

A Note on Aṭ-Ṭuwayr: An Eastern Nabataean Site?

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Abstract

The small settlement of aṭ-Ṭuwayr, located 34 km east of the ancient oasis of Dūmat in northern Arabia, experienced a dense occupation during the 1st century BC, as shown by the initial research led by the Saudi Comprehensive Survey in the 1970s and two test trenches carried out in 1986. Thanks to these studies and the recent collect of pottery sherds on surface, we suggest that aṭ-Ṭuwayr constituted a ‘Nabataean’ site characteristic of the ‘East’. We base this hypothesis on both the functional complementarity of the ceramic assemblages: Nabataean vessels for service, consumption and cooking, and local storage vessels produced locally. We here envisage that the intense trans-Arabian trade between Transjordan and northern Arabia has led to the mixing of Nabataean and local pottery traditions suggesting that a local “eastern” Nabataean population inhabited aṭ-Ṭuwayr during the 1st century BC at the very latest.

Keywords: Jawf region, Northern Arabia, pottery, typology, Nabataean period, ethnicity.

Introduction

The question of ethnicity and population diversity within the Nabataean kingdom has been addressed repeatedly by scholars (Starcky 1966; Macdonald 1991, 2003). Without wanting to delve deeper into detail concerning form, regional distinctions or their implications (e.g. Marquaire et al. 2018) in this brief note, I would like to discuss one possible case of ceramic regionalism at the eastern border of the Nabataean kingdom. The specific example referred to here will be a pottery assemblage excavated at the site of aṭ-Ṭuwayr.

This small site lies 450 km east as the crow flies from Petra in the region of Jawf, northern Saudi-Arabia, which is known to have contained a dense Nabataean occupation in the 1st century AD, as well as an increasing Roman presence from the early 2nd century AD onwards (Musil 1927; Savignac & Starcky 1957; Muaikel 1993, 1994, 1997; Muaikel & Theeb 1996; Loreto 2012, 2018; Charloux 2012, 2018; Charloux et al. 2014, 2016; Nehmé 2015, 2017; Norris 2018; Theeb 2000, 2002). aṭ-Ṭuwayr itself is located 32 km to the east of Dūmat al-Jandal (the ancient Nabataean Dūmat, Figure 1) at a break between two geological entities: Cretaceous sandstone (Wasia Group, Kwl) in the east and older Devonian formations (Jubbah

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formation, Dju) to the west (Wallace et al. 1997). This cleft in the landscape probably facilitated water access at the site in question, but also provided a natural connection to Qara further south or Sakākā in the north. Moreover, the gardens and palm groves of these villages are all aligned along this natural axis, which marks the route bypassing Zahrat aṭ-Ṭuwayr to the east – a local hill sized 20 (N-S) x 12 km (W-E) of maximum 100 m height.

aṭ-Ṭuwayr itself consists of two distinct areas, which are 1.2 km apart, and currently located on both sides of an area of cultivated plots: the settlement site of aṭ-Ṭuwayr (Daj164; 201–4)² and the so-called Qaṣr aṭ-Ṭuwayr (قصر الطوير), a local fort (DaJ163; 201–3). In fact, on several occasions Qaṣr aṭ-Ṭuwayr has been visited or at least mentioned by western travellers of the 19th and 20th century (Wallin 1854: 152, map [Kasr Altuweir]; Huber 1891: 44 [Ātoueîr/Atoueir]; Euting 1896: 124, 130 [Twēr]; Butler 1909: map [Atwer]; Musil 1927: maps [at-Twēr (at-Tjēr)]; Carruther 1922b: 414 [Adhwair]); Philby 1923: 12, map [Tuwair]). During that time, a dozen craftsmen families specialized in woodwork, iron and saddlery lived at the site.

Subsequently, Qaṣr aṭ-Ṭuwayr is of particular interest due to several Ancient North Arabian and Nabataean inscriptions discovered at the base of the fort. (Huber 1891: 44-46; Euting 1885: 2, 6, Fig. 2 (nab 31-32 / Twēr 1-2), CIS II 346-347, ThNTJ_14-17; Van den Branden 1950: 44-51; Khan et al. 1986: 83; Theeb 2002: 52-70; Norris 2018; Figure 2).³ Judging by its current state, the fort is probably of Islamic origin and at present tightly surrounded by adhering brick houses. The building stands on a rock ten meters high, on which at least two rectangular cavities, that resemble Nabataean pit graves, exhibiting typical cutting traces.

A deep well protected by masonry was dug at the eastern base of the rock. It is more or less dry nowadays and was meant to supply water to the gardens further down to the east through a canal. Thus, it seems that landscape cultivation was commonplace both at Qaṣr aṭ-Ṭuwayr and the settlement of aṭ-Ṭuwayr. This strongly suggests the existence of an extended oasis territory in antiquity. In addition, the ancient site lies in a region wealthy in archaeologically significant rock art and epigraphic sites (Charloux 2018).

The small settlement site of aṭ-Ṭuwayr in its current extension (Daj164; 201-4) is approximately 500 x 200 m or nearly 10 ha in size (Figure 3). Its boundaries have not been identified. The site is mostly covered by dunes to the East and has been cut in the middle by an eight-lane highway. More recently, two high-voltage power line poles have been installed on the site.

The first archaeological survey took place in 1976 (Adams et al. 1977: 38-39), followed by two test trenches of 2 m² in 1977 (Parr et al. 1978; Figure 4). The second one was excavated in the lower part of the site and yielded a stratigraphy of seven layers spanning a height of 2.86 m between two mudbrick walls. Additionally, two

² DaJ: Saudi-Italian-French archaeological project in Dūmat al-Jandal (French component), site number.

³ ANA and Nabataean inscriptions at Qaṣr aṭ-Ṭuwayr do not provide any detailed chronological information, except a 1st cent. B.C.-3rd cent. AD. date for Classic Nabataean script (pers. comm. J. Norris).

new trenches were opened in 1986 to the North in the eastern half of the site (Muaikel 1994: 72-80; 417-429).

The surface area of the test trenches (4x4 m, 2x3 m) does not allow for a detailed understanding of the installations. We can merely say that these appear civilian: the mud brick walls are about 0.66 m thick (one row of stretchers and one of the headers) and perpendicular. They have been preserved at a minimum of 0.90m high and have been used in at least two phases (Trench 1).

The test excavations showed the presence of material deeply buried under the base of these walls. This evidence strongly suggests the existence of at least another lower stratum, and more generally a strong and dynamic accumulation of aeolian sands at the site. This circumstance makes it further challenging to identify any mudbrick enclosure which might be surrounding the site (Adams et al., 1977: 38).

However, two alignments in the western part of the site might potentially indicate the presence of a large wall. In the absence of extensive excavations, our knowledge of the site remains incomplete and is predominantly based on observations from previous surveys. Nevertheless, it seems that a typological examination of surface ceramics allows for amending Parr's conclusions on the nature of the site's occupation (Parr et al. 1978: 43).

