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.
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PREFACE

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.

Geraldine 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) Hu1 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 Wāḍī 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.

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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 (MNM 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 and, at about the same time, Dr William Jobling started the ‘Aqabah-Ma ‘ān survey the objectives of which included recording inscriptions and rock drawings within the area. In 1983 Mr David Jacobsen recorded approximately 500 inscriptions at a site below the Ra’s al-Naqb escarpment in the north of the region. Except for the texts scattered throughout Jobling’s preliminary reports (AMJ) none of these large collections from the Hismā have been published yet, 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 Hismā were published during the 1980’s.

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. I have not adopted this name because, as several authors have pointed out, most of the texts in this collection are in fact Safaitic or mixed Safaitic/Hismaic and the term is therefore somewhat confusing. Knauf (1980, 1983,)

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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 /s²/ (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\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{16}. Many of the isolated finds from other regions were probably

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{14} The people of Tamūd from which the name was derived occur in the Quran, Sūrah 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 tmd occurs in two Safaitic inscriptions, WH 3792a sʾnt hrb jsʾm ṭmd ‘the year that jsʾm warred with the people of ṭmd’, and WH 3792c sʾnd jsʾm ṭmd ‘the year that jsʾm 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 Tamūd’ (see Winnett 1937: 33, for example), might equally be translated ‘To bʾr belongs the water hole’ (cf. Ar. tamad ‘a small cavity or hollow in which rainwater collects’). Furthermore, even if one accepts the references in Thamudic B to Tamūd 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.
\item \textsuperscript{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.
\item \textsuperscript{16} See Ch.7.
\end{itemize}
written by writers of the script who were travelling outside their usual domain 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.

D. The Hîsmâ and Wâdî Judayyid Sites A, B and C

The Hîsmâ desert in Jordan is bordered in the north and east by the northwest/southeast Ra’s al-Naqb escarpment and in the west by the granite mountains lying along the edge of the Wâdî ‘Arabah. It stretches southeast into Saudi Arabia beyond Tabâk until the basalt areas of Harrat al-Rahah and Harrat al- ‘Uwayrid. 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 Hîsmâ, 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 Qâ ‘Umm Salab and Qâ ‘al-Disê, lying in the centre, to the north and north east of Wâdî Ramm. 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 and archaeological exploration has revealed a certain amount of settlement in the Jordanian Hîsmâ during this time. At Wâdî Ramm there is the site of a Nabataean temple, dedicated to the goddess Allât, which can be dated to the first century B.C. and which continued in use until at least 147 A.D. 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 ‘Ayn Šallâlah where there is a Nabataean shrine with betyls and several Nabataean inscriptions which include dedications to the deities Allât, al- ‘Uzzâ, al-Kutbâ, and, in a damaged text, Dušara and Ba ‘lšamîn as well as

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17 As, for example, one finds in the Hîsmâ 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).
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 Ma ‘ân on the Jordanian plateau to the north of the Hîsmâ, for example, the Hamâdah 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 Hîsmic 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).
19 For descriptions of the geology and geomorphology of the Hîsmâ in Jordan, see Bender 1974, 1975 and Osborn and Dudford 1981.
20 See Ch.8 below.
several texts asking Allāt for the remembrance of individuals. At Umm Quṣayr to the southeast of Wādī 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 Biʿr Ramm al-ʿAṭṭq, at the northern end of Wādī 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 ʿAqabah (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 Ḥismā to transport merchandise from ʿAqabah, ʿAynūnah, further south along the Red Sea coast, and Madāʾin Ṣāliḥ (al-Ḥigr) 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 ʿAyn ʿṢallālah, 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 (ʿAyn ʿṢallālah) no. 2, al-ʿUzzā, Savignac no. 4, 17, al-Kutbā, Savignac no. 17 and Strugnell 1959, Dūṣara and Baʿlšamīn, 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 ʿAynūnah is ancient Leuke Kome, see Kirwan 1985. Whether his identification is correct or not, the Jordanian Ḥismā would still have provided an important roué for communication between the Nabataean settlement at al-Badʿ (Muḡāʾ ʿIr ʿṢuʿayb) 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 Ḥismā 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-Ṣāʾim.

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 Mīʿāniyyah, which flows down from the escarpment, and the rock field that lies between it and Jabal Mīʿān 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 Mīʿān but the Bedouin I asked only volunteered the name for the small mountain to the west of Wadi Mīʿāniyyah. 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 Fakhrīyyah 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 copied and all the inscriptions and drawings were photographed in black and white and in colour slides. 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 rocks.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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(awing): 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. 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 Ḥismā and I would like to thank him for giving me prints of these and for lending me other material from his photograph archive.
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, t, z and n 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 I, H and  were not correctly identified until recently. Dr. E.A. Knauf (1983 and 1985) established that the grapheme I 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 Hismâ that H represents /ḏ/ and  represents /ḍ/³.

The re-evaluation of these letters, which is confirmed by the Wāدت Jādāyyīḏ 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 I as ḏ but does not list it in the script table and JS 24, 658 bis for the most usual form of g 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 Hismā 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 I 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.5

A. The forms of the letters6:

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))7 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 $\mathcal{H}$ and $\mathcal{O}$. 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:

$\mathcal{H}$ as /g/ (previously read as etymological /t/)
$\mathcal{O}$ as /d/ (previously read as etymological /d/ or /g/)

In instances where $\mathcal{O}$ 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 § 1 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 etc. 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 $h$. 

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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\(^8\).

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\(^9\). (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 \textit{Wāđt 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\(^10\). 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\(^11\): (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

\( b \)

\( t \)

\( g \)

\( h \)

\( \)

\(^8\) 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 \( s \) and that of the fork(s) in \( \dot{s} \) and \( h \).

\(^11\) The difference between the two forms is essentially the same as that between the two forms of \( d \), 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.

\textit{ḫ} The letter is typically a straight line with a curved one inscribed across (KJC 48, 155,471, one of the \textit{ḥ}'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}.

\textit{ḏ} 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 \textit{ḏ}'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 \textit{ḏ} 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 \textit{mḥllt}.
\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 \textit{d}, says the backward facing \textit{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 \textit{ḏ}'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 \textit{ḥ} 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 KIC 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 TJ 499. The grapheme read /z/ in WAM T 60 is a /z/, 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\(^{22}\).

\(d\) 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\(^{23}\).

\(ṭ\) 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).

\(ẓ\) 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)\(^{24}\). 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\(^{25}\) 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\(^{26}\).

\(ṯ\) 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

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\(^{22}\) See § D.2 below.

\(^{23}\) cf. under \(ṭ\) and see n. 27 and § E.2 and n. 69.

\(^{24}\) 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 (ẓ \(īn\) \(bn\) slm KJA 88, KJC 295 and KJC 749; KJC 133, 490 and 505 are possibly by the same person \(yḥr\) and KJC 528, 583a possibly the same person \(ḥfẓ\) 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 \(ḥ\) in WAM T 60 but it is \(ḥ\), see Appendix 2.

\(^{25}\) 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. \(Ṭ\).

\(^{26}\) 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 \(ẓ\) above.
a dot in it\textsuperscript{27}.

\textit{ġ} 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)\textsuperscript{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 \textit{ġ} in KJA 83, for instance)\textsuperscript{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 \textit{ġ} in KJA 83+) and KJA 123 has a hook that curls back to such an extent that it forms a loop.

\textit{f} 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 \textit{f}'s of the text). KJB 44 and KJB 53 are long, slightly wavy lines\textsuperscript{30}.

\textit{q} 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.).

\textit{k} 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

\textsuperscript{27} An example also occurs in WAM T 27. In the Hismaic texts from the \textit{Wādī Ramm} area, Winnett ([1982]: 30-31) reads the grapheme \(\text{곤}\) as \(\text{w}\) in TIJ 47 and 212 and \(\text{ görm}\) in TIJ 58. In all these texts I would read it as \(\text{w}\), see Appendix 2. The sign \(\text{곤}\) in this script also represents etymological \textit{d}/ although in the examples here and in Harding and Littmann 1952 the letters are distinguishable by their size, the \(\text{w}\) being smaller relative to the other letters in the texts. See under \(\text{d}\) 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 \(\text{w}\). 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.

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

\textsuperscript{29} Similar variations occur in the letter \textit{k}, see below.

\textsuperscript{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, 553) or else (3) attached to a corner of the back and one of the arms (KJB 7, KJC 60). 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 texts. A badly formed version of the letter occurs in KJC 52+.

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 I’s in KJA 36 and two of the I’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 I 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 I’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 I 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+. 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.

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). 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 46, for example). The inner line of the letter in KJA 302 does not appear to have been completed 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 g 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 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. 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 and in KJC 718.

The letter 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.

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. 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. 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

\[ \text{Cf. the formation of the forks of the letters ’ and } s. \]

\[ \text{See } \text{§ H.3 below.} \]

\[ \text{See } \text{§ E.3 below.} \]

\[ \text{See Harding and Littmann 1952:3 for similar remarks under } h \text{ and } t. \]

\[ \text{See } h \text{ in KJB 73, KJC 487, for instance; for an example of the letter } h \text{ which resembles an ’, see KJC 336 and for an example resembling } t \text{, see one of the } h \text{’s in KJC 539 (usually the stance of the letter helps distinguish it from } t); \text{ for examples of } f \text{ which resembles a squiggly form of } s^2 \text{, see KJB 44 and 53; in one instance the letter } k \text{ with the tail bent forwards resembles a } t \text{ (KJC 590). In all these examples there is sufficient context to make the reading certain.} \]
The joining up (see § E.1) of the forks of the letters ʾ and ṣ gives the ʾ the appearance of a ṣ when only one fork is enclosed and the ṣ the appearance of a ʾ. When both forks of the ʾ are joined it also resembles a ɡ. Usually, however, the line joining the fork is shallower.

There are many examples of texts that have been started and left unfinished⁴⁴ and in some cases the last letter has not been completed⁴⁵. 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 s² or a n (or possibly a l)⁴⁶.

C. The stance and direction of the letters:

1. The stance of the majority of the letters is fairly consistent, although variations do occur⁴⁷, some of which seem to be associated with a change in the direction of the text⁴⁸. There are comparatively frequent variations between the use of a horizontal and vertical stance of the letters ẓ and ẓ⁴⁹.

2. Similarly, the direction in which the letters face is on the whole consistent, although variations are attested⁵⁰ and sometimes both directions of the letter occur in

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⁴³ See, for instance, the proportionally large ʾ 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 b or r.
⁴⁴ See, for example, the instances on Rock d, KJC 738a, 738b, 738c, 744a etc.
⁴⁵ See, for instance, KJB 115a where the second letter is probably an unfinished ʾ; KJC 50 where there is an unfinished ɡ and KJC 511 where the last letter is an unfinished ʿ.
⁴⁶ 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 ʾ; 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 ʿ l ʾ s², ʾ l bs², ʾ l bs², l ms², ʾ l s², l bs² 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 as unfinished text.
⁴⁷ See ʾ in KJB 112; ʾ in KJA 264; ʾ in KJA 144; s² in KJB 47; ʾ in KJA 337, KJC 11; ʾ in KJA 72; ʾ in KJA 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 q are written with a vertical stance in a horizontal text. For KJC 46 and 84, see § H.3.
⁴⁸ See the r and t in KJA 69; t in KJA 181; ʾ in KJB 155; the word ʾl ᵃ in KJC 754, for instance.
⁴⁹ Harding and Littmann 1952: 3 notes that ʾ occurs horizontally and vertically.
⁵⁰ ʾ in KJA 289, ʾ in KJB 148, for instance, ʾ in KJB 179, KJC 585, 733, as mentioned above, in KJC 458.
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 ‘ in the name \textit{mb 'l} (KJC 74, 79), the loop of the \textit{d} in the name ‘ \textit{bd't} (KJC 241,503) and \textit{r} in the name \textit{br'r} (KJC 350); the \textit{n} is written inside the arms of the \textit{g} 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{knm} (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{d 'b} in KJC 650 is inscribed between the space separating the two forks of the ‘ 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\textsuperscript{58} 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\textsuperscript{59} and by inscribing a straight line through the text in KJC 311 and 544\textsuperscript{60}. The joining up of the apertures of letters\textsuperscript{61} also occurs, either in conjunction with the joining up of the letters to one another (KJC 13, for example\textsuperscript{62}), 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\textsuperscript{63}. 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\textsuperscript{64}. Intentional infilling is easier to identify when the technique of inscribing is even and a selection of the letters have been hammered in\textsuperscript{65}. 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\textsuperscript{66}. Infilling is frequently associated with joining-up of the letters\textsuperscript{67} 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 $d$ has been infilled, since the first two letters of the

\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{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.

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

\textsuperscript{61} See Macdonald 1989: 65 with reference to ‘$h$’ and $h$ in WH 3923 and Clark 1983: 72 under $t$ and see § B above.

\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{63} cf. the $d$ in WH 3923, Macdonald 1989: 65-66.

\textsuperscript{64} cf. the remarks in § A under $t$ 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.

\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{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 $rfd$ (KJC 235, KJC 156,408) and $gs^2m$ (KJC 544, 546, 548) and see § F below.

\textsuperscript{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 letter.69.

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 probable.70.

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 lines, 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 d’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 ‘ 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 ‘s in some of the texts by bn ʿb, KJC 467, 476, 491; the b’s with proportionally long arms in some of the texts by brr, KJA 220, KJB 83, KJC 147, 350; the large looped d’s in texts by drg KJB 79, KJC 589; the consistent use of zig-zag f’s in texts by fnd bn ʿḥ b in KJC 4, 283 and by fnd in KJC 181; the m’s in KJC 241 and 503 which are both by mn. 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 gnṭ, KJA 66, 140, 229, 238, 418, 745; the placing of the loop of the ṭ in the arms of the preceding b (see § D.1) in texts by ḩbd, 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 ḡsʿm KJC 544, 546, 548.
71. Effectively boustrophedon, see KJA 36, for example.
spaced which would have made reading them easier. Some texts suffer elaborate contortions of direction\textsuperscript{72}. An inscriber often starts his text immediately after the end of another inscription\textsuperscript{73} and this can present problems\textsuperscript{74} as can instances when the ends of two texts run into each other\textsuperscript{75}.

Usually the words of a text follow directly on from each other\textsuperscript{76} but sometimes the last part is written to the right or left of the first\textsuperscript{77}. Frequent examples occur where the \textit{bn} and patronym is written in a new line either to the right or left\textsuperscript{78} but it also occurs in other contexts\textsuperscript{79}. 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\textsuperscript{80}. There might also be instances where words are intentionally inscribed in an ambiguous position although this cannot be corroborated\textsuperscript{81}.

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 \textit{ʾ}, \textit{ṯ}, \textit{ḫ}, \textit{z}, \textit{ṣ}, \textit{ḍ}, \textit{ẓ}, \textit{ʿ}, \textit{n}, \textit{ḥ}, \textit{ḥ}, \textit{y} and \textit{w} 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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\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{73} See KJA 84, KJC 543, for example.

\textsuperscript{74} See the commentary to KJB 58a.

\textsuperscript{75} See KJA 88 and KJC 253, for example.

\textsuperscript{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 \textit{ḥ} of \textit{ḥft}.

\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{78} See KJA 1, 44, 76, 111, 187 etc. and see some of the texts by \textit{ʾrs} \textit{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.

\textsuperscript{79} See KJB 55, 70, 74, KJC 362, 648, 754.

\textsuperscript{80} There are no particularly ambiguous examples among the \textit{Wādī Judayyid} texts but see AMJ 86, 87, for example.

\textsuperscript{81} For possible examples, see KJC 712-713 and 716-716a.
him; different techniques of inscribing; the direction of the text (and changes in
direction); infilling of the letters; and the nature of the rock surface. 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.

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 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.

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 KJA 631a; form (1) and form (2) of l
in texts by llt bn s'm n in KJB 30 and KJC 750; form (1) of b in KJB 7 by km bn 'lt bn
'mn fhti and form (2) in KJB 95 by 'lt bn 'mn bn fhti 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; g bn s'm n bn qn in KJA 44, 49, KJB 156, 174 consistently uses form
(1) of q whereas s'brnt bn s'm n in KJB 107, who is possibly his brother, uses form
(2); hn 'bn zdqm in KJA 27, KJB 105 and 177 uses form (2) of q whereas hn 'bn
zdqm use form (1) in KJA 99, 300, 173; km bn 'lt uses different forms of k in KJA
314 (form (1)), in KJB 7 (form (3)) and KJB 687 (form (2)); mhilt uses form (1) and
(2) of l in KJA 344; 'n m bn mlk 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 yb, 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 s²'s and squiggly s²'s occurring
together. However, the forms of the other letters in KJA 105 and KJB 1 in which
squiggly s²'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.

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 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.

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 Madā‘ in Ṣāliḥ and the Jabal Mismā‘/Ḥā‘il 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 s² which is either a wavy line with three indentations, a zig-zag or a slightly curved line with an indentation, 3) the occurrence in some instances of the use of a simplified version of Hismaic type d.

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 s¹ 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 s¹ 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 type\(^97\) or the Hismaic type\(^98\) and in one instance possibly of both types\(^99\). 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 incomplete\(^100\), and a distinctive form of \(r\), a line with a hook, in others\(^101\) 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 type\(^102\).

(3) There are a handful of texts from predominantly Hismaic areas which contain Safaitic forms of certain letters\(^103\) and, conversely, there are the occasional texts in Safaitic areas which use Hismaic forms of other letters\(^104\).

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; \(\dot{z}\), WTI 40; \(\dot{g}\) 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 \(H\dot{a} \dot{a}\)il area, see, for instance, WHI 127 l nfr bn \(mr\) w ts\(^2\)wq l blt; WHI 150 l mrt s\(^2\)wq l bs\(\dot{r}\)r; WHI 151 l nmrt s\(^2\)wq l s\(\dot{r}\)q.

\(^{102}\) 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 \(W\dot{a}\dot{d}t\) \(J\dot{u}\dot{d}\dot{a}y\dot{y}d\) 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 \(ghm\) \(l\) is difficult on etymological grounds. HCH 194 which uses a Hismaic \(d\) and C 5276 which has a Hismaic type \(r\), \(d\) and possibly \(g\) (\(l\) ‘\(m\)’ \(d\) \(d\) \(l\) \(fr\), the tribal name, on etymological grounds, could read either \(fr\) or \(fr\)).
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\textsuperscript{105}. Furthermore, there are letters in the categories that he does identify, the values of which are still uncertain or not very well substantiated\textsuperscript{106}.

\textsuperscript{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); \( qrfz \), JS 100, 111-113 etc., (see the Index of names); \( wrnt \), 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 \( b: rz \ t \), \( rz \), JS 43, \( rz \), JS 48 (read instead \( zb \ t \), \( zb \), cf. KJC 711 in the Index of names); \( snrt \), JS 64 (read instead \( srbt \) (cf., for eg., Ar. \( sarabah \) ‘tree that has restored its growth’); \( hr \ t \), JS 84, 98 (possibly from Ar. \( lhb \)), or identification of the first letter mistaken, read, perhaps, \( d \ ? \ d \) bt, cf. JS 152 \( yd \) (rather than \( yd \)) and JS 132 \( kdrt \) (rather than \( klrt \)). In JS 75 I would read the first letter as \( s \) and emend the second to \( l \), reading the name \( (l)sbt \) (cf. \( sb \), 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 \( w \ n \ qrfz \) (for the name see above), the straight line is a \( r \) and the \( n \) a wavy line, in JS 64 an alternative reading to \( snrt \), \( srbt \) has been suggested above. In the other examples he gives, HU 121 \( w \ n \ dyft \) and HU 174, \( w \ n \ mr \ s \), the reading of the \( n \) as a straight line is conclusive and there are further instances, see HU 84, 90, 96, 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\textsuperscript{1}, has a straight line as \( r \) and a wavy/zig-zag line as \( n \) and the second, Thamudic C\textsuperscript{2} has a straight line as \( n \) and a small deeply curved \( r \). The Thamudic C\textsuperscript{1} texts quoted above come from \textit{Hasim Şana’}, north of \textit{Madā’in Şalīḥ} and the Thamudic C\textsuperscript{2} texts come from \textit{‘Asab}’ and \textit{Jabal Jildiyah}, east of \textit{Hā’il}.

The above distinction between Thamudic C\textsuperscript{1} and Thamudic C\textsuperscript{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

\textsuperscript{106} For example:

\( d \) occurs as \( \leftarrow \) 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.

\( s \) clearly occurs as \( \bigcirc \) 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 ꜙ represents /g/, ꜔ represents /ğ/ and ꜖ represents /ḏ/ and /ḏ/ respectively. 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 /g/ 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 /g/.

 мощн occurs in Thamudic D as ̱, see JS 205, 206 and WTI 61. The identification of the letter in Thamudic C is still uncertain.

ذ is still uncertain in Thamudic B, C and D.

گ is ١ 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 گن) and Ph.363c (in the name گبن). In Thamudic C the letter is still uncertain, although in WTI 36 which I would read as Thamudic ١, the last name ١ن might well read گن rather than گن as in the edition. For the letters ١, گ and ى, see below. ١٧ In Safaitic and Thamudic B, therefore, the signs for /ṭ/ and /ḏ/ are very close to those in South Arabian. In Thamudic B the sign for /ḏ/ varies between a grid (HU 780,3), a square with four spokes (JS 462) and a circle with five spokes (JS 347).

١٨ See WTI 50, 59, 63. The instances we have of the graphemes ꜔, ꜔ 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:

١ as /g/ JS 40 ١ ١ ráSomething (rather than ١ ١ ráSomething’; see the Index of names); JS 54, 108

١ ١ ráSomething; JS 172 ١ ١ ráSomething, ١ ١ ráSomething (rather than ١ ١ ráSomething'); JS 85 ١ ١ ráSomething, ١ ١ ráSomething (rather than ١ ١ ráSomething). Ambiguous examples: JS 55 ١ ١ ráSomething/١ ١ ráSomething, JS 61, 101, 110 ١ ١ ráSomething/١ ١ ráSomething, JS 128 ١ ١ ráSomething/١ ١ ráSomething; JS 89, 119 also has the letter but with another, the value of which is uncertain ١ ١ ráSomething (cf. JS 126 ١ ١ ráSomething).


١ as /ğ/ TIJ 305a ١ ١ ráSomething, ١ ١ ráSomething (rather than ١ ١ ráSomething).

١ as /ḏ/ JS 57 ١ ١ ráSomething, ١ ١ ráSomething (rather than ١ ١ ráSomething). Thamudic D:

١ as /g/ Naveh N 1 ١ ١ ráSomething, ١ ١ ráSomething (rather than ١ ١ ráSomething).
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/\(^{112}\).

\(\text{as } /g/, \text{ possible, HU 509,1 } s'r\text{ (son of) } ntn (\text{rather than } s'r'd) \text{ HU 509,}
\)

\(\text{2 } z(n)\text{ (or } pager\text{) (cf. Winnett [1982]: 34-35).}
\)

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

\(\text{as } /d/ \text{ Ph 363c } b'n\text{, } d'b n\text{.}
\)

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

In Thamudic C\(^2\) in HU 85,1 there is evidence for \(\text{as } /d/ \text{ in the name } d'h(l)t\text{ and also, in the same text, that } d'rf\text{ is } grf\text{ where the relative size of the letter suggests it should be read as } /g/ \text{ rather than the other possible alternative } /r/.\text{ 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 \text{ and the same signs for etymological } /d/ \text{ and } /g/.\text{ That the category is different from Thamudic B is suggested by the form of the } ' \text{, 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 \(\star\) JS 1, 203, 499, for example, and Hismaic \(\text{T}\), see the script table.
There are two groups that use the graphemes  and  for /t/ and /d/ respectively (Safaitic and Thamudic B) and one (Hismaic)\(^\text{114}\) that uses them for /g/ and /h/.

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.

\(^{114}\) 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 ’ in anomalous positions, and the additional North Arabian phonemes at the end:

\[ l b g d h w z \breve{h} \breve{t} y k m n s r \breve{f} q s^1 t \breve{g} d \breve{d} \breve{t} z s^2 \breve{b} \]

1. t for /t/ and \( \breve{t} \) for /\( \breve{t} \)/:

Littmann (1945-49: 174-175), Knauf (1983: 588) and Voigt (1984:312) maintain that there are instances where \( t \) occurs for /t/. 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 Wādḍ Judayyyid inscriptions that suggest the two phonemes had fallen together.

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

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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 TIJ 280 (Jamme 1974(b): 125) provides an alternative to Littmann’s which involved suggesting \( t \breve{r} \) for /\( \breve{t} \)\( \breve{r} \)/. The name \( tmd \) in TIJ 105 etc. is most probably a feminine imperfect from the root \( mdy \) and \( wtm \) in TIJ 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 \( kurt\breve{a}m \) ‘large rock’.
4 The examples he gives include the names \( hml \) - (\( hml\breve{t} \) - \( hmlg \),

\( bd \) - (\( bdt \) - \( bdtg, fl \) - (\( flt \) - \( flg \), 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. \( d \) for /d/ and \( d \) for /d/:

There are clear instances of the phoneme \( d \) being used for /d/ in the variant spellings of the divine name \( Ḋū l-Sā'arā - ḏs\textordmasculine{r}/dh\textordmasculine{r}y \) as against \( ḏs\textordmasculine{r}/dh\textordmasculine{r}y\)\(^5\).

Both Littmann (1945-49: 176) and Knauf (1983: 588) quote several texts as evidence for \( d \) being used for /d/\(^6\). 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 \( rd\) \( l \) is attested, the first element of which Littmann explains from the root \( radda \) ‘return’\(^8\) and, in the latter, the name \( w\prime d\) is most probably a variation of \( w\prime d\)\(^9\). In RTI A, which comes from central Jordan, \( tm\prime bd\textordmasculine{t} \) occurs for the name \( tm\prime bd\textordmasculine{t}. \)

3. \( z \) for /\( ż/\) and \( d \) for /\( ż/\):

Littmann (1945-49: 172) suggested that in some instances \( z \) occurs as a dialectical variation for \( ż \) in Hismaic. His proposal derived partly from the reading of the grapheme \( T \) as /\( ż/\) in HU 261 and 262 (Winnett 1937: 45, 47) which raised the possibility that the letter could represent both /\( ż/\) and /\( ż/\). The two texts in question, however, are Safaitic (Macdonald 1986: 111, 143) and not Hismaic. The \( Wādir \) \( Judayyid \) texts provide several additional instances of the phoneme (represented by the grapheme \( T\)\(^1\)) in the names \( h\textordmasculine{r}z\), \( ž\prime n, ž\prime nt, zn\textordmasculine{n}, mq\textordmasculine{z}, y\textordmasculine{r}\) 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 \( H \) as /\( ḍ/\) and \( C \) as /\( ḍ/\) there is no evidence that /\( ż/\) fell

\( bn \) \( rf\) 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 \( 'bd\)\(^\textordmasculine{a}\) although, as Macdonald (1986: 135-136) points out, this must read \( 'bdg\).

\(^5\) 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 \( d \) in texts from the \( Ḥismā. \)

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

\(^7\) The examples they quote include TIJ 69 where the reading \( yd\prime \) 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 \( zd\) as certain.

\(^8\) The root is not attested elsewhere as an element in a theophoric compound name (the name ‘\( lrd\) read in HU 690 by HI: 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. ‘\( lwd\) might be a variant of ‘\( lwd\), although there is another possible explanation of the name, see the Index of names.

\(^10\) There are other instances in the names \( b\textordmasculine{z}, b\textordmasculine{z}r\textordmasculine{y} \) and \( b\textordmasculine{z}\textordmasculine{z} \) but the readings of all these are questionable.
under the phoneme d as suggested by Littmann (1945-49: 171) and Voigt (1984: 313).

4. Variations in the use of w, y and y:

There is evidence for variant spellings using w and y. Both wtr and ytr occur as names, and wtm 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/hrk, s’rw/s’ry and ’rw/r’y. y replaces y in r’’ (KWM 12) and y replaces ’/ 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:

The assimilation of m, might occur in grmnt (grm + mnt). ’bdmk occurs for the name bdmlk (cf. Nab. bdmmkw, see § 7 below), the relative particle mn is written m in KJC 46. The names ydr, ysr and yzr might be derived from the roots ndr, nsr and nfr with an assimilation of the unvocalised initial radical n in the imperfect form.

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

The ℓ ’ is dropped from ’b in some compound proper names and in an internal position from ℓ in the names ’dnl, hnl, s’dl, ’nl, ’intl and whbl and yb in the name ’bdlyb which also occurs as ’bdlyb. Initial y of the deity’s name yt ℓ is assimilated in the compound name s2 ℓ.

11 The examples he gives include m ℓ ‘n which Littmann reads as mz ’n but is really m ’n. ℓ mn Littmann ℓm, but really ℓmn, ℓ Littmann ℓ but really ℓt etc.

12 The reading of the name is doubtful.


14 There is doubtful occurrence of the name tmnt in Liyanite 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.

15 Other explanations of the names are possible, see the Index of names, but this seems the most satisfactory.

16 The readings or interpretation of all these texts are doubtful, for the examples from TIJ, see Appendix 2.

17 See Ch.5.A.2.

18 dnl and ’ntl are doubtful readings. The names dlkl and qyml 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.

19 The inscriptions with this name might be written by the same man and the lack of ℓ in ’bdlyb could be a mistake, see § 10.

20 Suggesting a pronunciation Šai ’tta’ (cf. Taymanite HE 23 tmt ℓ and see Müller 1979: 26). The root y ℓ 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 \( 's'mnt \) where \( m \) has been written instead of \( b \) in the word \( bn \) ‘son of’.\(^{21}\) Since \( brr \) mn \( 's'mnt \) 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 \( 's'mnt \) (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 \( mhllt \) (cf. Ar. subs. mahallah and the names al-Miḥall and Muḥill). The name \( 'sll \) might also be an instance of this.\(^{24}\)

9. Tā’ marbūṭah:

There is no conclusive evidence that tā’ marbūṭah-at had started to move to the Arabic pronunciation -ah.\(^{25}\) There are a few names where this might be the case \( 'mrh, 'mh, b'lh, bnsīh, mnh \) 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 \( s^2q \) (Ar. \( s^2awq \)) and \( sb \) (Ar. \( sayb \)).\(^{26}\)

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

\(^{22}\) cf. JS Min. 59 which reads \( 'bdwd mn grmnhy \) and see Winnett and Read 1970: 121. \( 'mmngt \) in TJ 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.

\(^{26}\) \( s^2wq \) occurs in HS 88 (rub \( s^2wq \) \( b \) \( w \)). 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 ʾʃl form is ambiguous.

3. 'Alif maddah:

The verb ʾḏ (KJA 23), if my interpretation is correct, provides an instance of the orthography of ʾā- where ʾ is maintained as against the use of ʾalif maddah in Ar. āda. Other examples cannot be identified with certainty as they are names, although possibly a vocalized double ʾ, ʾa′ (Ar. ā) might be represented by a single ʾ in ʾdm.

4. Medial ʾ:

In most instances medial ʾ probably represents a radical rather than Ar. ʾā′ (< *-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 ʾ:

In the majority of names ending in final ʾ the letter can be explained as a radical. There is one fairly certain exception to this in tr ʾ and a possible exception in a doubtful reading gn ʾ, where ʾ probably corresponds to Ar. āʾ in the normal forms ṭarāʾ and ǧanāʾ from the roots ṭrw/try and ǧny. Similarly, ʾmʾ which is probably to be derived from the root ʾmy might correspond to Ar. ʾamāʾah. Müller 1980: 72-73 finds evidence for final ʾ being the suffixed Aramaic article in Safaitic which would provide a possible interpretation for final ʾ 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); ǧny, Ar. ǧaniya

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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. Litmann 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 ʾ in KJB 180 might be an example derived from the root hmr, although it is equally possible that it should be explained from mr ʾ with the particle h, see Ch.5.B.1.
b. Nominal forms:
dkw32 fsy, Ar. ‘af al, *‘adkā, (< *‘adkaw), *‘afṣa (< *afsay)
dsry/dsy34, Ar. Dā l-Šarā, (< *Dū l-Šaray)
fr, Ar. ‘arā (< *‘arāy); gny, Ar. ‘anā (< *‘anāy); ngy Ar. najā’ (< *naŷāy); ’s²w, Ar. ‘asā’35 (< * asây).

c. Derived participles36:
mlmy, Ar. muhîm’n, maḥiyy, m ‘y, Ar. *μ’ζ’, *μ’aζζ’n
mngy, Ar. muğun’n.

d. The y at the end of the name ḳy probably indicates a diminutive (Ar. ‘Uḥayy)37.

e. A few instances can be identified where the radicals -y and -w are not represented
orthographically and it must be assumed that among bilateral names there are other
examples:
’l (Ar. ‘lā); d’ (Ar. da’a); ds²r/ds²r (Ar. Dā l-Šarā); rh (Ar. ṛh); sr (Ar. s‘āra); ’l (Ar. ‘lā); gr (*gār‘n); ftt (Ar. fātāh); mnt (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 ‘y (Ar. al- ‘Uzzā)
which is attested in compound names and ktb (*Kutbā). The letter also occurs as ktb
and ktb ‘ in the compound names mktb/mktb (TIJ 28, SIAM 43). Further instances
of a -y suffix occur in the personal names brk, brṣy, hmšy, rfy, sḥry, ṣry, mlk, nmy which might be examples of nominal forms, cf., for example, Ar. barākā’,
burākā’, baṣrā’, ‘frā’, na ‘mā’, or nisbah forms (Ar. -iy) being used as personal
name.38

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

32 If the verbs byt and syd are Form I, see § C.1.
33 cf. the Safaitic name ‘m’w Ar. ‘a mā ‘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 ‘mnr.
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 dwṣr).
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 ‘y 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 adjectivally.
and \( \text{krw} \). 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 \( bn, mr', mr' \) (in compound names)\(^{41} \) and the definite article \(^{42} \) (see the names \( mlhwr\) and 'bdlg\(^{43} \), although it occurs in the names 'bd l( )\( mlhwr\), 'bd lyb, 'bs d and 'bnm\(^{44} \). It occurs in the divine name 'lt (TIJ 481)\(^{45} \) if it is assumed that \( lt \) represents the same deity\(^{46} \).

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 'dkw and 'fsy and there is one instance in 'ssl, where the geminated radical is written separately\(^{47} \). 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\(^{48} \) but there are some exceptions 'sh, 'm, 'fs and 'ns\(^{49} \) 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\(^{50} \).

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 'gw 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 's'dw and 'bdw. The final \( w \) in the other examples quoted there could be explained as root letters.

\(^{41} \) cf. Nabataean 'bn, 'mr, 'mr' in compound names (Cantineau 1932: 55, 64).

\(^{42} \) cf. Nabataean 'l (Cantineau 1932: 61).

\(^{43} \) 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.

\(^{46} \) cf. Nabataean 'lt (Cantineau 1932: 64). 'lh occurs in the mixed text WTI 14.

\(^{47} \) The doubled ' here could be due to the liquid, see § A.8. or the name might be the diminutive * 'Usayil.

\(^{48} \) 'tr from wrt; 'im from 'tm 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 Αθαμμος.
insufficient context. There are a few clear examples where letter has been left out\textsuperscript{51}. Metathesis occurs in KJA 49 where $\textdtr{d}$ is written for $\textdtr{d}$, in KJA 99, where $\textdtr{zdm}$ occurs for $\textdtr{zdm}$ and, possibly, in KJC 318 where $\textdtr{w'd}$ might occur for $\textdtr{wd}$, 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 ʾbd 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 TJJ 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 $\textdtr{slh}$ (KJC 139, 140) on the basis of the corresponding meaning of the form in Arabic and a probable example in $\textdtr{hd}$ (KWM 2, 4, 7 etc.). Form IV with the prefix ʾ occurs in ʾs/slh (KJC 139) and possibly a variant form with $\textdtr{h}$- in the imperative $\textdtr{ht}$ (KJC 46) (cf. Ar. $\textdtr{hāti}$, $\textdtr{āti}$).

The variant forms of the orthography of Form I of hollow verbs are listed in § B.6. The suggestion that $\textdtr{ṣyd}$ and $\textdtr{byt}$ 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 $\textdtr{wdd}$ $\textdtr{nyk}$ occurs with $\textdtr{nk}$ 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 $\textdtr{ts³wq}$ (JS 229).

A verbal noun is attested in $\textdtr{ks}'\textdtr{y}$ (KJC 139), $\textdtr{dy}$ (KJC 46)\textsuperscript{55} and in $\textdtr{s'm't}$ a form used in prayers. Participles occur in KJC 138 ($\textdtr{bg}$ and $\textdtr{hr}$), KJC 659 ($\textdtr{s²h}$), KJA 97, KJC 673 ($\textdtr{gr}$) and possibly in $\textdtr{hff}$ in $\textdtr{wN hff}$ phrases.

2. Plurals:

\footnote{For instance, $\textdtr{h}$ has been left out of $\textdtr{hff}$ in KJB 54; the conjunction $\textdtr{w}$- in KJB 74; the $\textdtr{m}$ of $\textdtr{s'qm}$ in KJB 136; the $\textdtr{y}$ in 's²$\textdtr{yn}$ in KJC 641 and g in the name $\textdtr{gff}$ in KJC 147d.}

\footnote{mgny bn hn (KJB 70) might be a mistake for mgny bn hwn (KJB 116).}

\footnote{See KJB 129, for instance.}

\footnote{See KJA 236, KJB 7 and possibly KJV 436a.}

\footnote{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 \(\ddot{h}t\), Ar. \(\dot{h}\ddot{u}t\); \(s^2y\), Ar. \('a\ddot{s}y\ddot{a}\)' (KJA 86, 641)\(^{57}\); \(\dot{r}\ddot{h}l\), Ar. \('a\ddot{r}\ddot{h}\ddot{u}l\) (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 (\(r\ddot{h}\ddot{ds}d\)), MNM b 6 (\(s^2r \, sd\)), KJA 23 (\(f\ddot{t} \, hs'nt\)) and KJA 28 (\(m\ddot{r} \, h\ddot{d}t\)) where they follow the substantive and agree in number and gender. An adjectival expression is formed by the indeclinable noun \(rb/\ddot{r}b\)t with the qualified noun following in the genitive case. A clear example of an adverbial form (\(s'rr\), Ar. \(sur\ddot{u}r\ddot{a}n\)) 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 (\(\ddot{h}b\ddot{lt}\, h\), KJB 138; \(nkh\), KJA 23, 24); the masculine appears with the verbal noun (\(ks\ddot{y}h\), KJC 138), the substantive \(k\ddot{l}\) (KJC 42) and the preposition \(b\) (KJC 347). The first person plural, \(-n\), occurs, indicating possession, with the nouns (\(s^2y\) (KJA 36, KJC 641), \(ndm\) (KJC 308), \(wq\) (MNM b 6, TIJ 494). A pronominal suffix is not attested with the substantive \(k\ddot{l}\) when it refers to drawings. The relative pronoun is attested as \(\ddot{d}\) and as \(m\ddot{n}\) 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); \(dn\), Ar. \(\ddot{d}\ddot{t}\, n\ddot{a}\), 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 \(m\ddot{n}\) as ‘from’ (KJC 641).

6. The definite article:

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

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\(^{56}\) Röllig, in RTI B, which is a prayer of the \(\ddot{d}k\ddot{r}t \, l\) 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 \(s^2\) in AMJ 148 should be restored as \(s^2[y]\) ‘Ar. \(\ddot{s}\ddot{i}\ddot{y}a\)’ a plural form of \(\ddot{s}\ddot{t} \, a\ddot{h}\), see Appendix 2.

\(^{58}\) In the expression \(b\ddot{g}h\ddot{t} \, h^s\ddot{h} \, n\, h\) ‘searching for male ostrich of these regions after male ostrich’
drawings although its use in this context is not very frequent 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 \( dh \) 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 where it does not occur.

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 \( btt \), \( w \) ds\( ^s \)ry, \( w \) ds\( ^s \)r), a pronoun (\( w \) \( n \), \( w \) m \( hll \) (KJC 46)) or a verb (\( w \) \( dkr \), \( w \) \( d\)\( ' \) f \( slh \)). In some instances a case might be made for interpreting \( w \) as a conjunction. 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.

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 \( harf al-tanbih, hā \), in Arabic (Wright I: 268) which occurs in the compound vocative ‘\( ayuhā \)’ (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 ‘\( a \), \( yā \) and ‘\( ayā \’ (Wright II: 85). A form of the third occurs as ‘\( hayā \’ (Wright I: 294) which is attested in Safaitic hy (Winnett and Harding \( ibid \), 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 \( dkr \) and \( d\)\( ’ \) 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 particular type of prayer.

A possible later parallel is found in Arabic \( allāhumma \) 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

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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 Wādī 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 \(l\) 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 \(bt\)) and in one instance by a variant form \(mn\). Tribal affiliation is indicated by \(ʾl\), Ar. ʾal ‘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 \(nm\) 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 \(ʾl\) in \(ḏ\) \(ʾl\) refers to is uncertain, see Harding 1969. ʾhl, Ar. ʾahl, occurs in the mixed text WTI 48a iii.
6. \(ḏ\) \(ʾl\), which occurs in Safaitic, is not attested in other types of Thamudic; \(mn\) \(ʾl\) 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 ʾfsy.
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, ʾnʾm 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\(^\text{10}\).

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

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{l N} \\
\text{l N bn N etc.} \\
\text{l N bn N (etc) } d \text{ l (or mn } l) \text{ Tr.N}
\end{array}
\]

The \(l\) 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 \(w N \text{ḥṭṭ}\):

In two instances (RJC 150 and RJC 658) the phrase \(w N \text{ḥṭṭ}\) ‘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\(^\text{11}\). In previous
editions of Hismaic texts, \(ḥṭṭ\) 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]\(^\text{12}\). 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. \(ḥṭṭ\) therefore must be either a participle \(ḥāṭṭiṭ\) or the noun \(ḥaṭṭāṭ\)\(^\text{13}\). I have
translated the root \(ḥṭṭ\) 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. \(ḥaṭṭata\) ‘he drew lines’.

The recurrent use of the phrase \(w N \text{ḥṭṭ}\) seems to support the translation of \(l\) as
‘by’ (§.1). In complex statements, \(l\ N\) and \(w N \text{ḥṭṭ}\) are rarely found together. The
reverse would be the case if \(l\) simply meant ‘for’\(^\text{14}\) 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 \(l\) 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

\(^{10}\) 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.

\(^{11}\) JS 665 and 692 cannot be used as examples of \(w N \text{ḥṭṭ}\) 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.

\(^{12}\) I adopted this translation in King 1988.

\(^{13}\) For a similar sentence form see the end of KJC 145 ‘ - \(w m ʿ z brr\)’.

\(^{14}\) Littmann 1943: viii.
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 \( l N^1 w N^2 hTT \) 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 \( w N hTT \) are attested together, the subject of both phrases is the same, i.e. the texts are of the form \( l N^1 w N^1 hTT \). \( w N hTT \) 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.¹⁷

3. Texts introduced by \( w l \) and \( w \):

a. AMJ 128 reads \((w) l nṣt bn sṟmn\) 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 \( lām \ auctor\)is or is and the texts translated ‘And by \( nṣt \) son of \( sṟmn \)’ 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.¹⁸

b. Names introduced by \( w \) alone occur in several texts among the present collection and in those published in Harding and Littmann 1952²⁰. 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 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 \( w N hTT \) phrases which is a common method of expressing the authorship of drawings.²²

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

¹⁶ See, however, KJB 58 – 58a where the situation is ambiguous.

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

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.

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

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

²¹ See, for instance, KJA 219, 298, KJC 647, 727 and TIJ 129.

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 \( hTT \) 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 particle\(^{23}\). The only clear instance of a name occurs in AMJ 14\(^{24}\), 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 text\(^{25}\).

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 area\(^{26}\).

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 \( w \)\(^{27}\). A love text of joint authorship occurs in KJA 28\(^{28}\).

B. The authorship of drawings:

\(^{23}\) 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 \( bnlhmr. \, w \, 'l \, bn \, s' \, dhlh \) 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 \( ts' \, b \, bt \, 'r \), 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’; wʿl, Ar. waʿl, ‘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 ḫṭṭ, ‘drawing’ cf. Ar. ḫaṭṭ, pl. ḫaṭṭî³¹. In some cases the latter occurs (3) in construct with a substantive naming the subject depicted³² and the word kll, ‘all’, Ar. kull, is used to mean that the author did all the drawing³³. It always occurs after the substantive and has not been found with an enclitic pronoun in this context³⁴. 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  lʾmn w ʿl)
KJA 69  l mṭy bkrt
KJB 70  l ṣmn ṣbn hn h wʿl
KJB 116  l ṣmn ṣbn ṣbn bkrt
KJC 142  lʾmn h wʿl
KJC 359  l sʾyrʾ bk[ṛ][t]
KJC 470  l ṣḥlīt frs¹
(2) KJA 207  l sʾṣr ḫṭṭ
KJB 8  lʾsʾṣr ḫṭṭ
KJB 53  l ḫ(r)n ḫṭṭ etc.
(3) KJA 44  l ḫʾ ḫṭṭ kll bn sʾmnʾ bn qn
KJB 74  l sʾd ḫṭṭ wʾl [w] klb
KJB 181  l ṣʾyṛ ḫṭṭ(ṭ) kll
KJC 754  l ṣḥ ḫṭṭ h wʿl
AMJ 67  l ḫʾn bn ---- bnʾ ṣʾm ḫṭṭ gml

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

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

KJA 132  l kmy bn ṭmlh w kmy ḫṭṭ

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³⁰ See the commentary to KJA 113.
³¹ When ḫṭṭ 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 ḫṭṭ which might be a pronominal suffix. The copy, however, is doubtful and possibly incomplete. l ḫmm kll ‘By ḫmm all [of it]’ occurs in JS 614.
I suggested above that the content of these texts (l N w N ḫṭṭ) is essentially repetitive\textsuperscript{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 ḏ b ḫṭṭ  
KJA 76 w s’yrb ḫṭṭ bn s’lm etc.  
KJB 148 w ḏ b bn s’lm n ḫṭṭ  
KJB 155 w s²ṣr bn zdqm ḫṭṭ etc.  
KJC 442a w ’rs ḫṭṭ bn hrs’ bn s’lm etc.

(2)  
KJC 30 w zd enraged ḫṭṭ kll  
KJC 39 w ftyt ḫṭṭ bkr  
KJC 48 w grf ḫṭṭ bkr w frs’l  
KJC 51 w grf ḫṭṭ w ’l  
KJC 60 w grf ḫṭṭ bkr  
KJC 144 w zd’h ḫṭṭ klbt  
KJC 408 w rdf ḫṭṭ w ’l  
AMJ 52 w hgg ḫṭṭ kll bn bglt  
AMJ 55 w glmt ḫṭṭ h w ’l kll  
WAM T 34 w gryt bn ’bd ḫṭṭ b(k)r

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 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

\textsuperscript{35} The interpretation of this text is doubtful, see the commentary.  
\textsuperscript{36} Although they are not shown on the published facsimile, the rock face is covered in drawings.  
\textsuperscript{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 \( w \ 'bd \ bn \ s^\prime yr \ frs^\prime \) and \( w \ l^t \ h \ w \ l \) where there might be an intentional ellipse of \( hff^39 \) or the word might simply have been left out by mistake\(^40\). 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\(^41\). 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\(^42\).

1. Invocations using \( dkr \):

Most prayers using the word \( dkr \), Ar. \( dakara \), ‘remember’, begin with a \( l \ N \) 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\(^43\). 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 (\( bly \ wly \ dkyr \ hly\sw \ br \ s^\prime l^y \) ). Jaussen and Savignac 1919 translate them as ‘Oui!’ etc.

\(^{39}\) Restored versions of the texts might read \( w \ 'bd \ bn \ s^\prime yr \ [hff] \ frs^\prime \) and \( w \ l^t \ [hff] \ h \ w \ l \). I do not think KJA 113 should be translated as ‘And \( bd \) son of \( s^\prime yr \) 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, \( l \ ws{^\prime} 'bn \ 'wd \ w \ s^\prime \ d\ w r\ dw \ 'By \ ws{^\prime} \ 'son \ of \ 'wd, \ and \ may \ rd\ w \ help \ him \). 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, \( f \ wy\hy \ rd\ w \) (I divided up the letters incorrectly in the publication),’and may \( rd\ w \) protect him' (2) using the verb 'grant' implied in the text, \( w \ \ hrd \ 'yr\ t \ m \ hw\lt \ 'and \ O \ rd\ y \ [grant] \ vengeance \ from \ [the] \ hw\lt \ ' (3) using an expressed
author concludes with a \( w \) \( N \) \( ḫṭṭ \) phrase, which in KJC 711 and AMJ 137, is the sole expression of authorship\(^{44}\). In all the examples from \( Wādī Judayyid \) the prayers are addressed to \( ʾl \) but in AMJ 46 \( ds\)\( ṭ \) 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: \( 's\)\( ʿy \) (KJA 36), ‘companions’ (cf. Ar. \( š \)\( ʿy \)\( ʿ \)), pl. ‘\( ʾa\)\( š\)\( ʿy\)\( ā \)\( ʿ \))\(^{45}\); \( 'l \) (JS 35), ‘family’ (cf. Ar. \( ʿ\)\( ā \))\(^{45}\); \( 'hl \) (KJC 42), ‘family’ (cf. Ar. \( 'āh\)\( l \)); \( kll \) \( ṭ\)\( ᵃdq \) (CTSS 3), ‘all true people’, (cf. Ar. \( ra\)\( ṭ \) and \( ṣ\)\( ðq \))\(^{45}\); \( kll \) \( š\)\( r \)\( ᵃdq \) (MNM b 6) ‘all true kinsmen’, (cf. Ar. ‘\( a\)\( š\)\( ṭrah \) and ‘\( a\)\( š\)\( r \))\(^{45}\); \( lm \) (AMJ 148) ‘chief’ (cf. Ar. ‘\( ʾa\)\( l\)\( m \)); \( kll \) \( nh\)\( ṭy\)\( wq \)\( n \) (MNM b 6) ‘all who read our inscription’; \( ndm \) (KJC 202) ‘boon companion’, (cf. Ar. \( nad\)\( tm \))\(^{46}\). In most instances where a group is mentioned the author gives his tribal affiliation.

A similar prayer \( dkrt \) ‘\( lt(w) \) occurs in Nabataean texts from around \( al- \) \( Ulā \) and in several of the texts from the shrine at ‘\( Ayn Shallālah \) in \( Wādī Ramm \)\(^{47}\). In Safaitic there is only one occurrence where \( dkrt \) is used in a prayer. The text is unpublished (Stehle 158706) and in it \( ds\)\( ṭ \) is asked to remember \( ṭ\)\( ṭ\)\( ᵃdq \) ‘true people’ and curse \( r\)\( ṭ \)\( s\)\( ʿ \) ‘wicked people’ cf. Ar. \( s\)\( û \)\(^{48}\).

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 \( w \) \( dkrt \) ‘\( lt \)' \( bd\)\( ṭr\)\( ūt \), 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, \( fh \) ‘\( lt \) 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 \( w \) \( ḫṭṭ \) 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 \( š\)\( ñy\)\( ʿ \) should be restored in which case, both there and the plural ‘\( a\)\( š\)\( ā \)\( ʿ \)’, should probably be translated from Ar. \( š\)\( ū \)‘followers’. See the commentary to AMJ 148 in Appendix 2.

\(^{46}\) The reading and interpretation of the expression \( kll \) \( ḥ\)\( r\)\( ūn \) 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 \( Jabal Aṣqāf \) 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 ‘\( bd\)\( ṭr\)\( ūt \) 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 ʾl50. 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 person51.

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 ǧnmt (booty) and ʿlm (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 ḏkr with ḥn, ‘curse’ (cf. Ar. laʾana) 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)52, 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 inscribed53.

Examples:

KJA 36  l ydr bn ʿbd bn ydr bn whblh ḏ l zydt w ḏkr lt ʾs2yʾn
By ydr son of ʿbd son of ydr son of whblh of the tribe of zydt; and may lt remember our companions

KJC 42  [l] (ʾ)fl ḏ l ḡy (w) ḏkr lt ḥ(l) klkh
[By] (ʾ)fl of the tribe of ḡy; and may lt remember [the] family all of it

KJC 202  l ḡg bn sʿdt [w] [d]kr ṣl ndmn ʾbd ṣl(ʾ)[h]wr bn ṣlw ṣw ṣgw Ṣḥṭ
By ḡg son of sʿdt; [and] may lt remember our boon companion ʾbd ṣl(ʾ)[h]wr son of ṣlw; and ḡg is [the] inscriber

KJC 272  w ḏkr lt ʾbdḥrṅt
And may lt remember ʾbdḥrṅt

KJC 641  l ʿly bn ʾṣf r mn ʾl mn ṣw ṣkr
By ʿly son of ʾṣf r from the tribe of mn; 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  w dΚ τ lt zb ' w bλτ' w 'μbτ' w zd --- (s') ['] d' l ḫττ
And may lt remember zb' and bλτ' and 'μbτ' and zd ---; and (s') ['] d' l is
[the] inscriber

AMJ 46  l ḫb b n bnlt ḫb w dΚ τ dς' r s'κmlh w ḫb b ḫττ
By ḫb son of bnlt son of ḫb; and may dς' r remember s'κmlh, and
خلاف son of [the] inscriber

AMJ 137  dΚ τ lt ' l n w wrτ ḫττ
May lt remember ' l n; and wrτ is [the] inscriber

AMJ 148  l bn b gnτ bn 'fṣy w dΚ τ lt 'fṣy w 'lm[τ] h w qrb w '.ws w s[τ]' n klhlm
w bnτ ḫττ d 'fṣy
By bn τ son of gnτ son of 'fṣy; and may lt remember 'fṣy and its chief
and qrb and w τ and our followers all of them, and bnτ is [the]
inscriber who is of 'fṣy

CSP 2  --- lm son of tmds' r son of flgt son of wτ son of srm; and may lt
remember srm and τm and 'm and 's'd and h(d)

CTSS 1a  l mrk b n rs'π τ w dΚ τ lt 'mr w s' d' l w w l w hlf w fṣ w 'sm w lws' w
hzmτ w 's'd w grmlm w 'ys' w bn int
By mrk son of rs'π τ; and may lt remember 'mr and s' d' l and w l and
hlf and fṣ and 'sm and lws' and hzmτ and 's'd and grmlm and 'ys' and
bn int

CTSS 3  l st b n w τ d yλ n 'lt w dΚ τ lt kl b rht ṣdq
By st b n son of w τ of the tribe of n 'lt; and may lt remember all true
people

JS 35  l (s') ḫth b n b(τ) d τ l w ly w d(τ)(τ) l τ ' l w ly w ---
By (s') ḫth son of b(τ) d of the tribe of w ly; and may lt remember the
tribe of w ly ---

JS 179  l 's'lh [w] dΚ τ lt 'bd b n s'hl
By 's'lh; and may lt remember 'bd son of s'hl

JS 670  w d(τ)lt (g)tm-bn
And may lt remember (g)tm---

KU 2  l qrb w dΚ τ lt 'dnt w wr τ f h lt s'lm w qbl
By qrb; and may lt remember 'dnt and wrτ; and O lt [grant] security
and acceptance

Meek  l qrbn b n gtlh d τ l m n 'l w dΚ τ lt 's'lm w tmlw w (r)hdτ w mqm w ns' r
w tm
By qrbn son of gtlh of the tribe of m n 'l; and may lt remember 's'lm
and tmlw and (r)hdτ and mqm and ns' r and tm

MNM b 6  l wr τ b n tmlw b n w r w b n ms' lm d τ l mn w dΚ τ lt mhσs τ b n hflh b n whbn
w kl b 'ς' rdq w kl b mn ygr q τ q n dut
By wr τ son of tmlw son of wr τ son of ms' lm of the tribe of mn y; and
may lt remember mhσs τ son of hflh son of whbn and all true kinsmen
and all who read this inscription of ours

MNM c 7  l 's'lm b n 'bdmk b n khl b n 'bdmk d τ l rbt [w] dΚ τ lt ns' k [w] mys [w]
'ws s'int kbn s'qr r 'rbt
By 's' lm son of 'bdmk son of khl son of 'bdmk of the tribe of rbt; [and]
may lt remember ns' k [and] mys [and] 'ws the year the waterin
dried up in the pastures of rbt

Naveh TSB C 1 bmlk w dkr lt hmsl w mlh w s² lhw krt w “ś w ’śd w hmg w ’wd w ḡnl w bs’ d—

By bmlk; and may lt remember hmsl and mlh and s² lh w krt and ’ś and ’śd and hmg and ’wd and ḡnl and bs’ d—

RTI A l tm bdt w dkr lt bln

By tm bdt; and may lt remember bln

RTI B w dkr lt klly dyrn w ’bdln w ḫṭṭn [w]? ḡn w s¹ dn w dkr lt w ws’ll (w) l’t [lt]

And may lt remember all our harmed [ones]? and ’bdln? and ḫṭṭn? [and] ḡn and s¹ dn and may lt remember ws’ll and may [lt] curse

TIJ 58 l km bn gmhr w dkr lt gt w hbk w ’bb w bkr w hl’ w qnf’d w wd w hmlg w qnf’d w gm’

By km son of gmhr; and may lt remember gt and hbk and ’bb and bkr and hl’ and qnf’d and wd and hmlg and qnf’d and gm’

2. Invocations using d:

Apart from the examples found at the Wādī Judayyid sites and from other areas in the Ḥismā the prayer is attested in an inscription of unknown provenance (SIAM 39a). Ar. da’ā (from the root d’w) with a direct object means ‘he called or summoned him’ and da’ā al-mayyit ‘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 d’ 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 dkr: the invocatory clause is introduced by w and a perfect verb with an optative sense is used. The prayer is addressed to lt and d²sry (also written d²s²r/d²s²ry). In all the examples we have, only one person is the object of the invocation, except KJB 135 where lt is asked to ‘call’ two people. None of the texts begin with l N and, where authorship is expressed explicitly, w N ḫṭṭ is used. There are several texts which have no explicit

---

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

55 KJC 758 l tnn bn hn’ bn zdqm, KJC 761 w d’ d²s²ry tnn and KJC 760 l mlgn and (on a different face) KJC 762. Although we do not know that the texts by tnn 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 tnn 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’ lt 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 lt 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\textsuperscript{58}. 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
\[w \text{ d’} \, \text{d}s^2 \text{ry grf w ‘} \text{n’} \text{ m ḫṭṭ} \]
And may \text{d}s^2 \text{ry call grf, and ‘} \text{n’} \text{ m is [the] inscriber}

KJB 136
\[\text{rbt s}q[m] \, w \, s’q \, b \, d \, m \, w \, d’ \text{ i lt fdg w ghfl w d’} \text{ m ḫṭṭ} \]
\text{d’ m feels much sick[ness], and may lt call fdg and ghfl, and d’ m is [the] inscriber}

KJC 260
\[w \text{ d’} \, \text{d}s^2 \text{r ldf} \]
And may \text{d}s^2 \text{r call ldf}

KJC 362
\[w \text{ d’} \text{ i lt rdf w mt}y \, ḫṭṭ \]
And may lt call rdf, and mt\text{y} is [the] inscriber

KJC 648
\[w \text{ d’} \, \text{d}s^2 \text{ry rb w dfrn ḫṭṭ} \]
And may \text{d}s^2 \text{ry call rb, and dfrn is [the] inscriber}

KJC 761
\[w \text{ d’} \, \text{d}s^2 \text{ry tnn} \]
And may \text{d}s^2 \text{ry call tnn}

KJC 762
\[w \text{ d’} \, \text{d}s^2 \text{ry mlgn} \]
And may \text{d}s^2 \text{ry call mlgn}

AMJ 143
\[w \text{ d’} \, \text{d}s^2 \text{ry zmlt w dr ḫṭṭ} \]
And may \text{d}s^2 \text{ry call zmlt, and dr is [the] inscriber}

AMJ 144
\[w \text{ d’} \, \text{d}s^2 \text{ry s’r} \]
And may \text{d}s^2 \text{ry call s’r}

SIAM 39a
\[w \text{ d’} \text{ i lt s’}²\text{bm} \]
And may lt call s‘²\text{bm}

TIJ 17a
\[(w) \, d’ \text{ i lt ‘} \text{(m)}\text{rt} \]
And may lt call ‘(m)\text{rt}

TIJ 299
\[w \text{ d’} \, \text{d}s^2 \text{ry d’} \text{ m w ġnmt ḫṭṭ} \]
And may \text{d}s^2 \text{ry call d’} \text{ m, and ġnmt is [the] inscriber}

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

The most common type of prayer occurring in the texts from Wādt Judayyid are requests to the deities \text{d}s^2 \text{ry} (also written \text{d}s^2 \text{r and d}s^2 \text{r}) and lh and lt\textsuperscript{59}. 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\textsuperscript{60}. On the whole, the request is not expressed and the verb ‘grant’ and the substantive denoting the request are omitted. The deity’s

\textsuperscript{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).

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

\textsuperscript{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 name61.

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: ġny, (KJB 1) ‘freedom from want’, (cf. Ar. ganā'); s'̱d, (KJC 405, 442b, 555), ‘good fortune’, (cf. Ar. sa'd); s'̱b, (KJC 145) ‘gift, benefaction’, (cf. Ar. sayb and Sab. syb); ngy, ‘deliverance’ (cf. Ar. nagā'), which occurs in construct - s'̱d ngy, (KJC 555) ‘the good fortune of deliverance’, 62 and ṭry, ‘sufficiency’ (cf. Ar. tarā')62. 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 name63.

In two instances what is requested is a person denoted by a proper name. In KJB 86 the context in which ḍb 'n is being requested is unclear, but in KJE 138 the person, a woman, is being asked for by a would-be lover64.

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 ḏkr and d'.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Invocation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KJA 14</td>
<td>ḏsyry l ḍ</td>
<td>O ḏsyry [grant?] to ḍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJB 86</td>
<td>ḏsyry l m'z ḍb 'n</td>
<td>O ḏsyry [grant] ḍb 'n to m'z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJB 93</td>
<td>ḏsyry l drs'ṭ</td>
<td>O ḏsyry [grant?] to drs'ṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJB 138</td>
<td>ḏsyry l ḡls' ḡlk dn s'qam ḍn ḏt ḍn b' s̱w ḍn ḡbltth</td>
<td>O ḏsyry [grant] ḡlk to ḡls without sickness and without impotence and without distress and she has driven him insane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJC 28</td>
<td>ḏsyry l yqg w nqts</td>
<td>O ḏsyry [grant?] to yqg and nqts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJC 405</td>
<td>ḏsyry l ḡd s'̱d</td>
<td>O ḏsyry [grant] to ḡd good fortune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJC 442b</td>
<td>ḏsyry s'̱d l b'shr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, ġnyt C 586, 2163 and 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 dṣ²ry [grant] good fortune to bṣy
KJC 555
h dṣ²ry l m 'z s' d ngy w ṣry
O dṣ²ry [grant] to m 'z good fortune of deliverance and sufficiency
KJC 145
h ltm l m 'z s' l b w m 'z brr
O lt [grant] to m 'z a gift, and m 'z is dutiful
KJC 729
h ltm ṣry l m 'zy
O lt [grant] sufficiency to m 'zy
KJA 340
h lhm l lt
O lh [grant ?] to lt
KJB 18
h lhm l bn 'ml
O lh [grant ?] to 'ml
Do XXVI,49.5 h ltm l ml
O lt [grant ?] to ml
KJB 1
w w dṣ²ry l s'd ḡny
[ ] And [may] dṣ²ry [grant] to s'd freedom from want
KJC 369
w dṣ²r l hm
And [may] dṣ²r [grant ?] to hm
AMJ 124
w h dṣ²ry (l) m 'z
And O dṣ²ry [grant ?] to m 'z

4. Invocations using s'm 't:

Ar. sami 'ahu means ‘he heard him’ and with an indirect accusative ‘sami 'a lahu’ ‘he listened to him’. The word s'm 't is attested in TIJ 312 and s'm 't 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 s'm 't is clearly not a verb and I have interpreted it as the verbal noun sum 'ah which is synonomous with tasmi '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. s'm 't in TIJ 312 is probably a perfect verb used to express an optative ‘may he hear’67. s'm 't occurs with an indirect accusative in KJC 115 and AMJ 133.
Examples:

KJC 46
1. w m ḥll ḏy ṛh
2. ḥt s'sw w rs'ṭ
3. s'm 't dṣ²ry w Ḧtby
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 dṣ²ry and Ḧtby may hear

66 The structure being similar to that of the phrase fa 'alahu ri 'ā ⁿ wa-suma 'r' a 'he did it to make men see it and hear of it’. Jobling 1986(a): 265 interprets s'm 't 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 dkr and d ' , § C.1 and 2 above.
KJC 115  
\[\text{s'm 'd[\text{s}^2\text{ry} l zd n w 's}bh'h lt l 'kln}\]
That \(\text{d[s}^2\text{ry}\) may listen to \(\text{zd n}\) and bind ? him O lt ----

KJC 649  
\[\text{s'm 't k[tby]}\]
That \(k[tby]\) may hear

AMJ 133  
\[\text{s'm 'd}s^2\text{ry l s^2s^2-}\]
That \(d^2\text{ry}\) may listen to \(s^2s^2-\)

TIJ 312  
\[\text{s'm 'd}s^2\text{ry fš}\]
May \(ds^2\text{ry}\) hear fš

5. Invocations using \(zr\)', \(s^1b\), 'd and 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 \(dkr\) and 'd. None of the texts are introduced by a particle. \(zr\) 'make sound strong' (cf. Ar. \(zara\) 'May God render him sound and strong') occurs in AMJ 133 and \(s^1b\) in KJC 317 which perhaps means 'give' (cf. the Ar. substantive \(sayb\) 'gift' and \(s^1b\) in KJC 145, and see the commentary to the text). 'd and qdr occur in the love prayer KJA 20 where the interpretation of parts of the text is uncertain. 'd is most probably 'return', (cf. Ar. 'a'\text{\‘}d\text{‘}a\text{‘}a\text{‘}) and qdr, in the following clause, 'cause' (cf. Ar. \(qaddara\) 'determine, ordain').

AMJ 145  
\[\text{zr 'd}s^2\text{r hty 'bd b̄t}\]
May \(d^2r\) make hty sound and strong, 'bd is [the] inscriber

KJC 317  
\[\text{s^1b 'd}s^2\text{ry l l t ţny}\]
May \(ds^2\text{ry}\) give ? to \(lt\) freedom from want

KJA 20  
\[\text{'d 'd}s^2\text{ry ghf l h ybs''b rlm w b gnnt w b s'rr 'h bn'bh 'w qdr frht b mr 't bd̄t}\]
May \(ds^2\text{ry}\) return ghf to the woman with tenderness and with madness (of passion ?) and with joy 'h ? son of bh ' and may \(ds^2\text{ry}\) cause happiness with a new woman

D. Curses:

The only curse occurring among the \(Wādāt\ Judayyid\) inscriptions is KJA 107 where it is a continuation of a text and asks \(ds^2\text{ry}\) to curse anyone who curses the man who has stated his love in the first part of the inscription.

KJA 105  
\[\text{wdd qn ġlmnt (w) l 'n 'd}s^2(r)y l 'n qn}\]
\(qn\) loved a young woman, and may \(ds^2(r)y\) curse the curser of \(qn\)

The lack of a vocative before the divine name is paralleled in prayers using \(dkr\) and '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 \(ds^2\text{r}\) 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 \(zr \text{‘}l\text{‘}h\) in AMJ 136 and \(zr \text{‘}l\text{‘}h\text{‘}y\) in Nabataean (Milik and Starcky 1975: 129).
imperative form. The object is expressed by the noun lʾn (Ar. laʾʿān) in construct with a proper name.72

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) sʾqm, ‘sickness’ (cf. Ar. suqm); sʾq ‘desire’ (cf. Ar. sʾawq); sʾrr, ‘happiness’, (cf. Ar. surʾr); ḥṛṣ, (KJC 45) (cf, the Ar. verb ḥaraṣa ‘he (a man) was hungry and cold’) and ṛt (TIJ 297) ‘madness (or vice)’ (cf. Ar. ʿurrah). 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 ṛhm, (cf. Ar. ruḥm ‘tenderness’ and Syr. rʾḥem ‘tenderness, affection’), ‘with madness’ b gmn (cf. Ar. junʿn ‘loss of reason’) and ‘with happiness’ b sʾrr (see sʾrr already mentioned above). In KJB 138 the author asks for a woman ‘without sickness’, dn sʾqm (see sʾqm above), ‘without impotence’ (cf. Ar. ʿayya ‘he lacked strength or ability’) and ‘without distress’ (cf. Ar. buʾsʾ and baʾsʾ ‘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 glmнт, ‘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 dʾʿu n ‘in him is disease (Lane 141b and Wright 11: 175A) and bihi ʿurratu n ‘in him is madness’ and I have translated it as ‘N feels much sickness etc.’. In TIJ 291 there is no

72 In Safaitic (for instance, C 3952, 3973) and in Hismaic, TIJ 494, the object of the verb in curses using lʾn 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 ḥblṭh
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 ‘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. necara); $gltm$, (Ar. gulāmah); $bkrt$, (Ar. bakrah); $'rhl$, (cf. Ar. riḥl 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 $h$.

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 $l$ $gltl$ w $rb$ $s'qm$ $s'rr$ $b$ $gltm$ $f$ $nkh$ $s'rr$
By $gltl$; and a young girl feels much sickness of happiness and he had sex with her happily

KJA 46 $rb$ $s'qm$ $w$ $s'rr$ $b$ $grf$ $bn$ $mh$ $g$ $grf$ son of $mh$ $s$ feels much sickness and happiness

KJA 188 $rb$ $s'rr$ $b$ $mb$ $l$
$mb$l feels much happiness

KJA 232 $rbt$ $s'qm$ $b$ $km$ $l$ $hd$ $km$ feels much sickness for $hd$

KJA 294 $rb$ $s'rr$
Much happiness

KJB 31 $l$ $gltl$ w $rb$ $s'qm$ $bn$ 'n l
By $gltl$; and much sickness, son of $bn$ 'n $l$

KJB 63 $l$ $gltl$ w $rb$ $s'qm$ $bn$ 'n $l$
By $gltl$; and much sickness, son of $bn$ 'n $l$

KJB 136 $rbt$ $sq[m]$ 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

$77$ The beginning of the text is damaged and the interpretation is uncertain. I have restored the preposition $b$ after $s'qm$ and translated $s'rr$ at the end as an adverb ‘happily’ (cf. Ar. surū’r”).

$78$ The meaning of this is rather obscure unless it refers to the sickness or misery of unfulfilled happiness. There is a drawing of a camel between the $m$ and $s$ of the expression in TIJ 264 which might obscure a $w$ and the conjunction might have been left out between the two substantives in KJA 24. For mistakes in the inscriptions, see Ch.3.B.10.
2. Love texts using \textit{wdd} and \textit{nk/nyk}:

The verbs \textit{wdd} ‘he loved’, (cf. Ar. \textit{wadda}) and \textit{nk} and \textit{nyk}, ‘he had sex with’ (cf. Ar. \textit{näka}) are recurrent in love texts\textsuperscript{79}. They are attested in simple sentences and in complex ones in which subsequent actions are expressed. \textit{nk} occurs transitively\textsuperscript{80} and \textit{nyk} both transitively and intransitively. In KJA 23 \textit{nyk} occurs in conjunction with \textit{nk}, which suggests the former is a different form, most probably expressing a frequentative sense of the root. In KJA 23 \textit{nk} is consequent on \textit{wdd} and in KJA 24 on \textit{rb \textquoteleft s\textquoteleft qm s\textquoteleft rr}. The object of the verbs is expressed either with a proper name or with a substantive, \textit{glmt, fit} (KJA 23) (Ar. \textit{fatāh ‘young girl’}), \textit{mr’} (KJA 20, KJB 129, KJC 590) (Ar. \textit{mar’ah ‘woman’}) and possibly ‘zz (KJA 6) (Ar. ‘aziz ‘loved’) although this last word might be a proper name. All texts are directly expressed except KJC 351 where \textit{nk s’m n} follows a \textit{l N} phrase and is not introduced by the particle \textit{w}.

Examples:

\begin{verbatim}
\textit{wdd}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
KJA 23  \textit{wdd hn’ fit hsnt f gmt f ’d f ns’rt}
\end{verbatim}

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

\textsuperscript{79} Both these roots are attested in other dialects. \textit{wdd} occurs as a verb in Tham.C where it is always followed by a particle \textit{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 \textit{nk} occur in JS 98, 119, 123 (Tham.C), JaT 20a (Tham.B) and JS L 372 and of \textit{nk} and \textit{nyk} in Safaitic C 285, 2268, WH 231, 2146, 2147. In the latter dialect the texts are all begun with a \textit{l N} phrase.

\textsuperscript{80} It is possible that it is intransitive in KJB 179, see the commentary on the text.
KJA 105  
*wdd qn ġlmt w l ‘n ds²ry l ‘n qn*

qn loved a young woman, and may ds²ry curse the curser of qn

KJB 13  
*wdd s’m ‘nq s’rr f bql*

s’m loved ‘nq happily and bql

KJC 110  
*wdd s’mrh ġlmt w n [r]t finn*

s’mrh loved a young woman and a young girl, two seductresses

KJC 120  
*wdd mb ‘l ġlmt*

mb ‘l loved a young woman

TIJ 295  
*wdd mr ‘lḥ ġlmt*

mr ‘lḥ loved a young woman

nk/nyk

KJA 6  
*nk rhs ‘zz w nyk*

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

KJA 8  
*nk rhs’n bn ‘l*

rhs’n had sex with bn ‘l

KJA 23  
*wdd hn ‘ft hs’nft f nkḥ f ġlmt f ‘d f ns²rt*

See under wdd above.

KJA 24  
*l ghθ w rb s’qm s’rr b ġlmt f nkḥ s’rr*

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

KJA 32  
*nk m(r) ‘mnt*

mr ‘mnt had sex

KJA 92  
*n(k) gml mnḥ*

gml had sex with mnḥ

KJB 179  
*nk qrfz w ‘l bn s’ ‘dlḥ*

qrfz had sex with s’ ‘dlḥ

KJC 351  
*l m(‘)n nk s’m’n*

By m ‘n; he had sex with s’m’n

KJA 2  
*ny[k] (g)-b rqb--*

-(g)b had sex repeatedly with rqb--

KJA 6  
*nk rhs’ ‘zz w nyk*

See under nk above

KJA 28  
*nyk hn ‘ğlmt ‘s f s’t h w rst w bǐy w brd ḫṭṭ*

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

KJA 29  
*nyk nḥt*

nḥt had sex repeatedly

KJB 127  
*[n](y)(k) rd qyml f*

rd had sex repeatedly with qyml and

KJB 129  
*nyk ng[l][‘)t mr ’t*

ng[l][‘)t had sex repeatedly with a woman

KJC 590  
*nyk ‘-- [m]r ‘ ks’by bs f lhgbhns²mn*

-- had sex repeatedly with a woman ???

KJC 659  
*nyk ‘mh mn s²h r ‘ s’fr*

‘mh 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.

\[\text{KJC 138} \quad s/r zdhlh f ghāḍ hr’ bg’hṭ h’s/lḥ ‘n ḥṭ w zdhlh ḥṭṭ zdlḻḥ journeyed and so he exerted himself, hurrying, searching for male ostrich of these regions after male ostrich, and zdllḥ is [the] inscriber.\]

\[\text{KJC 139} \quad s/lḥ zdn f ’s/dḥ f ḡny b ks’yḥ zdn armed [himself] and he killed and layed [a beast] on the ground, and so he became free from want by pursuing it.\]

\[\text{KJC 140} \quad f s/lḥ b’r f ṣyḍ w l’ And b’r armed [himself] and hunted an ibex (or ibex).\]

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\(^{81}\). The explicit expressions of authorship l N and \(w N ḥṭṭ\) (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\(^{82}\):

\[\text{KJA 28} \quad nyk ḥn’ ḡlmṭ ‘ṣ f s/lḥ w ṣleston w biny w brd ḥṭṭ \]

\[\text{KJC 42} \quad l ḫl ḫ g’y w ḏkrṭ ḫt ‘ḥl ḫlḥ \]

\[\text{AMJ 145} \quad ṣr ḫṣr ḫty ‘bd ḥṭṭ \]

\[\text{TIJ 297} \quad ṛbt ‘rt b ṣḥd w mṭr ḥṭṭ \]

\[\text{TIJ 428} \quad l’ ṣw rb s’qm b lkt \]

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

\(^{81}\) 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 \(w ‘n N\) 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 \(wdd f N^1 w ‘n N^2\) (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’/dt [w] [d]krt lt ndmn ṣbd[l’] ṣ[h]wr bn mhwr w ḥg ḥṭṭ

KJC 138  sr zdḥḥ f ghḍḥ ḥr’ bg ḥṭ h’ṣ/ḥ’ ṣṭ ḥ ḥṭ ḥ ḥṭ

H. Content of Hismaic inscriptions which is not attested among the ṭuḍ ṭuḍayyid texts:

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

w (n)ṣ s₂gy ḥ bt blgt ḥ ḥml, ‘And s₂gy fled and was [here] at dawn on the tract of sand with pasture’ (AMJ 64, Jordanian Ḥismā)

s’rq zydqm ḥṣ², ‘zydqm stole from ḥṣ²’ (SIAM 44, Basṭah)

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

I N w ts₂wq l N, ‘By N; and he longed for N’ (JS 229, 247, Madā’in Šāliḥ area)

I N w ḥdt ṭyt ‘By N; and he made a sheepfold’ (KWM 2, 13, Central Jordanian desert)

I N w ṭr ‘By N; and he pastured’ (JS 661, Ṭabāk area)

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

I N ṣr ‘By N; he returned to the campment’ (TIJ 204, Jordanian Ḥismā),

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

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

I N w ḥḏt ṭyt ‘By N; and he made a sheepfold’ (KWM 2, 13, Central Jordanian desert)

---f h ds₂r s/lm w ḡ--, ‘--and O ds₂r [grant] security and -- ’ (JS 658 bis, Ṭabāk area)

---f h ṭt s/lm w ḡbl, ‘— and O ṭt [grant] security and acceptance’ (KU 2, Maʾān/Uḏruḥ area)

---f h ṭt (ḡ)nyt, ‘— and O ṭt [grant] sufficiency’ (JS 655, Ṭabāk area)

---w l nt ṭt mn yḥbl ṭq n [w]q n, ‘— and may ṭt curse whoever damages our inscription’ (TIJ 494, Kerak area)

---(w) l nt [ḥt], ‘— and may [ḥt] curse’ (RTI B, Ḥīṣā, south of Amman)

---f h ṭt (ḡ)nyt, ‘— and O ṭt [grant] sufficiency’ (JS 655, Ṭabāk area)

---w l nt ṭt mn yḥbl ṭq n [w]q n, ‘— and may ṭt curse whoever damages our inscription’ (TIJ 494, Kerak area)

---(w) l nt [ḥt], ‘— and may [ḥt] curse’ (RTI B, Ḥīṣā, 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 N phrase84, which is almost consistently used in Safaitic, and have the type of content which is typical of Safaitic85 and in some instances similar to that found in the small groups of texts, which I have suggested should be placed in different categories86, that have been published from the Jawf, Madāʾin Śāliḥ and Ḥāʾil areas87.

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 N ḥṭṭ referring to both drawings and inscriptions as an explicit expression of authorship.
2. Prayers using ḏkr and ḏ expressed with an optative perfect.
3. Prayers of the type h D.N. l N (substantive).
4. Prayers using s¹mʿ and s¹mʿt (l).
5. Love texts using ṣn ǧr b.
6. Recurrent examples of directly expressed texts introduced by w although there is evidence that these last two are shared with other types of Thamudic88.

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 C89; texts accompanying drawings, introduced by a l N phrase and naming the subject depicted, occur in both Safaitic and Thamudic B90 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 used91.

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 ḥ 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, ts²wq, rʿy, sr, wgm, whd, see the lexicon in Winnett and Harding 1978; for a text using lh 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 rbt phrase possibly occurs in Tham.D text, JS 213 which reads rbt s²q b y l (b)n ʾṁts²krn, the copy is rather doubtful however. An introductory w occurs in the expression w 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 ḫ 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 Ḫād Ḫaḍyāyid 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.’, 
   
   ‘Gift of D.’, 
   
   ‘Companion of D.’ or 
   
   ‘May D. give’, 
   
   ‘May D. by a companion’.  
   
