA 138

\[b\] KJA 124, 147, 260, 275, 338

\[b'\] KJC 377

\[b^f\] KJA 18

\[bd\] KJA 116, KJC 18, 23, 436, 453, 526, 682, 715
-fa. of $ml^h$, KJC 703
-fa. of $hzbr$, KJC 25, 97, 489
-fa. of $s'h^h$, KJC 125
-fa. of $mt^m$, KJB 26
-fa. of $m-\ ktb$, KJC 442
-s. of $zdqm$, KJA 187, 768
-fa. of $hdm^r$, KJB 88
-fa. of $hzbr$, KJC 107
-s. of $bd$ -fa. of $hdm^r$, KJC 188
-s. of $bd$ -fa. of $hzbr$, KJC 169
-s. of $sy^r$, KJA 113, 337, KJC 378, 685, 735
-s. of $s'l^m$, KJA 320, KJB 82, KJC 290
-s. of $y^d$ -fa. of $y^d$, KJA 36

\[bd\ hwr\] KJC 757

\[bd\ l(\ )hwr\] -s. of $mhwr$, KJC 202

\[bd\ yb\] KJC 631a
-s. of $sl^d$, KJA 168

\[bdt\] KJC 437
-s. of $m$ -sa. of $bd$, KJA 194

\[bdhrt\] KJC 272

\[bd\ bdt\] -fa. of $db\ n$, KJC 574

\[bdlg\] KJC 647
-fa. of ḫl, KJC 205

ʾbdlh  KJC 446

ʾbr  KJA 149, 381

ʾbsʰ -fa. of ʾmr, KJC 267

( )bn  KJB 51

ʾd  -s. of ḫl -fa. of ʾrb, KJA 83

ʾd  KJA 14

ʾr  KJC 496

ʾrb  KJA 15, 47, KJB 10, KJC 245
-s. of ḫrm, KJC 765
-s. of ʾd -fa. of mqz, KJA 83

ʾrsʰ  KJB 170, KJC 66, 80, 106, 222, 294, 338, 342, 393, 495, 629, 651, 763
-fa. of ʾsʾlh, KJC 440
-s. of Ḫr, KJA 52
-s. of Ḫrsʰ, KJA 207, 261, 337, 516, 615
-s. of ʾsʾlm, KJA 112, KJC 442a
-s. of msʾlm, KJC 522

ʾrḏ(t)  KJC 752

ʾrn  KJC 703b

ʾrhz  KJA 319, KJC 168, 425, 582, 593
-s. of mhš -s. of ʾsʾy, KJC 29

ʾryʰ  KJA 102

ʾzz  KJA 6

ʾsʾn  KJC 124

ʾsʾyʰ  KJA 38

ʾs²  KJC 583

ʾs²b  -fa. of gr, KJC 733
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>( )ṣb</code></td>
<td>KJC 707</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿṣft</td>
<td>-fa. of ʿwd, KJC 502</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿṣm</td>
<td>-fa. of tm, KJC 212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿṯft</td>
<td>-s. of sʿyr, KJC 433</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿṯl</td>
<td>KJC 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿqṙb</td>
<td>KJA 185</td>
<td>-fa. of whblḥ, KJC 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿk</td>
<td>KJA 283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿkl</td>
<td>-fa. of ʾbd, KJC 169</td>
<td>-s. of sʿrw -fa. of wrl, KJA 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿkmt</td>
<td>KJC 312</td>
<td>-s. of sʿry -fa. of ʾbd, KJB 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿl</td>
<td>KJC 443a</td>
<td>-s. of nhk, KJC 597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿlb</td>
<td>KJB 108</td>
<td>-s. of sʿ -fa. of ḏb, KJA 289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿlt</td>
<td>-s. of wdd, KJA 228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿlt</td>
<td>KJA 223, 263, 271, KJB 4, 31, 38, 159, 165, KJC 33, 49, 54, 77a, 146, 469, 625, 730</td>
<td>-fa. of ʾs2s2, KJB 64, 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿlt</td>
<td>-fa. of ʾḥt, KJC 708</td>
<td>-fa. of knn, KJA 314, KJB 65, KJC 457, 687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿlt</td>
<td>-s. of ʾmn, KJA 10, KJB 62</td>
<td>-s. of fiḥt, KJB 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿltt</td>
<td>KJB 176, KJC 113, 185</td>
<td>-fa. of knn, KJB 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿlf</td>
<td>KJA 209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿlfn</td>
<td>-fa. of --k</td>
<td>-s. of sm, KJB 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʿlm</td>
<td>-fa. of brd, KJC 329</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(l)mt - s. of ḫt, KJC 708

ln - fa. of ʾrsṯt, KJA 170

ly - fa. of ʾm, KJA 35
    - s. of ʾftr, KJC 641

lyn KJA 213, KJB 54, KJC 345
    - s. of qnt, KJB 121

m KJA 174, 336
    - fa. of ʾbdʿt, KJA 194
    - s. of ʾḥzmt, KJA 176
    - s. of ʾbdʿ, KJC 274
    - s. of ʾbdʿt, KJA 194
    - s. of bglt, KJA 191
    - s. of ʾly, KJA 35

mdn - fa. of bnyt, KJC 147d

mr KJC 361a, 711
    - fa. of ṭḥblḥ, KJC 255
    - s. of ʾbsʿ, KJC 267

mrʾl KJC 400

mrʾn KJC 427

n KJB 152, KJC 399, 414

nʾl - fa. of ṭḥʾb, KJC 282
    - fa. of ʾgṭlḥ, KJB 63

nʾq KJB 13

nl KJC 429

nn KJC 465

hl - fa. of sʾm, KJA 97

hn KJC 57
    - fa. of ʾrsʾlḥ, KJA 108
    - s. of tm - fa. of ʾsʿ, KJC 270
-\textsuperscript{1}w\textsuperscript{d}\ KJB 171, KJC 551
  -s. of \textsuperscript{1}s\textsuperscript{ft} -fa. of qnt, KJC 502

-\textsuperscript{1}w\textsuperscript{r} -s. of \textsuperscript{1}m\textsuperscript{rt} -s. of s\textsuperscript{1}lm, KJC 438

-\textsuperscript{1}y -s. of zd\textsuperscript{1}l -fa. of hrm, KJC 13

-\textsuperscript{1}y\textsuperscript{d} -s. of d\textsuperscript{b}, KJC 333

-\textsuperscript{1}y\textsuperscript{l} KJA 135, KJB 103, KJC 285, 571, 683, 702

-\textsuperscript{1}y\textsuperscript{l}n KJC 630

\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{r}\textsuperscript{b} KJC 382