Ceramic assemblage

The ceramic assemblage examined here includes a selection of pottery sherds from the 1977-1978 and 1986 archaeological missions, as well as surface survey materials collected in 2017 by the Saudi-Italian-French archaeological project of Dūmat al-Jandal (SIFAP DaJ) at the northern part of the site of aṭ-Ṭuwayr. As a result, the material has therefore no stratigraphic context (except for the pottery found by Parr et al. in 1978 sounding). The 2017 surface assemblage is also strongly weathered and eroded (see plates 5-7).

Based on a macroscopic examination of pottery sherds collected from aṭ-Ṭuwayr in 2017, we have classified seven different categories of ceramic fabrics (Figure 5):

- PTW1:⁴ marly white to yellowish white or greenish white, powdery but fairly homogeneous, with white to beige inclusions (limestone, sand/ quartz?). A subset of this ware is covered with a blue glaze (= Muaikel, vi).

- PTW2 (= Muaikel, iii): orange paste with traces of white limestone, inclusions of brown-beige sand, well fired, resembles Nabataean ceramics, some sherds of very fine paste.

- PTW2B (Nabataean Painted Fine Ware NPFW [1] and Unpainted Fine Ware [2]).

- PTW3 (= Muaikel, v?): beige to light beige paste, with grey and white inclusions.

- PTW4 (= Muaikel, i?): dense and fairly fine, light brown-orangey with grey centre.

⁴ PTW: aṭ-Ṭuwayr site, fabric number.

- PTW5 (= Muaikel, iv): homogeneous grey paste with a grey or orange surface covered with a grey slip, comprising of several variants.

- PTW6 (= Muaikel, ii): Heterogeneous grey-green to beige-pink paste with reddish grog inclusions, resembling some Hellenistic wares.

- PTW7 (= Muaikel, ii): heterogeneous pink to beige paste, with some inclusions of limestone and grog.

PTW1 is also found in the category of polished wares (PTW1b), which has been equally observed at Dūmat al-Jandal. It is generally used for decorated jars for its aesthetic qualities. Fabrics PTW2 and PTW3 are by far the most common (Figure 6). Cooking pots found are made of PTW2 and PTW5A (a more fired variety of fabric 5). Fabrics PTW6 and PTW7, with abundant inclusions of grog and limestone, seem characteristic in this Hellenistic context.

Surprisingly, all fabrics seem to have been used for both open and closed forms (plates 1-4) - obviously in different qualities, except PTW5, which was probably reserved for closed forms. PTW2 fabric has been particularly favoured for small open forms.

A large number of containers have grey surfaces (especially PTW5) or are covered with a dark grey-black slip, unpolished as it were. Some vases have a thick white cover, sometimes with a green/blue glaze.

Common decoration patterns found on the ceramics are incised lines. They were done simply or saw-tooth, but also rectilinear or wavy, sometimes forming friezes, lines of dots or small notches, but also stampings of palmettes. Few examples have bands painted in red. We have also recorded wavy combed lines and finger impressions, which are presumably more recent.

As shown in the summary tables (1-4), a significant part of the ceramic assemblage has been found in 'western' Nabataean contexts, particularly in Petra and Oboda. This concerns both bowls (e.g. 20 [P-43], including a NPFW sherd (bowl no. 2 [TW-107]) most likely belonging to the Schmid's phase 1 (or 2a, pl. 1, bottom), and deep ones with an inverted rim (of which No. 3 [P-40] {painted} and no. 1 [P-42]). These vessels were previously identified by Parr (et al., 1978: 43) and Schmid (2007: 62) as characteristic of Petra's oldest chronological phases. Among the other vessels common in Nabataean context, we have also observed so-called 'fish plates' of traditional Hellenizing forms (no. 22 [P-19], 20 [P-43]), large bowls with an indented rim (no. 16 [T-73]), most jugs and juglets (Plate 2), but also small necked jars and cooking pots (no. 41 [TW-6], 39 [TW-21], 40 [TW-59], 42 [P-15]). Some of them seem to have connections to Nabataean wares and Eastern *sigillata* (ESA), while others have local morphological characteristics and/or decorative features (sometimes visible on Thaj pottery): specifically bowls 15 [TW-1], 17 [M-30] and 23 [M-16], krater decorated with saw-tooth patterns 19 [A-7].

The evidence suggests that the high-necked storage jars with a thick rim, neckless jars, basins, and thick-edged pithoi were produced locally (e.g., 62 [M-22], 67 [A-12], 60 [A-20], 66 [TW-27], etc.), if we consider their decoration which consists of incised friezes, which were sometimes applied more deeply lines, and palmette

impressions. Some of these productions find parallels in the pottery assemblages of Taymā' and Hegra, as well as Thāj (Tourtet and Weigel 2015; Durand and Gerber 2014; Potts 1993). The saw-tooth decoration is also common in eastern Arabia (Bibby 1973: Fig. 17).

The assemblage at aṭ-Ṭuwayr also contains several types of amphorae, either local (45 [M-14], 49 [M-103]) or imported (?) (38 [TW-101]). In contrast, long-distance contact with Mesopotamia can be extrapolated from the presence of glazed sherds.

To sum up, it seems evident that the site in question was intensively occupied and developed during the 1st century BC, as has been pointed out by Adams (Adams et al., 1977: 38-39) and Parr (Parr et al., 1978: 43). In fact, the ceramic assemblage of aṭ-Ṭuwayr bears a strong resemblance to those discovered at Petra and Oboda in coeval contexts (Petra: Gerber 2001: 360-361, Fig. 1, Parr 1970, Zeitler 1990, Oboda: Negev 1986), and has obvious connexion to the material recovered at Thāj (Potts 1993).

In spite of this, it is not unreasonable to suggest that a part of aṭ-Ṭuwayr ceramic assemblage was present until the beginning of the 1st century AD. This is possibly confirmed by the occurrence of several types of cooking pots and jars 40 [TW-59] and 39 [TW-21]. However, other types of the 1st century AD, which are well-documented at Dūmat al-Jandal (Charloux et al. 2016; Loreto 2018), are absent in this context (mainly bowls and carinated cups with a straight or inverted rim, as well as the finely painted Nabataean ceramics of Schmid's phases 2b-c). At present, it is therefore difficult to vouch for continuous occupation of the site after the first quarter of the 1st century AD: the aṭ-Ṭuwayr assemblage perhaps contains some later forms (late Roman or Byzantine), notably bowl 14 [M-44], sherds with the fine linear incision 77 [M-171], and deep finger impressions 76 [M-146]. If we regard these elements with all necessary caution, at best this indicates a late presence on the site, which was probably only temporary.

Finally, a more ancient occupation during the 2nd century BC remains a plausible hypothesis based on ceramic typology and, perhaps on the presence of fabrics PTW6 and PTW7 (see above). Vessel types typical of the 2nd century BC would be, e.g., the so-called fish plates, or a cooking pot 30 [TW-87]). Two peculiar sherds, a jar (51 [TW-15]) and a loop handle (71 [M-129]), may remind of Hellenistic-Persian antecedents. Painted bands on the body of three other sherds (e.g., 75 [M-181]) may also suggest archaisms in the ceramic production. Nevertheless, it needs to be noted that the deepest layer 7 of Parr's sounding yielded a typical 1st century BC cooking pot (42 [P-15]), but which could well be intrusive.

