In memory of Geraldine King (1953-2009)
whose work on the inscriptions of ancient North Arabia
helped make the creation of OCIANA possible

Geraldine Margaret Harmsworth King was an excellent scholar who played an important part in deepening our understanding of the Ancient North Arabian inscriptions and providing a much sounder basis for their study. She undertook a number of expeditions to the deserts of Jordan and Syria, and the mountains of Dhofar, recording thousands of inscriptions, which she then worked on patiently and perceptively over many years.

In 1986 and 1987, she single-handedly recorded over 1500 Hismaic inscriptions in the south of Jordan. She produced an edition of most of these in her doctoral thesis, completed in 1990, in which she undertook the first detailed analysis of every aspect of this type of Ancient North Arabian inscription. Although she never published her thesis, it quickly became, and has remained, the standard reference work on the subject. A retyped version of Geraldine’s thesis is available on the website Ancient Arabia: Languages and Cultures (http://www.ancientarabia.co.uk/)

Between January and March 1989, Geraldine and her colleague Becca Montague spent six weeks in the basalt desert of north-eastern Jordan in freezing temperatures recording inscriptions and sites which were about to be destroyed by bull-dozers clearing a network of tracks for huge machines searching for oil-bearing rocks. Geraldine recorded over 3,300 inscriptions and a huge number of rock-drawings, and Becca recorded over 400 sites. Geraldine had almost finished preparing the inscriptions for publication when she died, and they are included in OCIANA under the siglum KRS “King Rescue Survey”).

In the 1980s and early 1990s, ʿAli Ahmad Al-Mabāsh Al-Shabri discovered hundreds of painted and carved texts in the mountains of Dhofar, in a previously unknown form of the South Semitic script. He asked Geraldine to mount an expedition with him to record these and in 1991 and 1992 they recorded some 900. Geraldine wrote a very full report and even designed a font to represent the letters of the inscriptions in order to prepare a concordance, a prerequisite for any decipherment. This can be downloaded from the website mentioned above.

In 1995 and 1996 she joined the first two seasons of the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme which recorded over 4000 Safaitic inscriptions in southern Syria. She also worked for many years on the Safaitic Database, on which OCIANA was founded.

Geraldine was not only an excellent scholar and an indefatigable field-worker, but a warm, loyal, generous, and affectionate friend. She could always be relied on in any circumstances, however gruelling, and showed great courage and endurance when required. But she was also gentle and funny and very kind. She will be fondly remembered by all who were lucky enough to come into contact with her.1

---

1 Taken from the obituary published in the Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies 40, 2010: xi-xii.
## Contents

**Acknowledgements**

**Introduction**

*Dispersed Oasis North Arabian* vii

*Dumaitic* vi

*Greek* vi

*Gulf Aramaic* vi

*Hasaitic* vi

*Latin* vi

*Minaic* vii

*Mixed Safaitic/Hismaic* vii

*Nabataean* vii

*Palmyrene* vii

*Queries* vii

*OCIANA* vii

*General Notes* ix

*Editorial apparatus* x

*Distinguishing words with identical spellings* xi

*Transliteration system used for Arabic* xiii

*The structure of inscription records in the Corpus* xiv

**Corpus of smaller collections within OCIANA**

*Dispersed Oasis North Arabian inscriptions* 1

*Dumaitic inscriptions* 15

*Greek inscriptions* 17

*Gulf Aramaic inscriptions* 27

*Hasaitic inscriptions* 28

*Latin inscriptions* 56

*Minaic inscriptions* 57

*Mixed Safaitic/Hismaic inscriptions* 62

*Nabataean inscriptions* 82

*Palmyrene inscriptions* 84

*Queries* 85

*Bibliography* 86
Acknowledgements

The completion of OCIANA’s Second Phase would not have been possible without the collaboration and active involvement of many people and institutions. Firstly, we are deeply indebted to the two institutions which provided the basis on which this Phase of OCIANA was founded and without which it could not have taken place: the United Kingdom’s Arts and Humanities Research Council, which awarded the project a generous grant for three and half years from September 2013, and the Khalili Research Centre, University of Oxford, which provided working space, facilities, and administrative resources for the Project over this period. We are immensely grateful to both these institutions.

We would like to thank Professor Jeremy Johns, director of the Khalili Research Centre and administrative director of OCIANA, without whom it would have been impossible to undertake both the first and second phases of the Project. Indeed, it was his idea to create a project to convert Michael Macdonald’s Safaitic database, of some 15,000 Safaitic inscriptions, into the OCIANA with over 40,000 inscriptions in all the Ancient North Arabian scripts, and to publish the thousands of inscriptions which Geraldine King had prepared for publication before her untimely death. Considering that his own fields are far removed from pre-Islamic epigraphy, this was extremely generous and OCIANA and those who use it owe him a great debt.

Daniel Burt, who is in charge of IT at the Khalili Research Centre, set up the web sites of the First Phase and developed the OCIANA database in the Second Phase. He worked incredibly hard, and with remarkable patience and good humour, to meet the incessant needs of the epigraphists who were entering the data. The database he developed, where for each of more than 40,000 inscriptions the user will find the reading and translation of the text, plus the *apparatus criticus*, commentary, all available information, references, and images on a single page, is something for which we are immensely grateful.

We are also most grateful to Jennifer Brooke Lockie who scanned, and supervised the scanning, of over 100,000 black-and-white negatives, colour slides and prints from a number of collections, so that they could be inserted into the OCIANA database.

The work on OCIANA has been greatly enriched by frequent discussions with Dr Ahmad Al-Jallad and his doctoral students at the University of Leiden, The Netherlands. They have often suggested interesting and very plausible interpretations of unusual or unique expressions in the inscriptions; and their research, which they have generously shared with the OCIANA team, has been of great value to the project.

The inclusion of so many inscriptions and photographs would not have been possible without the generous collaboration of scholars and institutions throughout the world. These have given permission for their published inscriptions to be entered in OCIANA, and have often provided the project with photographs not included in their publications, or have sent us photographs of previously unpublished inscriptions for inclusion. In the case of the smaller collections these are:

- Professor Dr N.T.W. Bader
- Professor Dr F. Bron
- Professor Dr B. Sass
- Dr G.J. Corbett
- Professor Dr H. Hayajneh
- Professor Dr R.G. Hoyland
- Dr A.M. Al-Jallad
- Dr B Overlaet
- La Bibliothèque nationale, Paris
- The British Museum, London
- The Dhammam Museum, Saudi Arabia
- The Digital Archive for the Study of Pre-Islamic Inscriptions
- The Iraq Museum, Baghdad
- The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
- The Morgan Library & Museum, New York
- Le Musée du Louvre, Paris
- Les Musées Royaux d’Art et d’Histoire, Brussels
- The National Museum, Riyadh
- The Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem
- The Sharjah Archaeology Museum
- Die Staatliche Münzsammlung, Munich
- The Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore

To all these we express our deep gratitude.
Introduction

Dispersed Oasis North Arabian inscriptions

In an article published in 2000, Michael Macdonald drew attention to the fact that it is often very difficult to identify as Taymanitic, Dadanitic, or even Dumaitic the short texts in Ancient North Arabian scripts on objects found in Mesopotamia, Syria and elsewhere from the 8th-6th centuries BC. He suggested that in its earliest phases the Ancient North Arabian script used in the oases of north Arabia was relatively uniform and only gradually developed differently in each place. The script(s) on these objects had previously been known by the highly misleading misnomers "Old Arabic" and "Chaldaean," and so Macdonald suggested that it would be more appropriate to call them "Dispersed Oasis North Arabian".

Dumaitic

At present, this category consists of only three graffiti found by F.V. Winnett and W.L. Reed near Sākākah. Winnett labelled them "Jawfian" but Macdonald suggested that the ancient name, Dūmah, would provide a better name and so called them "Dumaitic". It is appropriate that WDum 3 is a prayer to Ṯdw, Ṯhy, and 'TRS'm (Atarsamain) three of the deities whose images were removed from Dūmah by the Assyrian king Senacherib.

Greek

The 30 Greek graffiti included here were mostly connected with Safaitic texts either (a) as part of a Safaitic-Greek bilingual (for example WR.D 1), or (b) because they contain the genealogy and/or lineage affiliation of persons known from Safaitic inscriptions (for example WRC 4), or (c) because they were found amongst Safaitic graffiti (for example BRenv.A 4). The majority were found by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme between 1995 and 2002. They have not all been read yet.

Gulf Aramaic

Gulf Aramaic refers to the script which developed from Imperial (Official) Aramaic in the region of the Persian Gulf during the Hellenistic period. The single text in this script which is included here is the Aramaic part of an Aramaic-Hasaitic bilingual grave inscription, Mleiha F5 Aram, which was discovered in Sharjah 2015.6

Hasaitic

The term "Hasaitic" is used to describe inscriptions carved in the Ancient South Arabian script which are found in the north-east and central areas of the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf. The majority of them are tomb stones and the very limited linguistic information they provide makes it difficult to be sure what language they were carved in. There are a number of personal names formed with the divine name ḥn-ʾl, but of course the etymological language of personal names is not a clue to the language their bearers spoke. There are a few possible examples of Aramaic influence, and the use of ḏʾl to indicate affiliation to a lineage group is typically Ancient North Arabian. Apart from these tantalizing hints, we need many more — and more informative — inscriptions before a proper analysis of the language can be undertaken.

Latin

Two Latin graffiti are included here. One is HCH 173 which was found on the Cairn of Hani', a cairn in northeastern Jordan with 172 Safaitic inscriptions. The Latin text does not mention the person buried under the cairn, as 99 of the Safaitic inscriptions do, and it is not clear how it got there. The second Latin text is a graffito at the site of al-Namārah in southern Syria. This had a small Roman military garrison and fort and although the graffiti by the soldiers are in Greek, the Latin graffito gives the name of the Third Legion Cyrenaica.

3 For "Old Arabic" see Burrows 1927, and for "Chaldaean" see Albright 1952.
4 They are WDum 1–3.
5 For "Jawfian" see Winnett & Reed 1970: 69, 73, 80–81; for "Dumaitic" see Macdonald 2009, III: 29, 33, 65 note 31.
6 See Overlaet, Macdonald & Stein 2016.
7 See Macdonald 2009, III: 38.
Minaic

The 9 "Minaic" inscriptions included here were all recorded at al-ʿU lá, ancient Dadan, and published as Dadanitic. Six of them are known only from hand copies and some, such as JSLih 220 and 364, seem to have a mixture of Minaic and Dadanitic letter forms.

Mixed Safaitic/Hismaic

There are 46 of these texts which seem to have some Safaitic and some Hismaic features. They were identified as "Mixed Safaitic/Hismaic" by Geraldine King (1990: Appendix 2).

Nabataean

Three of the 4 Nabataean inscriptions here are the Nabataean parts of Hismaic-Nabataean bilinguals. The fourth was found in amongst Hismaic inscriptions.

Palmyrene

The one Palmyrene graffito here (SS 2) has the same names as a Safaitic graffito (SS 3) on the same relief.

Queries

These are two graffiti where we have been unable to identify the script.

OCIANA

After the tragically early death of Geraldine King in 2009, Professor Jeremy Johns suggested to Michael Macdonald the idea of creating a website on which her work could be published, since much of it was almost complete when she died. This led to the creation in 2011 of the *Ancient Arabia: Languages and Cultures* (AALC) website (http://www.ancientarabia.co.uk/) which was based at the Khalili Research Centre (KRC) of which Jeremy Johns is the director. AALC was set up by Daniel Burt, the KRC’s IT specialist, and was funded by a grant from the University of Oxford’s John Fell Research Fund.

At the same time, Jeremy Johns and Michael Macdonald started planning to create OCIANA based on the Safaitic Database which Michael Macdonald had started in 1994 and which by this time included some 15,000 Safaitic inscriptions. With a generous grant from the United Kingdom’s Arts and Humanities Research Council and again based at the Khalili Research Centre, the project started to create a new database which aimed to include all the known inscriptions from ancient North Arabia in the broadest sense. In this, it was complementary to the *Digital Archive for the Study of Pre-Islamic Inscriptions* (DASI), based at Pisa, which was creating a corpus of the Ancient South Arabian inscriptions. In Phase 1 of OCIANA, in 2012, the website (http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana) was created together with an initial database containing the 3372 Safaitic inscriptions recorded by Geraldine King in 1989 on the Basalt Desert Rescue Survey (BDRS).

OCIANA Phase 2 was a three-and-a-half year project, which ran from September 2013 to March 2017 and was funded by the United Kingdom’s Arts and Humanities Research Council, to whom we are extremely grateful. The OCIANA Phase 2 team consisted of:

- Dr Ali Al-Manaser, who was in charge of discovering and entering collections of Safaitic inscriptions, by far the largest corpus of Ancient North Arabian inscriptions, as well as portions of the Hismaic corpus;
- Dr María del Carmen Hildago-Chacón Diez, who was in charge of entering the Dadanitic, Taymanitic, Dispersed Oasis Ancient North Arabian, Hasaitic, and Hismaic Inscriptions;
- Daniel Burt, as IT expert and developer of the OCIANA database;
- Jennifer Brooke Lockie, who was in charge of scanning of over 100,000 black-and-white negatives, prints and colour slides so that these could be entered into the database;
- Michael Macdonald was the academic director and
- Professor Jeremy Johns was the Administrative director.
Daniel Burt created a new database into which were transferred the approximately 15,000 Safaitic inscriptions from Michael Macdonald’s Safaitic Database and Geraldine King’s BDRS texts. These were all checked and tagged, commentaries and *apparatus criticus*, and bibliography were added, as well as all available information about the provenance of the texts. Whenever possible, photographs or images of hand copies were entered for each inscription. Many thousands of published and previously unpublished inscriptions were added, so that after three and a half years the number of inscriptions in OCIANA has risen to over 40,000. The tagging functionality built into the OCIANA database has allowed the project team to generate comprehensive word lists, onomastic indices, and concordances of genealogies, as well as to output the inscriptions as web pages, digital publications such as this one, and XML and JSON files for use by future scholars in the field.

To take just one example of how we hope that OCIANA has made the Ancient North Arabian inscriptions more accessible to epigraphists, scholars in other fields, and the general public. Part 5 of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum* published in 1950–1951, collected almost all the Safaitic inscriptions known at the time (some 5380). They are transliterated in an adaptation of the Hebrew script, and the translations and commentary are in Latin, with a rather complicated process needed to access the hand copies on which the readings were based. In OCIANA, all these inscriptions are available, transliterated into the roman script and formalized Safaitic glyphs, with translation, *apparatus criticus*, commentary and all other information in English, and with the image of the inscription on the same page. In addition, thanks to the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme (1995–2003), which searched for the sites where the *Corpus* inscriptions had been found and photographed them, OCIANA can, for the first time, provide photographs of many of the inscriptions which up till now were known only from hand copies of variable accuracy. Similarly, OCIANA provides photographs of Dadanitic, Taymanitic and Hismaic inscriptions, which were previously known only from hand copies.

The one group of Ancient North Arabian inscriptions not included in Phase 2 of OCIANA was the Thamudic B, C and D and Southern Thamudic (or “Himaic”, as they are now called). These will be added in Phase 3 of the project, which will be based at the University of Leiden, The Netherlands, under the joint academic direction of Dr Ahmad Al-Jallad and Michael Macdonald.

It should be noted that we have called this the "Preliminary Edition" because we are aware that it is far from perfect. There are some collections of inscriptions which are the subject of ongoing PhD dissertations, which will need to be added in Phase 3, once the dissertations have been submitted. There will also, inevitably, be cases in such a huge collection, where some inscriptions may inadvertently have been omitted, and there will certainly be some texts where the readings, translations, or information about an inscription can be improved. This, plus the fact that English was not the mother-tongue of all the researchers working on OCIANA, may mean that occasionally there will be mistakes or infelicities in the translations, commentaries, etc. We hope the user will forgive these and bring them to our attention (ociana@orinst.ox.ac.uk) so that we can correct them. Once we have been able to take account of all these factors, we hope to publish a corrected First Edition during Phase 3.

---

8 The only major collection it did not include, were the majority of the inscriptions in Littmann 1943.
9 See Robin & Gorea 2016.
Introduction

General Notes

1. As mentioned above, one of the principles on which OCIANA was founded was that it should convert collections of inscriptions which had been published in numerous different languages, into a single, coherent corpus presented in a single international language, English. Thus, all quotations in languages other than English have been translated into English and the transliterations of Ancient North Arabian or Arabic words have been converted to the systems used in OCIANA (see below).