\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{t} KJA 68, 75, 81
  -s. of \textsuperscript{1}dd, KJA 182
  -s. of zh\textsuperscript{y}, KJA 34

\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{t}\textsuperscript{r}n KJA 301

\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{t}\textsuperscript{l}h KJA 24
  -s. of \textsuperscript{1}n\textsuperscript{l}, KJB 63

\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{r}\textsuperscript{b} -s. of -\textsuperscript{1}l, KJA 343

\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{r}\textsuperscript{t}\textsuperscript{m} KJA 224, KJB 123, KJC 416
  -s. of nh\textsuperscript{t} -s. of \textsuperscript{1}g\textsuperscript{nt}, KJA 270, KJC 75
  -s. of m\textsuperscript{q}, KJA 83

\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{s}\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{1}m} KJC 178, 189, 434

\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{f}\textsuperscript{r}t KJC 604

\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{1}l}b KJC 365
  -s. of s\textsuperscript{2}b\textsuperscript{1}, KJC 368
  -s. of s\textsuperscript{2}by, KJC 395

(g)m -fa. of tm, KJC 667

\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{n} KJA 311

\textsuperscript{2}g\textsuperscript{n}\textsuperscript{'} KJA 272
\( \text{\textldots} \) KJA 66, 140, 229, 238, KJC 306, 356, 418, 674, 745, 748

\( \text{\textldots} \) KJC 459, 460, 475, 478, 479, 547

\( \text{ft} \) -fa. of \( s^1lm \), KJC 675
- fa. of \( m\text{sry} \), KJC 713

\( \text{ftb} \) KJA 165
- s. of \( ghfl \), KJB 172
- s. of \( bh^\prime \)
- s. of \( s^1lm \), KJA 17
- s. of \( nhr \) -fa. of \( m\text{sry} \), KJA 139

\( \text{ftbt} \) KJC 487
- fa. of \( 'mn \) -fa. of \( 'lf \), KJB 95
- fa. of \( krt \), KJA 111, KJC 307
- fa. of \( qrs^2 \), KJB 132
- s. of \( tyq \) -fa. of \( 'mn \) -fa. of \( 'lf \), KJB 7

\( \text{ftyt} \) KJC 39, 237, 444, 543, 635
- s. of \( 'wr \), KJC 680
- s. of \( s^2'n \), KJC 690

\( \text{ftcn} \) KJA 93a, KJC 676b
- s. of \( s^1'd \), KJB 112

\( \text{fbn} \) KJB 118

\( \text{fr} \) KJC 513

\( \text{frds}^1 \) KJA 326

\( \text{frs}^1 \) -fa. of \( zh\text{n} \), KJA 7

\( \text{fsyt} \) KJC 225, 227, 300, 450, 454, 690a

\( \text{fdg} \) KJB 111, 136, KJC 105
- s. of \( ngl \), KJC 92

\( \text{fdn} \) KJA 246, KJC 217

\( \text{ft} \) -fa. of \( 'rs^2 \), KJC 396

\( \text{fttt} \) KJC 228
- fa. of \( hrs't \), KJA 208

\( \text{fnd} \) KJC 181
qt   KJA 308
qt   -s. of tm, KJC 394
qdm   -s. of ḫl ʾt   -fa. of brḥt, KJC 147j
qrs¹  KJA 71, 87, 180, 288, KJC 116, 117
qrs²  KJC 695
- s. of krt   -s. of fiḥt, KJB 132
qrfz  KJB 179
qʿt   KJB 160
qn   KJA 63a, 105, 134, 162, 279, KJC 112
- fa. of sʿry, KJB 33
- fa. of sʿmʿn   -fa. of ḏʿb, KJA 44, KJB 174
- fa. of sʿbrmt, KJA 107
- fa. of qn, KJA 184
- fa. of qnt, KJA 1
- fa. of qnm, KJC 672
- s. of ʿtm   -fa. of wrl, KJA 31
- s. of qn, KJA 184   -s. of msʿkt   -fa. of zm, KJA 341
- fa. of sʿmʿn   -fa. of ḏʿb, KJA 49, KJB 156
- s. of wrl   -s. of ḥl   -s. of ʿtm, KJA 31
- s. of wrl   -s. of ʿkl, KJA 138
qnt   KJA 151
- fa. of ʿlyn, KJB 121
- fa. of mgʿ   -fa. of ʿḥbt, KJC 118
- fa. of ng   -fa. of ʿṣḥ, KJC 391, 452
- fa. of ṭl, KJA 215
- s. of ṭḥ   -s. of ʿṣḥt, KJC 502
- s. of qn, KJA 1
qnʿ   KJA 274
qnft  KJC 472
qnlt   KJA 144, KJC 77, 258, 432, 637, 660
- fa. of grmt, KJB 143
qnk   KJB 16, 67
-s. of *q*n, KJC 672

*q*y* KJA 164

*q*ym KJA 319, 664

*q*ymt -s. of *s*₇ *d*, KJA 74, KJB 115, KJC 665

*q*yml KJB 127

*k*´ KJA 265, KJC 14, 265
- s. of *g*jft
- s. of *b*nyt, KJC 147d

*k*br KJA 85, 205, KJC 673

*k*bl KJC 537

*k*tbt KJB 167
- s. of *h*rm, KJB 85

*kr* -fa. of *d*rs*¹*t, KJB 92

*krt* KJA 90, 181
- fa. of *j*l, KJA 83
- fa. of *d*rs*¹*t, KJA 258
- s. of *f*h*t, KJA 11, KJC 307
- fa. of *q*rs², KJB 132