Hypothesis

In 1978, Parr claimed that the "corpus of pottery from al-Tuwayr is by no means identical with those of the Nabataean area or from Hell. Eastern Arabia" (Parr et al.,

1978: 43).⁵ Complementary typological material from the Muaikel excavations and our surveys confirm this observation: we are not dealing with a purely classic Nabataean corpus ‘from the west’, nor a typical assemblage of eastern Arabia. In addition to local forms, we have observed an absence of certain Nabataean types characteristic of the 1st century BC, in particular the unguentaria and so-called moulded lamps (Parr et al., 1978: 43). However, we might be able to explain this absence by the specific context of aṭ-Ṭuwayr, which we view as certainly domestic. This is very different from the situation Parr worked with particularly in the lower city at Petra (Parr 1970). For example, other assemblages of the 1st century BC discovered by Zeitler in Petra also did not contain unguentaria or lamps (Zeitler 1990). On the other hand, the difference from the material of eastern Arabia is equally quite distinct – at least for some of its bowls types.

If we summarize the information above and discount the few younger and older vessel fragments from our consideration, then we observe the following: the ceramic assemblage was clearly influenced by Nabataean tradition. Besides this, a connection with eastern Arabia is possible, although Parr’s observations seem too absolute (Parr et al. 1978: 43); without forgetting that the ceramics have also a local root, possibly with Mesopotamian links (Charloux et al. 2014). This is especially true for jars and storage jars, the marly fabrics and glazed ceramics. Finally, several vessels possibly meant for transportation, such as amphorae, could indicate a long-distance trade. Thus, based on the evidence available, it can be concluded that aṭ-Ṭuwayr was in close contact with Petra (and possibly Mesopotamia) and that a trans-Arabian trade route must have existed between Transjordan and north Arabia, and very probably southern Mesopotamia, already during the 1st century BC at the very latest (Schmid 2007).

Without radically refuting the opinion of Parr – and keeping the methodological pitfall of equating ‘ceramic tradition and ethnicity’ (*Pots and People*) in our minds – it seems to us that aṭ-Ṭuwayr could well represent a typical Jawfi site of the 1st century BC, as well as a ‘Nabataean’ site characteristic of the ‘east’ at the same time. We base this hypothesis on both the functional complementarity of the ceramic assemblages (Nabataean vessels for offerings, consumption and cooking, and local storage vessels) and the presence of Nabataean pots which were produced locally. This picture might refute, at the same site, a hypothesis of two different occupation phases, as well as two populations of distinct origins living side by side. Instead, we might favour the image of an indigenous Nabataean population at aṭ-Ṭuwayr in the 1st century B.C., producing ‘eastern’ Nabataean vessels and having close contacts with western Nabataea but keeping local traditions strong – as also suggested by the Ancient North Arabian and Nabataean inscriptions found together at the base of Qaṣr aṭ-Ṭuwayr. However, this proposal remains speculative and only a precise and extensive excavation can confirm it.⁶

⁵ According to Muaikel, “the Tuwayr pottery is not to be [likened] linked to either the Nabataean [realm?] or the Hellenistic from Eastern Arabia, as Parr suggested.” (Muaikel (-al) 1994: 207-208).

⁶ The author would like to thank Jérôme Rohmer for his useful comments.

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Figures

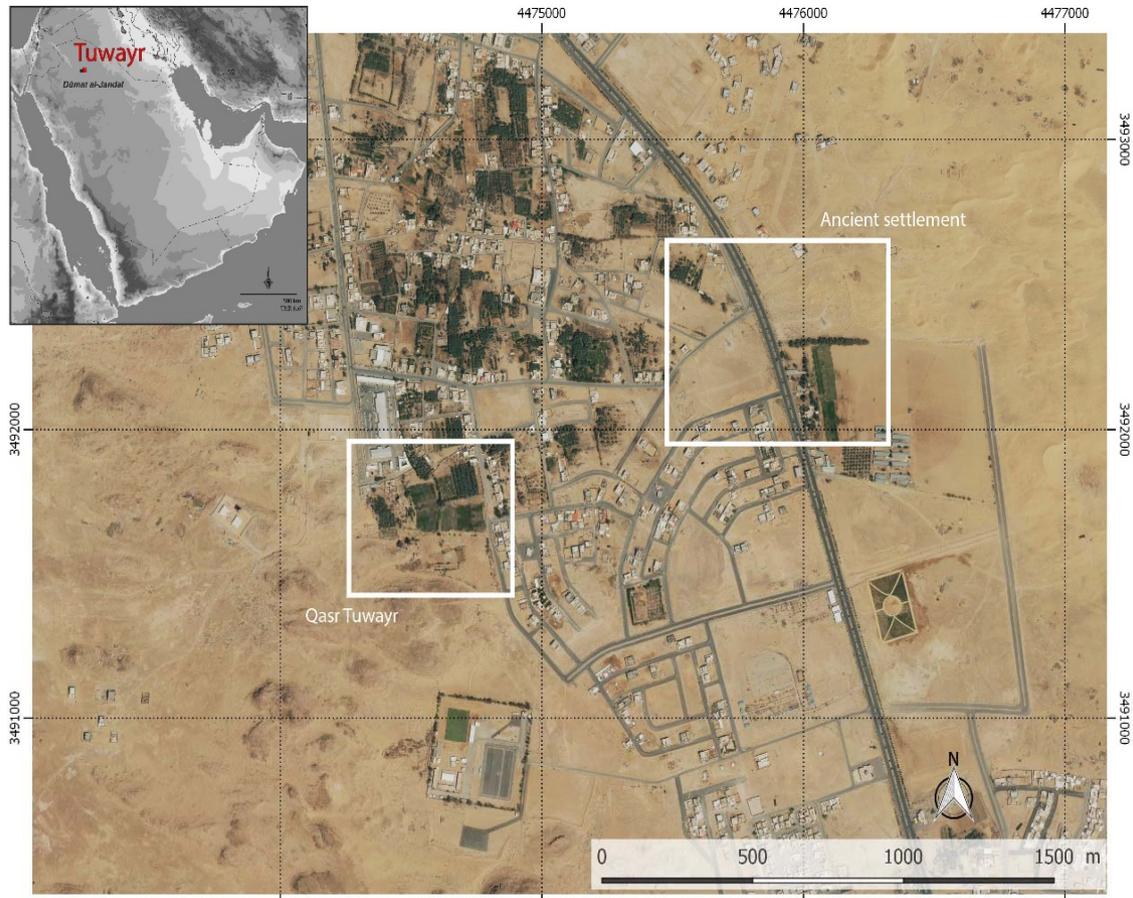


Figure 1. A satellite image of the site at-Ṭuwayr, Northern Saudi-Arabia, ©ESRI map, G. Charloux



Figure 2. Qaşr at-Ṭuwayr, with a detailed view of a rock-cut tomb (bottom left), a depiction of the main facade with Ancient North Arabian inscriptions, and an image of the well (bottom right).

