Some New Epigraphy Material from the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan

Ali Al-Manaser1 & Hind Mohammad Turki Al Turki2

1 The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Jordan
2 Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Correspondence: Ali Al-Manaser. E-mail: manaser_ali@hotmail.com

Received: July 7, 2020       Accepted: July 16, 2020       Online Published: July 31, 2020

Abstract

The aim of this research is to present a new collection of ANA inscriptions (Safaitic) discovered in 2017 in the Jordanian northeastern Badia in the area of Tall Al-Haft. The research attempts to add a new meaning to the interpretation of the verb ʿwr in the Safaitic inscriptions. This research also introduces a new inscription bearing a reference to the town of Sakkhad, which is located in southern Syria. This is the fifth inscription mentioning the name of this town. In addition, the research attempts to shed light on the importance of interpreting Safaitic inscriptions in relation to their geographical locations (the places where the inscriptions were discovered). This is because it is believed that these inscriptions and the meanings their authors wanted to convey can be better understood when interpreting these inscriptions in relation to their geographical contexts.

Keywords: pre-Islamic Arabian language, Ancient North Arabian, Safaitic inscriptions, Badia Epigraphic Survey

1. Introduction

The inscriptions of the present study were found during the surveys conducted by the research team of Badia Epigraphic Survey (BES) in 2017 in the north-eastern Badia of Jordan in the area of al-Haft, which has slightly more altitude than the surrounding areas. In al-Haft area, there is Tall al-Haft and the area of Mrabb al-Haft, which is geographically connected to the area of Wādī al-Khuḍārī and Wādī Hāshād al-Khuḍārī. During this survey, 2,303 Safaitic inscriptions were found, and they are planned to be published in the OCIANA database (The Online Corpus of the Inscriptions of Ancient North Arabia) (http://krcfm.orient.ox.ac.uk/fmi/webd/ociana). Since 2015, regular surveys, as a part of Ociiana Project (Badia Epigraphic Survey, BES), have been conducted to document the inscriptions in the north-eastern Badia of Jordan through the use of the Global Positioning System (GPS). Five surveys have so far been carried out in the period between 2015 and 2020, and these surveys led to the discovery of a collection of approximately 10,000 Safaitic, Nabataean, Palmyrene, Greek, Islamic, mediaeval and modern Arabic inscriptions. In addition to the afore-mentioned goal, the Ociiana Project aims to encourage researchers from all over the world to pay attention to such inscriptions. It also aims at highlighting the importance of interpreting the contents of the inscriptions in relation to the place where they were found. This is because it has been noticed that many of the verbs used in the inscriptions are closely related to the place where these inscriptions were found. For example, the verb, ʿnzr is often used in inscriptions found in highlands that are overlooking valleys. In addition, the phrases, ʿwr ṣatr (and he found the inscription), and, ʿbw ʿnyr ʿhrm (and built this cairn), are sometimes found in inscriptions engraved on the stones of tombs or cairns; and it is believed that the author of these inscriptions is attempting to communicate to whoever will find these inscriptions that he has found or built this landmark. Furthermore, the surveys have shown that the highest density of rock art is located near Abar Al-Ghusyn and Abar al-Khuḍārī. Besides, the results of the surveys indicated the existence of many Nabataean and Greek inscriptions in the areas near Wādī al-Khuḍārī towards Qasr Burquʿ. Moreover, many Greek and Safaitic inscriptions of important contents were found near the road extending from Qasr Burquʿ to southern Syria and crossing through Wādī al-Khuḍārī, Tall al-Haft, Wādī Salma, Wādī Ḥāshād and Wādī Sarah. Furthermore, near this road many Islamic-Arabic inscriptions dated to the second century AH, especially during the reign of Caliph Hisham ibn Abd al-Malik, were found. However, the surveys also demonstrated that important inscriptions are not exclusively found around valleys and in cairns but also in distant areas. These inscriptions are occasionally distinguished by the use of the verb, qnʿ (he was afraid),
indicating that the author of the inscription had escaped and hid away from the main road or the exposed valleys.

Figure 1. A map showing the sites on which the inscriptions were recorded (Map: Orhan Elmaz)

2. The inscriptions

Figure 2. Map of Jordan showing the location of Tall al-Hafit area (Map: Orhan Elmaz)

Figure 3. Stone 1 (Photograph: A. Al-Manaser).