   ‘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 (‘l’n, ‘lwd’) 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.

   1 For this morphological type, see Madonald 1991. Names constructed with s²km and whb might be of this type i.e. ‘May D. give’, s’ might be ‘Companion of D.’ or ‘May D. by a companion’.

   2 ‘lwd’ is ambiguous as it might be a variant form of ‘lwd’. The reading of ‘l’n in AMJ 37 cannot be checked on the published photograph.

   3 ‘The form occasionally occurs in Safaitic see ‘lwhb, HIn 72, for example.

   4 See Appendix 5a and § B.2 below. nbs (nbslh) and s’hn (s’hnlh) are not previously attested. The reading of the second name (KJB 44) is very doubtful. ‘lf and s²km 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 ‘lf 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 l is not invoked in the inscriptions but, together with the abbreviated form l, makes up a further 26% of theophoric compounds. The theophoric elements 's¹, gd, 'zy, qm, mnt, yt and ygt 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 'yl in the name dd 'yl 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 'bdhrtt (Nab. 'bdhrtt) ‘servant of Aretas’, 'bds'qlt ‘servant of (the queen) s²qylt’, tm 'bd (and tm 'bdt), 'bd 'bd (Nab. tym 'bd, 'bd 'bd) ‘servant of Obodas’, 'bdm (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 'bdg (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 imrh 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 mātān, ‘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 'ttr.
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 (z)n 'bdmkt. The text is Thamudic D and from a photograph and copy made in 1986, I would read the text zn 'bd mlb and interpret it as an unfinished live text of the form zn N¹ mh N² which occurs fairly frequently in the dialect, see JS 185, 204, 606, for example.
¹¹ 'bdmnw, 'bd'dnwn, 'bd'mnw, 'bd'mrw.
bdg (TIJ 156) which occurs in a variant form gy as a tribal name in KJC 42, 647\textsuperscript{12}. In Nabataean the name occurs as g’, gy’ and g’y’ (Cantineau 1932:76, Neve 1963: 113) attested as a toponym twice in association with Dušara (Neve 1963: 113-117, Savignac and Starcky 1957: 198-199) and once with al-Kutbā and al- ’Uzza (Strugnell 1959: 29-31). It is usually associated with modern al-Jt near Petra (Starcky 1966: 987).

An explanation of the other elements is less clear. ’ḥwr (Ar. the planet Jupiter)\textsuperscript{13} and the alternative form ḥwr\textsuperscript{14} (cf. Ar. ‘the third star [ε,] that next the body, of the tail of Ursa Major’) might be connected to the toponym ḥwrw and ḥwrwy found in association with Qaws at Ḥirbat Tannūr in Central Jordan (Milik 1958: 237-238)\textsuperscript{15} or with the town Auara (Αὐαρα) which Musil identified as Ḥumaymah\textsuperscript{16}.

’yb, ’mn and qn are all attested in Nabataean compound names\textsuperscript{17} and the last also occurs as an element in a name among Thamudic texts from the southeastern Saudi Arabia\textsuperscript{18}. The elements grb, gns\textsuperscript{2}, ḏn and ’bs\textsuperscript{2} 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)\textsuperscript{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 bs’ḍlh and bnsrhlh, although there is only one ambiguous example in Safaitic where the deity’s name rather than a pronoun occurs at the end\textsuperscript{20}.
   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 name\textsuperscript{21}. 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

\textsuperscript{12} Where the author has both the compound name and the tribal name w ’bdlg d ’l gy.

\textsuperscript{13} And cf. the personal name h ’ḥwr in Saf., HIn: 605.

\textsuperscript{14} And possibly ḥry.

\textsuperscript{15} Milik, however, derives the name from the root ḥrw ‘brüler’.

\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{17} ’bd l’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.

\textsuperscript{18} Ryckmans, J. n.d.: 11; Ryckmans, G (1934-35, I: 30) suggests Qayn is a lunar deity.

\textsuperscript{19} See, for instance, b ’mrh, b ’mlh (HIn: 91), bgrmh (HIn: 93), bḥrmh (HIn: 95).

\textsuperscript{20} HIn: 106 (C 5345) bs ’m l. The b in both the names quoted might be explained as bū, see below.

\textsuperscript{21} bn ‘b might be ‘son of ’b’ or ‘son of a father’, cf. ḥ’b below.
given as well. ʾbn'st'd occurs in JS 682 and ʾbnmn in WAM T 25. A feminine compound name ʾbhdt probably occurs in AMJ 92.

Clear examples of compounds formed with ʾb ‘father of’ occur in ʾb 'ns't, ʾbs'l'm, ʾbmlk and probably in ʾbnh (see above). Names prefixed with ʾb, where ʾb is probably to be explained as ʾbab (Littmann 1904(b): 123-124, Winnett and Harding 1978: 19)24, possibly occur in ʾbns² and ʾbšl²m, ʾbšl²m and probably in ʾbnḥt. The last name also occurs in Nabataean in the form bḥs²w²s².27

The name ʾḫb might be interpreted as ‘Brother of ʾb’ or as expressing a relationship ‘Father’s brother’.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 vowelling29.

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)30 points out is popular among the names of the modern bedouin.

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

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

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22 There are however no photographs of these texts. A further possible example with prosthetic ʾalif occurs in ʾbnh but I would prefer to explain this as ʾbn hnt. We cannot be certain that compounds with ʾbn do occur until we have unambiguous examples of which there are photographs.

23 The name ʾl'b might also be a compound with ʾb.

24 See Littmann 1921: 7 for examples of names among the modern bedouin of compounds with Bā, Bāğārūra, Bāhsās, Bāhalāwe, etc.

25 The readings of both these names are doubtful.

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.

27 Cantineau 1932: 70 suggests the name might be a mistake for br ḥs²w²s²-w.

28 cf. ʾm b, for example, in Safaitic (HIn: 434) and bn b in the present corpus. See Noldeke 1904: 95.

29 See Hismaic ʿb and cf. Nabataean ʿb wów and the diminutive ʿbybw; Hismaic s²bṭ and the Nab. diminutive s²bytw; Hismaic klb and Nab. klbw etc. and the diminutive klybw; Hismaic khl and the Nab. diminutive khyl; Hismaic ns²g and the Nab. ns²g and the diminutive ns²yg; Hismaic wr and the Nab. wtw and the diminutive wtyrw.

30 He quotes the forms fuʿaila, faʿʿūla and the triple diminutive fuʿʾaila.

31 And in some cases perhaps ʾān or ʾān (Littmann 1904(b): 127).

32 See, for instance, ṣlb{n, ṣb n, ṣqrbn.
'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 plural33.

'f'lt: There are four examples of this form where three radicals are shown 's'lm, 'bdh and 'ndr, 'nym. The -t is probably a diminutive.

'f'ln: The form occurs in 's'lmn and 'kbn where the ending is probably a diminutive34.

'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. m'hwr might be an example of a Form II or a Form III participle.

mf'lt: The form occurs in mhl't, m'r'mt, ms2g 't, mgl't where the -t might be a nominal ending or a diminutive.

hf'l: A form defined with the particle h is only clearly attested in h'Il, the other possible examples h'my, h'h'm, hkd'n, hkn, h'mr', hhd are all either doubtful readings or open to alternative interpretations.

tf'l: The form occurs in the names thbb, ts'lq, ts'r, t'mr, t'g, tmd, ttn, thn where the t-prefix represents the feminine imperfect referring to a female deity36. This cannot be the case, on Semantic grounds, for th'mn which is probably to be derived from Form V tafa 'ala.

yf'l: The masculine imperfect referring to a male deity occurs in the following names: y'hld, y'd, y'dr, yzd, y'sl'm, y'zr, y'ly, y'mr, yg, yq, yqm, ykbr.

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: brq's2, l'bn, ghfl, g'tm, gmhr, hrgl, hmlg, hzm, h't'm, dhml, s2brm, s2hd, s2mr'h, qrb(n), kbr, gr'tm, fr'ds1, qrs2m, qrtm, qfd, krmt38.

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 'brq'n as *brīqān on the basis of a Greek transcription and 'sb'n as a double diminutive
35 *Uṣaibī 'ān.
36 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 (Ṣlūbī, 'Onaīzī etc.).
37 cf. the masculine equivalents: y'hbb (Saf. HIn: 660), y'mr (HIn: 677 Saf. and Hismaic, see below), y'g (Hismaic and Saf. HIn: 678), ymd (Saf. HIn: 683), yhn (Lihyn JS L 121). ts'lq is not previously attested in a theophoric context although cf. Cantineau 1932: 153 where he suggests an explanation of s2qyl't as a compound of sqy + lt; there is a doubtful occurrence of ysr'l in Qat. (HIn: 673).
38 This might be Persian (see § 3 below), although it is equally possible that it comes from the Ar. furūdis 'a man with big bones'.
39 There are several other names for which I can find no explanation that might also be quadriliteral forms: brq's1, hdmr, hzb'r, hżrkn, dhkl, h'mns2, rhz, 'mhzn, qrfz, brq's1 might be a compound of Aramaic br 'son' and qs1.
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.a39) 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 by assumed to be shortened forms of theophoric compounds, although the full names are not yet attested40.

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)41 but even the etymology must remain doubtful42.

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 it44. Such names might refer to intelligence (cf. ḫṣr, ḡkw, ḡky), courage (cf. ḫḥls', ṣ²g'), or moral qualities such as honesty (cf. ṣḥl); trustworthiness (cf. ḫmn), piety (cf. ḫr)45 and so on. Equally, physical qualities might be referred to, fatness (cf. ᵃˢᵐn), largeness (cf. ḫkbr), baldness (ḵlh) etc.; particular characteristics of colouring (cf. ḫḥhl 'having a mixture of blueness in the black of the eye', ṣfr 'whitish dust colour' etc.); defects (cf. ᵃˡ₁ﾙ 'withered hand')46 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 ᵃˡ₁'d, ᵃˡ₁ᵐ, ᵃ'd, ᵃ'm, for instance.
42 For instance, ᵃˡ₁'s’n might be from ᵃˡ₁'s’n or ᵃˡ₁'s’n; ᵃʳ from ᵃʳᵇ or ᵃʳʸ; ᵃˡ from ᵃˡʳʳ, ᵃˡʷʳ, ᵃˡʳ’y, or ᵃˡ’yʳ; ᵃ’b from ᵃ’bb, ᵃ’wb, ᵃ’yᵇ or ᵃ’y’y; ᵃ’k from ᵃ’kk, ᵃ’wᵏ or ᵃ’k’y and so on.
43 See, for instance, the meanings of the root ᵃ’šgr ‘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 ᵃŠreim ‘Hasenscharte’.
peculiarities (cf. qnf ‘smallness and flatness of ears’) which might be described by referring to the unusual feature itself (cf. ‘nf ‘nose’, ‘dnt ‘small ear’). A characteristic which might be ascribed to the infant by giving it the name of an object that has a resemblance or one that is associated with a particular quality (cf. s¹hm ‘arrow’) (Hess 1912: 6).

The names of animals are used in this way and, as in Safaitic, (Littmann 1904(b): 128), there are many clear examples of such names in the inscriptions: s¹d ‘lion’, ḥb ‘male fox’, ḥrgl ‘locust’, ḏb ‘wolf’, ṣ²bt ‘camel-spider’, ḥbn ‘male hyena’, ḥrb ‘scorpion’, ḥrbn ‘male scorpion’, ḥkr ‘mouse’, qnfḏ ‘hedgehog’, ṭrl ‘monitor lizard’, ṭl ‘ibex’ to which might be added many more if examples open to other interpretations are included. Several of the roots found as names are used as epithets for ‘lion’ in Arabic which might be the meaning behind them, for example, s²rs¹, s²ḥdd (ill-natured) al-’āras, ṣuḥdād; bs¹ (frown) al-’ābis; lṭ (strength) al-layṭ; nht (roar) al-nahāt. The names of plants (cf. s²ḥ ‘artemesia’), the moon (cf. s²hr ‘new moon’) and clouds (cf. mzn ‘clouds’) are also given to children among the modern bedouin.

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 place (cf. mqẓ ‘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 weather (cf. mṭr ‘rain’, rs² ‘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 events or, they might be applied as a description.  

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48 Hess 1912: 21 Debsān ‘So gennant weil er einen grossen Kopf hatte’.
49 Hess 1912: 31 Sēf ‘Schwert’ damit er tapfer werde’.
52 See, for instance, Hess 1912: 15 Ġā’īṭēn; 16 Ġihgāḥ.
53 See, for instance, Hess 1912: 11 Bāder ‘Vollmond’ (Littmann 1943: 302 says this is used less than ‘new moon’ because ‘it decreases whereas the latter increases’, 48 Mizn ‘weil sie weisse was wie eine Wolke’.
55 Littmann 1921: 18 Maṭār ‘Bei Regen geboren’; 16 Ğuṭyqī ‘bei Nebel geboren’, Hess 1912: 23 Dhārān ‘Geboren in dem regenlosen Jahr’. One of the daughters of a bedouin family with whom I stayed in 1989 in northern Jordan was called Tāljāh 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 qśt, qn, khl and yqṣ 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), nqtṣ (cf. Gk. Νικήτιος, Nab. nqtṣ eradicate). Canitaineau 1932: 122, Milik 1976: 150) perhaps occurs in KJC 28 and wrqns (TIJ 208) might be Ὑρκανός (Preisigke 1922: 451). frds (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.

58 Littmann 1921: 19 Nešwān ‘trunken (von Kampf娱乐)’.
59 See Musil 1928: 244: Raga ‘The granting of Favor’ as the child was a boy which the mother had wished for; Za’al 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; Muqṭr ‘Enraging’ because the father had taken another wife at the time of birth; Hess 1912: 6 ‘Mḥārib ‘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 ḫḥrb in AMJ 46.
63 For the translation of Greek sigma as šād in Safaitic, see King 1990: 8.21.
64 See under quadriliteral roots, § B.2, above.
65 Apart from names which one would expect to be common such as ᵇm, tm and ᵇd, see (to take just a few examples) ᵇlḥs (4), ᵇrsľḥ (5), ᵇšmmt (4), ᵇšš (6), ᵇšşr (7), ᵇšľ (4), ᵇbd (7), ᵇfl (6), ᵇmn (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 ḥnʾ (see genealogy 3 below). It is, however, worth pointing out possible relationships i.e. those based on only two generations68:

Genealogy 169:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{ms}łʾm & \text{KJB 47} \\
\text{š}ʾsłʾm & \text{KJA 17, KJB 47, 57, KJC 151} \\
\text{bh}ʾ & \text{KJA 17, KJB 47, 57, KJC 151} \\
\text{ghf} & \text{KJB 47, 57} \\
\text{ghf} & \text{KJA 17} \\
\text{ḥḥ}ʾ & \text{KJA 17} \\
\end{array}
\]

rock, see ṭnʾm bn brd on Rock L at Site B KJB 84, 87 and ḏʾb bn sʾmʾn and ḏʾb bn sʾʾmʾn bn qn bn msʾlt 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 fih bn ghfl, see KJB 172 and of ghfl bn bhʾ, KJC 50a. ṭʾsʾ bn ḥrsʾ bn šʾsʾšʾm bn msʾšʾm occurs in KJC 522 and ḏʾm bn ṣḥʾ bn ṭʾšʾm bn msʾšʾm in KJB 158 but a connection between the genealogy of ghf and ghfl and those of ṭʾšʾ and ḏʾm would be extremely tenuous as one might expect the names šʾšʾm and msʾšʾm to be popular and the combination as a name and patronym is likely to have been common.
Genealogy 2⁷⁰:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{krtr} & \text{KJC 174} \\
\text{klf} & \text{KJC 174} \\
\text{'thd} & \text{KJC 114, 174} \\
\text{mtr} & \text{KJA 84, 332, KJC 114, 174, 176, 370, 638, 700} \\
\text{hrm} & \text{KJA 84, KJC 176, 370, 700} \\
\text{brd} & \text{KJA 332, KJC 114, 174, 638} \\
\text{'s'mnt} & \text{KJA 84, KJC 176, 370, 700} \\
\text{'n'm} & \text{KJA 332, KJC 114, 174, 638}
\end{array}
\]

's'mnt’s genealogy only goes back to mtr in the texts from Wādī Judayyid but back to 'īḥd in an unpublished text from elsewhere⁷¹

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⁷⁰ 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.

⁷¹ Among the corpus of inscriptions recorded by David Jacobson, see Ch.1.A.
Genealogy 3\textsuperscript{72}:

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}

\node at (0,0) {$\text{tnn}$ \textsuperscript{*} KJC 758} child {node at (0,1) {$\text{hn}$ \textsuperscript{*} KJB 110, KJC 758} child {node at (0,2) {$\text{tnn}$ \textsuperscript{*} KJC 758}} child {node at (0,2) {$\text{hdmr}$ KJB 88, KJC 188} child {node at (0,3) {$\text{hzbr}$ KJC 107, 169}}}} child {node at (0,1) {$\text{bd}$ KJB 88, KJC 107, 169, 188} child {node at (0,2) {$\text{bd}$ KJB 110, KJC 169, 188}}}
;
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

\textsuperscript{72} For an occurrence of \textit{tnn bn hn} \textsuperscript{*}, see KJA 48, and see Index a for occurrences of \textit{hn} \textsuperscript{*} \textit{bn zdqm, hzbr bn bd} and \textit{bd bn zdqm}. 
Genealogy 473:

\[
\begin{align*}
    s^r d & \quad \text{KJA 49} \\
    ms'kd & \quad \text{KJA 49, 341, KJB 156} \\
    qn & \quad \text{KJA 44, 49, 341, KJB 107, 156, 174} \\
    zm & \quad \text{KJA 341*} \\
    s'm'n & \quad \text{KJA 44, 49, KJB 107, 156} \\
    174 & \\
    d^2 b & \quad \text{KJA 44, 49, KJB 156, 174} \\
    s'brmt & \quad \text{KJB 107}
\end{align*}
\]

\[\text{See Index a for occurrences of } d^2 b \ bn \ s'm' \ n.\]
From the above genealogies is it clear that ḥdmr and ḥzbr are brothers (genealogy 3) and that some of the other authors are possibly brothers⁷⁵ 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 ʿlṭ, ʿs²s² bn ʿlṭ and ʿlṭ bn ʿmn. 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 ʿs²s² occur on the same rock (Site C LXXIII) in KJC 165 and 166.
cousins\textsuperscript{76}. 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\textsuperscript{77}. 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 ʿl which I have translated as ‘tribe’\textsuperscript{78} are listed in Appendix 6. The forms of the names are similar to those found among the personal names (fʿl, fʿlt, fʿln, fʿl, fʿly) and theophoric compounds occur as well (ḥlʾl, mʾnʾl).

From Hismaic texts found outside the Ḥismā, mny (MNM b 6) is attested as a tribal name of the author of a Safaitic text (C 4987 from Zalaf in Syria\textsuperscript{79}) and rbt (MNM c 7) might be the equivalent of the name Poβαθου found in a Greek inscription from Rawwāfah\textsuperscript{80}, although an identification of either of these groups with each other is tenuous\textsuperscript{81}.

A text by a member of the tyʾ occurs for the first time in LAU 16 from the Jordanian Ḥismā. The tribe occurs in hostile contexts in Safaitic texts (C 2617, 2795, LP 236\textsuperscript{2}) and in one text (C 5089) where it is the name of the owners of the camels which the author states he was pasturing\textsuperscript{83}.

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 Ḥismā (AMJ 138, KJC 641) and in a text from the Madāʾin Ṣaliḥ area (Do XX 37, 3), might well be the same as the feminine form mznytʾ found in Nabataean JS 23 (CIS 216) in a tomb inscription from Madāʾin Ṣaliḥ.

\textsuperscript{75} ghf and ghfl sons of bhʾ (genealogy 1), dʾb and sʾbrmt sons of sʾmʾn (genealogy 4), knn and sʾsʾsʾs sons of ṭt (genealogy 5), sʾmrh and sʾmn s sons of ḏky (genealogy 6).
\textsuperscript{76} sʾmʾnt bn Ḫrm and nʾm bn Ḫrd (genealogy 2).
\textsuperscript{77} Texts by ṣḥʾs possible father ghfl (KJC 151) and possible uncle ghf (KJC 151, KJB 47, 57) and a text by knʾsʾ and sʾsʾsʾs possible father ṭʾ (KJB 95).
\textsuperscript{78} See Ch.4.A.1.
\textsuperscript{79} The reading of C 2634 is doubtful.
\textsuperscript{80} See Seyrig 1957: 259-261.
\textsuperscript{81} Given the distance between the provenance of these texts, the possibility that the consonantal structure reflects different names, and the possibility that an ʾl 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 Samākiyah in the western Jordanian plateau) and that of Rawwāfah does not preclude the identification of the rbt with the Poβαθου but he also points out that rbt might derive from Rabbat, the ancient capital of the region (about 12 km from Samākiyah), and refer to a local tribe. cf. Graf 1978:12.
\textsuperscript{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.
\textsuperscript{83} Milik 1972(b): 100 reads w bʾy h ṭʾblʾ l tyʾ 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\(^1\). 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\(^2\). In the text, drawings on the same surface have been divided up and labeled (a), (b) and so on\(^3\).

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\(^4\) or inside a drawing\(^5\), between the gaps created by it\(^6\) or between the subjects of a composite drawing\(^7\). Similarly, where authors have inscribed a cartouche it often surrounds both the inscription and the drawing\(^8\).

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\(^1\) 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.

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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 ḫṭṭ, 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 ḵm and krt, Bdr 52 perhaps by both ḫn 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, ḏ ḫ bn s’m n KJZ 44/Adr 17, KJA 49/Adr 18 and KJC 756/Cdr 323; s’lm bn ḵ nt KJC 295/Cdr 182, KJC 749/Cdr 322b; ḥ s’ ḫ bn hrs l KJC 442a/Cdr 243a and (possibly) KJC 552/Cdr 283.

13 The drawings by ḏ ḫ bn s’m n are all of a high quality as are those by the author who names himself simply as ḏ ḫ (KJA 55, 290, KJB 72, KJC 157, 219, 441, 517, 756). Furthermore, his name is associated on rocks with s’ḏ, 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’ḏ and s’yṛ 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 ḏ ḫ 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,

\textsuperscript{23} See Adr 45, Bdr 27, Cdr 213a, Cdr 322.
\textsuperscript{24} See Adr 126, 135, 145, Bdr 18, Cdr 28, Cdr 169.
\textsuperscript{25} See Adr 14, 64.
\textsuperscript{26} See Cdr 247, 691, for example.
\textsuperscript{27} See Cdr 155, 157, for example.
\textsuperscript{28} In some cases it is difficult to tell which is intended but in Adr 126, Bdr 11 and 52 the line under the chin is probably a beard.
\textsuperscript{29} For examples of the former, see Adr 87, Bdr 52, Cdr 246 and, for the latter, Bdr 81, 10 (the hind feet) and Cdr 442a.
\textsuperscript{30} See Bdr 50, Cdr 155, for example.
\textsuperscript{31} See Adr 32, 52a, Cdr 52f (one very long horn), 169, 209, for example.
\textsuperscript{32} A stick animal of whitish patina with straight horns which might be an oryx occurs in Cdr 161. For examples of oryx in Safaitic, see WH 763, 3502-3503, and, for the identification of the animal as an oryx, rather than a dorcas gazelle, as suggested by Winnett and Harding (1978: 24), see Macdonald 1979: 140.
\textsuperscript{33} A similar shape occurs above one of the ibex in Bdr 18 where this interpretation is less likely.
\textsuperscript{34} For examples, see Bdr 30, 52 and Cdr 322.
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 \textit{Hisma}. 
\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 Mt‘zān.

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, CCLXXI 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, 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 L ʾn m bn brd occurs in KJB 78, 84, 87; on LXXIII ʾd b bn sʾmʾn occurs in KJB 148, 156; on CI ħnʾ bn zdgʾm occurs in KJB 173, 177 and at Site C on Rock LI ḥzbr bn ḏd occurs in KJC 97 and 107.

See, for example, Site C Rock CCCVI where ʾgnmt occurs five times and bnʾ b 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 ʾṣlt in KJA 22, 29a; on XVIII ʾgrf bn mḥṣ in KJA 46 and ʾgrf in KJA 50; on XCIII ʾlt in KJA 223, 263, 271 and so on; at Site B on VI ʾsʾsʾ bn ʾlt bn ʾmn in KJB 6 and ʾsʾsʾ in KJB 8 and so on; at Site C on LI ʾsʾmnt bn ḥrm in KJC 89 and ʾsʾmnt in KJC 101, ḥzbr in KJC 90 and ḥzbr bn ḏd in KJC 97 and 107, ʾshbt in KJC 99 and ʾshbt bn mgʿ in KJC 105; ʾgrf in KJC 95 and 103; ʾfdg bn nʾl in KJC 92 and ʾfdg in KJC 105; ʾqrʾ in KJC 116 and 117; mbʾl in KJC 120 and 121a (both these last inscriptions are love texts which also suggests they are by the same person); on CCCIV ʾl in KJC 449 and 455; Ṿṣyʾ in KJC 450 and 454.

See, for example, ʾṣlh bn ngʿ bn qnt KJC 391, 452; ʾnʾ m bn brd bn mtr KJC 114, 174, 638; ʾsʾmnt bn ḥrm bn mtr KJC 114, 174, 638; ʾsʾmnt bn ḥrm bn mtr KJC 176, 370, 700; ḥzbr bn ḏd bn zdgʾm KJC 107, 169; from texts in which the authors are possibly the same individuals see, brr bn ʾsʾmnt in KJC 128, 257, 668; Ṿdrʾ bn ḏḥʾ KJC 264, 458; Ṿrʾ bn ḥrsʾ KJC 207, 261, 337, 516, 615.

See, for instance, ʾgrʾm bn nʾt bn ʾgnt KJA 83, 270, KJC 75; Ṿrʾ bn ħrsʾ bn ʾsʾlm KJA 112, KJC 442a, 522; from texts in which the authors are possibly the same individuals see, for example, ʾsʾsʾ bn ʾlt KJB 6, 64, KJC 190, 748; Ṿsʾsʾ r bn zdgʾm KJA 53, KJB 155, KJC 287; ʾmn bn sʾdn KJA 198, KJC 126; ʾm bn bnlʾ KJB 66, 169, KJC 211; Ṿgg bn bglʾ KJB 77 and KJC 5; ʾsʾlm bn Ṿʾnʾ 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 ‘s²s² bn ‘lt, KJB 6, and knm bn ‘lt, KJB 7; on Rock XXII ‘lt bn ‘mn, KJB 62, and ‘s²s² bn ‘lt, KJB 64, and knm 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 ‘ḥb KJC 28; on CDXV ‘ḥl KJC 646 (and most probably his father, see KJC 205) ‘bdlg 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, rks¹, ḡrtm, ḡltn, qymt and ḡmny at Site A on Rock XIX (the east face) and at Site B on Rock LXVIII where the combination recurs except for the name ḡltn although perhaps ḡltn, KJB 118, should be restored as the name see the commentary. mb ‘l, ḡrtm and ‘ḥl 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 ḡḥt which occur together at Site C on Rock LI, LXXX and XCIII; bn ‘b, ḡmnl, ms¹ ‘d and ḡd 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\(^{18}\) makes it more likely that some of them at least were inscribed at the same time by a group\(^ {19}\).

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\(^{20}\). 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\(^{21}\).

\(^{18}\) For example, the love texts on Rock V at Site A, the prayers to ḏṣ²ry 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 ḏkr, 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 sit 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 Wādt Ramm to the south.

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22 See the list at the end of Index a. The former texts come from the Wādt Ramm area which is approximately 37 kilometres south and the latter from Wādt Hafr the mouth of which is approximately 24 kilometres south, along the escarpment, from where it stretches for approximately 15 kilometres northeast. There are names 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 l (and with Hismaic orthography l) in some of them (mlhwgr, 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 graffiti 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 Șallâlah 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 familial9.

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 written10 and there are no texts that can be dated precisely11.

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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 l[ ] g', 'bd l[g]w', 'bd lgy' 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 'hwî/hwî' 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 Madâ'i n Šâlih (Jaussen and Savignac tomb no. C 1) with JS Nab. 23 which contains the name mznyt 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  
_I 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  
_I gbḥ̊_

By gbḥ̊

The b is not very curved. The last letter has a tail which is slightly shallower than the rest of the letter. gbḥ̊ 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

1 mks
By mks
On the top hand corner of the rock. mks is not in HIn.

5

l ʿqnt
By ʿqnt
To the left of KJA 4. One of the forks of the ʿ is faint.

6

nk rhs ṣzz w nyk
rhs had sex with ṣzz (or a loved one) and made love repeatedly
For texts using nk and nyk, see Ch. 4.E.2. ṣzz might be a proper name or a Substantive cf. Ar. ʿaziz ‘dear, beloved’.

7

l zh n bn frs
By zh son of frs
To the right of KJA 4. zh is not in HIn.

8

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

9

l ngl
By ngl
To the right of KJA 8.
10  

\textit{l ʿlt bn ʿmn}

By ʿlt son of ʿmn

To the left of KJA 6. ʿlt is not in HIn. For other occurrences of ʿlt bn ʿmn, see Index a.

11  

\textit{l lgm}

By lgm

To the right of KJA 10.

12  

\textit{l sʿd}

By sʿd

To the left of KJA 10 and 11.

13  

(\textit{l}) \textit{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 \textit{l}. The last letter has been hammered over and in some lights it looks as though it might be a \textit{t}. The text is surrounded by a cartouche.

14  

\textit{h dsʾry l ʿd}

O dsʾry [grant?] to ʿd

To the right of KJA 13. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3.

15  

\textit{l ʿrb}

By ʿrb

To the right of KJA 14.

16  

\textit{w sʾṣr ḥṭṭ}

And sʾṣr 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 sʾṣr, see the commentary on Adr 4 and Ch.4.B.2. for this formula used with drawings.
Ch. 9 KJ

17  
\[l \text{ ft} \text{ bn} \text{ ghfl} \text{ bn} \text{ bh} \text{ bn} \text{ 's} \text{ lm}\]

By \text{ ft} \text{ son of ghfl} \text{ son of bh} \text{ son of 's} \text{ lm}

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 ghfl. ft is not in HIn. For an occurrence of ft \text{ bn} \text{ ghfl} see KJB 172 and see Ch. 5.C.2, genealogy 1.

18  
\[l \text{'b} \text{ t} \text{ b} \text{ t} \text{ h} \text{ s}\]

By \text{'b} \text{ t} \text{ h} \text{ s}

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

19  
\[l \text{ m} \text{ h} \text{ s} \text{ t}\]

By \text{ m} \text{ h} \text{ s} \text{ t}

Below KJA 18. The name is not in HIn.

20  
\[d \text{ ds} \text{ ry} \text{ ghf} \text{ l} \text{ h} \text{ ybs} \text{ r} \text{ rhm} \text{ w} \text{ b} \text{ gnt} \text{ w} \text{ b} \text{ s} \text{ rr} \text{ 'h} \text{ b} \text{ n} \text{ bh} \text{ 'w} \text{ qdr} \text{ frht} \text{ b} \text{ mr} \text{ 't} \text{ hd} \text{ t}\]

May \text{ ds} \text{ ry} return ghf to the woman with tenderness and with madness (of passion) and with joy \text{ 'h} \text{ ? son of bh} and may \text{ ds} \text{ ry} 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 \text{ b} \text{ mr} \text{ 't} \text{ hd} \text{ 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 \text{ 'dd}, \text{ 'dw} or \text{ 'wd} of which the last Ar. Form I \text{ 'ada} ‘return’ provides the most satisfactory meaning although here the verb has a transitive sense which is found in Ar. form IV \text{ 'a 'ada}hu ‘restore it, return it’. The verb is a perfect with an optative sense. The object of the verb is ghf or possibly ghfl, both of which names occur frequently at these sites, although, since the verb \text{ 'ada} takes the preposition ‘to’, the l is most likely to be Ar. li ‘to’.

The fourteenth letter was copied as \text{ r} in the field but from the photograph the depth of the curve and a slight tail suggests that it is more likely a \text{s} \text{ t}. Given the uncertainty of the text it is worth mentioning possible translations should the reading \text{ 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* 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 *dṣ²ry* return *ḥf* to a beloved [one] with much etc.’.

However, I am inclined to think that the fourteenth letter is an *s* and to read the letters *hyb*$¹ 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* in KJC 539. *b* would be the preposition *bi* ‘with’.

*ḥf* has asked to be returned to the woman with a number of positive attributes, in KJB 138 the author has asked *dṣ²ry* to grant a woman without a series of negative ones. For *rhm*, cf. Ar. *ruhm* ‘tenderness’ and Syriac *r’hem* ‘tenderness, affection’. *gnt* perhaps has a meaning similar to Ar. *junān* ‘loss of reason’, referring here to the instability of ‘madness’ of passion. *s'r* 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 ʾḥ bn bh ʾ should be translated. The reading of the letters is fairly certain although one of the forks of the first ʾ does not appear to be joined to the rest of the letter, a stroke of the ʾḥ 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 *bh* occurs as the father of *ḥf* 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 *ḥf* intended to finish at this point and then decided to continue. This interpretation, however, makes it difficult to explain ʾḥ.

The following verb cf. Ar. *qaddara* ‘determine, ordain’, which I have translated as ‘cause’ is an optative with *dṣ²ry* as the implied subject. *frḥt*, Ar. *farḥah* ‘joy’, *mr’t* Ar. *mara’ah*, the word probably occurs again in KJC 590. ʾḥdt is the fem. of Ar. ʾḥādit ‘new’.

21

*l grf bn mhs$¹*

By grf son of *mhs$¹*

Below KJA 19, on the left. There is a thick hammered line before the beginning of the text. *grf bn mhs$¹* occurs again in KJA 46.

22

*l nṣlt*
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 ’ftt hs'nt f nk f ǧmt f ‘d f ns²rt}

\textit{hn ‘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 ‘}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'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}. \textit{ǧmt} and \textit{ns²rt} are third person feminine verbs. I have translated the former from the root \textit{ġmm}. 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 \textit{‘d}, cf. Ar. \textit{ādā ‘ilā}, ‘return to s.th. i.e. do the thing a second time’. The translation of \textit{ns²rt} 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 ‘}but not inscribed by him.

24

\textit{l ġṭlh w rb s'qm s'rr b ġlmt f nk f s'rr}

\textit{By ġṭlh; 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'qm s'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'qm [w] s'rr} ‘sickness and happiness’. \textit{s'rr} at the end is an adverbial form of \textit{surur” ‘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 \(l\, d'm\, bn\, šhb\)
By \(d'm\) son of \(šhb\)
Below and to the right of KJA 25. For other occurrences of \(d'm\, bn\, šhb\), see Index a.

27 \(l\, hn'\, bn\, zdqm\)
By \(hn'\) son of \(zdqm\)
Below and to the right of KJA 26. \(zdqm\) is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences of \(hn'\, bn\, zdqm\).

28 \(nyk\, hn'\, ġlmt\, 'š\, s'th\, w\, ršt\, w\, bny\, w\, brd\, ḫṭṭ\)
\(hn'\) 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 \(ġlmt\) is ambiguous. \('š\) 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 \('š\) from Ar \(awiṣa\) ‘it became difficult’ from which a verbal noun \(ayṣ\) 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 coeunti’ and is used in the expression \(raṣṣā\, al-ḥafāḍayn\) ‘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 f. 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 ħṭṭ 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 ṣʾmnt bn ḫrm

By ṣʾmnt son of ḫrm

Starting below the end of KJA 28 and written curving to the right. For other occurrences of ṣʾmnt bn ḫrm, 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 ṣʾṣr 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 $l\ mhw\ r\ bn\ 's/lh\ bn\ hrgt\ bn\ wtr$
By $mhw\ r$ son of $'s/lh$ son of $hrgt$ 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 $l\ qn\ bn\ wrl\ bn\ qn\ ttmt$
By $qn$ son of $wrl$ son of $qn$ son of $ttmt$

The text is written in a loop. $ttmt$ 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.
Adr 8  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 ‘m bn ‘ly
By ‘m son of ‘ly

36  l ydr bn ’bd ydr bn whblh ḏ ‘l zydt w dkrt lt ‘s’y ‘n
By ydr son of ’bd 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 ḏ. ydr is not in HIn. zydt is not previously attested as a tribal name. For invocations using dkrt, see Ch.4.C.1. ‘s’y ‘ is a broken plural, cf. Ar. šay’, ’ašyā’ ‘companions’ with the first person plural suffix pronoun, -n.

37  l lṯ bn ‘s/lm
By lṯ son of ‘s/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.

Adr 9  Various shapes to the right of KJA 37.

XIII  Southeast

38  l ’s'y
By ’s’y

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.

Adr 14  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 \( l \ h g \ bn' \)
By \( h g \) 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 \( hgbn \).

Horizontal surface

40 \( l \ 'hls' \)
By \( 'hls' \)
On the left side of the rock. \( 'hls' \) is not in HIn.

41 \( l \ '\quad' \)
By \( '\quad' \)
Written between KJA 40 and 42. There are hammer marks after the \( ' \) and the text 
probably continues.

42 \( l \ nhb \)
By \( nhb \)
To the right of KJA 41.

43 \( l \ mtr \)
By \( mtr \)

XVII Southeast

44 \( l \ d \ 'b \ h(t)t \ kl \ bn \ s'm \ 'n \ bn \ qn \)
By \( d \ 'b \) is [the] drawing all [of it] son of \( s'm \ 'n \) 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 $t$. 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

$l$ nhb

By 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 $d$ b the author of KJA 44.

XVIII West

46

$rb$ $s'$qm w $s'$rr $b$ $grf$ $bn$ $mh$š

$grf$ son of $mh$š 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. $mh$š is not in HIn. $grf$ $bn$ $mh$š occurs again in KJA 21.

47

$l$ rb

By rb

To the right of KJA 46.

48

$l$ tnn $bn$ h$n'$

By tnn son of h$n'$

Below and to the right of KJA 47. Part of the fork of the h and one complete fork of the ‘ is obliterated. For other occurrences of tnn $bn$ h$n'$, see Index a.

49

$l$ db $'bn$ $s$'m $'n$ $bn$ $qn$ $bn$ $ms'$kt $bn$ $s'$d

By $dl$ b] son of $s$'m $'n$ son of $qn$ son of $ms'$kt son of $s'$d

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. $db$ ‘ 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 ḏʾb. See Ch.3.A.10 for other mistakes in the inscriptions. ḏʾb 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 s¹ ʿd
    By s¹ ʿd
    On the right side of the rock.

52  l ṭrs¹ b[n] ḥ̊r
    By ṭrs¹ son of ḥ̊r
    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 ṭṣ̊r bn zdqm
    By ṭṣ̊r son of zdqm
    Written horizontally above KJA 52. The names ṭṣ̊r and zdqm are not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences of ṭṣ̊r 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.
55 \( w \ d' b \ h ![t] \)
And \( d' b \) is [the] inscriber
Written around the rear of the camel which was inscribed by \( d' b \). For this formula used to refer to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

Adr 19 A striding camel drawn by \( d' b \) the author of KJA 55.

East

56 \( l \ h d r \)
By \( h d r \)
At the top of the rock, written downwards.

57 \( l (b) l l \)
By \( (b) l l \)
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 \( l ' n f \)
By \( ' n f \)
Written down, to the right of KJA 57a.

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

60 \( l k r- \)
By \( k r- \)
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 ʾmn w ṣ̄ (l)

By ʾmn is [the] ibex

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

62a

l ḥ--

By ḥ--

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

63

-mʾl

-mʾl

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 ʾ and l inscribed slightly above, presumably to avoid it.

63a

l qn

By qn

On the right side of the rock.

64

l ṭʾlbn

By ṭʾlbn

Below KJA 63a. The bottom part of the ṭ, l and b are obscured by hammering. ṭʾlbn is not in HIn. The ʾ has a dot in the middle.

65

l zdn (b) (ʾ)---
By *zdn* son of ‘---
To the right of KJA 54. Part of the *z* is covered by an abrasion as are the tops of the *b* and ‘. The first *d* and the first *n* are not as deeps as the other letters of the text. No letters are legible after the ‘. The name *zdn* is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences of the name. *zdn bn ‘gnt* occurs in KJC 740.

66  *l ġnt*
By *ġnt*
Below KJA 60 on the left side of the rock. There is a chip over the *n* but the letter is still visible. The *t* is inscribed on the other side of a drawing of a camel. Just below the *ġ* to the left are two lines joined by shallower hammering which might have been *ġnt*’s first attempt at a *t* which he abandoned.

67  *l z*
By *z*
To the right of the beginning of KJA 66. The text is unfinished.

68  *l ġt*
By *ġt*
To the right of KJA 67.

69  *l mty bkrt*
By *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  *[l] s’yr’*
[By] *s’yr’*
A chip covers the beginning of the text and I have restored a *l*. The arms of the *r* are joined by faint hammering.

71  *l qrs’*
By *qrs’*
To the right of KJA 70. The name is not in HIn. It occurs frequently at these sites, see Index a.

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

73 \[ l\, r\dot{k}\, s \]
By \[ r\dot{k}\, s \]
Above and to the right of KJA 72.

73a \[ l\, h \]
\[ l\, h \]
Above the \[ s \] of KJA 73. The text is unfinished.

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

75 \[ --ds^2\, ry \, \dot{g}\, l\, w\, mty \, w\, s\, 'yr \]
\[ --ds^2\, ry \, \dot{g} \, and\, mty \, and\, s\, 'yr \]
Starting above and to the right of KJA 74. There are traces of a straight line and what might be a \[ r \] at the beginning, although the rock is badly chipped and no letters are certain before the deity’s name.

76 \[ w\, s\, 'yr\, (h)\, \dot{t}\, bn\, s\, 'lm \]
And \[ s\, 'yr \] is [the] inscriber son of \[ s\, 'lm \]
Written downwards under the belly of an ibex which was drawn by the author. The \[ bn \] and the patronymic are written to the right of the first name and the word \[ h\, \dot{t}\]. For this formula used with drawings, see Ch.4.B.2 and for other occurrences of \[ s\, 'yr\, bn\, s\, 'lm \], see Index a.

77 \[ l\, b\, n--\, q \]
By *bn-*\(q\)

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 ‘ and \(t\) should be restored, *bn *\(iq\) occurs elsewhere, see Index a for occurrences of the name.

78

\(m \, n\)

\(m \, n\)

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

\(l \, rh^s\)

By \(rh^s\)

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

80

\(l \, s^/nr\)

By \(s^/nr\)

Below KJA 79. The text is crudely written. There is no hook to the letter I have read as \(l\). \(s^/nr\) is not in HIn.

81

\(l \, ġ\rh\)

By \(ġ\rh\)

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

\(l \, z\,rk^m-\)\(\acute{\imath}\)

By \(z\,rk^m-\)\(\acute{\imath}\)

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 ‘.

83

\(l \, ġ\,rk^m \, bn \, nht\, bn \, ñ\,nt\, bn \, mq\,z\, bn \, 'rb\, bn \, 'd\, bn \, h\i\, bn \, krt\)

By \(ġ\,rk^m\) son of \(nht\) son of ‘\(ñ\,nt\) son of \(mq\,z\) son of ‘\(rb\) son of ‘\(d\) son of \(h\i\) 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 ġrtm, ’gnt and
mqẓ are not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences of ġrtm bn nht bn ’gnt.

84 l ’s/mnt bn ḫrm bn m[tr]
   By ’s/mnt son of ḫrm 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 s/rq
   By s/rq
   Written between the end of the name of nht 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 qrs¹
   By qrs¹
   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 s/lm bn ẓ ’nt
   By s/lm son of ẓ ’nt
   Written from right to left below KJA 86-87. ẓ ’nt is not in HIn. For other
occurrences of s/lm bn ẓ ’nt, see Index a.
89

\[ l \text{ng}l \]
By  \text{ng}l
Written down to the right and below KJA 76.

90

\[ l \text{k}rt \]
By  \text{k}rt
Written down, above the hind legs of a camel.

91

\[ l \text{'-r}m \]
By  \text{'-r}m
Below KJA 89. The middle three letters of the text have been hammered over and filled in. The second letter could be  \text{w}  rather than  \text{'}.

92

\[ n(k) \text{g}ml \text{m}nh \]
\[ gml \text{~had~sex~with~m}nh \]
To the right of KJA 91. The  \text{n}  and the spine of the  \text{k}  are doubtful. For love texts using  \text{nk}, see Ch.4.E.2.  \text{m}nh  is not in HIn.

93

\[ l \text{r} \text{hs}'frh \]
??????

93a

\[ l \text{f}jtn' \]

By  \text{f}jtn'

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

94

\[ l \text{mhr} \text{bn} \text{bn'}mt \text{bn} n \text{'my} \]
By  \text{mhr}  \text{son of bn'mt}  \text{son of n'my}
The text is written on a ledge in the rock to the right of KJA 93a. It turns to the left.  \text{mhr}  and  \text{bn'mt}  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 mṭy 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 ṭ 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 ʿsr b sʾm b[n] ḫl
I am fond of sʾm son of ḫl
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]qm
The inscriber has confused the positions of the \textit{q} and \textit{d} in the second name. For other examples of mistakes in the inscriptions, see Ch.3.B.10. \textit{zdm} is not in HIn. For other occurrences of \( h\n\ '\) \textit{bn} \( zdm \), 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  \( l\ drg\ bn\ dlhk \)
By \( drg\ bn\ dlhk \)
Written down the rock and then to the left. See Index a for other occurrences of \( drg\ bn\ dlhk \).

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  \( l\ 'ry\)
By ʿryʾ
The loop of the ʿ 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
l ɗ(h)bn
By ɗ(h)bn
The inscription is very worn and the fork of the ɗ 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
l ɗ(h)(b)n
By ɗ(h)(b)n
Most of the inscription has been obscured by hammering. The n is a fairly long dash.

105
wdd qn ǧlmt [w] lʾn ds² (r)y lʾn qn
qn loved a young woman, and may ds²ry 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 ǧ 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 ɗ 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.
l's'mn
By s'mmn

Written between the beginning and final part of KJA 105.

There is no KJA 107.

XL West

l 'rs'lh bn 'hn
By 'rs'lh son of 'hn

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

XLIV Southwest

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.

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.

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.
XLVI  Practically horizontal

112  l ʿrs bn ḥrs bn ʿslm
By ʿrs son of ḥrs son of ʿs lm
Written in a wavy line. For other occurrences of ʿrs bn ḥrs bn ʿs lm, Index a.

XLVII  Southeast. See Pl. IVa.

113  w ʿbd bn sʿyr frs
And ʿbd son of sʿyr [the] horse
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 sʿyr, see Index a.

Adr 47  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.

XLVIII North

114  l lt
By lt

115  l s²mrḥ
By s²mrḥ
Written below KJA 114. The last two letters are covered by hammering but the reading is certain.

East

116  l ʿbd
By ʿbd
There is a m and a l next to the tail of the camel and then, further down the rock, the letters s/lüt.

Written to the right of a camel. bnbs/r is not in HIn, the name occurs elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

Written under a drawing of a feline.

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.

Practically horizontal

Written down the rock on the left side. The b has a very shallow curve and the n is covered by a chip.

The text starts to the right and below KJA 120. Part of the l is obscured by hammering. The name is not in HIn.

Written downwards above KJA 121. The rock is chipped above the l.
123  l ḡṯ
By ḡṯ
To the right of KJA 122. The tail of the ḡ loops back to the spine of the letter.

124  l ḫ
By ḫ
On the right side of the rock. There is rather a large gap between the l and ḫ.

125  l ḫ--
By ḫ--
To the right and below KJA 124. The rock is chipped after the ḫ.

126  l sʾ(ḥ)m
By sʾ(ḥ)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] sʾb
[By] sʾb
The text begins after the m of KJA 126 where the rock is chipped and no traces of the initial l remain. The sʾ is partly covered by an abrasion. The ḫ and b are written on the edge of the rock.

128  l ḥg bn mhš
By ḥg son of mhš
The text is written horizontally, starting below and to the left of KJA 125. The name mhš is not in HIn. ḥg bn mhš possibly occurs again in KJC 686.

129  r-sʾqfʾḥlʾn
????
The letters have been hammered over in places and joined up.

L  Practically horizontal
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

By w`
On the left side of the rock written above a small camel. The text is unfinished.

132  l kmy bn tmlh w kmy hṭ(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 kmy hṭ but stops before the w and the final t of hṭ. 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  l ʿmrh
By ʿmrh
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 ʿmrh, 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  l qn
By *qn*

LV  Sloping slightly north

135  *l ʿyl*
   By ʿyl

136  *l nslt*
   By nslt
   nslt, 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 b[n] sʾrw bn ḯn bn wdʾ bn ḯhm bn yḥld bn bnsʾbr bn nbṭ*
   By (q)n son of wrṬ son of ʾkl son of sʾrw son of ḯn son of wdʾ son of ḯhm son of yḥld son of bsʾbr 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 ṳhr*
   By m(ṣ)(r)(y) son of fṭḥʾ son of ṳhr
   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 Ḫ 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 ġnt*
   By ġnt
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 lt  
   By lt  
   To the right of KJA 141.

143  
   ’lw*l  
   ’lw*l  
   To the left of JC 142. The letters are all certain but the meaning is unclear.

144  
   l qnlh  
   By qnlh  
   To the left of KJA 143. qnlh 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 s¹’dlh
By $s\hat{d}\hat{h}$
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] $\acute{b}r$
[By] $\acute{b}r$
Above and to the left of KJA 147. The rock is damaged before the $\acute{b}$ and I have restored a $l$.

150 $l\ h---s\hat{b}\br\ bn\ yb\ bn\ ns\hat{r}\ b[n]\ (k)s'y$
By $h---s\hat{b}\ br$ son of $yb$ son of $ns\hat{r}$ 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 $h$ 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 $l\ hb\ bn\ s\hat{b}'$
By $hb$ son of $s\hat{b}'$
To the right of KJA 150. Part of the third $b$ is covered by hammering.

150b $r'$
$r'$
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 $l\ 's\hat{l}\h\ bn\ n(g)'$
By ʿṣlḥ son of n(g)ʿ.

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 ʿṣlḥ bn ngʿ.

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 dʿm bn ʿshb
By dʿm son of ʿshb
There is an abrasion surrounding most of the ʿ. For other occurrences of dʿm bn ʿshb, see Index a.

155 l s¹ʿd
By s¹ʿd

156 --tkāb ʿl
??????
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 hnʿw dgt w ʿm
And hnʿ and dgt and ʿm
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{l ygt}
By ygt
Part of the t has chipped away.

160  \textit{l qs}$^l$
By qs$^l$
There is a fourth letter but only part of it remains.

Horizontal

161  \textit{l bnyt ghjt}
By 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 qn
Above KJA 161.

163  \textit{l gbn b}
By gbn--
The text is written in crudely shaped letters and both circles of the g have been filled in. It is probably incomplete. gbn is not in HIn.

164  \textit{l qy}
By qy
To the right of KJA 163. qy is not in HIn. The text is possibly unfinished.

165  \textit{l fth}
By fth
The name is not in HIn.

166  -- 'rl
Part of a letter is visible before the ʾ.

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

By ʾsʾmnt

LXXIII  West. See Pl. IVb.

By ʾbdʾyb son of sʾd

The inscription is written round the bottom of an ibex which was drawn by ʾbdʾyb. The name is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJC 631a.

Adr 64  A prancing ibex drawn by ʾbdʾyb the author of KJA 168. The body has not been filled in.

LXXIV  West

By ʾh

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 ʾ rather than an ʾ, started again.

By ʾrsʾ[t] son of ʾln
The \textit{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 \textit{t}. The top of the second \textit{l} is covered by an abrasion.

\textbf{LXXVI} North

171 \hspace{1cm} w \textit{d} \textit{dsry} grf w \textit{'n m hff}

And may \textit{dsry} call \textit{grf}, and \textit{'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 \hspace{1cm} \textit{l b}

By \textit{b}

An unfinished text to the right of KJA 171.

172 \hspace{1cm} l \textit{ḥzrm}

By \textit{ḥzrm}

Below KJA 171. The \textit{h} is uncertain. The name is not in HIn.

173 \hspace{1cm} l \textit{sfn}

By \textit{sfn}

To the right of KJA 172. The \textit{n} is a dash.

174 \hspace{1cm} l \textit{'m}

By \textit{'m}

To the right of KJA 173.

\textbf{LXXVI} West

175 \hspace{1cm} l \textit{dr(g) bn d(h)[k]}

By \textit{dr(g)} son of \textit{d(h)[k]}

The text is written near the left edge of the rock. The reading is extremely doubtful. On circle of the \textit{g} is uncertain and a part of the outer circle of the \textit{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 \( (l) \ 'm b[n] -h\ddot{z}m \)
By \( 'm \) son of \(-h\ddot{z}m\)
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 \( (l) (')(')bd\ddot{t}t \)
By \(')(')bd\ddot{t}t\) is [the] drawing
The first three letters are all damaged by chipping. \( 'bd\ddot{t}t\) 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 \( w qrs^l btt \)
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.
(l) ġṭ bn ḍd
By ġṭ son of ḍd

To the right of KJA 180. On the hook of the l is visible, the t is slightly hammered over and the strokes of one of the forks of the ḍ are doubtful.

Adr 67  A feline drawn by ℓʾbd and qrs¹ 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

---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  ℓʾqrb
Byʾqrb

Adr 75  Three ibex and a horse? being led by a man.

LXXXV  West

186  ℓʾs_GATE mnt bn ḥrm
Byʾs_GATE mnt son of ḥrm
On the left side of the rock. For other occurrences of ʾs/mnt bn ḥrm, 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 sʿrr b mbʿl
mbʿl 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 mbʿl is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences.

189  l ʾnʿm bn ml(k)
By ʾnʿm son of ml(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 ʾnʿm bn mlk, see Index a.

190  l ʾnʿm bn brd
By ʾnʿm son of brd
On the left side of the rock, written below KJA 186 and turning to the right. For other occurrences of ʾnʿm bn brd, see Index a.

191  l ʿm bn bglt
By ʿm 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   \textit{l bgt}

By \textit{bgt}

The \textit{t} is badly formed and written to the left of \textit{g}. The text is accompanied by a drawing of a feline, cf. KJC 43, also by \textit{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   \textit{l ‘m bn ‘bd bn ‘bdtn ‘m}

By \textit{‘m} son of \textit{‘bd} son of \textit{‘bdtn} son of \textit{‘m}

The text is written in a loop. \textit{‘m bn ‘bd} occurs in KJC 274.

XC   Southwest

195   \textit{l ‘dr}

By \textit{‘dr}

The rock is chipped after the \textit{r} but no traces of further letters are visible. The name is not in HIn.

XCI   West

196   \textit{l mgt}

By \textit{mgt}

The text is hammered in rough lines.

XCII   Southeast

197   \textit{l hn ‘}

By \textit{hn ‘}
198  
l ʾmn bn s'dn
By ʾmn son of s'dn
The text begins directly below KJA 198. ʾmn bn s'dn with an additional generation occurs in KJC 126.

XCIII  South

199  
l s²mr[ḥ]---d
By s²mr[ḥ]---d
Near the top of the south face of the rock. Only a stroke of the fifth letter is visible and ḫ 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 ḏ below the rest of the text which might be a continuation of KJA 199 or a separate text.

200  
l (ḥ)---
By (ḥ)---
The middle of the second letter and the rock surface after it is chipped.

201  
[l] (ḥ)(y)l̊
By (ḥ)(y)l̊
The initial l and part of the ḫ 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 ḫ 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 šmn
By ʾṣmn
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 lʾb
By ʾb
To the right of KJA 205 on the other side of the ibex.

207 lʾs²ṣr (b)ḥṭṭ
By ʾs²ṣr is [the] drawing
Written down in a wavy line. Part of the ḥ 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 lḥrsʾt bn flṭṭ
By ḥrsʾt son of flṭṭ
Starting below KJA 205. The text is written down and then bends to the right. ḥrsʾt is not in HIn.

209 lʾlf
By ʾlf
To the right and slightly above KJA 208.

210 l ġ
By ġ
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  
\textit{l \, whg \, bn \, dk(y) \, bn'}

By \, whg \, son \, of \, dk(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. whg is not in HIn.

213  
\textit{l \, lyn}

By \, lyn

Above and to the right of the beginning of KJA 212.

214  
\textit{l \, drh}

By \, drh

To the right of KJA 213.

215  
\textit{l \, w' \, l \, bn \, qnt}

By \, w' \, l \, son \, of \, qnt

Below KJA 214. The w and part of the ' have been filled in.

216  
\textit{l \, grf}

By \, 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  
$l\ grtm$
By $grtm$
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. $grtm$ is not in HIn.

225  
$l\ 's\mnt\ bn\ hrm$
By $'s\mnt$ son of $hrm$
Starting below KJA 223 the text bends sharply round with the final $r$ and $m$ written above the letters $b$, $n$ and $h$. For other occurrences of $'s\mnt\ bn\ hrm$, see Index a.

226  
$l\ 's^2rs^l$
By $'s^2rs^l$
Starting above and to the right of KJA 225. The $s^2$ is a slightly bent line. $'s^2rs^l$ is listed in HIn: 48 as occurring in Sab. and occurs in AMJ 78.

227  
$l\ bnlh$
By $bnlh$
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  
$l\ \gnt$
By ǧnt
To the right of KJA 228. The name occurs in KJA 238 on this rock.

230

l .getDescription()n
By ᠨ
Below and to the left of KJA 229. The  noreferrer 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 sʾqm b km l ḫd
km feels much sickness for ḫd
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 l
By l
Above the beginning of KJA 232. A false start at a text.

235

l rfd
By rfd
To the right of KJA 234. The r and the curves of the f 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 f. mrʾmnt is not in HIn.

237

l kṅ bn ʾsʾlm
By kṅ son of ʾsʾlm
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  
\[ l \, \dot{\text{g}} n t \]  
By \( \dot{\text{g}} n t \)  
On the left side of the rock. The name occurs in KJA 229 on this rock as well.

239  
\[ l \, s' y r \]  
By \( s' y r \)  
To the right of KJA 238. The text is written next to a small drawing of a camel.

240  
\[ l \, m n \]  
By \( m n \)  
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  
\[ l \, s^2\tilde{s} r \]  
By \( s^2\tilde{s} r \)  
On the left side of the rock, starting below KJA 238. There is an additional line before the beginning of the inscription.

243  
\[ l \, \dot{\text{n}} m r \]  
By \( \dot{\text{n}} m r \)  
To the right of KJA 242.

244  
\[ l \, \dot{\text{m}} \tilde{r} \]  
By \( \dot{\text{m}} \tilde{r} \)
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 HIn.

246  \( l \ fdn \)
     By \( fdn \)
     Written down to the right of KJA 245. \( fdn \) is not in HIn. 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
lf
By f
To the right of KJA 251. The text is incomplete.

253
h (d)s²
O (d)s²
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 dš³ry, see Ch.4.C.3.

254
l s²
By s²
Above the beginning of KJA 255. The second letter which I have read as s² is slightly squiggly. The text was not finished.

255
l 'rs³lh
By 'rs³lh
To the right of KJA 252a. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

256
dḥb

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. dḥb is not in HIn.

257
l mḥr
By mḥr
To the right of KJA 256.

258
l drs³t bn kr(t)
By drs³t 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. $drst$ is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

259 \( (l) k(m)\) $\dot{t}$
   By $k(m)\) $\dot{t}$
   To the right of KJA 258. The bottom parts of the $l$ and $m$ are covered by more recent hammering. $km\) $\dot{t}$ is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJC 610 and 657.

260 $l$ $\dot{b}$
   By $\dot{b}$
   Written to the right of KJA 259.

261 \( l\) $rms\) $\dot{l}$
   By $rms\) $\dot{l}$
   Next to KJA 260.

262 $l$ $l$
   By $l$
   To the right of KJA 261. The text is unfinished.

263 $l$ $\dot{l}$
   By $\dot{l}$
   In the centre of the rock below the end of KJA 258. $\dot{l}$ 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 $rbt$ \hspace{1cm} 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 \( (l) k(\) $\dot{t}$
By $k( \hat{c})t$

On the right side of the rock. There is an abrasion over most of the $l$ and one fork of the $k'i$ is not in HIn. It occurs elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

266 $l\ mb\ 'l$

By $mb\ 'l$

In the centre of the rock below KJA 263. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences.

267 $l\ hlf$

By $hlf$

To the right of KJA 266.

268 $l\ s^2b$

By $s^2b$

To the right of KJA 267.

269 $l\ g$

By $g$

To the right of KJA 268. An unfinished text.

270 $l\ grfm\ bn\ nht\ bn\ 'gn$\nt$

By $grfm$ son of $nht$ son of $'gn$\nt$

Written in a zig-zag to the right of KJA 269. The names $grfm$ and $'gn$\nt$ are not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites, and KJA 83 for the above genealogy with additional generations.

271 $l\ \'lt$

By $\'lt$

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 $l\ gn^*$

By $gn^*$
To the right of KJA 271. The letters are badly formed and one fork of the ʾ is very shallow. ʾgnʾ is not in HIn.

273  
{l drʾ}  
By drʾ  
Written horizontally near the bottom of the rock. It is possible the last letter should be read b.

274  
{l qnʾ b}  
By qnʾ  
Written down the rock and turning to the right. qnʾ, is not in HIn. The text is incomplete.

275  
{l ḫ b}  
By ḫ  
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 ḫ.

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
278  l ʿ n ʿ m bn m- 
    By ʿ n ʿ m son of m--
    The rock is covered in abrasions and nothing is legible after the second m. It is possible ʿlk should be restored and the name ʿ n ʿ 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 qḥ
    By qḥ
    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 s ʿ d
    By s ʿ d
    To the right of KJA 280.

282  l n(ʿ)m
    By n(ʿ)m
    On the left side of the rock. Part of the ʿ and m are covered by hammering.

283  l (ʿ)k
    By (ʿ)k
    The ʿ is covered by a chip. There is an abrasion after the k and the text may continue.

284  l s/lt
    By s/lt
    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.

286  [l] (ḥ)(z)br
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 hzbr 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.

XCV  Practically horizontal. The distance between some of the inscriptions on this rock is not drawn to scale.

287  l s¹d
By s¹d

288  l qrs¹
By qrs¹

Below KJA 287. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

289  l ḏb bn ḥb (b)n s¹-
By ḏb son of ḥb son of s¹-

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 s¹.
And ḏ̊ʾ(b) is [the inscriber] son of sʿ(m) [n]

Parts of several of the letters are covered by abrasions. The rock is chipped after the b of ʿb and after the ʿ of sʿm ʿn and nothing is legible. It is possible that the word ḫṭṭ 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 ʿb bn sʿm ʿn, 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.

By sʿyr

To the right of KJA 290. The text is written down between the legs of an ibex. The name occurs again in KJA 292.

And sʿyr is [the] inscriber

The text starts from under the belly of a dog and curves to the left. sʿyr occurs in KJA 291 on this rock. For the formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

A damaged drawing of a camel and an archer drawn by ʿbd the author of KJA 290 and an ibex and a dog both with inscriptions, KJA 291 and 292, by someone called sʿyr written between the legs of the animals. It is most likely that all three drawings were intended as a joint composition.

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  
{l \textit{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  
{l g(r)s²}

By \textit{g(r)s²}
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  
{l d̄gg}

By \textit{d̄gg}
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 dlhs⁷bn s² lh}

And \textit{dlhs⁷son of s² lh}
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{s¹} of possibly the letter should be read as a \textit{r. dlhs⁷} and \textit{s² lh} 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] (y)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  
\[ l \; \dot{g}trn \]
By \( \dot{g}trn \)
Written down underneath the drawing of a camel. \( \dot{g}trn \) 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 ʿ-
By ʿ-
The rock is chipped after the ʿ and only part of another letter remains.

304    -nʿ bn zdqm (b)n rb
    -nʿ 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 hnʿ 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 ʿnʿm bn mlk
By ʿnʿm son of mlk
For other occurrences of ʿnʿm bn mlk, see Index a.

CXXX    East

306    l rks¹
By rks¹

307    l yʿ---b
By yʿ---b
The rock is chipped after the ʿ 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 ‘n m bn mlk, see Index a.

By ‘n m 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 r ʿ-m

By r ʿ-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 bnʾmh bn mtr

By bnʾmh son of mtr

To the right and slightly above KJA 312. Neither of the names are in HIn.

314 l knn bn ʿlt

By knn son of ʿlt

Curling round the end of KJA 313. Neither of the names are listed in HIn 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 ʿn m
By `n`m
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 ḥrm
By ḥrm
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 319. 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 z(h)y
By z(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 HIln. 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  $l$
     $s^p$
By $s^p$
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  $l$
     $'s^l$\(\text{lm}$
By $'s^l$\(\text{lm}$
The second and third letters are damaged by a chip but the reading is certain.
Ch. 9 KJ

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 bṣ(ṣ) bn km
By bṣ(ṣ) son of km
The inscription turns at an angle after the first name. The second ṣ 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. bṣṣ is not in HIn.

332 l ’n m b[ŋ] b[r][d] b[ŋ] m[Ł][r]
By ’n m son of b[r][d] son of m[Ł][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  \( l\ d\r \)
By \( d\r \)
Underneath the end of KJA 332. The \( d \) has been hammered over and there is a stroke protruding from the \( r \).

334  \( l\ 's^2\s^2 \)
By \( 's^2\s^2 \)
The name is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

335  \( l\ hb \)
By \( hb \)

336  \( l\ 'm \)
By \( 'm \)
The rock is chipped after the \( m \) but most probably the text does not continue.

CXLVIII  Southwest

337  \( l\ 'bd\ bn\ s'y\r \)
By \( 'bd\ son\ of\ s'y\r \)
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 \( 'bd\ bn\ s'y\r \), see Index a.

338  \((l)\ 'b \)
By \( 'b \)
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  \( l \, \dot{g}rb \, bn^* \, 'l \)
    By \( \dot{g}rb \) son of \( 'l \)
    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  \( l \, mhlt \)
    By \( mhlt \)
    The first \( l \) is quite clear and has not got a hook. \( mhlt \) is not in HIn. The name occurs again in KJC 469.
Adr 137  A canine (cf. Adr 6) with a badly formed figure ? above and another with his arms in the air below.

CLIII  Northwest

345  (l) brd
   By brd
   Most of the l has chipped away.

CLIV  North

346  w mtr hṭṭ
   And mtr 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.

Adr 140  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.

CLVII  North

347  -kṭ-
    -kṭ-
    The rock is chipped and only the t is certain. The second letter could be a k or possibly a t with the third prong obscured. The curve of the fourth letter might be part of a f.

CLVIII  Horizontal

348  h lhm l lt
   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.

CLXI  South
349  l ḫr bn ḍrm
    By ḫr son of ḍrm

  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. ḍrm is not in HIn. For other occurrences of ḫr bn ḍrm, 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  l dṛṣṭ
    By dṛṣṭ

  There are more recent hammer marks to the left of the text.

CLXVIII  Horizontal

351  l ḫnʾ
    By ḫnʾ

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  w ḥb bn ḥrgt
    And ḥb son of ḥrgt

  For texts of simple authorship with an introductory w, see Ch.4.A.3.

CLXXV  Northwest
353  
\( l\text{ ms'kt bn klb} \)
By \textit{ms'kt} son of \textit{klb}

354  
\( l\text{ khl} \)
By \textit{khl}

\textbf{Adr 158}  
An animal and rider and, to the right, a loop.

\textbf{CLXXVI}  
Southeast

355  
\( [l\ t]m\ bn\ wgd\)t \)
By \textit{tm} son of \textit{wgd}\t
The rock is chipped before the \textit{m} and only a slight stroke remains. \textit{t} has been restored on the basis of the name \textit{tm bn wgd}\t in KJC 218.

356  
\( l\ mb\ 'l \)
By \textit{mb}\t \textit{'}
The middle of the \textit{'} has chipped away although traces of the circle remain. \textit{mb}\t \textit{'} is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

\textbf{CLXXXI}  
Northwest

357  
\( l\ khl \)
By \textit{khl}
Site B

I West. See Pl. Va.

1 \(w\ w \text{dsy} \ l \text{s'd gny}\)

[] And [may] \text{dsy} \ [grant] \text{to s'd freedom from want}

The author has begun the text with two \(w\)'s. The \(s^2\) is similar to the form of the letter found in Safaitic. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3. \(\text{gny}\) cf. Ar. \(\text{gana}'\) ‘freedom from want’.

II Southeast

2 \(l\ s^3\text{mrh}\)

By \(s^3\text{mrh}\)

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 \text{zdqm} son of \text{tm}

\text{zdqm} is not in HIn. It is frequently attested elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

4 \(l\ \text{lt}\)

By \text{lt}

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 \text{lt} the author of KJB 4.

East

5 \(l\ \text{bn'tq}\)

By \text{bn'tq}
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 's²s² htf
By 's²s² is [the] drawing
The name is not in HIn, see KJB 6. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch. 4.B.1.

9 llgfn
By lḡfn
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 ʾṣṣ the author of KJB 8.

IX  Southeast
10  l ʾrb b
By ʾrb-
The final letter is perhaps an unfinished b.

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. ʾrb the author of KJB 10 was probably the artist.

X  Southeast
11  l brʾn
By brʾn
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 th
By th
The l is short and the h is written with a vertical stance in a horizontal text. The interpretation is uncertain. It might be an unfinished text.

XIII  Southeast
wdd s'/m ʿnq s'/rr f bql

s'/m loved ʿnq 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 ʿ, 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° “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.

sr

sr

To the left of KJB 13. For texts of simple authorship without an initial particle, see Ch.4.A.4.

lb 'b

By lb 'b

Below and to the left of KJB 14. The name is not in HIn.

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

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
By ʾbd t son of s/yr
On the right side, written down the rock and turning to the left. ʾbd t is not in HIn. For other occurrences of the name, see Index a. ʾbd t 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 the 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 zdʾ/l
By zdʾ/l
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 lb
By l lb
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 s²rš
By s²rš

30
l lhₜ bn 's/lm
By lhₜ son of 's/lm
To the right of KJB 29. \( lht \) is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences of \( lht bn 's'lm \).

31 \( rb s'q s'rr b 'lt w mb 'l 'l \) --
\( 'lt \) 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 \( ttwwd(d)ywwb \)
??????
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 \( l s'r(y) bn q'n \)
By \( s'r(y) \) son of \( q'n \)
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 \( l s'ybr \)
By \( s'ybr \)
Written to the right of KJB 33. The \( y \) is doubtful as most of the tail runs into a crack in the rock. \( s'ybr \), see KJA 70. The name occurs again in KJB 35 and 37 on this rock.

35 \( l s'ybr \)
By \( s'ybr \)
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 \( l s'ybr \)
By \( s'ybr \)
To the left of KJB 36. See KJB 35.

38
l ʿlt
By ʿlt
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 ʿmn
By ʿmn
Below KJB 37.

41
l mb ʿl
By mb ʿl
The text is extremely faint but certain except for one line closing the circle of the ʿ. 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] sḥr bn ḫmdt
[By] sḥr son of ḫmdt
The text is written curving to the left, it is extremely faint. The sʿ 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 ḫmdt are very faint. There is a l to the left of the end of the text.
The text is written in three lines, one below the other. ghfl bn bhʾ 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.

The text is uncertain there are traces of a further letter after the m. 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.

Below KJB 46. The second letter of the third name is obscured by hammering. I have restored a sʾ 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 sʾ of msʾlm 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.

Above the end of KJB 47. The crossbar of the w is uncertain.

Below the end of KJB 47. This and the lines inscribed to the right are most probably unfinished texts.
50  \( l \ nms^l \)

By \( nms^l \)

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 \( dfn \) 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. 

\( dfn \) is not in HIn.

54  \( l 'lyn [b]tt \)

By \( 'lyn \) is [the] drawing
The $h$ of $ḥṭṭ$ has been left out. 'lyn probably drew the ibex directly above the text. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.

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 $ḥ$) 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 $wusām$. The composition is the joint work of ḏfrn, KJB 53, and ḫlyn, 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} $ḥṭṭ$

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 $ḥ$ hammered over an thickened. The inscription begins between the legs of a camel and $ḥṭṭ$ is written down on the left side. For this type of text referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.

56

{l drs$¹$}

By drs$¹$

Above the camel drawn by the author of KJB 55.

57

{l ghf bn bh $ʾbn $s$lm}$

By ghf son of bh $ʾ$ son 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  \( l\ s^{2}\sr\ bn\ \text{'hy} \)

By \( s^{2}\sr\ \text{son of 'hy} \)

Written down the rock to the right of KJB 56.  See KJB 58a.

58a  \( w\ gml\ \text{ḥṭṭ} \)

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 \( s^{2}\sr\ \text{inscribed by } gml\).

59  \( w\ l\ s^{2}\sr\ \text{ḥṭṭ\ bkrt\ } w\ gml \)

And by \( s^{2}\sr\ \text{is the drawing of a young female camel and a male camel} \)

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  \( l\ \text{ḏ ’b} \)

By *ḏ ’b*

Running down to the left of the end of KJB 59.

61  \( w\ l\ drs^{p} \)

And by *drs* 

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 \( s^{l}\) with an extended tail.

62  \( l\ ‘lt\ bn\ ‘mn\)

By *‘lt son of ‘mn*
Ch. 9 KJ

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 ġṯlh w rb sʾqm bn ʿnl
By ġṯlh; and much sickness, son of ʿnl
On the lower part of the rock. bn ʿnl is written above and to the right of the rest of the text and should either be read as extension of the genealogy after ġṯlh 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. ġṯlh is not in HIn. For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1.

64  l Šʾḥs bn ʿlt
By Šʾḥs 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 Šʾḥs bn ʿlt. KJB 62 on this rock is possibly by Šʾḥs s father and KJB 65 possibly by his brother.

65  l knn 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  
\( l\ zhm\)

By\ \( zhm\)

69  
\( l\ \dot{r}s^2(l)(h)\)

By\ \( \dot{r}s^2(l)(h)\)

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. \( \dot{r}s^2lh\) is not in HIn. The name occurs frequently elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

70  
\( l\ mgny\ bn\ hn\ h\ w\ l\)

By\ \( mgny\) 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. \( mgny\ bn\ hwn\) 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  
\( l\ zd\)


By zdllh

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 d ’b ḫṭṭ

By d ’b is [the] drawing

Written down and curving to the right between an archer and a dog. The final t of ḫṭṭ is very small and two of the prongs run into each other. d ’b’s 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 ʾfih

By s²ll son of ʾfih

Written down front the belly of one of the dogs.

74  l s¹’d ḫṭṭ w ’l [w] klb

By s¹’d 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 w ’l 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. s¹’d of KJB 74 claims the drawing of the ibex and a dog and d ’b 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
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 ṃbšlḥ
By ṃbšlḥ
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 š as a metathesis of nṣrlḥ, 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 ḥgg bn bglt
By ḥgg son of bglt
bglt is not in HIn. ḥgg bn bglt occurs with an additional six generations in KJC 5.

L
Northwest. See Pl. VIa.

78
*l `n ṁ bn brd
By `n ṁ son of brd
On the top left hand corner of the rock. For other occurrences of `n ṁ bn brd at these sites, see Index a. The names occur again on this rock in KJB 84 and 87. `n ṁ by itself occurs in KJB 81.

79
*l drg
By 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

\[ l \ 'bd\ bn\ s'y\ r\ bn\ s'lm \]

By *\'bd\ son of s'y\ r son of s'lm*

Written diagonally below the end of KJA 82 and turning to the left. For occurrences of *\'bd\ bn\ s'y\ r*, 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

\[ l\ ktbt\ bn\ \h rm \]

By *ktbt son of \h rm*

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 ʾn ṵm son of brd
Written to the right of KJB 86. See KJB 78.

88 l ḥdmr bn ḫbd zdqm
By ḥdmr son of ḫbd 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 Ṯbdt bn sʾyṛ ḥtt
By Ṯbdt son of sʾyṛ is [the] drawing
The inscription is on the left side of the rock, it refers to a camel inscribed to the left of it. Ṯbdt is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites. Ṯbdt bn sʾyṛ occurs in KJB 17. See Ch.4.B.1. for this formula referring to drawings.

91 ḥ ḏsʾry l ṣmgny
O ḏsʾry [grant ?] to ṣmgny
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 ḏrsʾt bn kr
By ḏrsʾt 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. ḏrsʾt occurs again in KJB 93 on this rock and ḏrsʾt bn krt occurs in KJA 258.

93 ḥ ḏsʾr l ḏrsʾt
O ḏsʾr [grant ?] to ḏrsʾt
Written down on the right side of the rock. For *drsˤt*, see KJB 92 and for this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3.

94  
\[ l\, s^2g \]
By \( s^2g \)
To the right of the middle of KJB 90.

95  
\[ l\, ʿlt\, bn\, ʿmn\, bn\, fiḥt \]
By \( ʿlt\) son of ʿmn son of fiḥt
To the right of KJB 94. ʿlt 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  
\[ l\, ʿ(s^2)(s^2) \]
By \( ʿ(s^2)(s^2) \)
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  
\[ l\, bn\, ʿiq \]
By \( bn\, ʿiq \)
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences.

99  
{l drs} 
By drs

LIV  
Practically horizontal

100  
{l s} 
By s
For other occurrences of s bn s, 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 ṭyl} 
By ṭyl

LIX  
On a loose boulder that was partially buried when found. Only KJB 104 was showing.

104  
{h ds ry l ms} 
O ds ry [grant?] to ms
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  \( (w)(h)(d) \)
And O \( d \)
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 \( d \) 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  \( l \ hn( ') \)
Ch. 9 KJ

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 s²brmt bn s¹m’n bn qn

By s²brmt son of s¹m’n son of qn

The text is written round in a circle. s²brmt is not in HIn. The name occurs again by itself in KJC 554. See Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 4.

LXII East

108 l ʾlb

By ʾlb

LXIV Southeast

109 l try

By try

110 l hnʾ bn zdqm bn ʾbd bn ʾkl bn s’ry bn (k)nn bn bnʾmt bn ʾdbʾ

By hnʾ son of zdqm son of ʾbd son of ʾkl son of s’ry son of (k)nn son of bnʾmt son of ʾdbʾ

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 s’ of s’ry is a l and below and to the right another l. The chip in the rock after the latter might obscure another text. zdqm and bnʾmt are not in HIn. For occurrences of hnʾ bn zdqm, see Index a and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 3.

LXV Horizontal

111 l fdg
By *fḏg*

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 sʿd*

By *fḥtn* son of *sʿd*

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 ḟ*

By *f*

There is a *sʿ* 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 ṭḥf*

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 ṣḥ*

By *ʿrsṭḥ*

On the left side of the rock. The name is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.
115  
\[ l \ qymt \ bn \ s'\ d \]
By \[ qymt \] son of \[ s'\ d \]
The text is written along the top of the rock. The \[ s'\, '\] and \[ d \] have been filled in.
For other occurrences of \[ qymt \ bn \ s'\ d \], 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  
\[ l \ m\gny \ bn \ hwn \ h \ bkrt \]
By \[ m\gny \] 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. \[ m\gny \ bn \ hn \] occurs in KJB 70.

117  
\[ l \ 'nf \]
By \[ 'nf \]
Below the beginning of KJB 116.

118  
\[ l \ f\hnm \]
By \[ f\hnm \]
The \[ f \] has been joined on to the \[ l \]. There is a straight line above and to the left of the text. \[ f\hnm \] is not in HIn. It is possible that the name was intended to be \[ f\hmn \] 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  
\[ l \ rks'\]
By \[ rks'\]
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 ġṛṭm
   By ḡṛṭm
   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 \( rks^1 \)
Written down from the belly of an ibex.

Bdr 55  \( ter \)  An ibex drawn by \( rks^1 \) the author of KJB 126. The horns have been somewhat eccentrically placed.

LXXIII  West

127 \( [n](y)(k) \hat{r} \hat{d} qyml f \)
\( \hat{r} \hat{d} \) 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 \( s^1 \) to the left of the text.