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Figure 3. Satellite image of aṭ-Ṭuwayr shows metal fences built by the Saudi-Arabian Antiquities Department (nowadays SCTH) with impact on the archaeological site white dash line (possible extension) and location of two trenches dug in 1988 by Kh. Muaikel (Muaikel 1994: 417), ©ESRI map, G. Charloux

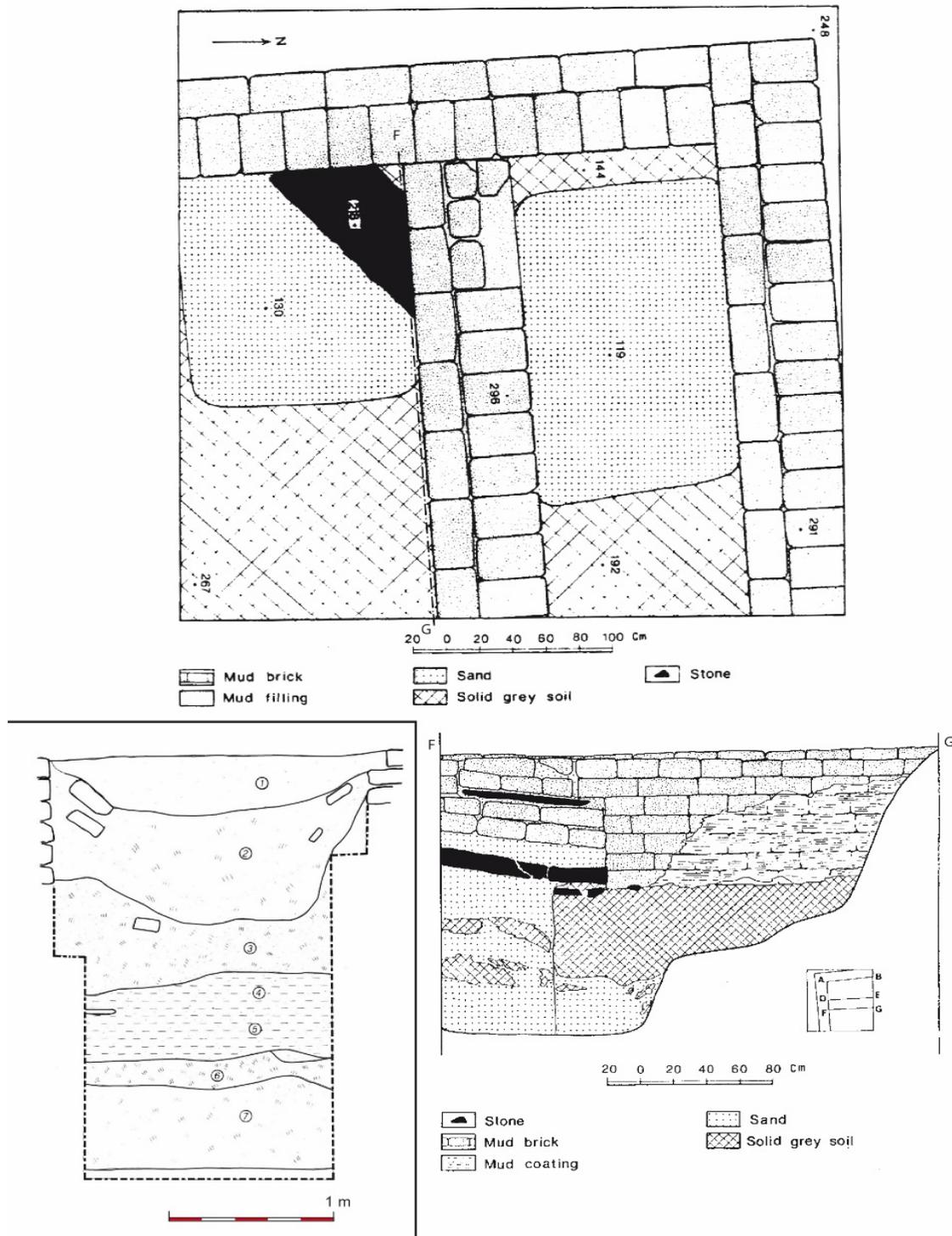


Figure 4. Plans and sections of the archaeological surveys carried out at at-Tuwayr by Parr’s team in 1978, and those by Muaikel ten years later (G. Charloux, after Parr et al. 1978: pl. 24; Muaikel 1994: Fig. 2, p. 418)



Figure 5. Section photographs of different types of ceramic fabrics found at aṭ-Ṭuwayr in 2017, ©SIFAP DaJ, G. Charloux