2. When an inscription number was originally published as, for instance WH 1725a, it has been converted to WH 1725.1.

3. The term "ed. pr." (editio princeps) in the "Origin of reading" and/or "Origin of translation" refers to the work indicated by the siglum.

4. If two or more numbers from the same work, e.g. "C 257, C 1365" appear in the Siglum field, this means that two parts of the same inscription were published as two or more texts in the edition.

5. If we have not been able to interpret a sequence of letters in the original, they are placed in italics at the appropriate point in the Translation.

1. If one number in an edition occurs in the Siglum field and another from the same edition in brackets after it, for instance, “LP 285 (LP 1096)”, this means that the same inscription was published twice, under two different numbers, in the original edition.

2. Those who wish to cite readings etc. in OCIANA can either do so as "OCIANA” + the script (e.g. "Hasaitic") + the siglum and the date the pdf or database was consulted, or by citing the link which will be found at the end of each inscription + the date it was consulted.

Michael C. A. Macdonald
March 2017
Editorial apparatus used in the OCIANA edition of all inscriptions:

{} In the Transliteration field: Each letter the reading of which is uncertain is enclosed between {}. If a succession of letters in the same name or word is doubtful, each is placed between {}.

() In the Transliteration field: When an inscription is known only from a hand-copy, editorial corrections of the copy are placed between (). If a succession of letters in the same name or word has been corrected, each is placed between ()..

Round brackets with nothing between them (not even a space) signal editorial excision of a sign in the copy.

[] Restored letters are placed between [ ]. These brackets are used by the editor:
1- if he/she thinks the copyist has missed a letter;
2- if he/she thinks the author of the inscription has missed a letter;
3- if a letter has been destroyed on the stone but can be restored from the context.

If a succession of letters in the same name or word has been restored, each is placed between [].

[] brackets with nothing between them (not even a space) signal that the editor believes a letter has been omitted but will not speculate as to what that letter was.

Note that if a letter in the Transliteration field is enclosed in any of these brackets, the translation of the entire name or word in which it occurs is enclosed in {}.

<> Signal editorial corrections of the original text. If the editor believes that the author of the inscription wrote an incorrect letter, he will place the corrected letter he proposes between < >.
Example: r<b>w in the Transliteration field would mean that a letter other than b appeared at this point in the original text and has been corrected to b by the editor.

<<>> Signal editorial excision of a redundant letter in the original text (e.g. mdgbr would appear as mds<<>>br).

[]|[] For corrections or erasures by the author.

Corrections: When the author of an inscription carved an incorrect sign or signs and then transformed it/them into the correct one(s), the transliteration of each corrected sign is placed between [ ] in the Transliteration field.

Erasures: If the author of an inscription carved an incorrect sign or signs and then erased it/them, "[[ ]]
(with no space between them) is placed in the Transliteration field at the point where each erased letter or letters occurs.

{} If a letter has been altered (e.g. by vandalism) so as to obscure the sense of the text or to produce nonsense, the transliteration of the original letter (if ascertainable) is placed between {} in the Transliteration Field and a note made in the Commentary. If the original letter has been rendered unrecognizable, {} with no space between them is placed in the Transliteration Field.

--- A series of four hyphens is used to signal one or more unreadable letters in the inscription, or areas where the text has been broken off.

[---] Signals that the original text is incomplete at this point, for whatever reason.

(---) Signals that on the copy the text appears to be incomplete at this point.

(---)--- Signals that an apparent gap in the copy is followed by one or more unreadable letters.
When a passage in the original cannot be translated, the transliteration of the passage is placed in italics at the appropriate point in the Translation.
Distinguishing words with identical spellings

Because of the search requirements in the database, enclitic particles and pronouns appear in the Transliteration field with a hyphen and a space. Thus, b-ḥ-ḥdr ("in this place"), b-ḥ ("his father").

In order to distinguish words which have an identical spelling in these inscriptions, the following conventions have been adopted in the Transliteration.

-ْ the definite article which sometimes occurs instead of b-/ḥn- (see Al-Jallad 2015: 16–17)
-ʾl the noun "lineage"
-ʾl- the preposition (compare Arabic ʾlā)
-ḥ the Taymanitic for "son (of)"
-ḥ- the preposition "with", "in", etc.
-bn "son of"
-bn- the preposition (compare Arabic bayna)
bn represents the personal name Bn in the Transliteration field (to distinguish it from bn ="son of"). However, it will appear as Bn (that is without the dot) in the Translation field
-bt "daughter of " in Taymanitic and occasionally in Safaitic and Hismaic.
-bt represents the personal name Bt in the Transliteration field (to distinguish it from bt ="daughter of"). However, it will appear as Bt (that is without the dot) in the Translation field
bt the noun "house, tent"
-ḍ the relative pronoun
-ḍ- the relative pronoun in ḍ-ʾl only
-ʾl the noun "colt, young male horse"
-ʾl- the preposition (compare Arabic ʾlā)
-ʾm the nouns "grandfather", "year", or "people"
-ʾm- the preposition "with"
-ʾn the nouns "help", "a spring"
-ʾn- the preposition
-f the conjunction
-f- the preposition "in" (compare Arabic fī)
-k the preposition "like"
-k the 2nd person singular enclitic pronoun
-l the lām auctoris introducing a text
-l- the preposition
-m the relative pronoun (=*man with assimilation of the [n])
-m- the preposition (=*min with assimilation of the [n])
mn the relative pronoun
Introduction

\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{mn-} the preposition
\item \textit{-n} the 1st person singular or plural enclitic pronoun on verbs and the 1st person plural enclitic pronoun on nouns
\item \textit{h} the vocative particle
\item \textit{h-} the definite article
\item \textit{-h} the 3rd person singular enclitic pronoun
\item \textit{-hm} the 3rd person plural enclitic pronoun
\end{itemize}
## Transliteration of Arabic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Transliteration of Arabic text</th>
<th>Transliteration used for place and personal names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ʾ</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ġ</td>
<td>ġ</td>
<td>ġ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḥ</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḍ</td>
<td>dh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>š</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şey</td>
<td>ẓḥ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḍ</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṣ</td>
<td>ṣ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḍ</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḍ</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḍ</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḍ</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>q</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḱ</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The structure of inscription records in the Collections

Individual inscription records within the corpus are listed here with all of the information that is contained within the database with regards to their content and provenance, alongside any apparatus criticus or commentary notes that may relate to them. Each individual record also contains a hyperlink to the webpage for that inscription, which will contain any photographs or tracings that the database holds for them.

Each inscription record is structured as follows:

1. Main identifying Siglum, followed by any alternative Sigla (in brackets)
2. Transliterated text of the inscription
3. Translation of the inscription
4. Apparatus Criticus
5. Commentary
6. Provenance
   The site, region, and country from which the inscription originates
   [Decimal Latitude and Longitude co-ordinates of the inscription’s location]
7. References
8. URL
   A hyperlink to the webpage for this record from the OCIANA database

It is important to note that, where the database does not contain relevant information or content, that section will not be shown. So, for example, not every entry will include a section for Apparatus Criticus, Latitudinal and Longitudinal co-ordinates, and so on.

In order to keep the pdf versions of the Corpus to a manageable size, images of the inscriptions have not been included alongside the records, but the URL for each inscription record will link the user to a webpage that includes all of the images OCIANA has for each inscription.
**Dispersed Oasis North Arabian**

**Cylinder seal Erlenmeyer (Garbini 1976: 170-171)**

*yf' b rygr*

Yf' son of Rygr

**Apparatus Criticus:**

TEXT
Garbini: *y*---' *br ygr* rather than *yf' brygr*.

**DISCUSSION**
Erlenmeyer & Erlenmeyer 1965: 14–16.

**Commentary:**
Broken cylinder seal, now 28 x 16 mm; material not reported (Sass 1991: 46).

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.
Allegedly from Luristan (Sass 1991: 46).

**References:**
Pages: 14–16 Plates: plate XI, 65 and 67b

Pages: 170–171


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038317.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038317.html)

---


*l bhy*

By Bhy

**Apparatus Criticus:**

TEXT
Boneschi: *s¹l ḫd* rather than *l bhy*.

**DISCUSSION**
Ryckmans 1939.

**Commentary:**
Jar, 59 cm. high, with an inscription incised on the shoulder after firing (Sass 1991: 35). The letter *l* is incised above the letter *b* and the letter *ḥ* above the letter *y*. The jar is from the late eighth century and it was considered as proto-Dedanite by Albright (1952: 44).

**Provenance:**
Tall al-Khulayfah, unspecified region, unspecified country.
Found in Glueck’s excavations in 1938 in Room 40 (Sass 1991: 35).

**References:**

Boneschi, P. Encore à propos des monogrammes sud-arabes de la Grande Jarre de Tell el-Huleyfah. *Rivista*
Jar-Pithos from Ḥaḡar Bin Ḥumayd (van Beek 1956: 7-9; Boneschi 1958)

**khlm**

Khlm

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Boneschi: *bhm* rather than *khlm*

**DISCUSSION**

Albright 1956: 9-10.

**Commentary:**

Pithos, about 60 cm high and with a rim diameter of 36.5 cm, with a monogram in relief (Sass 1991: 33). A possible date of the monogram is the ninth century B.C. (see van den Beek 1956: 9).

**Provenance:**

Ḥaḡar bin Ḥumayd, unspecified region, unspecified country. Found in the excavations of the American Expedition in the 1950-51 season, field no. 3019 (Sass 1991: 33)

**References:**


van Beek, G.W. A radiocarbon date for Early South Arabia. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 143, 1956: 6-9. Pages: 7-9, fig. 1

**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038283.html

Label from Ur (Gadd and Legrain 1928: 58, no. 193; Kienast 1958: 44)

*dbd’*

Db’d

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**DISCUSSION**

Gadd & Legrain 1928: 58: Apparently Aramaic.
Kienast 1958.

**Commentary:**
Clay label, 4 x 2 cm. with incised letters (Sass 1991: 38).

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.
Found in Woolley’s excavations at Ur in E-gig-par, field no. U.2919 (Sass 1991: 38)

**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038287.html


\[ dbrk/bn \]
\[ drd' \]

Dbrk son of

Drd'

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**
Line 1. Albright followed by Collon: \( nbkrbd \) for \( dbrk/bn \)
Line 2. Müller, D.H. followed by RES: \( 'r' \) for \( drd' \); Garbini: \( 'r' \) or \( zrz' \) for \( drd' \).

**TRANSLATION**
Lines 1-2. Müller, D.H.: ‘from Barik, son of ‘Ar’ā’; Boneschi: ‘who is blessed (that on who has been invoked the blessing) Bin-Dardā’.”

**DISCUSSION**
Winnett 1937: 49
Winnett 1980: 138

**Commentary:**
Cylinder seal of bluish chalcedony, 36 x 17 mm (Sass 1991: 45). Line 2. The symbols for letter \( d \) have been carved in the opposite direction.

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.
Purchased in 1854 from a Captain F. Jones; reported to have found in Anah on the Middle Euphrates (Sass 1991: 45)

**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036501.html

---


dnl’yzb(g)k
drl’n

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Line 1. Burrows: dngyzblik for dnl’yzb(g)k; RES: dng’zblk for dnl’yzb(g)k; Albright: dnl yzbl k for dnl’yzb(g)k; Garbini: dnl’yzbklk rather than dnl’yzb(g)k.

Line 2. Burrows: drgsn for drl’n; Albright: dr ls’n rather than drl’n.

**DISCUSSION**

Roux 1960: 28 and note 45.


Biggs 1965: 36-37, note 2.

**Commentary:**

Brick fragment, 9 x 8 x ? cm, with incised inscriptions (Sass 1991: 40).

**Provenance:**

Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

Found in Woolley’s excavations in the 1920s in Room 7 of the E-nun-makh temple below a floor dating from the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, field no. U.7815 (Sass 1991: 40).

**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038288.html

---

**RES 3936 (Burrows 1927: 801-802; Sass 1991: 39, fig. 11)**

*krš¹nḫ*

Krs¹nḫ

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TRANSLATION**

RES: ‘Krs¹i, the blacksmith’.

**DISCUSSION**

Gadd & Legrain 1928: 58, no. 192.
Burrow 1927: 801-802 following by Albright 1952: 40-41: text in Akkadian language,

**Commentary:**

Fragment of a bowl rim, dimensions not reported, with an inscription, probably incised (Sass 1991: 39).
Sass mixed up RES 3030 with RES 3036.

**Provenance:**

Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.
Found by Woolley’s expedition on the surface near Ur; field no. U.6900 (Sass 1991: 39).

**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038288.html
Seal Brussels (Speleers 1943: 128, no. 1464; Bron 1977: 238-239)

kfty

Kfty

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Spellers: kfty for kfty; Sass: ytfk for kfty.

Commentary:
Agate cylinder seal, 23 x 12 mm (Sass 1991: 51).

Provenance:
Unknown, unspecified region, unspecified country.

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038292.html

Seal Cherkasky (Pittman and Aruz 1987: 75, 80, no. 82; Bron 1988: 440-441)

s¹ry

S¹ry

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Pittman and Aruz: sry(q?)

DISCUSSION
Pittman & Aruz (1987: 75) commented: "Peripheral Neo-Assyrian linear style 9th-8th century B.C. (possibly inscribed later).", p. 80 "The personal name SRY(Q?) is inscribed in a Proto-Arabian script".

Commentary:
Carnelian cylinder seal, 29 x 11 mm (Sass 1991: 43).

Provenance:
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038292.html
**Seal from the ex-Moore Collection (Eisen 1940: 54, no. 97; Gelb, *apud* Eisen 1940: 83, no. 97; Bron 1977: 239; Bron 1985: 340)**

\[mnl\]

\[Mnl\]

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**DISCUSSION**

Gelb followed by Sass: *mnl* hypocoristicon of *mnʾl*.

**Commentary:**

Carnelian cylinder seal, 24 x 10 mm. Style of the eighth-seventh centuries (Sass 1991: 47).

**Provenance:**

Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

**References:**


Number: 97


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038295.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038295.html)

**Seal in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (Cohen 1934: 51-54; Winnett 1937: 49-50)**

\[s²gʾdd\]

\[S²gʾdd\]

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Cohen: *s²----dd* for *sʾgʾdd*; Sass: *sgʾdd* rather than *sʾgʾdd*.

**DISCUSSION**


**Commentary:**

Grey chalcedony scaraboid, 18 x 15 x 10 mm. It belongs to the (late?) eighth–seventh centuries (Sass 1991: 51).

**Provenance:**

Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

Unknown

**References:**


Seal in the Musée du Louvre (Delaporte and Thureau-Dangin 1923: 208, no. A. 1148; Bron 1977: 238)

\textit{yf\textacuten\textacute{m}}

\textit{Yf\textacuten}

\textbf{Apparatus Criticus:}

\textbf{DISCUSSION}

Delaporte & Thureau-Dangin 1923: 208.

\textbf{Commentary:}

Agate scaraboid, 18 x 16 x 12 mm (Sass 1991: 61). Sass 61: "Collated from a Louvre photograph of the impression".

\textbf{Provenance:}

Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

Unknown

\textbf{References:}


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038301.html

Seal in the Walters Art Gallery (Gordon 1939: 29-30, no. 96; Garbini 1976: 170-172)

\textit{frby}

Frby

\textbf{Apparatus Criticus:}

\textbf{TEXT}

Gordon: a possible reading \textit{mrby} for \textit{Frby}.

\textbf{Commentary:}

Chalcedony cylinder seal, 15 x 8.5 mm (Sass 1991: 49).

\textbf{Provenance:}

Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

\textbf{References:}


Gordon, C.H. Western Asiatic Seals in the Walkers Art Gallery. Iraq 6, 1939: 3-34, pl. 2-15. Pages: 29-30 Plates: XII, 96 Number: 96

Smaller collections: Dispersed Oasis North Arabian inscriptions

Seal Munich (Brandt 1968: 35, no. 118; Bron 1977: 237; Bron 1988: 440)

\( yb\h\l \)

Ybh'l

Apparatus Criticus:

DISCUSSION
Brandt 1968: 35.

Commentary:
Agate scaraboid, 24 x 19 x 12 mm. The seal was commissioned in the eighth–seventh centuries (or perhaps as early as the ninth) (Sass 1991: 59–60).