129  \( nym[k](\prime)t mr \prime t \)
\( nym[k](\prime)t \) 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 \( \prime \) and \( t \) at the end are written to the right to avoid a slight hole in the rock. \( ng \prime t \) occurs in KJB 142 on this rock. For texts using \( nymk \), see Ch.4.E.2. For \( mr \prime t \), cf. Ar. \( mar \prime ah \) ‘a woman’.

130  \( l \ km \ bn \ ns^2 \)
By \( km \) son of \( \ ns^2 \)
Written below KJB 127-129.

131  \( l \ ms^1 \prime d \)
By \( ms^1 \prime d \)
To the right of KJB 127-129, curving down.

132  
\( \text{i qrs}^2 \text{ bn krt n(b) fiht} \)

By \( \text{qrs}^2 \) son of \( \text{krt} \) (son of) \( \text{fiht} \)

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. \( krt \text{ bn fiht} \) occurs in KJA 11 and KJC 307.

133  
\( \text{l mqm l bn s'r} \)

By \( \text{mqm l} \) son of \( s'r \)

Below the end of KJB 132.

134  
\( \text{l s'\d} \)

By \( s'\d \)

To the right of KJB 132.

135  
\( \text{l khl bn s'ny} \)

By \( \text{khl} \) son of \( s'ny \)

See Pl.VIIa.

For other occurrences of \( khl \text{ bn s'ny} \), see Index a.

136  
\( \text{rbt s'q[m] w s'q b d'm w d'i lt fdg w ghfl w d'm htt} \)

\( d'm \) feels much sick[ness] and desire, and may \( lt \) call \( fdg \) and \( ghfl \), and \( d'm \) 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 \( s'qm \). For this type of love inscription, see Ch.4.E.1 and for the prayer, see Ch.4.C.2.

137  
\(--k'bn \ 'lfn b[n] s'm \)

\(--k'\)son of \( 'lfn \) 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. 'lfn is not in HIn.

138  
h ḏšry l ḥls¹ ḥlk dn s'qm w dn 'yt w dn b's¹ w ḥblth

O ḏšry [grant] ḥlk to ḥls¹ 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 ḥls¹ or ḥlk are in HIn although the latter is quoted under ḥlk (HIn: 198). For other occurrences of ḥls¹, see Index a. ḥlk 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's¹, 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. ḏšry is asked to ‘grant’ a person in KJB 86 and there is another invocation to ḏšry in an amorous context in KJA 20.

139  
l hn'

By hn'

See Pl.VIIb.

The text is written inside KJB 138.

140  
l brd

By brd

See Pl.VIIb.

Written inside KJB 138 next to KJB 139.

141  
l 's¹ bn d-

By 's¹ 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 lngʾt
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) (ʾ)nʾm 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 ḫṭṭ
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 ḫṭṭ
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 t’s at the end are written in the opposite direction to the rest of the text. For other occurrences of ḏ 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 drs¹
And drs¹
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 ṣ²ṣr
By ṣ²ṣr
The text is written above KJB 149. The circle and fork of the s have been filled.
There is a l after the end of the inscription. The name is not in HIn. ṣ²ṣr bn zdqm occurs in KJB 155 on this rock.

152
l ‘n
By ‘n
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 ḥn
By ḥn
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  

\[w \ 's^\circ sr \ bn \ zdqm \ htt \]

And \ 's^\circ sr \ 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^\circ sr \ and \ zdqm \ are not in HIn. For other occurrences of \ 's^\circ sr \ bn \ zdqm, \ see \ Index \ a. \ The \ name \ 's^\circ sr \ by \ itself \ occurs \ in \ KJB \ 151 \ on \ this \ rock. \ For \ this \ formula \ used \ with \ drawings, \ see \ Ch.4.B.2.

156  

\[l \ 'db \ bn \ s'm'n \ bn \ qn \ bn \ ms'\!kt \]

By \ 'db \ son \ of \ s'm'n \ son \ of \ qn \ son \ of \ ms'\!kt

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. \ 'db \ 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. \ 'db, \ 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^\circ yr, \ says \ he \ is \ the \ inscriber.

LXXIV  

South

157  

\[l \ hgn \]

By \ hgn
LXXV  North

158  l ḍ m bn ṣḥ b bn ṣ/lm bn ms/lm
By ḍ m son of ṣḥ b son of ṣ/lm son of ms/lm
The text is written down the rock with the final m turning to the left. For other occurrences of ḍ m bn ṣḥ b, see Index a.

LXXVI  South

159  l ʿlt
By ʿlt
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

Bdr 60  A small camel drawn by ʿlt the author of KJB 159.

LXXVII  Northeast

160  l (q)(ʿ)ṭ
By (q)(ʿ)ṭ
The reading is uncertain. Parts of all the letters are covered by chipping.

161  l s/rqt
By s/rqt

LXXXII  West

162  l bgl
By bgl

163  l s/l ṛ
By s/l ṛ

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 \( l \, l'l' \)
By \( l'l' \)
The name is not in HIn. For other occurrences at these sites, see Index a.

XC Northeast

166 \( l \, s'/lh \)
By \( s'/lh \)

167 \( l \, ktbt \)
By \( ktbt \)
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 \( l \, 'rs' \)
By \( 'rs' \)
C

Southwest

171

l ḫd

By ḫd

On the left.

172

lfḥ bn ghfl

By fḥ son of ghfl

Written curving down the rock. The f and l of the second name is written to the left of the second ḫ 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). fḥ is not in HIn. fḥ bn ghfl with additional generations occurs in KJA 17.

CI

North

173

(l) (h)n[ʾ] bn zdqm

(By) (h)n[ʾ] 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 hnʾ bn zdqm, see Index a and KJB 177 on this rock.

174

ldʾ bn sʾmʾn bn qn

By dʾ son of sʾmʾn son of qn

The d is slightly damaged. For other instances of dʾ bn sʾmʾn, see Index a and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 4.

175

lsʾʾ bn ngʾ

By sʾʾ son of ngʾ

The rock is damaged after theʾ.

176

l ḫtt

By ḫtt

177

l hnʾ bn zdqm
By hn son of zdqm

zdqm is not in HIn. See KJB 173 on this rock.

CII  
South southeast

178  
l ts\(^1\)q

By ts\(^1\)q

The name is not in HIn. It is attested in KJA 25 as well.

CIII  
Horizontal

179  
\textit{nk qrfz w' l bn s' \textasciitilde{dlh}}

qrfz had sex with \textit{w' l son of s' \textasciitilde{dlh}}

The first part of the text is written underneath from left to right and the second part above, right to left. The words \textit{w' l bn s' \textasciitilde{dlh}} 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 \textit{w' l son of s' \textasciitilde{dlh}} (a) the text has no introductory particle, see Ch.4.A.4, and should be translated “\textit{w' l son of s' \textasciitilde{dlh}}” or (b) the \textit{w} is an introductory particle, see Ch.4.A.3, and the author’s name is \textit{l}, in which case the text would read \textit{w' l bn s' \textasciitilde{dlh}} “And \textit{l son of s' \textasciitilde{dlh}}”. 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 \textit{nk}, see Ch.4.E.2.

Bdr 80  
A badly drawn ibex.

CIV  
West

180  
\textit{hmr(\ ')}

\textit{hmr(\ ')}

There is no initial l. The name is not in HIn.

180a  
\textit{l m(\ ')y}
The name is not in HIn.

181

\[ l \text{ s}'yr \text{ ḫ(t) kll} \]

By s'yṛ is [the] drawing of all [of it]

The middle prong of the second ḫ 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'yṛ the author of KJB 181.

CVIII East

182

\[ l \text{ whb '[l] } \]

By whb '[l]

The rock is chipped after the ' and probably a l should be restored and the name whb 'l read. There is a l and crudely drawn k above and to the right.

CXII West

183

\[ l \text{ nkf} \]

By nkf

The f has rather deep curves, a similar form occurs in KJC 161.
Site C

VIII Northeast

1  l ' l '
   There is possibly a l and ' 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 hn 'lh bn tmhwr bn whblh b'
   By hn 'lh son of tmhwr son of whblh-
   There is a further letter, perhaps a b, at the end, after which the rock is chipped.

   tmhwr 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 r 'mlt
   By rmk son of r 'mlt
   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 'l b
   By fnd son of 'l b
   Written on the left side of the rock. fnd is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites. 'l b bn 'n l in KJC 282 and AMJ 114 might be fnd's father.

5  l hgg bn bglt bn zdll bn hn 'lh bn wdd l bn blqt bn bqqt bn s3hr
By hgg son of bglt son of zdlh son of hn ‘lh son of wdd ’l son of blqt son of bqqt son of sḥr
The inscription is written in a cartouche and reads in a zig-zag down the rock, up and then down. hgg 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 ’l bn h’d
By w ’l son of h’d
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 msʾd
By msʾd

XIV Northeast

10 l zhrt
By zhrt
On a deeply embedded boulder of which the tip is showing near the ground. zhrt is not in HIn.

XV Sloping east, almost horizontal
11

\[ l \text{ } zdn \]
By \text{ } 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

\[ l \text{ } \text{grm} \text{ } bn \text{ } hrm \text{ } b[n] \text{ } 'y \text{ } bn \text{ } zd \text{ } l \]
By \text{ } \text{grm} \text{ } son \text{ } of \text{ } \text{hrm} \text{ } son \text{ } of \text{ } 'y \text{ } son \text{ } of \text{ } zd \text{ } 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

\[ l \text{ } k\text{'}t \]
By \text{ } k\text{'}t

The name is not in HIn. It occurs elsewhere at these sites, see Index a.

XVIa Southwest

15

\[ l \text{ } \text{k}s\text{'}l \]
By \text{ } \text{k}s\text{'}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
   By ḥm
   The inscription is crudely written and the letters doubtful. The ḥ 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
   By rgt
   Above and to the right of KJC 16. The name is not in HIn.

18  lḥbd
   By bd
   Above and to the right of KJC 17.

19  lbnś²
   By bnś²
   Written in small letters next to KJC 18.

20  lḥnᵐ bn ḫrm
   By ḫnᵐ son of ḫrm
   Below KJC 18 and 19. See Index a for the frequent occurrence of ḫnᵐ bn ḫrm at these sites.

21  lṣ 준 mnt bn ḫrm
   By ḫṣ 준 mnt ḫrm
   The text runs in a loop below the end of KJC 20. For other occurrences of ḫṣ 준 mnt bn ḫrm, 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  ʾʿ
By ʾʿ
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 ḫb(y) bn yḡt
By ḫb(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  ḫzbr bn ʿbd
By ḫzbr son of ʿbd
The text runs in a loop down and then up the rock below the end of KJC 24. ḫzbr is not in HIn, see Index a.

26  l Ṣry
By Ṣry
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  ḥ ḫs̱ry ṭ ṣry w ṣqṣ
O ḏṣry [grant?] to ygq and nqts

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 ḏṣry together, see Ch.4.C.3 for the formula. Neither of the names are in HIn. nqts might be Greek, see the Index of names and Ch.5.B.3.

**29**

l ṛhz bn mhṣ bn ṣl/y

By ṛhz son of mhṣ son of ṣl/y

Written vertically down from the beginning of KJC 28. The third letter looks more like a b than a r, I have read ṛhz on the basis of the name occurring elsewhere at these sites. mhṣ is not in HIn.

**30**

w zdn ḫṭ ḫl

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 ḥl

By hn ḥl

The text is written down from the camel’s legs.

**31a**

ʿʿṣ`

ʿʿṣ`

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 `lf
    By `lf

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`bdt
    And `bdt

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 `s!lm bn `s!
By ʾsḥlm son of ʾsḥ

XXIV East

37 \( l \, hw\textit{ihn}z \)
By --------?

The letters of the text are crudely written and I do not know how to translate the text.

38 \( l \, k\textit{nn} \)
By k\textit{nn}

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 \( w \, f\textit{yt} \, h\textit{tt} \, bkrt \)
And \textit{fyt} 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 \( w \, h\textit{m}^\circ \)
And \textit{hm}^\circ

The \textit{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 \( w \, ʾy\textit{s}^l \)
And ʾ\textit{ys}^l

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. \textit{fyt} the author of KJC 39 refers to it as a young female camel.
[l] (ʾ)fl d l g̊y (w) ḍkrt lt ʾh(l) kllh
[By] (ʾ)fl of the tribe of g̊y; 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 ʾhl and a further one after the h of kllh. The tribal name is probably associated with the Nabataean toponym g̊yʾ, which is attested at these sites in the compound name ʾbdlg (KJC 205, 647) and, from Wādī Ramm, in ʾbdg (TIJ 136) (see Ch.5.A.1.b and 5.D). It occurs again in KJC 647 which, interestingly, is written by ʾbdlg who is possibly ʾflʾs father (see KJC 205). For prayers of this type, see Ch.4.C.1. ʾhl, Ar. ʾahl, ‘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.

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

w mlgnt ḫtt
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 mlgt 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 mlgt the author of KJC 44.

XXXI Northeast
Rock XXXI is a large boulder standing about 2 metres high. See Pl.IXa.

45 \(rb \ s'qm\ w \ s'rr\ w\ hrs\ b\ df\rn\)
\(df\rn\) 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 hrs only occurs here. hariṣa in Ar. means ‘to conjecture, lie, be cold and hungry’ and I have translated hrs from the last of these as expressing a feeling of discomfort. df\rn\ is not in HIn.

46 1) \(w\ m\ hll\ dy\ rh\)
2) \(ht\ \ 's^w\ w\ rs'l\)
3) \(s'm\ t\ d^s^r\ y\ w\ k\ty\)
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 ds^r\ y and k\ty 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 difference 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: mhl, Ar. mahala ‘it was barren’; form II mah\hala ‘he strengthened’; form III m\hala ‘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 *mḥl* ‘a halting place’ Ar. *mahal*, the second *l* as *li* indicating possession and *dyrh* as a proper name: *w mḥl 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 rmg*, KWM 15 --*w lh týt*). The name *dyrh* would be new.

*mḥll*, on the other hand is attested as a name in Safaitic (HIn: 531) and *dyr* could be a form of the Ar. verb *dāra* ‘it harmed’, here with a person as the subject; *-ḥ* would be the third person pronoun suffix: *w mḥll ḏrh* ‘And *mḥll* 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). *ḥll* Ar. *ḥalla* ‘he alighted or settled’ occurs in Safaitic (WH 54 etc.). Ar. *dawaya* means ‘he took refuge’ and here occurs as *dy*, the *maṣdar*, *dayy* used in a *ḥāl* clause (compare AMJ 5 in Appendix 2 which reads at the end --*f byt w ḏy*). *ḥrh*, Ar. *rahw* ‘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. *ḥrh* would be an object dependent on *ḥll* rather than *dy*.

In line 2 I have translated *ḥt* from Ar. *ḥāti, āti* (Wright I: 36 rem.d) ‘give’. The Ar. root *šw* has the general meaning of feeding or undertaking something in the evening, *‘aša*’ is ‘an evening meal’ and *‘išw* ‘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.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{47} & \quad h \text{lh} \text{m l hbb 'l} \\
& \quad O \text{lh [grant ?] to hbb 'l}
\end{align*}
\]

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  
*rḥ*

*rḥ*

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 ḫṭṭ 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 ḫṭ*

By ḫṭ

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.
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 h(mod) 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 'ly
By ʿlt
The name is not in Hin, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

55 lʾsʾmnt bn ḥ[r]m
By ʾsʾmnt son of ḥ[r]m
Part of the ḥ 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]ḥf 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 ḥ of ḥff 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 lʾhn
By ʾhn
The text is written vertically down the rock, the letters are lightly hammered and not very carefully formed.

XXXVI Southwest

58 l mh(ṣ)
By mh(ṣ)
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 hût 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.

Ch.5.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 \( rb\ s\q \ b \ -\l \ -bb \)

\( -\l \) 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 \( s^2 \). 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 \( li \)
‘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 ṭ*  
By *ḥt*  
Written near the beginning of KJC 67.

69  

*l ḡrf*  
By *ḡrf*  
To the right and slightly above KJC 68.

70  

*l ṯf*  
By *ṭf*  
Below KJC 69. The last letter is slightly obscured by hammering and is doubtful.

71  

*l ḡrf bn ḫ(ʾ)*  
By *ḡrf* son of *ḥ(ʾ)*  
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 ḡḥfl*  
By *ḥfl*  
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 ṣlh*  
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 `$' in the third name of KJC 75.

74

$l mb 'l$

By $mb 'l$

To the right of KJC 73. The `$' 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

$l grṯm bn nht bn (')tgt$

By $grṯm$ son of $nht$ son of $(')tgt$

The text is written in a wavy horizontal line and then curves downwards. The upper fork of the `$' in $tgt$ has a line drawn across it, cf. the `$' in KJC 73. $grṯm$ and `$tgt$ 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

$l rms¹ bn --$

By $rms¹$ 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

$l qnh$

By $qnh$

Written to the right of KJC 76. The name is not in HIn. See KJA 144.

77a

$l 'lt$

By $'lt$

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 the third.  

82  l ‘s ‘l bn bnng ‘t  
By ‘s ‘l son of bnng ‘t  
To the right of KJC 81. The second name is not in HIn.  

XLVI North  

83  l’d b’kish’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.
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 h 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 z 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.

Written on the top right side of the rock.

By hnʾ
To the right of KJC 85.

By dʾm
To the right of KJC 86.

Near the top of the rock, to the right of KJC 87. The final l is written below the other letters of the text. The combination of h and ʾ does not occur in Ar. and it is most likely that the inscriber was practicing letters.

By ʾsʾmnt son of hrm
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 hrm, 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 msʾḏ
By msʾḏ
Written to the right of KJC 90.

92  
w ḏg bn ṅgl
And ḏg son of ṅgl
Starting to the left of KJC 91 and written round the back of a drawing. The name ḏg occurs by itself in KJC 105 on this rock. ṅgl is not in HIn. For names with an initial w, see Ch.4.A.3.

93  
w ḥnʾḥṭṭ
And ḥnʾ is [the] inscriber
Below the end of KJC 89. The text starts between the legs of an ibex and runs down. ḥnʾ 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 ṣʾyr
By ṣʾyr
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 sʾḏ ḥṭṭ
And s¹'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 s¹'d is probably referring. For this formula, see Ch.4.B.2.

97  l 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 Hln. 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 bs²
By bs²
Written below KJC 97a. The letters are ill-formed.

98  l 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 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 brd
By brd
Starting after the end of KJC 99.

101  l 's¹mnt
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 ʿrsṭ
By ʿrsṭ
On the left side of the rock below the beginning of KJC 106.

107 l ḥzbr bn ḍbd (bn) zdq[m]
By ḥzbr son of ḍbd (son of) zdq[m]
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.
l ḡf

By ḡf

Written down to the right of KJC 107. The name is not in HIn, see Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

wdd s’mrh ḡlmt w n ‘r ftnn

s’mrh 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 n ‘r occurring in KJC 539, cf. Heb. n’ ara ‘a young girl’. I have translated ftnn as the dual of Ar. fātīn ‘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’.

l rfd bn ūb bn -

By rfd son of ūb 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.

l qn

By qn

Written to the right of KJC 111.

l ḫt

By ḫt

To the right of KJC 112.

l ‘n m bn brd bn mtr bn ḥd

By ‘n m son of brd son of mtr son of ḥd

On the left edge of the rock, written downwards. The names mtr and ḥd are not in HIn. For other texts with the same genealogy, see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 2.

s’m ḫ ḏ[r]y l ṣdn l (ṣḥḥ’h lt l ḫn)
That $\text{ds}^2\text{r}y$ may listen to $\text{zdn}$ and bind ?him O $\text{lt}$ ----

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 $\text{ds}^2\text{ry}$. Prayers using $s\text{m} \text{t}$ 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 $\text{y}$ which are visible. The length of the line suggests that it is not a $y$ when compared to that letter in $\text{ds}^2\text{ry}$ 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 $\text{jb}$, Ar. $\text{ajjaba}$ means ‘cause to wonder’ and the underlying meaning of the root $\text{s}b$ is ‘twist, wind’ cf. Ar. $\text{a}\text{s}aba$ ‘he tied or bound’. The following $h$ of which the fork is indistinct, is most probably the third person suffixed pronoun. The reading $h \text{lt}$ ‘O $\text{lt}$’ 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 $\text{lt}$’ or ‘Bind him O $\text{lt}$’ is obscure. The final part of the text might be a prepositional phrase introduced by $l$ Ar. $\text{li}$ with the meaning ‘to’ or ‘for’ with a following proper name $\text{lkln}$ (cf. ‘kl HIn: 62) or perhaps it should be interpreted as an initial $l$ introducing another text $l$ $\text{lkln}$ ‘By $\text{lkln}$’. For texts that are inscribed directly after another, see for example, KJC 99 and 100 on this rock and Ch.2.G.

116

$l \text{qrs}^l$

By $\text{qrs}^l$

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

$l \text{qrs}^l$

By $\text{qrs}^l$

Written to the right of KJC 116. See KJC 116.

118

$l \text{shbt bn mg} \text{'bn qnt}$

By $\text{shbt}$ son of $\text{mg}$ ‘son of $\text{qnt}$

On the left side to the right of KJC 114. $\text{shbt}$ occurs again in KJC 99 on this rock. $\text{mg}$ ‘is not in HIn. See KJC 180 for an occurrence of $\text{shbt bn mg}$.

119

$l \text{r}^\prime \text{y}$
By rʿy
Written down on the right side of KJC 115.

120 wdd mbʿl glm t
mbʿl 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 mbʿl is not in Hln, 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 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 rb sq b mbʿl
mbʿl feels much desire
On the left side of the rock. Written to the right of KJC 114. mbʿl is not in Hln.
See KJC 120, and for this kind of love text, see Ch.4.E.1.

121b l lṭ
By lṭ
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 hnʿ, 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.

LIa Southwest
122  \( l \mathring{b} \dot{z} \dot{z} \)  
By \( b \dot{z} \dot{z} \)  
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  \( l \text{mgh} \)  
By \( \text{mgh} \)  
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  \( l \text{hd} \dd \)  
By \( \text{hd} \dd \)  
The loop of the first \( d \) is facing towards the beginning of the text and that of the second towards the end.

124  \( l \text{'s}/n \)  
By \( \text{'s}/n \)

125  \( l \text{s}^{2} \text{hh} \text{bn} \text{'bd} \)  
By \( s^{2} \text{hh} \text{son of 'bd} \)  
There is a directly hammered \( d \) and \( n \) above the text. The name \( s^{2} \text{hh} \) is not in HIn.

126  \( l \text{'mn bn s'/dn bn nhy} \)  
By \( \text{'mn son of s'/dn son of nhy} \)  
\( \text{'mn bn s'/dn occurs in KJA 198. nhy is not in HIn}. \)

127  \( l \text{bn'slh} \)
By bnṣlḥ

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 ‘š/mnt
By brr son of ‘š/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 ‘š/mnt.

129 l mb ’l
By mb ’l
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’
By hrs’
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 yźr
To the right and below KJC 132.

134  l ḫy bn g d
By ḫy’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 zdhl ḥr ḅg ḥt h s/h n h t h s/h ’n h t w zdhl ḥtt
zdhl 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. sāra ‘journey’. In this context it might equally be translated from sarā ‘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 bāq cf. Ar. bağā ‘seek after’, participle bāq”. Both words form a hāl clause (Wright II: 112 C,D).

The word ḫt occurs in Saf. C 4384 in the phrase ṣ’yd ḫt which the Corpus translates as ‘Et piscatus est pisces’ cf. Ar. hūt ‘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 ḫatt 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 sāḥ 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’yḥ, sayh ‘running water’ would be appropriate if ḫt meant ‘fish’ but would not be relevant to an ostrich hunt. For ḥ 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  s’llḥ zd’n f ṣ’dḥ f ḡny b ḫs’yḥ
zd’n armed [himself] and he killed and layed [a beast] on the ground and so he became free from want by pursuing it.
s’llḥ, cf. Ar. sallaḥahu, ‘he armed him with weapons’. No object is expressed here and ‘himself’ must be supplied. ḡ cf. the Ar. particle fa ‘and so’. ṣ’dḥ is Form IV of the root s’dḥ which in Form I in Arabic means ‘to kill and lay (a beast) on the ground’; ḡny b, cf. Ar. ǧaniya bihi, ‘he became free from want by means of it’. In Arabic the verb kasa’a means ‘he pursued or followed’, here, ḫs’yḥ would be the verbal noun, Ar. kas’, and -ḥ the third person pronoun in the genitive, is used to express the object.

140  f s’llḥ b’r ṣyd w’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’llḥ, see KJC 139; ṣyd, cf. Ar. šāda, ‘he hunted’; w’l, Ar. wa’l pl. wa’ūl ‘ibex’, here, it might be either singular or plural.

141  l ḫw?f
By ḫw?f
Written downwards above a drawing of an ibex. The ḡ does not have very distinctive curves. ḫw?f is not in HIn.
142  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.

143  lṯʾlb 
By ʾlbn  
The text begins between the legs of the ibex and then curves round under the hind legs. ʾlbn is not in HIn.

144  w zdll ḫṭṭ klbt 
And zdll 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 zdll, the author of KJC 144, the latter. From the position of his inscription it is likely that ʾlbn, 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

145  h lt m l mʾz sʾb 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. sʾb 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

146  lʾlt 
By ʾlt
The name is not in Hln, 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 Hln.

LVII Horizontal, sloping slightly south

147c l yqm
By yqm
In the middle of the rock.

147d l k’i bn [g]fft bn bnyt bn ‘mdn’
By k’i son of [g]fft son of bnyt 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 Hln. I have restored a g at the beginning of the second name on the basis of k’i bn gfft occurring in an unpublished text from the area.

147e l bgt
By bgt
Written to the right of the first name of KJC 147d.
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147f

l ʾfl

By ʾfl

Written down from a drawing of a camel.

147g

l h

By h

To the right and above KJC 147f. The letters are most probably a false start at an inscription.

147h

l lt

By lt

147i

l ḥt bn ms/k bn ḫr bn ʾš b

By ḥt son of ms/k son of ḫr son of ʾš b

The text is written downwards and then curves up.

147j

l bnmṯr bn brḥt bn qdmṣ bt hṯ ṭt

By bnmṯr son of brḥt son of qdmṣ son of hṯ ṭt

The text curves up after the third name. There is a b written to the left of the last three letters of qdmṣ, 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 bnmṯr 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 dn}n
By {dn}n
The first n is slightly longer than the second. The name is not in HIn.

149

{l yqm}
By {yqm}

150

{w ghf} htt
And {ghf} is [the] inscriber
For the phrase {w N} htt used for simple authorship, see Ch.4.A.2.

151

{lng fl} bn bh' bn 'sl lm
By {ghfl} son of {bh}' son of 's'ilm
For other occurrences of the genealogy, see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 1.

152

{lng}
By{lng}

153

{lng mn}
By{lng mn}
The name is not attested in HIn.

LXIa

West

154

{lng d}
By{lng} d

LXII

Southwest. See Pl.Xa.

155

{lng htt}
By{lng} is [the] drawing
For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1 and see Cdr 58 below.

155a  lʿs\(\text{mnt}\)
      By ʿs\(\text{mnt}\)
      This text and KJC 156 are written downwards between the horse’s legs.

156  w rfd ḫ[t][t]
      And rfd is [the] inscriber
      The ḫ of rfd has been filled in. All of the first ḫ of ḫṭṭ has chipped away except one of the prongs and the second ḫ has completely disappeared. See Ch.4.B.2 for the formula and see Cdr 58.

157  w ḏ b ḫṭṭ
      And ḏ b is [the] inscriber
      For the formula, see Ch.4.B.2 and see Cdr 58 below.

158  lʿnʿm wr
      By ʿnʿm
      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 ṣ′d
      By ṣ′d
      ṣ′d is probably the inscriber of the drawing, Cdr 58a.

160  l ṣ\(^2\)ṣ\(^2\)
By ʾs²s²

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 ʾs¹ʾd the author of KJC 159.

LXIII  North

161  l grf
By grf

Cdr 59  An unfinished drawing of an animal.

LXIX  Southwest

162  bʾhn
bʾhn
The letters are carelessly written. bʾhn 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 bnʾb 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 ʾ.

164  l bnʾb
By bnʾb
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 \textit{wusām} on the rock as well.

LXXIII  Northeast

165  \textit{lnn}

By \textit{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  \textit{ls³s²}

By \textit{s³s²}

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

LXXVIII  Northwest

167  \textit{qlwqf}

By \textit{wqf}

To the left of the inscription is a \textit{q}. The gap between the \textit{l} and \textit{w} has been filled in with hammering as have one section of the \textit{w} and the lower curve of the \textit{f}.

LXXX  North. See. Pl.Xb.

168  \textit{lrhz}

By \textit{rhz}

On the top left hand side of the rock.

169  \textit{lhzbr bn ḫd bn zdqm bn bn ḫd bn ḫl}

By \textit{hzbr} son of \textit{ḥd} son of \textit{zdqm} son of [ ] \textit{ḥd} son of \textit{kl}

Written to the right of KJC 168. The final \textit{bn} and last name are written in careless letters whereas the rest of the text is very neatly inscribed. The names \textit{hzbr} and \textit{zdqm} are not in HIn. The second \textit{bn} before the name \textit{ḥd} 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 \textit{hzbr}'s brother.
170  
\( l \, hd \)
By \( hd \)
Below the first name of KJC 169.

171  
\( l \, bz \)
By \( bz \)
To the left of KJC 170. The name is not in HIn.

172  
\( l \, bgd \)
By \( bgd \)
Inscribed to the left of KJC 171.

173  
\( l \, gml \, bn \, zrt \)
By \( gml \) son of \( zrt \)
The text is written down from KJC 171. \( zrt \) is not in HIn.

174  
\( l \, 'n\, m \, bn \, brd \, bn \, mtr \, bn \, 't\,hd \, bn \, klf \, bn \, kr\,rt \)
By \( 'n\, m \) son of \( brd \) son of \( mtr \) son of \( 't\,hd \) son of \( klf \) son of \( kr\,rt \)
Written downwards and then curving round back up the rock. The names \( mtr \), \( 't\,hd \) and \( kr\,rt \) are not in HIn. For other occurrences of the genealogy, see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 2. \( 's\,m\,nt \, bn \, hrm \, bn \, m\,tr \) in KJC 176 on this rock is possibly the author’s cousin.

175  
\( l \, knn \)
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.

176  
\( l \, 's\,m\,nt \, bn \, hrm \, bn \, m\,tr \)
By \( 's\,m\,nt \) son of \( hrm \) son of \( m\,tr \)
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. \( m\,tr \) is not in HIn.

177  
\( l \, r\,'l \)
By \( r\,'l \)
To the right of KJC 176.

178  l ǧsʾm
By ǧsʾm
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  l ʾs mḥ bn dḫy bn ʾḏkw
By ʾs mḥ son of ḏḫy son of ʾḏkw
To the right of KJC 178. ʾḏkw is not in HIn. The author of KJC 742 is possibly ʾs mḥ’s brother.

180  l ʾḥḥt bn mgʾ
By ʾḥḥt son of mgʾ
At the top of the rock. The bn and patronymic are written to the right of the author’s name. mgʾ is not in HIn. ʾḥḥt bn mgʾ occurs with an additional generation in KJC 118.

181  l fnd
By fnd
Written below the first name of KJC 180. fnd is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences.

182  l ḫbdʾt
By ḫbdʾt
Below KJC 181. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

183  l ṭnn bn sʾdʾn bn ḥḥʾb
By ṭnn son of sʾdʾn son of ḥḥʾb
Written to the right of KJC 182.

184  l nrt
By nrt
To the right of KJC 183.
185  
   l ʿlṭt
   By ʿlṭt
   To the right of KJC 184.

186  
   l ḥbrt
   By ḥbrt
   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 š/l d bn mʾn
   By š/l d son of mʾn
   Written down from between the legs of an ibex. Probably š/l d 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 ḍbd bn ṣdqm bn ḏbd
   By ḥdmr son of ḍbd son of ṣdqm son of ḏbd
   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. ṣdqm 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 $s^1'd$ the author of KJC 187.

Southeast

190 $l 's^2s^2 bn 'lt$
By $'s^2s^2$ 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 Memory
east

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 Memory

Northeast

192 $l tm$
By $tm$

LXXXV Horizontal

193 $l nb(r) (b)n^c$
By $nb(r)$ son of
The letters are badly formed and the reading doubtful.

XC Almost horizontal, sloping slightly southeast.
And ḥnʾ 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 ṣḥbt
By ṣḥbt

198 l ḥzbr
By ḥzbr
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 g ḫm
By g ḫm
The name occurs again in KJC 390.
200 l grmlḥ bn s²kmlḥ
By grmlḥ son of s²kmlḥ
The initial l and a section of one of the circles of the g have been subsequently
hammered over and are a whitish colour. s²kmlḥ is not in HIn.

West

201 l y‘l
By y‘l
The final l is curved backwards as well as having a hook.

Cdr 83 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.

XCVIII Northeast. See Pl.XIa.

202 l ḫg bn s¹’dt [w] [d]krt lt ndmn ‘bd ‘l(‘)ḥwr bn mḥwr w ḫg ḥḥṭ
By ḫg son of s¹’dt and may lt remember our boon companion ‘bd ‘l(‘)ḥwr son of
mḥwr and ḫg is [the] inscriber
The text is written in a loop. The w and ḫ at the beginning of the clause w ḫkrt lt
has been completely hammered out. The upper fork of the second ’ is obscured by hammering as
is the following letter which I have restored as ḫ on the basis of the divine element occurring in
the names tm ḫwr (TJJ 323) and whb ḫwr (KJC 291). Here it occurs with the definite article, cf.
tmlḥwr and names formed with ’bd + g which occurs both without the article, ’bdg (TJJ 136), and
with it, ‘bdlg (KJC 205, 647). Another example of the definite article ‘l written with prosthetic ‘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. nādīm ‘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 s²mmt
By s²mmt
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 HIn.

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\l bn hrs\l

By 'rs\l son of hrs\l

The first name, cut more deeply, is a light oragney and the bn and second name which are shallower, an orangey grey. See Index a for other occurrences of 'rs\l bn hrs\l at these sites.

Cdr 106  A stick animal of lighter patina.

CXXI  Horizontal

208  lq

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  ldrg

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 HIn. 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  \( l \; zdqm \; bn \; tm \; [\; ] \; bn \; 'sm \; dw \)
    By \( zdqm \) son of \( tm \) son of \( 'sm \) --
    There is a shallow line before the second \( bn \) and it is possible that it introduces a
    second text \( l \; bn \; 'sm \; dw \). The above reading is more likely. The text is probably unfinished.
    \( zdqm \) is not in HIn.

CXXXVIII  Sloping southeast

213  \( l \; shbt \)
    By \( shbt \)

214  \( l \; n\text{š}r \)
    By \( n\text{š}r \)

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  \( l \; 's/d \)
    By \( 's/d \)
Southeast

217 l fđn
By fđn
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]t 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 ḏ’bḥḥ
And ḏ’b is [the] inscriber
Written down and round the neck and front legs of an ibex. ḏ’b. There are several drawings on the rock of which ḏ’b might be the artist. For the formula, see Ch.4.B.2.

220 l sʿd
By sʿd
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.
CLIX  Almost horizontal, sloping slightly west southwest

221 \( l \, s^1 \text{mnt bn} \, hrm \)
   By \( s^1 \text{mnt} \) son of \( hrm \)
   For other occurrences of \( s^1 \text{mnt bn} \, hrm \), see Index a.

222 \( l \, rs^1 \, h \, \text{fff} \, lsl^1 \)
   By \( rs^1 \) 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 \( \text{fff} \) 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.

223 \( l \, \text{mt} \, \text{bn} \, \text{dm}^1 \)
   By \( \text{mt} \) son of \( \text{dm}^1 \)
   The final \( m \) is an unusual triangular shape.

Cdr 141  An ibex drawn by \( rs^1 \) the author of KJC 222.

CLXVII  Northeast

224 \( l \, \text{bgt} \, \text{bn} \, \text{tm} \, \text{l} \)
   By \( \text{bgt} \) son of \( \text{tm} \, \text{l} \)
   The first two letters have a white patina and the rest are grey. The names occur with a further generation in KJC 508.

Southeast

Cdr 150  A gazelle ? the horns are short and not curved.

CLXXI  Northwest

225 \( l \, \text{fsy}[t] \)
   By \( \text{fsy}[t] \)
The letters are crudely inscribed. The name might read $f\overline{s}y$ 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. $f\overline{s}yt$ the author of KJC 225 was probably the artist.

**CLXXII**

Northwest

226  
$l \overline{rb} \overline{\prime}n$

By $\overline{rb} \overline{\prime}n$

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. $rb \prime n$ the author of KJC 226 was probably the artist.

**CLXXIV**

East

227  
$l f\overline{s}yt$

By $f\overline{s}yt$

228  
$l f\overline{lt}t$

By $f\overline{lt}t$

The initial $l$ has been partly hammered over. There is a $\overline{sij\bar{r}}$ board of a darker patina between this inscription and KJC 227.

**CLXXV**

South southeast

229  
$l \overline{km}$

By $km$

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 $m$. The same has been done to the $m$ of KJC 230.

230 $l\, -m$
   By $-m$
   The second letter is obscured by hammering. There seems to be a $t$ written below the other letters of the text. The central curve of the $m$ has been added to forming a circle. See KJC 229.

231 $l\, lt$
   By $lt$

CLXXVII North

232 $l\, 's/d$
   By $'s/d$

233 $l\, d-$
   By $d-$
   The rock is chipped after the $d$ and no letters are visible.

234 $l\, rb'$
   By $rb'$

235 $l\, mr'$
   By $mr'$
   There is an extraneous stroke coming out from the prongs of the $'$. 

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.

CLXXVIII Horizontal
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  \( l \text{ gb(f)l} \)
By \( gb(f)l \)
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  
\(l \text{ ʿ}bd\)

By ʿbd

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

242  
\(l \text{ hgl}\)

By hgl

The name is not in HIn. The second \(l\) is slightly wiggly and indistinct.

CLXXXV  Southwest

243  
\(l \text{ hy}ḍ\)

By hyḍ

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. \(hyḍ\) is not in HIn.

244  
\(l \text{ ʾ} \)

By ʾ

An unfinished text.

245  
\(l \text{ ʿ}rb\)

By ʿrb

Cdr 160  To the right of KJC 243-245 is an ibex.

CLXXXVI  East

246  
\(l \text{ h}²\)

By h²

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 \(h\), ʾ or ṣ. The rest of the letter is obscured by the horns of an ibex.
Cdr 161  (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.

CXC  Northeast

247  l ṣ₃²
By ṣ₃²

Cdr 166  A camel with a long back and hump drawn at the rear. Part of the hump has been left in relief. ṣ₃², the author of KJC 247, probably inscribed it.

CXCI  West

248  l ṣ₂š₃r
By ṣ₂š₃r
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

There is no KJC 249.

250  l ṭᵢ
By ṭᵢ
The r is partly covered by the m of KJC 253.

251  l ḥb
By ḥb

252  l h
By h
The text is unfinished.

253  l ḥr bn ḥdr₃n
By ḥr son of ḥdr₃n
The text is written down the rock and then turns upwards. The m of ḍrm is written in the opposite direction to the other letters of the text. ḍrm is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences of hr bn ḍrm.

254  l wh(b)lh (b)n ʿqr
By wh(b)lh son of ʿqr
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 b are covered by abrasions, the reading, however, is certain.

255  l whblh bn ʿmr
By whblh son of ʿmr
The rock is chipped after the final r.

CXCII  West

256  l k
By k
The second letter is partially chipped. The text is unfinished.

257  l brr bn ʿsʿmnt
By brr son of ʿsʿmnt
The names occur in KJC 128 and 668.

258  l qnlh bs
By qnlh ?  ?
There is a natural pit in the rock after the b but no traces of the letter n. The fork of the s is slightly damaged by hammering. qnlh is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

259  ḥ ḍsʾry l kmn
O ḍsʾry [grant ?] to kmn
Part of the m is covered by a chip. The rock is damaged after the n. See Ch.4.C.3 for this type of prayer.
And may ḏs²r call ḏf

Part of the f is covered by a chip in the rock. The ḏ’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 ṯs⁰ bn ḥrs⁰
By ṯs⁰ son of ḥrs⁰
See Index a for other occurrences of ṯs⁰ bn ḥrs⁰.

262 ḥg
By ḥg

263 l ṯs⁰mnt bn ḥrm
By ṯs⁰mnt son of ḥrm
See Index a for other occurrences of ṯs⁰mnt bn ḥrm.

264 l ḏrs⁰ bn ḏhk
By ḏrs⁰ son of ḏhk
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 ṯs⁰mnt, KJC 263, or ḏrs⁰, 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 's/h
?
Part of the first letter is damaged by hammering. The letters do not make any coherent sense and might be practise letters.

CXCVI Southwest

269 l 'rs² bn 'fih
By 'rs² son of 'fih
The 'rs² bn 'fih occurs again in KJC 380 and 573.

CXVII East

270 l 's¹ bn 'hn bn tm
By 's¹ 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 's'ilh bn tm
By hr son of 'drm son of 's'ilh 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

272  
\[
w \underline{d}krt \underline{lt} \ 'bdl\overline{r}\overline{t}t
\]
And may \underline{lt} remember 'bdl\overline{r}\overline{t}t

= KJPr 1.

The \(l\) of the proper name has an unusually long tail and is written on its side. 'bdl\overline{r}\overline{t}t 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.

Cdr 171  An ibex.

CC  Southeast

273  
\[
\underline{l} \underline{m}lgn
\]
By mlgn

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

274  
\[
\underline{l} \ 'm \underline{bn} \ 'bd
\]
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.

275  
\[
\underline{l} \ 's\overline{t}\overline{d}
\]
By s\(t\)\(d\)

276  
\[
\underline{l} \underline{hkn}
\]
By hkn

The name is not in HIn.

CCI  East

277  
\[
\underline{l} \ 'bdt
\]
By 'bdt
The letters of the text have been joined up and altered. The initial \( l \) has been joined to the \( ʾ \). The forks of the \( ʾ \) have lines across giving the letter the appearance of a \( g \). There is a ligature extending from the bottom fork of the \( ʾ \) to the \( ʿ \) and another on the other side of the \( ʾ \) 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 \( 'ls\textsuperscript{2}trk 's\textsuperscript{2}ṣr 'tbtmrkh\textsuperscript{-}dbt \)

??????

The text starts to the right of KJC 277 and then continues in a wavy line running right to left below it. The \( ʾ \) is a little below the rest of the text and might not belong. \( 's\textsuperscript{2}ṣr \) might be a proper name, see the Index of names, but I am uncertain how to translate the rest of the text.

279 \( l\textsuperscript{-}md-'\)

By \( md-' \)

On the right side of the rock near the end of KJC 278.

280 \( l\textsuperscript{-}krh bn w'l \)

By \( krh \) son of \( w'l \)

To the right of the end of KJC 278.

281 \( l\textsuperscript{-}s\textsuperscript{rqt} bn 'lw\textsuperscript{-}d \)

By \( s\textsuperscript{rqt} \) son of \( 'lw\textsuperscript{-}d \)

Written above the head of a seluqi and curving upwards. The \( d \) is written to the right of the \( w \).

282 \( l\textsuperscript{-}y\textsuperscript{b} bn 'n\textsuperscript{-}l \)

By \( y\textsuperscript{b} \) son of \( 'n\textsuperscript{-}l \)

Written downwards in front of a seluqi. \( y\textsuperscript{b} \) is possibly the father of \( fnd bn y\textsuperscript{b} \) in KJC 283 on this rock.

283 \( l fnd bn y\textsuperscript{b} \)

By \( fnd \) son of \( y\textsuperscript{b} \)
The author’s name and patronymic are written down the rock, side by side. KJC 282 is possibly by fnd’s father. fnd bn ḭy b 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 ṭył
By ṭył
Below KJC 284.

286

l nmr
By nmr
On the left side of the rock, written to the left of a seluqi.

287

l ṭs²ṣr bn zdqm ḧṭṭ
By ṭs²ṣr son of zdqm is [the] drawing
The text starts between the legs of a seluqi and then turns right. The word ḧṭṭ 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 ṭbn
By ṭbn
Written after the end of KJC 283.

289

l ṯntn
By ṯntn
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 ṭbd bn s¹yɾ bn s¹lm
By ṭbd son of s¹yɾ son of s¹lm
Written downwards from KJC 289 and then turning left. bn s¹lm is written at a right angle to the rest of the text. See Index a for occurrences of ṭbd bn s¹yɾ.
A seluqi and an ibex drawn by ʾs²ṣʳ the author of KJC 287.

West

l whb ʾḥwr bn ẓry bn ns³r bn fl- ---- bn ṭsr bn -

By whb ʾḥwr son of ẓry son of ns³r son of fl- ---- son of ṭsr son of -

The rock has flaked away and the middle and end of the text have disappeared. It is possibly that bn ṭsr 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 ẓry are in HIn. ʾbd ʾḥwr occurs in KJC 757, ʾbd ʾḥwr occurs in KJC 202 and tm ʾḥwr in TIJ 323, see Ch.5.A.1.b for the element ʾḥwr.

--tm bn k--
--tm son of k--

The beginning and end of the text has flaked away. There are lines belonging to two letters after the k.

Northeast

btydhfs’t w ḥzbr -----s¹’dt

???? and ḥzbr -----s’dt

The rock is very worn and the letters faint. The names ḥzbr and s¹’dt are certain. ḥzbr is not in HIn.

This might be a name but I think some letters are missing.

East

l ṛṣʾl

By ṛṣʾl
CCXI  Southwest

295  \( w\ s\l '{m\ bn\ \z\ 'nt\ bt\ \bft \)

And \( s\l '{m\ \s\l '{nt\) 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. \( s\l '{m\ bn\ \z\ 'nt\) 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 \( s\l '{m\) the author of KJC 295.

CCXII  Northwest

296  \( l\ t\l '{m\ l\)

By \( t\l '{m\)

The \( t\) has been hammered over and the lines of the cross are indistinct.

297  \( l\ s\l '{d\l '{l\bn\ ytr\)

By \( s\l '{d\l '{s\l '{nt\ ytr\)

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  \( h\ldots\)-\-bn--\-

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  \( br \, \text{\'lk(b)s'nn} \)

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  \( l \, \text{tn} \)

By \( \text{tn} \)
The name is not in HIn.

CCXIII  Northeast

300  \( l \, \text{fs(y)t} \)

By \( \text{fs(y)t} \)
The circle of the \( y \) is incomplete.

301  \( l \, \text{g\-'-} \)

By \( \text{g\-'-} \)
The second letter seems to be an unfinished \( g \), the second horizontal line has not been drawn.

Southwest

302  \( l \, s^1\text{rqt} \)

By \( s^1\text{rqt} \)

CCXIV  Northwest

303  \( l \, \text{mg\-ny} \)

By \( \text{mg\-ny} \)
The \( m \) has been hammered in.
304  -h*l ḥbb
The rock is chipped before the h. l ḥbb might be a separate text ‘By ḥbb’ or a
c continuation of what was written before.

305  rb s²q b mt *
 mt *feels much desire
To the right of KJC 304. The r, which is partially covered by subsequent
chipping, is similar in shape to the following b. The ‘ is doubtful as the rock is damaged, it might
be a y. For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1.

306  l ǧn*l
By ǧn*l
To the right of KJC 305. The text is damaged between the ǧ and t. There is a
slight stroke which I have read as a n.

307  l krt bn ft*t
By krt son of ft*t
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*t occurs in KJA 111
and KJB 132 is possibly written by his son.

308  l ḥrw
By ḥrw
Written above the bn of KJC 307. There are two l’s written slightly to the right
of the w.

309  l t
By t
An unfinished text below and to the left of the end of KJC 307.

CCXIV  West

310  rb s²q b s³mrḥ l - t
s³mrḥ 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 $ʾ$. After the proper name $s^3mrḥ$, 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 $ʾ$ 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  
$l s^3mrḥ$

By $s^3mrḥ$

The $l$, $s^2$, $m$ and $r$ are joined together by shallow hammering. The $m$ and the spaces between the arms of the $ḥ$ have been filled in.

312  
$l ᵁkmᵗ$

By $ḥkmᵗ$

The name is not in ḤIn.

Cdr 193  
A camel. There is a line above its head.

CCXIV  
Southeast

313  
$rbr?$

Written above the camel and rider.

314  
$l s^ḥyṛ ḫṭṭ$

By $s^ḥyṛ$ is [the] drawing

The $s^ḥ$, the circle of the $y$, the gap between one set of arms of the $ḥ$ and both the ḥ’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 $s^ḥyṛ$ is referring. He might have inscribed the drawing to the left as well.

315  
$l (w)ḥg ᵁbn ḫkʾy(y)$

By $(w)ḥg$ son of $ḏkʾy(y)$
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. $s'y$r 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 $h \, d{s^2}$
$O \, d{s^2}$

The text is unfinished. The $h$ has been joined on the tail of the $d$ by hammer marks.

317 $s'b \, d{s^2}r\, y \, l\, t \, gny$

May $d{s^2}r\, y$ give ? to $l\, t$ 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 sabā ‘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. $ganā$ ‘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  \( l \ bg \ tt \ htt \)

By \( bgt \) 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 \( bgt \) the author of KJC 318.

CCXVI  Northwest

319  \( l \ qym \)

By \( qym \)

CCXVII  South

320  \( l \ tm \ l \)

By \( tm \ l \)

CCXVIII  Practically horizontal, sloping south west. See Pl.XIIa, for KJC 321.

321  \( l \ lh \ bn \ 's'lm \)

By \( lh \) son of \( 's'lm \)

The two \( l \)'s at the beginning are joined up to form a loop. The fork of the \( h \) and the centre of the \( t \) have been filled in. The bottom fork of the \( ' \) has been joined. The \( b \) and \( n \) of \( bn \) have been joined to form a circle and the \( s' \) 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 \( m \). \( lh \) does not occur in HIn. For other occurrences of the names, see KJB 30 and KJC 750.

322  \( l \ mty \ bn \ rf' y \)

By \( mty \) son of \( rf' y \)
mty 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  ḫltb
By ḫtb
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 ḫtb nor tb is in HIn.

CCXXII  Northwest

325  ḡ g
And ḡ
The text is most probably a false start at writing KJC 326.

326  ḡḥfl ḫṭṭ
And ḡḥfl is [the] inscriber
The second ḫ of ḫṭṭ is written on a vertical surface of the rock. ḡḥfl is referring to an ibex. The ḫ 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  \( l'l-h'(or ')hm \)

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 s². The next legible letter might be a h, 'or s. The lines of the m are joined by hammering.

CCXXV  Northeast

328  --bk²

--bk²

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 bīḏ bt ʾlm

By bīḏ daughter of ʾlm

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 ḏ----r²

--son of ḏ----r²

The rock is very chipped and eroded. The field copy has an ʾ after the ḏ but it is not visible on the photograph.

330a  --ḥḥ

--ḥḥ

Everything before these two letters is eroded. The inscription probably ended in ḫḥḥ.
A loose boulder facing southeast when found.

331  
\textit{l zdn bn }\dot{\text{g}}\text{[nt]}
By \textit{zdn} son of \textit{\dot{g}[nt]}
The rock is worn after the \textit{\dot{g}} and \textit{\dot{g}}. I have restored \textit{n} and \textit{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.

Southeast

332  
\textit{l mt\textprime}
By \textit{mt\textprime}

333  
\textit{l }\dot{\text{y}}\text{d bn }d\text{ }\dot{b}
By \textit{\dot{y}d} son of \textit{d\ }\dot{b}

Practically horizontal

334  
\textit{l }\dot{s}^{2}s^{2}
By \textit{\dot{s}^{2}s^{2}}
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

West

335  
\textit{l bn }l
By \textit{bn }l

West

336  
\textit{l }mb\text{ }l\text{ (h)}\text{[t]}
By \textit{mb\ }l\text{ is [the] drawing}
The ẖ looks more like an ʾ. The drawing that mb ḫ refers to is a camel suckling a young camel. For the formula used with drawings, see Ch.4.B.1. mb ḫ is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

337

l ḥrs bn ḥrs

By ḥrs son of ḥrs

ḥrs bn ḥrs occurs elsewhere, see Index a.

Cdr 195

A camel suckling a young camel. The drawing is acknowledged by mb ḫ the author of KJC 336.

CCXXXVIII  Northwest

338

[l] ḥrs

[By] ḥrs

The rock is hammered before the ʾ. The outline of the ʾ and half of one arm of the s ṣ have subsequently been hammered over.

338a

l ṣ

By ṣ

An unfinished text written in crude letters.

CCXXXVIII  East

339

l ṣ ṣwt

By ṣ ṣwt

The text is written in badly formed letters. The name is not in HIn.

340

l ʾ

By ḳ

Written to the right of KJC 339. The text is unfinished.

341

l ṭ ṭnt

By ṭ ṭnt
CCXLI  South southeast

342  l ʿrs
By ʿrs
There is a chip covering part of the s but the reading is certain.

343  l zhn
By zhn
The name is not in HIn.

CCXLIII  North

344  l hn
By hn
Part of the n and most of the ʿ 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 sījī board, to the left of which is an unfinished stick animal.

CCXLIIV  East

345  l ʿlyn
By ʿlyn

346  l wʿl
By wʿl

CCXLV  Southwest

347  l ʿl w rb sʿqm bh
By $t\,i$; 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 $l\,(t)mlh$

By $(t)mlh$

The second letter is a hammered circle and I have restored it as a $t$. The letter might be an $\mu$. $mlh$ is not in HIn although $\mu\,m\,l$ 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 $l\,m(\,t\,)n\,nk\,s\,m\,\nu\,n$

By $m(\,t\,)n$; he had sex with $s\,m\,\nu\,n$

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  \( l \ s^1m^1n \)
By \( s^1m^1n \)

CCLVII  Northeast

354  -\( s^1 \)
-\( s^1 \)
On the left side of the rock. Nothing is legible before the \( s^1 \).

355  \( l -s^1 \)
By \( -s^1 \)
There is a chip between the two letters and another after the \( s^1 \). It is possible the text continues.

356  \([l] \ gln\t\)
[By] \( gln\t \)
Only one arm of what is probably a \( g \) remain before the \( n \). For other occurrences of \( gnt \) at these sites, see Index a.

357  \([l] \ s^1y^1r \)
[By] \( s^1y^1r \)
The \( l \) has chipped away.

358  \( l \ zhmn \)
By \( zhmn \)
The text is written near the top of the rock.

359  \( l \ s^1y^1r^1h \ bk[rt] \)
By \( s^1y^1r^1 \)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 l
By l
To the right and below KJC 258. The grid of the l has been filled in.

361  \([h] \text{ds}^2 \text{ry} \ (l) \ (')mn\n[O] \text{ds}^2 \text{ry} \ [\text{grant ?}] \to 'mn\nThe 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 'lt rfd w mty (h)f!
And may lt call rfd, and mty is [the] inscriber
The f of rfd 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\textsuperscript{2}t
By hgs\textsuperscript{2}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 ġlb  
By ġlb  
There is a more recently inscribed wiggley line after the name. ġlb 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 ġlb (b)n s²b-  
By ġlb son of s²b-  
One arm of the b of bn is lost because of a crack in the rock. The name ġlb bn s²by occurs in KJC 395 on the east face of the rock and perhaps a y should be restored at the end. ġlb also occurs in KJC 365.

369  w ds²r l hm  
And [may] ds²r [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 `s⁴mnt bn ḥrm bn mtr  
By `s⁴mnt son of ḥrm son of mtr
The inscription is written in a loop inside the horns of a pecked ibex. See Index a for other occurrences of ʾs‘mnt bn hrm. The author of KJC 372 on this rock might be ʾs‘mnt’s cousin, see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 2.

371  la ʾn’m
By ʾn’m
Written to the left of KJC 370.

372  la ʾn’m bn brd
By ʾn’m son of brd
The text is written in a curve. For other occurrences of the names see Index a and see KJC 370 on this rock.

373  grt’ ʔ?
The letters are inscribed in the same technique and are the same colour as a zigzag 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  l shbt
By shbt
There is some doodling or possibly a wasm between this and KJC 375.

375  l ḥlṣṭ
By ḥlṣṭ
Above and to the left of KJC 374.

376  l ḥg
By ḥg
Above and to the left of KJC 375.

377  l ʾbʾ
By ʾbʾ
To the left of KJC 376. The name is not in HIn.

**378**

\[ l \ 'bd \ bn \ s \ 'yr \]

By \ 'bd \ son \ of \ s \ 'yr

To the left of KJC 377. For other occurrences of \ 'bd \ bn \ s \ 'yr, \ see Index a. The circle of the \( y \) has been filled in.

**379**

\[ l \ hn \ ' \]

By \ hn \ ' \]

To the left of KJC 378.

**380**

\[ l \ 'rs^2 \ bn \ 'fth \]

By \ 'rs^2 \ son \ of \ fth

The name \ 'rs^3w \ is written in Habataean to the left of the inscription.

**Nab. 1**

\[ 'rs^3w \]

The name is previously attested in Nabataean (Cantineau 1932: 67). KJC 380 is written by someone called \ 'rs^2.\]

**381**

\[ l \ 'br \]

By \ 'br

Written to the right of the patronymic of KJC 380. The \( l \) and \( b \) are deeply cut. The \( ' \) is a small indistinct circle and the \( r \) is written in shallow hammer marks.

**382**

\[ \hat{g} \ 'th \]

Written below the end of KJC 380. The \( \hat{g} \) 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 \( \hat{g} \) and not much space. See Ch.4.A.4. The name is not in HIn.

**383**

\[ l \ (m)s^r'd \]

By \ (m)s^r'd

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.
384 $l$ $knn$
   By $knn$
   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.

385 $l$ $hry$ $bn$ $s$ $'d$
   By $hry$'s son of $s$ $'d$

386 There are traces of letters under hammer marks above and to the right of KJC 385.

387 $l$ $'n$ $m$
   By $'n$ $m$

   On the north side of the basin, sloping away from it to the north.

388 $l$ $k$
   By $k$
   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.

389 $l$ $kh$ $l$ $bn$ $s$ $'ny$
   By $kh$ $l$ son of $s$ $'ny$
   For other occurrences of the name, see Index a.

390 $l$ $g$ $'m$
   By $g$ $'m$
   To the left of KJC 389.

391 $l$ $'slh$ $bn$ $ng$ $'bn$ $qnt$
   By $'slh$ son of $ng$ $'son$ of $qnt$
bn ng ṡ bn qnt is written on a horizontal surface slightly below the first name. For other occurrences of ṣlh bn ng ṡ, see Index a.

392 l whb ḥ
By whb ḥ
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)rs¹
By (ʿ)rs¹
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 ǧlb bn s²by
By ǧlb son of s²by
See KJC 365 and 368 on the horizontal surface of this rock.

396 l ʿrs² bn ft
By ʿrs² son of ft
ft is not in HIn. ʿrs² bn ʿfh 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 ʿ and the t, the author did not bother to emend the text or complete the h by giving it a tail.
397  l k
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'l-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

Northeast

405  $h\,ds^2\,ry\,l\,\,\,'gd\,s^\prime\,d$
O $ds^2\,ry\,\, [grant ?] \, to \, \,'gd\, good\, fortune$
= KJPr 7
For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3. $s^\prime\,'d\, cf.\, Ar.\, sa^\prime\,d\, \, \,good\, fortune$.

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  $l\,\,'mn$
By $\,\,'mn$
= 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  $w\,rfd\,hff\,w^\prime\,l$
And $rfd$ is the inscriber of an ibex
See Pl.XIIb.
The initial $w$ is an infilled circle with a cross in it. The $r$, the loop of the $d$ and the $^\prime$ 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

$l rms$

By $rms$

See Pl.XIIb.

410

$l lt$

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

$l br$

By $br$

Written below KJC 410.

411a

$l rm$

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 $rfd$ 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

$l '$
By ʿ
The text is unfinished.

413  l ms²
By ms²
To the left is a line with two arms, cf. Cdr 213a.

414  l ʿn
By ʿn

CCLXII Northeast

415  l bnbsʾr
By bnbsʾr
The name is not in HIn. For other occurrences at these sites, see Index a.

CCLXIII Northeast

416  l ḡṛṯm
By ḡṛṯm
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 sʾqm b ḡnt
ḡnt feels much sickness
For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1.

419  l grf
By grf

420  l rksʾ
By \( rks\)

CCLXIII Southeast

421 \( l \, tm \)
By \( tm \)

422 \( l \, hlm \) -
By \( hlm \) -
The text is doubtful. There is possibly another letter after the \( m \).

Cdr 214 A damaged drawing of an archer and a dog attacking an ibex.

CCLXVII Horizontal

423 \( l \, \mathcal{H}ls\)
By \( \mathcal{H}ls\)
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

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 Northwest

424 \( l \, rms\)
By \( rms\)

CCLXX Horizontal

425 \( l \, \mathcal{R}Hz\)
By \( \mathcal{R}Hz\)

426 \( l \, mb \, l \)
By *mb ’l*

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

427  

*l ’mrnh*

By *’mrnh*

The penultimate letter might be a *b* in which case the text would read *l ’mr bn*.

428  

*l ghfl*

By *ghfl*

One of the circles of the *g* is obliterated.

429  

*l ’nl*

By *’nl*

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 s’lm b*

By *s’lm -*

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 ’m*

By *l ’m*

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 $l\ 'ft\ bn\ s'y$  
By \textit{\textquoteleft}ft son of $s'y$  
\textit{\textquoteleft}ft is not in HIn.

434 $l\ gs'\m$  
By $gs'\m$

CCLXXXII North

435 $m\ 'tr\ \ 's'q\ ws'\d$  
$m\ 'tr$ is the lover of $ws'\d$  
This is the only Tham.D text found at these sites.

436 $l\ 'bd$  
By $'bd$  
The $d$ 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 $m\ 'ly$. Since the technique of inscribing is different from the other letters I have read $mly$. 

437 $l\ 'bd\t$
By ʿbdū

438  

l ʿwr bn ʾmrt bn ʾsmīlm

By ʿwr son of ʾmrt son of ʾsmīlm

The ʾm of ʾsmīlm is rather far from the ʾl to avoid a crack in the rock.

439  

l ʾmrt

By ʾmrt

The ʾm 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 ʾsīlh bn ʾrsīl

By ʾsīlh son of ʾrsīl

It is possible ʾsīlh was the artist of the unfinished drawing to the left.

441  

w ʾdʾb ḥṭṭ

And ʾdʾb is [the] inscriber

\(= \text{KJP} \text{r 10}\)

The drawing to which ʾdʾb 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 ʾsīlh 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 ʾdʾb the author of KJC 441.

CCXCI  

Northwest

442  

-ʾl bn m-ʾktb bn ʾbd
-ll son of m-'ktb son of 'bd

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 mr 'ktb should be read where ktb is an alternative orthography to the more usual ktyb (cf. TIJ 28 in Appendix 2) or the name should be interpreted as a compound of mr ' + 'ktb with the second ' assimilated (cf. mr 'l in Saf. (HIn: 537) which is most likely to be a compound of mr ' + 'l and see Ch.3.A.5). Alternatively, the chip might obscure a n and the name read mln 'ktb, mn + 'ktb (cf. mn 'l in Saf. (HIn: 567)). IF the reading of 'ktb is correct, it would be the first occurrence of the deity in compound names in the dialect. 'bd ktb occurs in Saf., Naveh TSB A, and, with the article, in Lihyn. Compound names zdhn 'ktb, JS L 78, 358 and grmhn 'ktb, JS L 290.

442a w 'rs¹ ḫṭṭ bn ḥrs¹ bn 'ṣlm
   And 'rs¹ is [the] inscriber son of ḥrs¹ son of 'ṣlm

   The inscription starts under the stomach of an ibex and curves to the left under the hind legs. bn ḥrs¹ bn 'ṣlm is written vertically down the rock to the left of a camel. 'rs¹ bn ḥrs¹ bn 'ṣlm occurs in KJA 112. See Index a for occurrences of 'rs¹ bn ḥrs¹. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2.

442b ḥ dš²ry s¹'d l bšr
   O dš²ry [grant] good fortune to bšr

   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 s'ny bn gtt bn hml
   By khl son of s'ny 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 sny, 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 īrs/, 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 Southwes

444 w fṛṭṭ ḫṭṭ

And fṛṭṭ 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. fṛṭṭ the author of KJC 444 drew the composition.

CCXCIV East

445 l gs²m

By gs²m

The inscription is written in a cartouche with an ibex.

Cdr 247 An ibex with long legs and shortish horns drawn by gs²m 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  
\[l\ 'fl\]
By \[fl\]
The text is written near the top of the rock.

452  
\[w\ 'slh bn ng\ 'bn qnt h\]

And ʾṣlh son of ng ʾ 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 ng ʾ bn qnt, see Index a. For the formula, see Ch.4.B.2.

453  
\textit{l bd}

By ʾbd

The arms of the \textit{d} are bent forwards, the letter is partially damaged by a chip.

454  
\textit{w fsyt ḫṭṭ}

And fsyt is [the] inscriber

fsyt is probably referring to a drawing of a horse and rider to the right of the text.

See KJC 450 also by someone called fsyt, and, for the formula, see Ch.4.B.2.

455  
\textit{l r l}

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 fsyt 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  
\textit{l knn bn ṿḍ}

By knn son of ṿḍ

knn is only previously attested in Qat. and Sab. ṿḍ is not in HIn. For other occurrences of knn bn ṿḍ, see Index a.

CCCVI  East. See Pl.XIIIa.
458

*l drsˤ bn ḍḥk*

By *drsˤ* son of ḍḥk

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 ḳ 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 *drsˤ* bn ḍḥk, where the ḳ of ḍḥk is written *contra* the stance of the other letters.

459

*l ǧnmt*

By ǧnmt

To the right of KJC 458. ǧnmt occurs five times on this rock, see, KJC 460, 477, 478, 479.

460

*l ǧnmt*

By ǧnmt

To the right of KJC 459. See KJC 459.

461

*l bnʾb*

By bnʾb

To the right of KJC 460. bnʾb occurs eight times on this rock, see, KJC 462, 467, 473, 474, 475, 476 and 482. The name is not in HIn.

462

*l bnʾb*

By bnʾb

To the right of KJC 461. See KJC 461.

463

*l nhlʾll*

By nhlʾll

To the right of KJC 462. The name is not in HIn.

464

*l mbʾl*

By mbʾl

To the right of KJC 463. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.
465  l ʿnn
By ʿnn
On the top right side of the rock.

466  l ḥ
By ḥ
Written below KJC 463. The text is unfinished.

467  l bn ʿ(b)
By bn ʿ(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 ʿlṭ
By ʿlṭ
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 frsš
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 ḥṭṭ
And ḥd 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
Ch. 9 KJ

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  $l\ ġnmt$
   By $ġnmt$
   To the right of KJC 476. See the KJC 459.

478  $l\ ġnmt$
   By $ġnmt$
   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  $l\ ġnmt$
   By $ġnmt$
   The text begins below the $n$ of KJC 478. See KJC 459.
And *msatisfaction* refers. The *bn* and patronymic are written to the left of the first part of the text. *wfs* is not in HIn. The *b* and *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 *wfs* are the start of an unfinished text beginning with an introductory *w*, *w fs ‘And fs-‘.*
One of the forks of the ē has been hammered carelessly giving it the appearance of a h or possibly a s. bn b 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  l ʾmn
By ʾmn
The n is a dash rather than a dot.

486  l bn b
By bn b
See KJC 484. The name is not in HIn.

487  l ḥt
By ḥt
The h has not got a tail.

CCCVIII  Southwest

488  l sʿd
By sʿd

489  l ḥzbr bn ʿbd
By ḥzbr son of ʿbd
The b and d of the last name are written to the left of the ē 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 bn ʿbd.

490  l yzr
By yzr

CCCIX  West

491  l bn b
By bn b
See KJC 461, 484 and 486 for other occurrences of the name in this area of the site.

492  

\[ \text{By } \text{’}mn \]

CCCXII  

Horizontal

493  

\[ \text{By } \text{bn} \text{’}mh \]

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

494  

\[ \text{[By] } \text{m} \text{š}’d \]

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  

\[ \text{By } \text{’}rs’l \]

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  

\[ \text{By } \text{’}r \]

CCCXV  

North
497  l ----
     l ????
     The letters are carelessly written and badly formed.

498  ḥ ḏsʳy l ṭmt kṣʾr
     O ḏsʳy [grant] to ṭmt ---
     For prayers of this type, see Ch.4.C.3. The last word is damaged and the
     interpretation uncertain.

CCCXIX  East southeast

499  l sʾlmʾl
     By sʾlmʾl

500  l ḥkdn
     By ḥkdn
     The name is not in HIn.

Cdr 262  An ibex, a stick man and an unidentified drawing.

CCCXX  Northwest

501  l lʾm
     By lʾm
     One of the forks of the ḥ is slightly damaged.

Cdr 263  Below KJC 501 is a stick animal with one horn.

CCCXXIII  South

502  l qnt bn ṭwd bn ṭṣft
     By qnt son of ṭwd son of ṭṣft
     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 ʾʿbdt
By ʾʿbdt
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

504  
l sʾd
By sʾd
Written inside a cartouche.

505  
l ẓr
By ẓr

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 dʾnln ?
By ????

CCCXXVII  Horizontal

508  
l bgt bn tmʾl bn nht
By bgt son of tmʾl son of nht
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  \( l \ bn lh \)
     By \( bn lh \)

CCCXXXVI  Northeast

511  \( w \ g ml \ h t(t) \)
     And \( g ml \) 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 \( g ml \) the author of KJC 511.

CCCXXXVII  East

512  \( l \ 'rs^2lh \)
     By \( 'rs^2lh \)
     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  \( l \ 'slh \)
     By \( 'slh \)

CCCXLVI  Northwest
516  l ṭṣ\(^1\) bn ḥrs\(^1\)
By ṭṣ\(^1\) son of ḥrs\(^1\)
Below the ṭ 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 ṭṣ\(^1\) bn ḥrs\(^1\).

CCCXLVIII  Southwest

517  l ḏ\(^1\) b ḫṭṭ
By ḏ\(^1\) is [the] drawing
To the right of a very damaged drawing of an archer. The position of the word ḫṭṭ is somewhat ambiguous. It might belong to this inscription or to KJC 518 by s\(^1\)yr. For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.1.

518  l (s\(^1\))yr
By (s\(^1\))yr
The s\(^1\) is partially damaged. See KJC 517.

519  l ṭfnt
By ṭfnt
The second letter is partially covered by abrasions. Below is a l, possibly a false start at an inscription. The name is not in HIn.

520  l ḥ
By ḥ
Written to the right of KJC 519. The text is unfinished.

521  l s\(^1\)d
By s\(^1\)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. ʾb the author of KJC 517 and sʿyr the author of KJC 518 were probably co-artists although the other authors on the rock might have participated as well.

Southeast

521a  l n
By n
The text is unfinished. There is no facsimile.

CCCXLIX  Horizontal

522  l ʿrs bn ḫrs bn ʿsʾlm bn msʾlm
By ʿrs son of ḫrs son of ʿsʾlm son of msʾlm
bn ḫrs 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 ʿrs bn ḫrs bn ʿsʾlm see Index a.

523  l r ʿnrmʾ?
l ????

Cdr 283  A camel and rider with reins depicted.

CCCLII  East

524  l khl
By khl

525  l [] bnṣrlh
By [] bnṣrlh
There is a short stroke between the l and b. The name is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJC 525.
526  l ṣ bd  
By ṣ bd 
To the right and above KJC 525.

527  l thbb  
By thbb  
The inscription is surrounded by a lightly hammered cartouche.

528  l ḥfz  
By ḥfz  
The first two letters are black and the last two light orangey.

529  l bfl--  
By bfl--  
There is hammering after the third letter.

530  l rmsl  
By rmsl

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 'fln  
????

CCCLV  North. See Pl. XIIIb.

532  l bn 'b
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 msʾp
By kmsʾp
The sʾ 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 msʾd
By msʾd
This and the following five texts are written inside a cartouche.
539  
rb sʾq w sʾqm w sʾrr b ḥd ʾl nʾrt w ʾghlmt w ʾbkrt w ʾrḥl w sʾlʾt w ḥd bn sʾmʾn ḥṭṭ
hd feels much desire and sickness and happiness towards young girls and young
women and maidens and young girls and ‘women’, and ḥd son of sʾmʾn 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 ʾbkrt looks more like a r. The r of ʾrḥl was originally left out and has
been added slightly below the ʾ and ḥ. For love texts of this kind, see Ch.4.E.1. The occurrence
of a clearly plural form in ʾrḥl suggests that all the substantives after the preposition ʾl ‘towards’
(Ar. ʾilā) are feminine sound plurals rather than singular forms. nʾrt ‘young girl’, Heb. nʾʾara;
ʾghlmt ‘young woman’, Ar. ʾgulāmah; ʾbkrt ‘young girl’, Ar. bakrah; ʾrḥl ‘ewes’, cf. Ar. riḥl, pl.
ʾarḥul, the word might refer to female sheep or by extension ‘young women’. The root slʾ in Ar.,
Heb. and Syr. has the meaning cleave and Ar. silʾ is a ‘cleft, fissure’ perhaps denoting here the
female genitals. For the phrase w N ḥṭṭ at the end, see Ch.4.G.(3).

540  
ʾl rʾmsʾl
By rʾmsʾl
Written between two lines of KJC 539.

541  
ʾl b
By b
An unfinished text inscribed between the word nʾrt and the t of ʾghlmt of KJC 539.

542  
ʾl g
By g

Below KJC 539. The text is unfinished. The similarity of the infilling of the g
with that in texts by ʾgsʾm on this rock (KJC 544, 546) suggests he might have started to write his
name here.

543  
ʾl ftyt
By ftyt
Written directly on from the end of KJC 539. There is a slight gap between the y
and t.
Southwest

544  l gs\textsuperscript{3}m

By gs\textsuperscript{3}m

Written below the cartouche surrounding KJC 538-543. The letters are joined by a line running through the middle to the \textit{m}. The name occurs again in KJC 546 on this rock.

545  l s\textsuperscript{3}

By s\textsuperscript{3}

To the right of KJC 544. The text is unfinished.

546  l gs\textsuperscript{3}m

By gs\textsuperscript{3}m

See KJC 544.

547  l \textit{gnmt}

By \textit{gnmt}

CCCLVI  East

548  l gs\textsuperscript{3}m

By gs\textsuperscript{3}m

See KJC 544.

CCCLVII  North

549  l \textit{g}

By \textit{g}

The tail of the \textit{g} curls back to join the \textit{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  \( l \, ʾf_l \)
By \( ʾf_l \)

CCCLIX  Southeast

551  \( l \, ʾw_d \)
By \( ʾw_d \)

CCCLX  West

552  \( l \, s^2 \, ʾt \, ʾ \)
By \( s^2 \, ʾt \, ʾ \)
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  \( l \, s^2 brmt \)
By \( s^2 brmt \)
The name is not in HIn. It occurs as well in KJB 107.

555  \( h \, ds^2 ry \, l \, m \, \acute{z} \, s^l \, d \, ngy \, w \, try \)
O \( ds^2 ry \) [grant] to \( m \, \acute{z} \) 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 $s'ld$ $ngy$ is a construct. For other occurrences of the substantive $s'ld$, see KJC 405 and 442b; $ngy$, cf. Ar. najāʿ ‘deliverance’; $try$, cf. Ar. tarāʾ ‘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 $lhn lh$

By $hn lh$

558 $lgs^\circ m$

By $gs^\circ m$

Cdr 288 A man with a shield and to the right a man shooting a bow. The name of the artist $gs^\circ m$ 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 mrḫ
       By mrḫ
       It is possible the last letter is a t. The name is not in HIn.

CCCLXIX    Northeast

561     l ḍʾb
       By ḍʾb

562     l ḥṣš²
       By ḥṣš²
       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     lʾmn
       By ʾmn

565     lʾs²šr
       By š²šr
       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 ṭḥmṭ
    By blsʿ son of ṭḥmṭ
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 ’fh
By ’rs² son of ’fh
The text runs into the end of KJC 574. For other occurrences of ’rs² bn ’fh, see KJC 269 and 380.

574  l ḏb ’n bn ’bd ’bdtd
By ḏb ’n son of ’bd ’bdtd
’bd ’bdtd 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 \( l \ '^{\text{smnt}} \)
By \( '^{\text{smnt}} \)
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 \( l \ 'whbl \)
By \( whbl \)
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 \( l \ 'hfx \)
By \( hfx \)

584 \( l \ ' \)
By ʿ.
The rock is chipped after the ʿ.

585  l grf
By grf

CCCLXXXVII North. See Pl.XIVa.

586  l tyft
By tyft
On the left side of the rock.

587  l ḍʾb
By ḍʾb
To the right of KJC 586.

588  l mʾs bnʾdd
By mʾs son ofʾdd
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  nyk∗--rʾks/by bs fʾlhghbnšʾmm
--- 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 *bʾ*s 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 ʾs 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 ʾdt
By ʾdt
The ʾ is joined to the t. 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 ṛhz
By ṛhz
Below and to the right of KJC 592.

CCCLXXXIX Northeast

594 l ṭbd
By ṭbd
The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

595 l ṭgd
By ṭgd
The letter at the end is a unusual shape being a circle with two lines protruding. It might be a d or an unfinished Ṥ. The name is not in HIn.
Cdr 300  Two ibex to the left of the inscriptions.

CCCXC  Northeast

596  \( l \ 'slh \)
    By \( 'slh \)

597  \( l \ 'l \ bn \ nhk \)
    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  \( l \ m^\circ \)
    By \( m^\circ \)
    Only a curve remains of the second letter. It might be a \( m \). The rock is chipped after it.

601  \( l \ bs^2 \)
    By \( bs^2 \)
    To the left of a drawing of a camel. The name is not in HIn. It is possible the text is unfinished.
602  
\(l\) drg
By drg
The text is written below KJC 601.

603  
\(l\) hrm
By hrm
Following on from the end of KJC 602. Part of the \(m\) is lost under hammering and rubbing.

604  
\(l\) ġfrt
By ġfrt
Inscribed across the end of KJC 603.

605  
\(l\) hrs\(^l\)
By hrs\(^l\)
Below KJC 604.

606  
\(l\) s\(^l\)hr
By s\(^l\)hr
On the right hand side of the rock. There is a line going from the s\(^l\) to the h giving the latter letter the appearance of a ĥ.

607  
\(l\) ‘
By ‘
The text appears to be unfinished. There is a line to the right of the ‘.

608  
\(l\) bn ‘mh
By 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  
\textit{l km’t}

By \textit{km’t}

The name is not in HIn. It occurs in KJA 259 and 657 as well.

610  
\textit{l whf}

By \textit{whf}

Written horizontally on the top left side of the rock.

611  
\textit{l bntrb}

By \textit{bntrb}

Written from right to left under KJC 610. The name is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJC 611, 640.

612  
\textit{w l}

Written below the final \textit{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  
\textit{l grf}

By \textit{grf}

Written vertically down the rock to the right of KJC 610-611.

614  
\textit{l gs²(m)}

By \textit{gs²(m)}

The \textit{m} is badly formed being a circle with a line across the upper part.

615  
\textit{l ’rs’ bn hrs’}

By \textit{’rs’ son of hrs’}

The initial \textit{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 \textit{’rs’ bn hrs’}.

CCCXCII  
West
616  
\textit{ly}

By \textit{y}

The text is unfinished. There is a \textit{l} to the left.

617  
\textit{lk}

By \textit{k}

The text is unfinished. There is a \textit{l} above and to the right and a \textit{h} below and to the right.

618  
\textit{lgs²m}

By \textit{gs²m}

618a  
\textit{bd}

\textit{bd}

Written to the right of KJC 618. See Ch.4.A.4 for possible names without an initial particle.

\textit{Cdr 302}

A camel and rider most probably drawn by \textit{gs²m} the author of KJC 618.

\textit{CCCXCV}

West

619  
\textit{lgl}

By \textit{gl}

The two \textit{l}'s have been written facing towards each other. One of the circles of the \textit{g} is shallower than the rest of the letter.

\textit{CCCXCVI}

Horizontal

620  
\textit{l ns²l bn zrt bn nw(y)}

By \textit{ns²l} son of \textit{zrt} son of \textit{nw(y)}

The rock is chipped at the end and only half of the \textit{y} is visible.