*k*rtn KJB 104a

*k*rrt -fa. of *k*lf, KJC 174

*k*rh -fa. of *w* l, KJC 280
- s. of *t*br, KJC 716a

*k*z*n KJC 366

*k*z*y* KJC 398

*k*l KJC 15

*k*l(by KJC 590

*k*l(y - fa. of *n*s²*r, KJA 150

k´m KJA 219, KJC 52
klb - fa. of ms\'kt, KJA 353
klf - s. of kr\(t\) - fa. of '\(t\)\(h\)\(d\), KJC 174
km KJA 232, KJC 229
- fa. of b\(s\)\(s\), KJA 331
- fa. of d\'bt, KJC 47a
- s. of 's\('l\)m, KJA 237
- s. of 'ns\(^2\), KJB 130
km\('t\) KJA 259, KJC 609, 657
kms\(^r\) KJC 535
knn KJA 119, KJC 259
kmnt - s. of tyq, KJA 245
kmy - s. of t\(ml\)h, KJA 132, KJC 575
knn KJB 20, KJC 38, 165, 384, 406, 553
- s. of bn\'mt - fa. of s'\(r\)\(y\), KJB 110
- s. of 'lt, KJA 314, KJB 65, KJC 457, 687
- s. of 'mn - s. of f\(h\)\(t\), KJB 7
khl KJA 354, 357, KJC 524
- s. of s'\(n\)'\(y\), KJB 135, KJC 389, 718, 722
- s. of g\(t\)\(t\) - s. of h\(m\)l, KJC 443
l'\(m\) KJC 431, 501
lb\('t\) - s. of n'm, KJC 701
ltb KJC 324
lt KJA 114, 142, 230, 348, KJC 68, 121b, 147h, 231, 317, 360, 410, 744
- s. of 's\('l\)m, KJA 37
lgm KJA 11, KJC 677
ldf KJC 260
lgfn KJB 9
lht - s. of 's\('l\)m, KJB 30, KJC 321, 750
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lhm</td>
<td>KJC 578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lhmt</td>
<td>KJC 770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m(ʾ)y</td>
<td>KJB 180a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m'b l</td>
<td>KJA 188, 266, 295, 356, KJB 31, 41, KJC 74, 79, 120, 121a, 129, 210, 336, 426, 726, 728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtr</td>
<td>-fa. of brd -fa. of ʾnʾm, KJA 332, KJC 638 -fa. of bnʾmh, KJA 313 -fa. of ḥrm -fa. of ʾsʾmnt, KJA 84, KJC 176, KJC 370, 700 -s. of ʾḥd -fa. of brd -fa. of ʾnʾm, KJC 114, 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtʿ</td>
<td>KJA 328, KJC 305, 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtn</td>
<td>KJA 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtnʿ</td>
<td>-s. of ʾbd, KJB 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mty</td>
<td>-s. of ṥfrʾ, KJA 250, KJC 322, 738, 755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mgʿ</td>
<td>-fa. of ṣḥbt, KJC 180 -s. of qnt -fa. ṣḥbt, KJC 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mgʾn</td>
<td>KJC 122a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mhllt</td>
<td>KJA 344, KJC 470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mhwr</td>
<td>-s. of ṣʾllḥ -s. of ḥrgt -s. of wtr, KJA 30 -s. of ʾbd ṣḥwr, KJC 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mḥr</td>
<td>KJA 257     -s. of bnʾmt -s. of nʾmy, KJA 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mr</td>
<td>KJA 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mrʿ</td>
<td>KJC 235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mrʾmnt</td>
<td>KJA 32 -fa. of mṭy, KJA 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mrḥ</td>
<td>KJC 560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mṣʾd</td>
<td>KJB 104, 131, KJC 9, 91, 383, 494, 538</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-s. of ṭṣ, KJC 480

\( ms'k \) -s. of "fr -fa. of ḥt, KJC 147

\( ms'kt \) -fa. of qn -fa. of zm, KJA 341
- fa. of s'm n, KJB 156
-s. of s'īd -fa. of qn, KJA 49
-s. of klb, KJA 353

\( ms'ilm \) -fa. of s'ilm -fa. of bh', KJB 47
- fa. of ḥrs'l, KJC 522
- fa. of ṣḥb, KJB 158

\( ms^2 \) KJC 413

\( mšry \) KJC 26
-s. of fr, KJC 713
-s. of fṭḥ -s. of nḥṛ, KJA 139

\( mṭr \) KJA 43, 302, 346

\( mṭy \) KJA 69, 75, KJB 24, KJC 137, 362
-s. of grm -s. of zd'l, KJB 22
-s. of mr'mnt, KJA 236

\( m° \) KJC 130

\( mʿz \) KJB 86, KJC 145, 555

\( mʿzy \) KJC 729

\( mʿs'ī \) -s. of ḍḍd, KJC 588

\( mʿt \) KJA 13

\( mʿn \) KJA 78, KJC 351
-fa. of s'īd, KJC 187

\( mṯt \) KJA 196

\( mṯny \) KJA 72, KJB 91, KJC 303, 673a, 732
-s. of ḫn, KJB 70
-s. of ḫwn, KJB 116

\( mṯq \) -s. of ḍrb -fa. of ḏgnt, KJA 83
mqm ʾl -s. of sʾr, KJB 133

mks ʾl KJA 4

ml KJC 569, 753

mlgn KJC 8, 273, 760, 762

mlgnt KJC 44

mlk -fa. of ʾnʾm, KJA 189, 305, 309

mly KJC 436a

mn KJA 240

mnʾ KJC 731

mnʾs ʾl KJA 166a

mnḥ KJA 92

mhš KJA 19, 59, KJC 58
    -fa. of grf, KJA 21, 46
    -fa. of ḥg, KJA 128, KJC 686
    -s. of ʾsʾy -fa. of ʾrhz, KJC 29

nb(r) KJC 193

nbšlh KJB 76

nbṭ -fa. of bnsʾbr, KJA 138

ngʾ -fa. of ʾsʾlh, KJA 152
    -fa. of ʾsʾd, KJB 175
    -s. of qnt -fa. of ʾsʾlh, KJC 391, 452

ngʾt KJB 129, 142

ngʾf KJC 402

ngʾl KJA 9, 89

nḥr -fa. of fih, KJA 139

nḥy -fa. sʾdn -fa. of ʾmn, KJC 126
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| ns²r  | -s. of fl    | -fa. of bzcry, KJC 291
|       | -s. of ksy   | -fa. of yb, KJA 150 |
| ns²l  | KJB 147      |
|       | -s. of zrt   | -s. of mwy, KJC 620 |
| nsr   | KJC 214      |
| nsrlh | KJC 468      |
| nʃlt  | KJA 22, 29a, 136 |
| nʃf   | -fa. of tyc, KJB 7 |
| n’m   | KJA 282      |
|       | -fa. of lb ’t, KJC 701 |
| n ’my | -fa. of bn ’mt, KJA 94 |
| ngl   | -fa. of fdc, KJC 92 |
| nqtṣ  | KJC 28       |
| nkf   | KJB 183      |
| nmr   | KJA 243, KJC 286 |
| nms¹  | KJB 50       |
| nhb   | KJA 42, 45, 96 |
| nht   | KJA 29       |
|       | -fa. of tm ’l, KJA 202
|       | -fa. of bgt, KJC 508
|       | -fa. of ḫdmm, KJA 231
|       | -s. of ḡnt   | -fa. of ḡrṭm, KJA 83, 270, KJC 75 |
| nhk   | -fa. of ℓ, KJC 597 |
\textit{nnl} KJC 463