Provenance:
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.
Unknown; brought in Istanbul

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038300.html

Seal Ward fig. 1208 (Porada 1948: 93, no. 762; Bron 1985: 339; Sass 1991: 48-49)

\( l-\; tr\dot{t}rq (k)----ms¹\h\l ly \)

By Trtqd (K)----ms¹\h\l y

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Ward: \( k----ms¹s²ly \) rather than \( l-\; tr\dot{t}rq \) (k)----ms¹\h\l ly; Porada: \( k----ms¹\h\l y \) for (k)----ms¹\h\l ly.

DISCUSSION
Ward 1910: 352.
Sass (1991: 48-49) commented: "The late contest scenes in the modelled style, in which the hero subdues the beast(s) with his bare hands (cf. Porada 1948, 92), date from the late eighth or seventh centuries. They appear on both Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian seals. Our fragmentary scene consists of a hero and two rampant lions which may have been winged, and a crested bird behind".

Commentary:
Upper half of a lapis lazuli cylinder seal, 18 mm in diameter (Sass 1991: 48).

Provenance:
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.
Mesopotamia
**References:**


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036502.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036502.html)

---

**Seal Ward fig. 1209 (Porada 1948: 85, no. 702; Albright 1952, note 12; Garbini 1976: 171; Sass 1991: 44)**

frblṭ

Frblṭ

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Porada: frblḍ rather than frblṭ; Garbini: frḥy for frblṭ.

**TRANSLATION**

Albright: Pīruballīṭ, as possible hypocoristic of *Sīn-pîr-uballīṭ.*

**Commentary:**

Carnelian cylinder seal, 21 x 12 mm (Sass 1991: 44).

**Provenance:**

Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country. Mesopotamia

**References:**


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036503.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036503.html)

---

**Seal Ward fig. 1210 (van den Branden 1962: 69, no. 69)**

ṣ²kr

Ṣ²kr
**Apparatus Criticus:**

TEXT

van den Branden: $s^2\text{ýr}$ for $s^2\text{kr}$.

**Commentary:**

Cylinder seal.

**Provenance:**

Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

**References:**


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036505.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036505.html)

---

**Seal Ward fig. 1211 (Ward 1920: 115, no. 269; Albright 1952: 42, note 12; Sass 1991: 53-54)**

‘dlbs$^2$


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036504.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036504.html)

---

**Seal Ward fig. 1212 (van den Branden 1962: 69, no. 70)**

Ḏkhb


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036505.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036505.html)
**Smaller collections: Dispersed Oasis North Arabian inscriptions**

**Apparatus Criticus:**
DISCUSSION
van den Branden 1962: 41.

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.
Unknown

**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036506.html

---

**Sherd from Tell Abu Salabiḥ (Roux 1960)**

brkl

Brkl

**Apparatus Criticus:**
TEXT
Roux prefers to interpret LKRB rather than brkl.

DISCUSSION
Biggs 1965: 36-37, note 2.

**Commentary:**
Posherd (of a storage jar?), dimensions not reported, with an inscription incised after firing (Sass 1991: 38).

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.
Collected in 1955 by an employee of the Basra Petroleum Company (Sass 1991: 38)

**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038286.html

---


ʿgdy

ʿgy

**Apparatus Criticus:**
TEXT
Garbini: ʿgdy for ʿgdy; Sass: ʿgly rather than ʿdgy.

DISCUSSION
**Commentary:**
Scaraboid, 24 x 18 x 9 mm; material not reported (Sass 1991: 50).

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country. Allegedly from Luristan (Sass 1991: 50)

**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038294.html

**Tablet from Nippur (Biggs 1965)**

---{w}k/s¹mś{r}---
---/qśr---
---ṭk---
---s²---

**Apparatus Criticus:**

DISCUSSION

**Commentary:**
Fragment, 3 x 4x 0.5 cm, of a baked clay tablet with an incised inscription (Sass 1991: 42).

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country. Found in the excavations of the Chicago expedition, 1964-1965 season, in the dumps of earlier excavations; field no. 9N T-12 (Sass 1991: 42)

**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038291.html

**Tablet from Uruk (Kienast 1958: 43-44)**

A:
/----]
---{g}(w)lt
---bbrqbt
---nbyt
---yt(y)h---
**B:**

---tnbk’t

---ṣrṭ

[---Jr

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Side A.

Line 2. Kienast: ---{(m){w}ṭ} for ---{(g){w}ṭ}.

Line 4: Kienast: ---ḥnbyṭ for ---ḥbyṭ.

Line 5: Kienast: ---ḥyṭṭḥḥ --- rather than ---ḥyṭṭḥḥ.

Side B.

Line 1. Kienast: ---{(h)ṭ}nbkʾṭ for ---ṭnbkʾṭ.

Line 2: Kienast: ---{(l)ṣrṭ} rather than ---ṣrṭ.

Line 3: Kienast: ---{(Rasur?)ṭ}.

Line 4: Kienast: ---ṣgḥ?.

**DISCUSSION**


**Commentary:**

Fragment of a clay tablet, 5.5 x 5 ? cm, with an incised inscription (Sass 1991: 41).

**Provenance:**

Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.


**References:**


**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0038290.html
**Smaller collections: Dumaitic inscriptions**

**Dumaitic**

**WDum 1 (WTI 21)**

\[h \text{ r}dw\ s^3lt klb bz\]

0 Rdw the petition of Klb is here

**Commentary:**
Winnett identified the script of three inscriptions from near Sakākah as "Jawfian" (Winnett & Reed 1970: 69, 80) which Macdonald suggested would be better labelled "Dumaitic" (2000: 33). However, given that only three graffiti in this script have been found, and that the only differences between Dumaitic and Taymanitic lie in the shape of a possible \(\text{d}^\prime\) (WDum 2) and \(z\) (WDum 1). The script of these three texts may therefore be Taymanitic with these three idiosyncratic letter shapes.

**Provenance:**
Sakākah, Ġawf, Saudi Arabia

**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0051938.html

**WDum 2 (WTI 22)**

\[h \text{ r}dw\ wdd \ w^2(s) \ w\{d\} ^\prime h\]

0 Rdw \(\{w\} \text{ loves} \{wd\} ^\prime h\)

**Commentary:**
Winnett identified the script of three inscriptions from near Sakākah as "Jawfian" (Winnett & Reed 1970: 69, 80) which Macdonald suggested would be better labelled "Dumaitic" (2000: 33). However, given that only three graffiti in this script have been found, and that the only differences between Dumaitic and Taymanitic lie in the shape of \(\text{d}^\prime\) (WDum 1–3), a possible \(\text{d}\) (WDum 2) and \(z\) (WDum 1). The script of these three texts may therefore be Taymanitic with these three idiosyncratic letter shapes.

**Provenance:**
Sakākah, Ġawf, Saudi Arabia

**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0051939.html

**WDum 3 (WTI 23)**

\[h \text{ r}dw\ nhy \ w\ trs^3m s^3d \ -n\ l-\ wdd\ -y\]

0 Rdw and Nhy and \(\text{trs}^3\) m help me in the matter of my love

**Commentary:**
Winnett identified the script of three inscriptions from near Sakākah as "Jawfian" (Winnett & Reed 1970: 69, 80) which Macdonald suggested would be better labelled "Dumaitic" (2000: 33). However, given that only three graffiti in this script have been found, and that the only differences between Dumaitic and Taymanitic lie in the shape of \(\text{d}\) (WDum 1–3), a possible \(\text{d}\) (WDum 2) and \(z\) (WDum 1). The script of these
three texts may therefore be Taymanitic with these three idiosyncratic letter shapes. It should be noted that that the three deities here occur in the list of six deities which the Assyrian king Sennacherib took from Adumatu (Dūmah, mediaeval and modern Dūmat al-Ǧandal) and which were returned by his son Esarhaddon. These were: Atarsain (‘a-tar-sa-ma-a-a-in = ‘trs’m here), Dāya (‘qda-a-a), Nuḥāya (‘nu-ha-a-a = nḥy here), Ruldāwu (‘ru-ul-da-a-a-ū = ṭrw here), Abirillu (‘q-bi-ri-il-lu), and Atarqurūmā (‘q-tar-qu-ru-ma-a) “the gods of the Arabs” (DINGIR.MES ša li.‘ri-bi). See Leighty 2011: 19. It should be noted that there is so far no mention of Dāya, Abirillu, and Atarqurūmā in the Ancient North Arabian inscriptions. This is one of the few occasions on which the 1st person singular enclitic pronoun on a noun (wwd-y) is shown in the otherwise severely consonantal Ancient North Arabian scripts. For others see Macdonald 2004: 506–507.

**Provenance:**
Sakākah, Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia

**References:**


**URL:** [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0051940.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0051940.html)
**Greek**

**BRenv.A 4 (MISS p. 464)**

**BEΑΡΟΧ ΧΕΒΙΑΟΥ**

B’r son of Ktl

**Commentary:**
The lightly scratched Greek text on the same face as BRenv.A 2. Published in Macdonald, Muazzin and Nehmé 1996: 464, under E2. The first name could represent the names b’r, b’r or bhr. The vocalization of the second suggests a name of the form *Katīl.*

**Provenance:**
Site 14.1, Unnamed, Al-Suwaydah, Syria
On the left bank of Wādī Shām, north-west of the water-tower at Bi’r al-Ruṣay’i. A small outcrop overlooking the wādi, 30 m east of site 14, on the opposite side of a small gully. This is site E in Macdonald, Al Mu’azzin & Nehmé 1996.

**References:**
[BRenv.A] Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995, at a small small outcrop on the left bank of Wādī Shām, north-west of the water-tower at Bi’r al-Ruṣay’i, and published here. Number: 4


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035858.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035858.html)

---

**BRenv.B 6**

**ΑΟΥΔΗΑ**

‘w’dl

**Commentary:**
BRenv.B 5, 6 and 7 are on the same flat face of a block of basalt. It was split into several pieces, of which six survive, after BR.B 5 was inscribed (since the beginning of the text is missing and parts of the same letters are on different sections) but before 7 was written (since it is neatly confined to one section). The side of the block adjacent to the beginning of what remains of 5 is weathered smooth and is patinated to black, which suggests that the break must have taken place a long time ago. BRenv 6 is carved in tiny letters along the edge of one section of the block. It is difficult to know whether it was carved before or after the block was broken up.

**Provenance:**
Unnamed, Al-Suwaydah, Syria
On the left bank of Wādī Shām, north-west of the water-tower at Bi’r al-Ruṣay’i. A small outcrop approximately 150 m north of the wadi. This is site E1 in Macdonald, Al Mu’azzin & Nehmé 1996.

**References:**
[BRenv.B] Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 at a small outcrop approximately 150 m north of the left bank of Wādī al-Shām, north-west of the water-tower at Bi’r al-Ruṣay’i, and published here. Number: 6

URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035938.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035938.html)

---

**C 2313 ( Wetzstein A.I. 6; Wadd 2274; Dussaud V 226; Dunand 655 bis)**

**ΦΛΑ(Β)Ι(Ο)Ϲ ΔΟϹΙΘΟϹ ΜΑΥΝΟϹ**

{Flavius} Dosithos Maunos
Commentary:
C identifies this with Dussaud V 266, but that is another inscription = Wadd 2273. The photographs show only the second and third names which suggests that the first name is on a different part of the rock.

Provenance:
Al-Namārah "island", unspecified region, unspecified country.
Harra east of the Hawrān. C gives its provenance as "Zalaf (about 10 km. south of Rīğm Qa‘qūl) near the 'Roman' road leading from al-Namārah to the Ruḥba on the west side", i.e. "(Zalaf (i))", but it was rediscovered by the Namārah Rescue Survey 1996 on the "island" with the mausoleum.Roman fort.

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0005517.html

C 2314 (Graham 1859: 293, no. 18; Wadd 2264; Dunand 655 ter; Al-Namārah.M 186)

ΕΠΙ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟ ΜΑΥΝΟ ΚΟΚΩ ----


Commentary:
The inscription was left unfinished. Its present position over the door to a mediaeval mausoleum, built from the debris of the Roman fort, is secondary.

Provenance:
Al-Namārah "island", unspecified region, unspecified country.
Harra east of the Hawrān. C places it among inscriptions from "Zalaf (about 10 km. south of Rīğm Qa‘qūl) near the 'Roman' road leading from al-Namārah to the Ruḥba on the west side", i.e. "(Zalaf (i))", but it is, of course, over the door to the mausoleum on Al-Namārah "island", where it was photographed by the Namārah Rescue Survey in 1996.

References:
Graham, C.C. Additional Inscriptions from the Hauran and the Eastern Desert of Syria. Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom 2nd. series, 6, 1859: 270-323. Pages: 293 Number: 18


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0005518.html

C 3579 bis (Wadd 2274; Dussaud & Macler 1901: no. 260; Al-Namārah.M 199)

ΦΔΑΙΒΙΟΥΔΟΣΙΘΕΟΚΜΑΝΟΧ ----

{Flavius} Dōsitheos Maunos

Apparatus Criticus:
Note read in Dussaud & Macler 1901: no. 260, nor in C;
The reading is Waddington’s.

Commentary:
Three names.

Provenance:
Al-Namārah (C p. 44 3), Rif Dimashq, Syria

[Latitude/Longitude: 32.88545 / 37.29163]

Al-Namārah itself is an “island” in a basin at the confluence of the Wādī al-Ṣawṭ and the Wādī al-Shām. The island rises to a considerable height above the wadi bed. On its top are the ruins of a Roman fort the outlines of which, and the square north-east and south-west towers, can still be made out. However, much of the masonry has been reused to build a mediaeval mausoleum, including a lintel with an unfinished Greek inscription mentioning Marcus Aurelius (Waddington 1870: no. 2264) and stone doors. There are many Safaitic, Greek and two Latin graffiti on the slopes of the island and the banks of the wadi. In antiquity, there were small dams, cisterns, wells and diversion channels to trap the water and to lead it to nearby fields; see Macdonald 2009.

References:
Number: 260


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0009903.html

C 741 (Dunand 1146)

Greek inscription

Provenance:
Ḥaǧar al-Helle, in a volcanic region about 30 km, west of Rijm al-Marā, unspecified region, unspecified country.

References:

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0003946.html

GS 4

COEΔ0C // CIP1A

Commentary:
This text is carefully direct-hammered between the two parts of RD 48.

Provenance:
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.
Hf.D 1

Commentary:
A five-line Greek inscription, direct-hammered with a narrow point.

Provenance:
Al-Ḥifneh, Al-Suwaydah, Syria

References:
[Hf.D] Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 at Al-Ḥifnah, and published here Number: 1

Is.H 603

Commentary:
Greek

Provenance:
Al-ʿĪsāwī, Rif Dimašq, Syria

Al-ʿĪsāwī is the name of a probably ancient well between two headlands on the eastern side of the Wādī Shām as it runs northwards from the modern Al-Namārah dam to the Ruḥbah. The well is large, stone lined and with stone water-channels running from it. The main concentration of published inscriptions is on the top of the northern headland, but there also many inscriptions on its south-west slopes, coming down to the well and on the southern headland, on the crest of which is a stone tower.

Is.M 100

Commentary:
Greek. Four lines (plus one or two letters on a fifth) of well-formed letters faintly incised on a rough and pitted surface. The text is damaged in places by abrasions.

Provenance:
Al-ʿĪsāwī, Rif Dimašq, Syria

Al-ʿĪsāwī is the name of a probably ancient well between two headlands on the eastern side of the Wādī Shām as it runs northwards from the modern Al-Namārah dam to the Ruḥbah. The well is large, stone lined and with stone water-channels running from it. The main concentration of published inscriptions is on the top of the northern headland, but there also many inscriptions on its south-west slopes, coming down to the well and on the southern headland, on the crest of which is a stone tower.