621  
\textit{l nr nım}

By \textit{nr nım}
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.

CCCXCII North northeast

623 \(l hn^\prime\)
By \(hn^\prime\)

CCCXCVIII Northeast

624 \(l whblh\)
By \(whblh\)

CCCXCVII West southwest

625 \(l \, 'lf\)
By \(\, 'lf\)
On the left side of the rock. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

626 \(l bfny\, bn\, s^2mnn\)
By \(bfny\, son\, of\, s^2mnn\)
The third letter has completely chipped away. The restoration of n is based on the smallness of the gap. s^2mnn 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 'rs
| By 'rs

CD  |  North

630  |  l 'yln
| By 'yln

631  |  l '̸hls
| By 'hls
| The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

CDa  |  Southwest

631a |  l 'bd'yb
| By 'bd'yb
| The final letter is a quite different shape from the b of 'bd, 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'm
| By gs'm

CDII |  Southwest

633  |  l w
| By w
| The text is unfinished.
Cdr 303a Two camels below KJC 633.

CDIII East

634 l bnbsʾr bn sʾkr
By bnbsʾr son of sʾkr
bnbsʾr is not in HIn. It occurs in KJA 118 and 634 as well.

635 l fyt
By fyt

636 l ḫ
By ḫ
The text is probably unfinished although the l at the end of KJC 637 might belong to it, the name reading ḫl.

637 l qnlḥ
By qnlḥ
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 Ṛʾnʾm bn brd bn mṭr
By Ṛʾnʾm son of brd son of mṭr
For other occurrences of Ṛʾnʾm bn brd see Index a and see Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 2.

639 l brqs²
By brqs²

Cdr 308 An ibex most probably drawn by brqs² the author of KJC 639.

CDX Southwest
640  l bntrb
By bntrb
The name is not in HIn. It occurs again in KJC 284 and 611.

CDXI  Northwest. See Pl.XIVb.

641  l 'ly bn 'sf r mn ' l mzn w ḏkrt lt 'sʔ[y] ' n kllhm
By 'ly son of 'sf r from the tribe of mzn; and may lt remember our companions, all
of them
The inscription starts on the right and then curls round inside itself. The y of
'sʔy' 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 mznyt ' (fem) occurs in a Nabataean text
from Madā 'in Šāliḥ in Saudi Arabia (Cantineau 1930: 113), see Ch.5.D. For this
type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.1.

CDXIII  Horizontal

642  l '(n) m l----m'
By '(n) m l----m'
The line joining the ' to the ' obscures the n. After the name 'n m the text is
damaged and mostly illegible.

643  l m---
By m---
The rest of the text is illegible.

There is no KJC 644.

CDXIII  Southwest

645  l 'n m bn brd
By ʾn ʾm son of brd
For other occurrences of ʾn ʾm bn brd, see Index a.

CDXV    East. See Pl.XVa.

646    w ʾn ʾfl
And I am ʾfl
This is the only example among these inscriptions where the phrase w ʾn (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    w ʾbdlg ʾl gy
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. ʾbd lg 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 d ʾds²ry rbʾw ḏfrn bʃʃ
And may ḏs²ry call rbʾ, and ḏfrn 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. ḏfrn is not in HIn. It occurs KJC 53 and KJC 45 as well.

CDXVIII  North

649    sʾmʿ k[ṭby]
That k[ṭby] 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 $l \ ' r s ' l$
By $' r s ' l$

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 $l \ g t m$

654 $l s ' s r$
By $s ' s r$

CDXXV Horizontal

655 $l t --$
By $t --$
Some of the $t$ is chipped away and the rest of the text is lost.

656 $l -- b n s ' l ( ' r$
By -- son of s\(^{l(\cdot)r}\)

The first name is damaged although traces of letters remain. The \(\prime\) is partly obscured by a chip.

Cdr 314 The outline of an animal ?.

CDXXVII North northeast

657 \(l\  k\in\prime\)
By \(k\in\prime\)

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 \(w\ tmh\ \hht\)

And \(tmh\) is [the] inscriber
For this formula used to express simple authorship, see Ch.4.A.2.

659 \(ny(k)\ \ ‘mh\ mn\ s\h\ r\ ‘s\fr\)

\(mh\) 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. \(s\h\) cf. Ar. \(\text{sāh}^{1a}\) ‘desiring’; \(r\ ‘\) cf. Ar. \(\text{ra}^{y}\ ‘\)sight’, the word occurs in an unpublished ‘love’ prayer HS 950. The word \(\text{sāfir}\) in Ar. is used of a woman having her face uncovered which would be inappropriate here, Syr. \(\text{sūfrā}\) 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 \(l\ \ ‘s\fr\)
By \(s\fr\)
Above and to the right of KJB 660. The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

662  
{l \text{s/m}}
By \text{s/m}
To the right of KJC 661.

662a  
{l \text{gs'}}
By \text{gs'}
The reading is doubtful. There is a line joining the \text{l} to the final letter of KJC 662 and another joining the \text{g} with the letter I have read as \text{s'}. The name is not in HIn.

663  
{l \text{hhd -}}
By \text{hhd -}
There is hammering after the \text{d} which might be a further letter. The name is not in HIn.

664  
{l \text{qym}}
By \text{qym}
On the left side of the rock below and to the right of KJC 657.

665  
{l \text{qymt bn s'/d}}
By \text{qymt son of s'/d}
The text is written below KJC 662. The \text{l} is joined to the \text{q} by two ligatures and part of the \text{m} is covered by an abrasion. KJB 115 is also by someone called \text{qymt bn s'/d}.

666  
{l \text{rms'}}
By \text{rms'}
Below KJC 661. The \text{r} has been joined to the \text{l} and the tail of the \text{s' at the end runs into the \text{m}}. The \text{m} is a rectangular shape without an indentation. The name occurs again in KJC 670 on this rock.

667  
{l \text{(t)m bn (g)m}}
By \text{(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 $\check{g}$. 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\( n^\ast\)
   By -br\( n^\ast\)
   On the right side of the rock. The second letter is a dash and the other letters doubtful.

670 \( l\) rms\( ^l\)
   By rms\( ^l\)
   Below and to the right of KJC 669. See KJC 666.

671 \( l\) s’\( dn\)
   By s’\( dn\)
   Part of the s’\( d\) 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 $\check{g}$. 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\( gn\)-- (And) m\( gn\)--.

673a (w) m\( gn\)--
(And) \textit{m}\textit{ɡny}--

Written after the end of KJC 673. The letters after \textit{y} are hammered over. For texts of simple authorship introduced by \textit{w}, see Ch.4.A.3. See KJC 673.

674 \textit{w \textit{ɡnt}}
And \textit{ɡnt}

The first letter is a circle that has been completely filled in and the centre of the grid of the \textit{t} has been hammered over. See Ch.4.A.3 for names introduced by \textit{w}.

675 \textit{l s'yr bn s'lm bn ft}
By \textit{s'yr} son of \textit{s'lm} son of \textit{ft}

To the right of KJC 674. The \textit{s'} of \textit{s'lm} 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 \textit{ḥ} of KJC 676b, see KJC 713. The name \textit{ft} is not in HIn. \textit{s'yr bn s'lm} occurs elsewhere, see Index a. KJC 676a on this rock is also by someone called \textit{s'yr}.

676 \textit{l h\textcircled{g}}

By \textit{h\textcircled{g}}

The text is written squashed up to the right of the \textit{s'} of the first name of KJC 675. Part of the \textit{l} and \textit{ḥ} are covered by an abrasion and the circles of the \textit{g} have been completely filled in.

676a \textit{w s'(y)r ḫ[t]}
And \textit{s'(y)r} is [the] inscriber

Below the drawing of a camel to which it refers. Half of the \textit{w} has been filled in and the \textit{y} and final \textit{t} are obscured by hammering. For the formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.2. KJC 675 is also by someone called \textit{s'yr}.

676b \textit{l ḡtn}

By \textit{ḡtn}

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.
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 ftyt bn ‘-wr
By ftyt 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 teguard
By teguard
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 \textit{bn} below. No further letters are legible.

683 \textit{l} `yl
By `yl
The text is written below and to the right of KJC 682.

684 \textit{l} gs\textsuperscript{2}m
By gs\textsuperscript{2}m
The inscription is written down from underneath the legs of a camel. Both the inscription and drawing are surrounded by a cartouche.

685 \textit{l} `bd bn s\textsuperscript{1}yr
By `bd son of s\textsuperscript{1}yr
Above KJC 684. The text is written down and then curves to the right. For other texts by `bd bn s\textsuperscript{1}yr, see Index a.

686 \textit{l} ḥg bn mh[ṣ]
By ḥg son of mh[ṣ]
On the left side of the rock. The rock is chipped after the \textit{h} and I have restored aṣ on the basis of the name occurring in KJA 128. \textit{mḥṣ} is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

687 \textit{l} knn bn `lt
By knn son of `lt
The text is written to the right of KJC 686. \textit{knn} is only previously attested in Qat. and Sab. `lt is not in HIn. For other occurrences of \textit{knn bn `lt}, see Index a.

688 \textit{l} `n`m
By `n`m
Above and to the right of KJC 687.

689 \textit{l} wsq
By wsq
Below KJC 688.

690  \(w \text{ ftyt} \ h\text{ftt} (bn) s^\circ n\)
And \(\text{ftyt}\) is [the] inscriber son if \(s^\circ n\)
Written down from the legs of a feline which is part of the drawing to which the inscription refers. The reading after \(h\text{ftt}\) is doubtful. The \(b\) and \(n\) are joined and look like a \(t\). The next letter has a slight hook although but it seems to be a different colour to the rest of the letters.

690a  \(l \text{ fyo}\)
By \(\text{fyo}\)
To the right of KJC 690. The \(t\) is partially covered by an abrasion.

Cdr 318  (a) A camel and rider drawn by \(gs^m\) 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. \(\text{ftyt}\) the author of KJC 690 was the artist.

691  \(wtn \ 'dn\)
???
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  \(l \ hrs^\text{l}\)
By \(hrs^\text{l}\)

CDXXXIII  Almost horizontal, sloping slightly east

693  \(l \ d \ 'b\)
By \(d \ 'b\)

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

$l qrs^2$

By $qrs^2$
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 $grf$

697

$l s^\prime nn$

By $s^\prime nn$
Below KJC 696. The $l$ is indistinctly hammered.

698

$l (^\prime )s\ell h$

By $(^\prime )s\ell h$
One forks of the $^\prime$ is covered by a chip and the other is inscribed at a right angle to the stroke.

699

$l bll bn s\ell h$

By $bll$ son of $s\ell h$
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
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.

l lbʾ t bn nʾm
By lbʾ t son of nʾm
The last name turns to the right.

l ʾył
By ʾył
Written directly on from the end of KJC 701.

Small loose boulder, facing east when found

l tmḥ bn bʾd
By tmḥ son of bʾd
The bn and patronymic are written below the first name.

A loose boulder. The inscribed surface was facing west when found

By ----
Most of the rock face has eroded away and only some of the letters are complete.

A loose boulder, the inscribed surface was facing west when found

l ʾrn
By ʾrn

A loose boulder, facing west when found

l z
By z
Both letters are extremely faint.

CDXLI  A loose boulder, the inscription was on a horizontally facing surface when found

705  l ʾnʾm bn brd
By ʾnʾm son of brd
The m is partly damaged but otherwise clear. For other occurrences of ʾnʾm bn brd, see Index a.

706  l bnʾbʾ
By bnʾbʾ
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  -( ʾ)šbʾ

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 ʾ is visible at the beginning.

CDXLIII  A loose boulder, the inscribed surface was facing northeast when found

708  lʾmn bn sʾ ʾz ʾ( l)mʾf bn ʾlfʾ
By ʾmn son of sʾ ʾz son of ʾ( l)mʾf son of ʾlfʾ
The text is written in three lines one below the other. Several of the letters are doubtful. Part of the first ʾ is covered by a chip and there is no letter visible after it. The bn and third ʾ 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 ʾlfʾ 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 wʾgktlt zbʾ w bslʾw ʾmrʾw zd---(s¹)[ʾ]dlʾ htt
And may lt remember zbʾ and bslʾ and ʾmrʾ and zd---(s¹)[ʾ]dlʾ 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 ʾ has been
completely hammered over. Neither bslt 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 msry bn ft
By mṣry son of ft

The bn and patronymic are written diagonally below the first name. Part of the b is faint and uncertain. The name mṣry bn ḥfi occurs in KJA 139 where the ḥ is very faint and s'yr bn s'lm bn ft 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 ft[h] should be restored here and in KJC 675. s'lm in KJC 712 on this rock might be the father of s'yr in KJC 675 and the patronymic might be supposed to be read with both mṣry and s'lm, cf. bn ḥbr on Rock CDXLVII. The name ft, 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 bgṭ

By bgṭ

One loop of the g is covered by a chip and part of the t.

Facing northeast when found

715 l ḋd

By ḋd

The l is on the edge of the rock.

CDXLVII A loose boulder, the inscribed face was facing north when found

716 l ḡn (bn ṭbr)

By ḡn (son of ṭbr)

The beginning of both this text and KJC 716a are written diagonally up towards bn ṭbr and it is difficult to tell from the technique of inscribing or any other factors to which the bn and patronymic belong. Possibly ḡn and krh 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 I have read as ḡ is a rectangle with only short protruding lines forming the grid.

716a l krh (bn ṭbr)

By krh (son of ṭbr)
See KJC 716.

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 s'n(y)
By khl son of s'n(y)
The final letter is a g and the name reads s'ng. It is emended to y on the basis of khl bn s'ny in KJB 135, KJC 389 and KJC 722 which is also on this rock.

Northeast face when found

719 l tbr
By tbr
The b is slightly damaged.

720 l ydmtn
By ydmtn
The line of the back of the m is thinner than the other lines of the text. The name is not in HIn.

721 l ẓ'[n]
By ẓ'[n]
There is a chip after the ʿ and I have restored a n. ẓ'n occurs in KJC 716.

On southeast face when found

722 l khl bn s'ny
By *kh₁* son of *s¹ny*

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  
\( l \; s¹yɾ \)
By \( s¹yɾ \)

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.
728  
\textit{lm}b ʿl

By \textit{mb} ʿl

To the left of KJA 727. It occurs as well in KJC 726 on this rock. The name is not in HIn.

729  
\textit{hl} \textit{tm} \textit{tr}y \textit{l}m ʿzy

O \textit{lt} [grant] sufficiency to \textit{m} ʿzy

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 \textit{tr}y, see KJC 555.

730  
\textit{l}l ḫt

By ḫt

The initial \textit{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  
\textit{l}mɴ ʿ

By \textit{m}n ʿ

Below and to the right of KJC 730. Only part of the initial \textit{l} remains, the rest has chipped away. The \textit{m} is slightly damaged.

732  
\textit{l}m\textit{ğ}ny

By \textit{mğ}ny

Part of the \textit{l} and \textit{m} are covered by abrasions.

a  East

733  
\textit{ḥr}f\textit{q}ḥmṭy\textit{w} gr \textit{bn} ʿ\textit{s}b

?????? and gr \textit{bn} ʿ\textit{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 ʿbd bn s'y  

By ʿbd son of s'y

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 ʿnʾm bn brd

By ʿnʾm son of brd

Written in a circle on the left side of the rock near an ibex. For other occurrences of ʿnʾm bn brd, see Index a.

738  
 l mty bn rfʾy

By mty son of rfʾy

See Index a for other occurrences of mty bn rfʾy. There are two lʾs written to the left of the text which are probably false starts at writing inscriptions.

738a  
 l ḥ

By ḥ

An unfinished text.

738b  
 l ḥ
By ḥ
An unfinished text.

738c l b
By b
An unfinished text.

739 l grs²ʿ
By grs²ʿ
The name is not in HIn but is previously attested, see the Index of names.

740 l zdn bn ʿ_tgt
By zdn son of ʿtgt
Neither of the names are in HIn. For other possible occurrences of zdn bn ʿtgt, 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 ḏ should be restored at the end. bgḏ occurs in KJC 759 from this area of the site and elsewhere, see Index a.

742 l sʾnm bn dky bn ʿdkw
By sʾnm son of dky son of ʿdkw
ʿdkw is not in HIn. It is possible that KJC 179 is by sʾnmʾs brother, see Index a and Ch.5.C.2, genealogy 6.

743 l sʾyr
By sʾyr
Written to the right of the beginning of KJC 742.

744 w lt ḥ wʾl
And lt the ibex
For this formula referring to drawings, see Ch.4.B.3.
744a

Above KJC 744 to the left of an older drawing of a man. The text is unfinished.

745

By ġnt

Inscribed near the top of the rock, to the right of KJC 744a. The name occurs again in KJC 748 on this rock.

746

By gs²m

Below KJC 745.

747

By s¹yr

Starting immediately after the end of KJC 746.

748

By ġnt

On the top right side of the rock. See KJC 745.

749

By s¹lm son of z‘nt; and s¹lm son of z‘nt 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 z‘nt b) w s¹lm bn z‘nt hff. Equally the position of the word hff, 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 z‘nt are written in a complete loop just below, and the word hff inscribed outside the loop to the left of the m of s¹lm and below the t of the name z‘nt in the first part. It is possible that hff should be taken with first part and the text read as two:

a) l s¹lm bn z‘nt hff b) w s¹lm bn z‘nt. I have read it as one, similar in form to KJA 132 and TIJ 134, see Ch.4.B.2.

750

By lhṭ bn ’s¹lm
By {\textit{lh}} son of `{\textit{s}}\text{l}{\textit{m}}

\textit{lh} is not in HIn. For other occurrences of the name, see Index a.

751

{l} \textit{br}

By \textit{br}

The \textit{l} and the \textit{b} are facing down the rock and the \textit{r} turns to the left.

751a

{l} \textit{b}

By \textit{b}

To the left of KJC 751. The text is unfinished.

751b

{l} \textit{š}

By \textit{š}

An incomplete inscription to the left of KJC 751a.

752

{l} '{\textit{r}}\text{iḍ(t)}

By '{\textit{r}}\text{iḍ(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 '{\textit{r}}, \textit{w} or \textit{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} \textit{ml'}

By \textit{ml'}

The \textit{m} has no indentation and the second \textit{l} runs into the lower horn of the ibex. It is shallower than the lines of the drawing.

754

{l} \textit{wb} \textit{ḥfr} \textit{h} \textit{w} \textit{l}

By \textit{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 \textit{'n} \textit{m}, 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.

Virtually horizontal, lying at ground level

\[\text{755} \quad \text{\textit{l mty bn rf\text{\'y}}}
\]

By \textit{mty} son of \textit{rf\text{\'y}}

For other occurrences of \textit{mty bn rf\text{\'y}}, see Index a.

\[\text{756} \quad \text{\textit{w d\text{\'b} bn s\text{\^m} \text{\'n}}}\]

And \textit{d\text{\'b}} is [the] inscriber

For other occurrences of \textit{d\text{\'b} bn s\text{\^m} \text{\'n}}, see Index a. \textit{d\text{\'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. \textit{d\text{\'b}}, the author of KJC 756 says he is the inscriber.

Northeast

\[\text{757} \quad \text{\textit{l \text{\'bd} \text{\'hwr}}}
\]

By \textit{\text{\'bd} \text{\'hwr}}

= KPrJ 2
The letters of the text are rather carelessly hammered. ʿbd ʿhrw is not in HIn. For the element ʿhrw, see Ch.5.A.1.b and Index a.

758  
\[ l \ ttn \ bn \ hn \ ʾ\ bn \ zdqm \]
By tnn son of hn ʾ 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  
\[ l \ bgd \]
By bgd
= 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  
\[ w \ dʿ \ ds^{2}ry \ tnn \]
And may ḍs^{2}ry call tnn
= KPrJ 6
For prayers of this type, see Ch.4.C.2. See KJC 758.

North northwest

762  
\[ w \ dʿ \ ds^{2}ry \ mlgn \]
And may ḍs^{2}ry call mlgn
See Ch.4.C.2 for this type of prayer, mlgn is not in HIn. See KJC 760.

763  
\[ l \ ṛs^{4} \]
By ṛs^{4}
A hammer mark covers most of the first letter.
By 'rb son of hrm

To the right of KJC 762 is a dog chasing an ibex and below the same inscription an ibex.

By tmlh

By ghf

The name is not in HIn. See Index a for other occurrences at these sites.

By 'bd son of zdqm

zdqm is not in HIn. For other occurrences of 'bd bn zdqm, see Index a.

By tyft

The text is written down from the belly of an ibex.

By lhmt

The name is not in HIn.
771 \ l \ gs^2[m] \\
By \ gs^2[m] \\
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

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

'f'l, 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 'ab'sālūm; Cantineau 55 + 151
'bšlm; HIn 12 Lihyn; Hismaic MNM a 1.
-s. of brky -s. of 'm MNM a 1

'bs²

'f'l, see bs²: Hismaic KWM 5*.
-fa. of dd'l KWM 5*

'bsr

'f'l, see bs' r: Cantineau 55-56 'bšrw; PNNR 10.; Hismaic CTSS 2a

'bmlk

cmpd., see 'b and mlk; Noth 1928: 234 *būmek; 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.

'bnht

cmpd., see 'b; nahata ‘cut, hew’, nahīt ‘a stranger’ or cf. bn and see ḥt;
HB 49 *Nḥtt; Hismaic TIJ 348.
-s. of ḥly TIJ 348

'bns¹ 'd
cmpd., cf. bns¹ 'd and see s¹ 'd; Hismaic JS 682.

'bnmn
cmpd., cf. bn and see mn: WAM T 25.

'tr

see tr or wtr: Cantineau 69 'trw; PNNR 16; Hismaic KJC 403.
‘im  ‘atm ‘having two punctures so as to become one’ or see tm or wtm:
Cantineau 68-9 ‘tmw; PNNR 16; HIn 19 Saf.; Hismaic JS 670, TIJ 183, TIJ 472.
-s. of m’nlh TIJ 183
-fa. of s’dlh WAM T 31
-s. of ḥdd -s. of ḥdm WAM T 38
‘gd gadda, ‘cut, be new, be fortunate’ or from wgd, ‘ījād ‘creation, invention’:
cf. CIK 251,2 Jadd, CIK 252,1 Jadād etc.; HIn 22 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 405.
‘glh  ‘j’l, jaliha ‘be bald’, ajlah ‘bald’: CIK 144,2 al-Ajlah; Cantineau 56 ‘glh;
PNNR 10; HIn 23 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 321.
-fa. of w’l -fa. of s’hṛ TIJ 321
‘gm  ‘ajima ‘dislike, anger’, jamma ‘be abundant’, ’ajamm ‘greater in quantity etc.’ or from wajama: WR 48 al-’Ajamm; Cantineau 56 ‘gm; PNNR 10;
HIn 23 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 257.
-fa. of mḥṭ TIJ 257
-fa. of ḥṯṬ TIJ 343
-fa. of ’mrṭ TIJ 354
-s. of kḥl TIJ 195, TIJ 315
‘gml  ‘j’l, see gml: HIn 23 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 287, WAM T 56.
-s. of kḥl TIJ 287
‘gms  ‘j’l, jāša ‘it boiled’, jayš ‘a troop’: HIn 24 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 64 + 63.
-s. of drsⁱ -s. of ‘gms² TIJ 64 + 63
-fa. of drsⁱ -fa. of ‘gms² TIJ 64 + 63
’hṛs  ‘j’l, see hṛs¹: HIn 25 Saf; Cantineau 60 ’hṛs²w; PNNR 11; MuNJ 2.
-s. of ḥḥ -s. of ḥ[ ](r)gt MuNJ 2
ʾḥls ʿfʾl, halis, ‘courageous’, ḥils ‘a saddle cloth’: cf. CIK 324,1 Hilās, Ḥils, CIK 331,1,2 Ḥulais; ID 73: Stark 88 hlyšw, hlyšy; Hismaic KJA 40, KJB 138, KJC 423, KJC 631.

ʾḥlk ʿfʾl, halaka, ‘be intensely black’: HIn 198 listed under ḥlk; see Beeston 1978: 17; Hismaic KJB 138 (fem.).

ʾḥwr ʿfʾl, see ḥwr, ‘ahwar ‘having intense white or black of the eye, the planet Jupiter’ cf. CIK 146,2 al-Ahwari; HIn 28 Saf. and cf. HIn 605 hʾḥwr Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 151, AMJ 152, AMJ 153, TIJ 393, TIJ 394, TIJ 424.
-fa. of ṣydʾ AMJ 152
-s. of ṣḥrt AMJ 153
-s. of ḥʾl TIJ 394
-s. of yʾly AMJ 151

-fa. of ḫnʾlh TIJ 127
-s. of ṣḥʾ * KJA 20*

ʾḥʾb Cmpd., see ʾḥ and ʾb: Noth 1928: 235 ṣḥʾʾḥʾb; 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 ṣʾl AMJ 11, KJC 282

ʾḥmr ʿfʾl, ḥamara ‘cover, conceal’: HIn 30 Sab.; Hismaic TIJ 133.
-fa. of ḫnʾlh TIJ 133

ʾḥy Dim., see ʾḥ: Cantineau 59 ʾḥy; PNNR 11; Stark 66 ṣḥʾy; HIn 31 Saf., Tham.C HU 23; Hismaic KJB 58, KJC 134.
-fa. of ʾsṛʾ KJB 58
-s. of ṣʾd KJC 134*

-fa. of ṣʾʾʾʾʾʾl TIJ 477
ʾdd  
-fa. of ʾgt KJA 182*
-fa. of mʾsli KJA 588

ʾdr
See dr and wadara ‘repel’: Cantineau 57 ʾdrw ?; PNNR 10; Hismaic KJA 195*.

ʾdrm
ʾjʾl, 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 ʾhr KJA 349, KJC 253
-s. of ʾsʾlh  -fa. of ʾhr KJC 271

ʾdsli
ʾjʾl, dassa ‘hide, conceal’: TIJ 18b.

ʾdʾn
ʾjʾl, daʾin ‘ill-natured’: Hismaic AMJ 141, AMJ 157.
-fa. of ʾwhblh AMJ 157
-fa. of ʾwhblh  -fa. of ʾdʾn AMJ 141
-s. of ʾwhblh  -s. of ʾdʾn AMJ 141

ʾdm
ʾādām, ‘brown, tawny’: CIK 136,2 ʾĀdām, CIK 565,2 al-ʾUdām; ID 44; Cantineau 56 ʾdwmw; PNNR 10; BDrN 6 ʾĀdām; Hln 32 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 223.
-fa. of ʾʾmt KJC 223*.

ʾdkw
ʾjʾl, see ʾdky: Hismaic KJC 179, KJC 742.
-fa. of ʾdky  -fa. of ʾsʾmrḥ KJC 179
-fa. of ʾsʾnn KJC 742

ʾdnt
ʾʾdina ‘listen, permit’, ʾuḏun, ‘ear’, dim. ʾuḏaynah: CIK 565,2 ʾUḏaina; ID 106; WR 349; Cantineau 56 ʾdynt; PNNR 10; Stark 65 ʾdynt; Hln 34 Saf., Tham.C JS 749; Hismaic JS 595, KJA 5, KU 2.
-s. of (w)-ʾkyt  -fa. of ʾnsʾ JS 595

ʾdnl
Cmpd., see ʾʾdina under ʾʾdnt, ʾʾdʾn ‘permission, will’: Hismaic Naveh TSB C*.

ʾr
ʾrb
‘araba ‘be cunning’, ‘artb ‘cunning’ or see rb: HIn 35 Saf., Hismaic TIJ 443.
-s. of ḥṭ TIJ 443
ʾrs²
‘araša ‘lacerate’, ‘arš ‘hommes, genre humains’ (see RNP I 47), Heb.
ʾrešet ‘desire, request’: CIK 358, 1 Irāša; Benz 1972: 276 ʾrš; Cantineau 67 ʾršw; 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 ʾṣṣ AMJ 110
-s. of ḥṭ TIJ 443
ʾrs³t
See ʾrs², ʾarraša ‘provoke’: CIK 358,1 ʾIrāša; ID 202; HIn 37 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 170*.
-s. of ʾln KJA 170*.
ʾrs³lh
Cmpd., see ʾrs²; Hismaic AMJ 120, KJA 108, KJA 255, KJB 69*, KJB 114, KJB 125, KJC 512.
-fa. of ʾnhq ʾfa. of ʾrs³lh AMJ 120
-s. of ʾhn KJA 108
-s. of ʾnhq ʾfa. of ʾrs³lh AMJ 120
ʾrʿt
ʿzd
CIK 217, 1-2 al-Azd; Hismaic CTSS 2b*.
ʾzm
ʾznm
taznīm ‘the cutting of a part of the ear of an animal leaving it to hang down’, ʾaznam ‘hard or rigorous time’: CIK 218,1 Aznam; ID 108; HIn 40; Hismaic TIJ 88.
ʾs¹
ʾāṣ ‘myrtle’, ʾaws ‘gift’: CIK 213,2-215,2 Aus; ID 83; Cantineau 57-58 ʾwšw; PNNR 11; Stark 66 ʾwšy; 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 ʾsilm KJC 36
-fa. of ḥwld TIJ 328
-fa. of bnzʾg TIJ 449a
-fa. of sʾl TIJ 445, 459
-fa. of mlkt -fa. of bsʾmn TIJ 505
-s. of bnn ʾ KJC 82
-s. of sʾd -s. of ḥdd TIJ 492
-s. of sʾdlh JS 229
-s. of ṣ- KJB 141
-s. of ḥn -s. of tm KJC 270
-s. of whāf TIJ 139

ʾsʾl
Cmpd., see ʾs; HIn 41 Saf.; Tham. ? Ph 165v 1; Hismaic JaS 1.
-fa. of nbh JaS 1

ʾsʾd
ʾasad, ‘lion’: CIK 194,1 Asad, CIK 196,1-197,1 Asīd, CIK 575,2 Usaid;
BDrN 6 ʾAsad; Cantineau 68 ʾšdw; PNNR 15; Stark 73 ʾṣd; 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 ʾn JS 702
-fa. of mʾẓ JS 629
-fa. of bʾ JS 632
-s. of tm -s. of ʾbd KWM 9
-s. of sʾdt TIJ 129
-s. of wʾl TIJ 223

ʾsʾdt
See ʾsʾd, ʾasadah ‘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*. 
-s. of ŋyn -s. of fyy TIJ 406*

's'll 
*j'l, salla ‘draw something out of another thing’, sall ‘a man whose teeth are falling out’, salll ‘a drawn sword, male offspring’ *'islāl ‘a bribe’:
Cantineau 68 *šl; PNNR 15; Hismaic CTSS 2a.

's'llm 
*j'l, see *'lm: CIK 197,1,2 Aslam, CIK 197,2 Aslum, CIK 198,1 al-Aslūm, CIK 575,2 *'Usailīm; ID 22 etc.; Cantineau 151 *šlmw, *šlm; PNNR 15; 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 *bḥ *KJA 17, KJB 57, KJC 151

-fa. of *hrsɬ KJA 112, KJC 442a

-fa. of *km KJA 237

-fa. of *lt AMJ 79, AMJ 117, KJA 37

-fa. of *lhɬ KJB 30, KJC 321, KJC 750

-fa. of *md TIJ 111*

-s. of *'l KJC 36

-s. of *bdmk -s. of *khl MNM c 7

-s. of *ms'llm -fa. of *bḥ KJB 47

-fa. of *hrsɬ KJC 522

-fa. of *šḥb KJB 158

's'llmt See *'lm: HIn 45; Hismaic Meek.

's'llmn See *'lm: HIn 45; Hismaic WAM T 43*.

-fa. of *mhzn WAM T 43*

's'llh Cmpd., see *'l: CIK 215,2-216,1 Ausallāh; Cantineau 58 *wš ɬh, *wš ɬhy, *wšlhy, *wšlh; PNNR 10, PNNR 11; HIn 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 *gt TIJ 5

-fa. of *gtlh TIJ 441

-fa. of *ngm AMJ 103
-s. of *tm -fa. of *drm, KJC 271
-s. of *hrkn -s. of *hrṣ²t TIJ 504
-s. of *ḥrgt -fa. of *mḥwr KJA 30
-s. of *rs¹ KJC 440
-s. of *khln -fa. of *ḥmlg TIJ 36
-s. of *kyln TIJ 61
-s. of *whblh TIJ 85, TIJ 487

*s'mn *j'ļ, see s'mn: HIn 46; Hismaic WAM T 28.
-s. of *dļ WAM T 28

*s'mnt Cmpd., see *s' or see s'mn: CIK 216,1 ʿAusmanāt; 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 *brṛ KJC 128, KJC 257, KJC 668
-s. of *ḥrm KJA 29b, KJA 186, KJA 225, KJC 21, KJC 55, KJC 89, KJC 221, KJC 263
-s. of *mtṛ KJA 84, KJC 176, KJC 370, KJC 700, TIJ 83

*s'wr *j'ļ, s'wr, sāra ‘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’, ʿusān ‘patience’: HIn 47 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 29.
-fa. of *mhš -fa. of *ṛḥz KJC 29

*s²rs¹ *j'ļ, ʿšarisa ‘be ill-natured, show love to men’, ʿšaris, ʿašras ‘ill-natured’, al-ʿašras ‘the lion’: CIK 201,1 ʿAšras; ID 140: HIn 48 Sab.; Hismaic AMJ 78, KJA 226.

*s²š² ʿašša ‘respond with energy’: Hismaic KJA 334, KJB 6, KJB 8, KJB 64, KJB 97*, KJC 160, KJC 166, KJC 190, KJC 334.
-s. of ʿlṭ KJB 64, KJC 190
-s. of ʿ*mn KJB 6
ʾṣṣr

See ˢṣr, pl. ˢṣsr, ʾaṣṣṣr ‘young gazelles’: Hismaic KJA 16, KJA 53, KJA 207, KJB 151, KJB 155, KJC 248, KJC 278*, KJC 287, KJC 565, KJC 661.

-s. of ẓdqm KJA 53, KJB 155, KJC 287

ʾṣml

ʾjl, šamila ‘encompass’, šamil ‘agile, swift (camel)’: HIn 49; Hismaic TIJ 367, TIJ 400, TIJ 444.

ʾṣhl

ʾjl, see ʾṣhl, ʾaṣḥal ‘having a mixture of blueness in the black of the eye’: CIK 201,1 al-ʾAṣḥal; HIn 49 Saf.; Hismaic KnEG 4.

-fa. of ʾms/ʾlm KnEG 4

ʾṣh

ṣahha ‘be healthy, sound’, ṣahḥṭ ‘healthy, sound’; HIn 51 Saf.; Hismaic NST 1.

ʾṣfr

ʾjl, ṣafara ‘whistle (a bird)’, ṣafar ‘whistler’ or ʾasfar ‘yellow’: cf. Stark 109 ʾṣpr ‘; Hismaic KJC 641.

-fa. of ʾly KJC 641

ʾṣlh

ʾjl, ṣalaha ‘be good, honest’, ṣāliḥ ‘good, honest’: Hin 52 Saf.; Cantineau 67 ʾṣlh; PNNR 14 ʾṣlh; Hismaic KJA 152, KJC 73*, KJC 391, KJC 452, KJC 515, KJC 596, KJC 698, MNM a 1.

-s. of ʾṭmlḥ

-fa. of ʾm MNM a 1

-s. of ʾng ʾKJA 152

-s. of ʾqnt KJC 391, 452

-ṣ. of ʾṭḥd Hismaic AMJ 105, KJC 114, KJC 174.

-fa. of ʾmtr KJC 114

-fa. of ʾmr AMJ 105

-s. of ʾklf

-fa. of ʾmtr KJC 174

ʾʿḥd Hismaic KJC 22, TIJ 422 (both unfinished ?).

ʾʿṭl ʾalṭala ‘drag along’: HIn 55 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 196*.

ʾʿbd

See ʾbd, pl. ʾabd, ʾaʾbd, ʾaʾbād ‘servants’: CIK 101,1 ʾAʾbad, 136,1 al-ʾAʾbād; HIn 54 Saf.; Hismaic JS 709, KJA 194, KJB 110, KJC 169, KJC 188, KJC 274.

-fa. of ʾzdqm KJC 188

-fa. of ʾm KJC 274
-s. of ʿbd - fa. m KJA 194
-s. of ʿkl - fa. zdqm KJB 110, KJC 169

-s. of sʾy KJB 17, KJB 90

ʾʿatl ʿdrag alongʾ: HIn 55 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 196*.
-fa. of ʾʿs - fa. of qn TIJ 196*

ʾʿs ʿassa ʿpatrolʾ, ʿassā ʿpatrolling by nightʾ, ʾwʾsʾ, ʾawʾas ʿsandy groundʾ or see ʾsʾy: cf. ID 198 ʿAssas; cf. HIn 419 ʾʿsʾ Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic KJC 31a*.

ʾʿṣ ʾʿṣw, ʾʿṣāʾ ʿbeatʾ, ʾṣy, ʾʿṣāʾ ʿrebelʾ, ʾʿṣṣā ʿdevinin durʾ: cf. BDrN 15 ʾʿṣṣā; HB 40 el-ʾʿṣṣā; Hismaic Naveh TSB C; PNNR 14 ʾʿṣṣā.

ʾʿfr ʾʿfrl, see ʾʿfrw, ʾʿfar, ʿwhitish dust colourʾ: HIn 56, Saf. add CSNS 707; Hismaic KJC 147i.
-s. of ʿb - fa. of msʾk KJC 147i

ʾʿm ʾʿm, see ʾʿm: HIn 56 Saf.; Hismaic JS 592.

ʾʿgn ʾʿgn ʿone who speaks through the noseʾ: Hismaic KJA 83, KJA 270, KJC 75*, KJC 331*, KJC 740.
-fa. of zdn KJC 331*, KJC 740
-fa. of nḥʾ - fa. of ʾgrtn KJA 270, KJC 75*
-s. of ʾmḥz - fa. of nḥt - fa. of ʾgrtn KJA 83

ʾʿfh ʾʿfh, ʾʿaftah ʿqui a les articulations des mains et des pieds lâches, sans vigueurʾ: Cantineau 67 ʾʿfh; PNNR 14; HIn 58; Hismaic KJB 73, KJC 269, KJC 380, KJC 573, TIJ 123, TIJ 322, TIJ 324, TIJ 443.
-fa. of ʾʿrb TIJ 443
-fa. of ʾʿrsʾ KJC 269, KJC 380, KJC 573
-fa. of ṣḥʾbrt - fa. of ʾʿfh TIJ 324
-fa. of sʾll KJB 73
-fa. of wʾʾt TIJ 322
-s. of ṣḥʾbrt - s. of ʾʿfh TIJ 324
ʾfṣ
See ʾfṣ: HIn 58 Lihyn (doubtful), Saf. add JaS 57; Cantineau 67 ʾfṣ‘;
Hismaic TIJ 221, TIJ 426.
-s. of ḥg TIJ 221, TIJ 426

ʾfṣy
ʾf'l, see ʾfṣy: CIK 143,2-144,1 Afṣā; 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 ʾgnt -fa. of bnt AMJ 147
-fa. of mrʾgd -fa. of mnʾt AMJ 44
-fa. of y(ğ)l WAM T 6

ʾfl
ʾafala ‘be absent or hidden’, ʾafīl, ‘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 ʾbdl g KJC 205*

ʾqm
See ʾqm or from wqm, ʾawqama ‘treat violently’: cf. Stark 72 ʾqm’
(explained as Greek name Ἀκμή) Hismaic AMJ 38; PNNR 14 ʾqwm.

ʾkbr
kabura ‘grow large’, kabīr ‘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 ʾkr, see
ʾkrīr; Cantineau 61 ʾkwr; PNNR 12; HIn 61 Saf.; Tham ? JS 303; Hismaic
WAM T 44*.
-fa. of ns²s² WAM T 44*

ʾksʾr
kasara ‘break off’, kasīr ‘broken’; Hismaic TIJ 389*.

ʾklbn
See ʾklb. cf. CIK 150,2 Aklab, CIK 151, Aklāb; ID 13; cf. Cantineau 107
ʾkblw; PNNR 12; cf. Stark 67 ʾklb; cf. HIn 62 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 8*,
KWM 13*.
-s. of bhs²s² KWM 13*

ʾlʾn
Cmpd., see ʾnʾl or laʾana ‘curse’: Hismaic AMJ 137*.

ʾlf
Stark 68 ʾlp y; 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 ʾš---  fa. of ns²l TIJ 421

ʾlwd

Cmpd., see ṡd or from ʾlwd, see ʾlwː Ḥismaic TIJ 65.

-fa. of ṣd TIJ 65

ʾlwː

ʾjl, ṡd, ṭāda ‘take refuge in’: CIK 155,2 ṢAlwː; ID 245; HIn 72 Saf.; Ḥismaic KJC 281.

-fa. of sʾrq KJC 281

ʾm

ʾʾamma ‘lead’, ʾʾumm ‘mother’: Cantineau 64 ʾʾmw; PNNR 12; Stark 68 ʾʾm, ʾʾmw; HIn 73 Saf., Tham.B HU 721; Ḥismaic KJA 157.

ʾmt

ʾʾamata ‘measure, compute’, see ʾʾamma under ʾʾm, ʾʾimmah ‘prosperity, blessing’, ʾʾmw, ʾʾmah ‘female servant’: CIK 155,2 Ama; ID 260; Cantineau 64-65 ʾʾmh, ʾʾmt (all fem.); PNNR 12, PNNR 13; Stark 70 ʾʾmt; HIn 73 Saf., Tham.B HU 807, HU 743, Tham.C ? JS 214, Mixed WTI 31; Ḥismaic JS 703, KJC 223, KJC 498, KJC 709*, TIJ 93, TIJ 95.

-fa. of km ṢTIJ 93

-fa. of sʾmt TIJ 95

-s. of ʾʾdm KJC 223

ʾʾmr

ʾʾamara ‘command, order’: Cantineau 64 ʾʾmrw; CIK 156,1 ʾʾĀmīr, ʾʾĀmir, Āmar; cf. ID 323 al-ʾĀmirī; BDrN 6 Āmir; Cantineau 64 ʾʾmrw, ʾʾmyrw; PNNR 13; HIn 75 Saf., Tham.B HU 667, Ḥismaic JS 622, KJA 244*, TIJ 242, TIJ 403, WAM T 3.

-fa. of ḥzn WAM T 3

-fa. of ʾʾṣm TIJ 242

-s. of (t)r JS 622

ʾʾmrʾl

Cmpd., see ʾʾmr: HIn 75 Saf.; Ḥismaic TIJ 51, TIJ 49 + TIJ 52, TIJ 54, TIJ 55, TIJ 102, TIJ 107; PNNR 13 ʾʾmrʾl.

-fa. of tm TIJ 54, TIJ 102, TIJ 107

-fa. of ʾʾmrʾl TIJ 49 + TIJ 52

-s. of tm TIJ 51, TIJ 55

ʾʾmrʾt

See ʾʾmr. ʾʾamrah ‘an order’, ʾʾamarah ‘stones, heap of stones’: HIn 75 Saf.; Ḥismaic KJC 438, KJC 439, TIJ 296, TIJ 354.

-s. of ʾʾgm ṢTIJ 354
maraha ‘be weak (the eye)’, ’amrah ‘weak-sighted’ or see ’mrt: HIn 76 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 133.

’mlg ʿl, malaja ‘suck (a kid)’, maitj ‘foster brother, illustrious man’, ’amlaj ‘yellowish brown, barren desert’, ’umlūj ‘wild date’: cf. HIn 42 ’s’d ’mlg Lihyn JS 365; Hismaic KnEG 1*.

’mn ʿamina ‘be safe, trust’, ʿamīn ‘trusted’: CIK 149,1 Aīman, 155,2 Amān, 156,1 Amīn, Āmīn; BdrN 6 Amīn; Cantineau 64 ’mnyw; PNNR 13; Stark 69 ’myn, ’mwn; 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, TJ 506.

’mḥ See ʿm and ʿmt, ʿamiḥa ‘forget’: HIn 77 Saf.; KJC 659.

ṅ² See ns²s²: cf. Stark 71 ʿnš (reading uncertain); Hismaic KJB 130.

ʾndrt ʿadura ‘be beautiful, bright’, ʿadhr, ʿandar ‘pure gold or silver’: Hismaic KWM 1.

ʾnʾm ʿlʾ, niʾmah ‘benefit, blessing’, nāʾim ‘pleasant (life), soft, tender (plant)’: CIK 188,1 Anʾam; 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, TJ 481.
-s. of brd 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 mlkʾ KJA 58, KJA 145, KJB 117.

ʾnf
ʾanf ‘nose’, dim. 'unayf: 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.

ʾnymt
nym, namā ‘increase’: Hismaic KWM 16.
-s. of kḥln KWM 16

ʾhd
See hd: HIn 82 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 96*.
-s. of ūnn TIJ 96*

ʾhwd
See hwd: CIK 145,1 Ahwad; ID 321; Stark 65 ʾhwd; HIn 83 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 328.
-s. of ʾšl TIJ 328

ʾwf
ʾwf, āfa ‘cause damage’, wfy, waʃā ‘fulfil a promise’: cf. CIK 213,1-2 Auʃā; cf. ID 116; HIn 86 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 16*.

ʾyt
āyāh ‘sign, mark’; Cantineau 61 ʾyty; PNNR 12; HIn 87; Hismaic TIJ 440*.
-s. of ḥḥbr TIJ 440*

ʾysḥ
ʾayisa ‘despair’, see ʾṣḥ, āṣa ‘reward’, iyās ‘reward’: CIK 360, 2-361 Iyās; ID 229; Cantineau 61 ʾyšw; PNNR 12; Stark 67 ʾyš; HIn 88 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic CTSS 1a, KJC 41*, JS 708, JS 746*, TIJ 227*, TIJ 434.
-fa. of tmlḥwr -fa. of ʾṣṭ d TIJ 434
-s. of ʾṣḥ JS 708
-s. of wqš JS 746*

bʾr
biʾr ‘well’, baʾʾər ‘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.

btţ  
Form VIII ?, *batta* ‘spread, scatter’: Hismaic TIJ 188*.

btr  
.batara* ‘cut, cut off’, *bātīr* ‘cutting, sharp’ (sword): CIK 225, 2 *Bātīr*; HIn 92 Saf. (not TIJ 147); Hismaic TIJ 99*(fem.).

-d. of *ṭ* TIJ 99*

btlṭ  
*batala* ‘sever, cut off’, *batīl* ‘slender’: cf. HB 11 *Bātil, Bāṭāl* etc.; Hismaic AMJ 89.

bthdt  

bgṭ  
*bajja* ‘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*.

-fa. of *m*-- KJC 81

-s. of *tm l* KJC 224

-s. of *nḥt* KJC 508

bgr  
*bajara* ‘be large-bellied’, *bajīr* ‘abundant’: CIK 228,2 *Bujair*; Cantineau 70 *bgṛt*; PNNR 16 *bgṛt*; Hismaic JS 707.

-s. of *w ‘ln*  
-s. of *bnbrḥ* JS 707

bgł  
*bagula* ‘be in a good state, respected’, *bajāl* ‘honoured, corpulent, forbearing, rough’: CIK 219,2 *Bajal*; ID 302 *Banū Bajāl*; Cantineau 70 *bgḷw*; PNNR 16; HIn 94 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 162.

-bglw: PNNR 16; HIn 94 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 162.

bglt  
See *bgł*: CIK 219,2 *Bagāla, Bagīla, Bagla*: ID 119 *Banū Bagālah*, 302 *Banū Baglah*; Hismaic AMJ 52, KJA 191*, KJB 77, KJC 5, KJC 628.

-fa. of *ḥgg* AMJ 52, KJB 77

-fa. of *m* KJA 191*

-s. of *zdḥ*  
-fa. of *ḥgg* KJC 5

bhš²²  
See *ḥš²²*: Cantineau 70 *ḥšwšw*; Hismaic KWM 13, KWM 17.

-fa. of *klbn* KWM 13

-s. of *bb* 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 ḍʾb: 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  ḍʾb: Hismaic SSA 13*.

brʾ  bariʾa ‘be free’, barīʾ, barāʾ ‘free’: CIK 224,1 Barāʾ; 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  ḍʾb: Hismaic SSA 13*.

brdw  ḍʾb: Hismaic SSA 13*.

br ḍʾb: Hismaic SSA 13*.

brs ḍʾb: Hismaic SSA 13*.

br ḍʾb: Hismaic SSA 13*.

br ḍʾb: Hismaic SSA 13*.

br ḍʾb: Hismaic SSA 13*.
brq  
_barqa_ ‘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_ ¹  
_Cmpd._ Aram. _bar_ ‘son’ + _qs_ ¹: HIn 102; Hismaic HU 675.

_brqs_ ²  
_barqaša_ ‘paint in various colours’, _birqiš_ ‘a certain bird’: HIn 102; Hismaic KJC 639, LAU 24, LAU 36, TIJ 110.

_brky_  

-brn  
_See brr:_ HIn 103 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 11*.

-bsˡ’d  
_Cmpd., see sˡ’d:_ Hismaic Naveh TSB C.

-bsˡ’d l  
_Cmpd., see sˡ’d l:_ Hismaic JS 755*.

-bs²  
_bašša_ ‘be cheerful’ _bašš_ ‘cheerful’; cf. CIK 225,2 _Bašša_; ID 129 _Banā_ _Baššah_; Hismaic KJC 97b*, 187b, 601.

-bs²mt  
_bašima_ ‘suffer from indigestion’ _bašām_ ‘balsam’: CIK 225,1; _Bašāma_; WR 108; ID 130; cf. Cantineau 75 _bšmh_; PNNR 17; HIn 107 Min., Sab.; Hismaic SSA 23.

-bs²mn  
_See bs²mt:_ HIn 107; Hismaic TIJ 505.

-bsʳ  
_bašara_ ‘endowed with mental perception’, _bašṭr_ ‘knowing, understanding’: BDrN 6 _Bašṭr_; CIK 228,1 _Biṣār_; cf. Cantineau 55 _bṣrw_; PNNR 10; WR 112; HIn 108 Saf. (place name only); Hismaic KJC 442b*.

-bsṣ  
_baṣṣa_ ‘shine’, _baṣṣāṣ_ ‘shining’: cf. HB 12 _Bṣeijiš_; Hismaic KJA 331*.

-bṣṭ  
_baṭṭa_ ‘slit’, _baṭṭ_ ‘water fowl’: HIn 108 Saf.; Hismaic JS 671*.

-bṣṭ’  
_baṭu_ ‘a’ be slow, tardy’, _baṭṭ_ ‘slow, tardy’: Hismaic AMJ 99.

-bṣṭl  
_baṭṭala_ ‘be false, courageous’, _baṭṭal_ ‘courageous’: HIn 109; Hismaic TIJ 470.
-s. of *hrb* TIJ 470

*bz* See *bzz*. Hismaic KJC 171.

*bzry* *baẓira* ‘have a protuberance on the upper lip’, *baẓrā* ‘uncircumcised woman’: Hismaic KJC 291.

-bzz* *‘abazzā* ‘be fat’, *baẓzz* ‘fat, corpulent’: Hismaic KJC 122*.

- *b* *bw* ‘be outstretch one’s arms’, *by* ‘be fat, corpulent’: Hismaic KJC 122*.

-bzẓ* *baẓẓar* ‘void dung’, *baẓẓr* ‘dung’, *baẓẓūr* ‘camel’: CIK 224,1; HIn 112; Hismaic MNM a 3.

-*b* *bn* *ba* ‘ask for’ or from *b* ‘l’, see *mb* ‘l’: cf. Stark 77 *b* ‘tw’; HIn 112 (doubtful); Hismaic AMJ 74*.

-bqqt *baqqat* ‘speak a great deal’, *baqqah* ‘chatterbox’, *baqq* ‘gnats, mostquitos’, cf. BDrN 6 *Baqqān*; cf. HB 13 *Baggāh*; Hismaic KJC 5.

-bql *baqala* ‘grow hair’ (said of a boy’s face), *baql* ‘tender plants’: CIK 224,1 *Bāqil*; ID 167; HIn 114; Tham.B JS 449*; Hismaic KJB 13*.

-bkr *bakara* ‘go out early in the morning’, *bakr* ‘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

-fa. of mql Rh 6

-s. of ḥl -fa. of mql TIJ 268, TIJ 273

blṣl 'ablasa ‘despair, be silent’, balis ‘despairing’: HIn 116 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 572*.

-s. of ṭḥmā ᵀJC 572*

blṣṭ balaṣa ‘extort’, balṣah ‘extortion’: HIn 116 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic KJC 711*.

blğ balağa ‘reach’, balāğ ‘sufficiency’, bāliğ ‘attaining an aim’: CIK 223,2 Balğ; HIn 116 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic TIJ 356.

-fa. of blṣ 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 bqt -fa. of wdd’l KJC 5

blł balla ‘moisten’, bilāl ‘water’: CIK 223,2 Ballāl, CIK 226,1 Bilāl, CIK 229,1 Bulail; ID 112; BDrN 6 Blīl; HB 13 Bilāl; HIn 117 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 57, KJC 699.

-s. of šḥb KJC 699

bln See blł: 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 rḥf LAU 17

-s. of ḏʾn TIJ 301

bn ‘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*.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{bn} \, \text{r} &\quad \text{Cmpd., see } \text{r}. \text{ CTSS 1b*}. \\
\text{bn} \, \text{s}' &\quad \text{Cmpd., see } \text{s}'. \text{ TIJ 466}. \\
\text{bn} \, \text{l} &\quad \text{Cmpd., see } \text{bn} \text{ or } \text{bny}: \text{Cantineau 71 } '\text{bn}' \text{; PNNR 9; HIn 118 Saf., Tham.D WTI 73 (doubtful); Hismaic KJA 8*, KJC 335}. \\
\text{bn} \, \text{mt} &\quad \text{Cmpd., see } '\text{mt}: \text{Hismaic CTSS 1a, KJA 94, KJA 137*, KJB 110.} \\
&\quad \text{-s. of } 'db' \quad \text{-fa. of } (k)mn \text{ KJB 110} \\
&\quad \text{-s. of } 'nym \quad \text{-fa. of } mhr \text{ KJA 94} \\
\text{bnbr} &\quad \text{Cmpd., see } br'h \text{ under } br'ht: \text{Hismaic JS 707, TIJ 506}. \\
&\quad \text{-fa. of } \text{w'ln} \quad \text{-fa. of } gr \text{ JS 707} \\
\text{bnbs'r} &\quad \text{Cmpd., } \text{basara} \text{ ‘take something when fresh, quick in doing something’}, \text{busr} \text{ ‘fresh’}, 'basār ‘lion’: \text{CIK 230,1 Busr; ID 73; HIn 105 bsr Saf.}; \text{Hismaic AMJ 87, KJA 118, KJC 415, KJC 634}. \\
&\quad \text{-s. of } s'kr \text{ KJC 634} \\
&\quad \text{-s. of } gr \text{ AMJ 87} \\
\text{bnt} &\quad \text{See } bnn, \text{bannah} \text{ ‘sweet smell’: } \text{Cantineau 72 bntw; PNNR 16 bnt bntw; HIn 119 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 104, AMJ 147, Ph 345 bis a.} \\
&\quad \text{-s. of } zd' \text{ AMJ 104} \\
&\quad \text{-s. of } grnt \quad \text{-s. of } jfy \text{ AMJ 147} \\
\text{bntrb} &\quad \text{Cmpd., } tariba \text{ ‘be dusty’, } tirb \text{ ‘one born at the same time’: } \text{cf. BDrN 7 Trābe; HIn 131 trb Saf.; Hismaic KJC 284, KJC 611, KJC 640, TIJ 147*}. \\
&\quad \text{-s. of } hdn \text{ TIJ 147*} \\
\text{bngrm} &\quad \text{Cmpd., see } grm: \text{Hismaic JS 732, TIJ 44*}. \\
\text{bnhrb} &\quad \text{Cmpd., see } hr'b: \text{HIn 119 Saf. C 5228; Hismaic AMJ 126}. \\
\text{bnhrm} &\quad \text{Cmpd., see } hrm: \text{AMJ 14}. \\
\text{bndm} &\quad \text{Cmpd., see } ndm \text{ or } dm, \text{damma ‘smear with dye or blood’, } dwm, \text{dama ‘last, endure’: } \text{WAM T 16}. \\
&\quad \text{-fa. of } ndm' \text{WAM T 16} \\
\text{bnz'g} &\quad \text{Cmpd., } za'a \text{ ‘call, cry out’, } za'aj ‘disquietude’: TIJ 449a. \\
&\quad \text{-s. of } 's \text{ TIJ 449a}
\textit{bns}³ \textit{d} Cmpd., see \textit{s}³ \textit{d}: TIJ 488.

\textit{bns}² Cmpd. ?, see \textit{ns}² \textit{s}² and \textit{ns}²: HIn 120 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 19, KJC 163*.

\textit{bns}² \textit{br} Cmpd., see \textit{s}² \textit{br}: Hismaic KJA 138.

\textit{bns}² \textit{y} Cmpd., \textit{`as}² \textit{`ā} “spread, disperse oneself”: Hismaic TIJ 476*.

\textit{bn}ṣ\textit{rlh} Cmpd., see \textit{n}ṣ\textit{r}: Hismaic KJC 27, KJC 525.

\textit{bn}ṣ\textit{lh} Cmpd., HIn 375 \textit{s}lh Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic KJC 127.

\textit{bn}ẓ\textit{n} Cmpd., \textit{ʾas}² \textit{ʿā} “spread, disperse oneself”: Hismaic TIJ 476*.

\textit{bn}ṣ\textit{ṭ} Cmpd., see \textit{n}ṣ\textit{ṭ}: Hismaic KJA 146, KJA 313, KJB 146*, KJC 493, KJC 608.

\textit{bn}‘\textit{ḥ} Cmpd., \textit{ʿatqa} “outrun” (a horse), \textit{ʾitq} “excellence”, \textit{ʿattq} “beautiful”: CIK 204,2 \textit{ʿAttq}; ID 31; HB 38 \textit{ʿĀtīdz}, etc.; HIn 405 \textit{ʿtq} Saf., Tham.,D Ph 367 ag; Hismaic KJA 109*, KJB 5, KJB 98.

\textit{bn}mtime\textit{ml} Cmpd., \textit{ʿamala} “work”, \textit{ʿamal} “work”: CIK 155,2 \textit{'Amal}; HIn 440 \textit{ml} Saf. etc.; Tham.B JS 309; Tham.C HU 149; Hismaic KJB 18; PNNR 52 \textit{mlw}.

\textit{bn}mtime\textit{mh} Cmpd., see \textit{n}mtime \textit{m} or \textit{ʿamīha} “be confused”, \textit{ʿamīh}, \textit{ʿāmīh} “confused”; HIn 442 \textit{m}h Saf.; Hismaic KJA 146, KJA 313, KJB 146*, KJC 493, KJC 608.

\textit{bn}mtime\textit{ngt} Cmpd., see \textit{ng}mtime; Hismaic KJA 82.

\textit{bn}mtime\textit{s} Cmpd., see \textit{s}mtime: Hismaic KJC 82.

\textit{bnn} ‘\textit{ṭ} Cmpd., see \textit{'ṭ}: Hismaic KJC 82.

\textit{bnn} \textit{banna} “remain, dwell”, \textit{banīn} “deliberate, intelligent”: CIK 223,2 \textit{Um al-Banīn}; Cantineau 72 \textit{bnwn}; PNNR 16; HIn 121 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 73, AMJ 122.
**bny**

banā ‘build’ or dim. *ibn* see *bn*: HB 13 Bānt; 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 *ґf* KJC 147d

-s. of *rm* TIJ 40*

**bh’**

baha’a ‘be friendly’, *bhw*, bahā ‘be beautiful’, bahā ‘beauty, goodliness’:

CIK 220,1 *Abu l-Bahā*; ID 285 *Abā al-Bahā*; Hln 122 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 17, KJA 20, KJB 47, KJB 57, KJB 124, KJC 50a, KJC 71*, KJC 151.

-fa. of *‘h* 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 *fiḥ* KJA 17

-s. of *ms’lm* -fa. of *ghf* KJB 47

**bhs²**


-fa. of *s’h(r)t* TIJ 91

**bhm**


**bhn**

Cmpd., see *hn*: Hismaic KJB 154*.

**bys¹**

Hismaic KJC 442c*.

**byn**

bāna ‘be separated, cut off, depart, be apparent’, *bayān* ‘being distinct, making distinct’, *bayyin* ‘apparent, manifest’: CIK 225,2-226,1 Bayān; HB 13 Bājin; Hln 126 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic CTSS 2a*.

**t’m**

taw’īn ‘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 *qs’r* KWM 8

-s. of *‘qr* KWM 4
-s. of qṣʿr KWM 6

tb′

*tabiʿa ‘follow, prosecute’, *tibʿ ‘passionate lover’, *tābīʿ ‘follower’*: CIK 545, 2 Tībaʿ; Hismaic AMJ 11*.

tblt

*tabalā, ‘pursue with enmity’, *tabl ‘hostility’*: HIn 128; Hismaic 438.

-ts. of ḥnʿlh TIJ 438

thbb

See ḥbb, *taḥabbaba ‘show affection’: HIn 129 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 54, KJC 527.

thnn

See ḥnn. HIn 130; Hismaic JS 723*, TIJ 15.

-ts. of ḥd ḥ JS 723*

-ts. of ḥd ḥ TIJ 15

tr

*tarra ‘be separated, severed’, *tārr ‘fat, plump’, *twr, *tāra ‘run, flow’:

Cantineau 155 *twr, Cantineau 156 *tryw; PNNR 67; HIn 131 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 122.

ts¹b

fem., *sabba ‘cut, wound, revile’: Cantineau 158 *tsb; PNNR 69; Hismaic TIJ 280.

-ts. of ḥd ḥ TIJ 280

-ts. of ḥd ḥ TIJ 280

ts¹q

*saqā ‘water’, *tasaqqā ‘be watered, irrigated’: cf. Cantineau 153 *ṣqy and *ṣqylt; PNNR 66; Hismaic KJA 25, KJB 178.

-ts. of ḥd ḥ KJA 25

tṣr

See *nṣr or ṣariya ‘remain stagnant’, ṣarā ‘protect’: HIn 133 Lihyn, Saf.;

Hismaic KJC 291.

-ts. of ḥd ḥ KJC 291

tʿmr

See *mr: Cantineau 157 *tʿmr fem.; PNNR 69; HIn 134 Saf.; Hismaic WA 10379 fem. ?.

tḡṭ

See ḡṭ: Hismaic KJC 681.

tkrṭ

Hismaic LAU 20*.

tkl

Hismaic AMJ 94*.

tm

See tym, tamma ‘be complete’, tāmm ‘complete, perfect’: CIK 543, 1 Taim; ID 59 etc.; WR 447; Cantineau 155 tymw, 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 ʾs'lh KJC 271
-fa. of 'mrʾl TIJ 51*, TIJ 55*
-fa. of ṭ AMJ 1
-fa. of zdqm KJB 3
-fa. of sʾd lh LAU 41
-fa. of 'mrʾl TIJ 56*
-fa. of ʾhn KJC 270
-fa. of qt KJC 394
-s. of 'mrʾl TIJ 54, TIJ 102, TIJ 107
-fa. of 'mrʾl TIJ 49 + TIJ 52
-s. of bnlh KJB 66, KJB 169, KJC 211
-s. of tm- SSA 12
-s. of tmd TIJ 108
-s. of zn ā KJA 310
-s. of sʾlm TIJ 228
-s. of ʾbd -fa. of ʾsʾd KWM 9
-s. of ʾsm -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 km TIJ 144
-s. of mqm TIJ 429
-s. of n-- KJC 121
-s. of n--h -s. of h(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

\textit{tm} ʾhr

Cmpd., see \textit{tm} and ʾhr: HIn 136; Hismaic TIJ 323.

-s. of flg
-s. of zd TIJ 323

\textit{tm} ʾs[l]

Cmpd., see \textit{tm} and ʾs[l]: cf. Cantineau 65 ʾbdʾysy; PNNR 46; HIn 137 Lihyn JS 359 (doubtful), Saf. and cf. ʾbdʾs[l] HIn 397 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 5.

\textit{tm} ʾl

Cmpd., see \textit{tm}: HIn 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 nht KJA 202
-fa. of bgt KJC 508

\textit{tmgrb}

Cmpd., see \textit{tm}, \textit{jarab} ‘mange, scab’, ʾgirāb ‘a bag for travellers’: CIK 258, 1 Abu l-Jarbā˚; ID 124; Stark 82 ʾgrb ‘(uncertain); HIn 157 ʾjrb Min.;
Hismaic TIJ 97

\textit{tmmhr}

Cmpd., see \textit{tm} and ʾhr: Hismaic JS 715*.

\textit{tmd}

\textit{tamādā} ‘last long’: HIn 137 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 105, TIJ 108, WAM T 14.

-fa. of \textit{tm} TIJ 108
-fa. of ʾbd WAM T 14
-fa. of ʾhn ʾTIJ 105

\textit{tmds²r}

Cmpd., see \textit{tm}: Cantineau 156 tymdwšr; PNNR 68 tymdwšr; Hismaic CSP 2.

-s. of flgt
-s. of wtr
-s. of ʾsrn CSP 2

\textit{tmʾ}

Cmpd., \textit{tm} + ʾ or tamaʾʾā ‘spread (evil)’: HIn 137 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 15*, TIJ 229*.

-fa. of ʾbd TIJ 229*

\textit{tmʾbdt}

Cmpd., see \textit{tm} and \textit{tym}: Cantineau 156 tymʾbdt; PNNR 68; HIn 137 and HIn 141 Sab. tymʾbdt; Hismaic TIJ 190.

-s. of s²fr
-s. of tymʾbdt
-fa. of whblh TIJ 190

-fa. of s²fr TIJ 190

\textit{tmʾbdt}

See tymʾbdt: Hismaic RTI A.
tm 'bs² Cmpd., see tm, 'abš 'ignorance, convenience’, 'a 'baša ‘improve’: HIn 402 'bs² Saf.; Hismaic LAU 18.

tmktb Cmpd., see tmktby: Hismaic TIJ 28*.
-s. of ishlist TIJ 28*

tmktb’ Cmpd., see tmktby; Hismaic SIAM 43.

-s. of ḫrṣ TIJ 285
-fa. of s²hr -fa. of ḩbdgns² TIJ 38*

tmlt Cmpd. CIK 543,1 Taimallāt; ID 117 etc.; Stark 117; HIn 137; Hismaic TIJ 28, TIJ 482.
-s. of ḥn 'lḥ TIJ 482

tmlhwr Cmpd., see tm and ḥwr: Hismaic KJC 2, TIJ 434.
-s. of ṣḥm -fa. of ṣḥm TIJ 434
-s. of Ḧwlh -fa. of ḥn 'lḥ KJC 2

tmlh Cmpd., see tm: CIK 543,1 Taimallāh; ID 212 Banū Taimallāh; WR 447; Cantineau 155 tym 'lḥy, tym 'lḥy, Cantineau 156 tym 'lḥy ?; 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 ṣ'lḥ -fa. of ṣl MNM a 1*
-fa. of ḡs²m TIJ 415
-fa. of ḥddn -fa. of Ḫbrq AMJ 3
-fa. of Ḧmy KJA 132, KJC 575
-s. of Ḫlhy TIJ 347
-s. of Ḫmq TIJ 347
-s. of Ḫdr KJC 703
-s. of wtr -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
‘remain, dwell’, tan‘n 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 hn’ KJA 48
-s. of ḏqm KJC 758

thn’
See hn’, tahannā ‘prosper’: HIn 140; Hismaic TIJ 281.
-s. of ḥrz 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

ṯbr
ṯabarā ‘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 ḍ’n KJC 716
-fa. of krh KJC 716a

ṯmt
cf. HIn 143 ṭm Saf.; Hismaic KJA 31.
-fa. of qn KJA 31

ṯr
ṯāra ‘be roused, excited’, ṭawr ‘bull’, ṭarr ‘holding much water’: CIK 553,1-2 Ṭaur; ID 212 al-Ṭaur; Cantineau 155 twr’, Cantineau 156 ṭwr; PNNR 67; Stark 116 ṭwr; HIn 144 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 250.

ṯr’
See ṭry; Hismaic 236.

ṯry

ṯ’t
HIn 145 Saf.; Tham.B JS 287; Hismaic KJC 347.

ṯ’ilbn
ṯu’labān ‘male fox’: CIK 553,1 Ṭa’ labān. Hismaic KJA 64*, KJB 25, KJC 143.
t’lt  ṭuʾl ‘excess tooth’, ṭuʾlḥāh ‘fox’: ID 231 al-Ṭuʾal, al-Ṭuʾlḥāh; HIn 146; Hismaic JS 690.
-s. of rbbt JS 690

tfnt  ṭafina ‘be rough or callous (hands)’, ṭafana ‘impel, drive’, ṭafinah ‘callous protuberance’: Hismaic KJC 519.

tkm  ṭakama ‘track’, ṭakima ‘remain’: cf. HIn 147 tkmtn Sab.; Hismaic TIJ 161, TIJ 193, WAM T 32.
-fa. of ḫrm TIJ 193
-fa. of ḏgg  -fa. of ʿns/ TIJ 161
-fa. of ḫns  ‘WAM T 32

-fa. of ʿkhln TIJ 352

g ’n  jāna ‘be black’: Cantineau 76 ṭn ʿnyw; PNNR 18 ṭn ʿnyw; HIn 151 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 97*.
-fa. of ḫy AMJ 97*

g ’nt  See g ’n, juʾnah ‘a receptable for perfumes’: HIn 151 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 21.

gbh  Hismaic KJA 3*.

gbn  jabuna ‘be cowardly, weak’: Hismaic KJA 163.

gṭṭ  jattā ‘pull up or out’, jutt ‘elevated ground’, juttḥā pl. juttṯā ‘body’:
Hismaic KJC 443.
-s. of ḥml  -fa. of sʿny KJC 443

ghs²  jahaša ‘scratch’, jahš ‘a young ass’: CIK 255,2 Jahaš, CIK 262,2 Jihāš; CIK 264,2 Juhaiš; ID 177 Jahašāš; WR 178 Jahašāš, 179; BDrN 7 ḡaḥš; HB 14 ḡheš; HIn 153 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 48*, KJC 61, KnEG 5, TIJ 112, TIJ 128, TIJ 164*.
-fa. of ḫn  KnEG 5
-s. of ṣkt TIJ 128
-s. of ṣk  -s. of ḥlṭ TIJ 112
-s. of ṣbbt AMJ 48*

ghf  jahafa ‘strip away’, juḥāf, jāḥif ‘uproot, carry away’: CIK 255,2 al-Jahḥāf, al-Jāḥif, CIK 264,1 Juḥāf; ID 187 al-Jahḥāf; 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 `s`lm KJB 57
-s. of ms`lm KJB 47

ghfl
jahfala ‘throw someone to the ground’, jahfal ‘an army a great man’: CIK 255,2 Jahfal; Hln 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 ft KJB 172
-s. of bh` KJC 50a
-s. of `s`lm KJC 151
-fa. of fth KJA 17
-s. of -h` -s. of shnh KJB 44

gdlt
gdy
jadiy ‘kid’, jād`m ‘locust’: Cantineau 76 gdy`, Cantineau 77 gdyw; PNNR 18; CIK 263,2 Judaiy; ID 207; WR 186; Stark 81 gd`, gdy`; Hln 156 Saf.; Hismaic WTI 11.
gdmt
jadima ‘cut off’, ju`dmah ‘amputated arm or hand’: CIK 252,1-253,1-2 Jadima: ID 169, etc.; WR 175; Cantineau 77 gdymt; Hln 157 Lihyn (doubtful); Hismaic TIJ 516*.
-fa. of `nm TIJ 516*

gr
-s. of `s`b KJC 733

grt
See gr: WR 160 Jurra; cf. HB 14 Ğarrā fem.; Hln 158 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 75.
-s. of zdmnt AMJ 75

grōd  *jurad* ‘rat’; HB 15 Ġre{idr}; HIn 158 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 255*.

grs² *jarāša* ‘bruise or pound’, *jariš* ‘bruised or pounded’: CIK 267,1 Ḫuraš; ID 311; WR 183 al-Jariš; BD纶N 7 Ġarēš; Cantineau 80 grsw; PNNR 19

grs², PNNR 20; HIn 158 Saf., Tham.D Eut 130 (doubtful); Hismaic KJA 296*, KJA 695.

-grs²  *jurāa* ‘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 jarāfa ‘remove completely’, *jurāf* ‘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.

-grf  -fa. of ---y TIJ 57

-grf  -s. of bh(’) KJC 71

-grf  -s. of mhṣ KJA 21, 46

grm Syr. g’ram ‘decide’; *jarama* ‘cut off’, *jarm* ‘hot’, *jarām* ‘dry dates’: CIK 258,1 Ġārim, CIK 259,2 jarām; ID 117; Cantineau 79 grm’, grmw, grymw; PNNR 19, PNNR 20; Stark 82 grymy; grm; 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 ḥhk Tij 12a

-grm  -s. of hrn  -s. of ṣ’KJC 13

-grm  -s. of ḥlst Tij 58a, Tij 259

-grm  -s. of zd’l  -fa. of mty KJB 22
-s. of ʿṣd ̣ -fa. of (sʿ)rm TIJ 198

grml l
Cmpd., see grm: LittNE 1 20 grml l; HI 159 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 349; PNNR 19 grml l, grml l.
-s. of ʿinn TIJ 349

grmt
See grm, jartmah ʿthe last of oneʿs offspringʿ: HI 159 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 106, KJB 143.
-s. of qnlh KJB 143

grmʿ
Cmpd., see grm: Hismaic TIJ 75.
-s. of ḫbr TIJ 75

grmlh
Cmpd., see grm: Cantineau 79 grm ʿlhy, grmlhy, grm ḫb ʿly etc.; HI 159 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 142, CTSS 1a, KJC 200, KJC 266, TIJ 483; PNNR 20 grm ʿlh.
-s. of bnl ̣ -fa. of flg TIJ 483
-s. of flg ̣ -s. of grmlh TIJ 483
-s. of sʿkmlh KJC 200

grmnt
See grm, jirmān ʿbodyʿ or cmpd. grm + mnt: Hismaic KJC 6, TIJ 210.

gryt
jārā ʿrunʿ, jāriyah ʿship, young womanʿ: CIK 259,1-2 Jāriya; WR 182; HI 160 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 134, WAM T 34.
-s. of ʿbd WAM T 34
-s. of ḫml TIJ 134

gršl
jassa ʿfeelʿ, jsw, jasā ʿbe hard, roughʿ: Hismaic KJC 662a*, TIJ 236.
-s. of ʿd ̣ -fa. of ʿm TIJ 236

gršlt
See gršl, jassah ʿthe five sensesʿ: Hismaic KJC 678.

gršmt
gašama ʿundertake somethingʿ, gušam ʿweight or heavinessʿ: CIK 260, 2 Jāšim, CIK 261,1 Jaušim CIK 267,2 Jušam; ID 203 etc.; WR 189; Cantineau 80 gršmw; PNNR 20; HI 162 Lihyn, Saf., Tay. JS 455, Tham.B HU 480; Hismaic JS 695* (Tr.N) (or read gršmt), 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 tmhl TIJ 415

gršmt
See gršmt: AMJ 65.
\[ g ^ { ` t m } \]
\[ ju ^ { ` t m } \text{‘a large penis’}, ja ^ { ` t m a } \text{‘roll up, contract’}: \text{cf. CIK 260,1 Ja ^ { ` t m a}, 262,2 CIK Ji ^ { ` t m a}, CIK 269,2 Ju ^ { ` t m a}; cf. ID 300 Banù Ji ^ { ` t m a}; cf. WR 185; HIn 162 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 199, KJC 390.} 
\[ g ^ { ` d } \]
\[ ja ^ { ` d a } \text{‘be curly (hair)’}, ja ^ { ` d } \text{‘curly hair’}: \text{CIK 251,2 Ja ^ { ` d}, CIK 262,2 al- Ju ^ { ` a i d}; ID 202 al-Ja ^ { ` d}, ID 197 etc.; WR 174; HB 15 Ġa ^ { ` a d}; HIn 162 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 134, TIJ 329*}. 
\[ -\text{fa. of } ` h y ^ { ` KJC 134} \]
\[ g ^ { ` g f t } \]
\[ jaffa ^ { ` b e d r y’}, jaftf ^ { ` d r y h e r b a g e’}, jafafah ^ { ` s c a t t e r e d d r y h e r b a g e’}, jaffah ^ { ` a c o m p a n y o f m e n’}: \text{cf. CIK 261,1 Juff; HIn 163. Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 58*, KJC 147d*}. 
\[ -\text{fa. of } k ^ { ` t } AMJ 58* 
\[ -\text{s. of } b n y t KJC 147d* \]
\[ g ^ { ` l } \]
\[ jalla ^ { ` b e t h i c k , g r e a t’}, jul ^ { ` m a i n o r g r e a t e r p a r t’}: \text{CIK 256,1 jall, CIK 265,1 Jull; Cantineau 78 glv; PNNR 18; Stark 82 gl ’; HIn 164 Saf., Tham.C WTI 50 ?; Hismaic KJA 329, KJC 619}. 
\[ g ^ { ` m } ^ { ` g m l } \]
\[ jama ^ { ` a ‘c o l l e c t , g a t h e r’}: \text{CIK 256,2 Jâmi ^ { ` , Jamû ^ { ` , CIK 265,1 Jumai ^ { ` ; ID 191; WR 179 Jam ^ { ` ; HB 16 Ġâmi ^ { ` ; LittNE 1 19 n.pr.? gm ’; HIn 167 Saf., Tham.B JS 320 (doubtful); Hismaic TJ 58.} 
\[ -\text{s. of } b n y t KJC 147d* \]
\[ g ^ { ` m l } \]
\[ jamala ^ { ` c o l l e c t , m e l t f a t , b e b e a u t i f u l’} ja mal ^ { ` m a l e c a m e l’}, jamîl ^ { ` b e a u t i f u l , m e l t e d f a t’}: \text{CIK 256,2 Jamîl, Jammâl, CIK 265,1 Jamail;} 
\[ \text{Cantineau 78 gmlv; PNNR 19; ID 81; WR 180; BDrN 7 Ġâmmal etc.; HB 16 Ġimel; LittNE 1 19 gmylv;} \text{Stark 82 gml ’; HIn 167 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 92, KJB 58a, KJB 149, KJC 511, TIJ 33.} 
\[ -\text{s. of } z r t KJC 173 \]
\[ g ^ { ` m h r } \]
\[ jumhûr ^ { ` t h e m a i n p a r t o f a b o d y o f m e n , t h e o u t s t a n d i n g o f t h e m’}: \text{CIK 265,1 al-Jumâhir, Jumhûr; ID 248; WR 188; HB 16 Ġimhûr; HIn 168 Saf.; Hismaic TJ 58, TIJ 225.} 
\[ -\text{fa. of } k m TIJ 58 
\[ -\text{fa. of } y d r TIJ 225 \]
\[ g ^ { ` n } ^ { ` g n ‘} \text{Hismaic TJ 464.} \]
"gy"  Cantineau 76 'l-g' and 'l-gy'; Negev 1963: 113 g'y': cf. al-It, name of village near Petra, Starky 1966: 987; see also 'bdg and 'bdlg. Hismaic KJC 42*, KJC 647 (Tr.N).

"hb"  See hbb: hibb, hubb 'love': WR 364 Hibb; Cantineau 93 hbw fem.; PNNR 2; Stark 87 hb; HIn 172 Saf., Tham.B HU 308; Hismaic KJA 150a, KJA 335, KJA 352, KJC 251, MuNJ 2, NST 1.
-s. of hby  -fa. of h[(r)]gt MuNJ 2
-s. of hrgt KJA 352
-fa. of hrs MuNJ 2
-s. of s'ib KJA 150a

"hbb"  ḥabba 'be loved', ḥabīb 'beloved', ḥubāb 'a kind of snake': CIK 288,1-289,2 Ḥabīb, CIK 326,2 Ḥubāb, CIK 326,2-326-7 Ḥubaib; ID 50, etc., WR 191-192, HB 17 Ḥabāb etc.; Cantineau 93 ḥbybw; PNNR 27; LittNE 1 21 ḥbybw; Stark 87 ḥbyb'; HIn 172 Libyn., 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 ḥrb TII 243
-s. of bnlh  -s. of hbb AMJ 46
-s. of rg'  -fa. of hnlh  -fa. of whblh AMJ 45, AMJ 49

"hbb 'l"  Cmpd. See hbb: cf. Cantineau 93 ḥb 'lhy; PNNR 27; HIn 172, Tham.B JS 361-2; Hismaic KJC 47.