\textit{nwy} -fa. of \textit{zrt}, KJC 620

\textit{hh\text{\textdagger}} KJA 121

\textit{hm} KJC 422

\textit{hg} KJC 676

\textit{hgn} KJB 157

\textit{hd} KJC 170
  -s. of \textit{s'm 'n}, KJC 539

\textit{hdr} KJA 56
  -fa. of \textit{w 'l}, KJC 7

\textit{hr} KJC 352

\textit{hs\text{\textdagger}} KJA 218

\textit{hkd\text{\textdagger}} KJC 500

\textit{hkn} KJC 276

\textit{hm} KJC 369

\textit{hm\text{\textdagger'}} KJB 180

\textit{hm\text{\textdagger}l} -fa. of \textit{g\text{\textdagger}t}, KJC 443

\textit{hn} -fa. of \textit{mg'ny}, KJB 70

\textit{hn\text{\textdagger'}} KJA 23, 28, 157, 197, 351, KJB 102, 106a, 139, KJC 86, 93, 194, 240, 344, 379, 576, 623, 679
  -fa. of \textit{tnn}, KJA 48
  -s. of \textit{zdm}, KJA 27, 99, 300, KJB 105, 173, 177
    -fa. of \textit{tnn}, KJC 758
  -s. of \textit{zdm} -s. of \textit{'bd} -s. of \textit{'kl}, KJB 110

\textit{hn l'h} KJC 31, KJC 557
  -s. of \textit{tnnlwr} -s. of \textit{whblh}, KJC 2
  -s. of \textit{wdl' } -fa. of \textit{zdhlh}, KJC 5

\textit{hn\text{\textdagger}n} KJC 710a
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<td>-fa. of <em>mâny</em></td>
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<td>-s. of <em>hîlt</em></td>
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<td>-fa. of <em>zn’î</em></td>
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<td><strong>whb</strong></td>
<td>-fa. of <em>ms’î’d</em></td>
<td>KJC 480</td>
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</table>
Genealogies which occur in both the Wādī Judayyid texts and in other parts of the Hismā desert of Jordan:

\[ 'b 'bn 'n'! \quad KJC 282 \]
\[ “AMJ 114 Wādī Ḥafrīr, Jabal Amūd \]

\[ 's'mnt bn ḥrm bn mtr \quad KJA 84 etc. \]
\[ ““TIJ 83 E. side of Wādī Ramm 3049 II 353736 \]
<table>
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<td>ʾn ʾm bn brd</td>
<td>KJA 190 etc.</td>
<td>Wādī Ḥafīr</td>
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<td>ʾn ʾm bn br[d]</td>
<td>AMJ 68</td>
<td>Wādī Ḥafīr</td>
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<td>hgg bn bglt</td>
<td>KJB 77, KJC 5 + additional generations</td>
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<td>“</td>
<td>AMJ 52</td>
<td>Wādī Ḥafīr</td>
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<td>s²brmt bn sʾmʾn bn qn</td>
<td>KJB 107</td>
<td>TIJ 269 ʾAin al-Wujayḥāt 3049 II 343769</td>
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<td>“</td>
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<td>ʾl t bn wdd</td>
<td>KJA 228</td>
<td>Wādī Ḥafīr</td>
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<td>AMJ 76</td>
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<td>ʾlyn bn qnt</td>
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<td>ʾlyn bn qnt bn nʾmy bn rbqt bn ʾrk bn ʾbd</td>
<td>AMJ 131</td>
<td>Wādī Ḥafīr</td>
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<td>kʾt bn [g]ffṭ bn bnyt bn ʾmdn</td>
<td>KJC 147d</td>
<td>AMJ 58</td>
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<td>w kʾt bn gff[t] hṭṭ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʾl t bn ʾsʾlm</td>
<td>KJA 37</td>
<td>Wādī Ḥafīr</td>
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<td>AMJ 79, 117</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mty bn rfʾy</td>
<td>KJA 250 etc.</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>TIJ 298 ʾAin al-Wujayḥāt 3049 II 34369</td>
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Appendix 2

Published Hismaic Texts

AMJ

The AMJ texts listed below are those that have been published by Dr. W. Jobling in various preliminary reports on the work of the ‘Aqabah-Ma‘ān survey. Because the publication of the texts is so dispersed I have included them all, even when I have nothing to add to Jobling’s reading. There are several texts that appears on the published photographs that have not been read by Jobling, these are included as well. The texts that are now in the Amman and Kerak museums have been checked by Mr. Michael Macdonald and myself, otherwise, the readings are made on the basis of the published photographs. There are some inscriptions collected by the survey and now in the museums that have not been published, these have been given a number although no comment has been made on them. The texts have been given the siglum AMJ (‘Aqabah-Ma‘ān) with the first letter of the editor’s name attached to the end. This is to prevent confusion with the works of Father A. Jamme where a J is prefixed to the abbreviations of his publications.

TIJ 311 = Jobling 1982(a) Pl. LVI

1 Jobling 1982(a): 202 n.6 + Pl.LVII.
   Jobling 1983(c): 32 + Fig.8
   l ṭ b ṭ t

2 Amman Museum Reg.No. J.14202

3 Jobling 1982(b): 469 + Pl.112,3.
   l ḍ b ṇ ḍ t b ḏ t l ṭ m

4 Kerak Museum Reg.No. 82-300.
   Jobling 1983(a): 189 + Pl.XXXV,1 (S.A. 06B 31)
   l ṭ m
   The first letter is a s rather than ḥ as read by Jobling.

5 Jobling 1983(a): 192 + Pl.XXXXVIII (W.L. 14B/4)
   Jobling 1982(b): 469 + 113,5
   l ṭ m s\(l\) ṭ s\(r\) t s\(f\) b y t w d y
   By ṭ m s\(l\) ----and he spend the night and took refuge
   The interpretation of the central part of the text is uncertain. The eleventh letter might be a s as read by AMJ although it would be an unusual shape. The curved top of the letter might have been added later, in which case the letter would be z. b y t, cf. Ar. bāta ‘spend the night’. d y might be translated from Ar. ḏ w y, dawā ‘take refuge, come by night’. One would expect the second radical to be represented orthographically in either the perfect or active participle, although ḏ a w y occurs in Ar. as a verbal noun, cf. the occurrence of d y in KJC 46.

6 Kerak Museum Reg.No. 82-301
Jobling 1983(a): 192 + Pl.XXXVII,2
{l ʿṣm

7 Jobling 1983(a): 192 + Pl.XXXVI,2
Jobling 1982(b): 113,6; Jobling 1983-1984: 270 Fig.27
{l hgg
The text is painted on to the rock.