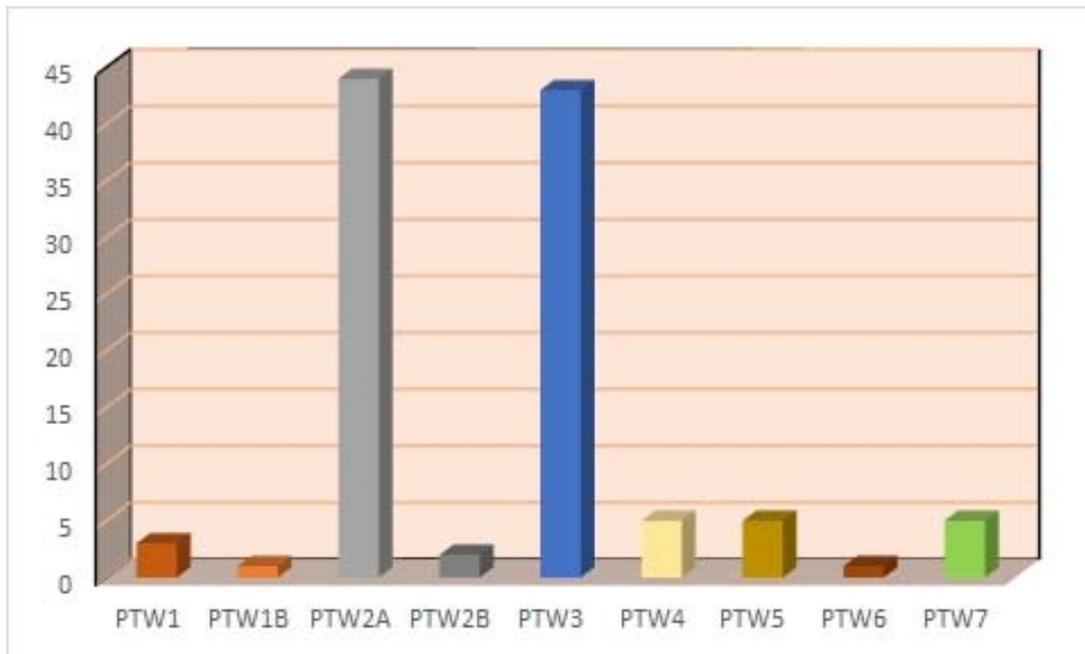


Fig. 6A fabric

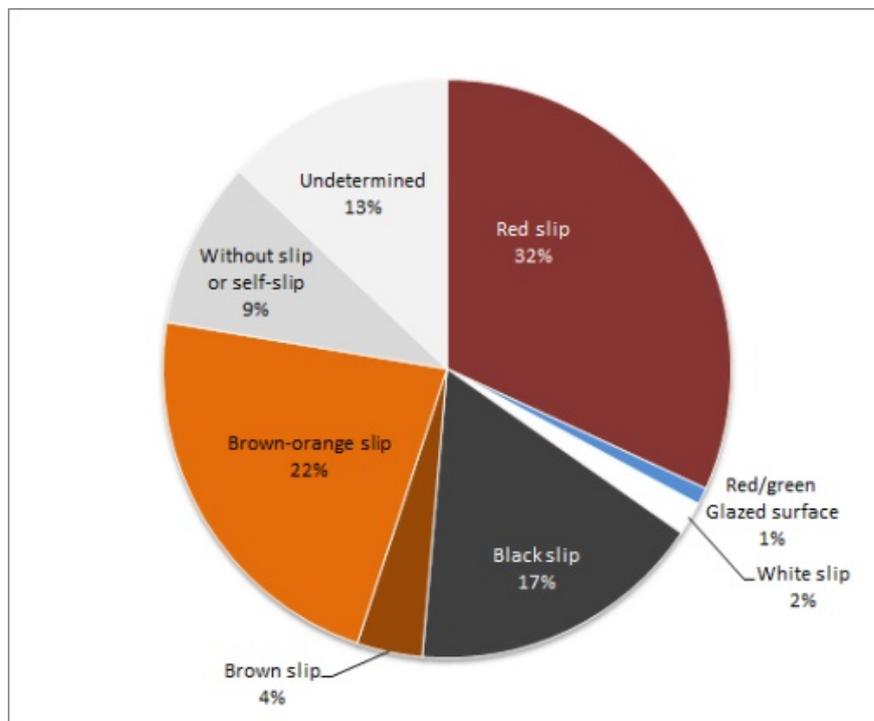
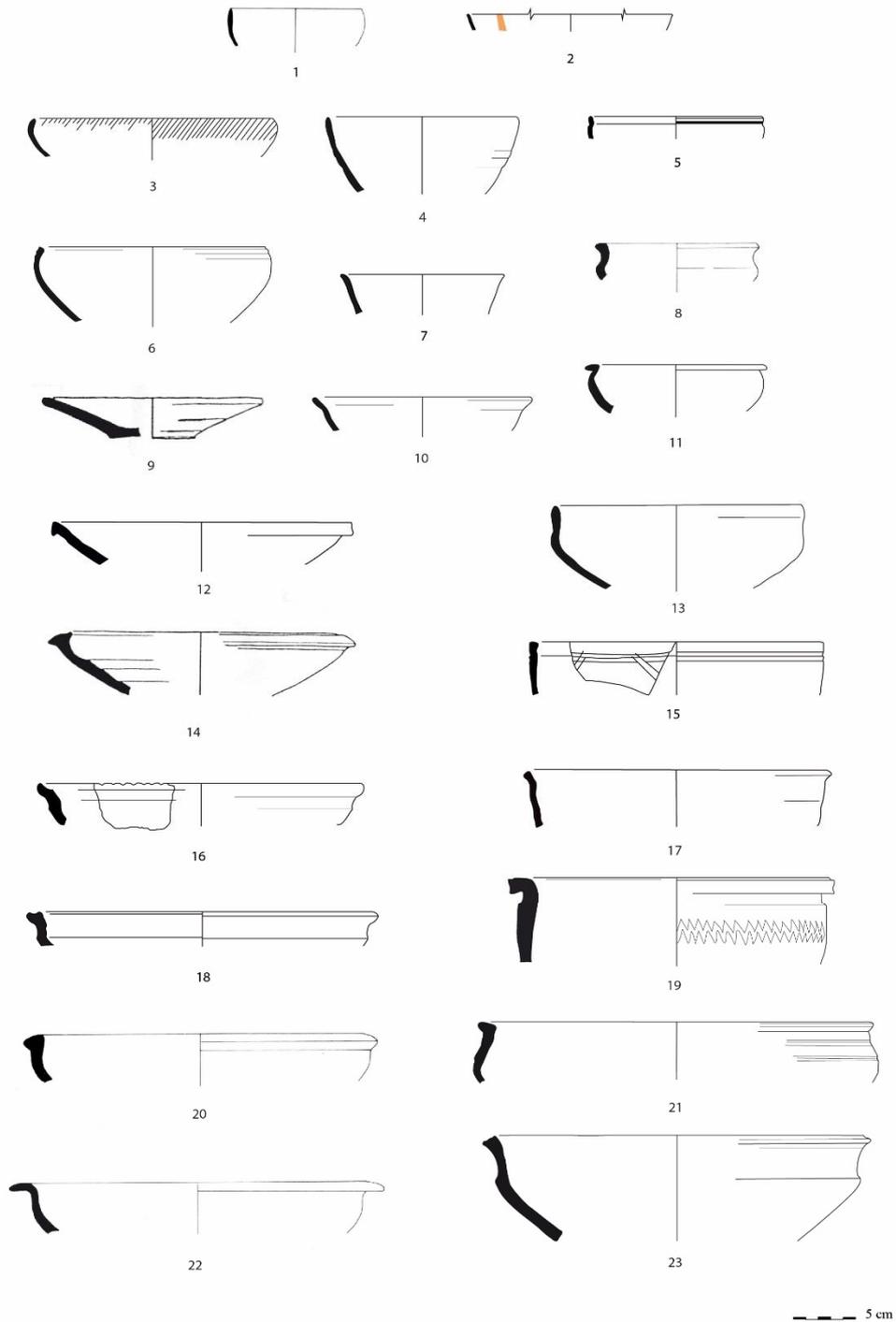


Fig. 6B engobe

Figure 6 (A & B). Distribution of ceramic wares recorded at aṭ-Ṭuwayr in 2017 sorted by fabric and type of external finish, ©G. Charloux