"hbbt"  See hbb: 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 TII 171.
-s. of ḥḥbn'TII 171

"ḥb"  See ḥbb, hubbah 'love', ḥabbah 'seed, grain': CIK 287,2 Ḥabba; ID 303; WR 191; Ḥabba masc. and fem.; Cantineau 93 ḥbt fem.; PNNR 27; Stark 87 ḥbr'; HIn 173 Saf.; Hismaic JS 711.

"ḥbk"  ḥabaka 'bind, tie', ḥabtk 'bound, tied': CIK 323,2 Ḥbk; HIn 174 Saf., Tham. HU 296; Hismaic TII 58.
See hbb or hbn, ḥibn ‘a boil, monkey’: CIK 287,2 Ḥabbān, CIK 323,2 Hibbān, 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 yḏt KJC 24*

ḥatta ‘scrape off’, ḥatt ‘swift, male ostrich’, ḥūṭ ‘fish’: CIK 337,1 Ḥūṭ and cf. al-Ḥutār; cf. ID 148; Cantineau 95 and Cantineau 217 ḥwṛtw and cf. Cantineau 101 ḥṭyr and ḥṭtw (Tr.N.); cf. Stark 90 ḥṭy; HIn 175 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 147i.

-ṣ. of msʿk -ṣ. of ḍr -ṣ. of sʿb KJC 147i

See ḥṭ, ḥṭy, ḥṭiy ‘skins of dates’: HIn 176 Saf. (uncertain); Hismaic AMJ 146.

See ḥgg, ḥajj ‘pilgrim’ or ḥwj, ḥāja ‘want, need’: CIK 291,1 Ḥajj; ID 298 al-Ḥāj; BDrN 8 Hağġī; HB 17*; Cantineau 93-94 ḥgw; PNNR 27; LittNE 1 21 ḥgw; Stark 87 ḥg ‘; HIn 177 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 39*, KJA 128, KJA 376, KJA 579, KJC 202, KJC 262, KJC 686*, TIJ 221, TIJ 426.

-ṣ. of ḍs TIJ 221, TIJ 426
-ṣ. of sʿdt KJC 202
-ṣ. of mḥ[s] KJA 128, KJA 686


-ṣ. of ḍlt AMJ 52, KJB 77
-ṣ. of ḍdlh -ṣ. of ḍn lḥ KJC 5
-ṣ. of sʿlm WAM T 17

Ḥgs²t Hismaic KJC 364*. 
\(hglt\)  
\(hajalah\) ‘a partridge’: cf. CIK 291,1 \(Hajal\); cf. WR 140 \(Hajl\); cf. BDrN 8 \(Ha'galt\); Hismaic AMH 56, KJC 242.

\(hd\)  
See \(hdd, hadd\) ‘prevention, limit’, \(hādd\) ‘sharp’ or \(hyd, ḥāda\) ‘turn, decline’, \(hayd\) ‘a prominence’: CIK 290,1 \(Hadd\); Stark 87 \(hd\); HIn 178 Saf.; Hismaic CSP 2, KJA 232, KJA 323, WAM T 48.

\(hdt\)  
\(ḥadāṭa\) ‘be recent, new’, \(ḥadī\) ‘new, recent’, \(ḥid\) ‘storyteller’; HIn 179 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 23*.

\(hdd\)  
\(ḥadda\) ‘prevent, sharpen’, \(ḥudād, ḥidād\) ‘sharp’: CIK 290,1 \(Ḥaddā, CIK 323,2 Ḥidād, CIK 327,2 Hudād\); ID 277; Cantineau 94 \(ḥddw\); PNNR 28; Stark 88 \([ḥjdydw\]; HIn 179 Saf., Tay. W Tay 31; Hismaic KJC 123*, TIJ 474, TIJ 492, WAM T 38*.

-\(fa. of s'l/d\)  
-\(s. of ḥjlm\)  
-\(s. of \(mr\) TIJ 338\)

\(ḥddn\)  
See \(ḥdd\): Stark 88 \(ḥdwdn\); HIn 179 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 3, TIJ 338.

-\(s. of \(tmh\)\)  
-\(s. of \(mr\) TIJ 338\)

\(ḥds^2\)  
Hismaic JS 696 + JS 695*, JS 743*, JS 756, JS 758.

\(hdl\)  
\(ḥadīl\) ‘having one shoulder higher than the other’: CIK 327,2 \(Ḥudāl\); HIn 180 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 506*.

-\(s. of \(hrkn\)\)  
-\(s. of \(hdl\) TIJ 506*\)

-\(fa. of \(hrkn\) TIJ 506*\)

\(ḥdmr\)  
HIn 180 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 88, KJC 188.

-\(s. of \'bd\)  
-\(s. of zdq(m) KJB 88\)

-\(s. of \'bd\) KJC 188

\(ḥdn\)  
See \(ḥdd\): ID 299 etc. \(Bānū Ḥuddān\); WR 193 \(Haddān\); HIn 180 (not WH 3472); Hismaic TIJ 494.

\(ḥdm\)  
\(ḥadama\) ‘cut off, be quick’, \(ḥuqlum\) ‘swift’, \(ḥadīm\) ‘sharp’: CIK 290,1-2 \(Ḥudāaim\): ID 74; HIn 181; Hismaic WAM T 38*.

-\(fa. of \(ḥd(d)\)\)  
-\(fa. of \(imr\) WAM T 38*\)
ḥḏmt
See ḥḏm: 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, TJ 37, TJ 178, TJ 238,
TJI 284.
-fa. of s²ṣr -fa. of ḥrb TJ 238
-s. of ḏrm KJA 349, KJC 253
-s. of ᵇʾdrm 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 TJ 238, TJI 243; PNNR 31 ḥrbw.
-s. of s²ṣr -s. of ḥr TJ 238

ḥrt
See ḥr: Cantineau 100 ḥrw; PNNR 32; Stark 90 ḥrt’; HIn 182 Lihyn, Saf.;
Hismaic TJI 182, TJI 357*.
-fa. of ṁdw ḥti TJ 182
-s. of ᵄ’drm TJI 357*

ḥrgl
ḥargal ‘large wingless locust’: Cantineau 99 ḥrglw; PNNR 31 ḥrgl;
Hismaic TJI 460.
-fa. of ṭm ḥrgl TJI 460

ḥrzt
ḥaraza ‘be fortified’, ḥriz ‘fortified place’: HIn 183; Hismaic TJI 82, TJI
-fa. of ṭmktby TJI 285
-fa. of ṭhn TJI 281
-fa. of ḥrs’ WAM T 1
-s. of s²ṣr TJI 82, TJI 290
-s. of wrb TJI 452
-s. of ṭmty TJI 463
ḥars¹
harasa ‘guard’, ḥāris ‘a guard’; CIK 299,2  Ḥaras, CIK 319,1  al-Ḥaras;
WR 206  Ḥarās; Cantineau 100 ḥrs; 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’rq TIJ 18e
-fa. of ṛs¹ KJC 207, KJC 261, KJC 337, KJC 516, KJC 615
-fa. of ṣḍ TIJ 399
-fa. of ṁṛ’(d) TIJ 274*
-s. of ṓslm -fa. of ṟs¹ KJA 112, KJC 442a
-s. of ṣslm -fa. of ṟs¹ KJC 522
-s. of ḥrzt TIJ 288, WAM T 1
-s. of ḏn ḥṯ TIJ 447
-s. of ṣḍm -s. of ṟ ḥMJ 71

ḥrs²t
See ḥrs¹t, ḥarṣah ‘something that is guarded’: Hismaic KJA 208.
-s. of ṓḥṭ KJA 208

ḥrṣ²t
ḥaraṣa ‘hunt lizards’, ḥāraṣa ‘fight with’, ḥaraṣ ‘rough’, ḥurṣah
‘roughness’: cf. CIK 299,2 al-Ḥaraṣi, CIK 324,2 Hirāš; cf. ID 181, ID 183 al-Ḥartiš, ID 208; cf. Cantineau 100 ḥršw, ḥryšw; PNNR 31 and
PNNR 32; LittNE 1 22 ḥryšw; cf. Stark ḥṛṣ and ḥṛṣ; HIn 184; Hismaic TIJ 504.
-fa. of ḥrkn -fa. of ṓṣlh TIJ 504

ḥrd
ḥaraḍa ‘become corrupt’, ḥaraḍ ‘corruptness’; HIn 184 Saf. (read WH 2836a for 2833a); Hismaic KJC 367*.

ḥrk
-s. of ṗbdgd KWM 12

ḥrkn
See ḥrk; HIn 184 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 504, TIJ 506.
-s. of ḥrs²t -fa. of ṓṣlh TIJ 504
-s. of ḥdl² -fa. of ḥdl²TIJ 506

ḥrm
ḥaruma ‘be forbidden’, ḥaram, ḥarām ‘forbidden’: CIK 299,1 Ḥarām,
CIK 300,2 Ḥarīm; ID 154 Banū Ḥarām, ID 176 Ḥuraim; Cantineau 100

- fa. of ṣʿlmnt KJA 29b, KJA 186, KJA 225, KJC 21, KJC 55*, KJC 89, KJC 221, KJC 263
- fa. of kbt KJB 85
- s. of ḳ ṣmb KJA 13
- s. of mtr - fa. of ṣʿlmnt KJA 84, KJC 176, KJC 370, KJC 700, TIJ 83

hrmt See hrm, ħūrmah ‘respected’: CIK 300,2 Ḥārīmah; HIn 185 Saf., Tham.B JS 33; Hismaic TIJ 277.

hrmn See hrm: HIn 185; Hismaic TIJ 113, TIJ 219, TIJ 259a, TIJ 318.

hrw hrw, ħarwah ‘a burning feeling experienced through anger’ or see hry: Hismaic KJC 308.

hry hry, ḥarā ‘decrease, diminish’, ḥarīy ‘adapted, suitable’: HIn 186 Tham.C JS 171; Hismaic KJC 385*, TIJ 344*; PNNR 31 hry.


- s. of ḳbd KJC 25, KJC 97*, KJC 489
- s. of zdqm KJC 107

- s. of ḳbd KJC 169

hzrm Lisan, ḥazram name of a mountain: ID 325 as Lisan; Hismaic KJA 172*.

hznk Hīṣmaic TIJ 276.

hzmt ḥazama ‘be firm, bind’, ḥazm ‘prudence, elevated ground’, ḥizāmah ‘girth’: CIK 322,2 Ḥażīma; ID 57; cf. BDrN 8 Ḥāzm etc.; cf. HB 18 Ḥizām; HIn 187 Saf.; Hīṣmaic CTSS 1a.

hzyt ḥzy, ḥazā ‘compute, conjecture’; HIn 188 Saf.; Hīṣmaic KJA 318, TIJ 442*. 
hs¹ hassa ‘be compassionate, kill, slaughter’, hiss ‘perception’: HIn 188
Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic Rh 4.

hs¹mt hasama ‘cut, cut off, cauterize’, husām ‘sword’, husūm ‘unluckiness’: cf.
CIK 335, 1-2 al-Ḥusām; HIn 189; Hismaic NST 1.

hs¹n hasuna ‘be pleasing, beautiful’, hasan ‘good’ or see hassa 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 hs²s²: HIn 189 Saf.; Hismaic SIAM 44.

hs²s² hašša ‘dry, dry up’, hašīš ‘dried grass’: CIK 335,2 Ḥušaiš; WR 237; Stark
90 ḥišš; HIn 190 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 562; PNNR 32 ḥaššw.

ḥṣ ḥaṣada ‘reap, cut’, ḥaṣida ‘be strongly twisted’ (a rope), ḥaṣād ‘the time
of reaping’, ḥaṣid ‘a reaper’: HIn 190; Hismaic WTI 11 (Tr.N).

ḥṣr ḥaṣura ‘surround, be avaricious’, ḥaṣīr ‘niggardly’: CIK 321,1 Ḥaṣīr; HIn
190; Hismaic 304.

hs²s² See ḥṣ ḥṣ ḥṣ ḥṣ: HIn 190 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 88*.

ḥṭṭ ḥaṭṭa ‘put down, alight’, ḥuṭṭ ‘smooth body’, ḥaṭṭa ‘a place of descent’:
cf. ḥṭṭ HIn 193 Saf.; Hismaic RTI B*.

ḥ ′l Hismaic KJC 88*.

ḥfẓ ḥafīza ‘keep, preserve’, ḥāfīz ‘keeping, preserving’: HIn 195 Saf.; Hismaic
KJC 528, KJC 583a; PNNR 31 ḥfṣ.

ḥkm hakama ‘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 Ḥātsim; Cantineau 96 ḥkmw; PNNR 29 ḥkmw; Stark 88 ḥkym; HIn
197 Saf., Tham.C JS 73; Hismaic TIJ 118, WAM T 30, WAM T 36*.

-fa. of mtr WAM T 30
-fa. of m ′l WAM T 36*
ḥl ṯ ḥala ’a ‘strike, throw down, remove flesh from a hide’, ḥlw, ḥalā ‘be sweet’: HIn 197 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 147j.
- fa. of qdmṯ KJC 147j

ḥm ḥamma ‘be hot, be black’ (with heat), ḥamm ‘vehemence of heat, the chief part of a thing’ or ḥwm, ḥāma ‘hov’er’, ḥawm ‘a large herd of camels’: CIK 296,1 Ḥām; ID 305 Banū Ḥām; HIn 199 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 16*, KJC 40*.

ḥmgn ḥammaja ‘wink, sink (of eyes), ḥammūj ‘young antelope’: cf. HIn 200 ḥmgṯ Saf.; Hismaic Naveh TSB C.

ḥmdt ḥamada ‘praise’: cf. BDrN 8 Hamed etc.; HB 19; Hismaic KJB 43*; PNNR 30 ḥmydw.
- fa. of sḥyx KJB 43*

ḥmr ḥamara ‘pare a thong’, ḥumrah ‘brown, red’, ḥummarah ‘a type of bird’: CIK 332,2 al-Ḥummarah, CIK 332,2-333,1 Ḥumra; ID 135, ID 138, ID 137; Cantineau 97 ḥmṛt fem.; HIn 200 Saf.; Hismaic KnEG 1, KnEG 2, KnEG 3, KnEG 4, KnEG 5.

ḥmzn ḥamaza ‘milk became sour, be robust’, ḥāmiz ‘sour, acrid’, ḥāmiz ‘strong (hearted)’, cf. HB 19 Hamze; HIn 201 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 148*.

ḥms² ḥamiṣa ‘be slender’: HIn 201 Saf.; Hismaic JS 623*.
- fa. of whbn JS 623*

ḥmt ḥamaṭa ‘peel’, ḥamāt ‘wild fig’, ḥamāṭah ‘black blood of the heart’: HIn 201; Hismaic HU 498 (Tr.N).


ḥmlg ḥamlaj ‘a strongly twisted rope’, ḥimlāj ‘goldsmith’s bellows’; Cantineau 97 ḥmlgw; PNNR 30 ḥmlgw; HIn Saf., add JaS 192; Hismaic TIJ 36, TIJ 58.
- s. of ṣlḥ - s. of khln TIJ 36

- fa. of ngyt KWM 14
ḥmn
See ḥm, ḥann ‘small ticks’: CIK 324,1 Himmān; ID 150 Banū Himmān; Cantineau 97 ḫmn; PNNR 30; cf. Stark 89 ḫmnwn; HIn 203 Tay. W Tay 28; Hismaic TIJ 480.

ḥn
ḥanna ‘yearn for, be compassionate’, ḥān ‘yearning, longing’ or ḥyn, ḥāna ‘draw near (time, season)’: CIK 333,2 Ḥunn; ID 320; Stark 89 ḥn’; HIn 205 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 100, KJA 153; PNNR 30 ḥn w.

ḥnl
Cmpd., see ḥn and ḥnn: HIn 206 Saf. correct to LP 667; Hismaic LAU 15.

-ḥnnt
See ḥnn, under ḥn: HIn 207 Saf.; Mixed WTI 78; Hismaic KWM 8.

-ḥwr
Ḥwr, ḥāra ‘return to’, ḥawar ‘intense whiteness/blackness’, ḥūwār ‘young camel’, al-ḥawar ‘the third star [&] that next the body, of the three in Ursa Major’: Cantineau 94-95 ḥwrw; PNNR 28; LittNE 1 21 ḥwrw, LittNE 234 ḥwyrw; cf. Musil 1926 59-60 n.20 Aūqā; HIn 208 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.B HU 311 (doubtful), HU 707; Hismaic AMJ 60*.

ḥy

-ḥy’
ḥāla ‘be altered, stagnate’, ḥayl ‘stagnant water, strength’: HIn 211 Lihyn (doubtful) Saf.; Hismaic KJA 201*, WAM T 26*.

-ḥb
ḥaba’a ‘hide, conceal’, ḥab ‘hidden, concealed’: HIn 213 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 494.

-ḥb’t
See ḥb’, ḥab ʾatḥ ‘concealed, hidden’: CIK 338,1 ḥabi’ a; ID 213; HIn 213 Min., Sab.; Hismaic AMJ 35.

-ḥbbt
ḥabba ‘deceive, alight in depressed land’, ḥabab ‘a kind of run’, ḥabibah ‘fillet’: cf. CIK 338,1 ḥabba’b, CIK 348,1 ḥiba’b; cf. ID 262; cf. WR 134; HIn 213 Tham ? WTI 35; Hismaic TIJ 50, TIJ 440.
-s. of ḍḥd TIJ 50
-fa. of yṯ TIJ 440

-fa. of grm ‘TIJ 75

ḥbṛt See ḥbr, ḥubrah ‘portion, share’, ḥibrāh ‘trial, proof’: Hismaic KJA 186, TIJ 324.
-s. of ḟṭḥ -fa. of ḟṭḥ TIJ 324

ḥby See ḫb’, ḥibā ‘a kind of tent: Cantineau 93 ḥbyw; PNNR 27; HIn 215 Saf.; Hismaic MuNJ 2.
-fa. of ḫb -fa. of ḫ[r]gt MuNJ 2

ḥt ḥwt, ḥāta ‘pounce on prey’, ḥatta ‘hit with a spear’: HIn 215; Hismaic JS 744.

ḥṭ’m al-ḥṭ’amah ‘smearing of blood’: CIK 345,1 Ḥṭ’am; ID 304; Hismaic JS 718.

-s. of ḫḍ TIJ 23, WAM T 39

ḥdmn ḥadama ‘cut, be quick’, ḥadamān ‘quickness of pace’: cf. WR 133 Ḥidām; cf. HIn 217 ḫdm Saf.; Hismaic KJA 231, TIJ 147.
-fa. of nth TJI 147
-s. of nth KJA 231

ḥr ḥāra ‘be good’, ḥayr ‘good’, ḥarra ‘murmur, rumble’: CIK 339,1 Ḥair; Stark 88 ḥyr’, ḥyry; HIn 218 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 52*, WAM T 49.
-fa. of ṣrs KJA 52*

ḥrt ḥarata ‘perforate, bore’, ḥarrīṭ ‘expert guide’ or see ḥr: ID 68 al-Ḥarrīṭ; HIn 218; Hismaic TIJ 378.
-fa. of sḥTIJ 378
ḥrg  ḫaraja ‘go out’, ḫarāj ‘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 sʔnm WA 11472
- fa. of flw TIJ 346
- s. of mt’ TIJ 26, TIJ 90

ḥrgt  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--ḥ’ - fa. of tm Rh 5*
- s. of ḫb - s. of ḫby - fa. of ḫb MuNJ 2*
- s. of y-- TIJ 32a
- s. of ydr LAU 33, WAM T 11
- s. of yḍTIJ 69
- s. of wtr - fa. of ṣʾlh KJA 30
- s. of whblh - s. of sʾḥl TIJ 484

ḥr’ṭ  ḫaraʾa ‘cut lengthwise’, ḫariʾ ‘weak, flaccid’: HIn 219 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 319*.


- fa. of ḥrb KJC 765
- s. of ḧkm TIJ 193
- s. of mʾz TIJ 395
- fa. of yṭr WAM T 4

ḥzb  ḫaziba ‘be swollen’: HIn 220 Saf.; Hismaic 194.

-s. of `mr WAM T 3

**hl**

*ḥalla* ‘become scanty, perforate’, *ḥall* ‘thin’, *ḥill* ‘true friendship’, *ḥwl*, *ḥāla* ‘own servants have dependents’, *ḥyl, ḥāla* ‘surmise, fancy’, *ḥāl* ‘thought, opinion’, *ḥayl* ‘horses’: CIK cf. 344,1 Ḥaltl; CIK 346,1 Ḥauli; Cantineau 96 ḥlw; PNNR 29; Stark 88 ḥl’; HIn 225 Saf.; Hismaic JS 737, KJA 83, TIJ 268, TIJ 273, TIJ 314, WAM T 28.

-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 ḥl: HIn 225 Saf.; Tham.B Eut 283; Hismaic TIJ 489, TIJ 490 (Both Tr.N).

**ḥld**

*ḥalada* ‘remain, last forever’, ḥuld ‘mole’, ḥālid ‘lasting’: CIK 340,1-343,2 Ḥālid; CIK 344,2 Ḥallād; CIK 348,2 Ḥulaid; ID 49 etc.; WR 124; Cantineau 96 ḥldw (masc. and fem.); PNNR 29; Stark 88 ḥld’; HIn 225-226 Saf.; Mixed WTI 41; Hismaic NST 1.

**ḥlš**

*ḥalaša* ‘be clear, pure’, ḥils ‘a man’s friend’, ḥālis ‘clear’: Cantineau 96 ḥlšw, ḥlš, ḥlyšw; PNNR 30; LittNE 1 21 ḥlyšw; HIn 226 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 520.

-s. of *blq TIJ 520

**ḥlšt**

See ḥls: ḥālišah ‘purity: Cantineau 96 ḥlšt; 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 sʰw(d) HU 571

-s. of *kms² TIJ 498

**ḥlf**

*ḥalafa* ‘come after’, ḥalaf ‘successor’, ḥulf ‘a breach of promise’, ḥilāf ‘the contrary, a well-known tree’: CIK 339,2 Ḥalaf, CIK 347,1 Ḥilāf, CIK 348,2 Ḥulaif; ID 79-80; WR 124; BDrN 9 Ḥalaf; HB 21 Hleif; Cantineau 96 ḥlfw, ḥlf, ḥlyfw; PNNR 29, PNNR 30; Stark 88-89 ḥlp’, ḥly’*, ḥlpy, ḥlpw; HIn 227 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic CTSS 1a, KJA 267, TIJ 14, TIJ 279, TIJ 356.

-s. of *blq TIJ 356
-fa. of qnr TIJ 279

ḥlflḥ
Cmpd., see ḥlf: Cantineau 96 ḥlf’lḥy, ḥlflḥy; PNNR 30; HIn 227 Saf. add JaS 62, JaS 132; MNM b 6.
-s. of whbn -fa. of mrṣ:\ MNM b 6

ḥly
ḥal\* ‘fresh, juicy herbage’, ḥlw, ḥalā ‘be empty’; Stark 88 ḥly’; HIn 228 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 347, TIJ 348.
-fa. of ’bnḥTIJ 348
-fa. of tmlḥTIJ 347

ḥms:\ ḥamasa ‘take a fifth’, ḥims ‘watering camels on the fifth day’, ḥāmis ‘fifth’: CIK 347, 1 ḥims; BDrN 9 ḥamīs; HB 21; HIn 229 Saf.; Hismaic Naveh TSB C.

ḥmmt ḥamma ‘stink (meat), weep violently, clean out, sweep’, ḥumāmah ‘sweepings’, ḥamīm ‘heavy in spirit’: cf. CIK 344,1 al-Ḥamma, CIK 349,1 ḥumām; 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 ‘aḥann ‘having a nasal twang’, ḥunān ‘diseased nose’: Cantineau 98 ḥnynw; PNNR 31; HIn 230 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 450*.
-s. 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.
-fa. of s’dn -fa. of tnn KJC 183

-fa. of ḏhb -fa. of sʾnn TIJ 92

dʾm daʾama ‘prop (a wall)’, dāma ‘continue, last’, dāʾim ‘continuing, lasting’;
HIn 233; Hismaic TIJ 524*.
daʿaʿ ‘deceive, beguile’, 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.

dabba ‘go leisurely, gently’, dubb ‘bear’; CIK 233,2 Dubb; ID 314; WR 157; BDrN 9 id-Dubb; HIn 233 Saf., Tham.B JS 32, 33; Hismaic KJC 111*, KJC 727.

-fa. of rfd KJC 111*

djo. See dgg, dujjah ‘intense, darkness’; Hismaic KJA 157.

dggh ‘creep along’, dajāj ‘a chicken’: WR 402 Dujaij; HIn 235 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 297*, TIJ 161, WAM T 32.

-s. of ṭkm -fa. of ns’ TIJ 161

-fa. of ns’ WAM T 32

dhbb
Hismaic KJA 256*.

dhht

dhlt

-fa. of s²k -fa. of gḥs² TIJ 112

-fa. of ḥrb -fa. of ws’ṭ TIJ 330

dhmm
daḥmala ‘rouler quelque chose devant soi par terre’, duḥāmil ‘gros, épais, compacte’: CIK 231,1 Daḥmal; HB 22 ed-Dāḥmeli; HIn 236 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 74, TIJ 130.

dd’l
Cmpd., Syr. dād ‘friend, beloved’ cf. wdd’l: HIn 236 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 5*.

-s. of ḏ(s²) KWM 5*

dd’ył
Cmpd. ?, see dād under dd’l: Hismaic AMJ 70.

ddh
See dād under dd’l: HIn 237 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic JS 723.

-s. of ṭḥnn 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  

-ds of *ḍḥk* KJA 101, KJA 175*

drs¹  
*darasa* ‘become effaced, erased, obliterated’, *dāris* ‘effaced, worn out’:
CIK 232,1 *Dāris*; BDrN 10 *Drīs*; HIn 238 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 350, KJB 56, KJB 61*, KJB 99, KJB 150, KJC 264, KJC 458, TIJ 63, TIJ 64, TIJ 72.

-s of *ʾgys²*  –fa of *ʾgys²* TIJ 64 + TIJ 63

-s of *s²ʾn* TIJ 72

-s of *ḍhk* KJC 264, KJC 458

drs²t  
See *drsl*. *dursah* ‘training, discipline’: Hismaic KJA 258, KJB 92, KJB 93.

-s of *kr* KJB 92

-s of *krt* KJA 258

drh  
*daraha* ‘repel, defend’, *dIRRīh* ‘chief’, *dārih* ‘assaults of time or fortune’:
HIn 239 Saf. Tham.D 691; Hismaic KJA 214.

dʿbt  
*daʿaba* ‘jest joke’, *duʿābah* ‘jesting, joking’: Hismaic KJC 47a.

-s of *km* KJC 47a

dʿm  
*daʿama* ‘support, prop’, *daʿm* ‘strength’, *duʿmiy* ‘a horse having a whiteness in his breast’: CIK 233,2 *Duʿaim*, *Duʿām*, CIK 234,2 *Duʿmi*; 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 *ṣhb* KJA 26, KJA 154

-s of *ʾsʾlm*  –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 *nhm* AMJ 109

dll *dalla* ‘direct, guide’, *dall* ‘amorous gesture’, *dalīl* ‘guide’, *dallāl* ‘broker’:
CIK 231,2 *Dallāl*; HB 23 *Dallāl*; HIn 242 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 33, TIJ 30.
-s. of *mr*l TIJ 30


-dnʾn ḍnʾn ‘obey, recompense’, Syr. ḍnʾn ‘judge’, ḍnn ‘wine jar’, ḍnʾn ʿa ‘one with a curve in the back’, ḍnnʿn ‘buzzing’: cf. CIK 233,1 *Dīnnān*; cf. HIn 244 *dnnt* Has.; Hismaic KJC 148*.

-dʾb ḍʾb ‘wolf’:
CIK 235,2 *Ḍiʾáb*, *Ḍiʾb*, CIK 237,2 *Ḍuʾáb*, CIK 237,2-238,1 *Ḍuʾaib*; ID 110, ID 124, ID 178; BDrN 10 *Ḍtِb* etc.; Cantineau 80 *dʾbw*, *dʾybw*; PNNR 20; LittNE 1 20 *dʾybw*; 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.

-dʾfr ḍʾfr *ḏarf* ‘a certain running of horses’, *ḏarrāf* ‘quick’:
HIn 252; Hismaic TIJ 189.

-s. of *ḏrd* TIJ 189


-dkrʾl ḍkrʾl ḍakara ‘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 ṣ²mrḥ KJC 179

-fa. of ṣ’nm KJC 742

ḏlḥs  

Hismaic KJA 298*.

-s. of ṣ²lh KJA 298*

ḏmr  

ḏamara ‘urge with chiding’, ḏimr ‘courageous’, ḏimār, ḏamār ‘whatever one is obliged or bound to preserve’, ḏamār ‘well made’: CIK 235,1 Ḥāmār; HIn 256-257 Lihyn; Hismaic TIJ 173.

-fa. of ʿm’s’ TIJ 173

ḏḥb  


-fa. of ṣ²fr TIJ 174

-s. of ḏ’l  -fa. of ṣ’nm TIJ 92

ḏḥbn  

See ḏḥb: CIK 235,1 Ḥāḥban, Ḥāḥbān; HIn 259 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 103*, KJA 104*, TIJ 171*.

-fa. of ḥḥbt TIJ 171*

ḏḥl  

ḏahala ‘forget, neglect’, ḏuhl ‘period (of the night)” CIK 238,2-239,2 Ḥuhl; ID 210 etc.; WR 159; HIn 259 Saf.; Tham. ḤU 195, ḤU 219; Hismaic JS 726.

-rʾl  

raʾl ‘the young of the ostrich’: cf. CIK 485,1 Rālān; cf. ID 125. HIn 262 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 177, KJC 449, KJC 455.

-rʾmlt  

Cmpd. Heb. raʾam ‘rise’ or see rm and cf. rmʾl: Hismaic KJC 3.

-fa. of ṭmk KJC 3

rb  

rabba ‘be lord, master, rear, foster’, ṭrabb ‘lord, possessor’, rwb, rāba ‘be thick, coagulated’, ryb, rāba ‘cause doubt, suspicion’: CIK 484,2 Raib; Cantineau 145 rbw, rb ’; PNNR 59; Stark 111 rbʾ, rbw; Hin 263 Lihyn Saf.; Hismaic KJA 304*, KJC 648*. 
rbbl Cmpd., see *rb*, *rabīb* ‘reared, fostered’: cf. CIK 486,2 *Ribbīl*; Cantineau 145 *rbyb* ʾl and cf. *rb* ʾl; PNNR 59; cf. Stark 111 *rb* ʾl; HIn 264 Saf.; Hismaic KnEG 1, TIJ 176.

-s. of ʾmlg

rbbt See *rb*. CIK 486,2 *Ribāba*; Stark 111 *rbbt*; HIn 264 Tham.? Eut T II 248; Hismaic JS 690.

-fa. of ʾlt JS 690

rbt See *rb* or *rabata* ‘be closed’: HIn 265 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 264, MNM c 7 (Tr.N).


-s. of ʾml *TIJ 465

rbn See *rb* : HB 24 *Řbc ān* WR 383 *Rib ʾān*; HIn 267 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 226*.

rbqt ribq, ribqah ‘noose’, *ribhqah* ‘a thing woven of black wool’: cf. HIn 267 *rbqn* Min.; Hismaic AMJ 131.

-s. of ʾrk -s. of ʾbd -fa. of nʾmy -fa. of qnt -fa. of ʾlyn AMJ 131

rt rataʾ ‘pasture at pleasure’, rātiʾ ‘pasturing freely’; HIn 268; Hismaic LAU 1.


-s. of tm AMJ 1

rg rajaʾ ‘return’: Cantineau 146 *rg* ʾ; PNNR 60 *rg* ʾ; WR 384 *Umm el-Rijā* ; cf. HB 25 *Mrāğı* ; HIn 271 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 45, AMJ 49.

-fa. of hbb -fa. of hnḥ -fa. of whblḥ 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 $hds^2$ JS 756

$rgm$ \textit{rajm} ‘throwing or casting of stones’, \textit{rajam} ‘stones that are placed on a grave’: HIn 271; Hismaic KJA 241*.

$rh$ \textit{rwh}, \textit{raha} ‘be violently windy, go in the evening’, \textit{rāh} ‘windy, joy’, \textit{rūh} ‘soul’: Cantineau 146 \textit{rwhw}; PNNR 60 \textit{rwhw}; HIn 271-272 Hismaic TIJ 460a*.

$rhjl$ \textit{rhl} ‘ewe lamb’: cf. Cantineau 146 \textit{rylt} fem.; PNNR 60; HIn 274 Tham. ? JS 14 doubtful; Hismaic LAU 17*.

-s. of $bn$ LAU 17*


-fa. of $bls^c$ KJC 572*

$rd'l$ Cmpd., \textit{radda} ‘make, cause to turn back’: HIn 276 and cf. HIn 276 \textit{rdw'ī} Has.; Hismaic TIJ 109.

-s. of $z$--- TIJ 109

$rzk$ Hismaic TIJ 16*.

$rs'm$ \textit{rasama} ‘erase, mark’, \textit{rasam} ‘elegance of gait’, \textit{rasm} ‘mark’: HIn 277 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 143.

-fa. of $gt'l$ -fa. of $mqm$ TIJ 143


-fa. of $yl$ WTI 11

$rs^2't$ \textit{rašaʾa} ‘give birth (gazelle), rašaʾ ‘a young gazelle that is sufficiently strong to walk with its mother’; Hismaic CTSS 1a*.

-fa. of $mkr$ CTSS 1a*

$ršt$ Hismaic TIJ 480a*.

-fa. of $khln$ TIJ 480a*


Cantineau 147 *ršw*, *r w*; PNNR 61 *ršw*; cf. Stark 112 *r∗a* and *rwṣ*, *ršw*; 

HIn 279 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 127*

*rḍw* *radiya*, *rāḍiya* ‘be pleased, content’; Cantineau 147 *ršt*; PNNR 61 *ršw*; 

HIn 280 Saf.; Hismaic Tdr 9.

-s. of *qym* -s. of *nṣr* Tdr 9

*r∗a* ‘be still’, *r w*, *rā’a* ‘frighten, surprise’ or see *r y*; cf. Cantineau 147 

*r w*; PNNR 61; HIn 281 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 71, KJA 150b*.

-fa. of *qdm* -fa. of *ḥrs* AMJ 71

*r‘m* *rā‘um* ‘soul, lean’, *rī‘m* ‘graisse’: CIK 485,2 *ar Ra‘um* fem.; HIn 281; 

Hismaic WA 10682.

-s. of *mr t* WA 10682

*r y* *ra‘a* ‘pasture’, *rā‘a* ‘shepherd’: Cantineau 147 *r‘wy*; PNNR 61 *r‘wy*; CIK 

484,1-2 *ar-Rā‘ i*; WR 380; HIn 282 Saf., Hismaic KJC 119*, KJC 598*.

*rāṭ* *rağata* ‘suckle (her kid, goat), exhaust one’s wealth through generosity’, 

*rāğāt* ‘suckling female’: Hismaic KJC 17, LAU 40.

*rāḍ* HIn 282 Saf.; Hismaic TJ 169.

-s. of *y d* TJ 169

*rf‘y* *rafa‘a* ‘reconcile, repair’, *rifā‘a* ‘close union’: cf. Stark 112 *rp‘; HIn 283; 

Hismaic KJA 250, KJC 322, KJC 738, KJC 755, TJ 266, TJ 298.

-fa. of *mt y* KJA 250, KJC 322, KJC 738, KJC 755, TJ 266, TJ 298

*rfd* *rafada* ‘give a gift’, *rāfīd* ‘giving a gift’, *rifīd* ‘gift’: CIK 483,2 *Raf d*, CIK 

484,1 *Rāfīd*, CIK 488,1 *Rif d*; LittNE 1 25 *rfdw*; HIn 284 Lihyn, Saf.; 

Hismaic KJA 235, KJC 111, KJC 156, KJC 362, KJC 408, TJ 1, TJ 2, 

TJ 289, TJ 382; PNNR 61 *rf dw*.

-fa. of *ṣhry* TJ 2

-fa. of *whb* TJ 1

-s. of *db* KJC 111

*rqb* *raqaba* ‘look, watch’, *raqūb* ‘a woman of whom no offspring remains’, 

*raqūb* ‘looker, watcher’: cf. CIK 485,1 *Raqaba*; Hismaic KJA 2*.

*rkb* *rakiba* ‘mount’: CIK 484,2-485,1 *ar-Rak b*; HIn 285 Saf.; Hismaic TJ 18a.
-s. of ḫhm TIJ 18a

rks¹ 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 rm’, rmw, rmy, rmw’; PNNR 60; Stark 112 rm’, rmw, rmy;
HIn 286 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJB 21*, KJC 98, KJC 411a, TIJ 40*.

rm‘l Cmpd., see rm: Cantineau 146 rm‘l; PNNR 60; HIn 286 Saf.; Hismaic LAU 8.
-fa. of zdmnt LAU 8

rms¹ 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, TIJ 192, TIJ 260, TIJ 300.
-fa. of lḥ(g) TIJ 192
-fa. of mḡt TIJ 260
-s. of m‘n -s. of ḏdg -fa. of mḡt TIJ 300

rm‘t Hismaic JS 688*.

rmk ramaka ‘remain, stay’, rāmik ‘staying, black substance like pitch which is
mixed with musk’: Hismaic KJC 3.
-s. of r‘mlt KJC 3

rmnn See rm ?: cf. ID 228 Rūmmān, ID 313 Raimān; cf. HIn 288 rmn Saf.;
Hismaic AMJ 156; cf. PNNR 60 rmnptn.

rh rahā ‘part ones legs’, rahu ‘low-lying ground’, ryh, rāha ‘come and go’:
HIn 289 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 79*, KJC 47b*, TIJ 392.
-s. of ḥn‘t -fa. of hr TIJ 392*

add WH 624, WH 3868; Hismaic Meek*.

rhs¹ rahasa ‘tread, trample’: HIn 289 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 93, KJA 6.
-s. of s‘by AMJ 93

rhs‘n See rhs¹: Hismaic KJA 8.
zbd  
* zabada ‘feed or give someone butter’, zabd ‘gift’, zubd ‘fresh butter’; CIK 598, B. Zabd az-Zabd, CIK 608, 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; Hln 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’, zahrah ‘emission of breath with moaning’: cf. CIK 599,1 Zaahr; cf. ID 243; Hismaic KJC 10.

zln  
* 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 frs¹ KJA 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'l  
Cmpd., see zd: CIK 604,1 Zaitil; Hln 296 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 37, AMJ 104, KJB 22, KJB 238, KJC 13, LAU 25.
-fa. of 's'lrk AMJ 37
-fa. of bnt AMJ 104
-fa. of grm  -fa. of mty KJB 22
-fa. of 'nb LAU 25
-s. of ‘y KJC 13

zdqm  
Cmpd., see zd and zydmq: Cantineau 92 and Cantineau 142 zyduckm, zyduckm; PNNR 26; cf. Hln 304 zyduckmm 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 's'ṣr KJA 53, KJB 155, KJC 287
-fa. of 'bd KJA 187, KJC 768
  -fa. of ḥdmr KJB 88
  -fa. of ḥzbr KJC 107
-fa. of hn KJA 27, KJA 99, KJA 300, KJB 105, KJB 173, KJB 177
  -fa. of tmn KJC 758
-s. of ḥbd KJB 110
  -fa. of 'bd KJC 169, KJC 188
-s. of tm KJB 3
-s. of ṣm KJC 212
-s. of ṭbn* -fa. of -n KJA 304

zdḥḥ Cmpd., see zd: CIK 604,1 Zaidallah; ID 285; Cantineau 92 zyd ḥḥ; PNNR 26; HIn 297 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 72, AMJ 132, KJB 71, KJC 5, KJC 138*, KJC 144.
-s. of hn ḥḥ -fa. of bglt KJC 5
  -fa. of s'mdt AMJ 132

zdḥṁnt Cmpd. see zd: CIK 604,1-2 Zaidmanēt; WR 470; HIn 297 Lihyn; Hismaic AMJ 75, LAU 8; PNNR 26 zydṁntw.
-fa. of grt AMJ 75
-s. of ṭm ḡ LAU 8

zdḥn See zd: Hismaic KJA 65, KJC 11, KJC 30, KJC 115, KJC 139, KJC 331, KJC 740; PNNR 26 zydyn.
-s. of ( ' )--- KJA 65
-s. of ʾgh[nt] KJC 331
-s. of ʾght KJC 740

zdḥnn See zdn: Hismaic KJC 135.

zr zarrā ‘button a shirt, pierce, bite’, zirr ‘button’, zāra ‘visit’, zawr ‘a camel having the hump inclining’, zūr ‘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 ḥ'my' TIJ 408
zrt

See zr: CIK 605,2 B. Zāra; ID 288 Banū Zārah; Hismaic KJC 173, KJC 620.

-fa. of gml KJC 173

-s. of nw(y) -fa. of ns²l KJC 620

zr'lh

Cmpd., zara'ā ‘sow or cast seeds, cause to grow, increase’, zar ‘seed-produce, offspring, children’: Milik and Starcky 1975: 129 zr 'lhy Nab.; Hismaic AMJ 138; PNNR 27.

-fa. of mr AMJ 138

zrm

zarima ‘be interrupted, ceased’, zarim ‘anything interrupted, scanty’: HIn 298 Qat.; Hismaic KJA 82*.

zky

zkw, zakā ‘increase, augment, enjoy a plentiful life’, zakā ‘increase of the earth’: CIK 605,1 Zakīyā; Cantineau 92 zkyw; PNNR 26; LittNE 2 234 zkyw; Stark 86 zky ‘HIn 300 Saf.; Hismaic TJ 371.

-s. of ‘--- TJ 371

zm

zamma ‘tie, fasten’: cf. CIK 605,2 Zamīma; cf. ID 207 Zimmān; cf. WR 473; HIn 301 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 341.

-s. of qn -s. of ms’kt KJA 341

zmlt

zamala ‘run as though limping, carry, follow’, zimlah ‘luxuriant palm trees’, zamtl ‘one who rides behind another’, zāmilah ‘animal used for carrying goods’: cf. CIK 605,1-2 Zāmil; CIK 606,1 Ziml; CIK 611,2 Zumail; cf. WR 473; HIn 301 zml Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 143.

zn

zanna ‘dry up (sinews), suspect’, zyn, zāna ‘adorn, decorate’, zayn ‘grace, beauty’: HIn 302 Saf.; Tham.B HU 336 (doubtful); Hismaic MNM a 3.

-s. of b’dn -s. of s’ld MNM a 3

znd

zanada ‘produce fire, thirst’, zand ‘piece of stick for producing fire’: HIn 302 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 310.

-fa. of tm KJA 310

zhr

zahara ‘shine, glisten (a star)’, zahr ‘blossom’, zāhir ‘shining’; CIK 598,2-599,1 Zāhir, Zahr, CIK 609,2-611,1 Zuhair, CIK 611,2 Zuhr; ID 75 etc.; WR 465; HIn 302 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 63.
zhmn  


-s. of *yʿld*  

-fa. of *wḏ* KJA 138

zhwd  

Hismaic AMJ 10*.

-s. of *lḥd* AMJ 10*

zhy  

*zhw, zahā* ‘increase (plant), blossom, behave proudly’ *zahu* ‘pride’, *zahā* ‘a plant bright and beautiful’, *zuhā* ‘number or amount’: Hismaic KJA 34, KJA 322*, TIJ 4, TIJ 48, TIJ 342.

-fa. of *ḡt* KJA 34

-s. of *ʾmr* TIJ 4, TIJ 48

zyd  

See *zd, 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 *fšy* TIJ 222

zydt  

See *zyd, 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 *ʾḥwr* AMJ 152

zydqm  

Cmpd., see *zyd* and *zdqm*: Hismaic SIAM 44.

s¹b  

*saʿaba* ‘throttle’, *syb, sāba* ‘run’, *sāʿib* ‘running water’; CIK 499,1-2 *Sāʿib*; ID 77; WR 398; HIn 307 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 127*.

-s. of *rm-* KJB 45*

-s. of *yqm* LAU 34

s¹by  

*sby, sabā* ‘capture’, *sabiy* ‘captive’: HIn 310 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 93; PNNR 61 *sby*.

-fa. of *rhs¹* AMJ 93

s¹ght  

*sajīha* ‘be even, soft’, *sajah* ‘beauty, justness of proportion’, *sajīḥah* ‘natural disposition’: cf. CIK 498,1 *Sajāḥ*; ID 137; HIn 310 *s¹gh* Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 508*. 


**sḥr**

sahara ‘enchant, fascinate’, saḥar ‘a little before daybreak’, sāḥir ‘an enchanter’: HIn 311 Saf.; Stark 113 ṣhr; Hismaic TIJ 365*; PNNR 63 ṣḥrw.

-fa. of qnf TIJ 365*

**sḥm**

sahima ‘be black’, saḥam ‘a sort of tree’, suḥum ‘blacksmith’s hammers’, saham ‘blackness’: CIK 516,1-2 Suḥaim; ID 22 etc.; WR 426; cf. HB 28 Siḥme; HIn 312; Hismaic TIJ 35*.

-s. of ḡḥ TIJ 35*

**sḥr**


-s. of ḫmdt KJB 43*

-s. of ṣ’d t TIJ 67

**sḥl**

sahala ‘drive away, repel’, saḥl ‘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 ṣtm TIJ 364

-fa. of whblh -fa. of ḥṛgr TIJ 484

-fa. of ḫḍ AMJ 43

**s’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 ḏAbu Saud; Cantineau 149 ṣwḍw, ṣwd, ṣwy, ṣwḍyw; PNNR 62, PNNR 63; LittNE 1 25 ṣwḍw; cf. BDtN 12 Sūdī; HB 31 Sūde, fem.; HIn 313 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 1, KJB 577.

**s’dl**

sadala ‘let down, lower’, sudl ‘veil, curtain’; sidl ‘string of gems’: HIn 314 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 297*.

-s. of yrḥ KJC 297*

**s’dn**

See s’d, sīdān ‘wolves’: CIK 512,1 Sīdān; ID 148; WR 421; cf. HB 28 Seddēnā fem.; HIn 314 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 198, KJC 126, KJC 183, KJC 671.

-fa. of ḫmn KJA 198
-s. of ḥyb -fa. of ṭnn KJC 183
-s. of ḥy -fa. of ḷn KJC 126

sʾr
See sʾrr, sirr ‘a secret’, swr, sāra ‘leap, spring towards’, sūr ‘wall of a city’ or see sʾyr: CIK 502,2 Sair, CIK 519,1 Sūr; ID 293; HIn 314-315 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 119, AMJ 144, KJB 133.
-fa. of šʾwr AMJ 119
-fa. of mqmʾl KJB 133

sʾrr
sarra ‘rejoice, gladden’, surūr ‘happiness’, sirr ‘secret’: cf. CIK 511,2 Sarran, CIK 514,1 as-Sirrī, CIK 519,1 Surair; WR 432; BDrN 11 Srūr; HB 28; HIn 315 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 52, TIJ 358, WAM T 45.
-s. of ʿḥ ṭIJ 358

sʾrq
saraqa ‘steal’, sāriq ‘thief’, sariq ‘theft’: Cantineau 154 ʾlšrqyw; cf. PNNR 67 (ʾl)-šrqyw; CIK 511,2 Sarrāq; HIn 316 Saf.; Hismaic JS 689, KJA 84a, TIJ 18e.
-s. of ḥrsʾ TIJ 18e

sʾrqt
See sʾrq, sariqah ‘a thing stolen’: CIK 519,1-2 Surāqa; ID 282 etc.; HIn 316 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 86, KJB 161, KJB 281*, KJB 302.
-s. of ʾlwq KJC 281*

sʾrm
HIn 316 Qat.; Hismaic TIJ 198*.
-s. of grm -s. of sʾd TIJ 198*

sʾrw
sarūwa ‘be generous’; HIn 316 Saf.; Tham. ? WA 12430 (doubtful);
Hismaic KJA 138*.
-s. of ẓnn -fa. of ʾkl KJA 138*

sʾry
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-Sariy; WR 432; BDrN 11 Sārī etc.; HB 29 Sārī; HIn 317 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 33*, KJB 100.
-s. of qa KJB 33*
-s. of (k)nn -fa. of ʾkl KJB 110

sʾʾd
saʾida ‘be prosperous’, saʾd ‘good luck’; CIK 492,1-497,2 Saʾd, CIK 499,2-501,2 Saʾd, CIK 511,2 Saʾād, CIK 514,1 Suʾād, Suʾāid; ID 35-36
etc.; BDrN 11 Sa’d etc.; HB 29; Cantineau 152 š’dw, š’dy, š’d’, š’wdw, Cantineau 153 š’wdy, š’ydw; PNNR 65, PNNR 66; Stark 115 š’d, š’d’, š’dw, š’dy, š ‘w[d]’; HIn 318 Saf., Tham.B ? JS 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 b’dn      - ‑fa. of zn MNM a 3
- ‑fa. of grm      - ‑fa. of (s’)rm TIJ 198
[  
- ‑fa. of hry’KJC 385
- ‑fa. of s’nt      - ‑fa. of hn’TIJ 211
- ‑fa. of ’bd’yb KJA 168, MuNJ 1
- ‑fa. of ’n TIJ 462, TIJ 467
- ‑fa. of fhmt KJB 112
- ‑fa. of qynt KJB 115, KJC 665
- ‑fa. of ms’kt KJA 49
- s. of tmlhr    - s. of ’ys’TIJ 434
- s. of ḥdd        - ‑fa. of ’s’TIJ 492
- s. of zk-       - ‑fa. of k’m AMJ 69
- s. of m’n KJC 187
- s. of ng ’KJB 175
- s. of ngm        - ‑fa. of s²kmlh AMJ 135
- s. of wh--       - ‑fa. of whb[ ]lh TIJ 217

št ’dl Cmpd., see š’t: Stark 115 š’d’l. 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 šmt TIJ 267, TIJ 448
- ‑fa. of whblh    - ‑fa. of š’t ’dl MNM a 2
- s. of ’db’l’TIJ 477
- s. of mt’TIJ 218, TIJ 320
- s. of whblh       - s. of š’t ’dl MNM a 2
$s'\text{d}$

See $s'\text{d}$: CIK 501,2 Sa ʿida, 501,2-502,1 Sā ʿida; ID 32; WR 403; HB 29
Sy ʿde fem.; Cantineau 152 š ʿdh, š ʿdt; PNNR 66; HIn 318 Saf., Tham.B
HU 358, TIJ 512; Hismaic KJC 202, KJC 293, TIJ 47, TIJ 129.
-fa. of ʿs'd TIJ 129
-fa. of hg KJC 202, KJC 293
-fa. of mlk TIJ 47

$\text{s'dl}$

Cmpd., see $s'\text{d}$: HIn 319 Saf., Tham.B HU 658; Hismaic JS 729.

$\text{s'dlh}$

Cmpd., see $s'\text{d}$: CIK 497,2-498,1 Sa ʿdallah; Cantineau 153 š ʿd ʿlhy,
š ʿdlhy, š ʿd ʿlh, š ʿd ʿlhy; 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 ʿs JS 229
-fa. of ʿyd TIJ 369
-fa. of hr TIJ 491
-fa. of wʿ KJB 179
-fa. of wʿ TJI 515
-s. of ʿmt WAM T 31
-s. of b(r)d JS 35*
-s. of tm LAU 41
-s. of km KWM 1
-s. of whblh TIJ 78
-s. of yf ʿs of whb MNM a 4

$\text{s'dn}$

See $s'\text{d}$: cf. CIK 498,1 Sa ʿdāna; ID 15 as-Sa ʿdān; HIn 320 Saf.; Hismaic
AMJ 116*, RTI B.
-s. of ng ʿ AMJ 116*

$\text{s'r}$

sa ʿara ‘light, kindle (fire)’, suʿira ‘be mad, insane’, suʿr ‘madness’, siʿr
‘price’: CIK 514,1 Siʿr, ID 328; HIn 320 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 656*.

$\text{s'mn}$

sa ʿama ‘walk quickly’: Hismaic KJC 153.

$\text{s'fn}$

saffā ‘weave’, safana ‘strip of its outer covering’, safan ‘an axe’, safā ‘be
quick’, safiyy ‘dust made to rise and carried by the wind’: cf. CIK 515,1-
Sufyān; cf. ID 45 etc; cf. HB 29 Syfān; HIn 322 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 173.

s'krn
sakira ‘become intoxicated’, sakrān ‘intoxicated’; Cantineau 150 škrw; PNNR 63 škrw; CIK 503,2 as-Sakrān; BDrN 12 Sakrān; HB 29 es-Säkrān; 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-Sakān, CIK 516,2 Sukān; ID 221, ID 315 etc.; WR 403; cf. Stark 114 škny (doubtful); HIn 323 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 100*.

s'lt
See s'il under 's'll; cf. Cantineau 123 sly, slyw, Cantineau 150 šly, šl’; PNNR 45, PNNR 64; Stark 114 šl’; HIn 324 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 59, KJC 652*.

s'lm
salima ‘be safe, secure’: CIK 503,2 Salām, CIK 507,2-508,1 Sālim, CIK 508,2 Sallām, Salām, CIK 517,1-2 Sulaim; ID 108 etc. BDrN 12 Sālim etc.; HB 30; Cantineau 151 šlmw, šlm; Stark 114 šlwm, šlm ?, šlm ′?, šlmw, šlmy; 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 hgg 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 ġdbt UR 1
-s. of s'lm LAU 38
-s. of ₣ʿnt KJA 88, KJC 295, KJC 749
-s. of ṣryan KJC 675
-s. of nhq AMJ 140

s蔃lm’l
Cmpd., see s vídeo: HIn 325 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 499.

s vídeo
See s vídeo. CIK 503,2-506,1 Salama, CIK 506,1-2 Salāma, CIK 517,2 Sulaima; ID 110 etc.; HB 30 Sālāme; Cantineau 151 vídeo, ślymt fem.; PNNR 64; HIn 326 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 90, JS 655, JS 656, JS 658.
-s. of šbd JS 655
-s. of ś(m)d JS 658
-s. of ‘mr ’l AMJ 90

s vídeo
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 ḫfn KJB 137

s vídeo
samada ‘be high, elevated’, samīd ‘white, whitened flour’, sāmid ‘a man standing, raising his head’: Hismaic AMJ 53, AMJ 132.
-fa. of ‘mn AMJ 53
-s. of zdlh
-s. of hn ḫl AMJ 132

s vídeo
sami’a ‘hear’, sāmi’, samī́ ‘hearing or listening’; CIK 510,1 Samʾān, 513,1 Simʾān; BDrN 12 Samʾān; HB 30 Smāʾīn; 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 ḥʾb KJA 290*, KJB 148, KJB 756
-fa. of ḥd KJC 539
-s. of qn
-fa. of ḥʾb KJA 44, KJB 174
-fa. of śbrmt KJB 107, TIJ 270
-s. of mš/kṭ
-fa. of ḥʾb KJB 156
-s. of s‘d KJA 49

s‘mn See s‘m, samīna ‘be fat’, sammn ‘clarified butter’, samīn ‘fat, plump’: CIK 510,2 as-Samīn, CIK 513,1 Simmān; 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’, sāmīn ‘high, lofty’: CIK 518,2-519,1 Sumaiy; ID 154; HIn 331; Tham.C JS 13; Hismaic NST 1.

-fa. of hn‘ TII 350
-s. of s‘d TII 350

s‘nr sanira ‘cross, perverse’, sunnar, sunār ‘cat’; Hismaic KJA 80.

s‘nm 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, TII 92, TII 151, TII 357, WA 11472.
-fa. of hr‘ TII 357
-s. of ḥrg WA 11472
-s. of dky TII 357
-s. of ḍkw KJC 742
-s. of ḍhb TII 92

s‘nn 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)’, saniy ‘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 šn‘.
-fa. of khl KJB 135, KJC 389, KJC 718*, KJC 722
-s. of ḡtt KJC 443
-s. of hml KJC 443
-fa. of khl KJC 443
$\textit{sh}$\textit{hr} \quad \textit{sahira} ‘wake, be sleepless’, $\textit{sakhir}$ ‘waking, sitting up’: Cantineau 149
\textit{shr}; PNNR 62 $\textit{shr}$; HIn 333 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 606.

$\textit{sh}$\textit{rht} \quad \textit{See $\textit{sh}$\textit{hr}}: CIK 498,2 $\textit{Sahira}$; ID 41-42; HIn 333 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 91*, TIJ 269, TIJ 331, TIJ 341, TIJ 377.
-s. of $\textit{bhs}$\textit{2} TIJ 91*
-s. of $\textit{šmt}$ TIJ 331
-s. of $\textit{t}$ -- TIJ 269

$\textit{sh}$\textit{hm} \quad \textit{sahama} ‘be altered in colour, emaciated’, $\textit{sahm}$ ‘arrow’: CIK 498,2-499,2 $\textit{Sahm}$; ID 74 etc.; WR 398; Stark 113 $\textit{šh(y)mw}$; HIn 334 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 126*, TIJ 495.
-s. of $\textit{rf}$-- TIJ 495

$\textit{sh}$\textit{nlh} \quad \textit{Hismaic KJB} 44*.
-fa. of $\textit{-h}$ KJB 44*

$\textit{sh}$\textit{yḥ} \quad \textit{sāḥa} ‘run on the surface (water)’, $\textit{sayḥ}$ ‘running water’; $\textit{sāʾih}$ ‘going or journeying’: Hismaic AMJ 155.

$\textit{sh}$\textit{yr} \quad \textit{sāra} ‘go or pass along’, $\textit{sayr}$ ‘going in any manner or any pace’, $\textit{sayyār}$ ‘journeyer, traveller’; CIK 502,2 $\textit{Saḥyār}$; ID 73; WR 403; BDrN 12 $\textit{Ṣayyīr}$ 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 $\textit{ʾbdṭ}$ KJB 17, KJB 90
-fa. of $\textit{bd}$ KJA 113, KJA 337, KJC 378, KJC 685, KJC 735, TIJ 179
-fa. of $\textit{ʾft}$ KJC 433
-s. of $\textit{sh}$\textit{lm} KJA 76, KJB 100
-fa. of $\textit{bd}$ KJA 320*, KJA 337, KJB 82, KJC 290
-s. of $\textit{ft}$ KJC 675

$\textit{s}^{2}\textit{'n}$ \quad $\textit{ša}^{'n}$ ‘a thing, affair or business’, $\textit{šyn}$, $\textit{šana}$ ‘to disgrace, dishonour’: HIn 337; Hismaic TIJ 72*, TIJ 387.
-fa. of $\textit{drst}$ TIJ 72*
$s^2$wt $\text{ša} '\text{a} ' \text{overtake}', \text{ša} 'w' \text{aim, limit'}$: cf. HIn 337 $s^2$w Saf.; Hismaic KJC 339*.

$s^2$b $\text{šabba} '\text{become a young man}', \text{šābb} '\text{young man}', \text{šwb} '\text{to mix, act treacherously}', \text{šyb}, \text{šaba} '\text{become white-haired, hoary}', \text{šayb} '\text{whiteness of hair'}$: cf. CIK 521,1 Šābab, CIK 522,1-2 Šabīb, CIK 524,1 Šaibān; cf. ID 176, ID 283 etc.; Cantineau 148 šbw, Cantineau 149 šybwa; PNNR 63 šybwa; Stark 113 šb', Stark 114 šby; cf. HB 31 Šebīb etc.; HIn 337 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 150a*, KJA 268, TIJ 31, WAM T 24.

- $\text{fa. of } hb$ KJA 150a*
- $\text{fa. of } hn$ 'TIJ 31

$s^2$bt See $s^2$b. Šabbah 'burning', Šaybah 'white beard', Šibīt 'dill'; CIK 522,1 Šabba, CIK 523,2 Šaiba; ID 300 etc.; cf. Cantineau 148 šbyt; PNNR 62; cf. Stark 113 šbyt; HIn 337 Saf., Tham.D JS 203; Hismaic KJB 19.

- $\text{s. of } \text{wtr}$ KJB 19

$s^2$bt $\text{šabat} '\text{spider}';$ CIK 521,2 Šabat; ID 137; Cantineau 148 šbytw; PNNR 61; cf. HB 31 Šbeite; Hismaic TIJ 197, TIJ 401.

- $\text{s. of } khl$ TIJ 401
- $\text{s. of } khln$ TIJ 197

$s^2$bd Hismaic JS 655*.

- $\text{fa. of } s'lm'\text{t}$ JS 655*

$s^2$br $\text{šibr} '\text{span}', \text{šabar} '\text{gift and wealth}';$ CIK 521,2 Šabar, CIK 529,1 Šibr; HB 31 Šbār; cf. Cantineau 148 šbrh; PNNR 62; HIn 338 Saf., Tay. JS 518; Hismaic KJA 150*, LAU 5*.

- $\text{s. of } yb$ $\text{- s. of } ns^2r$ KJA 150*

$s^2$brmt $\text{šubrum} '\text{espèce de plante}', \text{šabramah} '\text{chatte, chat femelle}';$ CIK 531,1 Šubruma; ID 329; WR 24; LittNE 1 25 šbrmt; Hismaic KJB 107, KJC 554, TIJ 270; PNNR 62.

- $\text{s. of } s'm'\text{n}$ $\text{- s. of } qn$ KJB 107, TIJ 270

$s^2$bm $\text{šabima} '\text{be cold (water)}, \text{šabim} '\text{cold}', \text{šabām} '\text{a certain plant}', \text{šibām} '\text{a piece of wood used to stop a kid or lamb from suckling its mother}':$ CIK 529,1 Šibām; 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

s²t‘
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 šgry ‘(possibly)’; PNNR 62 šgdy ‘; Stark 113 šgr ‘; Hismaic TIJ 325.
-s. of w’il TIJ 325

s²g‘
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’ JS 247

s²gy
šajiya ‘be choked, grieve, be sorrowful’, šaj‘ “grieving”: Cantineau 149 šgy ‘; PNNR 62; Hismaic AMJ 64.

s²h
See s²ḥḥ or s²ḥ, šāḥa ‘be cautious or in fear’, šiḥ ‘cautious, fearing, artemisia’: HIn 341 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 378*.
-s. of ḡrt TIJ 378*

s²ḥḥ
šahha ‘be niggardly, tenacious’, šahṭh ‘niggardly, tenacious’: Hismaic KJC 125.
-s. of ḍd KJC 125

s²ḥdd
šuhdād ‘ill-natured, the lion’: HIn 341 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 8.

s²ḍ
šadda ‘charge, make hard, bind’, šyd, šāda ‘plaster’ cf. CIK 522,2-523,1 Šaddād, CIK 531,1 Šudaid; cf.ID 71, ID 240, ID 254; cf. BDrN 12 Šđrd; cf. HB 31 šeddē; cf. Cantineau 149 šdwd, šwd, šwdy, šwdyw ? ; PNNR 62, PNNR 63; cf. Stark 113 šdd ‘, šdy; HIn 343 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 139.
-fa. of ġgt AMJ 139

s²r
šarra ‘be evil’, šarr ‘evil’, šur ṛ ‘vice, fault’; šwr, šāra ‘exhibit, display something, gather honey’, šawr ‘gathered honey’; cf. CIK 528,1 Sarṭra, Šār; ID 211 Šaur; cf. HB 32 Šerār; HIn 344 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 248.
\(s^2r\)š  
šaraša ‘commencer à marcher’, šars ‘roughness, hardness’: HIn 346 Saf.,  
Tay. W Tay 4; Hismaic KJB 29*.

\(s^2s^2r\)  
Hismaic TIJ 517*.
  
-fa. of ṣm TIJ 517*

\(s^2ṣr\)  
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 ḥr TIJ 238
  
-s. of mʾnlh -fa. of mʾnlh -fa. of mʾhn TIJ 199 + TIJ 201
  
-s. of wrb -fa. of hrzt TIJ 452
  
-s. of mṭy -fa. of hrzt TIJ 463

\(s^2l\)š  
Cmpd., s² + yg’, cf. s² lh; cf. Cantineau 105 tymyt w; cf. PNNR 68  
tymyt w; cf. Lihyn HE 23 tmṭ; Hismaic KJC 552.

\(s^2lh\)  
šy’, sā a ‘become spread, widely known’, šay ‘‘follower, friend,  
companion’: cf. CIK 523,2 Šaiʾ allāt, CIK 525,1 Šaʾ ʾl; Cantineau 150  
šyʾlh; PNNR 63 šyʾlh; cf. HIn 351 s² lt Lihyn, Saf., Tham ? JS 657  
possibly; Hismaic AMJ 113, KJA 298, Naveh TSB C, WAM T 12.
  
-fa. of ḥhls KJA 298
  
-s. of ṣḥbk WAM T 12

\(s^2n\)  
ʾašʾana ‘catch by the hair’, šaʾan ‘scattered bits of dried plants’, or from  
šy’, see under \(s^2lh\): Stark 114 šyʾn; 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 wʾlt TIJ 490
  
-s. of tmʾbdt -fa. of tmʾbdt -fa. of whblḥ TIJ 190
  
-s. of ḡhb TIJ 174
śafal ‘gizzard’; HIn 352 Saf.; Hismaic JS 665*.
śakka ‘doubt, be uncertain’, śakk ‘doubt’, śawk ‘thorn’; CIK 524,2 Šakk, 529,1 Šauk; HIn 353 saf.; Hismaic TIJ 112.
-s. of dḥlt -fa. of gḥs² TIJ 112
śakka ‘doubt, be uncertain’, śakk ‘doubt’, śawk ‘thorn’; CIK 524,2 Šakk, 529,1 Šauk; HIn 353 saf.; Hismaic TIJ 112.
-s. of dḥlt -fa. of gḥs² TIJ 112
śakara ‘thank’, śakr ‘thanks’, šakīr ‘fresh grass growing beneath old, tough herbage’; CIK 524,2 Šakr, Šākir, ID 205 Banū Šakr, aš-Šakīr, Banū Šākir, 257 Banū Šākir, WR 415; HB 33 Šykur; Cantineau 150 škrw; PNNR 63 škrw; HIn 353 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 634.
-s. of bnbsr KJC 634
śakala ‘bind a beast’, šakl ‘resemblance’, šuklah ‘redness mixed with white’, šāklaḥ ‘flank’; cf. CIK 524,2 Šakal; HIn 354; Hismaic TIJ 3 (Tr.N).
śakama ‘repay, compensate’, šukm ‘gift’: CIK 524,2 Šakm, CIK 531,2 Šukm, cf. Šukāmah; cf. ID 87 tc.; WR 420; Cantineau 150 škmw, škm‘; PNNR 63; HIn 354 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 2.
-s. of zr KWM 2
śkm Cmpd., see śkm: cf. CIK 524,2 Šukmallāt; cf. ID 315; Cantineau 150 škm ‘lhy; PNNR 63; Hismaic AMJ 46, AMJ 135, KJC 200.
-s. of grmlh KJC 200
-s. of s¹’d -s. of ngm AMJ 135
śl See s²ll or s²wl, ‘rose, became elevated’; Cantineau 150 šly, šl‘; PNNR 64; LittNE 2 235 šly, šlyw; Stark 114 šl‘; HIn 355 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 7, TIJ 445, TIJ 459.
-s. of s¹ TIJ 445, TIJ 459
s²ll šalla ‘drive away, wither, become disabled’, šalal ‘unsoundness in the hand’; CIK 525,1 aš-Šalal; ID 302 Šulail; BDrN 12 Šalāl etc.; HB 33
šēlit; HIn 355 Lihyn, Tham.C JS 118, JS 135, JS 137, JS 151, JS 162;
Hismaic KJB 73.
-s. of ūṭḥ KJB 73

s²ln
See s²l and s²ll: Hismaic SIAM 39b*.
-fa. of ‘tnl SIAM 39b*

s²mt
šamita ‘rejoice at the affliction of an enemy’, šāmit ‘rejoicing at the
affliction of an enemy’, or from s²mm, see s²mmt: BDrN 12 Šāmit
Cantineau 152 šmtw, 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 s¹hr TIJ 331
-fa. of mlʾm JS 745
-s. of ūmt TIJ 95
-s. of t‘–
-fa. of s¹hr TIJ 269
-s. of s¹’d’l TIJ 267, TIJ 448

s²md
cf. HIn 357 s²mdl Saf. SIJ 856; Hismaic JS 658*.
-fa. of s¹lmt JS 658*

s²mrḥ
šmrḥ ‘stalk of a palm, head of a mountain’, šumrḥ ‘slender and soft
branch’: Cantineau 152 šmrḥ, šmrhw; PNNR 65; LittNE 1 26 šmrḥ, 2 235
šmrḥ(w); HB 33 Šemrḥḥ, Šmērṭḥḥ; HIn 357 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 115, KJA
199*, KJB 2, KJC 110, KJC 179, KJC 310, KJC 311.
-s. of ḏky
-s. of ḏkw KJC 179

s²mmt
Cantineau 151 šmwv; PNNR 65; Hismaic KJC 203*.

s²nʾt
šaniʾa ‘hate’, šanʾ, šanāʾʾ ‘vehement hatred’, šanūʾah ‘keeping aloof from
unclean things’: cf. CIK 526,2 Ṣanʾʾa; cf. Cantineau 152 šnʾ; PNNR 65;
HIn 359 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 115.

s²hr
šahara ‘make apparent, conspicuous’, šahr ‘new moon’: CIK 523,2 Šahr;
ID 316 Banū 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 \textit{bqqt} KJC 5
-s. of \textit{tmf} -fa. of \textit{bdgns}^2 \textit{TIJ} 38
-s. of \textit{w/l} -s. of \textit{'glh} \textit{TIJ} 321

\textit{s^2hry} See \textit{s^2hr}: HIn 361; Hismaic TIJ 2.
-s. of \textit{rfd} \textit{TIJ} 2

-fa. of \textit{bd} JS 179

-fa. of \textit{s^4rr} TIJ 358
-s. of \textit{hrmn} TIJ 318

\textit{šbīn} \textit{šabana} ‘turn away (a gift)’: HIn 366 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 110.

\textit{smt} \textit{šatm}, \textit{šatam} ‘strong, sturdy’: HIn 367 Saf. add JaS 178; Hismaic TIJ 364.
-s. of \textit{s^4hl} TIJ 364

-fa. of \textit{bl} KJC 699
-fa. of \textit{d^4m} KJA 26, KJA 154
-s. of \textit{š^4lm} -s. of \textit{ms^4lm} -fa. of \textit{d^4m} KJB 158

\textit{šhm} \textit{šuḥmah} ‘blackness inclining to yellow’, \textit{āšham} ‘black inclining to yellowness’: HIn 368; Hismaic TIJ 28.
-fa. of \textit{tm(k)tb} TIJ 28

\textit{šhr} \textit{šahr} ‘rocks’: CIK 535,2-536,1 \textit{Šahr}, 540,2 \textit{Šuḥair}; ID 135 etc.; WR 142; HIn 368 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 189.
ṣr ‘make a sound or noise’, ṣirr ‘cold, intense cold’; ṣwr, ṣāra ‘make (the neck) incline or lean’, ṣawr ‘small palm-trees, bank of a river’, ṣīr ‘a horn’, ṣyr, ṣāra ‘become’, ṣīr ‘conclusion, result’: CIK 538,2 Ṣīrr; HIn 370 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 14*.

ṣrm ṣarāma ‘cut off, severe’, ṣur ‘separation from a friend’, ṣarīm ‘cut, one whose ear has been cut off entirely’: CIK 538,1 Ṣarīm, CIK 541,2 Ṣuraim; ID Banū Ṣarīm 99 etc.; HIn 371 Lihyn (doubtful), Saf. add SIAM 19; Hismaic CSP 2.


ṣ‘b ṣa‘uba ‘be difficult’, ṣa‘b ‘difficult, hard’: CIK 533,1-534,2 ṣa‘b, as-ṣa‘b; ID 207; WR 142; Cantineau 140 ṣ‘bw; PNNR 57; HIn 372 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 147i, TIJ 202 + TIJ 203.

ṣ‘d ṣa‘ida ‘ascend, go up’, ṣa‘ad ‘vehement punishment’, ṣa‘ūd ‘mountain road’, ṣa‘ūd ‘high or elevated land or ground’: CIK 538,1 aṣ-ṣa‘ūd; in cmpd., Cantineau 140 ṣ‘d‘l; PNNR 57; Stark 109 [ṣ‘dl], ṣ‘dy; HIn 372 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 119.

ṣ‘dt See ṣ‘d, ṣa‘dah ‘high land’: HIn 372; Hismaic AMJ 36, KJC 591, TIJ 67.

ṣkt ṣakka ‘strike’, ʿaṣakk ‘knock-kneed’, ṣakkah ‘vehemence of the summer midday heat’: HIn 374 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 22*.

ṣlf ṣalif ‘praise, oneself, boast’, ʿsalif ‘(clouds) containing no water, (hard ground) that produces no plants’: HIn 374; Hismaic TIJ 12.

ṣmy ṣmy, ṣamā ‘hasten’: HIn 376; Hismaic TIJ 302, TIJ 457.

-ṣ. of ʾng‘ -fa. of b-q TIJ 302
-ṣ. of ẓr TIJ 457

ṣhb ʾaṣḥāb ‘reddish with black in the middle’: CIK 540.1 Ṣuḥāb, Ṣuhaib; ID 202; WR 148; cf. Cantineau 139 ṣḥbn; HIn 377 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 164*; PNNR 56.

ṣhbt See ṣhb, suḥbah ‘redness with black in the interior’: CIK 535.2 Ṣahba, cf. as-Ṣahbā’, CIK 540.1 Ṣuḥāba, 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.

-ṣ. of s²ṅh WAM T 12
-ṣ. of ʾmg‘ KJC 180
-ṣ. of qnt KJC 118

ṣḥt Hismaic CTSS 3.

-ṣ. of ʾwd CTSS 3

ṣwm ṣwm ‘abstain from food and drink’: cf. Cantineau 138 ʾṣʿymt; HIn 379 Qat.; Hismaic AMJ 4.

ḍʾn ḍaʾn ‘sheep’: Hismaic TIJ 301.

-fa. of ʾbn TIJ 301

ḍb ḍabba ‘cleave to the ground, flow’, ḍabb ‘lizard’: CIK 240.1 Ḍabb; ID 290; WR 152; cf. HB 35 Ḍheib; HIn 380 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 247*, 289*.

-ṣ. of ʾḥb KJA 289*

ḍbʾ ḍabaʾa ‘cleave to the ground, hide’: CIK 240.1 Ḍabbāʾ, Ḍābiʾ; ID 134; HIn 380 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 110.

-фа. of ʾbnʾmt KJB 110

ḍbʾt ḍabaʾa ‘stretch out the arms to strike’, ḍabʾ ‘quick pace of a horse’, ḍabuʾ ‘hyena’: CIK 242-243.2 Ḍubāʾa; ID 190 etc.; WR 155 Ḍubāʾa; HIn 381 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 26.

-ṣ. of ʾng(y) AMJ 26
\( \dddot b'n \) dib 'àn, pl. dabā 'n ‘male hyena’; CIK 241,2 Ḍib 'àn; BDrN 13 Ḏab 'ān; HIn 381 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 86, KJC 574.
- s. of 'bd bdīt KJC 574

\( \dddot bn \) dibn ‘armpit, side of the road, hard ground’, dabān ‘deficiency’ or see db: cf. ID 165 Banū Ḏabīnah; Hismaic AMJ 123.

\( \dddot hlk \) dahika ‘laugh, wonder’: CIK 240,2-241,1 ad-Ḏāḥāk; ID 274 al-Ḏāḥāk; WR 152; HIn 381 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 101, KJA 175*, KJC 264, KJC 458, LAU 10, TIJ 12a.
- fa. of drg KJA 101, KJA 175*
- fa. of drs² KJC 264, KJC 458
- s. of grm TIJ 12a

\( \dddot hkl \) Hismaic TIJ 485.
- fa. of whbl TIJ 485


\( \dddot hn \) Hismaic WAM 5*.
- fa. of ḡbn WAM T 5*

\( \dddot bbb \) ḏabb ‘knowing, possessing knowledge’: CIK 554,1 at-Ṭabṭb; HIn 386; Hismaic LAU 24, TIJ 110.
- fa. of ḡrqs² LAU 24

\( \dddot gd \) Hismaic KJB 595*.

- s. of ʾmr JS 622*
- s. of y ʾly JS 694*

\( \dddot rq \) 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 wḥtt TIJ 294, TIJ 469

**tfd**

tafada ‘bury’, tafd ‘tomb’: HIn 388; Hismaic TIJ 407.

**tnn**

ṭanna ‘make a continuing sound (hum, quack etc.), ṭannin ‘humming, buzzing’, tyn, ṭīn ‘mud’: HB 37 ṭīnān; TIJ 13, TIJ 94*, TIJ 202 + TIJ 203; PNNR 33 ṭīnw.
-fa. of ḥd TIJ 94*
-fa. of grs²’ TIJ 13
-s. of ḫn -s. of ṣb TIJ 202 + TIJ 203

**ṭwʾt**

Hismaic AMJ 96*.

**ṭwby**

Hismaic LAU 2*.

**ṭyʾ**

CIK 555, 1-2 ṭaiyi’, ID 7 etc.; cf. Cantineau 101 tyw, ty; PNNR 32; Saf. see Milik 1972: 100, C 2617, 2795, 5089, also CSNS 1004, CSNS 1011, CSNS 1046, JaS 10, ty (Milik ibid) C 4446*; Hismaic LAU 16 (Tr.N).

**ṭyft**

ṭayf ‘an apparition’, ṭfw, ṭāʾif ‘going round’, ṭāʾifah ‘a band of men’: cf. CIK 555,1 ṭāʾif, CIK 557,2 ṭauwāf; HIn 390 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 586, KJC 769.

**ṭyq**

-fa. of kmnt KJA 245
-s. of nṯt -fa. of ṣḥt KJB 7

**ṭr**

ẓarra ‘split off a fragment of stone’, ẓīr ‘a sharp-edged stone, flint’: HIn 391 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 2; PNNR 33.
-fa. of ṣʾkm KWM 2

**ẓʾt**

Hismaic LAU 20a.

**ẓʾl**

Hismaic TIJ 98 (fem.).
-d. of mbḥIRR TIJ 98

**ẓʾn**

ẓaʾana ‘journey, depart’, ẓaʾān ʿa ʿān ʿa camel used for work and bearing burdens’, ẓāʾān ʿa ‘journeying, going away’: cf. Cantineau 102 ṭāʾn; PNNR 33; HIn 392-393 Saf.; Hismaic JS 702, KJC 716, KJC 721*.
-fa. of ṣʾ̄d JS 702
-s. of ṭbr? KJC 716

ṣʿnt
See ẓʾn: CIK 613.2-614.1 Ẓāʾiṇah; ID 109; HIn 393 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 88, KJC 295, KJC 341, KJC 749.

-ṣ. of sʾlm KJA 88, KJC 295, KJC 749

ẓm
ʿaẓmā ‘anything withered’: Hismaic TIJ 497*.

-ṣ. of ḥnʾTIJ 497*

ẓnn

-ṣ. of ṭd’ -ṣ. of sʾrw KJA 138

ṣʾs
Hismaic TIJ 283*.

ʿb
See ṣb, ʿyb, ʾāba ‘be unsound, defective’, ʿayb ‘imperfection’: HIn 396 Lihyn (doubtful), Saf., Tham. D JS 183; Hismaic KJA 124, KJA 147, KJA 260, KJA 275, KJA 338.