8 Jobling 1983(b): 205 + Pl.XL,2 (AM 83/26B/17)
Campetti and Löwenstern 1983: Pl. XXXVIIId
w s²ḥdd ḫṭṭ
And s²ḥdd is [the] inscriber

9 Jobling 1983(b): 205 + Pl.XLIV,1 (AM 83/20B/18A)
ʾlq
The text is not Hismaic

10-13 Kerak Museum Reg.No. 83-358
Jobling 1983(b): 205 + Pl.XLIV,2 (AM 83/35B/6 Nos.1-4)

10=1 l ḥwd bn ḥḍḍ
The second letter consists of two parallel lines joined by a short stroke across the middle.

11=2 h ḍṣ²ṛy ṭbʾ
O ḍṣ²ṛy [grant?] to ṭbʾ
Macdonald 1986: 111 + 142 n.75 mentions the deity’s name ḍṣ²ṛy.
The text turns at a right angle after the l and the last three letters are read in the edition with AMJ 12. The l has not got a hook and the second letter of the proper name is a slightly curved stroke. It is different from the s² and r of the text, which are both quite distinctive, and, in this instance, I would suggest reading a b. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3.

12=3 ḥʾbr
The text reads down towards the end of AMJ 11. Possibly AMJ is correct in suggesting that the first letter should be interpreted as ‘and’ in which case the text would read f ḥʾbr ‘And ḥʾbr’. This would be the first instance of a name being introduced by f, although the particle introduces a verb in KJC 140 and there are several instances where ṭ occurs at the beginning of a text before a name, see Ch.4.A.3.

13=4 l ykbr

14 Kerak Museum Reg.No. 83-359
Jobling 1983(b): 205 + Pl.XLIV,1 (AM 83/35B/7)
bnḥmr

Jobling 1983(b): 206 + Pl.XLV,2 (AM 83/30/8A nos.1-10)

15=1 l ṭḥt [f ṭ]
b
There is a dot after the t which I would take as extraneous and a b inscribed below the t of the name which might be a start at continuing the text, abandoned because of the lack of space.

16=2 l ʿwf
The last letter is a slightly wavy line. It is possible that it should be read s².

17=3 l wʾbr
The w has been partially hammered over.

18=4 l qnt
19=5 l mʾn
20=6 lʾkbr
See AMJ 23.

21=7 l nsʾg
22=8 AMJ reads sʾ but I think the line and circle are probably not a text, cf. the lines to the left of AMJ 18.
23=9 bn ḥdt[ ]
There is a dot after the ḥ but it does not appear to be as definite as the rest of the letters. I think it is quite likely that this is a continuation of AMJ 20, judging by the technique of inscribing, although such a reading would only make sense on the assumption that AMJ 21 and 24 were inscribed first leaving ʾkbr little space to write his patronymic directly after his name.

24=10 l ʾml
The first letter has not got a very distinctive hook and I would read the last two letters as l rather than sʾ, as in the edition.
25 Kerak Museum Reg.No. 83-361
Unpublished.
26 Kerak Museum Reg.No. 83-360
Jobling 1983(b): 206-207 + Pl.XLVI,1 (AM 83/40B/31)
[l] ʾdbʾ bn ng(y)
The rock has been broken since being taken to the museum.
27 Kerak Museum Reg.No. 81-299
Unpublished.
28 Jobling 1983(a): 188 + Pl.XXXIV
The text is not read by AMJ. It is not Hismaic.
Unpublished.
31 Jobling 1984(a): 195 + Pl.XLI,1 (AM 84/48/28-29)
lʾšʾwr
32-41 Jobling 1984(a): 195-197 + Pl.XLI,2 (AM 84/54/11 nos.2-11); Jobling 1984(c), Pl.86.2
32=2 lʾmʾl
33=3 l ʾdl
34=4 l qrsʾm
The sʾ is indistinct on the photograph.
35=5 l ḥbʾ bnʾmr
36=6 l brsʾ bn sʾdt
37=7 lʾšʾrk bn zdʾʾl
38=8 lʾqm
39=9 l ṣḥt bnʾ
39a=9 lʾmtʾl
AMJ reads 39 and 39a as ṣḥt bnʾ sʾk mtʾ saḥt son of sʾk has died’. There is clearly a l before the ṣ on the published photograph and I would read the first nine letters as one text. It is either unfinished or possibly a further letter is obscured by
the long hammerd line after the ʿ. The remaining letters are inscribed in a
different technique to those above and do not belong to them. They should be
read from right to left as l tmʿ. The l before the ʿ is clear on the photograph.

40=10 l tmʿ
AMJ 39a, which also reads l tmʿ, is written directly after this text.

41=11 l ʿmrt bn ʿmʿ
The last name is not on the photograph and cannot be checked.
Jobling 1984(a): 197-198 + Pl.XLII (AM/84/56/7)

42 hʿrsʾm sʿd ḥṭ wʿly wʿḍ w gdd
AMJ’s reading cannot be checked on the published photograph. The text is most
probably Tham.B.

43-44 Jobling 1984(a): 198 + Pl.XLII,2 (AM 84/52/30 nos. 1-2)
43=1 l ʿbd bn whblḥ bn sʿḥl
44=2 l mnʾ bn mnʿ gd bn mnʾ bn ḫṣʿy
45-50 Jobling 1984(a): 198-200 + Pl.XLIII,1 (AM 84/52/MB nos.1-6)
45=1 l whblḥ bn ḥnlḥ bn ḥbb bn ṭgʾ
46=2 l ḥbb bn ḥnlḥ bn ḥbb ḏkr ḏsʾr ṣʾkmḥ ṭ ḥbb ḥṭṭ
By ḥbb son of ḥnlḥ son of ḥbb; and may ḏsʾr remember ṣʾkmḥ, and ḥbb is [the]
inscriber
= AMJ 147. See. Ch.4.C.1, for this type of prayer.

47=3 lʿʾrsʾt
48=4 l ḡḥʾsʾt bn ṣḥʾb bt
The reading cannot be checked on the photograph. AMJ has ṭḥʾsʾt for the first
name where presumably the first letter should be corrected to g. Possibly sʾt is a
misprint for sʾt in the text of the edition, ḡḥʾsʾt is a fairly common name in the
Hismaic texts form this area, see the Index of names.

49=5 l whblḥ bn ḥnlḥ bn ḥbb(b) bn ṭgʾ b---
The last letter of the third name looks like a ḫ in the photograph but the name ḥbb
is clear in AMJ 45 which has the same genealogy. The end of the text cannot be
checked from the photograph.