Plates

Tuwayr Typo 1



**Plate 1. aṭ-Ṭuwayr _ Ceramic typology: open forms, © SIFAP DaJ
(after various authors, see tables)**

Table 1. Open forms

N°	Reference (M: Muaikel (-al) 1994; P: Parr et al. 1978; A: Adams et al 1977; TW: SIFAP DaJ 2017)	Form	Description (by various authors: Muaikel (-al); Parr et al.; Adams et al.; SIFAP DaJ)	Comparisons (DaJ C: sector C in Dūmat al-Jandal, G. Charloux pers. com.)
1	P-42	Bowl	Orange-red ware, some fine grits? Thin white wash outside, patchy gray was inside over rim (201-4 II.3/23) (PTW2?)	Schmid 2000: abb. 40-41 (Gruppe 5); Negev 1986: 75, n° 569-569
2	TW-107	Bowl	PTW2B very thin and light. Uncertain diameter. Red painted band inside	Schmid 2000: abb. 38; phase 1-2a; Zeitler 1990, fig. 10, n°4
3	P-40	Bowl	Fine orange ware. Decoration in light red paint (201-4 II.3/22) (PTW2?)	Schmid 2000: abb. 18-19 (Gruppe 2)
4	M-23	Bowl	Hard pinkish ware with a white slip out. Brown grit (PTW2?)	Negev 1986: 74, n°557-558; Potts 1993: Fig. 10 type 11
5	TW-78	Bowl	PTW2. Red slip ins. and out	Negev 1986: 90-91
6	P-32	Bowl	Fine red ware, with rather rough surfaces. Deeper red slip inside and outside Patchy cream wash outside over rim (PTW2?)	Schmid 2000: abb.156; Potts 1993: fig. 11, n°20.6
7	TW-4	Bowl	PTW4. Black slip ins. and out	Schmid 2000: abb. 142-148
8	P-11	Bowl	Hard dark grey ware, firing dull red at surfaces. Dark grey slip inside and outside (201-4 II.7/13) (PTW5?)	Potts 1993: Fig. 9.1
9	M-236	Bowl	Pinkish ware, reddish brown surface out., pink ins., shallow incised lines out., few large white and brown grit (PTW2?)	DaJ C; Durand et Gerber 2014: fig. 5 n°F
10	A-5	Bowl	Metallic buff ware, purple-brown slip ins. and out. (201-4/37) (PTW3?)	Parr 1970, fig. 5, n°59 {phase IX}, fig. 8, n°127 {phase XVII}; (Negev 1986): 23, n°151-153 (2e-3e s.); ESA (Samaria form 4)
11	P-10	Bowl	Grey ware, firing red snear surfaces. Dark grey slip inside and outside. Some grits (201-4 II.7/14) (PTW5?)	Negev 1986: 90-91, n770, 772
12	P-56	Plate	Buff ware, with decayed (chalky) light green glaze (201-4/265) (PTW1?)	Negev 1986: 88, n°711
13	P-45	Bowl	Pink ware, thin cream wash ins. and over upper part of out. rough surfaces (201-4 II.3/28 and 29) (PTW1?)	Potts 1993: Fig. 9 type 2
14	M-44	Plate	Hard brownish coarse ware, reddish brown surface out., very pale brown to reddish surface ins., brown and white grits (PTW3?)	? See also Renel 2010, p. 520, n°20
15	TW-1	Bowl	PTW4. Dark black-red slip with lighter painted(?), wash decoration	M-47; DaJ C; Potts 1993: Fig. 11 type 19-20
16	TW-73	Bowl	PTW7. Eroded surface	Compare with Negev 1986: 112; Potts 1993: Fig. 9.2
17	M-30	Bowl	Hard brownish coarse ware, reddish brown surfaces, slightly incised lines out., black and white grits. (PTW3?)	DaJ C; Potts 1993: Fig. 10 type 11
18	TW-22	Bowl	PTW3. Surface very eroded. Undetermined	Loreto 2018: Fig. 10, n°21; Compare with Negev 1986: 112
19	A-7	Large bowl	Light red metallic ware, some fine grits; discoloured red slip in.; brown slip under thin creamy wash out. (201-4/96) (PTW2?)	Negev 1986: 26-28, n°182, 192
20	P-43	Bowl	Orange-sandy ware, worn red slip out., thin white wash ins. And over rim (201-4II.3/2) (PTW2?)	Parr 1970: fig. 2, n°15 (phase V); fig. 4, n°46 (phase VIII); Zeitler 1990, fig. 11, n°9
21	M-46	Large bowl	Hard metallic brownish ware, shallow grooves under the rim, pale brown out. Greyish brown in. Black grit (PTW3?)	(M-32 indented); Negev 1986: 90-91, n743, 755; Schmid 2000: abb. 128-135; Potts 1993: Fig. 9 type 1, 10 type 13
22	P-19	Bowl	Grey ware, firing dull re at surfaces. Traces of cream slip ins. And out., very worn and eroded (201-4 II.5/3) (PTW5?)	Schmid 2000: abb 22-37 (Gruppe 3); Negev 1986: 88, n°723; Potts 1993: Fig. 9 type 1
23	M-16	Bowl	Hard pinkish ware, reddish brown surface out, light brownish grey in. Coarse ware with white and dark grit (PTW2?)	DaJ C; Potts 1993: Fig. 9 type 2?