ʿb’

bb

-ṣ. of ṣhsʾs ʿbdw, ṣbdw, ṣbydw; Stark 102 ʿbdʾ; 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 's'd KWM 9
-fa. of tmlh KJC 703
-fa. of gryt WAM T 34
-fa. of hzbr KJC 25, KJC 97, KJC 489
-fa. of hbbt TIJ 50
-fa. of s'hh KJC 125
-fa. of 'rk   -fa. of rbqt   -fa. of n'my   -fa. of qnt   -fa. of 'lyn
AMJ 131
-fa. of mtn 'KJB 26
-fa. of m- 'ktb KJC 442
-s. of tmd WAM T 14
-s. of tm 'TIJ 229
-s. of zdqm KJA 187, KJC 768
   -fa. of ḫdmr KJB 88
   -fa. of hzbr KJC 107
   -s. of 'bd   -fa. of ḫdmr KJC 188
      -s. of 'bd   -fa. of hzbr KJC 169
-s. of s'-- TIJ 425
-s. of s'l'm TIJ 433
-s. of s'l'm WAM T 37
-s. of s'yr KJA 113, KJA 337, KJC 378, KJC 685, KJC 735, TIJ 179
   -s. of s'l'm KJA 320, KJB 82, KJC 290
-s. of s'hl JS 179
-s. of 'sm   -s. of '-- TIJ 39
-s. of hml   -fa. of gryt TIJ 134
-s. of ws' 'TIJ 165
-s. of whblh  -s. of s'hl AMJ 43
-s. of ydr   -fa. of ydr KJA 36
ʾbd ʾhwr  Cmpd., see ʾbd and ʾhwr: Hismaic KJC 757.

ʾbd ʾlʾhwr  Cmpd., see ʾbd and ʾhwr: Hismaic KJC 202*.

-ḥmr KJC 202*

ʾbd ʾlyb  Cmpd., see ʾbd and ʾlyb: Hismaic HS 1, HS 2.

ʾbd ʾyb  Cmpd., see ʾbd and ʾyb: Hismaic HS 1, HS 2.

-ḥmr KJC 202*

ʾbdg  Cmpd., see ʾbd, ʾgy and ʾbdg: Hismaic TIJ 156.

ʾbdgd  Cmpd., see ʾbd, ʾjdd ‘fortune’: CIK 124, 1 ʾAbdaljadd; Cantineau 76 ʾjd’; HIn 398 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 12.

-ḥmr KJM 12

ʾbdgns²  Cmpd., see ʾbd: Hismaic TIJ 38.

-ḥmr KJM 38

ʾbdḥrtt  Cmpd., see ʾbd: CIK 124, ʾAbdḥarīt; Cantineau 126 ʾbdḥrtt; Hismaic KJC 272.

ʾbdḥwr  Cmpd., see and ʾḥwr: Hismaic JS 1124.

ʾbdḥstr  Cmpd., see ʾbd: Cantineau 126 ʾbdḥstr; PNNR 46: Hismaic AMJ 146.

ʾbdṣqlt  Cmpd., see ʾbd: Cantineau 153 ʾšqlt; PNNR 66 ʾšqlt; HIn 399; Hismaic TIJ 204*, TIJ 231*, TIJ 311.

-ḥmr TIJ 204*, TIJ 311

ʾbdʾnn  Cmpd., see ʾbd, ʾdinn ‘a thing highly esteemed of which one is tenacious’: Hismaic RTI B.

ʾbdʾbdt  Cmpd., see ʾbd: Cantineau 126 ʾbdʾbdtr; PNNR 47; King 1988: 313 + n.11 Saf. ʾbdʾbdtr; LittNE 2 235 ʾbdʾbdtr; Hismaic KJC 574.

-ḥmr KJC 574

ʾbdʾzy  Cmpd., see ʾbd: Cantineau 126 ʾbdʾlʾzy; PNNR 46; Hismaic HS 551.
Cmpd., see ‘bd’ and ‘mn’: Cantineau 126 ‘bd’ ‘mnw; PNNR 47; Savignac AS no.9 ‘bd’ ‘mnw; HIn 399; Hismaic TIJ 56a*.


-fa. of ‘ff’l KJC 205

Cmpd., see ‘bd: Cantineau 126 ‘bd’ ‘lh, ‘bd’ ‘lhy, ‘bdlhy; PNNR 46, also ‘bd’ ‘lh’; HIn 400 Saf., Hismaic KJC 446, Ph 345 bis, g, Tl 213, TIJ 220.

-s. of ‘g’l Tl 220


-s. of ‘kh’l MNM c 7

Cmpd., see ‘bd: CIK 126,1-2 ‘Abdmanāt; ID 82 etc.; WR 30; Cantineau 126 ‘bdmmwtw; PNNR 47 ‘bdmmwty; HIn 400 Tham.D JS 1, JS 584; Hismaic HS 306.

-abara ‘cross’, ‘ābir ‘traveller, passer-by’, ‘ābbār ‘a camel strong to journey’, ‘‘‘ ‘a tear’: cf. CIK 565,1 ‘Ubra; cf. ID 291; HIn 402 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic KJA 149, KJC 381.


-fa. of ‘mr KJC 267

-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*, Tl 432.
\[\text{ib} \quad \text{‘attāb ‘one who reproves, blames, censures’; CIK 204,1 ‘Attāb, CIK 204,2-205,1 ‘Attāb; ID 43, ID 49, etc.; WR 93; HIn 404; Hismaic TIJ 372.}\]

\[\text{tm} \quad \text{‘ātm ‘tarrying, delaying’, ‘ātim ‘tardy, late’: CIK 204,2 ‘Atm; HIn 405 Saf.; Hismaic 383.}\]

\[\text{tnl} \quad \text{Cmpd. ?; Tham. ? WHI 86; Hismaic SIAM 39b*.}\]

\[-s. \text{of s}^{\text{tnl}} \text{SIAM 39b*}\]

\[\text{t} \quad \text{‘uṭṭ ‘moth’, ‘yṭ, ‘āṭa ‘act corruptly’: CIK 149,2 ‘Aṭṭ; WR 54; HIn 406 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 351.}\]

\[-fa. \text{of hdd TIJ 351}\]

\[\text{ṭmn} \quad \text{‘āṭama ‘set a bone badly’, ‘āṭim ‘badly set bone’, ‘uṭmān ‘young ḥubārā bustard’: CIK cf. 205,2 ‘Aṭm, CIK 578,2-580,1 ‘Uṭmān; ID 31, ID 56 etc.; WR 367; HIn 407 Saf., Tham.B HU 427; Hismaic TIJ 349.}\]

\[-fa. \text{of grm ḩ TIJ 349}\]

\[\text{gb} \quad \text{‘ajība ‘wonder’, ‘ajīb ‘wonderful’: CIK 144,1 ‘Ajāb; HIn 407 Saf.; Tham.B HU 794; Hismaic TIJ 223 (Tr.N).}\]

\[\text{gy} \quad \text{‘ajīy ‘foster child, orphan’: HIn 408; Hismaic TIJ 96.}\]

\[-s. \text{of ḡṭḥ TIJ 96}\]

\[\text{ḥms²} \quad \text{HIn 208: Hismaic TIJ 520, TIJ 521.}\]

\[\text{d} \quad \text{‘adda ‘reckon, calculate’, ‘idd ‘multitude, muchness, a spring’, see ‘wd, ‘awd ‘return’, ‘id ‘feast day’: CIK 352,2 ‘Idd; ID 29 etc. ‘Ād; Stark 104 ‘d ‘; cf. BDrN 14 cf. ‘Odēyid, BDrN 16 ‘Idd; HB 42 ‘Idd; HIn 408-409 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 83, TIJ 4 (Tr.N), TIJ 236.}\]

\[-fa. \text{of gs² \quad -fa. of ḍ TIJ 236}\]

\[-s. \text{of ḡl \quad -fa. of ḍ TKA 83}\]

\[\text{dm} \quad \text{‘adima ‘be destitute’, ‘adīm ‘destitute’: WR 47 ‘Adīm; Cantineau 127 ‘dmw; PNNR 48; HIn 410 Saf.; Hismaic MU 1*.}\]

\[-fa. \text{of ḥ \quad -fa. of -d MU 1*}\]

\[\text{dn} \quad \text{‘adana ‘stay, dwell’: CIK 142,1 ‘Adnān, cf. CIK 565,1 Udain; ID 20; Cantineau 127 ‘dnw, also ‘bd’dnw; PNNR 49; cf. Stark 104 ‘dn; HIn 410 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 246, TIJ 307.}\]

\[-s. \text{of --- TIJ 246}\]
ʿd  See ʿwd, ʿawd ‘protection’: CIK 206,2 ʿAuḍ; ID 169 Banū ʿAuḍ.
Cantineau 128 ʿwdw, ʿwd; PNNR 49; LittNE 1 24 ʿwdw; Stark 104 ʿwdw;
Hln 411 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.C WTI 75; Hismaic KJA 14, TIJ 507.
-s. of mlkt TIJ 507

‘caravan’, ʿāyr ‘ass’, or see ʿwr: cf. CIK 357,2-358,1 ʿIrār, CIK 574,1
ʿUrār; cf. ID 254; BDrN 14 ʿIr; Hln 414 Saf.; Hismaic CTSS 2a, KJC
496.

ʿrb  ʿArīb ‘a man chaste, uncorrupt or free from barbarousness in speech’; CIK
192,1 ʿArb, CIK 192,2-193,1 ʿArīb, CIK 358,1 ʿlr; ID 323 ʿUrāib, CIK
250 etc.; Cantineau 134 ʿrbyw; PNNR 54; cf. Stark 107 ʿrby; Hln 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 ʿd -fa. of mqẓ KJA 83

ʿrsI  ʿarīsa ‘cleave to’, ʿaris ‘one who remains’, ʿirs ‘a spouse’: CIK 574,2 al-
ʿUrs; Cantineau 134 ʿyrš; PNNR 54; cf. BDrN 14 ʿArsān etc.; cf. HB 39;
Hln 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 ḥrsI 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  ʿarūda ‘be broad, wide’, ʿird ‘side of a valley, honour’, ʿurduh ‘an
obstacle’: Hln 415 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 752*.

ʿrk  ʿaraka ‘rub, press’, ʿarik ‘a man who throws down his protagonists often’:
cf. CIK 191,2-192,1 ʿArakī; Hln 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 ‘Urainah; 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 ʿAzīz; ID 261 etc.; BDrN 15 ʿAzīz; HB 39; Cantineau 129 ʿāzw; PNNR 50; LittNE 1 24 ʿzw; Stark 105 ʿyz; HIn 418 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 6*, KU 1, TIJ 152.
-fa. of msʾk KU 1

ʿzn  See ʿzz or from ʿwz, ʿaẓa ‘lack, need’: HIn 419 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 202 + TIJ 203, TIJ 339, TIJ 355.
-fa. of ʿly TIJ 339, TIJ 355
-s. of ʿs/b  -fa. of ʿtn TIJ 202 + TIJ 203

ʿzy  ʿaziya ‘be patient, enduring’, ʿazā ‘patience’: cf. HB 39 ʿÖzwe, Ḫeziej fem.; Cantineau 129 ʿyz; PNNR 50; Stark 105 ʿyz uncertain; HIn 419 Saf.; Hismaic JS 677.

ʾšn  ʾasana ‘fatten’, ʾisn ‘fatness’ or from ʾšl, see under ʾšl: HIn 421 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 124.

ʾšy  ʾsw, ʾasā ‘become dry and hard (wood)’, ʾasiya ‘become aged’, ʾāsiy ‘suitable, apt’, ʾāšā ‘thick, coarse, rough’; Cantineau 134 ʾšʾw?; PNNR 53; CIK 149,2 ʾAisā, 358,1 ʾIsā; BDrN 16 ʾIsā; HB 40; HIn 421 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 38*.
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<td>`s²b</td>
<td>`ušb ‘fresh herbage’; cf. CIK 576,1 al- Ḫšba; cf. HIn 421 Ḫšbr Saf.; Hismaic KJC 733.</td>
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<td>`s²m</td>
<td><code>ašima ‘be dried up’, </code>ašam ‘greed’; CIK 200,1 al-ʾAšam, CIK 359,1 Ḫšm; Cantineau 135 Ḫšm; PNNR 54; HIn 422 Saf., Tham.B HU 480; Hismaic TIJ 521*.</td>
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<td>`šb</td>
<td>`ašaba ‘bind’; Cantineau 134 Ḫšb; Hismaic KJC 707*; PNNR 53.</td>
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<td>`šf</td>
<td><code>ašafa ‘blow strongly (wind), be swift, quick’, </code>ašāf ‘swift (applied to camel etc.)’, `ašfāh ‘ears of corn’; cf. CIK 576,2 Ḫšaf; HIn 423 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 502.</td>
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<td>`šm</td>
<td><code>ašama ‘prevent, defend’, </code>āšım ‘defending’; CIK 202,1-203,2 Ḫšım, CIK 359,1 Ḫšām, CIK 576,2 Ḫšām, CIK 576,2-577,1 Ḫšm, Ḫšım; ID 246 etc.; Cantineau 134 Ḫšm, [ Ḫšm; PNNR 53; HIn 423 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.C JS 7, JS 126*; Hismaic AMJ 6, CTSS 1a, KJC 212, TIJ 39, TIJ 242.</td>
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<td>`s³</td>
<td><code>āṭṭa ‘slit, rent (a garment)’, </code>wť, <code>āṭat ‘fail to conceive for several years’, </code>yť, `āṭat ‘be long in the neck (of a woman)’; Hismaic TIJ 99.</td>
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ʿif    ʿatafa ‘incline’, ʿattāf ‘a gaming arrow’, ʿatif ‘a she-gazelle inclining or bending her neck’: CIK 205.2 ʿAtif, CIK 206.1 ʿAttāf; ID 260 etc.; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 151a, TIJ 287a, TIJ 292.

ʿift    See ʿif, ʿatifah ‘a bias’: Hismaic KJC 433.

- s. of sʿyr KJC 433

ʿil    ʿatila ‘be without ornaments’, ʿatal ‘denuded, unclad’, ʿatil ‘beautiful (a she-camel)’; Cantineau 129 ʿilw; PNNR 50; HIn 425 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 70*.


- s. of ʿd(m) - fa. of - d MU 1

ʿfrw    ʿafara ‘rub with dust’, ʿafrah ‘white, untrodden land’: cf. CIK 143.1 ʿAffār CIK 143.2 ʿAffā; cf. WR 48 ʿAfrah; HIn 426; Hismaic TIJ 137.

ʿfy    See ʿfrw: HB 40 ʿAfrah fem., el- ʿĀfīrī, el- ʿAfīrī fem. ‘Gazelle, Gazellenchen’; HIn 426; Hismaic Rh 9a, Rh 9b*, Rh 11*, TIJ 353.

- s. of ʿkt Rh 11*


- fa. of ʿtm KWM 4

- fa. of ʿyd TIJ 391

- fa. of ʿwh(b)lh KJC 254

- s. of ḥbb TIJ 243

ʿqrbn    ʿUqrubān ‘male scorpion’; CIK 574.1 ʿUqrubān; Stark 107 ʿqrbn; HIn 427 Saf.; Hismaic Meek.

- s. of ʿglth Meek

ʿk    ʿakkā ‘be sultry, remain, stay’, ʿakk ‘sultry’; CIK 150.2 ʿAkk; ID 287 etc.; Cantineau 130 ʿkw; HIn 428 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 283*, TIJ 20a, TIJ 184, TIJ 186, TIJ 271.

- s. of ʿmtʿ TIJ 184
‘kbr ‘akābar ‘male jerboa’: HIn 428 Min.; Hismaic AMJ 127.

‘krw ‘akara ‘turn, incline, return’, ‘ikr ‘origin’, ‘akkār ‘one who returns to the fight after fleeing’; cf. CIK 150,2 ‘Akkār; HIn 428; Hismaic TIJ 316*.


-fa. of ‘bd KJC 169

-s. of s’rw -fa. of wrl KJA 138

-s. of s’ry -fa. of ‘bd KJB 110

-s. of ‘n TIJ 310


‘l ‘alla ‘give someone a drink a second time’, ‘all ‘a tick’, ‘wl, āla ‘have, sustain a family’, ‘awl ‘an event that renders one anxious, food of a family’, or see ‘ly or ‘yl: CIK 153,2 ‘All ?, cf. CIK 567,1 ‘Ulail; Cantineau 129 ‘ylw, ‘lyy; Cantineau 130 ‘lw; Stark 105 ‘l’; HIn 429 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 443a, KJC 597.

-s. of nhk KJC 597


-s. of s’l -fa. of db KJA 289*

‘lt See ‘l, ‘illah ‘disease, sickness’: CIK 354,1 ‘Illa, CIK 567,1 ‘Ulla; ID 237; WR 62; Cantineau 131 ‘lt; PNNR 52; HIn 430 Saf.; Tham.C JS 134, JS 147, JS 657, WHI 102; Hismaic AMJ 76, KJA 228.

-s. of wdd AMJ 76, KJA 228

‘lt ‘alaṭa ‘brand’, ‘alt ‘a brand’, ‘ilāṭ ‘the side of the neck’: CIK 354,1 ‘Ilāṭ, CIK 567,2 ‘Ulait; 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 's²s² KJB 64, KJB 190
- fa. of 'lmt KJC 708*
- fa. of knn KJA 314, KJB 65, KJC 457, KJC 687

- s. of 'mn KJA 10, KJB 62
  - fa. of 's²s² KJB 6
  - s. of fiḥt KJB 95
  - fa. of knn KJB 7

lṭt
See 'lt, 'uṭṭah ‘necklace, collar’: HIn 431 Lihyn; Hismaic KJB 176, KJC 113, KJC 185.

lf
'alaфа ‘feed (an animal)’, 'ilf ‘a great eater’, 'alaf ‘fodder’: CIK 354,1 'llāf, cf. CIK 567,2 'Ullafa; HIn 431 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 209.

ln
See 'lf: Hismaic KJB 137.

- fa. of --k– s. of s'm KJB 137

lm
'ālima ‘know’, 'allam ‘very knowing’: CIK 567,2 'Ulaim; ID 165 etc. Abu 'Ulaim; WR 351; BDrN 15 'Allām; HIn 432 Lihyn, Saf.; Tham.D ? JS 187-189; Hismaic KJC 329* (fem.).

- fa. of bīd KJC 329*

lm
See 'lm, 'alāmah ‘impression, trace’: Hismaic KJC 708*.

- s. of 'lt - fa. of s'l(΄) KJC 708*

ln
'ālana ‘become public’, 'ālin ‘overt, open’ or see 'l or 'yl, 'aylān ‘male hyena’: CIK 149,1 'Āilān; ID 162; HIn 432 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 170*.

- fa. of 'rs²r KJA 170*

ly
'ālā ‘be high, lofty’, 'āliy ‘high, elevated, lofty’, 'ālyā ‘a high place’; CIK 152,1-153,2 'Alt, CIK 567,1 'Ulaiy; ID 166 etc.; BDrN 15 'Alt; HB 41; Cantineau 130 'ly ?, 'lyw; PNNR 51; LittNE 1 24 'ly; Stark 105 'l’, 'ly, Stark 106 [']lyw; HIn 433 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJA 35, KJC 641, TIJ 80, TIJ 334, TIJ 339, TIJ 355.

- fa. of 'm KJA 35
 lyn
See ʿly. ʿilyān ‘tall and corpulent, male hyena’ CIK 155,2 ʿAlyān; ID 250; BDṭN 15 ʿAlēyān; HB 41, HI434 Lihyn, Saf. add JaS 58b; Hismaic AMJ 131, KJA 213, KJB 54, KJB 121 KJC 345.

ʿm
ʿamma ‘become common, universal’, ʿamm ‘company of men’, ʿamam ‘perfect’, ʿwm, ʿāma ‘swim’ or see ʿym: CIK 166,2 B. ʿAmm, cf. CIK 580,1 ʿUwaim; ID 142 Banū al-ʿAmm, cf. ID 35 al-ʿAwwām; Cantineau 132 ʿm, ʿmw, ʿmʾw, ʿmyw, ʿmmw, Cantineau 128 ʿwmw; PNNR 49, PNNR 52; LittNE 1 24 ʿmmw; HI434 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.

ʿmʾt
ʿamiya ‘be blind’, ʿamāʾah ‘error, persistence, contention’: Cantineau 132 ʿmʾ, ʿmʾw; Hismaic AMJ 41*.

ʿmʾl
Cmpd., see ʿm: Hismaic AMJ 32, AMJ 51, TIJ 465.

- fa. of ʿly AMJ 67
- fa. of ʿhm AMJ 176
- fa. of ʿbd KJA 194
- fa. of ʿwtr AMJ 125, TIJ 336
- fa. of ʿbdt KJA 194
- fa. of ʿbd KJA 274
- fa. of ʿbrky MNM a 1
- fa. of ʿm AMJ 194
- fa. of ʿd TIJ 236
- fa. of ʿd TIJ 517
- fa. of ʿly KJA 35
- fa. of ʿbd KJA 194
- fa. of ʿmʾn MNM a 1
- fa. of ʿmʾr AMJ 41*
-fa. of 'mrt AMJ 51

'mt

See 'm or 'immt 'clever, intelligent watcher'; CIK 354,2 'Immt; Stark 106 'mrt; 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

'mdn

'amada 'stay, prop', 'amūd 'pole, column', 'umuddān 'tall', 'umdān 'master of a people'; cf. CIK 188,1 'Amūd; HIn 436 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 147d*.

-fa. of bnyt KJC 147d*

'mr

'amara 'dwell, live long', 'amr, 'umr 'life', āmir 'living long'; CIK 156,1 'Amār; CIK 156,1-165,2 Āmīr, CIK 166,2-167,1 'Ammār, CIK 167,1-187,2 'Amr, CIK 568,1-569,2 'Umair, CIK 570,2-571,2 'Umar; ID 56, ID 178, ID 235 etc.; BD fn 15 'Omar etc.; HB 41; Cantineau 133 'mrw, 'mr'; PNNR 52, PNNR 53; LittNE 1 24 'myrw, 'mrw; Stark 106 'mr, 'mrw, 'mr'; HIn 436 Lihyn, Saf.; Tham. D JS 585, KTT A; Hismaic AMJ 35, CTSS 1a, JS 581, 591, 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 'm JS 591

-fa. of ḫb 't AMJ 35

-fa. of zhy TIJ 4, TIJ 48

-fa. of 'bds/qlt TIJ 204, TIJ 311

-fa. of mklt TIJ 66, TIJ 207

-fa. of whblh KJC 255, TIJ 70

-s. of 'bs' KJC 267

-s. of ḡt TIJ 232

-s. of mklt TIJ 86, TIJ 106, TIJ 374, WAM T 10

-s. of ns'r TIJ 121

'mr l

Cmpd., see 'mr: Cantineau 133 'mr l; PNNR 52; HIn 437 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 90, KJC 400, TIJ 30, TIJ 49 + TIJ 52, TIJ 56.
-fa. of *dll* TIJ 30

- fa. of *s'ilmt* AMJ 90

-s. of *tm [/] TIJ 56

-s. of *tm*  - s. of *mr l* TIJ 49 + TIJ 52

`mrt`
See *mr*: CIK 165,2-166,2 ʿAmīra, CIK 187,2-188,2 ʿAmra, CIK 569,2 ʿUmaira, CIK 571,2-572,1 ʿUmāra; ID 10 etc.; Cantineau 133 ʿmrh, ʿmrt, ʿmṛt; PNNR 52; Stark 106 ʿmrt; HIn 437 Saf., Tham.D HU 568; Mixed WTI 48; Hismaic ? WHI 120; Hismaic AMJ 41, AMJ 51, LAU 27, TIJ 17a*, WA 10682.

-fa. of *r'm* WA 10682

-fa. of *m'l* AMJ 51

-s. of *m'lt* AMJ 41

`mrn`
See *mr, umrān* ‘a land well peopled’: CIK 357,1-2 ʿImrān; ID 21 etc.; HIn 438 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 77, KJC 427*, TIJ 166.

-s. of *f't* AMJ 77

-s. of *wḥ̊̄s* TIJ 166

`mmngt`
Hismaic TIJ 216.

`mn`
ʿamana ‘remain’, ʿāmin ‘settler’: CIK 155,2 ʿĀmān; Cantineau 133 ʿmnw, ʿmnn; PNNR 52; HIn 441 Saf.; Tham.C HU 149 (doubtful); Hismaic TIJ 520.

`mhzn`
Hismaic WAM T 43.

-s. of *s'ilmm* WAM T 43

`n`
See *nn, ānn* ‘a long mountain’, *wn, āwāna* ‘assist, help’, *awn* ‘help’, *yn, āyn* ‘eye’: CIK 213,2 ʿAun; ID 305; Cantineau 128 ʿwnw, Cantineau 133 ʿnw; PNNR 49, PNNR 53; HIn 444 Lihyn, Saf., Tham.D JS 5 (doubtful); Mixed HU 2 (Tr.N); Hismaic KJB 152, KJC 399, 414, TIJ 310, TIJ 458, TIJ 462, TIJ 467.

-fa. of *'kl* TIJ 310

-s. of *s't'd* TIJ 462, TIJ 467

`n'l`
See *wn* under *n*: CIK 149,1 ʿAinīl; HIn 444 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 114, KJB 63, KJC 282.
-fa. of ʾḥʾ b KJC 282, AMJ 114
-fa. of ḡṭḥ KJB 63

ʾnb ʿinab ‘grapes’, ʿannāb ‘vendor of grapes’: CIK 190,1 ʿAnnāb; Stark 106 ʿnbw; Hismaic LAU 25.

-s. of zdʾ LAU 25

ʾṅq ʿaniqqa ‘be long in the neck’, ʿunuq ‘neck’, ʿanāq ‘she-kid’: Cantineau 134 ʿṅqw; PNNR 53; HIn 445 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 13*.

ʾnl Cmpd., see ʾnʾl: Hismaic KJC 429.

ʾnm ʿanam ‘a certain tree’, ʿainum ‘a male frog’: cf. CIK 188,1 ʿAnama; HIn 445; Hismaic TIJ 516, WA 10386; PNNR 53 ʿnmw.

-s. of g(d)mt TIJ 516

ʾnn ʿanna ‘appear, turn away’, ʿanān ‘clouds’: CIK 357,2 ʿInān, CIK 572,2 ʿUnain; ID 231; Stark 106 ʾnn, ʾnny, ʾnnw, ʾnny; HIn 445 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJC 465.

ʾḥd ʿahada ‘order, make a contract’, ʿahid ‘injunction, promise’: LittNE 2 235 ʾḥdw; HIn 446 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 23, WAM T 39*; PNNR 49.

-fa. of ʾḥdmTIJ 23, WAM T 39*

ʾḥl ʿāhil ‘sovereign’, ʿayhal ‘swift she-camel, excellent strong camel’: HIn 446 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 97*.

-fa. of sʾm KJA 97*

ʾḥm HIn 446 Saf.; Hismaic SSA 22*.


-fa. of ʾrsʾlh KJC 108

-s. of tm ʾḥn ʿsʾ KJC 270

ʾḥd ʿāda ‘return’: HIn 447 Saf.; Hismaic JS 700*.

ʾḥd ʿāḏa ‘seek protection’, ʿawāḏ ‘protection, refuge’: Cantineau 128 ʾḥyd, ʾḥyd; PNNR 49; Stark 104-5 ʾḥdw, ʾḥyd, ʾṭyd, ʾḥyd, ʾḥyd, ʾḥyd, ʾḥyd; 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 ʾyɡt TIJ 315a
-s. of ʾlw’d  TIJ 65
-s. of ʾṣft  -fa. of qnt KJC 502
-s. of ʾgmmlt  WAM T 42*

ʾwḏlh  Cmpd., see ʾwḏ: HIn 448 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 83.

ʾwr  ‘awira ‘be blind in one eye’, ʾawar ‘weakness, faultiness’: CIK 580,2 ʿUwair; ID 215, Banū ʿUwār; HIn 448 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 438.
-s. of ʾmr’t  -s. of ʾlʾm KJC 438

ʾy  ‘ʾayya ‘be unable’: HIn 449 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 13*.
-s. of ʾzdʾl  -fa. of ʾhm KJC 13*

ʾyḏ  See ʾwḏ: CIK 147.2-148.1 ʿʾīḏ, CIK 360.1 ʿʾyāḏ; ID 282; WR 245 ʾʾAyāḏ; Cantineau 129 ʿʾydw, ʿʾyd, ʿʾyydw; 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 ʾwḥblh  TIJ 368
-s. of ʾḥrsʾ  TIJ 399
-s. of ʾdʾb KJC 333
-s. of ʾgḏʾ KJC 333
-s. of ʾr ʾḏʾ KJC 391
-s. of ʾʾqrʾb  TIJ 391

ʾyʾl  ʿʾyʾl, ʿʾʿlʾa ‘be poor’, ʿʾʾlʾ ‘poor’: ʾʿayyal ‘that inclines from side to side in gait’: Cantineau 129 ʿʾydʾw; PNNR 51; HIn 451 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 135, KJB 103, KJC 285, KJC 571, KJC 683, KJC 702.

ʾyʾln  See ʾyʾl: Hismaic KJC 630.

ʾyʾly  See ʾyʾl: Cantineau 129 ʿʾyly; PNNR 51; Hismaic AMJ 154.
-s. of ʾnsʾ  AMJ 154

ʾṛtb  Hismaic KJC 382*.

ʾṭṃ  ʾʾghta ‘have a speech impediment’, ʾʾgṭṃ ‘intense heat’; Saf. WH 116; Hismaic JS 670*, KJC 653.

ʾṭt  ʾʾgṭṭa ‘be lean or meagre’, ʾʾgwt, ʾʾɡṭṭa ‘aid, succour’, ʾʾgawt ‘cry for aid’, ʾʾgyt, ʾʾgayṭ ‘rain’: CIK 274,1-2 ʾʾGawṭ; ID 231 etc.; HB 43 ʾʾGṛt; Cantineau 128 ʾʾwṭw, ʾʾwṭy; PNNR 50; Stark 105 ʾʾṭyt; 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 ’mr TIJ 232
-fa. of ’bdlh TIJ 220
-fa. of ġt ’l — fa. of nḥr TIJ 366
-fa. of mqm SSA 8
-fa. of nḥr JS 24
-s. of ’dd KJA 182*
-s. of š/lḥ TIJ 5
-s. of zhy KJA 34
-s. of h’n HE 79

ġt ’l
Cmpd., see ġt: Cantineau 128 ’wt ’l; PNNR 49; Hln 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 ġt — fa. of nḥr TIJ 366

ġtrn

ġṭlh
Cmpd., see ġt. Cantineau 128 ’wt źhy; PNNR 49 ’wt ʾlḥ, PNNR 50; Hismaic AMJ 129, KJA 24, KJB 63, Meek, TIJ 96, TIJ 441.
-fa. of ’gy TIJ 96
-fa. of ʾqrbn Meek
-s. of š/lḥ TIJ 441
-s. of ’nʾl KJB 63

ġrb
šgaraba ‘go, depart’, šgarāb ‘crow’, šgarīb ‘a stranger’; CIK 273,2 Šgarīb, CIK 275,2 Šgarāb; ID 297; BDDrN 16 Šgarāb; HB 42 Šgereiṣj; Hln 453 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 343.
-s. of -ʾl KJA 343

ġrtm
šal-šguṭmusnāt ‘the handsome young man’: Cantineau 134 ’rṭmw; PNNR 54; Hismaic KJA 83, KJA 224*, KJA 270, KJB 123, KJC 75, KJC 416.
-s. of nḥt — s. of (ʾ)šgt KJA 270, KJC 75
-s. of mqz KJA 83

\(\text{\textg{gs}m}\)  \(\text{gasama} \) ‘become dark’, \(\text{\textg{gs}am}\) ‘darkness’: cf. Cantineau 135 ʿ\text{s}m\w; PNNR 54; HIn 455 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 178, KJC 189, KJC 434.

\(\text{\textg{gdb}t}\)  \(\text{\textg{gadb}a} \) ‘be angry’, \(\text{\textg{gadb}ab} \) ‘anger’, \(\text{\textg{gadb}bah} \) ‘intense redness’, \(\text{\textg{gadb}ab}h\) ‘prominent rock in a mountain’,  \(\text{\textal{gadb}b} \) ‘the lion or the bull’,  \(\text{\textal{gadb}b}h\) ‘the bull and possibly the lion’: cf. Cantineau 134 ʿ\text{s}\bw; PNNR 53; CIK 270,1 \(\text{\textal{\textg{gadb}b}a}\); HIn 456 Saf.; Hismaic UR 1*.

-fa. of \(\text{\textg{gdb}t}\) UR 1*

\(\text{\textg{frt}}\)  \(\text{\textg{fs}ara} \) ‘cover, veil’, \(\text{\textg{fr}a} \) ‘young mountain goat’; CIK 275,2 \(\text{\textGufra}\), HIn 457 Qat.; Hismaic KJC 604.

\(\text{\textg{l}b}\)  \(\text{\textg{lab}a} \) ‘overcome’, \(\text{\textg{lab}ab} \), \(\text{\textg{lab}ib} \) ‘victor, conqueror’: CIK 271,1 \(\text{B. \text{\textG{lab}b}\) CIK 271,1-271,2 \(\text{\textG{	extg{lab}ib}\); ID 16 etc.; BDrN 16 \(\text{\textG{	extg{lab}ib\; HB 43; Cantineau 130 \text{\textl{bw}; PNNR 51; cf. Stark 105 \text{\textl{bn}; HIn 457 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 365, KJC 368, KJC 395.}

-s. of \(\text{s}\text{\texts{b})\; KJC 368}

-s. of \(\text{s}\text{\texts{by}\; KJC 395}

\(\text{\textg{l}mt}\)  \(\text{\textg{l}l\text{\textm}m} \) ‘young man’, \(\text{\textg{l}m\text{\textmah}} \) ‘lust’: HIn 458 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 55.

\(\text{\textg{m}}\)  \(\text{\textg{m}m\text{\textm}a} \) ‘cover’, \(\text{\textg{m}mm} \) ‘grief’: HIn 458 Saf. add JaS 120a; Hismaic KJC 667*.

\(\text{\textg{mlt}}\)  \(\text{\textg{m}mal} \) ‘fold and bury hides, put in a right state’: Hismaic WAM 42*.

-fa. of \(\text{\textl\text{\textm}d\) WAM T 42*}

\(\text{\textg{n}}\)  \(\text{\textg{anna} \) ‘speak with a nasal twang’, \(\text{\textg{nn}ah} \) ‘nasal twang’: HIn 458 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 311, RTI B*.

\(\text{\textg{n}{\text{n}’}\)  \(\text{\textg{nn}n\text{\textn}a\text{\textn}n} \) ‘singer’: Hismaic KJA 272*.

\(\text{\textg{nt}\)}  \(\text{\textg{nn}n\text{\textt}a} \) ‘drink taking breath at each draught’, \(\text{\textg{nn}n\text{\textt}n} \) ‘homme poli, qui connait les usages du monde et qui sait vivre’: CIK 273,2 \(\text{\textG{nt\; 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}

-fa. of \(\text{\textf{\texts{y}}\) AMJ 147
\( \dot{\text{g}} \text{n} \text{m} \)  
\( \dot{\text{g}} \text{anima} \) ‘take, obtain spoil’, \( \dot{\text{g}} \text{anam} \) ‘sheep goats’, \( \dot{\text{g}} \text{anm} \), \( \dot{\text{g}} \text{unm} \) ‘spoil’:
CIK 272,1  \( \dot{\text{G}} \text{anm}, \) CIK 272,1-273,1  \( \dot{\text{G}} \text{anm}, \) CIK 273,1-2  \( \dot{\text{G}} \text{annm}; \) ID 270, ID 296; BDrN 16  \( \dot{\text{G}} \text{anim} \) etc.; HB 43; Cantineau 133-134 ‘\( \dot{\text{n}} \text{mw} \);’
PNNR 53; Stark 106 ‘\( \dot{\text{n}} \text{mw} \);’ HIn 458 Saf.; Tham.B Eut 597*, Tham.D KTT B; Hismaic CTSS 1b, LAU 15, TIJ 228, TIJ 494*.
-s. of  \( \dot{\text{h}} \text{nl} \) LAU 15

\( \dot{\text{g}} \text{nm} \text{t} \)  
See \( \dot{\text{g}} \text{nm}, \dot{\text{g}} \text{animah} \) ‘spoil’; HIn 458 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 459, KJC 460, KJC 477, KJC 478, KJC 479, KJC 547, TIJ 264, TIJ 293, TIJ 299.

\( \dot{\text{f}} \text{br} \)  
Hismaic AMJ 12*.

\( \dot{\text{f}} \)  
\( \text{fatta} \) ‘crumble something’, \( \text{fatt} \) ‘a fissure in a rock’, \( \text{fwf}, \text{f\={a}ta} \) ‘pass (time, opportunity)’; cf. CIK 248,2  \( \text{Futta}; \) Hismaic KJC 675, KJC 713.
-fa. of  \( \dot{\text{s}} \text{lm} \) KJC 675
-fa. of  \( \text{m\={s}ry} \) KJC 713

\( \dot{\text{f}} \text{h} \)  
\( \text{fataha} \) ‘open’, \( \text{fath} \) ‘conquest’, \( \text{fatt\={a}h} \) ‘conqueror’: Hismaic KJA 17, KJA 139*, KJA 165, KJB 172.
-s. of  \( \dot{\text{ghf}} \) KJB 172
-s. of  \( \dot{\text{bh}} \)’ -s. of  \( \dot{\text{s}} \text{lm} \) KJA 17
-s. of  \( \text{nhr} \) -fa. of  \( \text{m\={s}ry} \) KJA 139*

\( \dot{\text{f}} \text{i}\text{ht} \)  
See  \( \dot{\text{f}} \text{h}, \dot{\text{futahh}} \) ‘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  \( \dot{\text{mn}} \) -fa. of  \( \dot{\text{lt}} \) KJB 95
-fa. of  \( \text{krt} \) KJA 111, KJC 307
-fa. of  \( \text{qrs}^2 \) KJB 132
-s. of  \( \text{gm} \)’ TIJ 343
-s. of  \( \text{tyq} \) -s. of  \( \text{n(t)}t \)’ -fa. of  \( \dot{\text{mn}} \) KJB 7
-s. of  \( \text{‘} \) AMJ 39

\( \dot{\text{f}} \text{yt} \)  
\( \text{fatuwa}, \text{fatiya} \) ‘become youthful’, \( \text{fat\={a}}^\text{\#} \) ‘young man’, \( \text{fatiy} \) ‘youthful’: CIK 248,2  \( \text{Futaiya}; \) HIn 262 Sab.; Hismaic KJC 39, KJC 237, KJC 444, KJC 543, KJC 635, KJC 680, KJC 690.
-s. of  \( \text{‘} \) -wr KJC 680
fgt

fajja 'have the feet wide apart', fujjah 'an opening or intervening space', fwj, fāja '(musk) exhaled its odour', fawj 'group of men', fuj, fāja 'kick with hind legs backwards', fayj 'foot messenger'; Hismaic AMJ 139.

-s. of s²d AMJ 139

fhmn

fahm 'charcoal', fāhim 'black': cf. Cantineau 136 fhm; cf. PNNR 55 fhm, fhim'; HIn 463 Saf.; KWM 1(Tr.N).

fhtn

faḥata 'walk with a proud gait', faḥt 'the light of the moon': Hismaic KJA 93a*, KJB 112, KJC 676b.

-s. of s¹d KJB 112

fhn

faḥa 'snore': Hismaic KJB 118.

fr

farra 'flee, turn aside' furr 'the best of men', fārr 'fleeing', fwr, fāra 'boil, ferment', fūr 'gazelles'; cf. CIK 245.2 Farīr; Cantineau 137 fr '; PNNR 55; HIn 464; Hismaic Do XX 37,11 (fem.), KJC 513.

-d. of n'm'l Do XX 37,11

frds¹

furādis 'a man with big bones', Syr./Pers. fardts 'paradise': Stark 109 prdšy; HB 44 Firdās; HIn Tham.C ? Eut 118; Hismaic KJA 326, TIJ 376.

frs¹

farasa 'break, crush', farsa 'horse', fāris 'the lion, horseman': CIK 245.1 al-Faras, CIK 246.2 Fīrās; ID 301 Banū Fārās, ID 104 al-Forūs; BDrn 16 Fāris; HB 44; Cantineau 137 frs '; PNNR 56; HIn 465 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJA 7.

-fa. of zhn KJA 7

fs

faṣṣa 'remove, displace', faṣṣ 'stone that is set in a ring', fwṣ, al-muḍawṣah 'being clear, perspicuous', fyṣ, faṣa 'shine, glisten': HIn 468 Saf.; Tham.C JS 36*; Hismaic CTSS 1a, TIJ 312.

-fa. of zdy TIJ 222

-s. of s²n KJC 690

-fa. of zdy TIJ 222
-fa. of hnʾlh TIJ 8
-fa. of wtr TIJ 3
-fa. of ynʾTIJ 62
-fa. of (ʾ)sʾlb TIJ 406
-s. of whblh AMJ 148

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.

fd g
fadīj ‘sweat’: Stark 109 psgw; HIn 468 Liyn, Saf. add JaS 62; Hismaic
KJB 111, KJB 136, KJC 92, KJC 105, TIJ 300, WAM T 50.
-fa. of mʾn -fa. of rmsl -fa. of mgb TIJ 300
-s. of ngl KJC 92

fd h
fadaha ‘disgrace’: HIn 468 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 98.

fdn
fadā ‘break’, fḏw, fḏy fadā ‘be wide, spacious’; fyḏ, fāḏa ‘overflow,
become abundant’, fayḏān ‘abundance’; Hismaic KJA 246, KJC 217.

fl
fūṭah ‘cloth used as waist-wrappers’, fūṭi ‘blue’ ??: Hismaic AMJ 77, KJC
396.
-fa. of ‘rs² KJC 396
-fa. of ‘mrn AMJ 77

flg
falaja ‘succeed, overcome’: CIK 244, 2 Fālīj; HB 45 Fellāg; HIn 470 Saf.;
Hismaic TIJ 323, TIJ 483.
-s. of zd -fa. of tm ḥwr TIJ 323
-s. of grmlh -s. of bnl -fa. of grmlh TIJ 483

flgt
See flg; Hismaic CSP 2
-s. of wtr -s. of srm -fa. of tmds²r CSP 2

flṭ
falaṭ ‘surprise’, Syr. falet ‘deliver’: BDrN 17 Flēṭ; HIn 471 Saf.; Tham.?
HU 277, HU 279; Hismaic AMJ 107.
-fa. of ‘rs² AMJ 107

flṭṭ
See flṭ: HIn 471 Saf.; Tham.B HU 277; Hismaic KJA 208, KJC 228, Ph
345 bis g.
-fa. of hrsʾt KJA 208
flw  
*flw, falāhu* ‘wean’, *fal, fulu* ‘colt, young ass’; cf. BDrN 17 *Filwa* fem.;  
Hln 472; Hismaic TIJ 346.

-fs. of ḥrg TIJ 346

fnd  
*fani* ‘lie, commit a mistake’, *fnd* ‘a great mountain’, *fanad*  
‘exhorbitance in speech, error in judgement’: CIK 246,2 *al-Find*; ID 207;  
Hismaic KJC 4, KJC 181, KJC 283.

-fs. of ḫb KJC 4, KJC 283

fny  
*faniya* ‘come to an end, vanish’; Cantineau 136 *fny* or *fnw*;  
PNNR 55 *fny*;  
Hln 472 Saf.; Hismaic LAU 35.

fht  
*fahiha* ‘lack, power, ability’, *fahhah* ‘forgetfulness’; Hismaic AMJ 134*.  
-fs. of ṣ-- -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 *ghs*² AMJ 48

qt  
*qatta* ‘tell lies’, *qatt* ‘fodder’: Hln 475 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic KJA 308*.

qtb  
*qatto* ‘collect, drive’: cf. CIK 473,2 *Quṭṭat, Quṭṭa*; cf. ID 323; Hln 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; Hln 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*; Hln 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 *ḥrs*¹ AMJ 71
qdmt See qdm: CIK 470,1 Quāms; ID 81 etc.; HIn 478 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 147j, LAU 23*.
-s. of ḥlʾt -fa. of brḥt KJC 147j
-s. of ḾʾLAU 23*

qrt qarrā ‘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 ḫnnTIJ 450

qrḥ qaraḥa ‘wound’, qarḥ ‘wound’, qarāḥ ‘pure, free’: Cantineau 144 qrhw; PNNR 59; HIn 479 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 112.
-fa. of hrb 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. BDnN 17 Qariša; Hismaic KJB 132, KJC 695.
-s. of krt -s. of ṣḥt KJB 132

qrs²m qiršām ‘large tick’: HIn 480 Saf. add JaS 110; Hismaic AMJ 34*, TIJ 275.

qrṭm qartama ‘cut off, sever’ qirtam ‘seed, saffron’: Hismaic JS 617.

qrʾ qariʾa ‘be bald’: cf. BDnN 17 ’Aqraʾ; 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/s¹: 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 qyṣʾ (D.N), qyṣw; PNNR 58 qys²w; cf. Stark 110 qwṣy; HIn 481 Saf.; Hismaic JS 607, KWM 15.
-fa. of ḏbb KWM 15
-s. of ṣḥl JS 607

qs¹r qasara ‘overcome, subdue’; CIK 467,1 Qasr; ID 302 Banū al-Qasr; Cantineau 143 qysr (César), cf. Cantineau 144 qṣrw; PNNR 58; HIn 482 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 6.
-s. of ṭm KWM 6
qs¹s¹  
qassa ‘seek after, pursue’: CIK 466,2 Qasās, CIK 467,1 Qassās; HIn 482; Hismaic JS 247.
  
-fa. of s²g ‘JS 247

qs¹m  
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 wšm WAM T 29

qs²  
qašša ‘pick up, collect’, qašš ‘stubble’: CIK 473,1 Qušš; HIn 482; Hismaic JS 741*.

qs²tif]  
Cantineau 144 qs²hw; PNNR 59; Hismaic TIJ 45*.

q’t  
HIn 484 WH 3792a but read as q’(šn) 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  
  
-fa. of s’sr(y) KJB 33*

-fa. of s’sm’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 ʿil TIJ 196
-s. of qn KJA 184
 -s. of msʿkt
 -fa. of zm KJA 341
 -fa. of sʾmʾn
 -fa. of ʾb KJA 49, KJB 156
-s. of nʿrt KnEG 3
-s. of wrl
-s. of qn
-s. of ʿtimt KJA 31
-s. of wrl
-s. of ʿkl
-s. of sʾrw KJA 138*

qnt
See qn, qunnah ‘an isolated mountain’, qnt, qānit ‘devout’: CIK 471,1 Qunna; cf. Cantineau 143 ʾl qynt; 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 ʿlyn KJB 121
-fa. of lgd TIJ 146, TIJ 455
-fa. of mgʾ
-fa. of ʿshbr KJC 118
-fa. of ngʾ
-fa. of ʿšlh KJC 391, KJC 452
-fa. of ʿwʾl KJA 215
-s. of ʿhf TIJ 279
-s. of ʿwd
-s. of ʿṣft KJC 502
-s. of qdm
-fa. of ʿhnn TIJ 359
-s. of qn KJA 1
-s. of nʾmy
-s. of rbqt
-s. of ʿrk
-s. of ʿbd
-fa. of ʿlyn AMJ 131

qnʿ
qanaʿa ‘be content’: CIK 471,1 Qunaiʿ; ID 214 Banū Qunaiʿ; Hismaic KJA 274*.

qnf
qanifa ‘loathe’, qanaf ‘smallness and flatness of ears’, qunāf ‘big-nosed’: CIK 465,2 Qānif; Hismaic TIJ 365*.
-s. of sʿḥ(r) TIJ 365*

qnft
See qnf: CIK 471,1 Qunāfa; ID 234; HIn 490 Tham ? JS 41 ?; Hismaic KJC 472.
qnfd  qunfuḍ ‘hedge-hog’: CIK 471,1 Qunfuḍ; ID 187 Banū Qunfuḍ; 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  qā‘a ‘vomit’: Hismaic KJA 164.

qym  See qm, qā‘im ‘conspicuous, upright’: BDrn 17 Qāim; Cantineau 142 qymw; PNNR 58; HIn 492 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 319, KJC 664, Tdr 9.
-s. of nṣr ṭīw Tdr 9

qymt  See qym: Cantineau 142 qymt; PNNR 58; HIn 492 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 74*, KJB 115, KJC 665, TIJ 494.
-fa. of ḫb'  -fa. of qymt TIJ 494
-s. of ḫb' -s. of qymt TIJ 494
-s. of s’d KJB 115, KJC 665

qyml  Cmpd. ?, see qym: Hismaic KJB 127*.

k’t  kā‘a ‘abstain through timidity’, kā‘, kā‘ah ‘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 bnyt -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.

ktbt  kataba ‘write, draw together, sew’, kutbah ‘a thong with which one sews’: cf. WR 203 al-Kāṭīb; Hismaic KJB 85, KJB 167.
-s. of ḥrm KJB 85

**khm**
Hismaic TIJ 18a*, TIJ 29*.

-fa. of ṛkb TIJ 18a*

-fa. of wtm TIJ 29*

**kr**

-fa. of ḥlk TIJ 18a*

-fa. of ṛkm TIJ 29*


-ja. of ḥl KJB 83

-ja. of ṛkm KJA 258*

-s. of fiḥt KJA 111, KJC 307

-ja. of qrs² KJB 132

**krtm**
kurtūm ‘rocher, grosse pierre’: Hismaic KJB 104a*, TIJ 248, TIJ 335, TIJ 423, TIJ 449, TIJ 468.

-ja. of ḥl KJB 83

**kr**
karr ‘return’, karrār ‘returning to the fight’: cf. CIK 370,1 Karrār;

Hismaic KJC 174.

-ja. of klf KJC 174

**krh**
kariha ‘dislike, loathe’: HIn 499 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 280, KJC 716a.

-s. of w‘l KJC 280

-s. of ṭbr ‘KJC 716a

**kzn**
kazza ‘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: HIn 499 Saf. add JaS 87c (doubtful);

Tham.B WA 907a; Hismaic KJC 15*.

**ks¹’by**
kasab ‘gain, acquire’, kasāb ‘wolf’: KJC 590*.
ks'y  

\textit{ksw, kasā ‘invest (with a sword), kasa’a ‘pursue’}: Hismaic KJA 150.

- fa. of \textit{ns²r} KJA 150

\textit{k'b}  

\textit{ka'aba ‘swell (breasts), ka'aba ‘fold cloth in squares, ka'b ‘joint, ankle bone’}: CIK 361,1-367,1 \textit{Ka'b}, CIK 372,1-2 \textit{Ku'aib}; ID 15 etc.; Cantineau 107 \textit{k'bw}; PNNR 36; Stark 92 \textit{k'b[w]}; HIn 500 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 50.

\textit{k'm}  

\textit{ki'am ‘muzzle for a camel’, ki'm ‘sheath’}: Cantineau 107 \textit{k'mw}; PNNR 36; Hismaic AMJ 69, KJA 219, KJC 52*.

- s. of \textit{s'd}  

\textit{k'lb}  


- fa. of \textit{ms'kr} KJA 353

\textit{k'lf}  

\textit{kalifa ‘be attached, addicted, devoted’, kalaf ‘freckle’, kalf ‘reddish brown’}: cf. CIK 373,1 \textit{Kulfa}; cf. ID 260; HIn 503 Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic KJC 174.

- s. of \textit{krrt}  

\textit{k'm}  


- fa. of \textit{bš(y)} KJA 331

- fa. of \textit{d'bt} KJC 47a

- fa. of \textit{s'ldh} KWM 1

- s. of \textit{s'lm} KJA 237*

- s. of \textit{ns²} KJB 130

- fa. of \textit{tm} TIJ 144*

- s. of \textit{gmhr} TIJ 58

- fa. of \textit{ydr} TIJ 225

\textit{k'm’}  

\textit{kama’a ‘walk barefoot’, kam’ ‘truffle’}: HIn 504; Hismaic TIJ 93.

- s. of \textit{imt} TIJ 93
km’t  
See km’, kam ’ah ‘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’s. of hlst TIJ 498

knn  
kamana ‘lie, hidden’, kamina ‘have red eyes’, kamīn ‘hidden, latent’: WR 266 Kamn; HIn 505 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 119, KJC 259; PNNR 35 kmnw.

kmnt  
See knn, 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 mḥwr Tij 60

-s. of tmlh KJA 132, KJC 575

knn  

-s. of bn ’mt -fa. of s’ry KJB 110

-s. of ’lty KJA 314, KJB 65, KJC 457, KJC 687

-s. of ʾmn s. of fḥt s. of tyq KJB 7

khf  
kahf ‘cave, shelter’: CIK 368,1 Kahf; HIn 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; HIn 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 s²bšt TIJ 401

-fa. of --tšt TIJ 418
-fa. of 'gm 'TIJ 195, TIJ 315
-s. of 'bdmk -fa. of 'bdmk MNM c 7
-s. of s'ny KJB 135, KJC 389, KJC 718, KJC 722
-s. of gtt -s. of hml KJC 443

khlt
See khl: CIK 368,1 Kahlà; HIn 506 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 118.

khln
See khl, kuhlān ‘middle aged’: CIK 368,1 Kahlān; Cantineau 106 khln;
PNNR 35; HIn 506 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 16, TIJ 36, TIJ 197, TIJ 352, TIJ 480a.
-fa. of s'ilh -fa. of hmlg TIJ 36
-fa. of 'nymt KWM 16
-fa. of s'bt TIJ 197
-s. of ṭnt TIJ 352
-s. of ršt TIJ 480a

kyln
kayyil ‘rubbish’, kayyūl ‘coward’, kayyāl ‘grain measurer’: cf. Cantineau
106 kyl’ subs. ‘arpenteur’; Hismaic TIJ 61.
-fa. of s'ilh TIJ 61

l'm
la ama ‘suit, agree, repair’, li m ‘peace, equal, alike’, li m ‘peace, equal,
alike’, la uma ‘be base, ignoble’, la 'im ‘mean, ungenerous’: CIK 376,2
Lā'm; ID 233; cf. Cantineau 110 l'm (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 hwd LAU 37

lb’ t
labā' a ‘milk a ewe for the first time’, labu'ah ‘lioness’: cf. Cantineau 110
lb’-‘-‘; PNNR 36; cf. CIK 374,1 Lab’, CIK 375,1 al-Labu’; ID 196; HIn
508 Saf.; Tham.C JS 155, Tham.C (or Hismaic) JS 78, JS 117; Hismaic
AMJ 88, KJC 701.
-s. of n'm KJC 701

lb̄n
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 ḥhn WAM T 58

lā *lib* lataba ‘remain fixed or settled’, lātib ‘being or remaining fixed’: Hismaic KJC 324*.

lā *lt* latṭa ‘remain, abide’, lwt, lāṭa ‘take refuge, twist (a turban)’, lawat ‘langour’, lgt, 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.

-l-t-s. of *s’lm AMJ 79, AMJ 117, KJA 37

lāt *lmt* latṭama ‘muffle’, latmah ‘a kiss’: HIn 511 Saf., Tham.C or D JS 128 (or lgmt); Hismaic TIJ 6, TIJ 27.

-l-m-t-s. of n-- -fa. of ws²kt TIJ 6

-fa. of ws²kt TIJ 27

lājā *lgd* lajāda ‘graze, eat, incite’: Hismaic TIJ 455.

-l-g-d-s. of qnt TIJ 146*, TIJ 455

lajam *lgm* ‘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.

lahīja *lhg* ‘stick fast in the scabbard, cleave’, lahij ‘confined, narrow place’: CIK 375,2 Lahj; HIn 511 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 192*.

-l-h-g-s. of rmsTIJ 192*

lahda *lhd* ‘deviate from the right course’: HIn 511 Tham.B JS 419; Hismaic AMJ 10.

-fa. of zhwd AMJ 10

lahī *ldf* HIn 514 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 260.

lahīja *lds*n la ’isa ‘have dark-red lips’: CIK 378,2 Li ’san; HIn 516; Hismaic TIJ 9.

-fa. of m--- TIJ 9

laḡifa *lghn* ‘meet, kiss’, laḡif ‘accomplice of thieves’; cf. ID 328 Abū Luḡāfah; Hismaic KJB 9*.

laqīha *lq* laqīha ‘conceive (a camel)’, laqāḥ ‘the thing with which a female palm-tree is pollinated’: HIn 519; Hismaic TIJ 523.

laqīfa *lqf* laqīfa ‘seize, take quickly’, laqf ‘nimble, dextrous’: HIN 519 Saf.;

Hismaic TIJ 261.
-fa. of ʾmṯʾn TIJ 261

lkt  lakka ‘push, thrust’, lakkah ‘blow, punch’: HIn 520 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 427.

lḥt  laḥiṭa ‘thirst’, luḥāṭ ‘heat or burning of thirst’: Hismaic KJB 30, KJC 321, KJC 750.

-s. of ʾsʾlm KJB 30, KJC 321, KJC 750

lḥm  ilḥamā ‘gulp’, liḥm ‘aged’, laḥam ‘gluttonous, ravenous’: CIK 379,1

Luḥaim; ID 207; HIn 521 Saf., Tham.B HU 363 = Eut 530; Hismaic KJC 578*.

lḥmt  See lḥm; Hismaic KJC 770.

lwsʾ  ʾlāṣa ‘taste’, lawāṣ ‘morsel for tasting’: Hismaic CTSS 1a.

mʾy  Hismaic KJB 180a*.

mbrr  See brr, mubirr ‘one who overcomes’: Hismaic TIJ 98*.

-ma. of ʾzʾl TIJ 98*

mbʾl  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.

-fa. of sʾkrn AMJ 130

mṭḥt  mṭaḥa ‘draw water’, māṭḥ ‘water drawer’: Hismaic TIJ 257*.

-s. of ʾgm TIJ 257*

mṭtr  matara ‘pull (a rope)’, trw, tyr, see under tr, ʿatāra ‘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.

-fa. of brd -fa. of ʾnʾm KJA 332*, KJC 638

-fa. of bnʾmh KJA 313

-fa. of hrm -fa. of ʾsʾmnt KJA 84, KJC 176, KJC 370, KJC 700, TIJ 83

-s. of ʾṭḥd -fa. of brd -fa. of ʾnʾm KJC 114, KJC 174

mʾt  mataʾ ‘become advanced (the day)’, matāʾ ‘anything useful or advantageous’: CIK 404,1 Māṭʾi’, 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 mtwʾl.
mtʾi

See mtʾ, mutʾah ‘enjoyment’: Cantineau 119 mtʾ; 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 sʾlʾ TIJ 218, TIJ 320

mtn

-s. of bd KJB 26

mtnʾ

See mnʾ, imtanaʾa ‘abstain, refrain’ or cmpd. see mtn, Heb. mattān ‘gift’ + .: cf. Cantineau 123 bʾlmtn; cf. PNNR 17 bʾlmtn, PNNR 42 mt(n)bgly; cf. Stark 98 mtnʾ etc.; HIn 527 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 26.
-s. of mṯʾ TIJ 10
-s. of mṯʾn TIJ 10
-s. of nʾrt -fa. of mʾ[nt]lh -fa. of wht KWM 17

mṯʾn

-s. of lqf TIJ 261

mṯm

ṭamm ‘repair’, miṭamm ‘one who pastures for him who has no pasture’: Hismaic AMJ 150*.

mgʾ

jʾyʾ, jāʾa, inf.n. maṭiʾ ‘come, be present’, jʾyʾ, jāʾa ‘be brown, watch over a flock, conceal’, jaʾiya ‘be a brownish colour’: Hismaic KJA 118, KJA 180.
-fa. of ẓḥt KJA 180
-s. of qnt -fa. of ẓḥt KJC 118
mgd  majada ‘be noble, pasture in a fertile land’, majid, mājid ‘possessing glory’; CIK 382,1-2 Majīd, CIK 382,2 Mājid, CIK 418,1 Mujaid, CIK 419,1 Mujd; ID 296; HB 48 Māġid; Cantineau 111 mgdw, mgd’, mgdyw, mgydw; PNNR 37; HIn 528 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 17*.

mgs¹  See gs¹: Hismaic AMJ 62.


mhrt  See ḥr, muḥirr ‘a man whose camels are thirsty’ or ḥwr, mahārah ‘deficiency, shell’: HIn 530 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 154.
-s. of mhrt AMJ 154

mḥrs¹  See ḥrs¹: WR 321 Muḥris; HIn 530 Saf.; Hismaic MNM b 6, TIJ 145, TIJ 486; PNNR 38 mḥrs³w.
-s. of ḥfūl -s. of whbn MNM b 6
-fa. of wʾl TIJ 486
-s. of whblh TIJ 145

mḥlt  halla ‘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-Muhill; ID 138; Hismaic KJA 344, KJC 470, LAU 31; cf. PNNR 38 mḥyl.

mḥmy  ḥamā ‘prohibit, protect’, al-muḥmī, al-maḥmiyy epithets of the lion: cf. CIK 383,1 Maḥmiya; cf. ID 411; Cantineau 113 mḥmyw; PNNR 38; HIn 531; Hismaic JS 699.
-fa. of ḥbl(h) JS 699

mḥwr  See ḥwr, muḥwar ‘wooden pin’, muḥawwar ‘dough’: HIn 532 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 30, KJC 202, TIJ 60.
-s. of ṣʾlḥ -s. of hrṯt -s. of wṯ KJA 30
-s. of (ʾ)bdʾlʾḥwr KJC 202
-s. of kmy TIJ 60

mḥr  maḥara ‘cleave, plough, irrigate, take the best of’: HIn 532 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 94, KJA 257.
-s. of bn’m’t -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 (j)s’ilm TJ 111

**mr**
marr’a ‘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, TJ 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*, TJ 45.

**mr’gd**
Cmpd., see mr’ and ‘bdgd: Hismaic AMJ 44, TJ 274*.

-s. of (h)rs’ TJ 274*

-s. of mn’t -s. of j’sy -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’lh**
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, TJ 24, TJ 286, TJ 295, TJ 312a.

**mr’mnt**
Cmpd., see mr’: Hismaic KJA 32*, KJA 236.

-fa. of mtty KJA 236

**mr’n**
See mr’: HIn 537 Saf. ISB 45 (doubtful); Hismaic TJ 10, TJ 163.

-fa. of mtty TJ 10

**mr’ygt**
Cmpd., see mr’ and ygt: 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**
marāḥa ‘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*. 
mrḥt  See mrḥ: Hismaic AMJ 91.

mrḥmt  See rḥmt, ḍaḥama ‘an ostrich or hen brooded upon her eggs to hatch them’, murḥimah ‘brooding on eggs to hatch them’: Hismaic JS 667.

-mz  ḍma ‘assert’, ḍaza ḍma ‘make responsible’, maz ḍam ‘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 Muzn; ID 111 etc., ID 121 Banū Māzin; cf. HB 48 Mīzne fem.; Cantineau 113 mznɔr fem. (Tr.N); HIn 543 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 138 (Tr.N), Do XX 37,3, (Tr.N), KJC 641 (Tr.N).

ms’d  See s’d: CIK 401,2-403,1 Mas ṣad; ID 6 etc.; Cantineau 118 mš ṭdw; PNNR 42; LittNE 1 23 mš ṭdw; HIn 544 Saf.; Hismaic KJB 104, KJB 131, KJC 9, KJC 91, KJC 383*, KJC 480, KJC 494*, KJC 538.

-ms’k  masaka ‘seize’, masuka ‘be tenacious’, misk ‘musk’; CIK 401,1 Māsik, CIK 409,1 al-Misk fem., CIK 435,2 Musaik; ID 246 al-Masīk; WR 297; Cantineau 118 mškw; PNNR 42; HIn 545 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic KJC 147i, KU 1, TIJ 135.


-ms’kt  See ms’k: CIK 435,2 A. Musaika; HIn 545 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 66*, JS 659, 759, KJA 49, KJA 341, KJA 353, KJB 156, TIJ 43, TIJ 233.

-ms’lm  See s’lm: 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, MNM b 6.
-fa. of ḥrs KJC 522
-fa. of ṣḥb KJB 158
-fa. of wtr -fa. of tmḥ MNM b 6
-s. of ʿṣhl KnEG 4
ms² mašša ‘quarrel with, suck a bone’; Cantineau 118 mšw ?; PNNR 42; HIn 546 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 413.
ms²gʿi See s²gʿ: CIK 403,1-2 Mašgaʿa; Hismaic JS 678.
mšry misr ‘partition of boundary’, misrī ‘Egyptian’ or from šry see under tṣr: Cantineau 117 mšry; PNNR 41; Saf. ISB 274a (doubtful); Hismaic KJA 139*, KJC 26, KJC 713.
-s. of ft KJC 713
-s. of fih -s. of nḥr KJA 139*
mṭt See mṭ: Hismaic TIJ 519* (Tr.N).
mṭr maṭara ‘rain’, maṭar ‘rain’ or from týr, maṭār ‘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 maṭṭala ‘stretch a rope, flatten tin’, maṭṭāl ‘ironmonger’: HIn 551 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 85*.
mṭy mṭy, maṭā ‘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 zdʿl KJB 22
-s. of mrʿmnt KJA 236
mʿ maʿy ‘guts’, myʿ, māʿa ‘flow’: mʿw; Stark 95 mʿyʿ; Hismaic KJC 130*, RyGT 2.
-s. of wd RyGT 2
mʿb See ʾb, maʿtb ‘fault, defect’: HIn 551 Saf. (doubtful); KWM 19*.
\(m \dd\) maʾ\(\dd\)a ‘snatch unawares’, māʾ\(\dd\) ‘a wolf that tuns quickly’ or see \(\dd\),
māʾ\(\dd\)d ‘ready, prepared’, maʾ\(\dd\)d ‘place of return’: CIK 379,1 Maʾ\(\dd\)d?,
CIK 380,2 Maʾ\(\dd\)d, CIK 410,1 Muʾ\(\dd\)d; ID 20 etc.; Cantineau 116 mʾ\(\dd\)w;
PNNR 40; Hİ 552 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic JS 742.

\(m \d\) maʾ\(\d\)a ‘become hard’, maʾ\(\d\) ‘goat’: CIK 384,1 Māʾ\(\d\)z; cf. Stark 95 mʾ\(\d\)yn;
cf. HB 49 Mwaiʾ\(\d\)z; Hİ 554 Saf.; Hismaic JS 626, JS 629, JS 632, KJB 86, KJC 145, KJC 555, TIJ 395, WAM T 4.
-fa. of ḫm -fa. of ytr WAM T 4
-fa. of mʾ\(\d\) TIJ 395
-s. of ʾ\(\d\)/d JS 629
-fa. of bʾ JS 632

\(m \zy\) See mʾ\(\zy\) or ʾ\(\zy\): BDrN 15 Muʾazzī ‘der Trauer Übr die Familien bringt’;
HB 39; Hismaic AMJ 124*, KJC 729.

\(m \sl\) ʾ\(\sl\)s, ʾ\(\sl\)aʾ\(\sl\)s ‘of a white colour mixed with red’, maʾ\(\sl\)as ‘dauntless, brave’;
Hİ 554 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 588, TIJ 173.
-s. of ʾdd KJC 588
-s. of qmr TIJ 173

\(m \l\) See ʾl, muʾ\(\l\) ‘a man having a family or household’, maʾ\(\l\) ‘agile, acute
man’: Hİ 555 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 13*, WAM T 36.
-s. of (h)km WAM T 36

\(m \n\) See ʾn, maʾ\(\n\)ān ‘aid, help’ or maʾ\(\n\)ana ‘flow (water)’, maʾ\(\n\)n ‘water flowing
on the surface’ CIK 397,1-2 Maʾ\(\n\)n; ID 165 etc.; Cantineau 117 mʾ\(\n\)yw,
mʾ\(\n\)w, mʾ\(\n\) ; PNNR 40; Stark 96 mʾ\(\n\), mʾ\(\n\)ʾ, mʾ\(\n\)w, mʾ\(\n\)y; LittNE 1 23
mʾ\(\n\); Hİ 556 Lihyn, Saf.; Tham.D JS 195; Hismaic AMJ 19, KJA 78,
KJC 187, KJC 351*, MNM a 1*, TIJ 300.
-fa. of sʾ\(\l\)d KJC 187
-s. of brky -s. of ʾbšʾlm MNM a 1*
-s. of ḥḏg -fa. of rmsʾ -fa. of mṭ TIJ 300

\(m \n \l\) See mʾ\(\n\) n: Hİ 556 Saf.; Hismaic Meek (Tr.N), TIJ 181, TIJ 308*, TIJ 388,
TIJ 519; PNNR 40, also mʾ\(\n\)lh, PNNR 41.
-fa. of hlm TIJ 519
-s. of ʿṭs TIJ 308*

mʿnlh
See mʿn: Cantineau 117 mʿn ḥḥy, mʿnḥḥy, mʿnlḥ; HIn 557 Saf.; Hismaic KWM 18, KWM 19, TIJ 81, TIJ 168, TIJ 175, TIJ 183, TIJ 185, TIJ 199 + TIJ 201.
-fa. of ʿtm TIJ 183
-fa. of sʿṣr -fa. of mʿnlh -fa. of mʿḥḥ TIJ 199 + TIJ 201
-fa. of mʿḥḥ TIJ 185
-s. of sʿṣr -s. of mʿnlh -fa. of mʿḥḥ TIJ 199 + TIJ 201
-s. of mty -s. of nʿrt -fa. of wḥt KWM 19

mʿḥḥ
See ʿḥḥ: HIn 557 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 185, TIJ 199 + TIJ 201*.
-s. of mʿnlḥ TIJ 185
-s. of sʿṣr -s. of mʿnlḥ TIJ 199 + TIJ 201*

mGTK
See GTK: maḥṭa ṭeep in water’, mağiṭ ‘wrestler’, mağiṭ ‘herbage laid in prostrate by rain’: CIK 420,2 Muğiṭ; Cantineau mʿyrw; PNNR 40; Stark 96 mʿyrw, mʿyḥy; HIn 558 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 196, TIJ 191, TIJ 260, TIJ 300*.
-s. of rmsʾ TIJ 260
-s. of mʿn -s. of fḍg TIJ 300*

mGTKN
ɣaniya ‘be free from want’, muḍn ‘sufficing, enriching’: HIn 558 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 72*, KJB 91, KJB 70, KJC 103, KJC 673a, KJC 732.
-s. of ḡn KJB 70
-s. of ḡwn KJB 116

mGTKL
qatala ‘kill’, qāṭala ‘fight, combat’: CIK 431,2 Muqāṭil; HIn 560 Saf.; Hismaic Rh 6, TIJ 268, TIJ 273.
-s. of bkr Rh 6
-s. of ḫʾ TIJ 268, TIJ 273

mGTKC
qayẓ, qāṭa ‘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 Qedān; Hismaic KJA 83.
-s. of ʿrb -fa. of ʿgn ḡ KJA 83
mqʿd qaʿada ‘sit’: CIK 431,1 al-Muqʿ ad: HIn 560; Hismaic WAM T 13.
mqʿl qalla ‘be few, small in number’, qwlsa, qāla ‘say’, maqlīl ‘resting place’: cf. Stark 96 mqwl ’ (doubtful); Hismaic JS 593; PNNR 41 mqlw.
mqm See qm: ’aqāma ‘set up’, miqamm ‘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 ġṭ SSA 8
-s. of ġṭ ‘l TIJ 103, TIJ 104, TIJ 170
-s. of rsʾm TIJ 143
mqmʾl Cmpd., see qm: Cantineau 142 mqymʾl, mqmʾl; 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 rsʾʾt CTSS 1a
mkrt See mkr, makrah ‘craft, stratagem’: Hismaic SSA 10*.
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 226, TIJ 374, WAM T 10.
-fa. of ’mr TIJ 86, TIJ 106, TIJ 374, WAM T 10
-s. of ’mr TIJ 66, TIJ 207
ml See mll, mall ‘weared’, mwla, māl ‘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 s²mt JS 745

**mlgn**


**mlgnt**

See mlgn: Hismaic KJC 44.

**mlḥ**

malaḥa ‘be salty’, maluḥa ‘become beautiful’, milḥ ‘salt, knowledge, beauty’: CIK 384,1 Malik, CIK 397,1 Mallāh, CIK 427,1-2 Mulaiḥ; ID 276; BDrn 18 Mallūh; HB 49; Cantineau 114 mlḥw 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 Mulaiḥ; ID 17 etc.; BDrn 18 Mallāk; 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 hyl’WAM T 26

-s. of b(k)r TIJ 215, TIJ 237, TIJ 453

-s. of s¹’dt 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’, malakah ‘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 ‘s¹ - fa. of bs²mn TIJ 505
mlky  See mlk: Hln 566; Hismaic NST 1; PNNR 39 mlkyw.

mll  malla ‘be tedious, put bread etc. into embers’: CIK 427,2 Mulail; ID 260; Hln 566 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 24.

mly  maliy ‘long, prolonged’: Cantineau 114 mly; PNNR 39; Hln 566 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 436a*.

mny  Hismaic JS 747.


mnbk  nabakah ‘hill with a peak’: Hismaic JS 713*.

mn’  mana’a ‘prevent, protect’, manī ‘unapproachable, inaccessible’: CIK 398,1 Manī ’; Cantineau 116 mn’; PNNR 40; Hln 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’ī (fem); PNNR 39, PNNR 40; Hln 569 Saf., Tham.C JS 136; Mixed HU 683; Hismaic AMJ 44, TIJ 18d, TIJ 45.

-s. of ḫsy  -fa. of mr’gd  -fa. of mn’ī AMJ 44

-s. of mr’gd  -s. of mn’ī  -s. of ḫsy AMJ 44

mn’s[1]  na’asa ‘drowse, dose’: Hismaic KJA 166a*.

mnh  See mn’: Cantineau 115 mnh inachevé; Hismaic KJA 92.


mhṣ  mahaṣa ‘wash a garment’, haṣṣa ‘crush, tread under foot’, ḥaṣa ‘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*.

-fa. of grf KJA 21, KJA 46

-fa. of ḥg KJA 128, KJC 686*

-s. of ṣ/ʾy  -fa. of ḥṣ KJA 29

mhd  mahada ‘make a place smooth’, mahd ‘place made smooth for a child to sleep in’, muhd ‘elevated or depressed ground’, mahṭd ‘pure butter’: cf. CIK 282,2 Mahḍ; Hln 571 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 59*.

mwṭl  Hismaic JS 720*.
mys¹  māṣa ‘walk with an elegant gait’, mayyāš ‘one who walks with an elegant
gait’; CIK 384, 1 Maiyās; ID 213 Mayyāš; Cantineau 113 m[ŷ][š][w]; Stark
94 myš ‘; HIn 576 Saf.; Hismaic MNM c 7.

n’lt  na’la ‘walk with a jerking deportment’: CIK 444,1 Nāʾila fem.; HIn 578
Saf. (doubtful); Hismaic CTSS 3 (Tr.N).

nbt  nabata ‘grow, sprout’, nabt ‘plant’: CIK 440,1 Nabīt, Nābīt, Nabr; ID
218; HIn 578 Saf.; Hismaic JS 24, LAU 12, TIJ 303, TIJ 305, TIJ 332, TIJ
396, WAM T 46.
-fa. of ytr LAU 12, TIJ 303, TIJ 305, TIJ 332, TIJ 396, WAM T 46
-s. of ǧt JS 24

nbty  See nbt: Hismaic LAU 3.

nbr  nabara ‘raise the voice’, nibr ‘tick, granary’, nabr ‘shameless’: HIn 578
Saf.; Hismaic KJC 193*.

nbṣlḥ  Cmpd., nabaṣa ‘speak’, nabṣah ‘word’: Hismaic KJB 76*, see the
commentary to the text.

nbṭ  nabāṭa ‘well or issue forth’, nabāṭ ‘the first water that appears when a well
is dug’: CIK 439,1 Nabāṭī, CIK 449,1 Nubaiṭ; ID 207; WR 337;
Cantineau 119 nbṭw; PNNR 43; HIn 579 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 138.
-fa. of bns²br, KJA 138

nbḥ  nabuha ‘be eminent, well-known’, nabīh ‘eminent, well-known’: cf. CIK
439,2 Nabīḥān; ID 78 Nubaiḥ; WR 330 Nabīh; Cantineau 119 nbhw;
PNNR 42; HIn 580; Hismaic JaS 1.
-s. of ʾs[l] JaS 1

ng’  naja’a ‘affect by an evil eye’, naju’ (al-ʿayn) ‘evil-eyed’ or see ngy: HIn
581 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 152*, KJB 175, KJC 391, KJC 452.
-fa. of ʾs[l]lh KJA 152*
-fa. of ʾs[l]d KJB 175
-s. of qnt -fa. of ʾs[l]lh KJC 391, KJC 452

ng’i  See ng’, najāʾah ‘an affecting with an evil or malignant eye’: HIn 581
Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 116, KJB 129*, KJB 142.
-fa. of ʾs[l]dən AMJ 116
ngt  najja ‘hasten’: Hismaic TIJ 302*.
     -fa. of smy  -fa. of b-q TIJ 302*

ngħ  najaha ‘succeed’, nuj̄, najāḥ ‘success’: CIK 450,1 Nujaiḥ, Nujaïyih;
     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’, najila ‘have wide eyes’, najl ‘child’: cf. CIK
     442,2 B. Najlān; cf. ID 312; HB 49 Neğlā fem.; HIn 582 Saf.; Hismaic
     KJA 9, KJA 89, TIJ 422.
     -s. of ‘TIJ 422

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 slh AMJ 103
     -fa. of s’ld  -fa. of s’km lh AMJ 135

ngy  ngy, najā ‘escape’, nājā ‘swift’: CIK 442,1 Nājī; ID 163; HB 49 Nāģī;
     HIn 582 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 26*.
     -fa. of db’t AMJ 26*

ngyt See ngy: CIK 442,1-2 Nājiya; ID 147 etc.; WR 333; HIn 582 Saf.;
     Hismaic KWM 14.
     -s. of ħml y KWM 14

nḥl  nahila ‘become emaciated’, nahala ‘give something freely’, nahal ‘bees,
     gift’, nāḥil ‘lean’: HB 49 (ibn) Nāḥil; HIn 583; Hismaic TIJ 402*.
     -fa. of grs² ‘TIJ 402*

nḥr  nahara ‘snore’: CIK 444,1 an-Nahḥār; Stark 99 nhwr; HIn 583 Saf.;
     Hismaic KJA 139, TIJ 125, TIJ 366.
     -fa. of ftḥ KJA 139
     -s. of gt’l  -s. of gt TIJ 366

     -fa. of s’dn  -fa. of ‘mn KJC 126
**ndt**  
*nadda* ‘take fright, shy’  
*nidd* ‘the like, opponent’: Hismaic WAM T 41.  

**ndm**  
*nadima* ‘grieve, regret’,  
*nādim* ‘contrite, repenting’,  
*nādim* ‘a companion in drinking’: HIn 584 Saf.; Hismaic WAM T 16*.  

-s. of *bnmd* WAM T 16*  

**nr**  
*nār* ‘fire’,  
*nawr* ‘blossoms’,  

-fa. of *tm* TIJ 224  

-s. of *rh(?)*  

-s. of *hn’t* TIJ 392  

**nrt**  
See *nr*, *nārah* ‘brand’: Hismaic KJC 184.  

**nrn**  
See *nr*, *nīrān* ‘fires’: BDrN 19 *Nīrān*; HIn 585 Lihyn, Saf., Tay. JS 430;  

Hismaic TIJ 375.  

**ns¹**  
*nws*, *nāsa* ‘dangle’,  
*nās* ‘men’,  
*nassā* ‘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  

**ns¹’**  
*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 *ʔdnt*  

-s. of *(w)-kyt* JS 595  

-s. of *dgg*  

-s. of *tkm* WAM T 32  

**ns¹t**  
Hismaic AMJ 154*.  

**ns¹r**  
*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  

**ns¹k**  
*nasaka* ‘worship’,  
*nāsīk* ‘gold or silver ingot’,  
*nāsik* ‘pious’: HIn 587 Saf.;  

Hismaic MNM c 7.  

**ns¹q**  
*nassaqa* ‘set in order’: MNM c 7*.  

**ns²**  
See *ns²s²*: cf. HB 50 *Nāsir*; cf. Stark 100 *nš*;  

Hismaic KJA 342; PNNR 44 *nšw*.  

**ns²g**  
*našaja* ‘sob, bray’,  
*našaj* ‘stream of water’: Cantineau 122 *nšgw*, *nšygw*;  

PNNR 44, PNNR 45; LittNE 1 23 *nšygw*; Hismaic AMJ 21.  