50=6 lʾkʾb
The first letter is indistinct on the photograph.
Jobling 1984(a): 200 + Pl.XLIII,2 (AM 84/45/33)

51 lʾmʾl bnʾmrṭ

+ Pl.4
52=1 ṭ ḡgg bn ḏglṭ ḥṭṭ klḥ And ṭ ḡgg son of ḏglṭ is [the] inscriber of all [of it]
53=2 lʾmn bn ṣʾmdt
54-56 Jobling 1985: 215 + Pl.XLVI (AM 85/93/25 nos.1-3)
54=1 ṭ ṭḥḥ ḥṭṭ And ṭḥḥ is [the] inscriber
The text is not by a woman as suggested by AMJ as the word ḥṭṭ does not have a
feminine ending.
55=2 ṭ ʾglmt ḥṭṭ ṭ ḫʾl klḥ
And ṭ ʾglmt is the inscriber of the ibex all [of it]
The second letter which has a distinct curving tail is a ġ and not a s².

56=3  
l ḥglṭ
AMJ drawings Jobling 1985: 215 + Pl.XLIV (AM 85/83/15)

57-66  
Only two of the texts in the photograph have been read by AMJ, AMJ 57-58.

57=1  
l kʿt h gml
BY kʿi is the camel

58=2  
w kʿt bn gff[t] ḥtṭ
And kʿi son of gff[t] is [the] inscriber
The t has been restored in the patronym on the basis of the name in KJC 147d.

59  
[l] mhd
Written between the neck of the large camel and its hump. An initial l is probably obscured by the rein of the camel.

59a  
l kʿt
Below AMJ 59. The second letter might be a t, although, probably, the apparent lower arm belongs to the outline of the camel. There is a line after the t but it is less distinct than the rest of the letters.

60  
l ḥwr²
61  
l gdlt
62  
l mgs²
63  
l zhr
64  
w (n)š s²gy f bt blgt ḫ h ḫml
And s²gy fled and was [here] at dawn on the tract of sand with pasture
The second letter is rather long and slightly curved. It might be a r facing backwards but it is more likely that the lower ‘nick’ is a chip that flaked away during the inscribing of the dash of a n. The b’s are all facing downwards even though the text is written horizontally. nṣ, cf. Ar. nāṣa ‘flee’. Ar. bāta means ‘spend the night’ (cf. byt in AMJ 5) but, if it is translated with that meaning here, it is difficult to see how the rest of the text should translate. Perhaps it should be taken here with the meaning ‘was’, cf. Lane 279b, bāta bimawḍī’ kaḍā ‘he was in such a place’. blgt, cf. Ar. baljah ‘the light of dawn’. The word would be an adverbial accusative. It is less likely that b should be taken as the preposition bi with the meaning ‘with’ and lgṭ read either as a proper name or as a substantive, cf. Ar. lujjah ‘a numerous assembly, troop’. Ar. ḥamlah means ‘a tract of ground producing good pasture or trees’ and probably ḫml should be translated here with a similar meaning. ḫmlt occurs in Saf. WH 1771, 3093, 3691b and ḫml in ISB 438.

65  
l gs²mt
Written down to the right of th rump of the camel.

66  
l mrʿzy bn msʾkt
The t is indistinct on the photograph.

67-70  
Jobling 1985: 216-217 + Pl.XLV (AM 85/100/12).
Only one text, AMJ 67, is read in the edition.

67  
l ẓḥn bn ---- bn ʿm ḥṭṭ gml
By ẓḥn son of ---- son of ʿm is the drawing of a camel
The first n is clear on the photograph. The second name is completely covered by a more recent drawing of a camel. žhn bn bnyt bn ʾm occurs in an unpublished text from the north of the area.

68 lʿn m bn br
There is no letter after the r in the photograph but the name ʾn m bn brd occurs frequently in the Wādī Judayyid texts.

69 l kʿm bn sʿd bn zk-
It is possible the third name continues.

70 l ḏʿy l
The second and third letters are circles with lines at either end but not going through them. Both letters might equally be qʿs. The tail of the y is indistinct.

71-75 Jobling 1986(b): 243 + Fig.98-99 (AM 85/96B/16 nos.1-5)
71=1 lḥrsʿ bn qdm bn rʾ
72=2 l zdlh
73=3 l bnn
74=4 l bʿlh
As AMJ, although it is possible the second letter should be read r.

75 l gṛt ḥṭṭ bn zdmnt
By gṛt is [the] drawing son of zdmnt
I would read the patronym at the end of the text rather than after the first name as AMJ, see Ch.4.B.2.

76-101 Jobling 1986(b): 243 + Fig.100-101 (AM 85/91B/6 nos.1-25); AMJ 101 is not read in the publication.

76=1 lʿlt bn wdd
77=2 lʿmrn bn ḏt
It is possible the text continues under a drawing of an ibex.

78=3 lʿsʿrsʾ
79=4 lʿlt bn ʿsʾlm
80=5 lʿrsʾ
AMJʿs reading of the final letter as sʾ is probably a misprint.

81=6 l mrʾ lh
82=7 l ḏr
83=8 lʿwdlh
84=9 l m(r)
The r is slightly damaged.

85=10 l ṣʾl
The final l is less distinct than the other letters of the text.

86=11 lʿsʾrqt
It is possible that bn ngr written to the right belongs with this name and not with AMJ 87.

87=12 l bnbsʾr bn ngr
See under AMJ 86.