MISS.J 1

ΕΝΟΣ ΛΟΒΑΙΑΘΟΥ

Haniʾ son of Lobaiʾat

Commentary:
Greek. This bilingual, at least as far as the two names are concerned, with MISSJ 2 which reads "By Hnʾ son of Lbʾt son of Sʾʾd of the lineage of Mlk and so O Lt may he be secure".
**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

**References:**

**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0030080.html

---

**NI 18 (Waddington 2267.1)**

ΘΑΙΜΟϹ ΘΙΔΜΟΥ

**Commentary:**
This text and NI 19 are on the same rock below the NW tower of the perimeter wall.

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036143.html

---

**NI 19 (Waddington 2267.2)**

ΓΑΔΔΟϹ ΔΡΟΜΕ{Δ}{Α}ΡΙϹ

**Commentary:**
See the commentary to 18.

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036142.html

---

**NI 22**

**Commentary:**
Illegible Greek text(s)

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036146.html

---

**NI 23 (Waddington 2274)**

ΦΛΑΙΟϹ ΔΗΘΕΟϹ ΜΑΥΝΟϹ

**Commentary:**
On a rock just outside the stone doors of the tomb built over the Roman fort.

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036351.html
NLB.C 3

\[ \text{[A]}\text{INOC} // \text{ΚΩΔΙΜΟC} // \text{MNHCΘH} \]

**Commentary:**
The Greek text takes up most of the left section of the stone.

**Provenance:**
An unnamed site on the left bank of the Al-Namārah basin, unspecified region, unspecified country. One Greek and one Safaitic inscription on a split rock approximately 2 m west of the path.

**References:**
[NL.B.C] Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 on the lower slopes of the left bank of the Namārah basin and published here. Number: 3

**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035849.html

SESP.U 24 (MISS.J 1)

\text{ΕΝΟC ΛΟΒΑΙΑΘΟY}

Hani‘ son of Lobay‘at

**Commentary:**
Partial bilingual with SESP.U 23.

**Provenance:**
Unnamed, Al-Suweidah, Syria
At 21.3 km east of Rushayda and at 7.5 km west of Bit’r al-Ruṣay‘ī, the Rushaydah-Zalaf road crosses a small tributary of Wādī al-Shām called by the local Bedouins Um m al-Ǧathādir (its confluence with Wādī al-Shām is 1.5 km to the north-east). SESP.U is 350 m north of the point at which the road crosses the tributary, on the right bank of the wadi which slopes steeply and is between 10 and 15 m high. This is site J in Macdonald, Al Mu‘azzin & Nehmé 1996.

**References:**

**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036206.html

SESP.Z 2

\text{AΙΝΙΑC O(C) {)}} // \text{AYAC}

**Commentary:**
This text is written above the rider on an equid on the left of RD 5 and behind the cameleer. The photographs were not entirely successful and it is difficult to read the end of the text.

**Provenance:**
Unnamed, Al-Suweidah, Syria
An unnamed site around a group of caves half way up the cliff face on the left bank of Wādī Rushayda, not far from its confluence with Wādī al-Shām

**References:**
[SESP.Z] Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 at an unnamed site some 800 m north of the Rushaydah-Zalaf road, at a point 9.7 km east of the village of Rushyadah, and published here. Number: 2

**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036000.html
**SESP.Z 3**

\[\text{ΑΥΘΙΤΩΟΙ} // \text{ΠΟΙ} // \text{ΝΕC}\]

**Commentary:**
This text is on the lower part of the face to the left of the riderless equid. The photographs were not entirely successful and the text is difficult to read.

**Provenance:**
Unnamed, Al-Suweidah, Syria
An unnamed site around a group of caves half way up the cliff face on the left bank of Wādī Rushaydah, not far from its confluence with Wādī al-Shām

**References:**
[SESP.Z] Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 at an unnamed site some 800 m north of the Rushaydah-Zalaf road, at a point 9.7 km east of the village of Rushaydah, and published here. Number: 3

**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035811.html

**WR.A 20**

\[\text{ΓΑΡΜΗΛ{Ο}Ϲ} \text{ΑΛ{Φ}Ω{Ϲ}Ε{Ο}ΥΡΗ} \ldots \ldots \]

**Commentary:**
See the commentary to WR.A 1. lightly scratched on the vertical surface of the rock. The first name is to the left of the beginning of 19 and the rest is between its first and second lines.

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036174.html

**WR.C 2**

\[\text{ΜΑΑΙΑΝΗC}\]

**Commentary:**
WR.C 1-8 are on rock A, a large rock face overlooking Wādī Rushaydah just upstream of its confluence with a tributary. This text is near the top of rock A and is the first of three Greek inscriptions. Note that the έτο is of the “normal” monumental (H) type, unlike those in WR.C 3 and 4. On the name see Macdonald 2009: I, 77, n. 90.

**Provenance:**
Site 32.2. At the confluence of Wādī Rushaydah and an unnamed wadi, Al-Mafraq, Jordan
Some 8 km from the village of Rushaydah on the road to Zalaf. A cairn on the right bank of Wādī Rushaydah, on a promontory at its confluence with another smaller wadi coming from the south-west. The promontory is littered with huge boulders and fallen pieces of the cliff. The highest point of the promontory is crowned with a cairn, itself surmounted by a small cylindrical tower of stones. At the foot of the cairn are 2 Bedouin tombs. Site 32.2 is approximately 20 m north of this tower. This is site I in Macdonald, Al Mu’azzin & Nehmé 1996.

**References:**
[WR.C] Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 in Wādī Rushaydah, and published here. Number: 2


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035904.html

WR.C 3

ΔΗΒΟ

D’h

Commentary:
WR.C 1-8 are on rock A, a large rock face overlooking Wādī Rushaydah just upstream of its confluence with a tributary. This text is below and to the right of WR.C 2. Note that the ḫṭa is of the type without the upper right vertical, as in WR.C 4 and 9. The name recurs in WR.C 9

Provenance:
Site 32.2. At the confluence of Wādī Rushaydah and an unnamed wadi, Al-Mafraq, Jordan
Some 8 km from the village of Rushaydah on the road to Zalaf. A cairn on the right bank of Wādī Rushayda, on a promontory at its confluence with another smaller wadi coming from the south-west. The promontory is littered with huge boulders and fallen pieces of the cliff. The highest point of the promontory is crowned with a cairn, itself surmounted by a small cylindrical tower of stones. At the foot of the cairn are 2 Bedouin tombs. Site 32.2 is approximately 20 m north of this tower. This is site I in Macdonald, Al Mu’azzin & Nehmé 1996.

References:
[WR.C] Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 in Wādī Rushaydah, and published here. Number: 3


Pages: 480–485

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035905.html

WR.C 4 (MISS.I 1)

ϹΑΑΡΟϹ ΧΕϹΕΜΑΝΟΥ ΧΑϼΗΝΩϹ ΦΑϼΗϹ ΧΑΥΗΗϹ ΝΙϹ

S² a’ar son of Kèhs¹ emân ḫaité of the lineage of Kawn

Commentary:
WR.C 1-8 are on rock A, a large rock face overlooking Wādī Rushaydah just upstream of its confluence with a tributary. See Macdonald, Al Mu’azzin & Nehmé 1996: 480–484 for a commentary on this text and Macdonald forthcoming for a longer commentary on the almost identical text Mg 1. Note that this is one of the few occasions on which we are able to vocalize names which are otherwise known only from the purely consonantal Safaitic orthography. Note that another Greek text (Mg 1) by the same author is on the same stone as a Safaitic text (Ms 29) by another member of the ‘l Kn.

Provenance:
Site 32.2. At the confluence of Wādī Rushaydah and an unnamed wadi, Al-Mafraq, Jordan
Some 8 km from the village of Rushaydah on the road to Zalaf. A cairn on the right bank of Wādī Rushayda, on a promontory at its confluence with another smaller wadi coming from the south-west. The promontory is littered with huge boulders and fallen pieces of the cliff. The highest point of the promontory is crowned with a cairn, itself surmounted by a small cylindrical tower of stones. At the foot of the cairn are 2 Bedouin tombs. Site 32.2 is approximately 20 m north of this tower. This is site I in Macdonald, Al Mu’azzin & Nehmé 1996.

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/page/OCIANA_0030076.html

WR.C 9

ΔΗΒΟ CSRF Dʾb

Commentary:
WR.C 9-13 are on Rock B which is immediately to the left of Rock A. This text is at the top of the face. Note that the ηα has the same form as in WR.C 2 and 3. The name recurs in WR.C 3.

Provenance:
Site 32.2. At the confluence of Wādī Rushaydah and an unnamed wadi, Al-Mafraq, Jordan
Some 8 km from the village of Rushaydah on the road to Zalaf. A cairn on the right bank of Wādī Rushayda, on a promontory at its confluence with another smaller wadi coming from the south-west. The promontory is littered with huge boulders and fallen pieces of the cliff. The highest point of the promontory is crowned with a cairn, itself surmounted by a small cylindrical tower of stones. At the foot of the cairn are 2 Bedouin tombs. Site 32.2 is approximately 20 m north of this tower. This is site I in Macdonald, Al Mu’aazzin & Nehmé 1996.

References:
[WR.C] Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 in Wādī Rushaydah, and published here.


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035907.html

WR.C 10

-----

-----

Commentary:
WR.C 9-13 are on Rock B which is immediately to the left of Rock A. This text is near the bottom of the face, on the same level as WR.C 11 and above 12. It is illegible from the photograph.

Provenance:
Site 32.2. At the confluence of Wādī Rushaydah and an unnamed wadi, Al-Mafraq, Jordan
Some 8 km from the village of Rushaydah on the road to Zalaf. A cairn on the right bank of Wādī Rushayda, on a promontory at its confluence with another smaller wadi coming from the south-west. The promontory is littered with huge boulders and fallen pieces of the cliff. The highest point of the promontory is crowned with a cairn, itself surmounted by a small cylindrical tower of stones. At the foot of the cairn are 2 Bedouin tombs. Site 32.2 is approximately 20 m north of this tower. This is site I in Macdonald, Al Mu’aazzin & Nehmé 1996.

References:
[WR.C] Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 in Wādī Rushaydah, and published here.


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035908.html
WR.D 1

MNHCΘΙ ΝΑϹΠΙΑΟϹ ΑΛΟΥΟΥ

May Naṣrīl son of ʿālū be remembered

Commentary:
WR.D 1 to 6 are on a cliff face, Face A, on the left bank of Wādī Rushaydah at its confluence with a tributary. This text is high up on the face and is carved in neat incised letters. Note the form of the ἔτα, without a right upper vertical, as in WR.C 2 and 3.

Provenance:
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

References:
[WR.D] Inscriptions recorded by the Safaitic Epigraphic Survey Programme in 1995 in Wādī Rushaydah, and published here. Number: 1

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035954.html

WR.D 3

Commentary:
See the commentary to 1. This text is written in very lightly scratched letters starting well above WR.D 1 and continuing to the right of and below WR.D 2. It seems to consist of at least eight lines.

Provenance:
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0036132.html

WR.D 11

ΔΙΟΜΗΔΗϹ

Diomēdēs

Commentary:
This text is at the base of the face and is incised. Note that this text has the normal “monumental” ἔτα (Η) as in WR.C 2. The final letter looks more like a lambda than a sigma.

Provenance:
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035955.html
**Gulf Aramaic**

**Mleiha F5 Aram**

{d}/' npš 'mwd br gr
{d}y (b)n 'l' -h br -h 'mwd br 'mwd
šnt 20+20+20+10+{3}+{3}+{1}----

{This is} the memorial of 'mwd son of Gr
{which} his son 'wd son of mwd (built) over him
year 90 [or 97] ---

**Commentary:**
This inscription is carved on three sides of the raised "frame" around the Hasaitic version of the text. The script is similar to that of the bronze plaques published by Teixidor 1992 and Puech 1998. The third letter in line 2 appears to be a mistake for b, and the verbal form bn where one would expect bn'/h, are curious, see the discussion in Overlaet, Macdonald and Stein 2016: 134–135. On the date see the same work pp. 135, 138–139.

**Provenance:**
Mleiha, Sharjah, UAE, unspecified region, unspecified country.

**References:**


**URL:** [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0050946.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0050946.html)
Al-Jallad.Has 1

Hasaitic

wqr/w qbr
----r/bnt/w
dt/bnt/[z]yd
d't/----d
d----

Tombstone and grave of
----r daughter of 'w
dt daughter of {Zyd
of the lineage of ----
of----

Commentary:
Found by Ahmad Al-Jallad in the storehouse of the Dhammam Museum in October 2016.

Provenance:
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.
Said by the local shaykh to have been found by a guard and brought to the store house.

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052104.html

Mleiha Tomb F5 Has

nfs¹/w-qbr/md/bn/
gr/bn/ły/qbr/mlk/
'mnn/ły/bn/(')[l]h-jh/bn
-h/md/bn/(')[m]{d}/j{b}[n]/j/gr/
{b}{q}r/m----r/

Memorial and tomb of 'md son of
Gr son of 'ly Investigator (?) of the king
of 'mn which built (over) {him} his son
'md son of {md} {son of} Gr
{Investigator of} [the king of 'mn] ----

Commentary:
The inscription is carved on a large lime brick with a raised border on which is carved an Aramaic summary
of the content of the inscription (see Mleiha Tomb F5 Aram) with a date of 90 or possibly 97, depending on
whether the seven wavy lines following the four 20s and a 10 are units or simply decoration to fill the
empty space. In Overlaet, Macdonald & Stein 2016 it is argued that the era is probably that of the Seleucids
which would make the date 222/221 or 215/214 BC. For a full discussion of the inscription, including the
meaning of the title bqr, see Overlaet, Macdonald & Stein 2016.

Provenance:
Mleiha/Al-Mulayhah, Sharja, UAE, unspecified region, unspecified country.
[Latitude/Longitude: 25.3166 / 55.4979]

References:
Overlaet, B., Macdonald, M.C.A. & Stein, P. An Aramaic–Hasaitic bilingual inscription from a monumental
tomb at Mleiha, Sharjah, UAE. Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy 27, 2016: 127-142.

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0050945.html

Robin-Mulayḥa 1 (Ja 3231)

nfs¹/w-qb[r]/{l}ayd/
bn/w²{]}/j{d}ly/bnt/{g}
dnt/{b}[n]/s²mtktby
s¹nt'/s²{r}{n} w- '{r}b(') ----
Memorial and (tomb of) ʿbydn
son of (ws¹) (which) built
(Gdnt) daughter of S²mtktby
year (twenty-four) ----

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Robin 1994: 81: ʿbyd{ʾ} for ʿydn; bnt [s²]{q}w{f}s¹ b(f) ---- for s¹nt/[s²]{r}{n} w- {r}b(f) ---
Ja 3231 (Jamme 1995: 180): line 2: ʿws¹tyr for ʿws¹[;/]y; lines 2–3: bdnt for (g)dnt; line 3: s²mtk(t)by for s¹mtktby; line 4: bn[t] for s¹nt; s²bw/rbʿ[ml]

TRANSLATION
Ja 3231 (Jamme 1995: 180): line 4: "daughter of ʿs²bw (one) quarter"
ʿAbbās 2009: 93: "Soul / and grave / ʿObaidin Bin / Aous / thi / bint Ghadanat / bin Chamtkutibi Year / Ten / and Forty".

Commentary:
The inscription was carved into the surface of a lime brick when it was still dampe (see ʿAbbās 2009: 92). The reading here is that published in Overlaet, MacDonald & Stein 2016: 136 and is based on the better photograph published in ʿAbbās 2009: 91, Fig. 2. ʿAbbās made the first correct reading of the name at the end of line 1 and the name in lines 2–3, as well as recognizing that line 4 contained a date.

Provenance:
Mleiha/Al-Mulayyah, Sharja, UAE, unspecified region, unspecified country.
[Latitude/Longitude: 25.3166 / 55.4979]

References:


ʿAbbās [Abbas], E.Y. An insight into the culture of Mleiha based on archaeological explorations. Pages 89-98

URL: http://krc.oriente.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0050947.html

SHI 01 (Livingstone 1982: 139–140; Potts 1990, II: 78; Robin 1991: 119)

wgr/w qbr–
r/gdyt/b–
nt/mlkt/
bnt/s²bm/
bnt/ḥd–
t/ḏt–
l/ynḥ?

Tombstone and grave
of Gdyt daughter
of Mlk
daughter of S²bm
daughter of ḥd–
t of the lineage of
Ynḥ’l

Apparatus Criticus:

TRANSLATION
Lines 1–2. wgr w qbr, Potts: 'Monument and tomb'.
Lines 6–7. ḍʾ ṭ l, Livingstone: 'she of the people'; Potts: '(she) of the group of'; Sima: '(she) of the family'.