**ns²r**  
*našara* ‘spread out’,  
*nāšir* ‘spreading out’: CIK 445,2 *Nāšir*; cf. Stark 100 *nšry*; HIn 588 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 150, KJC 291.
-s. of fl-  -fa. of ḫry KJC 291
-s. of ks'lıy  -fa. of ḫb KJA 150

ns²s²  našṣa ‘gurgle, ferment’, našṣāš ‘a tract of salt land’: Hismaic WAM T 44.

ns²l  našala ‘carry off and devour a piece of meat’, našāl ‘pilferer’: Cantineau 122 nšlw; PNNR 45; HIn 589 Saf.; Tay. JS 563a; Hismaic KJB 147, KJC 620, MNM b 5, TIJ 421, TIJ 475.

našṣa ‘gurgle, ferment’, našṣāš ‘a tract of salt land’: Hismaic WAM T 44.

ns²l  našala ‘carry off and devour a piece of meat’, našāl ‘pilferer’: Cantineau 122 nšlw; PNNR 45; HIn 589 Saf.; Tay. JS 563a; Hismaic KJB 147, KJC 620, MNM b 5, TIJ 421, TIJ 475.

-nst  našṣa ‘gurgle, ferment’, našṣāš ‘a tract of salt land’: Hismaic WAM T 44.

-nṣr  naṣara ‘aid, assist’, naṣr ‘aid’, nāṣir ‘helper’: CIK 445,2-446 Naṣr; ID 100 etc. Nuṣair; WR 331; BDrN 19 Naṣr; HB 50 Ḥṣair etc.; Cantineau 122 nṣrw; 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 ℓhy; PNNR 44; Hismaic AMJ 148, KJC 468.

nṣlt  naṣl ‘a iron head or blade’: HIn 591; Hismaic KJA 22, KJA 29a, KJA 136.

nṭt  nṭṭa ‘dote, jump’, nṭṭ ‘leap, bound’: Hismaic KJB 7*.


nʿm  naʿima ‘be plentiful and easy (life)’: CIK 439,1 Nuʿām, CIK 444,1 Nāʿīm, CIK 448,2-449,1 Nuʿām, CIK 450,1 Nuʿm; ID 85 etc.; BDrN 19 Nuʿem;
Stark 99 nʿym, Stark 99-100 nʾm; HIn 593-4 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic JS 229, JS 680*, KJA 282*, KJC 701; PNNR 44 nʾm.
-fa. of ʾlbʾ KJC 701

nʾml
Cmpd., see nʾm: HIn 594 Saf.; Hismaic Do XX 37,11.
-fa. of fr Do XX 37,11

nʾmy
See nʾm, naʾmā ‘benefaction, favour’: Stark 100 nʾmy; HIn 595 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 131, KJA 94.
-fa. of bnʾmt KJA 94
-s. of rbqt -s. of ʾrk
-s. of ʾbd -fa. of qnt -fa. of ʾlyn
AMJ 131

nġl
naġala ‘be spoilt in tanning (a hide)’, naġula ‘be spurious (a child)’, naġl ‘an illegitimate child’: cf. Cantineau 121 nʾlw; PNNR 44; Hismaic KJC 92.
-fa. of ʾfdg KJC 92

nqṭš
cf. Cantineau 122; PNNR 44; Milik 1976: 150 nqṭys, Gk. Νικήτιος; see Macdonald 1992: 158; Hismaic KJC 28*.

nkf
nakafa ‘abstain from’, nākf ‘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 ʾ; HIn 599 Saf.; Hismaic JS 596 (Tr.N), KJA 243, KJC 286, TIJ 205, TIJ 278.
-s. of tmḥl -s. of dql TIJ 278

nmsʾ

nn

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 wsʾṭ -s. of hrb TIJ 461
nht

nahata 'cry out, roar', al-nahāt 'lion': HIn 601 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 29, KJA 83, KJA 202*, KJA 231, KJA 270, KJC 75, KJC 508.

-fa. of ḫml KJA 202*

-fa. of bgt KJC 508

-fa. of ḫdnm KJA 231

-s. of (')gt

-n. of ḡrmt KJA 83, KJA 270, KJC 75

nhr

nahr 'river', nahir 'much (water)', nahār 'day-time': CIK 442.2-443.1 Nahār; WR 333; BDnR 19 Nahār; HB 51; Stark 99 nhr ’; HIn 601 Saf.; Hismaic TII 518.

-s. of mh-- TII 518

nhq

nahaqa 'bray', nahq 'wild rocket'; Hismaic AMJ 120, AMJ 140.

-fa. of s'lm AMJ 140

-s. of 'rs¹lh

-fa. of 'rs²lh AMJ 120

nhk

nahuka ‘be brave’, nahik ‘energetic, brave’: CIK 443.1-443.2 Nahik; ID 128; WR 334; HIn 602 Saf.; ; Hismaic KJC 597*, TII 84.

-fa. of l KJC 597*

-fa. of whb l TII 84

nhd

nahal 'first drink', nāhil 'thirsty': CIK 443.2 Nāhil; Hismaic KJC 463*.

nhm

nahima 'be greedy', nahama 'chide, road, sigh', nuhām '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

nyr, nāra 'border (cloth), weave'; HIn 604; Hismaic TII 158.

h’

Hismaic JS 667.

-fa. of nrmt JS 667

h’my

cf. HIn 78 Saf. ’my; Hismaic TII 408*.

-s. of zr TII 408*

h’n

Hismaic HE 79.
haba'ta ‘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’, hawijja ‘be tall and foolish’: cf. BDrN 19 Hağğāğ; cf. HB 51; Cantineau 84 hgw; PNNR 21; Stark 84 hgy uncertain; HIn 608 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 676.

See hājan ‘be base-born’, hajēn ‘one whose father is free and whose mother is a slave’, hijān ‘of a good breed (a camel)’: CIK 286,2 al-Hugn; 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.


harr See 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 hrr or hwr, hāra ‘pull down, fall to pieces’, hār ‘weak, feeble’, hawr ‘lake, flock of sheep’: 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.

hrb ‘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.

hrb ‘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.
hrt
See hrr or harata ‘rent, slit’, harīt ‘wide, ample’, harit ‘lion’: HIn 613 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 357.
-s. of s‘hm TIJ 357

hrr
harra ‘snarl (a dog), be disgusted’, hirr ‘male cat’: cf. CIK 287,1 A.
Huraira; cf. ID 295; WR 206 Harir; HIn 613 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 381.
-fa. of hrb -fa. of ws’t TIJ 381

hrkld

hs’t

hs’t
See s‘r: HIn 615 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 154.

h’tl
‘atala ‘draw, drag along violently’, ‘atal ‘a man who hastens or is quick to do mischief’, ‘utul ‘gross, coarse, rude’: HIn 617; Hismaic TIJ 394*.
-fa. of ‘hwr TIJ 394*

hكد

hkn

hl’t
HIn 621 add Saf. MNSI 2 ii; Hismaic TIJ 58.

hlm
-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.

hm’r
See mr’ or hamara ‘pour out’, hammār ‘cloud pouring forth much rain, loquacious, a babbler’: Hismaic KJB 180*.
**hml**


- fa. of gtt KJC 443
- fa. of 'bd
- fa. of gryt TIJ 134

**hn**

See hwn, hawn ‘tranquility, modesty’ hayn ‘easy’ or hnn; CIK 281,1 al-Haun; ID 110 etc.; HIn 625 Saf.; Tham.B HE 38, HU 727, HU 758; Hismaic KJB 70.

- fa. of мнь KJB 70

**hn’**

hanu ‘a ‘be pleasant’, hana ‘a ‘feed, succour, defend, smear a camel with tar’, hānī ‘servant’, hin ‘tar, liquid pitch’: CIK 278,2-279,1 Hāni’, CIK 283,1 Hin ‘; ID 218 etc. WR 204; BDrN 19 Hānt; Cantineau 87 hn , hn ‘w, hny ‘w; LittNE 2 233 hn ‘w; Stark 84 hn ‘y; HIn 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 мnn KJA 48*
- fa. of мr үгt KnEG 2
- s. of tmd TIJ 105
- s. of гhс² KnEG 5
- s. of zдqм KJA 27, KJA 99, KJA 300, KJB 105, KJB 173, KJB 177
  - fa. of мnn KJC 758
- s. of zдqм
  - s. of ’bd
  - s. of ’kl KJB 110
- s. of ²б TIJ 31

**hn’i**

See hn ‘, hanṭ ‘ah ‘wholesome food, easy affair’: CIK 279,1 Hāni ‘a, Hanṭ ‘a, CIK 286,2 Hūnā ‘a; ID 292; WR 204; LittNE 2 233 hn ‘; HIn 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 ²нт TIJ 350
-s. of s'ād TIJ 211

-s. of ẓ̊m TIJ 497

**hn'lh**

Cmpd., see **hn**: LittNE 2 233 hnu'ly; 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 hnu'ly.

-fa. of **tblt** TIJ 438

-fa. of **tmt** TIJ 482

-fa. of **zdlh** -fa. of s'mdt AMJ 132

-s. of ʿḥ TIJ 127

-s. of ʿḥmr TIJ 133

-s. of **tmhlwr** -s. of whblh KJC 2

-s. of fsy TIJ 8

-s. of **wddʿ** -fa. of zdlh KJC 5

**hn'mnt**

Cmpd., see **hn**: HIn 626 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 37*.

-fa. of **whblh** -fa. of -rgs² TIJ 37*

**hnlh**

Cmpd., see **hn**: Hismaic AMJ 45, AMJ 49.

-s. of ḥbb -s. of rg -fa. of whblh AMJ 45, AMJ 49

**hnn**

**hanna** ‘weep, moan’: HIn 627; Saf.; Hismaic KJC 710*, TIJ 359.

-s. of qnt -s. of qdm TIJ 359

**hhd**

See **hd**: Hismaic KJC 663*.

**hwd**

**hwd, ḥāda** ‘return, act gently’: HIn 628 Saf.; Hismaic LAU 37*.

-s. of **lb** LAU 37*

**hwn**


-fa. of mgny KJB 116

**hyd**

**hyd, ḥāda** ‘move, put in motion, frighten, chide’; cf. Cantineau 86 hydn ?; cf. PNNR 22 ?; Hismaic KJC 243*.

**wʾl**

**waʾala** ‘seek refuge, shelter’: CIK 584.2-585.1 Wāʾil; ID 79 etc.; Cantineau 88 wʾl, w lw fem.; PNNR 23; LittNE 1 20 w lw; 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 mhrs' TIJ 486
-s. of hdr 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 bnbr' JS 707

wb
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 hrgt KJA 30
-fa. of s'bt KJB 19
-s. of tmth -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 ṣy TIJ 3
-s. of flt -s. of z-- AMJ 134
-s. of ḥblh TIJ 309

**wtm**
From *ytm*, *yatama* ‘be an orphan’, *yatima* ‘weary, jaded’, *yatīm* ‘orphan’: HIn 634 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 29.

-s. of *ḥm* 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 *ṣm‘* WAM T 29

**wgdt**
*waḍada* ‘find’, *wujd, wajd* ‘richness, sufficiency’, *wājid* ‘finder, rich, possessing competence’: HIn 635 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 355, KJC 218.

-fa. of *ṯm* KJA 355

-fa. of *tm* KJC 218

**whṭ**
Hismaic KWM 18.

-s. of *m‘nlh*  
s. of *mt*  
-s. of *n‘rt* KWM 18

**whṭt**
See *whṭ*: Hismaic TIJ 294, TIJ 469.

-s. of *ṯq* TIJ 294, TIJ 469

**whg**
Hismaic KJA 212*, KJC 315*.

-s. of *ḏk(y)* KJA 212*, KJC 315*

**whd**
*wahada* ‘be alone’, *wahd, wahīd* ‘alone’: CIK 584.2 *al-Wahīd*; ID 180; WR 458; HIn 635 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 297, TIJ 361.

**whṣ²**
*wahṣ* ‘desolate, deserted (country), wild (animal)’: cf. CIK 584.2 *Wahṣ*; BDrN 19 *Wahṣ*; HB 53; Cantineau 90 *whṣ*; PNNR 24; HIn 636 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 166*, TIJ 412.

-s. of *mrn* TIJ 166*

**whf**
*wahafa* ‘hurry towards’, *wahifa* ‘be luxuriant (plant, hair)’, *wahf* ‘luxuriant, thick (plant, hair)’; CIK 584.2 *Wahf*; CIK 589.1 *Wuḥaifa*; 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 *ṣ* TIJ 139

**wd**
See *wdd*: *widd, wudd, wadd* ‘loved one, beloved’: CIK 581.2 *Wadd*; Cantineau 89 *wdw*; PNNR 23; LittNE 1 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 mʿ RyGT 2

wdʿt  
*wadaʿa* ‘make even, ill-treat’, *wadaʿ* ‘destruction, perdition’: HIn 637; Hismaic TIJ 182.

-s. of ḥrt TIJ 182

wdd  
*wadda* ‘love’, *wadḍa* ‘loved, beloved’: HB 53 *Udēd*; Cantineau 89 *wdydw*; PNNR 23; HIn 637 Lihyn, Saf., Tay. JS 552; Hismaic AMJ 76, KJA 228.

-fa. of ʿlt AMJ 76, KJA 228

wddʿl  
Compd., see *wdd*: HIn 637 Lihyn, Saf., Tay. JS 560; Hismaic KJC 5, TIJ 25, TIJ 68, TIJ 180*; PNNR 23 *wddlʿ* ??

-fa. of ḥlm TIJ 25

wdʿ  
*waduʿa* ‘be still, quiet, in a state of ease’: CIK 581,1-2 *Wadāʾ*; ID 298; cf. WR 457 *wadʿt*; Cantineau *wdʿw*; PNNR 24; LittNE 2 233 *wdʿw*; HIn 638 Lihyn, Saf.; Hismaic JS 714, KnEG 1.

wrʾb  
*wariba* ‘become corrupt’, *warib* ‘corrupt’, *warb* ‘den of wild beasts’: HIn 639; Hismaic TIJ 452, TIJ 463.

-fa. of s²ṣr  
-s. of ṣṭy

-wrd  
-fa. of hrzt TIJ 452

-wrs²t  
*warāša* ‘take, eat greedily, covet’, *wariša* ‘be swift’, *wariš* ‘brisk, lively’: HIn 640; TIJ 140, TIJ 322.

-s. of ḥkHz TIJ 322

wrʾl  
*waral* ‘monitor lizard’: HIn 640 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 31, KJA 138*.

-s. of ḵl

-wrqs³nš  

-wsʿṭ  
*wasat* ‘middle, just’: BDrN 20 *Wāṣif*; HIn 642 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 330, TIJ 381, TIJ 461.

-s. of hrʾb  
-fa. of nhbn TIJ 461

-s. of dhḥlt TIJ 330
-s. of *hrr* TIJ 381

`ws1`'  
was'ī 'a ‘be broad, wide, ample’, wasi 'ability, wealth’, waṣt 'broad, capacious’, wāsī 'having power, ability’; CIK 588,1 al-Wasī', Wāsī'; HIn 642 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 165.

-fa. of *bd* TIJ 165

`wsq`  
wasaqa ‘store, heap, drive (camels)’, wasq ‘camel’s load’: HIn 642 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 689.

`wsl`  
wāsīl ‘pious’, wasīlah ‘means of access to a thing’: HIn 642 Saf.; Hismaic RTI B.

`wsml`  
wāsīm ‘comely, handsome’: HIn 642 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 160*.

`wskt`  
waśaka ‘be quick, expeditious (an affair)’, waśık ‘expeditious, speedy’: Cantineau 90 wšykt; HIn 643 Saf. add JaS 118; Hismaic TIJ 6, TIJ 27; PNNR 25.

-s. of *n--* TIJ 6

-s. of *lḥmt* TIJ 6, TIJ 27

`wd`'  
waḍu 'a ‘be fair, clean’: HIn 643 Saf.; Tham.B HU 374; Hismaic KJA 138.

-s. of *zḥmn*  
-fa. of *znn* KJA 138

`wts`'  
wataṣa ‘stamp, beat the ground’, waṭṭaš ‘battle’, waṭṭāš ‘pâtre, berger’: HIn 644 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 254*.

`w’d`  

`w’d`  
See wˈd: Hismaic KJA 318.

-fa. of *ḥzyt* KJA 318

`w’r`  
waˈura ‘be rugged’, waˈr ‘rugged’: Stark 85 wˈr; HIn 645 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 515.

-s. of *sˈdlh*

`w’t`  
Hismaic TIJ 362.

`w’l`  
waˈl ‘mountain goat’, waˈlah ‘steep part of a mountain’: cf. CIK 586,1 Waˈala, Waltˈa; cf. ID 211; LittNE 1 20 wˈl; 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 *'ghl -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.

**wfsy**
Hismaic KJC 480*.
-fa. of *msʾd KJC 480*

**wqs²**
wagaša ‘spread on the body (a scab)’, waqš ‘scab’: CIK 587,1 Waqš; HIn 647 Saf.; Hismaic JS 746, JS 753.
-fa. of (ʾ)ys’ JS 746

**wqf**
wqafa ‘stand up’, wāqif ‘standing still’: CIK 587,1 Wāqif; ID 265 Banū Wāqif; HIn 647 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 167.

**wly**

**whb**
whaba ‘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 whbʾ, whby, Stark 91 yhybʾ; HIn 651 Lihyn, Saf.; Mixed WTI 12; Hismaic KJC 62, KJC 196, MNM a 4, TIJ 1.
-s. of [---] -s. of [sʾ]ʾdlh MNM a 4
-s. of rfd TIJ 1

**whbʾḥwr**
Cmpd., see whb and ḥwr: Hismaic KJC 291.
-s. of bżyry -s. of ns²r KJC 291

**whbʾl**
Cmpd., see whb: CIK 584,1 Wāhbit; Cantineau 89 whbʾ; 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 *šʾwr TIJ 235
-s. of ḏḥkl TIJ 485
-s. of nhk TIJ 84
whbl Cmpd., see whb: Hismaic KJC 581.

whblh Cmpd., see whb: CIK 584,1 Wahlballah; WR 458; Cantineau 89 whbʿlh, whbʿlhy, whblhy; PNNR 24; HIn 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 [ltm TIJ 157
-fa. of 's/lh TIJ 85, TIJ 487
-fa. of tmlhwrd -fa. of hnʿlh KJC 2
-fa. of sʿdlh TIJ 78
-fa. of fṣy AMJ 148
-fa. of mḥrsʿ TIJ 145
-fa. of wtr TIJ 309
-fa. of ḥdr KJA 36
-s. of ḍʿn AMJ 157

-fa. of ḍʿn AMJ 141
-s. of tmʿbd ṭ -s. of sʿfr -s. of tmʿbd TIJ 190
-s. of tym -s. of hrgl TIJ 460
-s. of sʿḥl -fa. of ḍbd AMJ 43

-fa. of hrg ṭ TIJ 484
-s. of sʿd -s. of wh-- TIJ 217*
-s. of sʿdʿl -fa. of sʿdʿl MNM a 2
-s. of ḍrb KJA 254*
-s. of ʿmr KJC 255, TIJ 70
-s. of ḍy TDJ 368

mḥmy JS 699*
-s. of hnʿ/]mnt -fa. of -rgs² TIJ 37
-s. of hnḥ -s. of ḩbb -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 (h)ms² JS 623
-fa. of hlflh -fa. of mhrs¹ 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.

y ‘l  See w ‘l, imperfect ya ila: ‘wl, āla ‘return’: Hismaic KJC 201.

yb  yabba ‘waste, ruin’: Hismaic KJA 150.
-s. of ns²r -fa. of s²br KJA 150

ybnn  See bnn: cf. HIn 656 ybn; Hismaic UR 4.

ytr  See wtr: Cantineau 105 ytr ⁴; 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 s‘dl 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 bld: 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*

yd’  See wd’, d ‘w, da ‘a ‘call’, yada ‘a ‘dye cloth red’, Syr. yīḍa ‘‘know’: Stark 90 yd ‘w, yd y, ydy ; HIn 663 Lihyn, Saf.; Tay. JS 538; Mixed JS 596; Hismaic HS 551.
-fa. of ‘bd’zy HS 551

ydr  darra ‘sprinkle salt on meat’, dyr, dāra ‘loathe’ or from nadara ‘make a vow’, nadr ‘vow’: cf. CIK 235,2 Ḍarr; cf. HIn 131 Saf. tdr; Hismaic KJA 36, LAU 33, TIJ 225*, WAM T 11.
-fa. of ḥrgerät LAU 33, WAM T 11
-s. of ‘bd -s. of ydr -s. of whblh KJA 36
yd’ See yd’: HIn 665; Hismaic TIJ 69.
   -fa. of hrgt TIJ 69
yd"tn Hismaic KJC 720.
yrfn rafana ‘be weak, remiss, flee away and rest, cool (anger)’: Hismaic KJC 239, KJC 567.
yzd See yzd: CIK 592-597,1 Yazīd; ID 53 etc.; WR 255; HIn 669 Tham.?
   HU 57; Hismaic TIJ 14a.
yslm See stlm. HIn 671 Saf.; Tham.? JS 17; Hismaic CTSS 2b.
yr raṭra ‘cut off a fragment of hard stone’ or from nṭr: Cantineau 103 yṭwr;
   PNNR 33; HIn 674 Saf.; Hismaic KJC 133, KJC 490, KJC 505.
y’ly See ‘ly: CIK 590,1 Ya’lā; ID 44; Cantineau 104, Cantineau 131 y’ly;
   PNNR 34; HIn 677 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 151, HU 498, JS 694, WTI 11.
   -fa. of ḥwr AMJ 151
   -fa. of fr JS 694
   -s. of r’s² WTI 11
   -s. of w’l HU 498
y’mr See ‘mr: CIK 590,1-2 Ya’mar, ID 106; WR 253; Cantineau 104,
   Cantineau 133 y’mrw; PNNR 34; HIn 677 Saf.; Hismaic MNM b 5.
   -s. of n’s² MNM b 5
ygt See ġt: ID 59 Yaḡūt (as idol mentioned in the Quran); Faris 1952: 9;
   Cantineau 104 y wr D.N.; Stark 91 y’t, y’hw; HIn 678 Saf.; Hismaic KJA 123, KJA 159, KJC 24*, TIJ 315a WAM T 6*.
   -fa. of ḥb’ KJC 24*
   -s. of ḥs WAM T 6*
   -s. of ḥd WTI 315a
yf’ yafa’a ‘be grown up, adult’, yāfi ‘adult, young man’: CIK 587,1 Yāfī’;
   HIn 679 Lihyn, Saf., Tay. JS 460, Tay. JS 507, Tay. JS 524, Tay. JS 563 bix; Hismaic MNM a 4*.
   -s. of whb    -fa. of s’ḍmph MNM a 4*
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-fa. of s‘r LAU 34
-s. of ‘-y KJA 299*
ykbr
See kbr: HIn 683 Saf.; Hismaic AMJ 13.
yly
From wly ?: HIn 683; Hismaic JS 630.
-s. of w‘l JS 630
yn‘
yana ‘a ‘ripen, be practicable’, yāni ‘ripe, red colour’, yana ‘red beads, red shells, cornelian’: CIK 590,2 Yan ‘, Yanā ‘; HIn 685 Saf.; Hismaic TIJ 62, TIJ 406.
-s. of fšy TIJ 62
-fa. of (’)s‘lb TIJ 406
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\textit{\textgreek{gn}t} \quad \textit{\textgreek{gn}mnt} \quad \textit{\textgreek{ft}} \quad \textit{\textgreek{ft}h} \quad \textit{\textgreek{ft}ht} \quad \textit{\textgreek{ft}yt} \quad \textit{\textgreek{fl}tn} \quad \textit{\textgreek{f}bn} \quad \textit{\textgreek{fr}} \quad \textit{\textgreek{fr}ds}^l \quad \textit{\textgreek{fr}s}^l \quad \textit{\textgreek{fs}yt} \quad \textit{\textgreek{fd}g} \quad \textit{\textgreek{fd}n} \quad \textit{\textgreek{ft}} \quad \textit{\textgreek{fl}tt} \quad \textit{\textgreek{fnd}}
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qt -s. of tm, KJC 394
qdm -s. of šl’t -fa. of bršt, KJC 147j
qrs KJA 71, 87, 180, 288, KJC 116, 117
qrs -s. of krt -s. of fišt, KJB 132
qrfz KJB 179
q’t KJB 160
qn KJA 63a, 105, 134, 162, 279, KJC 112
-fa. of šrty, KJB 33
-fa. of š’m’n -fa. of d‘b, KJA 44, KJB 174
-fa. of šbrmt, KJA 107
-fa. of qn, KJA 184
-fa. of qnt, KJA 1
-fa. of qnm, KJC 672
-s. of šmt -fa. of wrl, KJA 31
-s. of qn, KJA 184 -s. of ms’kt -fa. of zm, KJA 341
-s. of š’m’n -fa. of d‘b, KJA 49, KJB 156
-s. of wrl -s. of qn -s. of šmt, KJA 31
-s. of wrl -s. of šl, KJA 138
qnt KJA 151
-fa. of šly, KJB 121
-fa. of mg‘ -fa. of šght, KJC 118
-fa. of nq‘ -fa. of šlh, KJC 391, 452
-fa. of w’l, KJA 215
-s. of šsl -s. of šght, KJC 502
-s. of qn, KJA 1
qn KJA 274
qnft KJC 472
qnft KJA 144, KJC 77, 258, 432, 637, 660
-fa. of grmt, KJB 143
qn KJB 16, 67
-s. of \textit{qn}, KJC 672

\textit{qy} \quad \text{KJA 164}

\textit{qym} \quad \text{KJA 319, 664}

\textit{qymt} \quad -s. of \textit{s} \text{'} \textit{d}, KJA 74, KJB 115, KJC 665

\textit{qyml} \quad \text{KJB 127}

\textit{k' t} \quad \text{KJA 265, KJC 14, 265}
-\text{s. of \textit{g} \text{f} \text{f} \text{t}} \quad -s. of \textit{bnyt}, KJC 147d

\textit{kbr} \quad \text{KJA 85, 205, KJC 673}

\textit{kbl} \quad \text{KJC 537}

\textit{ktbt} \quad \text{KJB 167}
-\text{s. of \textit{hrm}, KJB 85}

\textit{kr} \quad -\text{fa. of \textit{drs}'t, KJB 92}

\textit{krt} \quad \text{KJA 90, 181}
-\text{fa. of \textit{hl}, KJA 83}
-\text{fa. of \textit{drs}'t, KJA 258}
-\text{s. of \textit{fh}t, KJA 11, KJC 307}
-\text{fa. of \textit{qrs}², KJB 132}

\textit{krtm} \quad \text{KJB 104a}

\textit{krrt} \quad -\text{fa. of \textit{klf}, KJC 174}

\textit{krh} \quad -\text{fa. of \textit{w} \text{'} \textit{l}, KJC 280}
-\text{s. of \textit{tbr}, KJC 716a}

\textit{kzn} \quad \text{KJC 366}

\textit{kzy} \quad \text{KJC 398}

\textit{k3' l} \quad \text{KJC 15}

\textit{k3' by} \quad \text{KJC 590}

\textit{k3' y} \quad -\text{fa. of \textit{ns}² \text{r}, KJA 150}

\textit{k'm} \quad \text{KJA 219, KJC 52}
klb  -fa. of msʾkt, KJA 353
klf  -s. of krrt  -fa. of ʾṭḥd, KJC 174
km   KJA 232, KJC 229
     -fa. of bṣṣ, KJA 331
     -fa. of dʾbt, KJC 47a
     -s. of ʾsʾlm, KJA 237
     -s. of ʾns², KJB 130

kmʿt KJA 259, KJC 609, 657

kmsr KJC 535

knn  KJA 119, KJC 259

kmnt -s. of tyq, KJA 245

kmy -s. of tmlḥ, KJA 132, KJC 575

knn  KJB 20, KJC 38, 165, 384, 406, 553
     -s. of bnʾmt  -fa. of ʾsʾry, KJB 110
     -s. of ʾlt, KJA 314, KJB 65, KJC 457, 687
     -s. of ʾmn  -s. of fḥt, KJB 7

khl  KJA 354, 357, KJC 524
     -s. of ʾsʾny, KJB 135, KJC 389, 718, 722
     -s. of gṭṭ  -s. of hml, KJC 443

lʾm  KJC 431, 501

lbʾi -s. of nʾm, KJC 701

ltb  KJC 324

lt   KJA 114, 142, 230, 348, KJC 68, 121b, 147h, 231, 317, 360, 410, 744
     -s. of ʾsʾlm, KJA 37

lgm  KJA 11, KJC 677

ldf  KJC 260

lgfn KJB 9

lhʾt -s. of ʾsʾlm, KJB 30, KJC 321, 750
lh\text{m} \quad \text{KJC 578}

lh\text{mt} \quad \text{KJC 770}

m( \, )y \quad \text{KJB 180a}

mb \, l \quad \text{KJA 188, 266, 295, 356, KJB 31, 41, KJC 74, 79, 120, 121a, 129, 210, 336, 426, 726, 728}

mtr \quad \begin{array}{l}
\text{-fa. of } \text{brd} \\
\text{-fa. of } 'n \, 'm, \text{KJA 332, KJC 638} \\
\text{-fa. of } bn \, 'mh, \text{KJA 313} \\
\text{-fa. of } \text{hrm} \\
\text{-fa. of } 's'\text{mnt}, \text{KJA 84, KJC 176, KJC 370, 700} \\
\text{-s. of } 'jd \\
\text{-fa. of } \text{brd} \\
\text{-fa. of } 'n \, 'm, \text{KJC 114, 174}
\end{array}

mt' \quad \text{KJA 328, KJC 305, 332}

mtn \quad \text{KJA 54}

mtn' \quad \text{-s. of } 'bd, \text{KJB 26}

mty \quad \text{-s. of } rf'\text{y}, \text{KJA 250, KJC 322, 738, 755}

mg' \quad \begin{array}{l}
\text{-fa. of } \text{shbt, KJC 180} \\
\text{-s. of } qnt \\
\text{-fa. } \text{shbt, KJC 118}
\end{array}

mg\text{n} \quad \text{KJC 122a}

mhl\text{lt} \quad \text{KJA 344, KJC 470}

mhw\text{r} \quad \begin{array}{l}
\text{-s. of } 's'\text{l}h \\
\text{-s. of } hr\text{gt} \\
\text{-s. of } wtr, \text{KJA 30} \\
\text{-s. of } 'bd \, lh\text{wr}, \text{KJC 202}
\end{array}

mhr \quad \text{KJA 257}

\begin{array}{l}
\text{-s. of } bn \, 'mt} \\
\text{-s. of } n'\text{my, KJA 94}
\end{array}

mr \quad \text{KJA 33}

mr' \quad \text{KJC 235}

mr'\text{mnt} \quad \text{KJA 32}

\quad \text{-fa. of } mf\text{y, KJA 236}

mr\text{h} \quad \text{KJC 560}

ms'\text{d} \quad \text{KJB 104, 131, KJC 9, 91, 383, 494, 538}
-s. of ṻf, KJC 480

\textit{ms}’k -s. of **fr -fa. of ḫt, KJC 147i

\textit{ms}’kt -fa. of qn -fa. of zm, KJA 341
- fa. of s’m n, KJB 156
- s. of s’l’d -fa. of qn, KJA 49
- s. of klb, KJA 353

\textit{ms}’lm -fa. of **sl’m -fa. of bh’, KJB 47
- fa. of hrs’, KJC 522
- fa. of ṣḥb, KJB 158

\textit{ms}² KJC 413

\textit{msry} KJC 26
- s. of ḥt, KJC 713
- s. of ḥth -s. of ṅhr, KJA 139

\textit{mṭr} KJA 43, 302, 346

\textit{mṭy} KJA 69, 75, KJB 24, KJC 137, 362
- s. of grm -s. of zd’l, KJB 22
- s. of mr’mnt, KJA 236

\textit{m̆} KJC 130

\textit{m’z} KJB 86, KJC 145, 555

\textit{m’zy} KJC 729

\textit{m’sl} -s. of ḍḍ, KJC 588

\textit{m’r} KJA 13

\textit{m’n} KJA 78, KJC 351
- fa. of s’l’d, KJC 187

\textit{mght} KJA 196

\textit{mgny} KJA 72, KJB 91, KJC 303, 673a, 732
- s. of ḥn, KJB 70
- s. of ḥwn, KJB 116

\textit{mqz} - s. of ṣrb -fa. of ṣṅt, KJA 83
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>mqmʿ</td>
<td>-s. of ʿsʾr, KJB 133</td>
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<td>mksʿ</td>
<td>KJA 4</td>
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<td>ml</td>
<td>KJC 569, 753</td>
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<td>mlgn</td>
<td>KJC 8, 273, 760, 762</td>
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<td>mlgnt</td>
<td>KJC 44</td>
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<td>mlk</td>
<td>-fa. of ʿnʾm, KJA 189, 305, 309</td>
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<tr>
<td>mly</td>
<td>KJC 436a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mn</td>
<td>KJA 240</td>
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<tr>
<td>mnʿ</td>
<td>KJC 731</td>
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<tr>
<td>mnʿsʿ</td>
<td>KJA 166a</td>
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<td>mnḥ</td>
<td>KJA 92</td>
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| mhṣ | KJA 19, 59, KJC 58  
-fa. of ʿgrf, KJA 21, 46  
-fa. of ḫg, KJA 128, KJC 686  
-s. of ʿsʾy  
-fa. of ʿrhz, KJC 29 |
| nb(r) | KJC 193 |
| nbšlḥ | KJB 76 |
| nbṭ | -fa. of bnsʿbr, KJA 138 |
| ngʾ | -fa. of ʿsʾlḥ, KJA 152  
-fa. of ʿsʾʾd, KJB 175  
-s. of qnt  
-fa. of ʿsʾlḥ, KJC 391, 452 |
| ngʾi | KJB 129, 142 |
| nʾgf | KJC 402 |
| nʿgl | KJA 9, 89 |
| nḥr | -fa. of fīḥ, KJA 139 |
| nḥy | -fa. sʾdn  
-fa. of ʿmn, KJC 126 |
\[ \begin{align*}
\text{nr} & \quad \text{KJC 621} \\
\text{nrt} & \quad \text{KJC 184} \\
\text{ns}^2 & \quad \text{KJA 342} \\
\text{ns}^2r & \quad \text{-s. of } fl \quad \text{-fa. of } b\dot{z}ry, \text{ KJC 291} \\
 & \quad \text{-s. of } ksy \quad \text{-fa. of } yb, \text{ KJA 150} \\
\text{ns}^2l & \quad \text{KJB 147} \\
 & \quad \text{-s. of } zrt \quad \text{-s. of } nwy, \text{ KJC 620} \\
\text{n}sr & \quad \text{KJC 214} \\
\text{n}sr\text{l}h & \quad \text{KJC 468} \\
\text{n}slt & \quad \text{KJA 22, 29a, 136} \\
\text{n}st & \quad \text{-fa. of } tyq, \text{ KJB 7} \\
\text{n}m & \quad \text{KJA 282} \\
 & \quad \text{-fa. of } lb \dot{t}, \text{ KJC 701} \\
\text{n}my & \quad \text{-fa. of } bn \text{ } \text{m}t, \text{ KJA 94} \\
\text{n}gl & \quad \text{-fa. of } fdg, \text{ KJC 92} \\
\text{nqts} & \quad \text{KJC 28} \\
\text{n}kf & \quad \text{KJB 183} \\
\text{n}mr & \quad \text{KJA 243, KJC 286} \\
\text{nms}^t & \quad \text{KJB 50} \\
\text{n}hb & \quad \text{KJA 42, 45, 96} \\
\text{nht} & \quad \text{KJA 29} \\
 & \quad \text{-fa. of } tm \dot{l}, \text{ KJA 202} \\
 & \quad \text{-fa. of } bgt, \text{ KJC 508} \\
 & \quad \text{-fa. of } hdmn, \text{ KJA 231} \\
 & \quad \text{-s. of } \dot{\text{g}}nt \quad \text{-fa. of } \dot{\text{g}}rtm, \text{ KJA 83, 270, KJC 75} \\
\text{n}hk & \quad \text{-fa. of } \ell, \text{ KJC 597}
\end{align*} \]
nhl  KJC 463

nwy  -fa. of zrt, KJC 620

hbt  KJA 121

hìm  KJC 422

hg  KJC 676

hgn  KJB 157

hd  KJC 170
   -s. of s‘m ‘n, KJC 539

hdr  KJA 56
   -fa. of w ‘l, KJC 7

hr  KJC 352

hs‘  KJA 218

hkdn  KJC 500

hkn  KJC 276

hm  KJC 369

hmrr  KJB 180

hml  -fa. of gtt, KJC 443

hn  -fa. of mgni, KJB 70

hn‘  KJA 23, 28, 157, 197, 351, KJB 102, 106a, 139, KJC 86, 93, 194, 240, 344, 379, 576, 623, 679
   -fa. of tnn, KJA 48
   -s. of zdm, KJA 27, 99, 300, KJB 105, 173, 177
      -fa. of tnn, KJC 758
      -s. of zdm  -s. of ‘bd  -s. of ‘kl, KJB 110

hn‘l  KJC 31, KJC 557
   -s. of tmlhw  -s. of whblh, KJC 2
   -s. of wdl‘l  -fa. of zdlh, KJC 5

hnin  KJC 710a
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<td>KJC 663</td>
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<td>hwn</td>
<td>-fa. of mgny</td>
<td>KJB 116</td>
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<tr>
<td>hydl</td>
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<td>KJC 243</td>
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<td>w’l</td>
<td>-s. of s’dlh, s’hdr</td>
<td>KJB 179, KJC 7</td>
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<td>wb</td>
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<td>KJA 61, 339, 754</td>
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<td>wtr</td>
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<td>KJB 48</td>
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<td>-fa. of hrgt</td>
<td>KJA 30</td>
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<td>-fa. of s’bt</td>
<td>KJB 19</td>
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<td>wgdt</td>
<td>-fa. of [t]m, tm</td>
<td>KJA 355, KJC 218</td>
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<td>whg</td>
<td>-s. of dky</td>
<td>KJA 212, KJC 315</td>
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<td>whf</td>
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<td>KJB 113a, KJC 102, 610</td>
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<td>wdd</td>
<td>-s. of ‘lt</td>
<td>KJA 228</td>
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<td>wdd’l</td>
<td>-s. of blqt -fa. of hn’lh</td>
<td>KJC 5</td>
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<td>wrl</td>
<td>-s. of ‘kl -fa. of qn, qn</td>
<td>KJA 138, KJA 31</td>
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<td>ws’q</td>
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<td>KJC 689</td>
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<td>-s. of zhmn -fa. of zn’n</td>
<td>KJA 138</td>
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<td>w’d</td>
<td>-fa. of hzyt</td>
<td>KJA 318</td>
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<td>w’l</td>
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<td>-fa. of krh, qnt</td>
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<td>wfs</td>
<td>-fa. of ms’t’d</td>
<td>KJC 480</td>
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<td>wqf</td>
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<td>whb</td>
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whb ʾḥwr  -s. of bẓry  -s. of ns²r, KJC 291

whbʾl  KJB 182, 392

whbl  KJC 581

whblh  KJC 624  
-fa. of tmlḥwr  -fa. of hn ʾlh, KJC 2
-fa. of yḍr, KJA 36
-s. of ʿqr, KJA 254
-s. of ʿmr, KJC 255

yʾl  KJC 201

yb  -s. of ns²r  -fa. of s²br, KJA 150

yrtr  -fa. of sʿdl, KJC 297

ygq  KJC 28

yḥld  -s. of bns²br  -fa. of zhmn, KJA 138

yḍr  -s. of ʿbd  -s. of yḍr  -s. of whblh, KJA 36
-s. of whblh -fa. of ʿbd, KJA 36

yḍmtn  KJC 720

yṛfn  KJC 239, 567

yẓr  KJC 133, 490, 505

ygṯ  KJA 123, 159  
-fa. of ḥby, KJC 24

yqm  KJA 95, KJC 147c, 149  
-s. of ʿ-y, KJA 299

Genealogies which occur in both the Wādī Judayyid texts and in other parts of the Hismā desert of Jordan:

ʾḥʾb bn ʿnʾl KJC 282  
“ AMJ 114 Wādī Ḥafīr, Jabal ʿAmūd

ʾsʿmnt bn ḥrm bn mtr  KJA 84 etc.  
“ “ “ TIJ 83 E. side of Wādī Ramm 3049 II 353736
ʾnʾm bn bnd KJA 190 etc.
ʾnʾm bn br[đ] AMJ 68 Wādī Ḥaṭṭār

hgg bn bglt KJB 77, KJC 5 + additional generations
   AMJ 52 Wādī Ḥaṭṭār

š2brmt bn šʾmʾn bn qn KJB 107
   “  “ TIJ 269 ‘Ain al-Wujayḥāt 3049 II 343769

ʾlt bn wdd KJA 228
   “ AMJ 76 Wādī Ḥaṭṭār

ʾlyn bn qnt KJB 121
ʾlyn bn qnt bn ʾnʾmy bn rbqṭ bn ʾrk bn ʾbd AMJ 131 Wādī Ḥaṭṭār

kʾt bn [g]ffṭ bn bnyt bn ʾmdn KJC 147d
   w kʾt bn gffṭ[ t] hṭṭ AMJ 58 Wādī Ḥaṭṭār

lṭ bn ʾsʾlm KJA 37
   “ AMJ 79, 117 Wādī Ḥaṭṭār

mty bn rfʿy KJA 250 etc.
   “ TIJ 298 ‘Ain al-Wujayḥāt 3049 II 34369
PUBLISHED THAMUDIC E 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’in 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 appear 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 acdonald 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’in) 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.

111 = Jobling 1982(a) P1.\[LVI = \text{Fig.8.} \]

1 Jobling 1982(a): 202 n.6 + P1.LVII
   Jobling 1983(c): 32 \[\text{Fig.8.} \]
   ɪ ɪ bn ṭm


3 Jobling 1982(b): 469 + P1.112,3.
   ɪ ḫbrq bn ḫddn bn ṭmlh

4 Kerak Museum Reg.No. 82-300.
   Jobling 1983(a): 189 + P1.XXXV,1 (S.A. 06B 31)
Appendix 2

1. ꜱꜱm

The first letter is a š rather than h as read by Jobling.

Jobling 1983(a): 192 + Pl.XXVIII (W.L. 14B/4)
Jobling 1982(b): 469 + 113,5

l im's šrōt š f byt w ḍy

By im's ------ and he spent the night and took refuge

The interpretation of the central part of the text is uncertain. The eleventh letter might be a š 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. byt, cf. Ar. bāta 'spend the night'. ḍy might be translated from Ar. ḍwy, ḍawḍ 'take refuge, come by night'. One would expect the second radical to be represented orthographically in either the perfect or active participle, although ḍyy occurs in Ar. as a verbal noun, cf. the occurrence of ḍy in KJC 46.

2. Kerak Museum Reg.No. 82-301

Jobling 1983(a): 192 + Pl. XXXVII,2
l ḍšm

7

Jobling 1983(a): 192 + Pl.XXXVI,2
Jobling 1982(b): 113,6; Jobling 1983-84: 270 Fig. 27

l ḍŠš

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 ḍhdd ūšf

And ḍhdd is [the] inscriber

9

Jobling 1983(b): 205 + Pl. XLIV,1 (AM 83/20B/18A)

'Ilq

The text is not Tham.E.

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 ḍhwd bn ḍhd

609
Appendix 2

The second letter consists of two parallel lines joined by a short stroke across the middle.

11 = 2  \( h \ d\text{š}r\ y \ l \ i\text{b} \)

\( O \ d\text{š}r\ y \ [\text{grant ?}] \to i\text{b} \)

Macdonald 1986: 111 + 142 n.75 mentions the deity's name \( d\text{š}r\ y \).

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 \( s \) 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  \( fbr \)

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 \( f \ br \ 'And \ b\text{r}' \). 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 \( w \) 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.XLV,1 (AM 83/35B/7)

\( b\text{nhm}r \)

    Jobling 1983(b): 206 + Pl.XLV,2 (AM 83/30/8A nos.1-10)

15 = 1  \( l \ k\text{rt} [l \ b \)

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  \( l \ 'w\text{f} \)

610
Appendix 2

The last letter is a slightly wavy line. It is possible that it should be read š.

17 = 3  l ʷiʳ
The w has been partially hammered over.

18 = 4  l qnṭ
19 = 5  l mⁿn
20 = 6  l ʾkbr
See AMJ 23.

21 = 7  l nšg
22 = 8 AMJ reads šʿ but I think the line and circle are probably not a text, cf. the lines to the left of AMJ 18.

23 = 9  bn ḫdʃ[ł]
There is a dot after the l but it does not appear to be as definite as the rest of the letters. I think it is quite likely that this 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 m[l]
The first letter has not got a very distinctive hook and I would read the last two letters as l rather than š, 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] qdbʿṭ 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 Tham.E.


611
Unpublished.

31 Jobling 1984(a): 195 + Pl.XLI,1 (AM 84/48/28-29)
   l ²swr

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 l ³m²l
   33 = 3 l dl l
   34 = 4 l qršm

The š is indistinct on the photograph.

35 = 5 l ḫb’l bn ³mr
36 = 6 l bršl bn ³dšl
37 = 7 l ³srk bn zd’l
38 = 8 l ³qm
39 = 9 l fšt l bn ³c
39a = 9 l tm’l

AMJ reads 39 and 39a as fšt l bn ³šk mš ³fšt son of
³šk has died'. There is clearly a l before the f 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 hammered line after
the . The remaining letters are inscribed in a different
 technique to those above and and do not belong to them.
They should be read from right to left as l tm’l. The l
before the t is clear on the photograph.

40 = 10 l tm’l

AMJ 39a, which also reads l tm’l, is written
directly after this text.

41 = 11 l ³mr šl bn ³m’l

The last name is not on the photograph and cannot be
checked.

Jobling 1984 (a): 197-198 + Pl.XLII (AM/84/56/7)
42 h’trsm s²d hlf w ³ly w ³d 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 'bd bn whblh bn shl  
44 = 2  l mn't bn mn'gdn mn't bn 'fSy  
45-50 Jobling 1984 (a): 198-200 + Pl.XLIiI,1 (AM 84/52/MB nos.1-6)  
45 = 1  l whblh bn hnlh bn hbb bn rg  
46 = 2  l hbb bn bnlh bn hbb w dkr dSr škmlh w hbb hff  
        By hbb son of bnlh son of hbb; and may dSr  
        remember škmlh, and hbb is [the] inscriber  
        = AMJ 147. See Ch.4.C.1, for this type of prayer.  
47 = 3  l 'rš  
48 = 4  l gḥš ? bn qbbt  
        The reading cannot be checked on the photograph. AMJ  
        has ḡš for the first name where presumably the first  
        letter should be corrected to g. Possibly š is a misprint  
        for š in the text of the edition, gḥš is a fairly common  
        name in the Tham.E texts from this area, see the Index of  
        names.  
49 = 5  l whblh bn hnlh bn hbb(b) bn rg  
        b---  
        The last letter of the third name looks like a k in  
        the photograph but the name hbb is clear in AMJ 45 which  
        has the same genealogy. The end of the text cannot be  
        checked from the photograph.  
50 = 6  l kšb  
        The first letter is indistinct on the photograph.  
Jobling 1984 (a): 200 + Pl.XLIiI,2 (AM 84/45/33)  
51  l 'm'n bn 'mrt  
52-53 Jobling 1985: 214-215 + Pl.XLIiI (AM 83/37/22  
        nos.1-2); Jobling 1984(b): 46-47 + Pl.4  AM 83/37b/22  
52 = 1  w hgg bn bglt hff kll  
        And hgg son of bglt is [the] inscriber of all [of  
        it]  
53 = 2  l 'mn bn smdt  
54-56 Jobling 1985: 215 + Pl.XLVI (AM 85/93/25 nos. 1-3)  
54 = 1  w ḥbb hff  

613
Appendix 2

And thbb is [the] inscriber

The text is not by a woman as suggested by AMJ as the word hitt does not have a feminine ending.

55 = 2 w 窗外 hitt h w't kll

And 窗外 is the inscriber of the ibex all [of it]

The second letter which has a distinct curving tail is a ß and not a s.

56 = 3 l hglt

AMJ drawings Jobling 1985: 215 + Pl.XLVII (AM 85/83/15)


Only two of the texts in the photograph have been read by AMJ, AMJ 57-58.

57 = 1 l k't h gml

By k't is the camel

58 = 2 w k't bn gff[t] hitt

And k’t son of gff is [the] inscriber. It is possible that k’t should be restored at the end of the patronym of the name in KJC 147d.

59 lịl 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 k't

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 ḫwr

61 l gdlt

62 l mgš

63 l zhr

64 w (n)gš ḡy f b t blgt ‘l h hml

And ḡy fled and was [here] at dawn on the tract of sand with pasture

614
Appendix 2

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. \( n\& \), cf. Ar. \( n\&\& \) 'flee'. Ar. \( b\&\& \) means 'spend the night' (cf. \( b\&t \) 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, \( b\&t \) \( b\&m\&\& \) \( k\&\& \) 'he was in such a place'. \( b\&l\&t \), cf. Ar. \( b\&l\&j\&h \) 'the light of dawn'. The word would be an adverbial accusative. It is less likely that \( b \) should be taken as the preposition \( b\&i \) with the meaning 'with' and \( l\&t \) read either as a proper name or as a substantive, cf. Ar. \( l\&u\&j\&h \) 'a numerous assembly, troop'. Ar. \( h\&m\&\&l\&h \) means 'a tract of ground producing good pasture or trees' and probably \( h\&m\&l \) should be translated here with a similar meaning. \( h\&m\&l \) occurs in Saf. WH 1771, 3093, 3691b and \( ^\prime h\&m\&l \) in ISB 438. It possibly occurs in K 21.

65 \( l\& g\&s\&m\&l \)

Written down to the right of the rump of the camel.

66 \( l\& m\& r\& ^\prime z\&y \) bn \( m\&s\&k\&t \)

The \( l \) is indistinct on the photograph. /99/1
67-70 Jobling 1985 : \( 220=217 + P1.XLV \) (AM 85/100/12).

Only one text, AMJ 67, is read in the edition.

67 \( l\& z\&h\&n \) bn ---- bn \(^\prime m\& l\&b\&l \) \( g\&m\&l \)

By \( z\&h\&n \) son of ---- son of \(^\prime m\& \) is the drawing of a camel

The first \( n \) is clear on the photograph. The second name is completed covered by a more recent drawing of a camel. \( z\&h\&n \) bn \( b\&n\&y\&l \) bn \(^\prime m\& \) occurs in an unpublished text from the north of the area.

68 \( l\& ^\prime n\& ^\prime m \) bn \( b\&r \)

There is no letter after the \( r \) in the photograph but
the name 'n'm bn bzd occurs frequently in the Wādī Judayyid texts.
69  l  k'm bn s'd bn zk-
    It is possible the third name continues.
70  l  dd'yl

The second and third letters are circles with lines at either end but not going through them. Both letters might equally be q's. 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  l  hrs bn qdm bn r'
72 = 2  l  zdhlh
73 = 3  l  bnn
74 = 4  l  b'tlh

As AMJ, although it is possible the second letter should be read r.
75  l  grt lh'l bn zdmnt
    By grt 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  l  'lt bn wdd
77 = 2  l  'mrn bn f'

It is possible the text continues under a drawing of an ibex.
78 = 3  l  'hrs
79 = 4  l  l'l bn 'slm
80 = 5  l  'r's

AMJ's reading of the final letter as s is probably a misprint.
81 = 6  l  mr'lh
82 = 7  l  dr
83 = 8  l  'wdlh
84 = 9  l  m(r)
The $r$ is slightly damaged.

$85 = 10 \ l \ mt1$

The final $l$ is less distinct than the other letters of the text.

$86 = 11 \ l \ srq1$

It is possible that $bn \ ngr$ written to the right belongs with this name and not with AMJ 87.

$87 = 12 \ l \ bnbsr \ bn \ ngr$

See under AMJ 86.

$88 = 13 \ l \ lb1t$

$\Phi \Phi \Phi = 14 \ l \ bllt$

$90\mu = 15 \ l \ s1mt \ bn \ 'mr1l$

$91 = 16 \ l \ mrhl$

$92 = 17 \ l \ bthdt$

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 $bn$.

$93 = 18 \ l \ rhs \ bn \ sby$

AMJ reads $sry$ for the last name, however, comparison of the letter with the $r$ and $b$ suggests it is a $b$.

$94 = 19 \ l \ tkl$

$95 = 20 \ l \ mr3lh$

$96 = 21 \ l \ tw1t$

$97 = 22 \ l1l \ hy \ (b) \ n \ g\ 'n$

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 ' and $n$ at the end are not entirely clear on the photograph.

$98 = 23 \ l \ fdh$
Appendix 2

There does seem to be a l before the f, although it is rather short. fḏḪ is a proper name and not, as AMJ seems to suggest, a substantive meaning 'disgrace' or 'dawn'.

99 = 24 l bj'
100 = 25 l škn

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 'bd
103 = 2 l ngm bn šlḥ

104 Jobling 1986(a): 262 + Pl.XLVIII,2 (AM 83/32B/10)
l bnt bn zḏ'l ḍšl 'mšt
By bnt son of zḏ'l of the tribe of mšt

105 Jobling 1986(a): 261-262 + Pl.XLIX,1 (AM 83/32B/7)
l mr bn ḫḥd

106-109 Jobling 1986(a): 262 + Pl.XLIX,2 (AM 83/32B/15 nos.1-4)
106 = 1 l grm
107 = 2 l rš bn fḥṭ
108 = 3 l ḡr
109 = 4 l nhm bn dqš

110 Jobling 1986(a): 262 + Pl.L,1 (AM83/36B/26)
l ššrt bn rš

111 Jobling 1986(a): 263 + Pl.L,2 (AM83/36B/29)
l ššrt ḫṭṭ
By ššrt is [the] drawing

112-114 Jobling 1986(a): 263 + Pl.LI,1 (AM85/71B/30 nos.1-3)
112 = 1 l hrb bn qrḫ bn
Appendix 2

The reading of the second r and h are doubtful. The text appears to be unfinished.
113 = 2 l š‘lh
114 = 3 w 'h‘b bn 'n‘l š'il kll
And 'h‘b son of 'n‘l is [the] inscriber of all [of it]
115 l šn‘t
116 lll š‘dn bn ng‘t
117 Jobling 1986(a): 263 + Pl.LII,1 (AM 85/83B/19)
l lš bn 'šlm
118-119 Jobling 1986(a): 264 + Pl.LII,2 (AM 85/87B/14 nos.1-2)
118 = 1 l kḥlt
119 = 2 l 'swr bn sr
120 Jobling 1986(a): 264 + Pl.LIII,1 (AM 85/97B/8)
l 'ršlh bn nhq bn 'ršlh
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 tm bn w‘l š'il
And tm son of w‘l is [the] inscriber
122-124 Jobling 1986(a): 264 + Pl.LIV,1 (AM85/96B/15 nos.1-3
122 = 1 l bnn
123 = 2 l qbn
The second letter is most likely a ɣ with the inner circle filled in rather than an ɣ with a dot in the middle, see Ch.2.A under ɣ and Ch.2.E.2. AMJ reads d for ɣ which is presumably a misprint. The third letter might be a r rather than b.
124 = 3 w h ḏšry (l) m‘zy
And O ḏšry [grant ?] to m‘zy

619
Appendix 2

The $h$ was originally left out and has been added to the left of the $w$ and $g$. AMJ reads the text $w \ h \ g\delta \overline{r} \ m\zeta$ and translates it 'And O $g\delta \overline{r}$ see (the) goats'. It is most unlikely that the imperative of the verb $r\acute{\alpha}'\overline{\alpha}$ 'see' would lose the medial radical ' 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 \ 'm
126 = 2 \ l \ bn\delta rb

The $l$ seems to be less definite than the rest of the text.

127 = 3 \ l \ kbr
128 = 4 \ (w) \ l \ n\delta t \ bn \ s\delta m\delta

And by $n\delta t$ son of $s\delta m$

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 $s$ 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 \ g\acute{l}lh

The second letter is clearly a $g$ and not a $k$ as in the edition.

130 = 6 \ l \ s\overline{k}rn \ bn \ mb\acute{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.LV,1 (AM 85/65B/14) nos.1-3

131 = 1 \ l \ '\acute{l}yn \ bn \ qnt \ bn \ n\acute{m}y \ bn \ rb\acute{q}t \ bn \ 'rk \ bn \ 'bd
132 = 2 \ l \ sm\delta t \ bn \ zd\acute{l}h \ bn \ hn\acute{r}lh

620
133 = 3 $\text{sm} \text{'t dšry} l \text{šš-}$

That $dšry$ may listen to $šš-$

AMJ reads the text $\text{sm} \text{'t dšry kllh}$ and translates 'May you hear O dšry [all of it (?)]'. The letter after the $y$ is clearly a $l$ in the photograph and the next two letters are straight lines which are most probably to be read as $š$'s. The last letter appears to be done in a different technique to the rest of the text, although it might be a $s$ or a $h$ as read in the edition. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.4.

134-140 Jobling 1986(a): 265 + Pl.LV,2 (AM 85/73B/15) nos. $\text{11-7}$

134 = 1 $l\, wtr\, bn\, fht\, bn\, z--$

It is not possible to check the reading from the photograph.

135 = 2 $l\, ̲škmlh\, bn\, s'\text{d}\, bn\, ngm$
136 = 3 $l\, mslm\, w\, slm$

By $mslm$ and $slm$

The reading seems to be clear on the photograph.

137 = 4 $ďkrt\, l\, l'\text{n}\, w\, wtr\, šň$!

May $l\, t$ remember $l'\text{n}$, and $wtr$ is [the] inscriber

The reading cannot be checked on the photograph. It is possible the seventh to tenth letters should be divided up as $l\, 'n$ and translated 'the tribe of $'n$'.

138 = 5 $l\, mr\, bn\, ̲zr'\text{lh}\, d\, l\, mzn$

By $mr$ son of $zr'\text{lh}$ of the tribe of $mzn$

139 = 6 $l\, fgt\, bn\, šd$

The text is not legible from the published photograph. The last name appears as $sd$ in the edition which is presumably a misprint for $šd$.

140 = 7 $l\, slm\, bn\, nhq$

141-142 Jobling 1984(b): 49$\text{4}$ 46 + Pl.3 (AM 83/38B/22)

141 $l\, 'd'\text{n}\, bn\, whblh\, bn\, 'd'\text{n}$

142 $l\, grnlh$

143-149 Jobling 1984-1986. I have not seen this
publication and the readings are based on the facsimiles reproduced in Jamme 1988: 164.

143 w d¢ dšry zml¢ w d¢ h¢
And may dšry call zml¢, and d¢ is [the] inscriber
See Ch.4.C.2.

144 w d¢ dšry sr
And may dšry call sr
See Ch.4.C.2.

145 zr¢ dšr hty 'bd h¢
May dšr make hty sound and strong, 'bd is [the] inscriber
There is no w before the name 'bd. See Ch.4.C.5 for this type of prayer.

146 l 'bgdšry

147 - AMJ 46

147 l bnt bn ġnEVENT bn 'fšy w ḍkr¢ llt 'fšy w 'lmlh w 'qrb w 'wd w s[y]n kllh m w bnt h¢ d 'fšy
By bnt son of ġnEVENT son of 'fšy; and may llt remember 'fšy and its chief and 'qrb and 'wd and our followers all of them, and bnt is [the] inscriber, who is of 'fšy

All the f's of the text are squiggly lines with more than three indentations which is unusual. AMJ's copy has a dot between the m and h of the second word after llt. As there is no photograph available to me I have not been able to check the reading. If the dot is intentional, to be read as n, then the letters are difficult to explain (see Jamme 1988: 171). The word 'lmh might be a name in which the final h is used instead of t for tdr marbújah (see Ch.3.A.8) but it seems more likely that 'lm is a substantive 'chief' (cf. Ar. 'alám) and -h the third person pronominal suffix referring to 'fšy which would then be a tribal name or the name of whichever social group is implied by the expression d 'fšy 'who is of 'fšy'
which occurs at the end. ḡn poses a problem. The n is the first person plural pronominal suffix and the following kllhm indicates that the substantive is a plural. The plural form ḡy occurs in KJA 36 and KJC 641 and it is possible that here the author left out both the ’ and y, although it is perhaps more likely that he would have left out only one letter. In Ar. the word sī‘ah ‘follower’ has two plurals, ‘aṣyā‘ and sīyā‘, and this text suggests that both might have been in use in the dialect. If that is the case, then the word would more correctly be translated ‘followers’ rather than ‘companions’ (as it is usually translated in Safaitic, Winnett and Harding 1978: 629) from Ar. ḡay which only has the plural form ‘aṣyā‘. Further interesting features of the text is the use of g alone to introduce the author’s affiliation to ḡy at the end and the fact that the author’s grandfather’s name is the same as the name of the social group in the prayer and the one the author ascribes himself to.

14g l ḡy bn ṣḥblh w ḡqr l lyr mn g ḡy w ṣqr rh
By ḡy son of ṣḥblḥ; and may l yr remember mn g and ḡy and ṣqr rh
See Ch.4.C.1.

150 Jobling 1983-1984: 269, Fig. 24
l bn mt
The rock is chipped after the l and the text might continue.

150-153 Jobling 1983(d): 322, Fig. 7 (AM83/38B/26,27,28)
153 l m(ṭ)m
The l is a badly formed grid.

153 l ḡwr bn y‘ly
153 l ṣydl bn ḡwr
153 l ḡwr bn mḥrt
153 l ‘ly bn nṣṭ
The s is doubtful.

157 Jobling 1983 (d): 322, Fig. 8 (AM83/383/35)
Appendix 2

By syh is [the] drawing

157-158 Jobling 1983(d): 323, Fig.9 (AM83/38B/36)

157 l rmnn
158 l whblh bn 'd'n

CSP
2 ---lm bn tmdsr bn flgt bn wtr bn šrm w ġkrt li šrm w
im w 'm w 'sd w h(d)
---lm son of tmdsr son of flgt son of wtr son of
šrm; and may li remember šrm and im and 'm and 'sd
and h(d)
Knauf 1985: 205 n.4: tmdsr
Written on a tripod saucer. The š's in both cases of
the name šrm look as though they are slightly doubtful
copies.
3 i --- w 'sd ---
Both this and CSP 3 ii are written on a a piece of
plaster or gypsum.
3 ii 1.1 [ʾ] or [lldqʾ-
1.2 tmnyh-
1.3 ---h
See CSP 3 i. If the second letter is m, as read by
CSP, then the outline of the letter in the copy seems to
be represented in a different way to the lines of the
other letters.

CTSS
1a Amman Museum Reg.no. J 14099
l mkr bn ršʾl w ġkrt li 'mr w sʾdʾl w wʾl w hlf w fš
w ġšm w lws w hzmli w 'sd w grmlh w 'ys w bnʾmt
By mkr son of ršʾl; and may li remember 'mr and
sʾdʾl and wʾl and hlf and fš and ġšm and lws and
hzmli and 'sd and grmlh and 'ys and bnʾmt
The letter read as š is squiggly. Possibly it
should be read as a $f$ even though it has more curves than the other $f$'s in the text. The name $rf't$ is well attested in Saf. (HIn: 283).

1b Amman Museum Reg. no. J 14099
   $l$ gnm w bn' $r$
   By gnm and bn' $r$
   The $g$ is doubtful in the photograph.

2a Madaba Museum Reg. no. 297
   --b byn w gkr't l(t) 'r w 'sll --(w) 'b$fr$ w qr('c)
   -- byn; and may it remember 'r and 'sll -- and 'b$fr$ and qr('c)

2b Madaba Museum Reg. no. 297
   'd w w'd w yslm w 'zd w 'w (b)(r)
   'd and w'd and yslm and 'zd and 'w --- and (b)(r)
   CTSS reads w'd and yslm as verbs but it is more likely that this part of the text constitutes a list of names.

3 Madaba Museum Reg. no. 507
   $l$ sh't bn wd q yl n'lt w gkr't l t kll rh$t $sdq
   By sh't son of wd of the tribe of n'lt; and may it remember all true people
   For the spelling of 'l as yl, see Ch.3.A.4.

Do
Pl.XX, 37, 3
   $l$ z--ff bn qnf('c) q 'l mzn
   By z--ff son of qnf('c) of the tribe of mzn

Pl.XX, 37, 11
   w-dwy $l$ fr bn j n'em' $l$
   ------- fr daughter of n'em' $l$
   cf. Winnett[1982]: 40
   The reading of the first part of the text is uncertain. The second letter should perhaps be restored to $f$, as suggested by BIT: 416, although it would be a different shape to the other $f$ in the text. The sixth letter has a slight hook and is probably a $l$.  

625
Appendix 2

Pl. XXV 47, 4

---m bn 'l'b q 'l 'g

---m son of 'l'b of the tribe of 'g

Mixed (on the basis of the q). See Ch. 2.i.1.

Pl. XXVI, 49, 5

h l'm l ml

O l't [grant?] to ml

See Ch. 4.C.3 for this type of prayer.

HE

79 l 'g' bn h'n

HU

2,1 = Hu 45, 6 = Eut 2

'l ll'd w išwq 'l 'n

By ll'd; and he longed for 'n

Mixed with Tham. E !.

The reading is from a photograph. The rest of HU 2,
as read by BIT:45, is a separate text.

260,2 = Hu 267, 64 = Eut 303

l 'd b(n) šh b(n) 'šmnt (d) 'l hnm

By 'd son of šh son of 'šmnt of the tribe of hnm

Mixed

The copies are very doubtful and only the tribal
name is certain.

261,2 = Hu 267, 65 = Eut 306 Saf.

262 = Hu 268, 66 = Eut 307 Mixed (on basis of d)/Saf. 2.

288 = Hu 278, 2 = Eut 338

-'m l bn k'!

The copies are extremely doubtful.

469,1 = Hu 305, 123 = Eut 649 Saf.

497 = JS 179

498 = Hu 365, 1 = Eut 686

l y'ly bn w' l q 'l hnm'y

By y'ly son of w' l of the tribe of hnm'y

626
555 = JS 229
\( D_0 \lll \text{cart} \), b =

571 = Hu 424 = Eut 785
higt bn sw(d) nshbl tib

The copies are very doubtful. Hu has a back-to-front l for the ninth letter and Eut has a d. Only the first name is included in the index.

675 = Hu 491,1
l h-b bn brqs

The tail of the second letter is vertical in a horizontal text. It might be a Safaitic d.

683 = Hu 499,7 = Do XXV 47, do-a-2
l mn't w tswq l z
By mn't; and he longed for z
Mixed (on basis of §)/Tham.E

789 (= Hu 187-188), 2 = Hu 136, 2 221, 1, 222, 2, 626, 4, 3 = Hu I 1 = Eut 226 (2 copies 1.3 and c) = WHI 2030
Mixed/Saf.

814 = Hu 648, 24
l c$q$qm bn wkyt bn mr ------- r wkyt r $'d$
Mixed (on basis of d)/Tham.E k

The restoration of $'$ at the beginning is probably justified, given that one of the upper prongs has been copied. The final part of the text is written below the beginning and there is a space between the r of mr and the following letter. The sixteenth and twenty-first letters are read as r on the basis of the the r's in the upper line although the reading does not make much sense. If, on the other hand, the lower line was written by someone else the letters might be a variant form of the b and perhaps n should be restored after both of them. The text would read --- b[n] wkyt b[n] $'d$.

JaS
1 l nbh bn $'s'$

MNE: Fig. 2, 153-154
l nbh bn $'s'$

627
Jas 181 = TiJ 42; Jas 182 = TiJ 43; Jas 183 = TiJ 45; Jas 184 = TiJ 38; Jas 185 = TiJ 38

Jas 186 1951, b, VII.
Baran
It is unlikely that the copy made by Jas
is a Tham. E text.
Jas 187 = TiJ 39; Jas 188 = TiJ 40.

JS 179
The above reading is from JS 179's copy. Both
Hu 347, 2 and Ent 685 have a "n" (with a horizontal axis)
(similar to a Tham B type) and "t" as the last 3
letters.

JS 229: In Hu 400 4 and Ent 760 the penultimate letter
a "9" with a horizontal line across the middle
of the vertical stroke.
Appendix 2

BES: 734 n.5 and KnVT: 172 n.9 read the patronym as 's' l.

The text is read as Safaitic by the editor although he does point out that the script resembles Thamudic. 153 re-reads the text as above and classes it as Tham.E.

JS

24 l nb t (b)[n] ǵ iy

There is a small dot after the l and I would read nb t rather than bt. The fifth letter is slightly smaller than the b in the first name.

27 Mixed/Saf. See CL. 2. 7. 1

35 l (s)¢dlh bn b(r)d q 3l wly w q(k)r(t) l l t l wly

By (s)¢dlh son of of b(r)d of the tribe of wly; and may l t remember the tribe of wly.

The copy is extremely doubtful and probably incomplete. See Ch.4.C.1 for this type of prayer.

55 Knauf 1983: 595 reads this as South Safaitic /Thamudic E it could however be Thamudic C. See Ch.2.J n.108.

179 = HU 497 = Hu 347,2 = Eut 684 + 685

l 's l h [w] ǵ krt l t 'bd bn šhl

By 's l h; and may l t remember 'bd son of šhl

229 = HU 555 = Hu 400,4 = Eut 759-760

l 's bn s¢dlh w tšwq l n¢m

By 's son of s¢dlh; and he longed for n¢m

247 (l) šg¢ bn qss w tšwq l ḫdm t

By šg¢ son of qss; and he longed for ḫdm t

591 l tm bn 'mr

592 l 'm

593 (l) m ql

The first l is a straight line.

595 [l/nš] bn 'dnt bn (w)--kyl

The w is shaped like the numeral 8 (cf. JS 692) and

The "l" is a straight line.
there is a gap in the copy between it and the $k$.

As Ryckmans, G. 1937: 329 points out, the letters "$hfrs$" below this text probably belong to a different type of Thamudic.

By $qs$ son of $w'lt$; and to him belongs a cairn, of the tribe of $hbb$

By $hmm$t all [of it]

The text or copy is incomplete. The tail of the $d$ is not quite attached to the rest of the letter.

The text or copy is incomplete. It might be continued in JS 618.

This might be a continuation of JS 617.

By $spr$ son of $mr$ of the tribe of $m$_

Written in a cartouche. It is possible the second letter should be read $h$. The $d$ has only three arms.

The first letter of the last name has not got a tail, and it is possible it should be read as "$t$".

The second letter was restored by JS and BIT: 445 as "$l". It is very unclear and the curve that is drawn under the abrasion suggests a much larger circle than the "$l$" of "$bdl$".
Appendix 2

632 l b n m z bn 'sd

654 l qm

655 l slmt bn sbd w (r)5 y f h lt (g)nyt

By slmt son of sbd; and he pastured and O lt [grant]
sufficiency

See JS 658 where the second name might be the same
although, there, the middle letter of word seems to be a m.

656 l slmt

658 l slmt bn s(m)d (w r)5 y w whd

By slmt son of s(m)d; and he pastured and was alone

The ninth letter is much smaller than the m in the
first name. The name might be the same as that in JS 655.
I have read w and r after the d, although it should be
noted that there is barely enough room for the restoration
of two letters and no evidence from the copy that they
should be w and r. The text might be continued in JS 658
bis.

658 bis f h dšr slm w ţ[nyt]

And O dšr [grant] security and [sufficiency]

The text might be a continuation of JS 658. There
are no letters after the ţ, the restoration of nyt is only
one of several possibilities.

659 l msšt!

660 w wh---d

There is a large gap in the copy between the h and
following d.

661 l 'bdqn w r5 y

By 'bdqn; and he pastured
The b and r of the text are similar.

664 wd

These letters might belong to JS 660 or 665.

665 s(f)l h!!h

s(f)l is [the] inscriber of it

I have interpreted the final h as the third person
suffix pronoun. I think, however, it is possible the copy
Appendix 2

is incomplete and the letter is the definite article belonging to the following word
666  fsmq
667  l mrhm b n h'

There are indications of an abrasion before the letter I have read as l. Perhaps a n should be restored between the h and ' and the name read as hn'.
668  l m'l w or w l'ml

The hooks of the l's are facing towards each other and the text could be read in either direction. The text is not indexed.
669  zbd wz

This might be a continuation of JS 668.
670  w d(k)r l t (g)lm bn
And may l t remember (g)lm w bn

The third letter is the shape of a y in the copy. I would emend the eighth letter to g. It was read ' by BIT: 454 and WLT: 42. The third l has been left out and added above the g and m. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.1.
671  w b! w r' y
- b!, and he pastured
The copy is probably incomplete.
672  l qdm
675  l whbl(h)

The last letter has the shape of y but should probably be emended to h.
676  (w)(d)s(or l)hmyz'

The copy is very doubtful.
677  'zy

The tail of the y curves slightly. The copy is most probably incomplete.
678  l mʒt
680  l n lm
682  l 'bns'd

BIT: 456  l 'bs'd; HIn: 11 'bs'd.

631
Appendix 2

There is a dot after the b despite the readings of BIT and HIn.

685  ddh' b'

The fourth letter and the last are different shapes. The latter is not the usual form of ' in Thamudic E.

686  llf's

The copy is doubtful and it is not possible to tell which type of Thamudic the text belongs to.

688  rm's l

The copy is probably incomplete. The direction of the r suggests it should be read from left to right rather than from right to left.

689  l srg
690  l f'l bn rbb
691  'm

The copy might be incomplete.

692  t(w)d hl

t(w)d is [the] inscriber
The w is shaped like the numeral 8 (cf. JS 595).
The name is not indexed.

694  l f'r bn y'ly

The second letter has a slight tail and its position, right of centre, suggests that the letter might be a q rather than l.

695 + 696  l ḥđš q d' l gšm w (or gšmw)

By ḥđš of the tribe of gšm and

The fourth letter is a short line and perhaps it should be read n. The copy is probably incomplete although the possibility that the tribal name is gšmw cannot be discounted. See Ch. 3, A 7.

697  ddš ldd
698  ḡkrī llt

May llt remember

See Ch. 4. C. 1, for this type of prayer. The text may be incomplete.
Appendix 2

699  (1) whbl(h) b[n] mhm\v
700  b(n) "(w)d

The copy is very doubtful.

701  "yg hw\v-

The letters are clear but probably the copy is incomplete. The h has an unusual stance.

702  l z'\v n bn 'sd
703  l 'mt
705  l gsm
706  l br'
707  l bg\v bn w'ln bn bnbr\v
708  l 'ys bn 's-

The text is written in a cartouche.

709  l 'bd
710  l gsm
711  l hbt
712  l slm
713  (1) mn\v(bk)

Possibly the name should be restored as mn(i)(h).

714  l wdc
715  l tm\vhr\v

The y has a long tail and is written to the side of the r.

716  l mz'\v m
717  l 'i
718  l hi'\v m
719  l 'rw
720  l mw\v l or mw\v s
721  l br'
722  l d
723  l dd\v bn th\vnn

It is possible the text should be divided up as l
dd\v bn t h\vnn
726  l d(ch)(l)

The shapes of all the letters of the name are
Appendix 2

doubtful.

727  l 'mr

728  [wl 'dktl l t 'c
  [And] may l t remember 'c

729  l s'dh

729 bis l 'rw

730  l qb

731  (l) 'm

The text might be continued in JS 732.

732  bngrm

The text could be a continuation of either JS 731 or 733.

733  l hmy

See JS 732.

734  w'lt

This might be a continuation of JS 735.

735  l 'sd bn

The text might be continued in JS 734.

736  l khf 'bbc

737  l hl

738  l 'kl

739  (l) 'sh or (l) 'kl

740  l zsd bt(l)

It is possible the last three letters do not belong to this text.

741  l qš The last letter is a slightly squiggly line.

If the text is Thamudic E the last letter, which is a slightly squiggly line, would have to be read as a š.

742  l m'đ

743  l hds The last letter is a straight line. Perhaps it should be restored as l.

744  l hš

745  l ml 'm bn šmt

746  l c'vs bn wqš
It is possible that the letters are a metathesis and the text should be read differently. See Ch. 3.110 for examples of mistakes in these texts.
Appendix 2

747 l mmy
753 l wqš
754 l br
755 bs'd(’l)

The penultimate letter has the shape of a h and the final one is a straight line. Both JS 755 and BIT: 472 read ’ and l at the end.

756 = Ph 302c
l ḡdš bn rgš

The fourth letter is a straight line whereas both the l’s of the text have hooks.

757 = Ph 302b
l bmršt

The top arm of the second letter is slightly longer than the bottom o and p aps a should be res re the circle no having been completed by the copyist.

758 = Ph 302d
l ḡdš

759 = Ph 302e
l mskšt

760 = Ph 302j
l ḡr

KnEG
1 l rbb’l bn ’mlg w wgm ’l hmršt w bny w ’l wds w ’l
’mr

By rbb’l son of ’mlg and he ḡ revolted for hmršt and he built, and for wds and for ’mr
JMAA XIII: 188: ’mlšt for ’myšt

There is no sign of a circle under the abrasion covering the eleventh letter and it could be restored as either a y, h, š or l. I would agree with JMAA XIII in reading a l. The letter is only slightly covered by the damage on the rock and has a small curve for a hook. The last letter of the name is a /g/ and not /l/ as JMAA
suggests.

2 l mr'ygš bn hn' w wgm 'l hmrt
By mr'ygš son of hn'; and he grieved for hmrt

3 l qn bn n'rt w wgm 'l hmrt w bny
By qn son of n'rt; and he grieved for hmrt and he built

JMAA XIII: 188: n'rt for 'bt
JMAA XIII is correct in the reading of the second name. The n is clear on the rock.

4 l msln bn 'Shl w wgm 'l hm'rtl t w bny 'l 'mr
By msln son of 'Shl; and he grieved for hm'rt and he built for 'mr
The second letter of the patronymic is a straight line and I would read a š rather than l as in the edition.

5 l hn' bn ghš w wgm 'l hmrt w bny [ ]
By hn' son of ghš; and he grieved for hmrt and he built [ ]
There is a l and a n after bny which are slightly shallower than the other letters of the text.

KU

1 l msk bn 'zz

2 l 'qrwb w djrt l t 'dnt w wtr f h l t slm w qbl!
By 'qrwb; and may mt remember 'dnt and wtr, and O mt [grant] security and acceptance

KWM

1 l s'dlh bn km q 'l fhmn w wgm 'l km w 'l 'rš w 'l hn't w 'l 'ntr
By s'dlh son of km of the tribe of fhmn; and he grieved for km and for 'rš and for hn't and for 'ntr
Both the q and r of the last name are faint.

2 l škm bn[ ] zr w hdš iy!
By škm son of zr; and he made a sheepfold

3 l w'l

636
12. I have interpreted "r.s." from "r.g." with the final "y" replaced by "s." See Ch. 3. A. 4.

14. The "m" should not be "filled" as represented in the facsimile of the publication.

18. The number on the Plate X is 18, not 19. The "m" of "month" is missing in the facsimile.
Appendix 2

4 l i'm bn 'qrb w ḥḍḥ ḫyt
   By i'm son of 'qrb; and he made a sheepfold
5 l ḏd' l bn 'b(š)
   The initial l is the same letter as that used by KWM
4. The second l has not got a hook and the š is slightly squiggly.
6 l qsr bn i'm
7 l šl bni 'srk w ḥḍḥ ḫyt
   By šl son of 'srk; and he made a sheepfold
8 l ḥnnl bn i'm
9 l 'sd bün t bn bün 'bd
10 --- ḫ l h----
11 ḥbdš
12 l ḥrk b r ḫ 'bdgd w r ḫ' y-tw
   By ḥrk son of 'bdgd; and he pasturedž
13 l 'klbn bn bḥšš w ḥḍḥ ḫyt
   By 'klbn son of bḥšš; and he made a sheepfold
   The n after the first b is very faint and might be
   incidental.
14 l ngyt bn hmlw
15 l 'bb bn qs w lh ḫyt
   By 'bb son of qs; and to him belongs a sheepfold
16 l 'nmjt bn khln w bny
   By 'nmjt son of khln; and he built
17 l bḥšš bn 'bb w ḥḍḥ ḫyt
   By bḥšš son of 'bb; and he made a sheepfold
18 l wḥ ili m 'fn 'ln bn mty bn n ḫrt
19 l m ḫ' b
   The third letter is very doubtful.
20 l ml---

LAU Unedited inscriptions occurring in the Plates and
Fig. 14 (LAU 40-41) of Campetti and von Löwenstern 1983.
Pl. XXVIII
1 rť
Appendix 2

2  ṭwby
3  l nḥty
4  l b

The text is probably unfinished.