1 These inscriptions were interpreted and discussed in collaboration with Michael C. A. Macdonald, the co-director of the Badia Epigraphic Survey (BES) projects from 2015 to 2020.
BES_TH_1

Transliteration

mṯr bn ḫl bn ḫbʾl bn ḫdm h- ḫḥḥ w ḫrdy qʳʾ ḫyʾw m ḫlw

Translation

By Mṯr son of ḫl son of ḫbʾl son of ḫdm is the carving and ṥ ḫdy inflict baldness/ harm whoever scratches out what is on the stone.

Commentary

The basalt stone, on which this inscription was engraved, has been subject to some fracture as shown in the picture of this stone. The inscription is carved round drawings of a male and female camel apparently with rich trappings. It appears that the drawing of the she-camel and the male camel had been made before the inscription was engraved as the letters of the inscription are encircling the drawing. All the letters of the inscription are clear and easy to read apart from the last two letters. However, it has been possible to figure out these two letters by comparison with the other similar inscriptions. After stating his genealogy, the author mentioned that the beautiful drawing of the camel on the stone, then he requested from the deity Ṣ ḫy to inflict baldness on whoever scratches out the inscription. For qʳʾ we have compared Arabic qaraʿu ar-Rāsi which is known to translate to “to completely lose hair on the head”. It is also defined in some sources as “to lose hair as a result of a disease” (Ibn Manẓūr 3594). The last word in the inscription can be compared to inscription AMSI 131 and, thus, can be translated to mean ‘stone’.

Figure 4. Stone 2 (Photograph: A. Al-Manaser).

BES_TH_2

Transliteration

ṯngf bn mṯr bn s¹wdn bn nṯr {b}n{n} yṯb bn s¹lm w ṣy h- nhḥl sʿnt ṣbd ṣwy w ṣwr l- ṣḥm b- ṣḥt ṣwn ṣh ṣlt ṣrwḥ w ṣyʾ ṣs¹lm w ʿwr ṣḥyʾ ṣwr h- ṣfrʾ ṣnsʾ w ṣwrʾ

Translation

By Ṣṯngf son of Mṯr son of S¹wdn son of Nṯr {son of} Ṣṯrb son of S¹lm and he pastured this valley the year of ṣbd he migrated and came to water in Scorpio and then he became feeble and so Ṣ Lt grant relief and Ṣṯ ṣḥt ṣtn ṣrwḥ ṣḥyʾ ṣs¹lm ṣʿwr ṣḥyʾ ṣwr h- ṣfrʾ ṣnsʾ w ṣwrʾ

Commentary

This inscription was engraved on a basalt stone in a spiral pattern. The author framed the inscription with a line in a circular form and engraved seven lines that are commonly believed by researchers to be a form of sorcery for the sake of protection of the inscription (Al-Manaser 2008: 51). It seems that the author had drawn the framing line before engraving the script; this is inferred from the limited space available for the letters of the
inscription within the frame. There is also another inscription below this one. The author dated his inscription to the year of ʿbdr who could have been a famous person or a regular person but relevant to the author. In this regard, there is another Safaitic inscription dated to reign of Nabataean king Obadat (ANKS 1). The author also requested from (prayed for) the deity Lt to grant security and safety, and requested from the deity ʿYṯ to grant peace and inflect harm on whoever scratches out the inscription whether being a human or a herd animal. It is noteworthy to mention that the phrase ʾnsʿ w nʿm was mentioned in another Safaitic inscription (KRS 1179). It is also possible that this phrase refers to personal names as it is difficult to interpret nʿm as a herd of animals.