**Provenance:**
Thāḡ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

**References:**


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047067.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047067.html)

---

**SHI 02 (Bibby 1; Gazdar et al. 1984: 87, no. 6)**

\[w]/r\ w q/(b–)  
\[r]/t l y/‘-  
\[s'] ---- {d}/y{d}/’

(Tombstone) and (grave of) T ly ‘-  
s’ ---- (d) y{d}/’ him of

---

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Line 2. Gazdar et al.: ---- t ly [s] rather than \{r\} t l y’.  
Line 3. Gazdar et al.: ---- y t d d ---- rather than ---- (d) y{d}/ d.

**TRANSLATION**

Lines 1–2. *[w]/r\ w q/(b)/[r]. Gazdar et al.: 'Grave and tomb'.  
Lines 1–3. Gazdar et al. do not translate these lines.  
Line 3. ḍ, Sima: '[of the family].

**Provenance:**
Thāḡ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

**References:**


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047068.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047068.html)
SHI 03 (Bibby 2; Gazdar et al. 1984: 87, no. 7)

\[ wgr/w [q][b][r]/[f]/---- \\
\quad d---- \\
\]

Tombstone and (grave of) ---- 
\( d---- \)

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Line 1. Gazdar et al. do not restore the end of this line.

Provenance:
Thāq, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

References:

Number: 7


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047069.html

SHI 04 (Bibby 3; Gazdar et al. 1984: 87, no. 8; Potts 1990, II: 76)

\[ y/(n)/(f)[b][n]/[s²[f]/---- \\
\quad ----qt[f]/---- \\
\quad \text{hm}''--/(f)[b][nt]/---- \\
\quad /bn/kh{l}[l]/[f]/---- (f)[d]/ \\
\quad \text{.orange}---- \text{wg}---- \\
\]

Tombstone and (grave of) 
\{Yn\} \{son of\} \text{S²f}---- 
\text{q}---- 
\text{hm}''-- \{daughter of\} ---- 
\text{son of} \{Khln\} \text{i\{of the lineage of\} Krw} ---- \text{wg}---- 

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Line 2. Gazdar et al.: y----n for y/(n) \{b\}n; Potts: s²fh \{bn\} rather than s²f----. 
Line 3. Potts: ----qt \{f\} rather than ----qt----. 
Line 4. Gazdar et al.: \text{hm}''--/(f)[b][nt]/----; Potts: \text{hm}'' for \text{hm}-----. 
Line 5. Gazdar et al.: bn kh---- '---- rather than bn kh{l}[l]/[f]/---- \{d\}; Potts: lw rather than \text{lw}----. 
Line 6. Potts: \text{bk}rw---- \text{wd}---- for \text{i} krw---- \text{wg}----.

TRANSLATION
Line 1. Gazdar et al.: 'Grave and tomb'; Potts: 'Monument and tomb'. 
Line 6. 'i, Gazdar et al.: 'tribe'; Sima: 'he\} of the family'.

Provenance:
Thāq, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia
References:

Plates: 85C Number: 8


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047070.html

**SHI 05 (CIH 984b; Carruthers 1922: 322-324)**

---- qbr
----/t/lish
----

---- grave
----/lish
----

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Line 3. CIH: ----t----.

**TRANSLATION**

Carruthers considered this inscription and SHI 6, as one text and translated: 'Cave and tomb of Shibām daughter of Luḥay son of W[ahb] whose wife [was] daughter of ----'.

**Commentary:**

Despite the apparent similarity of the stone and letter forms, SHI 06 (here) and SHI 05 cannot belong to the same inscription, as Carruthers supposed. The gap between the w in line 1 of SHI 06 and the q (in SHI 05) is too large and the t supposedly of "bnt" in line 2 of SHI 05 is separated from the bn (in SHI 06) by a word-divider.

**Provenance:**

Thāǧ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia


**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047071.html
SHI 06 (CIH 984a; Carruthers 1922: 322–324; Potts 1990, II: 76)

\[\text{wgr}/(w) [q][b][r]
\]
\[s^2 bm/b(n) ----
\]
\[y/bn/{'}----
\]
\['nnt {h} ----
\]
\[bnt{/}----
\]

Tombstone (and) (grave of)
S\(^2\) bm (son of) ----
y son of (') ----
{his} wife ----
daughter of ----

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**
Line 1. Sima: [q][b][r] at the end of this line.

**TRANSLATION**
Line 1. \text{wgr}: Carruthers: 'cave'; Potts: 'Monument'.
Carruthers considers this inscription and SHI 5, as one text: 'Cave and tomb of Shibām daughter of Luḥay son of W[ahb] whose wife [was] daughter of ----'.

Sima confused CIH 984a and CIH 984b, which is why he made CIH 984b SHI 05 and CIH 984a SHI 06.

**Commentary:**
Despite the apparent similarity of the stone and letter forms, SHI 06 (here) and SHI 05 cannot belong to the same inscription, as Carruthers supposed. The gap between the \(w\) in line 1 of SHI 06 and the \(q\) (in SHI 05) is too large and the \(t\) supposedly of "bnt" in line 2 of SHI 05 is separated from the \(bn\) (in SHI 06) by a word-divider. We would assume that a verb has been lost stating that the \text{wgr} \{w\} [qbr] were made for \text{S}\(^2\) bm by his wife.

**Provenance:**
Thāḡ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

**References:**


**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047072.html

SHI 07 (CIH 985; Carruthers 1922: 322–324; Potts 1990, II: 77)

\[\text{wgr}/w qb-
\]
\[r/krlh/bn-
\]
\[t/grt/bnt
\]

----\{w\}[y]/d't

\[/[l]/ ----{t}

Tombstone and grave
of Krlh daughter
of Grt daughter of
--- {w} {y} {of the lineage of} --- {t}

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Line 4. CIH: ---y rather than ---{w} {y}; Potts: ---{w} {s²} rather than ---{w} {y}.

Line 5. CIH: ---{t} rather than '{l} --- {t}.

**TRANSLATION**

Lines 1–2. wgr w qbr, Carruthers: 'Cave and tomb'; Potts: 'Monument and tomb'.

Lines 4–5. dy/bn/tln, Carruthers: 'wife (?)'; Potts: '(she) of the group of'; Sima: '(she) of the family'.

**Commentary:**

No photograph available.

**Provenance:**

Thāḡ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia


**References:**


**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047073.html

---

**SHI 08 (DOA Thaj Expedition 1983, no. 1; Gazdar et al. 1984: 88, no. 10)**

wgr w qbr
'ty/bn/s²'

dy/bn/tln----

Tombstone and grave of 'ty daughter of S²'

dy son of Tln----

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TRANSLATION**

Line 1: Gazdar *et al.: 'Grave and tomb'.

**Commentary:**

According to Sima, neither photograph nor copy is available. Reading according to Gazdar *et al.*

**Provenance:**

Thāḡ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia


**References:**


Number: 10

wgr/w qbr
{s²}mt'/bn/'[w]-
d/bn/hgry ----

Tombstone and grave of
{s²}mt' son of {w-
d} son of Hgry ----

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Line 2. Gazdar et al.: wt' for \{s²\}mt'.

TRANSLATION
Line 1: Gazdar et al.: 'Grave and tomb'.

Provenance:
Thāġ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047075.html

SHI 10 (DOA Thaj Expedition 1983, no. 3; Gazdar et al. 1984: 88, no. 12)

wgr/w qbr-
r/hnk(\')/bn
/\iy(t)/\(\)
----r-
'y/\iy/\(\)
y\iy/\dn/

Tombstone and grave
of \{Hnk\'} son of
\{Lhyt\} ----r-
' of the lineage of ----l-
y of the lineage of \dn

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Line 2. Gazdar et al.: hnk' for \hnk'.
Line 3. Gazdar et al.: lhy t----r rather than lhy(t) ----r.
Line 5. Gazdar et al.: ndn (but \dn in the translation) rather than \dn.

TRANSLATION
Line 1: Gazdar et al.: 'Grave and tomb'.
Line 3. Gazdar et al. do not interpret this line.
Lines 4–5. Gazdar et al.: '(he) of the clan ---- of the tribe Hadan'; Sima: '(he) of the clan ---- of the tribe of \dn'.
Provenance:
Thāǧ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

References:
Plates: 86B Number: 12


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047076.html

---

**SHI 11 (DOA Thaj Expedition 1983, no. 4; Gazdar et al. 1984: 88, no. 13)**

wgr/w qbr/
‘mthnʾlḥ
bnt/hwn/b[n]
/tymmntʾ/d–
’t/ʾl/gbsʾy/
ḏʾt/l/hṛn/

Tombstone and grave of
‘mḥnʾlt
daughter of Ḥwn {son of}
Tymmntʾ of the
lineage of Gbsʾy
of the lineage of Ḥṛn

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Line 3. Gazdar *et al.*: *hwn* rather than *ḥwn*.
Line 6. Gazdar *et al.*: *ḥdn* rather than *ḥṛn*.

**TRANSLATION**

Line 1: Gazdar *et al.*: ‘Grave and tomb’.
Lines 4–6. Gazdar *et al.*: ‘(she) of the clan Gbsʾy, of the tribe Ḥdn’; Sima: ‘(she) of the clan Gbsʾy, of the tribe Ḥṛn’.

---

**Provenance:**
Thāǧ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

References:
Plates: 87A Number: 13


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047077.html

---

**SHI 12 (DOA Thaj Expedition 1983, no. 5; Gazdar et al. 1984: 88, no. 14)**

----

---- /bnt/
----

---- /d–
‘t/ʾl/gbsʾy/’t/ʾl/ḥḏn/’t/ʾl/ḥḏn/----fw
[Tombstone and grave of]
--- (daughter of)
---
--- (of the
lineage of) ---fw

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TRANSLATION**

Line 1. Gazdar *et al.*: ‘Grave and tomb’.
Lines 4–5. *d’t*, Gazdar *et al.*: ‘she of [the tribe …]’; Sima: ‘(she) of the family’.

**Commentary:**

According to Sima, neither photograph nor copy is available. Reading according to Gazdar *et al*.

**Provenance:**

Thāq, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

**References:**

Number: 14


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047078.html

---

**SHI 13 (DOA Thaj Expedition 1983, no. 6; Gazdar *et al.* 1984: 88, no. 15)**

\{(w)gr/w qa–
 r/ssbin/bnt/
brgl’/b(n)/
hmrt/d’t/
’T/tbt/d’–
 t’/f/hdn

{Tombstone} and grave
of S²fy daughter of
Brgl’ (son of)
Hmrt of the lineage of
Ṭbt of the lineage of
Hdn

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Line 4. Gazdar *et al.*: *hmrt* rather than *hmrt*.
Line 5. Gazdar *et al.*: *tbt* for *tbt*.
Line 6. Gazdar *et al.*: *hdn* rather than *ḥdn*.

**TRANSLATION**

Lines 4–6. Gazdar *et al.*: ‘(she) of the clan Tabat of the tribe Hadan’; Sima: ‘(she) of the clan of Ṭbt of the tribe Ḥdn’.

**Provenance:**

Thāq, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

**References:**

Plates: 87C Number: 15
**SHI 14 (Ja 1045; Potts 1990, II: 77)**

---/\ w q b-
[r] ---dm/bn/
---/bnt/h
---/d'-
[l] ---

--- and (grave of) ---dm son of
--- daughter of H
---' (of the lineage of) ---

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Line 1. Jamme followed by Potts and Sima: \( \text{[wg]}(r) \) at the beginning of this line.

Line 5. Jamme followed by Potts: \( t \ 'l. \) for \( l \)----.

**TRANSLATION**

Lines 4–5. \( \text{[d']}lf], \) Sima: ‘(he) of the family’.

**DISCUSSION**

Lines 4–5. See Sima for the masculine form \( d'lf] \) rather than the feminine \( d't 'l \)

**Provenance:**

Thāġ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia


**References:**


**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047079.html

---

**SHI 15 (Ja 1050)**

\( wgr\ w qbr/

---/w

---

Tombstone and grave of

--- w

---
Commentary:
No photograph available.

Provenance:
Thāǧ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047081.html

SHI 16 (Ja 1058)

wgr/w [q-]
br/b----
ty(t)----
----

Tombstone and
grave of B----
ty(t)----
----

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Line 2. Jamme: b[b][jy] at the end of this line

Commentary:
Measurements: 37.25 x 36.8 x ? cm. (Potts 1990, II: 72).

Provenance:
Thāǧ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047082.html

SHI 17 (Ja 2129; Potts 1990, II: 71, 78)

{n}fs¹/w [q]j[b]r/hr----
bnt/gm't/bn(/')----
w ws¹'-h/hmydt/b[n]
TRANSLATION

Line 1. {nfs¹}, Jamme followed by Sima: 'Tombstone'; {b}r, Potts: 'Tomb'.

Line 3. ws¹ l–h, Potts: 'her parent'.

Line 4. ḏ l, Jamme: '{him} of the clan of'; Potts: '{he} of the group of'; Sima: '{he} of the family'.

DISCUSSION

Line 3. See Sima for bn rather than bnt at the end of this line.

Commentary:

No photograph available.

Provenance:

Thāǧ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047083.html

SHI 18 (Ry 155; RES 4685; Potts 1990, II: 79)

wgr/w qb–r/ws¹hn–
‘lt/bn/s¹–
‘d/bn/ğs¹–
n/ţi/yd–
‘h/d/s²–
wdb

Tombstone and grave of ws¹hn–
‘lt son of S¹–
‘d son of ğs¹–
n of the lineage of Yd–
‘h of the lineage of S²–
wdb

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT

Line 2. Potts: word-divider between ws¹ and hn.

TRANSLATION

‘bd/tyn/qd l/bn----

{Memorial} and (grave of) Ḧr----
daughter of Gm’t son of (‘)----
and her relative Ḥmydt (son of)
‘bd Tyn of the lineage of Bn----
Line 1. wgr, Ryckmans: 'Monument'.
Lines 1–2. wgr w qbr, Potts: 'Monument and tomb'.
Line 5, 6: d'l, Potts: 'of the group of'.
Lines 5–7. Ryckmans followed by Sima: '(he) of the clan of Ydb, of the tribe of S²wdb'.

DISCUSSION
Jamme 1971: 69–70.

Commentary:
RES: classified as Liyanite.

Provenance:
Thāǧ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia
40 km south-eastern Sarrar (RES)

References:
Dickson, H.R.P. & Dickson, V.P. Thaj and Other Sites. Iraq 10, 1948: 1-8, pl. I-II. Plates: I/1


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047084.html

SHI 19 (Ry 687; Ja 1046; Potts 1990, II: 76)

\textit{wgr} / \textit{w qbr} /
\textit{s²mtʾ} / \textit{w h–}\hspace{1cm}
\textit{t–h bts²ʾ} /
\textit{bn{t}} / \textit{sʾlm} / \textit{b[n]} ----

Tombstone and grave of
S²mtʾ and her sister Bts²ʾ
{daughters of} sʾlm
{son of} ----

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Line 1. Ryckmans followed by Potts: 'Monument and tomb'.

Commentary:
Measurements: 80 x 82 x 19 cm., letters 13 cm. high (Potts 1990, II: 72).

Provenance:
Thāǧ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia
References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047086.html

---

**SHI 20 (Ry 688; Ja 1047)**

\[w][g][r]//[w] [q]br/  
----ṣ’t

----ymn

{Tombstone} {and} {grave of}

----ṣ’t

----ymn

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Line 1. Jamme: [...wq]br rather than \[w][g][r]//[w] [q]br/.

Line 2. Jamme: [...bn] [hs’t] for ----ṣ’t.


**TRANSLATION**

Line 1. Ryckmans: 'Monument and tomb'.

**Commentary:**

Measurements: 70 x 34 x 18 cm., letters 19 cm. high (Potts 1990, II: 72).

**Provenance:**

Thāq, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia


**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047086.html
SHI 21 (DOI Thaj Expedition 1983, no. 7; Gazdar et al. 1984: 89, no. 8)

----

bny/wh----
{l}l----m
{l[h]/s'nt/'hdy/
{l'}tbl/mlk'/wd'b

----
built (?) wh----
'l----m
{l[h] in the year one of
{l'}tbl king Wd'b

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Line 2. Gazdar et al.: bny w---- rather than bny wh----.
Line 4. Gazdar et al.: ----t ydyh rather than l[h] s'nt 'hdy
Line 5. Gazdar et al.: ----'w{d}'b for {'tbl mlk'}'w{d}'b.