Tuwayr Typo 2

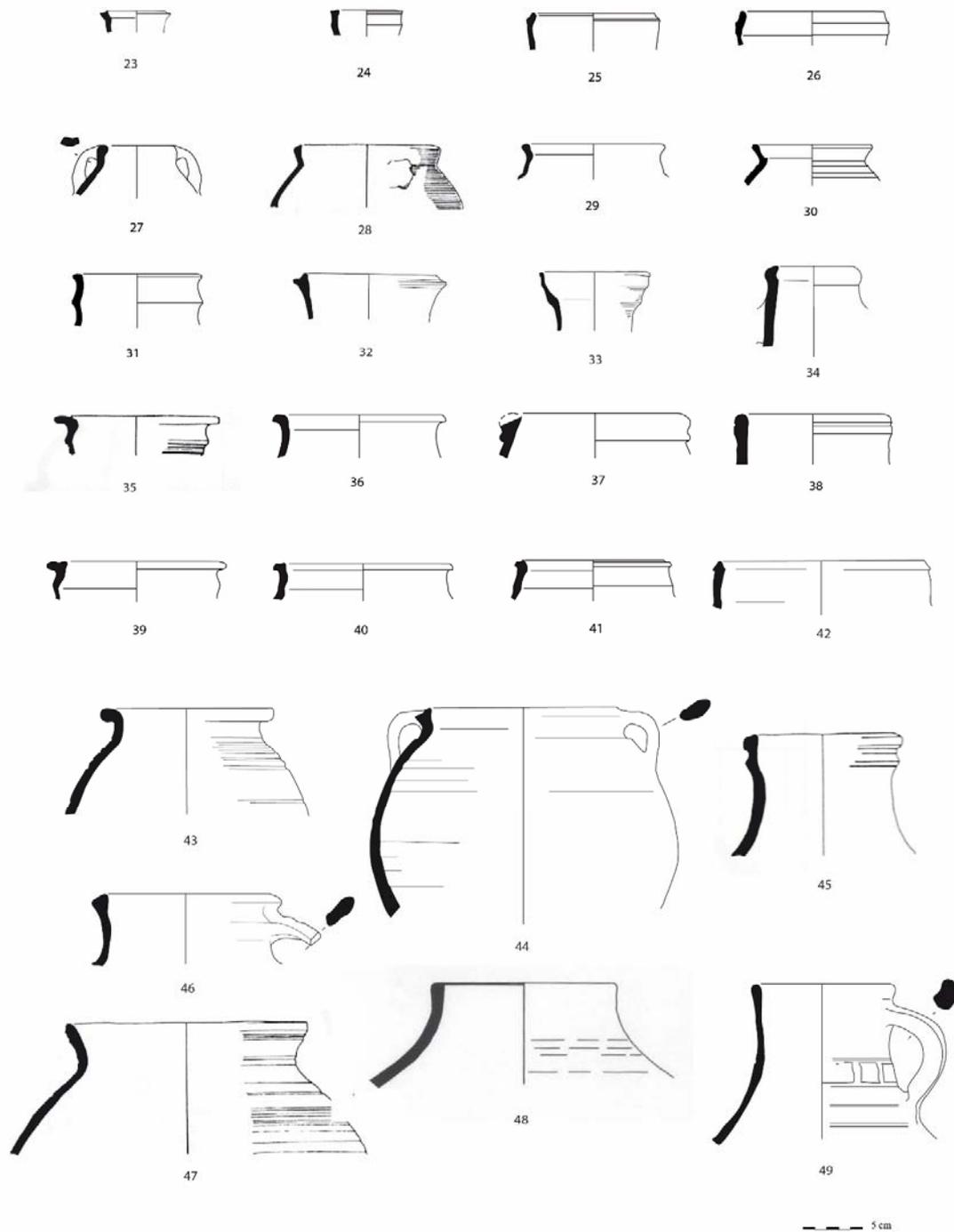
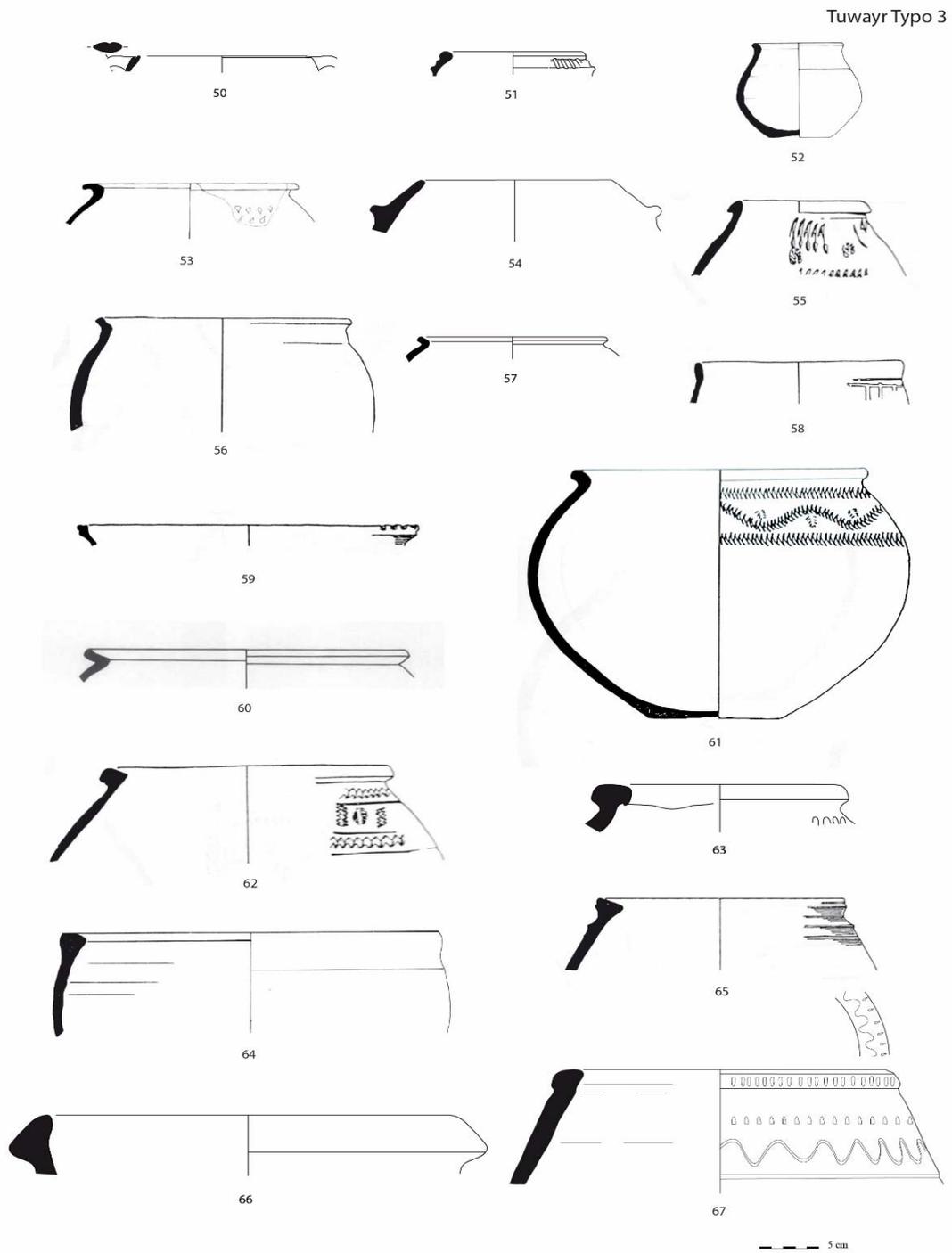


Plate 2. aṭ-Ṭuwayr _ Ceramic typology: closed forms, © SIFAP DaJ
(after various authors, see tables)