![Figure 5. Stone 3 (Photograph: A. Al-Manaser).](image)

**BES_TH_3**

**Transliteration**

\[ lrkb \ bn\ qs'm \ bn\ jftn \ bn\ r'ft\ bn\ gml\ bn\ zd'l\ bn\ 's'll\ w\ tgr\ h-\ s'my\ b-\ r'\ 'mt\ frwḥ\ b'\ l\ s'mn\ w\ 'wr\ ḡ\ y'wr \]

**Translation**

By son of Qs'm son of Jftn son of Gml son of Zd'l son of 's'll and he waited for the rains at the rising of Libra and so relief B'ls'mn and blind/ harm whoever scratches out [the inscription]

**Commentary**

This inscription was engraved on a basalt stone and some of it letters were vandalized but it can be read completely. The stone also shows various engravings such as seven dots, circles and seven lines. The inscription is surrounded by a circular frame; possibly for the sake of protection of the handwriting. This inscription is Safaitic and it was a common practice among Safaitic authors to encircle their inscriptions with various kinds of frames (RSIS 17; CSLS 12). It appears that the author of the inscription long waited for the rain and he requested from the deity B'ls'mn for relief from drought (KRS 1988; ASWS 185; RWQ 281). At the end of the inscription, the author requested from the deity to harm whoever harms or scratches out the inscription. There are many examples in the Safaitic inscriptions indicating the main function of the various deities. For example, B'ls'mn is commonly referred to by the authors when they seek relief from drought.²

² For ʾmt as Libra see Al-Jallad 2014: 218, 220; 2016: 101–102.
BES_TH_4

Transliteration

lʾnʾm bn ḫṃṭn bn ṣʾd bn mt(y) bn ḫmd bn ḫlf bn ṣʾḥm bn ḫʾz wʾlf f h lt w ḫʾs² r ṣʾlm w ḫʾlst w ṣʾw(r) f m w ṣʾwr

Translation

Byʾnʾm son of ḫṃṭn son of ṣʾd son of ḫmt son of ṣʾḥm son of ṣʾʾz and he fed [the animals] on dry fodder and so O Lt and ḫʾs² r [grant] security and safety and {blind}/ harm whoever scratches out [the inscription]

Commentary

This inscription was engraved on a basalt stone, and it is clear that many of its letters have been damaged. This is likely because the stone was transferred from its original location to be used in a cairn; where it was positioned face-down. The transliteration of this inscription was based on those letters which have been preserved, and our familiarity with the Safaitic words and the commonly used phrases. It appears that the author of this inscription fed [his animals] on dry fodder. It is worth noting that the author did not specify what types of animals he possessed. It could have been sheep, goats, or camels….etc. It is a common for the authors of the Safaitic inscriptions not to specify the type of animals when using the verb «ʾlf « to feed on dry fodder» on dry fodder (C 3933; SIT 12; AbHYN 1; AAEK 67). The author also asked the deities Lt and ḫʾs² r to grant him security and safety and to harm whoever scratches out the inscription.

Figure 6. Stone 4 (Photograph: A. Al-Manaser).

Figure 7. Stone 5 (Photograph: A. Al-Manaser).
BES_TH_5

**Transliteration**

*l syd bn tm bn nżr bn qhs² w wrd b- {g}b’t w ḥṛṣ h- ḥyt w h lt s’lm w ’wr l-d y ’wr h- s’fr*

**Translation**

By Syd son of Tm son of Nżr son of Qhs² and he went to water at cavities where water collects and he was watching for the abundant rains and O Lt [grant] security and [inflict] blindness/ harm on whoever scratches out this inscription.

**Commentary**

This inscription was engraved on multiple sides of a basalt stone. All the letters are well-preserved and can be easily read. On one of its sides, there is a drawing of a female camel. It appears that the author went to the ḡb’t area with his herd, and he waited there for abundant rain to come. The word ḡb’t is commonly used by the inhabitants of the Jordan Badia to refer to a rocky area with cavities where water collects. The word ḡb’t could be compared with Arabic ǧiba’ah the plural of ǧab’ «a hollow or cavity in a mountain where water of the rain stagnates or collects» (Lane 372c). The Badia Epigraphic Survey team noticed, during the field surveys, that the areas close the ḡb’t area are generally characterized by an abundance of rock art drawings and Islamic-Arabic inscriptions, in addition to the presence of some Islamic mosques (Al-Manaser and Ellis 2018: 72). This is likely due to the stagnation of water in these areas for at least three months, and thus they are more attractive for longer residence for the Bedouins than the dry areas in the desert. By the end of the inscription, the author requested from Lt to grant security and inflict harm on whoever scratches out this inscription.