TRANSLATION
Lines 2–3. Sima does not translate these lines.

Commentary:

Two lines in Aramaic script are carved at the end of the text.

Provenance:

Thāǧ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047087.html

SHI 22 (Ja 1052; Altheim & Stiehl 1969: 27–30; Beeston 1979; Jamme 1985)

bdlt/bn/nylt/`-
\{\}l/y\{\}s\{\}h/w sd-
\{q\} -h/s²/\{d\}----'/h-
----s¹-h/w yd -h/wd'-
\{b\}

Bdlt son of Nylt priest
of Y{g}s² and he faithfully
rendered him s² {'d}---- his h-
----s¹ and his hand {Wd'-
\b}

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Line. 3. Jamme followed by Altheim and Stiehl and Beeston: m'\d'b for s² {'d}----.'

TRANSLATION
Lines 2–3. sd(q)h, Jamme: personal name; Sima: 'he sent to him'.
Line 3. s² {'d}----, Sima: five (?).
Line 4. wydh, Jamme followed by Altheim and Stiehl: personal name; w yd -h w d'[b], Beeston: 'his
handiwork’.

**Provenance:**
Thāğ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

**References:**
Pages: 27–30 Plates: 6


**URL:** [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047088.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047088.html)

**SHI 23 (Ja 1054)**

wdʾb{/}

Wdʾb

**Provenance:**
Thāğ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

**References:**


**URL:** [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047089.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047089.html)

**SHI 24 (Ja 1056; Anon 1975: 139; Müller 1978: 150)**

----{ʾ}b/ḥn.{b}----/

----{ʾ}b/ḥnds¹/bt

----{ʾ}b/hn.{b}----/

----{ʾ}b/ḥnds¹/bt

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Line 1. Jamme: b[ḥḥ b(n)] ... rather than ----{ʾ}b/ḥn.b----; Müller: ...ʾ(?) ḥmbl(?); for ----{ʾ}b/ḥn.b----.

Line 2. Jamme: y ḥjdb(... bt[... rather than ----(n)y/ḥds¹/bt;

**TRANSLATION**

Line 2. bt, Jamme: ‘daughter’.
Commentary:
A fragment of a Hasaitic inscription on a dressed limestone slab, reused, upside-down, in an inside wall of a house in the modern village of Ţāḡ, see Dickson, V. 1971: 256–258, who describes it as "of a dark greenish colour, some eighteen inches [= 45 cms] long by ten inches [= 25 cms] wide, and placed about eighteen inches [= 45 cms] from the ground." It is possible that it was a practice piece for apprentice masons. The size of the letters varies considerably and the last letter in line 1 has a shape which is difficult to interpret.

Provenance:
Thāḡ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

References:
Anon An Introduction to Saudi Arabian Antiquities. Riyadh: Department of Antiquities and Museums, 1975. Pages: 139


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047090.html

SHI 25 (Ja 1062)
nʾt

Nʾt

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Jamme: [s²]nʾt for nʾt.

Commentary:

Provenance:
Thāḡ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047091.html
SHI 26 (Ja 2123)

wd----

Wd----

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Jamme followed by Sima: wd[ʾ][b] rather than wd----.

Provenance:
Thāğ, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047092.html

SHI 27 (CIH 699; RES 2689; Potts 1990, II: 72–73, 78)

nfs¹/w q(b)–
r/hnts¹r/
bn/ys¹w/
bn/hnts¹r
ʾfkl/ʿzf
---- [d] (ʾ)[l] ----
-----

Memorial and grave
of Hnts¹r
son of ys¹w
son of Hnts¹r
priest of zf
---- (of the lineage of) ----
-----

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Line 5. CIH followed by RES: ‘tf rather than ‘zf.
Line 6. CIH: ---- tf for ---- ḏ(ʾ)[l]; RES: ---- ḏ for ---- ḏ(ʾ)[l].

TRANSLATION
Line 1. nfs¹, Sima: ‘Tombstone'; qbr, Potts: ‘Tomb'.
Line 6. [d] (ʾ)[l], Potts: ‘(he) of the group ?'; Sima: ‘(he) of the family'.

DISCUSSION
Jamme 1971: 55.

Commentary:
RES: classified this as Minaic. Measurements: 60 x 45 x 10 cm. (Potts 1990, II: 72). Maraqten 2002: 272 confuses this text with Ja 1052.
Provenance:
Uruk, unspecified region, Iraq
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.31667 / 45.65]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047093.html

SHI 28 (Winnett (by Cornwall 1); Potts 1984: 118; Müller 1988: 626; Potts 1990, II: 79)

\[wgr/w qbr/’—\]
\[by’/bn’yny/b—\]
\[n/s²sr/d ’/S¹—\]
\[mm/d ’/d’b\]
\[ḏ ’/s²db/g/\]

Tombstone and grave of’—
ly’ son of ‘yny son
of S²sr of the lineage S¹—
mm of the lineage of D’b
of the lineage of S²db g

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Line 5. Potts 1990: n rather than g at the end of this line.

TRANSLATION:
Line 1. wgr w qbr, Potts: ‘Monument and tomb’.
Lines 3, 4, and 5. g’l, Potts 1990: ‘(he) of the group of’.
Lines 3–5. Winnett (by Cornwall 1), reproduced by Potts 1984: ‘(he) of the lineage of S¹MM of the clan of D’L of the tribe of S²awdab. 30’; Müller: ‘(he) of the family S’amam, of the clan Da’l, from the tribe Schaudhab. 30’; Sima: ‘(he) of the family S’mam, of the clan D’b, of the tribe S’dh b. G.’

Commentary:
The isolated letter g has been interpreted as the number 30 by Winnett. In ASA the letter g means the number 20. It is not certain whether in Hasmaitic has the same sense (Sima 2002: 182).

Provenance:
Al-Qatif, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.5208 / 50.02452]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047094.html

---

**SHI 29 (Winnett (in Cornwall 2); Potts 1990, II: 78)**

\[wgr/w qbr/\text{š}bm/bn/\text{š}hr/bn/\text{\textacuten}nl/bn/\lbar{s²}/\text{š}t/\text{š}d/\text{š}b/90/\]

The tombstone and grave of Šbm the daughter of Šhr the son of ‘nnhl the son of {S²mt} of the lineage of Yd’b 90

**Apparatus Criticus:**

TRANSLATION

\( \text{š}d/ \text{š}t \), Winnett (in Cornwall 2): ‘(she) of the people of’; Potts took Winnett’s translation.

**Commentary:**

According to Sima (2002: 183), neither photograph nor copy is available. He restores the text based on the Winnett’s translation (in Cornwall 2).

**Provenance:**

Al-Qatīf, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

[Latitude/Longitude: 26.5208 / 50.02452]

**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047095.html

---

**SHI 30 (DOA shed no. 1; Gazdar et al. 1984: 92, no. 15)**

\[wgr/w qbr/\text{š}bm/bn/\text{š}hr/bn/\text{\textacuten}nl/bn/\lbar{s²}/\text{š}t/\text{š}d/\text{š}b/\text{š}d/\text{š}t/\]

Tombstone and {grave of}

\( \text{š}d/ \text{š}t \) son of Yf’–

\n’s² of the lineage of ----
---

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Lines 4–5. Gazdar *et al.*: $hd[n]$ at the end of line 4 and in line 5.

**TRANSLATION**

Line 4. $'s$, Gazdar *et al.*: ‘man (?)’; Sima: ‘(he) of the tribe’.

**Provenance:**

Unknown, unspecified region, unspecified country.

**References:**


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047096.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047096.html)

---

**SHI 31 (Ja 1043; Potts 1990, II: 77)**

---$trdw/bnt$

---$rmhn'lt$

[?]$l[?][?][?]'/wr/

---

---$trdw$ daughter of

---$rmhn'lt$

(of the lineage of) $'wr$

---

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**


Line 2. Sima: $[g]rmhn'lt$ for $rmhn'lt$.


**TRANSLATION**

Line 4. [$d]'[l]'$ jamme followed by Sima: ‘(she) of the clan of’; Potts: ‘(she) of the group of’.

**Provenance:**

Ra’s Tannūra, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

[Latitude/Longitude: 26.4800 / 49.5700]

**References:**


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047097.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047097.html)
SII 32 (Ja 1044; Potts 1990, II: 77)

\[nfs^1/w\ qbr/lhyh-\]
\[n/bn/bn/bd/bn/-\]
\{(y)ny/d\} l/s¹d'1

Memorial and grave of Lhyh-
\[n\] son of Hn'bd son of'-
\{(y)ny\} of the lineage of S¹d'1

Apparatus Criticus:

TRANSLATION
Line 1. nfs¹, Jamme followed by Sima: 'Tombstone'.
Line 3. ḏ' l, Jamme: '(him of) the clan of'; Potts: '(he) of the group of'; Sima: '(he) of the family'.

Commentary:
Lines 2, 3. The letter d faces in the opposite direction.

Provenance:
'Ayn Ġawān, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.70417 / 49.95611]
Jamme reported in 1996 that Part of the wall of a house in the village of al²-Awāmiya, oasis of al-Ḍaṣif (Jamme 1966: 70)

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047098.html

SII 33 (Ja 1048; Potts 1990, II: 77)

\[nfs^1/w\ qbr/(m)tmt/\]
\[bn[t]/sbt/bnt/[f]b-\]
\[ns¹/d'v]/s¹d'[d]-(\{0\}/)\]

Memorial and grave of {Mtmt}
\{daughter of\} Sbt daughter of {Fh-
\[ns^1\} \{of the lineage of\} \{S¹-
d'-\}'}

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Line 1. Potts: ----tmt rather than \{m\}tmt.
Lines 2-4. Jamme: zrbbt 'lt ḥns² d't \{\}b s¹d'1'b rather than sbt bnt \{f\}ḥns² d't \{\} l s¹d'[d]\{\}l.

TRANSLATION
Line 1. nfs¹, Jamme followed by Sima: 'Tombstone'; qbr, Potts: 'Tomb'.
Line 3. d't \{\}, Potts: '(she) of the group of'; Sima: '(she) of the family'.
Provenance:
Ra’s Tannūra, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.4800 / 49.5700]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047099.html

SHI 34 (Ja 1055; Potts 1990, II: 77)

---- {t}’/hwt
---- n wdʾb///

---- {t}’ hwt
---- n Wdʾb///

Apparatus Criticus:
The lines number below refer to the OCIANA reading not those of Jamme and Sima.

TEXT
Line 1. Jamme: [...] {ʾt} for ----
Line 2. Jamme: [...] {ḥ} for ---- {t}’ hwt; Potts: [...] d’ hwt rather than ---- {t}’ hwt.
Line 3. Jamme: [...] {d}n w dʾb //// rather than ---- n wdʾb /////; Potts: [...] ḡ d ṭb ///// rather than ---- n wdʾb /////; Sima: [...] {ḏ}n w ṭb ///// for ---- n wdʾb///.

TRANSLATION
Line 2. ‘hwt. Jamme: ‘those of’; Potts: ‘of the’; Sima does not translate this line.

Commentary:
Measurements: 70 x 50.6 x ? cm., letters 5.5 cm. high (Potts 1990, II: 72).

Provenance:
Al-Hinnah, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.94528 / 48.77094]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047100.html
SHI 35 (Ja 2124; Potts 1990, II: 76)

\[\text{nfs}^{1}/w \text{qbr}/\text{b}----\]
\[----\text{s}^{4}\text{dy}/\text{bn/}----\]
\[----/\text{bn/glyyb/d}^{1}----\]

\{Memorial\} and grave of \'{b}----
---- \text{s}^{4}\text{dy son of} ----
---- son of Glyyb him of \text{L}----

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**
Line 2. Jamme: \[\text{bn}\] \text{s}^{4}\text{dy} rather than ----\text{s}^{4}\text{dy}.
Line 3. Jamme: \[\text{gl}^{1}/\text{wtf}\] for \[\text{gl}^{1}----\].

**TRANSLATION**
Line 1. \[\text{nfs}^{1}\], Jamme followed by Sima: 'Tombstone'; \text{qbr}, Potts: 'Tomb'.

**Provenance:**
Al-Qatif, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.5208 / 50.02452]

**References:**


**URL:** [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047101.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047101.html)

---

SHI 36 (Ja 2125; Potts 1990, II: 77;)

\[\text{nfs}^{1}/(w) \text{qbr} ----\]
\[\text{b}^{1}/\text{hyy}/(\text{b})\{\text{n}\} ----\]
\[\text{g}^{1}/\text{t}/\text{s}^{1}----\]

Memorial \{and\} grave of ----
\{daughter of\} Hyy \{son of\} ----
\{she of\} the lineage of \text{S}^{1}----

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TRANSLATION**
Line 1. \text{nfs}^{1}, Sima: 'Tombstone'.

**Commentary:**
The photograph is among those taken by the late Professor Mahmūd al-Ghūl on his visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1966.

**Provenance:**
Al-Qatif, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.5208 / 50.02452]
[Jamme (1967: 186) quotes James P. Mandaville, who sent him the photograph: 'inscription discovered in the town of al-Qatif, August 1966. Found by workmen digging a ditch about 50 metres west of the Admirate building at a depth of 40 inches below street level ... stoine is now in custody of Qatif Municipality.' (Letter to Jamme 21-08-1966).]
References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0039735.html

---

**SHI 37 (Ja 2146; Potts 1990, II: 78–79)**

---- 'd/'{d}/abh
{/}bn

---- '{of
the lineage} šbh
of the lineage of ḫdna

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Jamme restores previous lines which cannot be recognised on the photograph.


**TRANSLATION**

Lines 1–3. Jamme: '(him of) [the family] of ʾṣbab ʾān, him of the clan of ḫawādān'; Sima: '(he) of the clan ṣbhān, of the tribe ḫdn'; ḏʾ, Potts: '(he) of the group of'.

**Provenance:**

Unknown, unspecified region, unspecified country.

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047103.html

---

**SHI 38 (Ja 2970; Potts 1990, II: 78)**

----

---- '{b}/n/{t}/br

---- '{d}/f/{t}/v/{t}/

---- '{w}/db

----
--- {daughter of} ḥr
--- {of the lineage of} {'}-
--- {w}db

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**
Jamme restores a big portion of the text.
Line 2. Potts: ---- ṭ 'rather than ---- [d] [t] ' ṭ (').
Line 3. Potts followed by Sima: {wr ḏ't Ts²}wḏb rather than ---- {w}db.

**TRANSLATION**
Line 3. [d] [t] ' ṭ, Jamme: 'her of the clan of'; '(she) of the group of'; Sima: '(she) of the clan'.

**DISCUSSION**
Burkholder (1984: 206) commented: 'Found beside a dry well at Al-Hinnat, this stone had been reused in the well structure. Grooves cut by ropes are visible on the reserve side. The inscription is in the South Arabian script. It has been identified as part of a tombstone, but so few characters remain that translation is limited. The western and southern parts of the Arabian Peninsula have numerous such stones but their occurrence in the Eastern prove is rare'.

**Provenance:**
Al-Hinnah, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia

**References:**


**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047104.html

---

**SHI 39 (Winnett 1; Potts 1990, II: 79)**

[n][f]s/ ḏbr ḡ[tm/bnt
--- ṭ[t]/[b]n/thw/[d' t)
['] [t] ---- [t]/d't'/l' ḏbr
/[d'] [t] ' [l] ' ---- wḏ[b] ---- ḏq[d](t)

{Memorial} and grave of ḡ[tm daughter of
--- ṭ[t] {son of} Thw {of
the lineage} ---- [t] of the lineage of ḏbr
{of the lineage of} ---- wḏ[b] ---- ḏq[d](t)

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**
Line 2. Winnett: 'm/ṛt rather than ---- ṭ[t.
Line 4. Winnett followed by Potts and Sima: {s²}wḏb for ---- wḏ[b].

**TRANSLATION**
Line 1. nfs², Winnett followed by Sima: 'Tombstone'; ḏbr, Potts: 'Tomb'.
Lines 2-4. Winnett: '[she] of the family of...T, of the clan of 'Uwayr, of [f] [the tribe of S²]awḏab. (wasm ?).
She is missed', Potts: ḏt l'(she) of the group of and ḏq[d] 'she is missed'; Sima: '(she) of the family [ ...] t, of the clan 'wr, of the tribe S²awḏab ---- '.