Pl. XXIXa cf. Jobling 1982(a) Pl.LVI
4a = TIJ 311. There are other texts on the rock but they
cannot be read with certainty from the photograph.

Pl. XXXIIa
5  l šbr

The second letter could be a y.

Pl. XXXIIb
6  The text is Thamudic B.

Pl. XXXIII
7 = TIJ 465

Pl. XXXV
8  w zdmnt bn rm' l ḫṭṭ
And zdmnt son of rm' l is [the] inscriber
On the right side of the photograph.
9  l 'ṭf

Below LAU 8.

10  l ḥḥk ḫṭṭ
By ḥḥk is [the] drawing
To the left and above LAU 9.
11  l 'ṭf
To the left of LAU 10.
12  l yīr bn nbt
To the left of LAU 11.
13  w 'rš ḫṭṭ bkrṭ
And 'rš is the inscriber of a young female camel
To the left of the end of LAU 12.
14  l b'r
Above LAU 12.
15  l ḡnm bn ḥnl dʾ l ḵ
By ḡnm son of ḥnl of the tribe of ḵ
To the left of LAU 14. The text is unfinished unless
the slight loop attached to the camel's leg should be read as an 'c' and the following dot, of a slightly different texture, as n.

16  l ḥsn ἀ`l ἵγε'
    By ḥsn of the tribe of ἴγε'
    Below LAU 15.

17  Jonah [rōr] b₇ b₇
    And rōr son of b₇
    Below LAU 16. The l is a straight line.

18  l ʾı̇m̄ bš
    To the left of LAU 15.

19  Jonah ʾm b₇ s'--
    And ʾm son of s'--
    Written in the body of the uppermost camel. The letters after the 'c' are impossible to read with certainty from the photograph.

20  ʾkrt
    On the lower part of the rock. The letter I have read as k has an unusual stance.

20a  l ʾz̄ t
    The circle of the 'c' is inscribed in a different technique to the other letters and might not be an original part of the text.

21  ṯqy
    Written down between the legs of a camel.

22  l ᵇṣy
    On the left side of the photograph.

22a  Pl.XXXVIIId = AMJ 8
22b  Pl.XLIb = TIJ 155-163
22c  Pl.XLIId

Any other letters are illegible on the photograph.

23  l bnz'e' bn qdm't
    On the left of the photograph.
Appendix 2

24  l brq$ bn ṭbb
    The first letter of the second name might have a short tail and it is possible it should be read ḫ.
25  l 'nɔ bn zd'
26  l Ϝmṭ
27  l 'mrṭ
28  l 'swr
29  l s'd'l
30  l -b b[n] ṣ--m
    Several of the letters are in a shadow and cannot be read from the photograph.
31  l mh!lt
32  l ṣ
33  l brqṭ bn ydr
34  l s'r bn yqm
35  l fnv
36  l brq$---
    The text probably continues under the shadow.

Pl. XLVIIIb
37  l ḫwd bn lb
    The second letter might continue under the incrustation, if so, it would read ṭ or ṣ. This text and LAU 38 are painted with a red substance.
38  l slm bn slm
    See LAU 37.

Pl. XLVIIIc
39  There are several Thamudic E and Nabataean inscriptions on the rock. The Thamudic E texts are difficult to read with certainty.
p. 143 Fig. 14a
40  l ṭ忧虑
    The r has been left out and added to the right of the other letters.
p. 143 Fig. 14(e)
41  l s'dlh bn tm
Main stone:

PL. 121 C. 200-5516.

PL. 122 + PL. 128B 200-5111.

PL. 131

PL 134 = T15 504, prf 4505 + 506.
Appendix 2

MEEK

l 'qrbn bn ġlh d 'l m'n'1 w ďkr īt 'slmī w īml ĭ w (r)hdī w mqm w nṣr w īm
By 'qrbn son of ġlh of the tribe of m'n'1; and may īt remember 'slmī and īmlī and (r)hdī and mqm and nṣr and īm
HIn: 289: rhdī
The first letter of the third name of the prayer is larger than the other r's in the text. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.1.

MN[M

a 1 l 'm bn m'n bn brky bn 'bslm bn brky bn 'm bn 'šlh bn īmlī
The second letter of the second name is dotted as a q in the copy.

a 2 l s'd'ī bn whblī bn s'd'ī
a 3 l zn bn b'dn bn s'd
The first letter of the second name is doubtful.

a 4 l s'dlī bn yf'ī bn whb bn [---] bn [s]dlī
b 5 l y'mr bn nṣl ē l ---m
By y'mr son of nṣl of the tribe of ----
MN(M suggests reading n̄gdm after īl.

b 6 l wīr bn īmlī bn wīr bn msłm ē 'l mny w ďkr īt mḥrs
bn ĥlflī bn whbn ī kīl īšr ʂdq ī kīl īn yqry wq'īn ďh
By wīr son of īmlī son of wīr son of msłm of the tribe of mny; and may īt remember mḥrs son of ĥlflī son of whbn; and every true kinsmen and all who read this inscription of ours
For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.1.

b 7 l 'slm bn 'bdmk bn khī bn 'bdmk ē 'l rbt ďkrīt īt nṣk
[w] mys [w] 'wā snī kbn sqy rī rbt
By 'slm son of 'bdmk son of khī son of 'bdmk of the tribe of rbt; [and] may īt remember nṣk [and] mys
[and] 'wd, the year the watering place dried up in the pastures of rbt.

For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.1. Since the verb kbn is masculine it is most likely that sqv should be translated as a singular substantive rather than the plural, as in the edition. An alternative to MNM's interpretation of the last part of the text would be smt kbn nsq yr cb the year nsq overthrew the tents (families) of rbt'. kabbâ, cf. Ar. kabbâ, 'prostrate, overthrow'; the name nsq is not in HIn but cf. Ar. nassâqa 'set in order'; yr cb cf. Syr. yrrîd 'a tent, the inhabitants of a tent, a family', the word here, if the suggestion is correct, would most probably be a broken plural.

MU

1 ḥ bn 'z bn 'd(m) r-

The text is broken at the beginning and the end. There are the remains of an inner circle in the first remaining letter which suggests it should be read ḥ. The m of the second is an unusual shape. There are the remains of another letter after the r which might be part of a m inscribed on its side with the indentation on the left.

MuNJ

1 l 'bdýb ḥṭ t bkr bn s'd

By 'bdýb is the drawing of a young male camel son of s'd

2 l 'h/rs bn ḥb bn ḥ[l(r)g] t bn ḥb bn ḥby

There is a n in the copy after the first h.

Naveh TSB

C l 'bmlk w ḏkr l t ḥms w mlh w 's'lh w krt w ' hd w 'sd w hmn w 'wd w 'qnl w bs'd---
Appendix 2

By *bmk*; and may it remember *hms* and *mlh* and *s*lh and *krt* and *ş* and *sd* and *hmg*n and *wd* and *dnl* and *bs*dl.

The first two letters of the penultimate name are doubtful. In the copy, the last name begins with *b* and not with *m* as read by the edition. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.1.

Rh

The texts are read from Pls. XXIX, 6 (Rh 1-6), XXIX, 8 (Rh 7-12) and XX (Rh 13-16) in Rhotert 1938 and not from the copies in Van den Branden 1950(a): Pl.XIV.

1 l *wtr* b---

The rest of the text is not in the photograph.

2 ---dlh bn grm

Any letters before the *d* are not in the photograph.

The text might be a continuation of Rh 1.

3 l *ng(r)*

JTS: 64 l *nfr*

The reading is very doubtful. The dot of the *n* might be natural and the *r* is indistinct.

4 ---bn *hs*

Only these letters are legible on the photograph.

5 l *tm* bn *n--h* bn *h(r)gt*

There is possibly a *r* after the second *n*. The second letter of the third name might be an ā.

6 *w l mqtl* bn *bkr*
Appendix 2

And by mqll son of bkr

The r is written slightly to the right of the k. For texts beginning with w l, see Ch.4.A.3.

7  l hrs

The initial l is slightly rounded.

8  l l--mrt

There appear to be two letters between the l and the m.

9a  l "fry

9b  l "fry

JTS: 65 reads the second letter as a y which is possible, as there is a slight tail. I think, however, that the text is most likely a repetition of the name in Rh 9a.

10  See Rh 11

11  l "(f)ry b[n] šk!

The curves on the end of the f are not visible. Rh 10, which I have read as b[n] škt, is probably to be read with this text. The n appears to be covered by an abrasion or an intentional hammer mark.

12  The first two letters are a wasm of lighter patina in the middle of the rock. It is unclear what BIT: 500 read as a l.

13  = part of TIJ 504

14  = part of TIJ 507

15  = part of TIJ 508

16  = part of TIJ 505

RTI

A  l tm3bdt w ṭkr ḷt bln

By tm3bdt; and may ḷt remember bln

For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.1.

B  w ṭkr ḷt kil ḏyrm w "bdu n w h[t]n l[w] ? šn w s3dn w ṭkr ḷt wsl (w) k3nt 111

And may ḷt remember all our harmed [ones] ? and

644
Appendix 2

‘bdzn ? and ḥṭṭn ? [and] qn and s’dn and may lṭl remember vsl and may [lṭl] curse

The reading of most of the letters of the text are certain but the translation is doubtful as there are several possibilities all of which involve previously unattested features. As Röllig (44) points out Ar. kull is generally spelt kil in Tham.E and Saf. and I would prefer to maintain that orthography here.

The thirteenth letter is doubtful. The circle does not appear to be closed on the photograph. The rock is chipped between this letter and the d above and it is possible that what remains is only part of a letter the rest of which has been destroyed. If the letter is a r, as I have suggested, then it is a different shape to the other r in the text. Ar. ḍūra from the root ḍyr means ‘to harm, injure’. The word ḍyr might be a verbal adjective with a passive sense (Wright I: 136C, Rem C and 146B, C § 242) meaning ‘harmed’. In other texts using the expression ḍkrṭ lṭl, it is clear that the -n suffix attached to substantives (which are the objects of the verb) is the first person plural possessive pronoun and that is probably how it should be interpreted here, ḍyr being a broken plural and the expression rendered ‘our harmed (ones)’.

The name ‘bdzn presents problems. qn, cf. Ar. ḍinn ‘something which is special or highly esteemed’, occurs as an element in the Safaitic compound name qn’l (HIN: 385) but is unattested by itself as a name. It is possible that ‘bdzn should be taken as a construct dependent on kil. ‘bd being a plural of the form ‘abīd or ‘ibūd and the phrase translated as ‘servants of qn’. Again, however, the significance of the name qn and indeed of the phrase as a whole is obscure.

ḥṭṭn is possibly a name (cf. ḥṭṭ in Saf., HIN: 193). A translation of the word as a substantive from the root
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חיל, cf. Ar. حَاتِئا 'to put down', would not fit the context, although, given the spelling of تَمِّبَدن as تَمِّبَدن in RTI A, it is possible that חיל is a variant spelling of חיל. An instance of ח for ח occurs in Saf. חִימָנ (Macdonald 1982: 166) and possibly in a doubtful reading in the name חיל in C 5370. The root חיל occurs in Tham.E as חיל (a participle חָטִיא or noun חָטִיא א) with the meaning 'inscriber' and here, if the ב suffix is the first person plural possessive pronoun, חיל would be a broken plural and the expression mean 'our inscribers'.

The next letter after the gap is an unusual shape but similar ג's are found among the וֹדֵי יַדְיָא texts and I would read this word and the one following the conjunction as proper names.

It is difficult to explain the gap between the ב of חיל and the name ג'ן. It might indicate that the name ג'ן is the beginning of a separate text, although one would expect an initial ל (or possibly a ו), and it would be unusual for a prayer of this type to be acknowledged by two authors. If the name ג'ן etc. is taken as a continuation, then the particle ו needs to be restored before the name or perhaps the lack of a particle is an indication that the word חיל should be taken as a substantive, the names ג'ן and שד'ן being in apposition to it. In that case חיל would be a dual 'our two inscribers'. The translation would not imply that ג'ן and שד'ן were the inscribers of this particular text but might simply refer to an activity that they were both noted for. If it is all taken as one text it would be unusual that the prayer ג'רל יל has been repeated, cf. the other examples of this type of prayer in Ch.4.C.1

The prayer ends with an incomplete curse, cf. the curse in TIJ 494.
C

\textit{lt}

This might be an unfinished text or as, RTI suggests, the divine name \textit{Ldt}.

\textbf{RyGT}

2 \[ \text{lm}^6 \text{bn \textit{wd}} \]

\textit{ckmans} \[1938\], Fig. 5 and \textit{Ryckmans} \[1939:244\], Fig. 1.

\textbf{SIAM}

39a \[ w \text{ d}^t \text{lt} \text{ sbm} \]

And may \textit{lt} call \textit{sbm}

For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.2.

The dash at the beginning read by SIAM as \textit{l} and the
dot after the \textit{b} are most probably extraneous. The sign
read as \textit{l} after the \textit{m} in the edition is part of the
intentional scratches and the following cross, read as \textit{t},
is most probably not a letter of the text. For this type
of prayer, see Ch.4.C.2.

39b \[ \text{i} \text{ \textit{inl} bn \textit{sin} \}

As SIAM, although as the edition notes, the reading
is extremely doubtful.

43 \[ \text{l \text{ \textit{imkib}3} \]

It is possible that the line across the stroke of
the last letter is the remains of the loop of a \textit{y} rather
than the fork of an \textit{'}. The name is attested elsewhere,
spelt with a \textit{y} at the end, see the Index of names.

44 \[ 1.1 \text{ srq zydm h$s} \]

\textit{zydm} stole from \textit{h$s}

1.2 \[ w \text{ l} \]

And -

As SIAM notes, this a difficult text and, although
the above reading overcomes some of the problems mentioned
in the edition, the interpretation offered is somewhat
uncertain insofar as this type of content is not
previously attested in these inscriptions. The above
reading of the text is from left to right on both lines.

647
The letter I have read at the beginning was read by SIAM as a ḥ but the 'fork' is somewhat rounded and it might well be a s. The letter has a vertical stance in a horizontal text as do the r and ḥ. Ar. saraqahu means 'he stole from him', here, ḥŠ is the object. The name zydqm is previously unattested, although zdqm occurs, see the Index of names. ḥŠ is well-attested in Safaitic (HIin: 189). The second line might be an unfinished attempt at continuing this inscription or might be the beginning of a new text, see Ch.4.A.3.a.

SSA
2-4 = TIJ 97-99
6 l mqm
7 ---mr b----t
8 mqm bn ǧt h-b
9 -² bn tm² -lw

The letters after c might be a continuation of the second name.
10 ---- bn mkrt
11 (l) tm

RNE V:339: reads rim but suggests emending the copy to l tm.
12 tm bn tm-
13 l bd²b bn t
14 = TIJ 92
15 There is a clear f and t in the copy but the rest is unlikely to be a Tham.E inscription.

BIT: 486 (Ramm 1) is correct in suggesting that the copy is of wusum.
19 bn - ʃt
20-21 = TIJ 37
22 (l) ʃhm
23 l bsmt
24 = TIJ 38
25 = TIJ 40

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26 = TIJ 41
28 = TIJ 43
29 = TIJ 42
30 ḫʾšwmṭḥ

The copy is probably inaccurate.

31-34 = TIJ 478-480a

\[\sqrt{Tdr}\]

\[9 \quad l\ nṣr\ bn\ ṭḥw\ bn\ qym\ bn\ nṣr\]

TIJ

The re-readings of the TIJ inscriptions have been made on the basis of the published phoyographs and facsimiles, the photographs and copies made during the 1986 survey and from additional photographs taken by Lankester Harding which were lent to me by Mr Michael Macdonald.

The re-readings and comments are only of the Tham.E texts in the publication. During the 1986 survey we did not always find all the inscriptions from a particular site and, on several of the rock faces with TIJ inscriptions (and on other rock faces from the sites), there are texts which were not included in the edition. Since many of these are worn I have not added them to my comments except where they are relevant to a reading of a published text or they are clearly shown in the published photograph. The additional texts have been given an 'a' or 'b' number and the siglum TIJ is written in brackets to indicate the text is new. Harding 1971: 791-792 gives concordances for the texts among the collection that had been previously published. I have only included those for original publications of copies and photographs and I have not listed later re-readings except where I agree with them. The grid references on the 1:50,000 maps for sites in the Ḫismā are only given for those that were found

649
171 - 174 — 345750
178 - 181 — 345750
183 - 184 — 345750
186 - 211 — 345750
217 — 344754
221 - 225 — 344754
226 - 228 — 345750
229 - 231 — 344754
during the 1986 survey.

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4 l zhy bn 'm d 'l c'd
Appendix 2

By zhy son of 'm' of the tribe of 'd

The first name is read zky in TIJ, although the second letter, from the field copy and my photograph, is more probably a h here and in TIJ 48. The text is on the same face as TIJ 3 and 5.

11 l brq

The second letter looks like a b. The fourth letter is probably a q from my field copy and photograph, although the reading is doubtful.

12 l qlf bn 'b'ns

There is a n after the second '.

(TIJ) 12a l dhlk bn grm

The text runs under TIJ 12. The r and m at the end was read by TIJ at the end of 16 but the first part of the text is not read in the edition.

13 l grk m bn tnn

TIJ reads hnn for the last name. The letter, however, does not have a tail and there seem to be other examples of the name tnn among these texts, see the Index of names.

15 l tm m -- l qad tdl m

The first m is doubtful, it could be a d. The rest of the text is uncertain as indicated by TIJ.

16 l rzk

As pointed out in TIJ the second letter could be a b. The r and m read by TIJ at the end belongs to (TIJ) 12a.

17 l mgd

My field copy has b for m but I think the letter is probably a m as in TIJ, the circle taken as an ' being recent and obscuring the inner part of the letter. The next letter is a d after which here appears to be a s and l. They might belong to the text and perhaps the former should be emended to ' and the name read as mgd(')l.
Appendix 2

17a  \( (w) \ d^\varepsilon [I] \ l \ l \ ^{\varepsilon}(m)r I \)

And may \( l \ l \) call \( ^{\varepsilon}(m)r I \)

The \( w \) has been completely hammered over and the \( m \) is a somewhat unusual shape. See Ch.4.C.2 for this type of prayer, the feminine ending \(-t\) of the verb has been left out or perhaps, unusually, it is an imperative. TIJ reads \( lr b \) after the final \( t \). The \( l \) is clear on my photograph, the next letter is probably an \( ' \) and the following curve appears to be later than the rest.

18  \( l \, ^{\varepsilon}k r ' l \)

The letters running below and mentioned in TIJ belong to (TIJ) 18b, see below.

18a  \( l \, r k b \, b n \, k h m \)

JMAA VII: 139 n.124: \( l \, r h m \, b n \, k h m \)

JMAA is right in reading the second letter as a \( r \) and the seventh as \( k \). The fourth letter is a \( b \) but has the appearance of a \( m \) because the hook of the \( l \) of (TIJ) 18d (see below) is inscribed between the arms.

(TIJ) 18b  \( l \, ^{\varepsilon}d s \)

Reading horizontally below the end of TIJ 18.

The \( s \) has a horizontal stance in a vertical text.

(TIJ) 18c  \( l \, ^{\varepsilon}' \)

The text runs horizontally from the end of the first name of TIJ 18a.

(TIJ) 18d  \( l \, m n ^{\varepsilon}t \)

Running vertically below TIJ 18c.

(TIJ) 18e  \( l \, s r q \, b n \, h r s \)

On the right side of the rock below TIJ 18a. The \( q \) has been drawn on the facsimile.

(TIJ) 20a  \( l \, ^{\varepsilon}k \)

The letters are mentioned in the commentary to TIJ 20 and drawn on the facsimile. The last letter is definitely a \( k \).

22  \( l \, ^{\varepsilon}l \, b n \, ^{\varepsilon}k t \)

The reading of the last name remains doubtful, but
the penultimate letter seems to be a $k$ rather than a $z$ and the last one a $t$. The reading is visible on the published photograph. The seventh letter was copied as an ’ but the top fork seems to be joined in the photograph.

25  $l\, hlm\, bn\, wdd\, ^\prime\, l$

There is a clear line across the circle of the seventh letter, although in some lights it does not show up.

26  $l\, hrg\, bn\, m\, ^\prime\, t$
28  $l\, im(k)\, tb\, bn\, s\, h\, m$

The first $b$ is clear on the photograph. The field copy has a $k$ for the fourth letter although in the photographs it looks like a $l$ as read by TIJ. $k\, tb$ possibly occurs in KJC 442 as an element in a compound name.

29  $l\, wtm\, bn\, k\, h\, m$

JMAA XIII: 238: Read $kym$.

I have read $k\, h\, m$ in TIJ 18a as well. The penultimate letter is not clear on the photograph.

32a  $l\, hrst\, bn\, y$—The inscription was not found on the survey.
34  $l\, hby\, bn\, q$--

JMAA IV: 138 n. 86: $hby$ for $hr\, y$

The text was not found on the survey but, from the copy in the edition, JMAA seems to be right in his suggestion that the third letter is a $b$ rather than a $r$.

36  $l\, hmlg\, bn\, ^{'s}lh\, bn\, kh\, ln$

The reading of $^{'s}lh$ for $^{'slm}$ is clear from both my copy and photograph. See TIJ 61.

37  $l\, -\, rg\, s\, bn\, whblh\, bn\, hn\, ^{\prime}lm\, nt$

$m\, bn\, hr\, \approx \frac{2}{2}A\, 21\, and\, 20$

The reading of the text remains a problem. There is a damaged letter between the $l$ and $r$ which might be a $h$ or possibly a $t$. There is a $t$ at the end of the third name and perhaps the $n$ between the ’ and $m$ should be taken as incidental and the name $hn\, ^{\prime}mnt$ read. The letters $m\, bn\, hr$ are clear, running from the damaged part of the text to
the right. Possibly the writer was using the initial l and the second letter as the beginning of his text as well.

38 \( = \text{SSA 24} \text{ Baranaki 1951 Pl VII} \)

As TIJ, although it should be noted that the dot of the first n is slightly darker than the other letters of the text.

40 l bn' h (bn) rm

= SSA 25

Baranaki 1951 Pl VII

The reading of the first name is clear, although it is difficult to explain. The words bn rm which do not appear in TIJ's copy are written down to the right of the rest of the text.

41 l slm - SSA 26

There is a l at the beginning which does not appear in the edition.

44 There is l above the text which might belong at the beginning although it is written horizontally and the rest vertically.

45 l q$:y w qkrt l t mr' w mn't w s-- Baranaki 1951 Pl VI

The first name is read 'qwr by TIJ. The letters q$: are clear on the photograph. They are followed by a proportionately large circle which I do not know how to interpret. The rest of the text is certain except for the continuation after the s where the rock is damaged.

48 l zhy bn 'mr

The third letter is more like a h than a k and I would read zhy as the first name, see also TIJ 4.

49 l 'mr'l bn im bn 'mr'l

Read with TIJ 52. The t is obscured by hammering but visible on the rock. The l read in TIJ 52 is clearly bn and is most probably a continuation of TIJ 49.

51 l 'mr'l bn im

The t is obscured by hammering. It has the same stance as that in TIJ 55, i.e. that of a St. Andrew's cross.
Appendix 2

52 See TIJ 49.
55 l 'mr' l bn tm

The l is clear (see TIJ 51) but the reading of the final letter is doubtful.
56 l 'mr' l bn tm [ ]

The l at the beginning is clear. There is a possible t at the end, as in TIJ's copy, although it could be part of more recent shapes and marks that have been inscribed on the rock.
56a 'bd'mn

The first letter is an ' and not l as in TIJ's copy.
58 l km bn gmhr w dkr t l t gi w hbk w 'bb w bkr w hl' w qnfd w wd w hmlg w qnfd w gm'

By km son of gmhr; and may lt remember gi and hbk and 'bb and bkr and hl' and qnfd and wd and hmlg and qnfd and gm'
= WAM T 8
HIn: 621: hl' for hn'; Macdonald 1981: 258: hl' for hn'.

Apart for the re-readings in this text based on the re-evaluation of the signs for /i/, /g/ and /q/, hl' should be read for hn' (as in HIn and MNSI), hbk for hkr and 'bb for 'rb. In these last two names the letters read as r are more like the b's in the rest of the text.
61 The y in the final name seems to be intentional and kylm should be read as in TIJ. hmlg bn 'sll bn khlm occurs in TIJ 36.
63 Read as bn 'gyš, the continuation of TIJ 64. The bottom line of the b, the n and the bottom circle of the g are slightly obscured by later damage.
64 l 'gyš bn drs bn 'gyš

Read with TIJ 63. The first n read by TIJ is a natural pit in the rock. Since the publication of TIJ the rock face has been used for firing practice and the initial l and most of the first ' have been obliterated.
65  l ‘wg (bn) ‘lw\ d
       JMAA VII: 138 n.116: Last name wd
       The bn is obscured by hammering and what is read as
       a b in TIJ is more probably a l.
69  l hrgt bn ydg*  
       This text was not found on the survey and there is
       no photograph. Nevertheless WAM T 11 which also comes from
       ‘Ayn Abn Nakhaylah (and not ‘Ayn Marayfiq as in the
       publication) has the name hrgt bn ygr and it is possible
       that the last letter in the present text should be emended
       to r.
72  Read as TIJ although the first letter has a slight
       hook and might be a l.
75  l grm* bn hbr
       JPIR: 131: hbr for hbb
       JPIR’s reading of the last name is correct.
76  The photograph taken of this text is inadequate and
       the reading cannot be checked.
79  -- bn ‘znm
       As TIJ except there is hammering before the bn.
81  l m’nlh
       The l and h at the end are not in TIJ and it is
       uncertain that the inscription in the photograph taken on
       the survey is TIJ 81, although the slight upward slant of
       the letters suggest that they are the same. TIJ 80 was not
       found.
82  l hrtz bn ṣṣr
       The z of the first name is certain.
83  l ‘smnt bn hrm bn mtr
       There is an abrasion after the second name and no n
       has been copied. The same genealogy occurs in the
       Wādī Judayyid texts.
84  l whb’l bn nhk
       The bn and final name was left out in the edition.
90  l hrg bn mt*
Appendix 2

91  l sh\(r\)t bn bhš

JTS: 65 l sd\(r\)t bn rhn

It is possible that JTS is right and the third letter should be read as d, although it would be unusual for the loop to be inscribed as a stroke (cf. however the d in HU 121, Tham.C). The fourth letter is definitely a circle but I have emended it to r.

92  l snm bn ghb b[n] d’l

= SSA 14

The dot after d is a lighter patina than the rest and does not belong. I would restore n after the second b and read the text as Littmann suggests in the edition.

94  l ’hd b\(f\) bn }nn

By ’hd is [the] drawing son of }nn

The text continues as indicated in the edition although it is very faint and some of the letters are doubtful.

97  w tmgrb

And tmgrb

= SSA 2

The reading of g is clear on the photograph. See Ch.4.A.3.b for the initial w.

98  w ẓ’l bt mb\(l\)rr

And ẓ’l daughter of mb\(l\)rr

= SSA 3

The ẓ has a horizontal stance in a vertical text and runs into the following ẓ. There is a dot after the second b, as in the facsimile in TIJ, but it is deeper than the lines of the other letters and probably does not belong. TIJ’s copy of the r’s is not altogether accurate but they do seem to be similar in shape to the first b, see Ch.2.B. See Ch.4.A.3.b for the initial w. Below them is a drawing of a stick man with his arms outstretched.

99  w b\(r\)r bt ẓ!

And b\(r\)r daughter of ẓ!
...that at appear in the copy as "d," is "6" with "n" written in the arms of the letter near the back. There is a hammered circle after this which is not shown in the facsimile and the second name is written slightly to the left.
= SSA 4

The n after the r in the facsimile in TIJ is probably incidental. See Ch.4.A.3.b for the initial w.

111  l md' bn (')slm
112  l ghš bn šk bn dhlt
122  l yr bn bt

JTW: 281 nbī for bt

There is no n after bn despite the name yr bn nbī occurring in TIJ 303, 332, 396 and WAM 46. It is possible it should be restored here.

128  l ghš bn škt

Macdonald 1986: 137 n.43: l ghš bn škt
134  l gryt bn 'bd bn hml w gryt h!f

By gryt son of 'bd son of hml; and gryt is [the] inscriber

HIn: 624: hml

'bd has been partially scored out. The third name is hml rather than hmš as might be suggested by the copy in TIJ. The rock is covered with drawings in addition to the inscriptions.

135  l msk

The reading of k is is certain.

138  --h bn hrb

The first letter that is visible has a slight tail and is a ħ rather than a f.

139  l 's (bn) w f

The photograph is inadequate and the reading remains doubtful. There is a hammered circle after the d and perhaps bn should be restored. It is possible t ast name should be read wīf which occurs elsewhere.

141  l grš bn ḥrq

There is no photograph of this text. No n, however, occurs between the r and q in my field copy.

144  l tm bn km

(still probably a)

The penultimate letter is k and not d as in TIJ.

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Appendix 2

146 l lg (or γ)- bn qnt
147 l bilmirb bn håmn

The third and fourth letters are damaged. The dot copied by TIJ after the second b seems to be shallower than the rest of the text. The m is certain, although covered by an abrasion. It is followed by a n.

148 l hìmn

TIJ is probably correct, although the n is uncertain being proportionately a rather large circle.

149 l hìś

TIJ read this and 150 as Tham.E. The third and fourth letters, however, are Tham C š's, see, for example, JS 7 + 6 = WTI 77 and JS 64. For tailless h's in that script, see JS 86, 96 etc.

150 l hìś

Tham C, see 149.

151 l snm

HIn: 332 snm for sìm

HIn's reading is correct. The other letters on the facsimile are part of another text (TIJ) 151a.

(TIJ) 151a [l] 'ff.

The first letter has chipped away.

152 l 'zz

bn is written to the right of the inscription.


156 l tim w projekt it 'bdg

By tim; and may it remember 'bdg

TIJ is probably right in the reading of the text although there might be an ' and n reading from left to right after the g.

157 [l] l [l]im bn whblh

There is a straight line, then a l and then a long stroke joining the crossbar of the i.

160 l wsmt(?)

So Littmann in the edition. HIn: 643 lists the text
Appendix 2

under wsmṭ.
161 l ṉns bn ḍg ṣ bn ḍkm
HIn: 234: ḏṭṭ (i.e. ḍg)
The photograph of this is unsatisfactory but the copy has the above reading.
163 ṛḥ qaṃ b ṛṛn
mrʾn feels much sickness
The first letter is definitely a r. For this type of love inscription, see Ch.4.E.1.
164 l ghḥ
Littmann reads l ṣḥ(r) but I think the above is more likely.
165 Read as TIJ. JAMIL: 75 n.19 suggests reading a n at the end but the dot he takes for the letter is a chip of quite different texture to the rest of the letters.
166 l ṛmrn bn ṣḥḥ
The last two letters are badly damaged.
169 l ṛgḍ bn ṣyd
Winnett [1982]: 41 no.79: l ṛgḍ bn ṣyd
TIJ 169 and 170 are on the same rock as TIJ 148-154.
The reading in TIJ is correct (allowing for re-evaluation of the two concentric circles). The line going across the arms of the ḍ is extraneous.
171 l ḥḥḥṭ bn ḡḥbn
Littmann and HIn: 259: ḡḥb for the last name. The n at the end is faint.
174 l ṣfr bn ḡḥb
Littmann and HIn: 259: ḡḥb for the last name.
177 l Ṿḥḥ bn
Littmann 1953: 17 and HIn: 563: Ṿḥḥ
The inscription was not found by the survey but Littmann's and HIn's re-readings seem the most satisfactory interpretation.
179 l ‘bd bn syr
The ḍ is quite clear on the photograph.
TIJ suggests reading wdd'\l in the edition. 183-212 occur on a large slanting rock face and their positions in relation to each other have not been represented in the published facsimile.

The third letter is damaged by a chip although the crossbar does suggest a \l rather than \h as read by TIJ.

There are the remains of a circle at one edge of the chip after the \h. I would read the second name as \rms rather than \rsm as there is no reason, if the author intended the latter, he would have written the \m at the side of the other letters rather than directly after the \s. On the other hand, if he forgot to write the \m between the \r and the \s, he would have added it either to the right or the left of those letters.

The last name reads \qc\l rather than \hc\l.

The arms of what might be a \s are visible under the chip before the \r.

The \h of the first name is extremely doubtful and might be a \g.

The \bn and third name are written to the left of the first part of the text. There is no clear \l before the second \bn, as suggested by the facsimile in TIJ, although there is a hammer mark. The second letter looks more like a \f than \h. On my photograph the last letter is clearly a \b and not a \d as in the edition. See TIJ 13, 94.
180  \( \text{wdd}^2(l) \)

TIJ suggests reading \( \text{wdd}'l \) in the edition.
183-212 occur on a large slanting rock face and their positions in relation to each other have not been represented in the published facsimile.

187  \( hrg \)

188  \( bi\)

The third letter is damaged by a chip although the crossbar does suggest a \( t \) rather than \( h \) as read by TIJ.

192  \( l h(g) \) \( bn \) \( rms \)

There are the remains of a circle at one edge of the chip after the \( h \). I would read the second name as \( rms \) rather than \( rsm \) as there is no reason, if the author intended the latter, he would have written the \( m \) at the side of the other letters rather than directly after the \( s \). On the other hand, if he forgot to write the \( m \) between the \( r \) and the \( s \), he would have added it either to the right or the left of those letters.

193  \( hrm \) \( bn \) \( i\ k\ m \)

196  \( l \) \( qn \) \( bn \) \( s\ i\ l \)

The last name reads \( s'i\ l \) rather than \( h'i\ l \).

198  \( l (s)rm \) \( bn \) \( grm \) \( bn \) \( s'd \)

The arms of what might be a \( s \) are visible under the chip before the \( r \).

199+201  \( m'h\) \( bn \) \( m'n\) \( h\) \( bn \) \( s'\) \( r\) \( bn \) \( m'n\) \( h \)

The \( h \) of the first name is extremely doubtful and might be a \( g \).

202+203  \( l jn\) \( bn \) \( z'n\) \( bn \) \( s'b \)

The \( bn \) and third name are written to the left of the first part of the text. There is no clear \( l \) before the second \( bn \), as suggested by the facsimile in TIJ, although there is a hammer mark. The second letter looks more like a \( f \) than \( h \). On my photograph the last letter is clearly a \( b \) and not a \( d \) as in the edition. See TIJ 13, 94.

203  See 202.
Appendix 2

204  l ‘bdšl̓'q̓l̓l̓t bn ‘mr śr
By ‘bdšl̓'q̓l̓l̓t son of ‘mr; and he returned to the encampment.

The published facsimile has not got the first part of the text which is written down at a right angle to the letters that have been drawn there. The ṣ was copied in the field, although it is not clear on the photograph and I have restored a q on the basis of the name occurring elsewhere, see TIJ 231 and 311. The last word śr is probably, as Littmann suggests, Ar. šarīa 'he returned to the encampment or watering place'. For another example of a lack of ṣ before a verb, see KJC 351.

208  l wrqns
The reading is as in TIJ. See the Index of names.

209  l ’swr
The last letter is much shorter than the first and seems to curve, although part is hidden by a recent chip.

212  l ’gm̑c
This text was not found. Probably either the inscription or the copy in TIJ is incomplete.

216  l ‘mmngł
This text was not found. The letters after l are difficult to explain as a name. Perhaps the letters ngł should be read as a separate name and the second m as mn with an assimilated n, see Ch.3.A.5. mn been used for bn in KJC 128, see the commentary and Ch.3.A.6.

217  l whbl̓’lh bn s’d bn wh--
After the first b there is an ’ in the field copy and what might be a l. Possibly the author wrote whbl̓’l and then, having realised his mistake, wrote lh and continued in a slightly different direction.

223  l ’sd bn w’l g’l ‘gb
By ’sd son of w’l of the tribe of ‘gb.
The last letter is a b, it is much larger than in the published copy.
226 - 228 come from the same site as T13171 - 216 and not from the site with 217 - 225 and 229 - 231.
The second letter has a slight tail and should be read y rather than c.

The text is extremely faint and doubtful. The penultimate letter is a h and not a k.

The final letter has been chipped and is doubtful.

My field copy has c^bd^sd, although, from the photograph, the reading of q is justified. The rest of the text is chipped. For other occurrences of the name see TIJ 204, 311.

The photograph is inadequate but my field copy has the letters bnt after the name.

The letters are rather indistinctly hammered. The letter before the w looks more like a b and there is possibly one preceding it. The last four letters were not read by TIJ. The c that occurs in the edition is probably a circle of a g in TIJ 255 and the l w slightly above the present text is probably a separate inscription.

The letter read as y in TIJ is most probably a g. The line joining the two circles is rather elongated. The second circle is what has been read as an c in TIJ 254.

TIJ is correct in being doubtful about n at the end. It does not look the same as the rest of the text.

The letter read as c by TIJ is almost certainly a h. There is a line extending from the middle arm of the letter through the crossbar of the t.
Appendix 2

258 l ḥbn
There is no r after the ḥ as read in TIJ.

264 rb sqm ỉlsrr b ḡnmt
ḡnmt feels much sickness of happiness
There is a drawing of two camels one of which is inscribed between the m and second s of the text, it might obscure a w in which case 'sickness [and] happiness' should be restored, see, however, KJA 24 for an occurrence of the phrase 'sickness of happiness' and Ch.4.E.1 for this type of love inscription.

265 l mt'-
There is an infilled circle after the '.

270 l ǔbrmt bn smn bn qn
The reading is certain despite being so radically different from that in the edition. The same genealogy occurs in KJB 107.

274 l mr'g(d) bn (ḥ)rs
The fifth letter is definitely a g and not s. The sixth letter looks like a q but the horizontal line does not go through the circle and it could well be a d. The copy suggests a d for the first letter of the second name. Unfortunately it is not at all clear on the photograph, possibly it should be emended to ħrs.

280 lsb bt ḉr
lsb daughter of ḉr
JMAA VII: 125 n.29: lsb bt ḉr 'lsb daughter of ḉr'
The letters are clear. JMAA's interpretation seems more plausible than that suggested by Littmann in the edition. For texts without an initial particle, see Ch.4.A.4.

283 l ḍs
The field copy has a w for the second letter although the reading is not clear on the photograph. There is possibly a l and ḥ after the s.

285 l tmktby bn ḥrzt
Appendix 2

JMAA VII 119 n.6; \( hrgt \) for \( hrzt \) and \( tmktby \) for the first name.

JMAA is correct in reading the first name \( tmktby \), his suggestion of \( hrgt \) for \( hrzt \) is, however, untenable.

287  \( l \ 'gml \ bn \ khl \)

The first name was read \( 'gm\$ \) by Macdonald 1986: 137, n.43. The hook of the second \( l \) is not very distinct on my photograph but quite clear in the copy. The last name is just visible on the published photograph, it is written slightly to the right of \( bn \).

(TIJ) 287a  \( w 'tf \ h\!h\!h\!h\! \)

And \( 'tf \) is [the] inscriber.

The text reads round in a circle after the end of TIJ 287. It is just about legible on the published photograph although the \( 's \) are faint.

(TIJ) 287b  \( l \ 'gm\$ \)

The text starts above the \( k \) of 287 and reads upwards. It is indistinct on the published photograph.

291  -- sqm [b] \( 'lf' \l \ srr \)

-- \( 'lf' \l \) [feels] sickness happily

The rock is chipped before the \( s \) and there might have been other letters. The final word, not read by TIJ, is visible on the published photograph. I have restored a \( b \) after the \( m \). For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1.

293  \( rb \ sqm \ b \ 'gnmt \)

\( 'gnmt \) feels much sickness

The second \( b \) was originally left out and has been added to the left of the \( m \). The next letter is definitely a \( g \), although it has been inscribed at an unusual angle and the prongs seem almost to complete a circle. For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.1.

294  \( l \ wh\!t \ bn \ \check{t}rq \)

HIN: 387: \( \check{t}rq \)

The reading is suggested in TIJ apart from the re-reading of the sign for \( . \).
Appendix 2

295  wdd mr'lh  glm t
mr'lh loved a young woman
King 1988: 313 n.14
The d's are faint but certain. The first faces towards the beginning and the second towards the end of the text. The g has a badly formed tail which looks as though it has been added on an original r shape. For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.2.

296  l 'mr t
JMIL: 32: 'mr t
JMIL is correct in reading a t at the end.

297  rb t 'rt b whd w mtr htt
whd feels much madness (or vice), and mtr is [the] inscriber
The reading is from the field copy and the published photograph. 'rt, cf. Ar. 'urrah 'madness or vice', and see Ch.4.E.1 for this type of love text.

299  w d' dš r y d'm w glm t htt
And may dšry call d'm, and glm t is [the] inscriber
The reading is that of TIJ but the division of the letters differs. For this type of prayer, see Ch. 4.C.3.

300  l mg t bn rms bn m'n bn fđg
My copy gives the third letter a tail and I think it is possible that it should be read g, unfortunately, however, it cannot be justified from the photograph. Harding reads the letter c and suggests it stands for /g/ as the name mg t bn rms occurs in TIJ 260.

301  l bn bn d'n
The fourth and fifth letters are damaged.

302  l b-q bn šmy bn ngt
The first and third names remain doubtful.

303  l ytr bn nb t

305  l ytr bn nb t
The second n is clear from my field copy and
photograph. wdd f dml should probably be read as a separate, Tham C, text.

308 l m' n' (l) bn 's

The curve of the sixth letter is not as pronounced as in TIJ's copy and I would read (l), as suggested in the edition.

311 = Jobling 1982(a) Pl.LVI

= Campetti and Lowenstein 1983 Pl. XXIX (which also has further unedited texts)

312 s m' d' s r y f s

May d's r y hear f

TIJ 311- 312 are on the same face as TIJ 267-270. The other letters read by TIJ after the s form a separate text, (TIJ) 312a. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.4.

(TIJ) 312a l m'r'Ih

Starting directly after the end of TIJ 312.

315a l y g' b n 'w d'

The d is clear in the copy but very faint in the photograph. The text is written below 315 and not continuing on from the end of it as in the published facsimile.

316 c l' s r n

As TIJ, although the penultimate letter, as suggested, in the edition might be a b.

319 l (h)r' t

A restoration of the first letter as h seems the most likely from the published photograph.

321 l s h r b n w' l b n 'g l h

The thirteenth letter is definitely a s and not f as can be seen from the published photograph.

325 l s g r b n w' l

JMAA VII: 119, n.6: l n r b n w' n

JMAA is correct in his interpretation of the shape of the third letter although it should be read as a /g/. The other letters are as in TIJ.
Appendix 2

329 l 之日起
JMAA VII: 126 n.44: l ḫ"d
JMAA is probably correct in his interpretation of
the shape of the letter, although it should be read as /g/.
330 l ṣus bn ḥrb bn ḏḥīl bn
TIJ reads ṣt at the end but from the published
photograph it is more likely that the supposed crossbar of
the ṭ is part of the subsequent damage that has been done
to all the letters of the text. The text is probably
unfinished.
332 l yṯr bn nbt
HIn 578: nbt; JTW: 281: nbt.
The n is clear on the published photograph.
341 l ṣḥṬ
As TIJ although the penultimate letter could equally
be a b, cf. TIJ 316 etc.
342 l ẓḥy
As in TIJ 4 and 48. I think the third letter is more
likely to be a h than a k.
344 l ḫḥy
JMAA IV: 138 n.86: ḫḥy for ḫḥy.
The third letter might be a r or a b.
357 l ḫṬ bn snm
JMAA VII: 149, n.171: ḫṬ for ḫṬi.
The third letter might be a r or a b.
365 l qṇf bn šḥ(r)
JMAA VII: 152 n.185: "The third letter of the first
name cannot be read with certainty"
JMAA VII’s comment is correct but I would suggest a
f. The last letter is a complete circle, although the copy
in TIJ is inaccurate. The most probable emendation would be
to a r.
373 -rbnnlkṭb
There might be a letter before the r covered by a
recent drawing. The final letter might be a b, although
one of the arms is not as definite as the other. It is possible the last four letters should be read as a separate text, perhaps, \( l \ k\bar{b} \).

378  \( l \ h^\prime \ bn \ h^\prime r t \)

The \( h \) has not got a tail.

394  \( l \ 'h^\prime w r \ bn \ h^\prime t l \)

TIJ reads this with (TIJ) 394a.

(TIJ) 394a  \( l \ s^\prime h l \)

This is read by TIJ as \( b n \ s^\prime h l \) in TIJ 394 and by Littmann as \( l \ h^\prime z n l \) in TIJ 394A. The first letter, however, is definitely a \( l \) from the published photograph and it is uncertain that there is a \( n \) after it.

396  \( l \ y^\prime t r \ bn \ n b t \)

HIIn: 578: \( n b t \); JTW: 281: \( n b t \).

402  \( l \ gr^\prime s^\prime \ bn \ n h \)

The penultimate letter is doubtful as it has not got a tail and might be a \( f \). Furthermore, the middle arm of the letter is inscribed in a slightly different technique to the rest of the letter and perhaps it is extraneous and the letter should be read as \( b \).

406  \( l \ (\prime)s^\prime l b \ bn \ y n^\prime \ bn \ f^\prime s^\prime y \)

There is a \( l \), a possible \( \prime \) and a \( s \) before the \( l \) and \( b \) read in the edition.

408  \( l \ h^\prime m^\prime y \ bn \ z r \)

TIJ reads a \( d \) for the last letter of the first name, however, the curved line on the right of the circle is most probably the exaggerated line of a \( d \) in 409 which runs into the letter.

409  \( l \ z d q^\prime m \)

TIJ reads the third letter as an \( \prime \), although there is a curved back to the letter visible on one side and running in to the \( y \) of 408. The back on the other side is obscure. The letter read by TIJ as a \( l \) is most likely the curve of a \( m \), although the rest of the letter is doubtful. There seems to be a further letter after the \( m \).
Appendix 2

410+411  h ḫsr  l ---lm
O ḫsr [grant ?] to -----
The reading of the first part of the prayer is clear on the published photograph but the beginning of the name is doubtful.

422  l ngl bn 'c
The letters 'c occur in KJC 22 where the text is most likely incomplete. This text might be unfinished as well or continued on another face of the rock.

427  l 's ṣ rb sqm b lkt
By 's; and much sickness is in lkt
The reading of the letters is the same as TIJ but they should be divided up differently. For this type of love text, see Ch.4.E.2. 's in 428 is possibly the same man.

430  h ḫsr (l) 8
O ḫsr [grant ?] to 8-
The second letter has a tail and is almost certainly a ḫ. The rest of the text is doubtful.

431  (h) ltm (l) 8b--
O lt [grant ?] to 8b--
TIJ's copy has a ' for the first letter but, if there is a second fork, it is completely obscured by an abrasion. The fifth letter is read in the edition as an ', although in the photograph one fork looks uncertain and only a line of the other is definite. It could be the hook of a l. For this type of prayer, see Ch.4.C.3.

434  w s'd bn tmlḥwr bn 'ys
And s'd son of tmlḥwr son of 'ys
King 1988: 313 n.10
The reading of the letters is the same as that in TIJ, although, there, the l of the second name was taken as the beginning of the text. For the initial w, see Ch.4.A.3.

442  l ḫzyt
From the unpublished photograph it is possible the first letter should be read ḫ.

449  l ḫrtm

(TIJ) 449a  w bnzʿg bn ḫ’s
And bnzʿg son of ḫ’s

TIJ read this with TIJ 449a, although it is quite likely that it is a separate text. There is a second loop on the last letter of the first name and it should be read ǧ. For the initial w, see Ch.4.A.3.

450  l ḫnn bn qrt

There is almost certainly a second n in the first name. The last name was read qnt by TIJ, although there is a clear r after the q and the dot read as n seems rather shallow. The bn and patronymic might possibly belong to TIJ 457.

451  l (w)hlb’l

The reading of the first and second letters is extremely doubtful. A similar restoration was suggested in TIJ. I would read the end of text with TIJ 452.

452  l ḫrzt bn ǧfr bn wrb

bn ǧfr bn wrb is read in the edition with TIJ 451 but the technique in which these letters is inscribed is more similar to that of l ḫrzt in TIJ 452. The same name and genealogy with an additional generation occurs in TIJ 463.

455  l lqd bn qnt

What was read in the edition as the fork of a ḫ in the second letter is shallower than the rest of the letter.

457  It is possible that bn qrt, to the right, should be read with this text. See TIJ 450.

460  l whbl ḫ bn tym bn ḫrgl

TIJ has not included the l at the end in his reading, although it occurs in the facsimile.

464  l ǧnʾ

671
There is a chip over the "n" of "gam.

The "i" of "lab" is shallower than the other letters.
Appendix 2

465 l rbiec (bn) i'm'il

See Campetti and Löwenstern 1983: Pl. XXXIII
The 'c has been filled in and the b and n joined
together.

469 l wâli bn fîrq
Littmann: fîrq; HIn: 389 fîrq.

470 l bns'y
The reading is doubtful.

480 = SSA 34

480a l khin bn rṣiṭ wḥ
= SSA 33 = WAM T 51

The text is probably unfinished. The reading cannot
be checked on the photograph.

481 w ḍbrt 'l t 'n'm bn mlîl k'l b[n] m²-
And may 'l remember 'n'm son of mlîl k'l son of m²-
There is no photograph of this text. The end is most
likely incomplete.

484 l ḫrgt bn ẖlōmn? bn S l

494 l qymt bn ḫb' bn qymt w wgm 'l ' -- [w] ['']l mlkt w
' 'l ḫdn w 'l ḡfs'l w 'l ḫy w 'l ġnm w l'nt tt mn yḥbl
wq'n [w]q'n
By qymt son of ḫb' son of qymt; and he grieved for
' -- [and for] mlkt and for ḫdn and for ḡfs'l and for
ḥy and for ġnm and may lt curse whoever damages our
inscription
British Museum Reg. no. 135692

The first name after the verb wgm is damaged by a
chip which also covers the w and 'c before mlkt. The name
which I have read as ḫy might continue under a chip on the
other side of the rock. The letters q'n have been repeated
at the end and are written in such a position that they
too could be read with the w of the last word. Perhaps the
author added them intending the repetition of the
expression wq'n for emphasis. For the translation of the
curse at the end, see Milik 1958-1959: 353. For another
Appendix 2

occurrence of Ṿqʿn, see MNM b 6 and, for the use of the first person plural suffix pronoun elsewhere, see Ch.3.C.4.

495 l šhm bn rṣ-

= UR 2Ḥb

The beginning of the text is clear but the ṣ is doubtful and there are traces of a further two letters at the end.

496 l bn mŷr

= UR 2Ḥa

BIT: 497 reads the name as bn mŷr.

497 l ḫnʾt bn ḫm

= UR 6b

bn ḫm is written vertically after the end of the first name.

498 l ḫlšt bn ḫmš

= UR 5

The first l has a definite hook and the second one only a slight one. The final letter is a straight line. Ryckmans, G. 1937:344, BIT: 497 and JAMIL:104 n.56 are correct in reading the first letter of the second name as ḫ. The letter read as Ṣ is, however, a somewhat indistinct dot and is almost certainly incidental.

499-503 = Ssf.

504 Part of the text occurs in Rhotert 1938 Pl. XX, see Rh 13.

505 Part of the text occurs in Rhotert 1938 Pl. XX, see Rh 16.

506 l ḫdš bn ḫrkn bn ḫdš ḫ krt lt bnbrḥ ḫ mn ḫ wd ḫ nn

By ḫdš son of ḫrkn son of ḫdš; and may lt remember bnbrḥ and ḫ mn and ḫwd and nn

The last letters of the first and third names are straight lines and it is possible the names should be read ḫdš although they would be difficult to explain. There are
clearly two dots after the last ω and I would read them as a separate name.

507  l ʿd bn mlkt w ʿhd
      By ʿd son of mlkt; and he took possession
      Part of the text occurs in Rhotert 1938 Pl. XX, see Rh 14.

508  l sgh t
      Part of the text occurs in Rhotert 1938 Pl. XX, see Rh 15. The h has not got a tail.

516  l ʿnm bn g(ā)mt
      The g is an unusual shape. There is no photograph.

517  l ʿm bn šš r
      TlJ and HIn: 355 read šlb. There is no photograph from which the copy can be checked.

519  l hlm bn mʿnʿl g ʿl ml t
      By hlm son of mʿnʿl of the tribe of ml t
      The reading cannot be checked on the photograph.

521  The first name after ʿl is most probably ʿšm.

UR  Savignac 1936: 245, fig.4

1  l ʾqd b(n) slm
   MNE: 150-152: ʾl ḫ bt bslm
   The ḫ at the beginning has an unusual stance and form but I think the reading is certain. The n in MNE's copy runs into the back of the s.

2a-b = TlJ 495-496

3  l --q t
   Only the above letters are clear on the photograph

4  l ybn n
   No letter is visible after the second n.

5  = TlJ 498

6a -t r t

6b = TlJ 497
Appendix 2

WA

10379  wdd wd t‘mr

wd loved t‘mr

For this type of love inscription, see Ch.4.E.2.

Given the content of the text it is quite possible the
last name is feminine.

10386  (d)‘r d$r ‘nm

The first two letters are somewhat doubtful and it
is unclear how the word should be translated. The divine
name d$r is, however, clear. The last word ‘nm is most
probably a proper name.

10682  l r‘m bn ‘mrt

The hooked l and the form of the r's suggest the
text is Tham.E, although the n is a dash more typical of
Safaitic.

11472  l snm bn hrg

12432a-d These texts might be Tham.E, although the stances
of several of the letters are unusual

WAM T

5  l lnbn bn qhn

The first two letters are straight lines and the
second might be a $r. From the copy the seventh letter is
probably a d.

6  l v(ê)† bn ’fšy

The third letter in the copy is a strange shape and
I have emended it to ê.

8  = TIJ 58

9  blykqdftl ??

10-13 These texts come from ‘Ayn Abû Naḥaylah (3049 II
335723) and not ‘Ayn Marayfiq as in the edition.

11  l hrgt bn ydr w zrb

By hrgt son of ydr; and he made an enclosure

The eighth letter has a short tail (from a
photograph taken on the survey) and the name reads ydr.

12  l ‘l fh bn šhbt

675
The second letter is a straight line and should be read as  ".

rglb  mq’d

Read from a photograph taken on the survey. The text is doubtful and I do not know how to interpret it except for the last four letters that are perhaps the name mq’d. There appears to be a r at the beginning and the letter that follows, which has been read l in the edition, is most probably a g. There are some letters running from left to right underneath the beginning --bq--.

l  ndm  bn  bndm

The d’s in the copy have very different shapes. The inner lines of the m’s are drawn bent and joining the back of the letters in small circles.

hgg  bn  slm

As WAM although it should be noted that what has been read as a s could be a b and the l which is a straight line could be a l. There is no initial particle in the copy, see Ch.4.A.1.b

l  sb  bn  --

HIn: 337: sb

The second letter is a straight line.

l  bnmn

The first letter is rather rounded for a l.

l  hyl  bn  mlk

As WAM. The k does not appear in WAM’s copy. The first name might read hyš.

l  w’l

The third letter is a circle with a dot in the middle which I would read as ‘, see Ch.2.A under ‘.

ω  mfr  bn  hkm  hšš

And mfr son of hkm is [the] inscriber

The third letter  has not got a tail and the fourth is smaller and more rounded than the b of bn and I would read the name as mfr rather than mḥb.
Appendix 2

32 l ns' bn dgs bn ḫkm

WAM read the penultimate letter as ḡ but, as JMAA VII: 25 (under JaL 18e) points out it, is a k.

33 l sny

HIn: 333: sny.

I would read bn ‘bd with WAM T 34.

34 w gryt bn ‘bd ḫtif b(k)rī

And gryt son of ‘bd is the inscriber of a young female camel

The two ḥ's are fairly clear on the published photograph. Part of the k and the two last letters are missing from the photograph but the above reading is justified from the copy. bn ‘bd is written to the left of the end of the first name and was read by WAM with WAM T 33. The name gryt bn ‘bd occurs again in TIJ 134, for patronyms written to the side of the rest of the text, see Ch.2.G.

35 [w dl] ḏšry ḥbb

And may ḏšry call ḥbb

The reading is from the published photograph. I have restored the first two letters on the basis of this type of prayer occurring elsewhere, see Ch.4.C.2.

36 l m‘l bn (ḥ)km

As WAM. The seventh letter has not got a tail.

37 l ‘bd bn sm

The fourth letter might be a q.

38 l ‘/ml bn ḥd(d) bn ḥdmt

JMAA VII: 42 (under JaL 43g): ḫtm for ḥdmt; 140 n.125 ḥdr for ḥd(d).

The d's of the second name are facing in opposite directions and, although the loop of the second is slightly faint in the photograph, I think it is certain. The penultimate letter has four prongs but no tail is visible on the photograph.

40 l (w)br
Appendix 2

The second and final letters are doubtful.

41. l ndt šb
   By ndt ??

   The second letter is a dot and therefore most likely to be a n rather than c as in WAM. The penultimate letter is a š or possibly a l.

42. l 'w)š bn šmlš

   The seventh letter appears in the published photograph to be a ţ and not a h. The eighth letter is either a m or possibly a ꟻ.

43. l 'mhzn bn 'slmn

   The letters are clear in the copy as read by WAM except the third n which has not been drawn. WAM's interpretation would be extremely unlikely in Tham.E.

44. l nšš šn 'kr

   The second letter is a dot and must be a n. The first third and fourth letters are all straight lines and I would interpret the latter two as š rather than l. The final letter is inscribed in a different technique to the rest and might not belong. The patronym might read 'kr as in WAM and HIn: 431 or 'kb.

50. w fšš šš
   And fšš is [the] inscriber

   The text was found on the survey (3049 II 252902) and the reading is clear from the field copy and the photograph.

51. = TIJ 480a

54. l wšš

As WAM. From the photograph it looks as though the third letter has a tail which is not drawn on the copy.

57. It is very doubtful that this is an inscription.

60. ---bn hrkld w nzr w ţk
   ---son of hrkld; and he was on the look out and ---
   The z was read z by WAM. The curve read by WAM which appears to run into the ţ might be extraneous or might be
The text I have classified as either Safaitic or "mixed" on the basis of the features listed in Ch. 2. I. (1). Where possible, an indication is given as to whether features of the text are typically Safaitic or Tham E.
a $r$ following the $k$ and completing the word $dkr$. There seem to be traces of another letter just before the chip in the rock.

**WTI**

Among these texts the only one I have classified as Thamudic E is WTI 11. The rest are either Safaitic or 'mixed', see Ch.2.I.(1). In listing the texts here I have given an indication, when possible, as to whether the 'mixed' feature is Safaitic or Thamudic E.

9 Mixed

10 The interpretation of the text is uncertain.

11 $l\ y^{5}\ l y b n\ r\ s\ d\ 'l\ h^s d\ w\ w g m\ ' l\ h n^2\ w\ q'g dy$

By $y^{5}\ l y$ son of $r\ s$ of the tribe of $h^s d$; and he grieved for $h n^2$ and for $g d y$

The fourth letter from the end is almost certainly a $l$, see the published photograph.

12 Mixed/Saf. ...

13 $d k(r)t\ ' l l\ k l l\ s k k t$

May 'll remember every wayfarer ??

Mixed on the basis of $d$/Tham. E

The third and second letters from the end are most likely to be $k$'s. The meaning of $s k k t$ is uncertain although $s a k k a k a h$ means 'wayfarers' in Ar. derived from $s: k k a h$ with the meaning 'road' and perhaps the phrase should be translated 'every wayfarer'.

14 $(d) k r\ ' l h\ s l m$

May $h$ remember $s l m$

Mixed on basis of $d$/Tham. E

15 Saf.

16 Mixed

17 $l\ s l m\ b n\ b n k w n\ g l b m i l n$

Mixed/Tham. E ?

The interpretation of the text after $b n$ is doubtful. The patronym could read $b n$ and the next word $k w n$. 

679
Appendix 2

18 Mixed
Mixed/ Saf. with Tham.E q.
The verb at the end is feminine. q rift, cf. Ar. qara q, 'fart'. See Winnett [1982]: 43 and C 3951, 4419 and WH 2180 for occurrences of the word in Saf. and WTI 41-42 below.

20 Mixed

30 Mixed
The reading cannot be checked on the photograph.

31 Mixed/Tham.E type k.

32 Mixed

33 w'd w t'swq l rzd
w'd; and he longed for rzd
Mixed/Tham.E z

The letter between the l and z might be a r of a 'line with a hook' type, see WTI 41, 55, 78, 79 and Ch.2.I.(1), although the name rzd is difficult to explain. The letters wdd f possibly belong to another text.

39a Mixed.

39b Mixed

40 Mixed/Saf. z

41 l 'br bn ḥld w q rift
By 'br son of ḥld; and he farted
Mixed/Saf. with Tham.E q
See Winnett [1982]: 43 no. 88 and WTI 19, 42. The r is of the 'line with a hook' type see WTI 33.

42 l grm bn ġr (ω) (q) rift
By grm son of ġr; and he farted
Mixed text/Saf. with Tham.E q.
See WTI 19. The copy has a m for the third letter from the end.

45 It is unclear which type of Thamudic the text is.

46 l 'g (or y) bn mṛwḏ sr rift
Mixed/Saf. Ᵽ, Tham.E g ? and Ᵽ.

Mixed with Saf. type z and Tham.E type k

680
48a i
l 'mrt dl' ן_ phil
Mixed/Tham.E
This and WTI 48a ii are attempts at WTI 48a iii.

48a ii
l 'mr{l}

48a iii
l 'mrt dl 'h l dfj (w) 8wq
By 'mr{l} of the family of dfj; and he was filled with longing
Mixed/Tham.E q and q

48b
The form of the n suggests this is neither a 'mixed', Safaitic φ or Tham.E text.

55
Mixed/Saf., the r is of the 'line with a hook' type, see WTI 33.

78
Mixed q, the r is of the 'line with a hook' type, see WTI 33.

79
Mixed, the r is of the 'line with a hook' type, see WTI 33.

80
Mixed/Saf.

81
Mixed/Saf.

82
1.1 -f h dšr-
- and 0 dšr-
1.2 -wgm 'l h-
- and he grieved for h
1.3 -m q 'l fdn w sby
- m of the tribe of fdn; and he was taken prisoner
Mixed/Saf. with Tham.E q

83-84
Mixed/Saf.

85
- w tswnq
- and he was filled with longing
- hr bn 's
Mixed
w tswnq and the rest of the letters probably do not belong to the same text.
86-91 The texts are fragmentary.
92 Mixed/Saf.
93 Mixed
94 l bgt bn gdyn w ḫdn
    By bgt son of gdyn; and he embraced (?)
    As Winnett [1982] : 44
    Mixed/Saf. with Tham.E ç.
95-99 Mixed/Saf.
100-101 Saf.
102 Fragmentary. Tham.E ç.
103-104 Mixed/Saf.
Appendix 5

Elements in Compound Names in Thamudic E
The words in brackets are possible hypocoristic forms.

a:

ʾdb: — ʾdbʾl
ʾdn: — ʾdnl*
ʾrs² (ʾrs², ʾrs²t): — ʾrs²lh
ʾs¹ (ʾs¹): — ʾs¹ʾl, ʾs¹lh, ʾsmnt
ʾlf (ʾlf): — ʾlfʾl
ʾmr (ʾmr, ʾmrt): — ʾmrʾl
bʾ (ʾbʾ): — bʾlh*
bn (bn, bny): — bnʾl, bnlh

tm (tm, tym): — tm ʾhw, tmʾs¹, tmʾl, tmgrʾ, tmḥryʾ, tmduʾs²r, tmʾ, tmʾbd, tmʾbdʾ, tmʾbdt, tmʾbdʾ, tmʾbdty, tmḥby, tmlt, tmlḥwr, tmlḥ

gd: — gdlt*
grm (grm, grmt): — grmʾl, grmʾ, grmlḥ, grmnt*
ḥbb (ḥb, ḥbb, ḥbṭ, ḥbbʾ): — ḥbbʾl
ḥn: — (ḥn, ḥnn, ḥnnt) ḥnl
ḥl (ḥl): — ḥlʾl
ḥlf (ḥlʾf): — ḥlfḥl

dd (ddʾh): — ddʾl
dn: — dnʾl
ḍkr: — ḏkrʾl
rʾm: — rʾmlt
rbb (rb, rbbt, rbt): — rbbʾl
rd: — rdʾl*
rm (rm): — rmʾl
zd (zd, zdn, yzd): — zdʾl, zdqm, zdḥ, zdʾnt
ẓrʾ: — ẓrʾlḥ
zyd (zyd, zydt): — zydqm
sʾd (sʾd, sʾdt): — sʾdʾl, sʾdl, sʾdlḥ
sʾq (tsʾq): — (ʾbd)šʾqlt
s'qlt: — 'bds'qlt
s'lм (s'lм, s'lмт, ys'lм): — s'lм'l
s'ln: — s'lnlп*
s': — s'1', s'2'л
s'km (s'km): — s'kmл
'шl: — 'шl*
'l ('l, 'lt, 'ly, 'ly): — 'l'l
'm ('m): — 'm'l
'n ('n): — 'n'l, 'нl, 'l'n*
'вd ('вd): — 'вdлh
гt (гt, тгt, yгt): — г't'l, г'tl
fs (fs, fsy, fsyt): — fs'l
qn (qn, qnt): — qнl
qym: — qymл*
mtn (mtn): — mtn*
mr' (mr', mr'n): — мr'гd, мr' 'зy, мr'lh, мr 'mnt, мr' yгt
m'n (м'n): — м'n'l, м'nлh
mqm (mqm, yqm): — mqm'l
mlk (mlk, mlkt): — mlk'l
nб: нблh*
nшr (ysr): — ншrlh
hn (hn): — hnlh
hn' (hn', hn'i, thn'): — hn'lh, хн 'mnt*
wд (wд): — 'wд*
wдд (wдd): — wдд'l
wсм: — wсм'l*
whб (whб, whbn): — whб 'лwr, whб'l, whbl, whblh

b:
'лwr — tm 'лwr, 'bd 'лwr, 'bd'l 'лwr*, whб 'лwr
ʾs¹ — tmʾs¹

ʾktb — m-ʾktb* (See the commentary to KJC 442)

ʾl — ʿdbʾl, ʾs¹ʾl, ʾlfʾl, ʾlʾn*, ʾlwʾl, ʾmrʾl, ʾbnʾl, ʾtmʾl, ʾgrʾl, ʾhʾl, ʾdʾl, ʾdkrʾl, ʾrbbʾl, ʾrmʾl, ʾrdʾl*, ʾzdʾl, ʾs¹ʾdʾl, ʾsʾlmʾl, ʾlʾl, ʾmʾl, ʾmrʾl, ʾnʾl, ʾgłʾl, ʾfšʾl, ʾmʾnʾl, ʾmqmʾl, ʾmlʾl, ʾwʾddʾl, ʾwšʾmʾl*, ʾwhʾl

ʾlh — ʾdnʾlh

ʾyb — ṣʾbdʾlyb, ṣʾbdʾyb

g — ṣʾbdʾg, ṣʾbdʾlg

gd — ṣʾbdʾgd, ṣʾmrʾgd

grb — tmʾgrb

gns² — ʾbdʾgns²

ḥrʾṭt — ʾbdʾḥrʾṭt

ḥry — tmʾḥry*

ḥwr — tmʾḥwr, ṣʾbdʾḥwr

ds²r — tmʾds²r

ds²ry — ṣʾbdʾds²ry

sʾqlt — ṣʾbdʾsʾqlt

dn — ṣʾbdʾdn*

ʿ — tmʾ, ṣʾgrʾmʾ, ṣʾmtʾn*

ʾbdʾt — tmʾʾbdʾt, ṣʾbdʾʾbdʾt

ʾbdʾt — tmʾʾbdʾt

ʾbs² — tmʾʾbs²

ʿzy — ṣʾbdʾʿzy, ṣʾmrʾʿzy

ʿmn — ʾbdʾʿmn

qm — ṣʾzdʾqm, ṣʾzyʾdʾqm

qn — ṣʾbdʾqn

ktb — tmʾktb*

ktbʾ — tmʾktbʾ

ktby — tmʾktby

ʾl — ṣʾdʾnl*, ṣʾhʾnl, ʾs¹ʾdl, ṣʾʾinl*, ṣʾʾnl, ṣʾqyʾml*, ṣʾwʾhbl

ʾlt — tmʾlt, ṣʾgdʾlt*, ṣʾʾrʾmlt, (ʾbdʾsʾqlt

ʾlh — ṣʾrsʾʾlh, ṣʾʾsʾlʾh, ṣʾʾbʾʾlʾh, ṣʾʾbʾnlʾh, ṣʾʾtmʾlʾh, ṣʾʾgrʾmlʾh, ṣʾʾḥʾlfʾlʾh, ṣʾʾzʾdlʾh, ṣʾʾzʾrʾlʾh, ʾs¹ʾʾdʾlʾh, ʾsʾḥʾnlʾh*, ʾs²ʾʾlʾh, ʾs²ʾkʾmlʾh,
ʿbdlh, ʿwdlh, ʿghlh, qnlh, mrʾlmlh, mʾnlh, nbšlh*, nṣrlh, hnlh, hnʾlh, whblh

mlk — ʿbdmk

mnt — ʾsʾmnt, grmnt*, zdmnt, ʿbdmnt, mrʾmnt, hnʾmnt*

yṯ — s²ʾṯʾ
yḵt — mrʾyḵt
Appendix 6:

TRIBAL NAMES IN THAMUDIC E

'fṣy AMJ 148
tnn TIJ 504, 505
gšm (or gšmw) JS 695 + 696
gy KJC 42, 647
ḥbb JS 607
ḥsd WTI 11
ḥmtv HU 498
ḥlʾl TIJ 489, 490
dḥt TIJ 392
rḥt MNM C 7
zydṭ KJA 36
šklṭ TIJ 3
ṭv' LAU 16
'gb TIJ 223
'ḏ TIJ 4
'emt AMJ 104
fḥmn KWM 1
mzn AMJ 138, Do XX 37,3, KJC 641
mṭ JS 622
mṭṭ TIJ 519
mʿnʾl Meek
mny MNM B 6
wly JS 35
## Abbreviations:

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<tr>
<td>JS L</td>
<td>Lihyanite inscriptions in Jaussen and Savignac 1909, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>JS Nab</td>
<td>Nabataean inscriptions in Jaussen and Savignac 1909, 1914</td>
</tr>
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<td>Taymanite inscriptions in Jaussen and Savignac 1909, 1914</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTW</td>
<td>Jamme 1967 (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaz</td>
<td>Kazimirski 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJA</td>
<td>Inscriptions from Wādī Judayyid Site A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJB</td>
<td>Inscriptions from Wādī Judayyid Site B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJC</td>
<td>Inscriptions from Wādī Judayyid Site C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KJPr</td>
<td>Inscriptions in King 1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>KnA</td>
<td>Hismaic alphabet read in Knauf 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KnEG</td>
<td>Inscriptions in Knauf 1980</td>
</tr>
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<td>KnVT</td>
<td>Knauf 1982</td>
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<td>KTT</td>
<td>Inscriptions in Kensdale 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KU</td>
<td>Inscriptions read in King n. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWM</td>
<td>Inscriptions in King 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane</td>
<td>Lane, E. W. An Arabic-English Lexicon</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAU</td>
<td>Inscriptions in the Plates and Figures in Campetti et al. 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lihyn</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisan</td>
<td>Ibn Manzūr, Lisān al-ʿarab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LittNE 1</td>
<td>Littmann 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LittNE 2</td>
<td>Littmann 1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP</td>
<td>Safaitic inscriptions in Littmann 1943</td>
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<tr>
<td>LP Nab</td>
<td>Nabataean inscriptions in Littmann 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSA</td>
<td>Thamudic inscriptions in Savignac 1934: 579-580 Figs. 4-5 and edited by Ryckmans 1937 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stark</td>
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<tr>
<td>subs.</td>
<td>substantive</td>
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<td>Syr.</td>
<td>Syriac</td>
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<td>Taymanitic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tham.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tdr</td>
<td>Inscriptions in Koenig 1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIJ</td>
<td>Inscriptions in Harding and Littmann 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tr. N.</td>
<td>Tribal Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>UR</td>
<td>Inscriptions in Savignac 1936: 245, Fig.4 and edited by Ryckmans, G. 1937 VI</td>
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<tr>
<td>vb.</td>
<td>verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>voc. part.</td>
<td>vocative particle</td>
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<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>Inscriptions in Winnett 1959</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAM T</td>
<td>Thamudic inscriptions in Winnett 1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>WH</td>
<td>Inscriptions in Winnett and Harding 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHI</td>
<td>Inscriptions in Winnett 1973 (a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WLT</td>
<td>Winnett 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO</td>
<td>Die Welt des Orients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WR</td>
<td>Wüstenfeld 1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright</td>
<td>1859</td>
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<tr>
<td>WTay</td>
<td>Taymanitic inscriptions in Winnett and Reed 1970</td>
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<td>WTI</td>
<td>Thamudic inscriptions in Winnett and Reed 1970</td>
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<td>ZDMG</td>
<td>Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZDPV</td>
<td>Zeitschrift des Deutschen palästin-Vereins</td>
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THE FIGURES AND PLATES

The facsimiles of the inscriptions and rock drawings have been traced from photographs. The divisions on the scale are in centimetres and in most cases the scale is 10 centimetres long. Diagonal lines indicate abrasions and a broken line indicates faint or uncertain lines, and lines and ligatures joining the letters. The differences of patina have not been indicated, except in the case of clearly more recent drawings which are of a fresh white colour. These have been drawn in outline alone. The drawings on Rock d (Fig.67), which are clearly prior to the Thamudic E material and inscribed in a different technique, have been filled with stippling.
Site A /KJA 351-357; Adr 152, 158

CLXVIII

351.

Adr. 152

CLXIX

352.

CLXXV

353.

185-f + C-F

Adr. 158

CLXXVI

355.

356.

CLXXXI

357.

Fig. 23

740
Site B /KJB 11-26; Bdr 11, 13-14

Fig. 25

742
Fig. 42
759
SITE A
escarpment
el-hudayb

Rock numbers on PLAN A1:
I-XLIII
XLIV-LIII

inset a:
XLIV-LIII

Rock numbers on PLAN A2:
LIV-LVIII
LXXXIX
CXXI-CXXV
CLXXI-CLXXXI

inset a:
LXXIV
XC-CIV
CXXVI-CXXVIII

key

Areas of darker boulders

△ Boulders with rock drawings

▲ Boulders with inscriptions, with or without rock drawings

--- WATERCOURSE
--- EDGE OF MAIN WATERCOURSE

STEEP SLOPES

Fig. 70
787
Fig. 71
788
Fig. 72
789
SITE B

escarpment

ehludayb

Rock numbers on PLAN_B1

XXI L-VIII
LXXVIII-XCIII LXXII
LXIX L-XI
LXIII-LXXII

inset a:
inset b:

LIX LX-LXI L-XII
LXXIII-LXXVII

Rock numbers on PLAN_B2

I-XX XLVII-XLIX
XXII XCIV-CYII

KEY

AREAS OF DARKER BOULDERS

BOULDERS WITH ROCK DRAWINGS

BOULDERS WITH INSCRIPTIONS, WITH OR WITHOUT ROCK DRAWINGS

WATERCOURSE

EDGE OF MAIN WATERCOURSE

STEEP SLOPES

Fig. 73

790
SITE C

Rock numbers on PLAN C1:

XIII  XX  XXIII  XXVII-XXXIV
XLII  XLIX-LI  LIIa  LII-LIIb
LIII-LIV  LV-LVd  LXVI
inset a:  
XL-XLI  XLIII-XLVa  XLVI-XLVIa  XLVII-XLVIII
inset b:  
XXXV-XXXVa  XXXVI-XXXVIIa  XXXVIII-XXXVIIIa  XXXIX

Rock numbers on PLAN C2:

I  III-IV  VI  LVI-LXa  LXII-LXV
LXVII-CXa  CXI-CXXXI  CXXXIII-CXXXV  CXXXVIII
CXXXIX  CXLVIII-CXLVIIIa  CXLIX-CLV
CCLXXIV-CCLXXVa  CCLXXVI-CCLXXVIII  CCLXXX-CCLXXXI
CCLXXXIII-CCLXXXIIIa  CCLXXXIV-CCLXXXVII
CCXCVII  CCCX-CCCXIII  CCCXV
CCCXI-CCCXXV
inset a:  
II  V  VII-XIIa  XIV-XVIa
XVII-XIX  XXI-XXII  XXIV-XXVI
inset b:  
CCC-CCCIX

Rock numbers on PLAN C3:

CXXXII  CXXXVI-CXXXVII  CXL-CXLVII  CLVI-CLVII
CLXIX-CLXXXIX  CXCIX-CCI  CCVI-CCVIII  CCXX
CCXXVI  CXXXVIII  CCXLV-CCLVII  CCLVI
CCLVIII-CCLXXIII  CCLXXXIX  CCCXXVII
CCCXXVIII  CCCXXXV  CDXXXIII-CDXXXIV
inset a:  
CLVIII-CLXIIa  CLXII-CLXVIII
inset b:  
CXC-CXCVIII

Fig. 79
796
SITE C

**Rock numbers on PLAN C4**
- CCLXXIX
- CCLXXXII
- CCXC-CCXCa
- CCXCI-CCXCVI
- CCXCVIII-CCXCIX
- CCCXIV
- CCCXVI-CCCXX
- CCCXXVI
- CCCXXXVI-CCCCLXIX
- CDXXIV
- a-f

**Rock numbers on PLAN C5**
- CCIII-CCIVb
- CCV
- CCXIX
- CCXI
- CCXXXI-CCXLIV
- CCXLVIIICCLV
- CCLVII
- CDXXXV-CDXXXVII
- CDXLVIIICDLI
- inset a:
  - CCIX-CCXVIII
  - CCXII-CCXXV
  - CCXXVII
  - CCXXIX-CCXXX
- inset b:
  - CDXXXVIII-CDXXXIXb
  - CDXL-CDXLVa
  - CDXLVI

**Rock numbers on PLAN C6:**
- CCCLXX-CCCLXXII
- CCCXCV-CDa
- CDIX-CDXXIII
- g-h
- inset a:
  - CCCLXXIII-CCXCIV

*Fig. 80*

797
PLAN
C2
insets
PLAN
C3
insets

a

CLXI △ CLXIA

CLVIII △ CLX △ CLIX

CLXII △

△ CLXIII

CLXIV △

△ CLXV
△ CLXVI

N

CLXVIII △ △ CLXVII

0m 1 2 3 4 5m

b

N

△ CXV
△ CXCI

CXV △

△ CXCIV △ CXCIII △ CXCII

△ CXCVII

0m 1 2 3 4 5m 10m

Fig. 84
801
Fig. 87
804
Fig. 89
806
Pl.Ia  The escarpment at Site A

Pl.Ib  Site B looking down from the escarpment towards Wadi Judayyid in the west
Pl. IIa Site C looking east towards the escarpment and Wadi Mīzūnīyyah

Pl. IIb View of Site C from Jabal Mīzūn

Pl. II

808
Pl. VIa
Site B,
Rock L,
KJB 78-97

Pl. VIB Site B, Rock LXVIII, KJB 114-123

Pl. VI
812
Pl. VIIIa Site C, Rock XVII, KJC 18-31a

Pl. VIIIb Site C, Rock XXVI, KJC 42

PI. VIII

814
Pl. XIa  Site C, Rock XCVIII, KJC 202

Pl. XIIb
Site C,
Rock CCXV,
KJC 316-317

Pl. XI
Pl. XIVa Site C, Rock CCCLXXXVII, KJC 586-590

Pl. XIVb, Site C, Rock CDXI, KJC 641

Pl. XIV