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BES_TH_6

**Transliteration**

*l qs’y bn s’lm bn nys’r bn s’lm bn qs’y bn ḥṣ’t w ḡzz b- ḥrt f h rdy s’lm w ’wr g y’wr ḡ ’s’fr*

**Translation**

By Qs’y son of S’lm son of Nys’r son of S’lm son of Ḥṣ’t and he raided in the ḥarrah and so O Rdy [grant] security and blind/ harm whoever scratches out the inscription.

**Commentary**

This inscription was engraved on a basalt stone using thin letters. The inscription was also accompanied by a circular drawing implementing the Safaitic letter y. This kind of drawing is frequently used in Safaitic inscriptions. The inscription reveals that the author raided in the ḥarrah and so he requested from the deity Rdy to grant security and harm whoever scratches out the inscription. It is noteworthy to mention that the author used the letter ḡ as a definite article instead of the commonly used h- letter (see LP 150).

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3 Michael C.A. Macdonald Comments: “Given the author’s situation, h-ḥyt may be the “abundant rains” as explained by Musil (1928 Rwala: 542) but note that in Classical Arabic the word is hayan not hayah (Lane 681c)”
Three Safaitic inscriptions are engraved on this stone, with the longest being the one in the middle. The inscription in the middle showed that the author requested from the deity to harm whoever scratches out this “inscription” of the lineage of Qmr. The tribe of Qmr is well-known in the Safaitic, with its name being mentioned in more than twenty Safaitic inscriptions (C 8; WH 729; SIJ 840).

**BES_TH_8**

Transliteration

l ʿmd bn msʾk bn ʿmd bn mlk

Translation

By ʿmd son of Msʾk son of ʿmd son of Mlk

**BES_TH_9**

Transliteration

l ʿmrt bn tm bn ʿd

Translation

By ʿmrt son of Tm son of ʿd
Assuming the text is about Safaitic inscriptions:

**BES_TH_10**

Transliteration

l ǧt bn ḍ bn ḍ bn ǧt bn wdm bn ș/r bn șbh bn qs'm bn s/by bn ḍ bn whb l w ṭy h- ṭl f h lt s/lm w nq ʿq ḍ y ʿr

Translation

By Ġṭ son of ḍ son of ḍ son of ḍ son of Wdm son of S't son of ṣbh son of Qs'm son of S't by son of ḍ son of Whb l and he pastured the camels and so O Lt [grant] security and [inflict] ejection from the grave [on] whoever scratches out the inscription

Commentary

This stone carries seven Safaitic inscriptions which overlap each other. Meanwhile, the second inscription revealed that the author pastured the horse. It is noteworthy to mention that the stone does not have any drawing of a camel or a horse (see C 4855; LP 573; KRS 234). The third inscription mentioned that the author found the traces of Ġṭ and he grieved in pain. In Safaitic inscriptions, the word ḍr, translated as trace, commonly refers to anything related to the person in question which could be an inscription, a construction, or a landmark (see WH 2108; MZS 3). It should be noted that BES_TH_11–14 are by four brothers.

**BES_TH_11**

Transliteration

l ẓn bn ṣbh bn s'mt bn nhb w ṭy h-frs l

Translation

By Ẓn son of ṣbh son of S'mt son of Nh and he pastured the horse

**BES_TH_12**

Transliteration

l rmyn bn ġṭ bn ḍ bn ḍ

Translation

By Rmyn son of Ġṭ son of ḍ son of ḍ

**BES_TH_13**

Transliteration

l s'rkh bn ġṭ bn ḍ bn ḍ

Translation

By S'rkh son of Ġṭ son of ḍ son of ḍ
BES_TH_14

Transliteration

lʿd bn ġt bn ʿd bn ʿd bn ġt bn wdm

Translation

By ʿd son of ġt son of ʿd son of ġt son of wdm

BES_TH_15

Transliteration

lṣʿd bn ġt bn ʿd bn ʿd bn ġt bn wdm

Translation

By Ṣʿd son of ġt son of ʿd son of ġt son of wdm

BES_TH_16

Transliteration

lṣlʿm bn ʿṣb bn ṣḥ bn ṣḥ bn ṣḥ bn ṣḥ bn ṣḥ bn wdm ṣr ġt f ngʿt

Translation

By ʿṣlʿm son of ṣḥ son of ṣḥ son of ṣḥ son of ṣḥ son of ṣḥ son of wdm and he found the traces of ġt and he grieved in pain

Figure 11. Stone 9 (Photograph: A. Al-Manaser).