88=13 l lbʾ t
90=14 l ʾbtlt
90a=15 l sʾlm bn ʾmrʾ l
91=16 l mrʾḥt
92=17 l bthdt
   The reading of this seems clear on the photograph, although I would read it as a
   compound name rather than translate bt as daughter. The name would
   nevertheless be feminine and parallel to masculine names compounded with bn.
93=18 l rhs/ bn s/ by
   AMJ reads s/ ry for the last name, however, comparison of the letter with the r and
   b suggests it is a b.
94=19 l tkl
95=20 l mr/ lh
96=21 l tw/ t
97=22 [l] hy (b)n g ɨn
   AMJ reads d yzng(?) and translates ‘This is yzng’. The d in the edition is
   probably a misprint for d, although I would prefer to read the letter as h. The
   fourth letter is not a z, although, again, this might be a printing mistake for z,
   which would be a possibility. I think, however, the letter is more likely to be a
   badly formed b. The ɬ and n at the end are not entirely clear on the photograph.
98=23 l fdlh
   The does seem to be a l before the f, although it is rather short. fdlh is a proper
   name and not, as AMJ seems to suggest, a substantive meaning ‘disgrace’ or
   ‘dawn’.
99=24 l bt
100=25 l s/ kn
   The second letter may be a r as the tail seems to be shallower and not quite
   attached to the rest of the letter.
101 l qn
   The text is not read by AMJ. It is written above and slightly to the left of AMJ
100.
102-103 Jobling 1986(a): 261 + Pl.XLVIII,1 (AM 82/9B/15 nos.1-2)
102=1 l ɬbd
103=2 l ngm bn ɬs/ lh
104 Jobling 1986(a): 262 + Pl.XLVIII,2 (AM 83/32B/10)
   l bnt bn zd/ l ɬ/ l ɬmt
   By bnt son of zd/ l of the tribe of ɬmt
105 Jobling 1986(a): 261-262 + Pl.XLIX,1 (AM 83/32B/7)
   l mr bn ɬtbd
106-109 Jobling 1986(a): 262 + Pl.XLIX,2 (AM 83/32B/15 nos.1-4)
106=1 l grm
107=2 l ɬrs/ bn flt
108=3 l dr
109=4 l nhm bn dql
110 Jobling 1986(a): 262 + Pl.L,1 (AM 83/36B/26)
   l ɬسر bn ɬrs/ 2
111 Jobling 1986(a) 263 + Pl.L,2 (AM 83/36B/29)
   l ɬسر hṭṭ
   By ɬسر is [the] drawing
112-114 Jobling 1986(a): 263 + Pl.LI,1 (AM 85/71B/30 nos.1-3)
112=1 l hrb bn qrḥ bn
The reading of the second r and h are doubtful. The text appears to be unfinished.
113=2 l s² lh
114=3 w ḥ b bn ‘n l ḥṭṭ kll
And ḥ b son of ‘n l is [the] inscriber of all [of it]
115 l s²n ḫ
116 [l] [s¹] ḍn bn ḡ t
117 Jobling 1986(a): 263 + Pl.LII,1 (AM 85/83B/19)
l ḍtn ‘lm
118-119 Jobling 1986(a): 264 + Pl.LII,2 (AM 85/87B/14 nos.1-2)
118=1 l kḥlt
119=2 l s¹wr bn s r
120 Jobling 1986(a): 264 + Pl.LIII,1 (AM 85/97B/8)
l ṭs² lh bn ḱḥq bn ṭrs² lh
Despite the commentary in AMJ the letters are quite clear, the only doubtful one being the second r which is much larger than the first.
121 Jobling 1986(a): 264 + Pl.LIII,2 (AM 85/83B/27)
w ṭm bn w ḥṭṭ
And ṭm son of w ‘l is [the] inscriber
122-124 Jobling 1986(a): 264 + Pl.LIV,1 (AM 85/96B/15 nos.1-3)
122=1 l bnn
123=2 l ḏb n
The second letter is most likely a ḏ with the inner circle filled in rather than an ḍ with a dot in the middle, see Ch.2.A under ḏ and Ch.2.E.2. AMJ reads ḏ for ḏ which is presumably a misprint. The third letter might be a r rather than b.
124=3 w ḥ ḏs² ry (l) m ‘zy ḥ
And O ḏs² ry [grant ?] to m ‘zy ḥ
The ḥ was originally left out and has been added to the left of the w and ḏ. AMJ reads the text w ḥ ḏs² ry r m ‘z ḥ and translates it ‘And O ḏs² ry see (the) goats’. It is most unlikely that the imperative of the verb ra ‘ʿee see’ would lose the medial radical ʿ despite the orthography in Ar. (Wright I:93) I would prefer to emend the letter to l. There seems to be a y after the z which is not read by AMJ.
125-130 Jobling 1986(a): 265 + Pl.LIV,2 (AM 85/74B/23 nos.1-4)
125=1 l wr bn ḏ m
126=2 l bn ḏrb
The l seems to be less definite than the rest of the text.
127=3 l ḏbr
128=4 (w) l nṣṭ bn s⁵ mn
And by nṣṭ son of s⁵ mn
There seems to be ‘half’ of a letter w running into the back of the initial l, possibly the two letters are intended to form a monogramme. The depth of the curve of the eighth letter suggests that it is more likely to be a s⁵ than a r as in the edition. There seems to be a tail, slightly shallower than the rest of the letter, coming out at an angle.
129=5 l ḏlḥ
The second letter is clearly a ġ and not a k as in the edition.

130=6 l s'krn bn mb l
The dot read as n by AMJ at the end of the last name seems to be much shallower than the rest of the text and I think it is probably natural.

131-133 Jobling 1986(a): 265 + Pl.L.V.1 (AM 85/65B/14 nos.1-3)
131=1 l 'lyn bn qnt bn n 'my bn rbqt bn 'rk bn 'bd
132=2 l s'mdt bn zdhl bn hn lh
Appendix 5

Elements in Compound Names in Thamudic E
The words in brackets are possible hypocoristic forms.