---

**OCIANA smaller collections: Hasaitic inscriptions**

54
Commentary:
Measurements: 62.5 x 25 x 25 cm. (Potts 1990, II: 72).

Provenance:
ʿAyn Ġawān, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.70417 / 49.95611]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0047105.html

Wilkinson-Mulayḥa 1 (Ja 3230)

nfs¹ w- qbr ḏrọṛ ḟty ḳmln
Memorial and grave of ḏrọṛ servant of ḳmln

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Robin 1994: 80 reconstructs the text on the basis of Beeston’s translation into Arabic and his statement that it is "undoubtedly South Arabian in every sense" (in Wilkinson 1977: 135, n. 6), as: nfs¹ w- qbr ḏrọṛ ḋty ḳmln. Ja 3230: nfs¹ /w- qbr / ḏrọṛ / bd ḳmln

TRANSLATION
Beeston in Wilkinson 1977: 135, n. 6: "gravestone and grave of ḏariyyat servant of the kings (nafs wa-qabr ḏariyyat fata l-mulūk)"
Robin 1994: 80: ḳmln could be a personal name.
Ja 3230: "Tombstone and grave of ḏaryat servant of ḳmln

Commentary:
Apparently carved on a brick, see Wilkinson 19770, n. 6 and Robin 1994: 80. The original has unfortunately been lost and no photograph was taken of it. Even Wilkinson’s “transcription” (1977: 135, n. 6) does not seem to have survived. A.F.L. Beeston, to whom Wilkinson sent his transcripton, replied with a translation into English and Arabic, but apparently did not give a transliteration. The original text has therefore been reconstructed on the basis of the Beeston’s translation and his comment that the text is "undoubtedly South Arabian in every sense".

Provenance:
Mleiha/Al-Mulayyah, Sharjah, UAE, unspecified region, unspecified country.
[Latitude/Longitude: 25.3166 / 55.4979]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0050948.html
**Latin**

**Commentary:**
Latin inscription of 3 lines: Littmann (in HCH) reads FLAMENCA/IVCI/TEXTRICATV/FILISVFAL[E]RI[ANI]
"The priest Ga/ius the judge (iudex) of the tribe ---/the son of Valerianus". SRHCH reads: HANI
FECI/IVLIVS EXTRICATVS/---

**Provenance:**
Cairn of Haniʾ, unspecified region, unspecified country.
[Latitude/Longitude: 32.238590 / 37.249047]
H5/Safawi

**References:**

**URL:** [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0010020.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0010020.html)

---

**NLB.D 1**

*LEG III CYR*

The III Leg[ion] Cyr[enaica]

**Commentary:**
This was the legion which was moved to the Roman Province of Arabia as soon as it was annexed in AD 106 and remained there for several centuries.

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, unspecified region, unspecified country.

**URL:** [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035978.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035978.html)
**AH 172**

ḥrb/ḏ sʾyl

Hrb of the lineage of Sʾyl

**Commentary:**
The letters ḥ and d are Minaic, and the rest of the letters could be either Minaic and Dadanitic. Because of the mix of the letters is difficult to consider this graffito as Dadanitic.

**Provenance:**
Oasis of al-ʿUla, Al-Madinah, Saudi Arabia  
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.616667 / 37.916667]

**References:**

**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0033199.html

---

**AH 254**

bnwd

Bnwd

**Commentary:**
The letter-forms suggest that this is Minaic.

**Provenance:**
Oasis of al-ʿUla, Al-Madinah, Saudi Arabia  
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.616667 / 37.916667]

Gabal Umm Daraq

**References:**

**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0033260.html

---

**JSLih 178 (Jamme 1968: 40)**

yḥml

Yḥml

**Commentary:**
The ḥ, m, and l are Minaic.

**Provenance:**
Oasis of al-ʿUla, Al-Madinah, Saudi Arabia  
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.616667 / 37.916667]

North of Al-ʿUla station, east of the railway

**References:**
Jamme, A. Minaean Inscriptions Published as Liyanite. [privately printed]. Washington, DC, 1968. Pages: 40

OCIANA smaller collections: Minaic inscriptions


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035015.html

JSLih 205 (Jamme 1968: 44; Ja 2300c)

ḥlwn/ḏ- ʾfʾmn

Ḥlwn of the lineage of Fʾmn

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Line 2. Jamme 1968: (y)ʾmn rather than ṓmn.

Commentary:
Line 1. Minaic ḥ and ḏ. Line 2. Minaic ṣ and ṁ. The text is almost certainly Minaic,

Provenance:
Oasis of al-ʿUlā, Al-Madinah, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.616667 / 37.916667]
Talʿat al-Ḥammād: in the wādī which runs east-west at the foot of it, below the south quarry of Al-Ḥuraybah

References:
Jamme, A. Minaean Inscriptions Published as Liḥyanite. [privately printed]. Washington, DC, 1968. Pages: 44


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035042.html

JSLih 220 (Jamme 1974: 132, note 72)

zydʾlhn

 Zydlhn

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Jaussen & Savignac do not exclude the reading of the letter ṣ as an s; Jamme: two personal names from different hands: a) Minaic text, zyd, b) Liḥyanite text, (b)lhn.

DISCUSSION
Grimme 1937: 278.

Commentary:
With the exception of the ḥ, all the letters could be Minaic.

Provenance:
Oasis of al-ʿUlā, Al-Madinah, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.616667 / 37.916667]
Talʿat al-Ḥammād: next to the great rock-face where the principal quarry is, a little to the north-west

References:
s²kym ḥz–lyml
S³kmcn Hz–lyml

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**


**TRANSLATION**

Jaussen & Savignac: genealogy with [son of]; Jamme 1974: genealogy with [of the family of].

**Commentary:**

The letters could all be Minaic, in which case the last letter of line 1 should be read ẓ rather than ṣ.

**Provenance:**

Oasis of al-ʿUlā, Al-Madinah, Saudi Arabia

[Latitude/Longitude: 26.616667 / 37.916667]

Talʿat al-Hammād: next to the great rock-face where the principal quarry is, a little to the north-west

**References:**


**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0035061.html

---

**JSlih 222 (Jamme 1968: 46)**

ḥ---- s’mrycn

H---- S’mrycn

**Apparatus Criticus:**

**TEXT**

Jaussen & Savignac: ḥ[yw] for ḥ----.
TRANSLATION
Jamme: 'Ḥa--- has poisoned Rāyin'.

Commentary:
The letters could all be Minaic.

Provenance:
Oasis of al-'Uulâ, Al-Madinah, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.616667 / 37.916667]
Ta'lat al-Hammâd: next to the great rock-face where the principal quarry is, a little to the north-west

References:
Jamme, A. Minaean Inscriptions Published as Liḥyanite. [privately printed]. Washington, DC, 1968. Pages: 52–53

JSLih 364 (Jamme 1968: 52-53)

'apparent error

mdhs¹lm zyd¹bn ṭwbt
wd't/bn zytm
l: gs¹mt

Mdhs¹lm Zyd¹bn ṭwbt
Wd't/son of Zytmt
---gs¹mt

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Jaussen & Savignac consider the whole graffito as Dadanitic; Caskel (1954: 31, note 98) considers it as "Minaizing"; Jamme considers the two first lines as Dadanitic, and does not read the last line.

DISCUSSION
Déroche 1987: 90.

Commentary:
The first two lines show a mixture of Minaic letter forms (ʿ, ḥ, ż, one d, ḫ) and Dadanitic ones (the d which is second letter in each line, the m at the end of the first name), while the third line is Dadanitic.

Provenance:
Oasis of al-'Uulâ, Al-Madinah, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 26.616667 / 37.916667]
Outside of the oasis of Al-'Uulâ. Direction north. At Qubûr al-Ḥundi

References:


Jamme, A. Minaean Inscriptions Published as Liḥyanite. [privately printed]. Washington, DC, 1968. Pages: 52–53

**Mixed Safaitic/Hismaic**

**DHH 25**

\[
[l] s’tm bn rdwt bn ḥlfn bn ṭl l d-’l ’bdm ’ṣr w d’t s’nt ng
\]

By S’tm son of Rdwt son of Ḥlfn son of Ṭl and he spent the season of the later rains [in] the year [of his] recovering from illness

**Provenance:**
Unspecified site, Sakaka area, Saudi Arabia

[Latitude/Longitude: 30.651431 / 40.655728]

**References:**

[DHH] Al-Duyayb [Al-Theeb], S.A. and Al-Hayṣān, Madallah bin ʿūydaḥ. 


**URL:** http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0053207.html

**HH 1**

\[
l Ḥy n bn ’q(ḍ)l d-’l kmy w n(ṣ)b b ḥdbh w ḥll w ḥrš (’jšy’)-h ḥdbn f ḥ lt w ds’r [ṣ](l)m w ḥbl(l) (jl) (h) (l)t (r)w(h) (w) (g)nmt
\]

By Ḥyn son of (ʿqdt) of the tribe of Ḧmy and he erected [a cult stone] and sacrificed and returned to a profane condition and watched for his companions who had been raided, and so O Lt and Ds’r [grant] {security}, and a reunion of loved ones} {and then} {O} {Lt} {grant} {relief} and {booty}

**Commentary:**

The third letter of the second name is probably a d of the type found occasionally in Hismaic where the stem is extremely short and the loop very large, see the script table in King 1990: 720 and the examples in KJA 26, KJB 79, KJC 241, etc. The only other typical Hismaic letter form is the d formed of two concentric circles, but this is also found in some Safaitic inscriptions. In the case of other letters, where there would be differences between their forms in Safaitic and Hismaic, ḥ d ṣ ṭ, they have their Safaitic forms Hayajneh’s interesting interpretation of the verb ḥl as the “to return to a profane condition” could be seen to be supported by Chelhod’s interpretation of the haram/halal process in relation to sacrifice. He writes: “The very basis of sacrifice consists of liberating the dangerous element [derived from contact with the divine in a religious ceremony] and giving it back to the holy power, either by the shedding of blood — the liquid soul of the victim — or by total destruction as in the sacrifice of first-fruit... Rather than considering sacrifice as a gift, it would be more exact in the majority of cases to think of it as a voluntary restitution [to the deity of the sacrificial element] which the human had acquired while performing religious acts” (1964: 57, and see pp. 50–57). However, it must be admitted that out of the 88 Safaitic inscriptions (so far) which contain the word ḥdbh (“he sacrificed”), in only one other is the word immediately followed by w ḥbl ([SSWS 274: Genealogy w ḥdbh w ḥbl f ḥ lts’lm]). AWS 27 is the only other text in which ḥdbh and ḥbl occur together, but here they are a long way away from each other: Genealogy w ḥdbh w r’y f ḥ lt w ds’r s’lm w ḡmnt w ḥbl w ḥ lt ‘wr mn ’wr h- s’fr. It thus seems to us, that while this is an interesting interpretation, the rapid changing of subjects which is typical of Safaitic inscriptions would make “and he camped” an equally plausible translation. The word ḥdbh is a passive participle acting as an asyndetic relative clause or a nominal phrase, see Al-Jallad 2015: 189. For the interpretation of qbl see Al-Jallad 2015: 333.

**Provenance:**

Shammāḵ/ Ayl (ʿĒl), Maʿān, Jordan

[Latitude/Longitude: 30.4651 / 35.5174]

**References:**


HH 2

l drk bn mʿz

By Drk son of Mʿz

Provenance:
Shammākh/ʾAyl (ʾĒl), Maʿān, Jordan
[Latitude/Longitude: 30.4651 / 35.5174]

References:

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052450.html

HH 4

bn ḫt----
l {ḥ}----

Son of ḫt----
By {ḥ}----

Provenance:
Shammākh/ʾAyl (ʾĒl), Maʿān, Jordan
[Latitude/Longitude: 30.4651 / 35.5174]

References:

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052452.html

HH 5

b l k b

b l k b
Provenance:
Shammākh/ʾAyl (ʾĒl), Maʿān, Jordan
[Latitude/Longitude: 30.4651 / 35.5174]

References:

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052453.html

HU 789 a and b (= HU 187–188) (Hub, pp 136, 221, 222, 626; Hu I 1; Eut 226 (two copies 1.3 and c); WHI 203 a and b)

a) ----ff----
b) l rwt ṅ (ff) fṣy

a) ----ff----
b) By Rwt ṅ (T) fṣy

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Van den Branden: (a) lʿff (b) brwt ᵃff ᵃf for a) ----ff---- b) l rwt ṅ (T) fṣy; Jamme: (a) lʿff (b) brw ᵃff ᵃf rather than a) ----ff---- b) l rwt ṅ (T) fṣy.

Provenance:
Gabal Sarrā, Ḥāʾil area, Ḥāʾil, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 27.52188 / 41.69073]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0051699.html

HU 789 f (Hub, pp 136, 221, 222, 626; Hu I 1; Eut 226 (two copies 1.3 and c); WHI 203 f)

b- nḥy bs ---- ṃ --- nm

In Nḥy bs ---- ṃ --- nm

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Van den Branden: bnḥy ḥṣ bh wnmy rather than b- nḥy bs ---- ṃ --- nm; Winnett & Reed: bnḥy bs (d) lʕ) ṃn rather than b- nḥy bs ---- ṃ --- nm; Jamme: bnḥy gḥ ṃh ṃn ṃn rather than b- nḥy bs ---- ṃ --- nm.

Commentary:
The inscription is too damaged to make much sense of.
Provenance:
Gabal Sarrā, Ḥā’il area, Ḥā’il, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 27.52188 / 41.69073]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052448.html

---

**TLWS 20 (Hayajneh 2011: 776, fig. 44.10)**

\[l qdm bn bġd bn ḥgg bn wdd’l bn whblh bn ’lw̱d bn wtdt bn ġfr bn ’m ġ- ’l w̱d’\]

By Qdm son of Bġd son of Ḥgg son of Wdd’l son of Whblh son of ’lw̱d son of Wtdt son of ġfr son of ’m of the lineage of Wd’

Provenance:
Wadī Salḥub, unspecified region, Jordan
[Latitude/Longitude: 32.001355 / 37.456984]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0053376.html

---

**WTI 10 (King 1990: 679)**

\[kfngny\]
\[lnfbbtr\]

\[kfngnylnfbbtr\]

**Apparatus Criticus:**

WTI 10: "I am unable to offer any certain reading or interpretation of this text"
King (1990: 679) commented: "The interpretation of the text is uncertain".

Provenance:
Al-Qala’ah, near Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:

WTI 102 (King 1990: 682)

\[lm \quad \text{dwrhl} \quad \text{f(n)(d)} \quad \text{nṣr} \quad \text{w} \quad \text{ḥ} \quad \text{g} \quad \text{m}\]

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT

Winnett & Reed: g rather ḍ.

Commentary:

We are unable to offer a satisfactory interpretation of this text.

Provenance:

Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirhān, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia

[Latitude/Longitude: 29.88 / 39.98]

References:


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052080.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052080.html)

WTI 103 (King 1990: 682)

\[l\quad \text{s¹n} \quad \text{bn} \quad \text{g(f)}\]

By s¹n son of (Gf)

Provenance:

Al-Ǧawf area, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia

[Latitude/Longitude: 29.88 / 39.98]

Brought to Turayf from Badanah.

References:


URL: [http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052081.html](http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052081.html)

WTI 104 (King 1990: 682)

\[l\quad \text{s¹} \quad \text{bn} \quad \text{ḥ(f)} \quad \text{llh} \quad \text{w} \quad \text{gls¹}\]

By s¹ son of (Ḥf) ---- llh and he set [it] up

Provenance:

Al-Ǧawf area, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia

[Latitude/Longitude: 29.88 / 39.98]

Brought to Turayf from Badanah.
References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052036.html

WTI 18 (King 1990: 679)

---b ḍʾl bdn w ts²wq l- qsʾy

---b of the lineage of Bdn and he longed for Qṣʾy

Commentary:
There is a trace of one more letter at the end of the text on the copy. This cannot be recognize on the photograph. Winnett & Reed (1970: 79) do not consider it.

Provenance:
Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052036.html

WTI 19 (Winnett 1985: 30, no. 87; King 1990: 680)

gwṭ bn (z)dlt ts²wq l- zʾm b[n] (tʾ)m t(l)---ywṣ² ---t wrt ʾḥldt f ḍṛṭt

Ḡwṭ son of (Zdl) longed for Zʾm {son of} {Tʾm} t(l)---ywṣ² ---t wrt ʾḥldt and she farted

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Winnett & Reed: f ḍṛṭt rather than f ḍṛṭṭ; Winnett: gwṭ bn (z)dlt ts²wq l- zʾm b[n] (tʾ)m t[l]---ywṣ² ---t wrt ʾḥldt ḍṛṭṭ rather than gwṭ bn (z)dlt ts²wq l- zʾm b[n] (tʾ)m t[l]---ywṣ² ---t wrt ʾḥldt f ḍṛṭṭ.