BES_TH_17

Transliteration

lnʿmn bn gnʿl bn ṣḥ bn ʿṣb bn gnʿl bn whb bn sʿr w ṣʿlm b ṣʿrg ṣḥ ml ṣʿrg ʿḥbl

Translation

By Nʿmn son of Gnʿl son of ṣḥ son of ṣḥ son of Gnʿl son of Whb son of ṣʿr and he pastured the camels and so O Lt [grant] abundance and security and [inflict] lameness on whoever obscures [it]

Commentary

This inscription was engraved on the multiple faces of the stone. The corners of this stone are damaged. The inscription shows that the author pastured the camels and requested from the deity Lt to grant abundance and security and to inflict lameness on whoever obscures the inscription. The word ṣʿrg, translated as lameness (Lane 1996b), appeared in many Safaitic inscriptions indicating that it was common amongst the authors of Safaitic inscriptions to pray for their deities to inflict physical harm on those who damage their inscriptions (see C 1186; WH 368; SIJ 296; AbSWS 18).
BES_TH_18

Transliteration
l š’d bn tm bn š’d bn zḥk bn ms²’r bn s’wd bn wtr bn mlk bn ḡyt bn ḡbl bn ḡmr bn ṭḥl bn ḡbd bn ḡbl l ḡl h- dr ṣyr m mdbr f ḡl ḡt s’lm w ḡwr d ḡwr h- s’fr w ḡrb w ’my ḡgrb

Translation
By Š’d son of Tm son of Š’d son of Zḥk son of Ms²’r son of S’wd son of Wtr son of Mlk son of ḡyt son of ḡbl son of {Ḥbl} son of ḡbr son of ḡmr son of ṭḥl son of ḡbd and he camped here travelling to a watering-place from the inner desert and so O ḡl [grant] security and to inflict harm, dumbness, blindness, and mange on whoever scratches out the inscription and [inflict on him] dumbness, and blindness, and mange.

Commentary
This inscription was engraved on all sides of the stone. There is also a drawing of a camel accompanying this inscription. The inscription revealed that the author camped there after travelling to a watering-place from the inner desert and so he requested from the deity ḡl to grant security and to inflict harm, dumbness, blindness, and mange on whoever scratches out the inscription (see C 2779; WH 368; RSIS 351). For ’my we have compared Arabic ʿaman (maṣdar of ʿamiya “to be blind in both eyes”, Lane 2160c), for ḡgrb we have compared Arabic ḡarab “mange, scab” or “disease upon the eyelids” (Lane 403a).
BES_TH_19

Transliteration
\( l\ fdy\ bn\ ţt\ bn\ y\ ly\ w\ s\'qy\ h\ -\ nhl\ ḥrf\ s\'nt\ ūlh\ d\ w\ 'tr\ ḥrb/ hrr \)

Translation
By Fdy son of Ťt son of Y’ly and he watered at this valley during the first rains the year Ūlh and ‘tr waged war [?]

Commentary
This is the fifth Safaitic inscription (including the two written by authors who claim to be of the ‘l Ūlh) that refers to Salkhad (Damascus Museum 26750, KRS 301, 2813) which is located in southern Syria, 20 km to the east of Bosra. The author dates this inscription to the activity he performed in the year of Salkhad. This is a common way used by ‘Safaitic’ authors to date their inscriptions by using the term snt “year” (see OCIANA, s’nt) followed by an event that took place or a relatively important activity done by the author during that year. The author of this inscription indicates that he watered from the valley that is shown in Figure 14. The author wanted to highlight that he had watered his herd animals from this valley. It might be suggested that the author might have been on a visit to Salkhad, which was considered a center of worship for the deity Lat in the first century CE (Alpass 2011: 234-236). Alternatively, it could be suggested that the region was perhaps suffering a year of scarce rain (drought), and thus watering from this valley in that year was an important event to him. Regarding the word ‘tr, it is difficult to find its precise meaning but it could be proposed that the author of the inscription had moved away from the war in the year he visited the town of Salkhad. Salkhad was known in the first century CE as a center for the worship of the deity Lat, where a temple was built for Lat. The stones of this temple were used later in the construction of some buildings in the present town. The presence of this temple can be inferred through the Nabataean inscription whose author indicates that he built the temple for the deity Lat. This inscription reads as follows:

1. dnh byt’ dy bnh rwḥw br mlkw br ‘klbw br rwḥw l’lt ‘lhthm
2. dy b-šḥd wdy nṣb rwḥw br ḥṣyw ‘m rwḥw dnh dy ‘l’
3. byrḥ ‘b šnt ‘sr wṣb’ lmłkw mlk nbṯw br ḥrtt mlk nbṯw ṭhm
4. ‘mḥ

“This is the temple which was built by rwḥw, son of mlkw, son of ‘klbw, son of rwḥw, for Allat their goddess who is at Salkhad, and which was founded by rwḥw, son of ḥṣyw, great grandfather of this rwḥw mentioned above. In the month of Ab, in the seventeenth year of Malichus, king of the Nabataeans, son of Aretas, king of the Nabataeans, who loves his people” (Alpass 2011: 234).4

Figure 14. A photograph showing the sites where the inscriptions were recorded and showing the nearby valley (Photograph: A. Al-Manaser).

4 CIS II 182; Cantineau 1932 p. 16-17 and see; Macdonald 1993: 348-349.
Knowing the location where the inscription was discovered and linking it directly with the interpretation of the inscription clearly contributes to a clearer understanding of the message or information that the inscription wanted to communicate to the one who will read the inscription after him. In Safaitic inscriptions, the authors tried to convey a specific picture to who will come after them about their emotions, the events they came across, the way of their life, the way they spend their time. Therefore, it is important for scholars who discover such inscriptions to report a complete picture of location of the inscription because the author might have wanted to deliver specific information through the place where he wrote his inscription.

Figure 15. Stone 12 (Photograph: A. Al-Manaser).

BES_TH_20

Transliteration
l ḫzr bn mʾll bn ḫʾ rʾ t ṭʾr mny ṭ rʾ y h- nḥl w h ṭḏw ṭ wr m ṭ wr h- sʾfr

Translation
By Ḫzr son of Mʾll son of ḫʾ rʾ and he awaited fate and he pastured the valley and O ṭḏw [inflct] blindness/ harm on whoever scratches out the inscription

Commentary
The author of the inscription indicates that he pastured the valley, which appears in the Figure 16. The author tries to stress on the significance of the act he did by residing and grazing his herd animals in this valley. This inscription was discovered on one of the rocks of a cairn that overlooks the valley. It appears that the author wrote this inscription during grazing his animals in that valley.

Figure 16. A photograph showing the sites where the inscriptions were recorded and showing the nearby valley (Photograph: A. Al-Manaser).
3. Discussion

This research introduces a group of inscriptions through which it attempts to reinterpret the verb, ‘ʿwr, based on the sensual meaning rather than the literal meaning. This is based on the authors’ belief that the accurate interpretation of this word, which is still commonly used among the inhabitants of the Badia in the Levant and the Gulf regions, in the religious context in Safaitic inscriptions is more likely to be the broad meaning of harm rather than the particular loss of one eye. It is clearly noticed from the afore-mentioned inscriptions and from the Safaitic inscriptions in general that the authors of Safaitic inscriptions used to request from their deities that, in order for their original inscriptions to be protected, for harm to be inflicted upon those who choose to vandalize their inscriptions (Al-Manaser, 2008, p. 68). These requested harms are usually in the form of permanent and apparent physical disabilities or diseases that had no remedies at that time such as lameness, blindness, dumbness, and mange. However, the most commonly used request in this regard is the verb, ‘ʿwr. In fact, most examples of the use of the verb, ‘ʿwr, has since been translated by scholars and academicians to mean ‘go blind!’.

Additionally, it is also believed that this Safaitic verb is, in actuality, related to the Arabic verb, ‘awar, which is known to translate to “to lose an eye, be or become one-eyed” (Lane 2193c).