a:
'ābd: — 'ābd ʾal
'ādn: — 'ādnl*
'ārs (ʾārs, ʾārs²): — ʾārs²lh
'ās (ʾās²): — ʾās² ʾl, ʾās²lh, ʾsmnt
'ālf (ʾālf): — 'ālf ʾl
'āmr (ʾāmr, ʾārmt): — 'āmr ʾl
b ’(b ’): — b ’lh*
bn (bn, bny): — bn ʾl, bnlh
tm (tm, tym): — tm ḥwr, tm ʾs¹, tm ʾl, tmgrb, tmhr, tmks²r, tm ’, tm ʾbs², tm ʾbdt, tm ʾbdt, tmktb², tmktb’, tmktby, tmlt, tmlhwr, tmlh
gd: — gdlt*
grm (grm, grmt): — grm ʾl, grm’, grmlh, grmnt*
ḥbb (ḥb, ḥbb, ḥbbt, ḥḥbb): — ḥbb ʾl
ḥn: — (ḥn, ḥnn, ḥnnt) ḥnl
ḥl (ḥl): — ḥl ʾl
ḥlf (ḥlf): — ḥlf lh
dd (ddh): — dd ʾl
dn: — dn ʾl
ḏkr: — ḏkr ʾl
r ’m: — r ʾmlt
rbb (rb, rbbt, rbt): — rbb ʾl
rd: — rd ʾl*
rm (rm): — rm ʾl
zd (zd, zdn, yzd): — zd ʾl, zdq, zdhl, zdmnt
zl: — zl ʾl
zyd (zyd, zydt): — zydm
s²’d (s²’d, s²’dt): — s²’d ʾl, s²’dlh
s²q (ts²q): — (ʾbd) s²qlt
s\lqm: — 'bd\lqm
s\lm (s\lm, s\lmt, ys\lm): — s\lm\l
s\hn: — s\hn\hnh
s\z: — s\z l, s\z lh
s\kmlm (s\kmlm): — s\kmlm
'b\d ( 'bd, 'bd\d): — 'bd \hwr, 'bd l \hwr*, 'bd \lyb, bd \yb, bdg, 'bdgd, 'bdgns\z, 'bdhrgt, 'bd\d\d\d\d\d\d, 'bd\s\qlt, 'bd\d\n*, 'bd 'bd\d, 'bd 'zy, 'bd 'mn, 'bdqn, 'bd\l, 'bd\d\h, 'bd\m, 'bd\mnt
'inl: — 'inl*
'l ('l, 'lt, 'ly, 'ly): — 'l l
'm ( 'm): — 'm l
'n ( 'n): — 'n l, 'nl, 'l 'n*
'wd ('wd): — 'wdl\h
\gt ('\gt, 'tg\t, 'yg\t): — 'gt l, 'gt\h
fs (fs, fs\y, fs\y\t): — fs l
qn (qn, qnt): — qnl\h
qym: — qym\n* mtn (mtn): — mtn*
m\r ' (m\r, m\r 'n): — m\r 'gd, m\r 'zy, m\r \lh, m\r 'mnt, m\r 'yg\t
m 'n (m 'n): — m 'n l, m 'nl\h
mqm (mqm, qym): — mqm l
mlk (mlk, mlkt): — mlk l
n\b\s: nb\s\l\h
n\sr (ysr): — n\sr\l\h
hn (hn): — hnl\h
hn ' (hn ', hn l, hnl '): — hn l\h, hn 'mnt*
w\d (wd): — 'wd*
wdd (wdd): — wdd l
ws\l: — ws\l 'l*
whb (whb, whbn): — whb \hwr, whb l, whbl, whbl\h

b:
\hwr — tm \hwr, 'bd \hwr, 'bd l \hwr*, whb \hwr
ʿbdlh, ʿwdlh, ʿqnlh, mrʾlh, mʾnlh, nbšlh*, nṣrlh, hnlh, lnʿ lh, whblh

mlk — ʿbdmk

mnt — ʿs¹mnt, grmnt*, zdmnt, ʿbdmnt, mrʾmnt, hntmnt*

yṭ — s²ṭṭ

yḍṭ — mrʾyḍṭ
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Reprint 1975.
Reprint Leipzig 1900.

Abbreviations:

AAAS  Les Annales Archéologiques Arabes Syriennes
ADAJ  Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan
Adr  Drawings from Wādī Judayyid Site A
A. f. O  Archiv für Orientforschung
AION  Annali dell’Istituto Orientale di Napoli
AKSD  Inscriptions in Abū ʿAssāf 1973
AMJ  Inscriptions in W. Jobling’s reports on the ‘Aqaba-Ma’an survey
Ar.  Arabic
ArOr  Archiv Orientálni
BAR  British Archaeological Reports
BASOR  Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research
BDr  Drawings from Wādī Judayyid Site B
BDrN  Littman 1921
BES  Van den Branden 1969
BIT  Van den Branden 1950
BO  Bibliotheca Orientalis
BP I  Van den Branden 1956 (a)
BP II  Van den Branden 1956 (b)
BSOAS  Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies
C  Safaitic inscriptions in CIS Pars V, Tomus 1
Cantineau  Cantineau 1932
Cdr  Drawings from Wādī Judayyid Site C
Ch.  chapter
CIK  Caskel 1966
CIS  Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum
cmpd.  compound
conj.  conjunction
CSNS  Inscriptions in Clark 1983
CSP  Inscriptions in Clark 1976-77
CTSS  Inscriptions in Clark 1980
D.N  Divine Name
Do  Doughty 1884
Eut  Inscriptions copied by J. Euting
Eut T  Euting 1896, 1914
fem.  feminine
Fig.  Figure
GLECS  Groupe Linguistique d’Études Chamito-Sémitiques
Gk.  Greek
HB  Hess 1912
HCH  Inscriptions in Harding 1953
HE  Inscriptions in Harding 1972 (b)
Heb.  Hebrew
HIC  Inscriptions in Petrie and Duncan 1906
HIn  Harding 1971
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<td>HS</td>
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<td>Inscriptions in Huber 1891 according to page number</td>
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<td>ID</td>
<td>Ibn Durayd Al-Ishtiqāq. Page numbers are those in Wüstenfeld 1854</td>
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<td>Israel Exploration Journal</td>
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masc. masculine
Meek Inscription edited in Winnett 1937: 5-7
Min. Minaic
MNE Milik 1959-1960
MNM Inscriptions in Milik 1958-1959
MNSI Inscriptions in Macdonald 1981
MSTJ Inscriptions in Macdonald and Harding 1976
MU Inscription read by Macdonald, M. C. A. in Killick 1983: 115, Pl. XIIA
MuNJ Inscriptions in al-Muḥaysin
N Name
Nab Nabataean
Naveh N Inscriptions in Naveh 1975
Naveh TSB Inscriptions in Naveh 1978
n. noun
n. d. no date
Noth Noth 1928
NST Inscriptions in Harding 1951
OA Oriens Antiquus
OLZ Orientalistische Literaturzeitung
PEQ Palestine Exploration Quarterly
Pers. Persian
pers. person
Ph Texts copied by H. St. J. B. Philby and published by Van den Branden 1956 (a) and 1956 (b)
Pl. Plate
pl. plural
prep. preposition
pron. pronoun
prtc. participle
PSAS Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies
Qat. Qatabanic
Ramm SSA inscriptions read in Van den Branden 1950 (a)
RB Revue Biblique
Reg. No. Registration Number
Rh Inscriptions in the plates in Rhotert 1938
RNE Ryckmans, G. 1937, 1941 ‘Notes Épigraphiques’
RNP Ryckmans, G. 1934-1935
RSO Rivista degli Studi Orientali
RTI Inscriptions in Röllig 1987
RyGT Inscriptions in Ryckmans, G. 1939
Sab. Sabaic
Saf. Safaitic
Savignac AS Nabataean inscriptions from ʿAyn Šallālah in Savignac 1933 and 1934
SIAM Inscriptions in Macdonald 1980
SIJ Inscriptions in Winnett 1957
sing. singular
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<td>vb.</td>
<td>verb</td>
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<td>ZDMG</td>
<td>Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft</td>
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<td>ZDPV</td>
<td>Zeitschrift des Deutschen palästin-Vereins</td>
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