DISCUSSION

Commentary:
It is difficult to offer a satisfactory interpretation of the end of this inscription.

Provenance:
Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:

[WTI] Winnett, F.V. & Reed, W.L. Ancient Records from North Arabia. with contributions by J.T. Milik and J.
WTI 20 (King 1990)

l s¹lm b[n] ---(')t----

By S¹lm {son of} ---(')t---

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT

Winnett & Reed: l s¹lm b[n] --- bn (')t---- rather than l s¹lm b[n] ---- (')t----.

Provenance:

Al-Ǧawf area, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.88 / 39.98]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052038.html

WTI 30 (King 1990: 680)

l s¹lm bn 'b{d}

By S¹lm son of {bd}

Apparatus Criticus:

King (1990: 680) commented: "Mixed. The reading cannot be checked on the photograph".

Provenance:

Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052039.html

WTI 31 (King 1990: 680)

l 'mt bn mlk

By 'mt son of Mlk
Apparatus Criticus:
King (1990: 680) commented: "Mixed/Tham.E type k".

Provenance:
Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052040.html

---

WTI 32 (King 1990: 680)

*l wʿd*

By Wʿd

Provenance:
Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052041.html

---

WTI 33 (King 1990: 680)

*wʿd ts²wq l- {r}zd*

Wʿd and he longed for {Rzd}

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Winnett & Reed: *wdd f wʿd w ts²wq l zd* rather than *wʿd ts²wq l {r}zd*.

DISCUSSION
King (1990: 680) commented: "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".

Provenance:
Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:

WTI 39.1 (King 1990: 680)

I ʾlqmṭ w tṣ²wq ḫ'- Ḳf r tṣ²wq ḫ'- ḫff

By ʾlqmṭ and he longed for ḫ- and so (he longed) for ḫff

Provenance:
Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052043.html

WTI 39.2 (King 1990)

---- ḫ'))

---- ḫ'))

Provenance:
Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052044.html

WTI 40 (King 1990: 680)

I ʿzn w tṣ²wq ḫ'- ḫgy

By ʿzn and he longed for ḫgy

Apparatus Criticus:
King (1990: 680) commented: "Mixed/ Saf. ʿzn".

Provenance:
Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:

[WTI] Winnett, F.V. & Reed, W.L. Ancient Records from North Arabia. with contributions by J.T. Milik and J. 
WTI 41 (Winnett 1985: 30–31, no. 88; King 1990: 680)

lʾbr bn ḫld w ḏṛṭ

By ʾbr son of ḫld; and he farted

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT

Winnett & Reed: ḡlṭ rather than ḏṛṭ.

DISCUSSION

King (1990: 680) commented: "Mixed/Saf with Tham.E ḏ. See Winnett (unpublished: 43, no. 88) and WTI 19, 42. The is of the 'line with a hook' type see WTI 33".

Provenance:

Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052046.html

WTI 42 (King 1990: 680)

lʾgrm bn ǧr (w) mṛṭ

By Ġrm son of Ĝr; (and) he plucked out [his] hair

Commentary:

King (1990: 680) considers that the third letter from the end is a ḏ rather than a m. In the copy can be read a m clearly. Since the text is mixed Safaitic/Hismaic and the personal name mṛṭ is common in Safaitic, we should reject King’s reading. The Winnett & Reed’s interpretation (1970: 85) comparing mṛṭ to the Arabic maraṭa “to pluck out hair” seems more plausible.

Provenance:

Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052047.html
WTI 46 (King 1990: 680)

\[ l \ {'g} bn \mrw s\ {'r} \]

By \{'g\} son of Mrw drew [them]

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT

King: \{'g\} (or \{'y\}); Winnett & Reed: \{'l\}'(s) rather than \{'g\}'.

TRANSLATION

King does not translate this text.

DISCUSSION

King (1990: 680) commented: "Mixed/Saf. \('t\), Tham.E \('g\) ? and \('d\)."

Provenance:

Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052049.html

WTI 47 (King 1990: 680)

\[ l \ zd \ bn \ mlk \]

By Zd son of Mlk

Apparatus Criticus:

King (1990: 680) commented: "Mixed with Saf. type \('z\) and Tham. E type \('k\)."

Provenance:

Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052050.html

WTI 48.1/1 (King 1990: 681)

\[ l \ {'mrt} \ {'d\} \ {'l'} \ {'d} \]

By \{'mrt\} (of the lineage of) \('d\)

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT

Winnett & Reed: \('h\)'(g) rather than \('d\)----; King \('d\)'(l) rather than \('d\) \{'l\}' \('d\)----.
DISCUSSION
King (1990: 681) commented: "Mixed/Tham.E. This and WTI 48.1/2 are attempts at WTI 48.1/3".

Provenance:
Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052051.html

WTI 48.1/3 (Winnett 1985: 31, no. 89; King 1990: 681)

{l ‘mrt ʿhl df(f) [w] s²wq

By 'mrt of the lineage of {Dff} and he {was} filled with longing

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Winnett: l ‘mrt ʿlh df ---- fwq rather than l ‘mrt ʿhl df(f) [w] s²wq.

DISCUSSION
King (1990: 680) commented: "Mixed/Tham.E ʿd and ʿd".

Provenance:
Sakākā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052053.html

WTI 48.2 (King 1990: 681)

zbn

Zbn

Apparatus Criticus:
King (1990: 681) commented: "The form of the n suggests this in neither a 'mixed', Safaitic nor Tham.E text".
Provenance:
Sakákā, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.96 / 40.20]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052054.html

---

**WTI 55 (King 1990: 681)**

*l ṭrm bn ḥmz w ṭy*

By ṭrm son of ḥmz and he pastured

**Apparatus Criticus:**

TRANSLATION

rṭy, Winnett & Reed: '(he) shepherded (the flock)'.

DISCUSSION

King (1990: 681) commented: "Mixed/Saf., the r is of the 'line with a hook' type, see WTI 33".

---

**WTI 78 (King 1990: 681)**

*l ḥnt bn s¹krn*

By ḥnt son of s¹krn

**Apparatus Criticus:**

King (1990: 681) commented: "Mixed?, the r is of the 'line with a hook' type, see WTI 33".

---

**Provenance:**

Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirḥān, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

**References:**


WTI 79 (King 1990: 681)

lʾkrtn bn sʿrqt

By ʾkrtn son of Sʿrqt

Apparatus Criticus:
King (1990: 681) commented: "Mixed, the ṟ is of the 'line with a hook' type, see WTI 33".

Provenance:
Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirḥān, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052057.html

WTI 80 (King 1990: 681)

l b----m(r) bn ḫrb

By (B----mr) bn ḫrb

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Winnett & Reed: b(n)m(r) rather than b----m(r).

Provenance:
Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirḥān, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052058.html

WTI 81 (King 1990: 681)

l {ʾd(b) bn nʿrt bn zd d- l {n}(m) ---- {ḥ(h) w l ṭī l sl w l bd w l km w l yṣ w l ṭī l mlk w l yṣ w l m n w l ṭī l mṯ w l ḫ b l w l ḫ ṭ w l kḥs mn

By {ʾd(b) son of Nʿrt son of Zd of the lineage of (ʾn)mn ---- (his brother) and for (his sister) and for Sl and for ‘bd and for Km and for ‘ṣ ṭ and for Mlk and for ‘ṣ ṭ and for Mn and for Mṯ and for ḫ b l and for ḫ ṭ and for Kḥs mn

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Winnett & Reed read \textit{w ndm 'l} in the lacuna.

Provenance:
Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirhān, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052059.html

\textbf{WTI 82 (Winnett 1985: 31, no. 90; King 1990: 681)}

\begin{enumerate}
\item \textit{f h ds²(r)}
\item \textit{wgm 'l h}
\item \textit{m d 'l fdn w s¹by}
\end{enumerate}

\begin{itemize}
\item 1 \textit{-f and O (D²r)}
\item 2 \textit{- and he grieved for h}
\item 3 \textit{-m of the lineage of Fdn; and he was taken prisoner}
\end{itemize}

Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Winnett & Reed: [\textit{L;} s² hddf[y] w\textit{wgm 'l b[h]} m d\textit{l fdn ws¹by} rather than \textit{f h ds²(r)}\textit{--} \textit{wgm 'l h}
3 \textit{--m d 'l fdn w s¹by}; Winnett: \textit{fhd f\textit{--} w\textit{g}m 'l \textit{b[h]} rather than \textit{f h ds²(r)}\textit{--} \textit{wgm 'l h}.\textit{--}.

DISCUSSION

Provenance:
Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirhān, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052060.html

\textbf{WTI 83 (King 1990: 681)}

\begin{enumerate}
\item \textit{kh[ ]; w} bhs² w s¹lm w nbhn w 'qrb w 'ys¹ w s¹{n} w ġyr
\item \textit{By} {Khl} {and} Bhs² and S¹lm and Nbhn and 'qrb and 'ys¹ and (S¹{n}) and ġyr
\end{enumerate}

Provenance:
Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirhān, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]
References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052061.html

WTI 84 (King 1990: 681)

*l mrm bn mlm*

\*l ngrm w wgm\n
*l b -h w l*

\*yṣ w l yṯ\n
\*w l āṯr l*

By Mr son of Mhlm
of the lineage of Grm and he grieved
for his father and for ṣṣ¹
and for Yṯ
and for Ġrṭ¹

Provenance:
Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirhān, Al-Ḡawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052062.html

WTI 85 (King 1990: 681)

---- ts²wq
---- hr bn ṣṣ¹

---- he yearned
---- hr son of ṣṣ¹

Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT
Winnett & Reed: qhr bn ṣṣ¹mnt rather than ---- ts²wq ---- hr bn ṣṣ¹

DISCUSSION
King (1990: 681) commented: "Mixed. w ts²wq and the rest of the letters probably do not belong to the same text".

Provenance:
Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirhān, Al-Ḡawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

References:
King, G.M.H. *Early North Arabian Thamudic E. A preliminary description based on a new corpus of inscriptions*
Apparatus Criticus:

TEXT

Winnett & Reed: (l)ʾ(dbn) wts²wq ... rather than ---- wts²w(q) ----.

Commentary:

It is a very fragmentary text and only few letters can be read with certainty.

Provenance:

Ithrā, upper Wāḍī as-Sîrḥān, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia

[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052070.html

WTI 93 (King 1990: 682)

lšʾmm bn ʿlh

By Sʾmm son of ʿlh

Provenance:

Ithrā, upper Wāḍī as-Sîrḥān, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia

[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052071.html

WTI 94 (King 1990: 682)

l bgt bn gdyn w ḥḍn

By Bgt son of Gdyn; and he embraced (?)
Apparatus Criticus:
TEXT
Winnett & Reed: ḥgn rather than ḥdn.

DISCUSSION

Commentary:
We followed Winnett's translation (1985: 31) of ḥḍn as "to embrace, hug, nurse, raise".

Provenance:
Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirāhān, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

References:

[English section]. Pages: 31 Number: 91

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052072.html

WTI 95 (King 1990: 682)
l ǧṭ bn ’zz
By Ġṭ son of ’zz

Provenance:
Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirāhān, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

References:

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052073.html

WTI 96 (King 1990: 682)
l ǧrf bn ḫnl
By Grf son of ḫnl

Provenance:
Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirāhān, Al-Ǧawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052074.html

WTI 97 (King 1990: 682)

l glm bn 'b'ns¹ w rmy

By Glm son of 'b'ns¹ and he was wounded

Apparatus Criticus:
Winnett & Reed (1970: 136) consider the verb rmy in the passive voice, comparing it with the Arabic ramā (to shoot, hit).

Provenance:
Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirhān, Al-Ḡawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052075.html

WTI 98 (King 1990)

l mġyr b----

By Mġyr son ----

Provenance:
Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirhān, Al-Ḡawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052076.html

WTI 99 (King 1990: 682)

s¹lḥ Is¹n

s¹lḥ Is¹n

Provenance:
Ithrā, upper Wādī as-Sirhān, Al-Ḡawf, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 31.38 / 37.62]
References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052077.html
Nabataean

CN.07-0001-01.05 (Hayajneh 2009: 203–209, no. 1)

ʿbdʿlyb br
šʿdw šr

by ʿbdʿlyb son of Šʿdw, he drew

Commentary:
This inscription is the Nabataean part of a bilingual of which CH 07-0001-01.04 is the Hismaic part. See Hayajneh 2009: 204–209 for a detailed discussion of the two texts. The verb šr here is parallel to Hismaic šṭṭ in CH 07-0001-01.04

Provenance:
Wādī Hafr, ʿAqabah Governorate, Jordan
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.67598 / 35.47848]
Muqawwar Cascades

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0050048.html

---

CN.07-0001-01.11 (Hayajneh 2000: 213, no 8)

ntnw br šydw

Ntnw son of Šydw

Apparatus Criticus:
Hayajneh 2000: 213, no 8:

Commentary:
As Hayajneh points out (2009: 213), this inscription is a bilingual with a Hismaic inscription (his no. 8, and CH 07-0001-01.10) and, bizarrely, runs from left-to-right parallel with the Hismaic, and all the letters have been reversed to accommodate this direction.

Provenance:
Wādī Hafr, ʿAqabah Governorate, Jordan
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.67598 / 35.47848]
Muqawwar Cascades

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0050040.html
CN.07-0001-02.26

šlm 'ydn br zydw

Peace, 'ydn son of zydw

**Commentary:**
This inscription is the Nabataean part of a bilingual of which CH 07-0001-02.25 is the Hismaic part. For a detailed commentary on this bilingual see Hayajneh 2009: 210–211.

**Provenance:**
Wādī Ḥafīr, 'Aqabah Governorate, Jordan
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.67598 / 35.47848]
Muqawwar Cascades

**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0050071.html

---

CN.07-0007.10

dkrt 'lt 'šrt

May 'lt remember 'šrt

**Commentary:**

**Provenance:**
Wādī Ḥafir, 'Aqabah Governorate, Jordan
[Latitude/Longitude: 29.67598 / 35.47848]
Muqawwar Cascades

**References:**


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0050112.html
SS 2 (Musée du Louvre AO 19801; PAT 2795)

_rpʾl br twʾp’_
_zbdʾl ṛb-ṭb_

Rpʾl son of Twʾp’
Zbdʾl for good

Commentary:
The text is carved on a fine limestone relief showing the god Baʾal-Šamīn in the centre with Aglibōl on his right and Malakbēl on the left. There are five Palmyrene graffiti (SS 1, 2, 4, 5, 7), one Greek (SS 6) and one Safaitic (SS 3). SS 2 is carved at the very top of the stone between Baʾal-Šamīn and Malakbēl. For the bibliography on the relief and an excellent photograph see Dentzer-Feydy & Teixidor 1993: 144–145, no. 153 (but note that the transliteration of the Safaitic inscription, SS 3, contains a misprint in the second name). The first two names are also found in the Safaitic graffito (SS 3), in the form _rpʾl bn twʾn_. The relationship between the two lines in SS 2 is not clear. Starcky (1949: 36, no. 2) inserts a [b][r] at the beginning of line 2, but there is no space for it on the stone and it seems unlikely that the author would have forgotten to carve it. It remains unexplained.

Provenance:
Said to have come from Wādi Miyah, not far from Biʾr Wereb, Palmyrene, Syria
Musée du Louvre bought the relief from a dealer in 1945.

References:


URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0051513.html
Queries

Al-Muqāyil.B Query 01

Commentary:
We are unable to interpret this inscription.

Provenance:
Site 37, Al-Muqāyil.B, near to Taymā', Tabūk, Saudi Arabia
[Latitude/Longitude: 27.4306 / 38.48301667]

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0050896.html

Jacobson B.3.A.13

Commentary:
Previously unpublished. Arabic.

Provenance:
Unknown, unspecified region, unspecified country.
David Jacobson’s collection

URL: http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/corpus/pages/OCIANA_0052782.html
Bibliography


Winnett, F.V. *Safaitic Inscriptions from Jordan.* (Near and Middle East Series, 2). Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1957.