This translation is believed by authors to be more consistent with what is meant by this word when used by the Bedouins in the Levant and the Gulf regions. For example, the Bedouins extensively use a derivative of the verb, ‘wr, when they want to warn someone not to harm himself (see Lane 2193c ʿara-hu “he destroyed him”; 2194b ʿawar “weakness,... disgrace, or disfigurement”). Interestingly, this verb is still widely and explicitly used in the Jordanian dialect. Furthermore, another translation of, ‘ʿwr, is often referenced as ‘scratches out’ (HCH 85; NST 3; AAEK 109). However, it is still not entirely clear to researchers, scholars and academicians particularly focused on this field of study, whether or not, ‘ʿwr, should be strictly taken and used as a verb or rather as a ‘substantive term’. Nonetheless, the original meaning and significance of this term still remains intact when applied in a religious context, specifically with regards to prayer and worship. However, on the contrary, if one is to understand this term as a verb instead then, it could be the case that it exists as a ‘preceptive imperative (‘wr ʿwr : imperative / ‘wr l- ʿar ywr : substantive) as well (Al-Manaser, 2018, pp. 101-110).

It is important when interpreting the inscriptions to know the geographical location in which the inscription was found. This knowledge contributes to a clearer understanding of the meaning of the inscription and the message that the author of inscription wanted to convey to whoever reads the inscription later. In many cases, the geographical location carries an accurate explanation and a clearer picture of the information that the author wanted to communicate. For instance, the verb, ʿazr/ʿzr, appears to be most commonly found in inscriptions that are discovered in elevated areas, which are likely observation areas. It also appears that the author of such inscriptions wanted to convey a message that he waited at this elevated place for the purpose of observation. Likewise, the text “w r ḭ y h- nhĀ” is often found near the course of a valley or an area that has water.

The substantial increase in the number of the so far discovered and documented Safaitic inscriptions during the last five years and the re-interpretation of a large number of previously published inscriptions clearly indicate that the sensual interpretation of such scripts is far more accurate than the literal translation in this context (Macdonald & Al-Manaser, 2015, p. 36; Macdonald & Al-Manaser, 2019, p. 205).

Acknowledgements

The authors are greatly indebted to Michael C.A. Macdonald (University of Oxford) for his very helpful comments on an earlier draft of this paper. Special thanks are also due to the two anonymous reviewers for their valuable input and corrections. All errors remain our own.

Editorial conventions

[ ] enclose letters or words which are restored

{ } enclose letters and words of which the reading is doubtful

{ } indicates alternative interpretations of the same letter

Sigla

AAEK Safaitic inscriptions in Al-Manaser 2008.
AbHYN Safaitic inscriptions in Abbadi 1996.
AbSWS Safaitic inscriptions in Abbadi 2006.
AMSI Inscriptions recorded by Ali Al-Manaser on the Wādī al-Ḥashād Survey in north-eastern Jordan in 2004 and published Ociana.
ANKS  Safaitic inscriptions in Naji 1962.
ASWS  Safaitic inscriptions in Banī ‘Aūād 1999.
AWS  Safaitic inscriptions in ‘Alūlū 1996.
BES  Badia Epigraphic Survey
C  Ryckmans, G. Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum.
CIS  Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum.
CSIS  Clark, V.A. The Semitic Inscriptions.
HCH  Safaitic inscriptions in Harding 1953.
Ibn Manẓūr  Lisān al-‘Arab.
KRS  Safaitic inscriptions recorded by G.M.H. King during the Basalt Desert Rescue Survey and published in OCIANA.
Lane  Lane 1863–1893.
LP  Littmann, E. Safaïtic Inscriptions. Syria.
MZS  Safaitic inscriptions in Ali Al-Manaser and Mahdi Alzoubi 2016.
NST  Safaitic inscriptions in Harding 1951.
OCIANA  Online Corpus of the Inscriptions of Ancient North Arabia. http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/ociana/index.php
RSIS  Safaitic inscriptions in Rawan 2013.
RWQ  Safaitic inscriptions in Al-Rousan 2004.
SIJ  Safaitic inscriptions in Winnett 1957.
SIT  Harding, G.L. Safaitic Inscriptions from Tapline in Jordan.
WH  Safaitic inscriptions in Winnett and Harding 1978.

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