Table 2. Closed forms

N°	Reference (M: Muaike (-al) 1994; P: Parr et al. 1978; A: Adams et al 1977; TW: SIFAP DaJ 2017)	Form	Description (by various authors: Muaike (-al); Parr et al.; Adams et al.; SIFAP DaJ)	Comparisons
23	P-17	Juglet	Fine hard pink-buff ware. Brown slip ins. and out. (201-4 II.7/10) (PTW3?)	Negev 1986: 100, n°836
24	TW-100	Juglet	PTW4. Black sherd on all surface. Reconstructed diameter	Negev 1986: 117, n°1022
25	TW-7	Jug	PTW2. Self-slip?	Negev 1986: 117, 1016-1017; Potts 1993: Fig. 11, type 18
26	TW-86	Jug	PTW3. Light brown slip ext.	Schmid 2000: abb. 354; Potts 1993: Fig. 11, type 17?
27	TW-39	Jug	PTW3. Black slip on ext. surface and handle	Schmid 2000: abb. 266 (phases 1-3), 276 (phase 1); DaJ C.; Potts 1993: Fig. 12, type 3
28	M-28	Jug	Pale yellow ware with a very fine incised line on the outside surface, small white grit (PTW1?)	Gerber 1997: 408, n°2; Schmid 2000: abb. 277; Potts 1993: Fig. 12, type 3
29	TW-16	Jug	PTW3. Residual black slip out. and red slip inside and on rim	Negev 1986:103, n°869
30	TW-87	Jug	PTW2. Eroded surface	DaJ C
31	TW-8	Jug	PTW3. Brown slip out. Upper part eroded	Gerber 2001: Fig. 1, n°2 (1er s. AV. J.-C.); Gerber 1996, taf. 31, n°G-H; Parr 1970, fig. 4, n°49; Negev 1986: 96, n°807; Durand et Gerber 2014, Fig. 5, n°C
32	M-50	Jug	Hard metallic brownish ware, well levigated, reddish brown surface out, reddish yellow surface ins., small white and black grit (PTW5?)	Schmid 2000: abb. 336 (painted); Potts 1993: Fig. 12, type 5
33	M-27	Jug	Hard dark grey ware, ridges on neck, grey surface out., light brownish grey in. Small white and black grit. (PTW5?)	Negev 1986: 102-103, n°860, 864-5; Zeitler 1990, fig. 11, n°5
34	A-17	Juglet with handle	Hard buff ware; firing pink at surfaces; buff slip ins. And out. (201-4/197) (PTW3?)	Negev 1986: 113, n°985
35	M-42	Jar	Hard metallic pinkish ware, broad groove under the rim with incised horizontal lines below, light reddish brown surface out., pink surface in., small brown black grit. (PTW1 /2?)	Schmid 2000: abb. 345; Parr 1970, fig. 4, n°47? (phase VIII); Zeitler 1990, fig. 11, n°16
36	TW-50	Jug	PTW2. Residual red slip out	Negev 1986:103, n°869-870; DaJ C
37	TW-29	Jar	PTW1. Eroded surface	/
38	TW-101	Amphora?	PTW2. Residual black slip out. and residual red slip inside	Renel et Mouton fig. 22, n°11, phase II
39	TW-21	Jar	PTW3. Light brown slip	Negev 1986: 116, n°1005; DaJ C
40	TW-59	Cooking pot	PTW2. Red slip inside and out	Gerber 1997: fig. 4, n°C
41	TW-6	Cooking pot	PTW3. Black slip out. and red inside (?) and on rim	Parr 1970: fig. 6, n°83, 86 (phase XI)
42	P-15	Cooking pot	Red ware. Brownish slip out. (201-4 II.7/8) (PTW2?)	Gerber 1996, taf. 31, n°E-F; Gerber 2001: Fig. 1, 11; Parr 1970: fig. 4, n°50 (phase VIII); Durand et Gerber 2014, Fig. 8, n°B; Zeitler 1990, fig. 13, n°4-9
43	M-20	Jar	Hard brownish ware, grooved horizontal lines under the rim, brownish grey surface out., reddish yellow surface in., black and brown grit (PTW3?)	DaJ C.
44	P-48	Jar	Medium grey ware, firing dull red at surfaces Large white grits. Discoloured, especially out., but traces of white wash in places (201-4 II.3/1)	Compare with Tourtet & Weigel 2015: fig. 7, n°d; DaJ C.
45	M-14	Amphora	Pinkish ware, pink surfaces, white and brown grit (PTW1?)	DaJ C.; Potts 1993: Fig. 12, type 1 (jar)
46	M-43	Amphora?	Light grey surface out, pink surface in., white and brown grit (PTW?)	DaJ C.; Potts 1993: Fig. 12, type 1 (jar)
47	M-19	Jar	Hard greyish ware, incised horizontal lines, traces of pale brown slip out., yellowish brown surface in. Coarse ware with brown grit (PTW5?)	DaJ C.; compare with Zeitler 1990, fig. 13, n°11; but also Potts 1993: fig. 12, n°1
48	A-16	Jar	Grey ware, firing buff at surfaces; light brown slip ins. and out. (201-4/98) (PTW5?)	DaJ C.
49	M-103	Amphora	Hard greyish ware, light reddish brown surface out., reddish yellow surface ins., incised and grooved decoration, few black grit (PTW5?)	DaJ C.



**Plate 3. aṭ-Ṭuwayr _ Ceramic typology: closed forms (2), © SIFAP DaJ
(after various authors, see tables)**

Table 3. Closed forms (2)

N°	Reference (M: Muaikel (-al) 1994; P: Parr et al. 1978; A: Adams et al 1977; TW: SIFAP DaJ 2017)	Form	Description (by various authors: Muaikel (-al); Parr et al.; Adams et al.; SIFAP DaJ)	Comparisons
50	TW-54	Holemouth jar with handle	PTW2	
51	TW-15	(Cooking ?) Pot	PTW2. Deep impressed decoration under the rim	Renel 2010, p. 519, n°3; Stern and Magen 1984: Fig. 6.5; Herr 2017: Fig. 7.52: 22 (Late Iron II/Persian)
52	P-23	Pot	Dull red-brown ware, rather sandy. Thin streaky buff-white slip ins. and out., very worn (201-4 II.5/1) (PTW2?)	
53	P-33	Short- necked jar	Orange-red ware. Cream wash out., and very thinly ins. Impressed decoration (201-4 II.4/1) (PTW2?)	
54	P-9	Holemouth jar	Buff ware, deeper buff slip out. Purple- brown paint. Hand-made, and very rough (201-4 II.7/1) (PTW3?)	
55	M-34	Short- necked jar	Hard pinkish ware with incised and stamped decorations in a form of 'saw-tooth' incised lines and palm-leaf stamp, dark reddish grey surface out. pink ins. Large brown grit (PTW1?)	Compare with Tourtet Weigel 2015: 393, fig. 6, n°b; 394, Fig. 7, n°b
56	M-40	Large pot	Hard pinkish ware, reddish brown slip out. With slightly brown painted broad lines over the slip, pink surface ins., brown and black grit (PTW2?)	Potts 1993: Fig. 12, type 1 (cooking-pot; period III)
57	TW-81	Short- necked jar	PTW2. Red slip ins. and out	
58	M-18	Jar/pot with short neck	Pinkish ware. Incised shallow grooves below the rim, light reddish brown surfaces (PTW1?)	
59	M-52	Jug with indented rim	Hard metallic reddish ware, reddish brown surfaces (PTW5?)	(Negev 1986): 112, n°980-982: Similar jugs at Petra: Horsfield, 1942, p. 127, No. 174, Pl. XV.
60	A-20	Short- necked jar	Fine light red metallic ware, firing buff at surfaces; discolored red brown slip ins. and out. (201-4/174) (PTW2?)	Negev 1986: 87, n°709
61	M-1	Short- necked jar	Light red ware, white slip on the out., burnished surface. Incised and stamped decorations under white slip (PTW2?)	Renel & Mouton fig. 10 (phase 1) ; Loreto 2018: Fig. 9.12
62	M-22	Short- necked jar	Hard reddish ware, incised and stamped decoration in forms of saw-teeth, palm-leaf and incised lines, white slip on surfaces, small white and brown grit. (PTW2?)	
63	TW-28	Pithos	PTW7. Grey surface. Black slip with impressed decoration under the rim	
64	P-52	Bassin	Grey ware, firing red at surfaces. Deep purple-brown slip ins. and out. White wash over out. (201-4 II.3.3) (PTW5?)	
65	M-41	Pithos	Hard greyish ware, broad groove under rim, a ridge on the shoulder, greyish brown surface out., light grey surface ins., white and black grit. (PTW5?)	Compare with Potts 1993: fig. 14, n°2 (Thaj); also Tourtet & Weigel 2015, n°6.e
66	TW-27	Pithos	PTW3. Light brown orange slip. Supposed orientation	Potts 1993: Fig. 14, n°4
67	A-12	Pithos	Dull red ware; firing buff at surfaces; medium grits; brown slip out. (201-4/201) (PTW2?)	Durand & Gerber 2010: 264, fig. 21; Tourtet Weigel 2015: 393, fig. 6, n°e

Tuwayr Typo 4

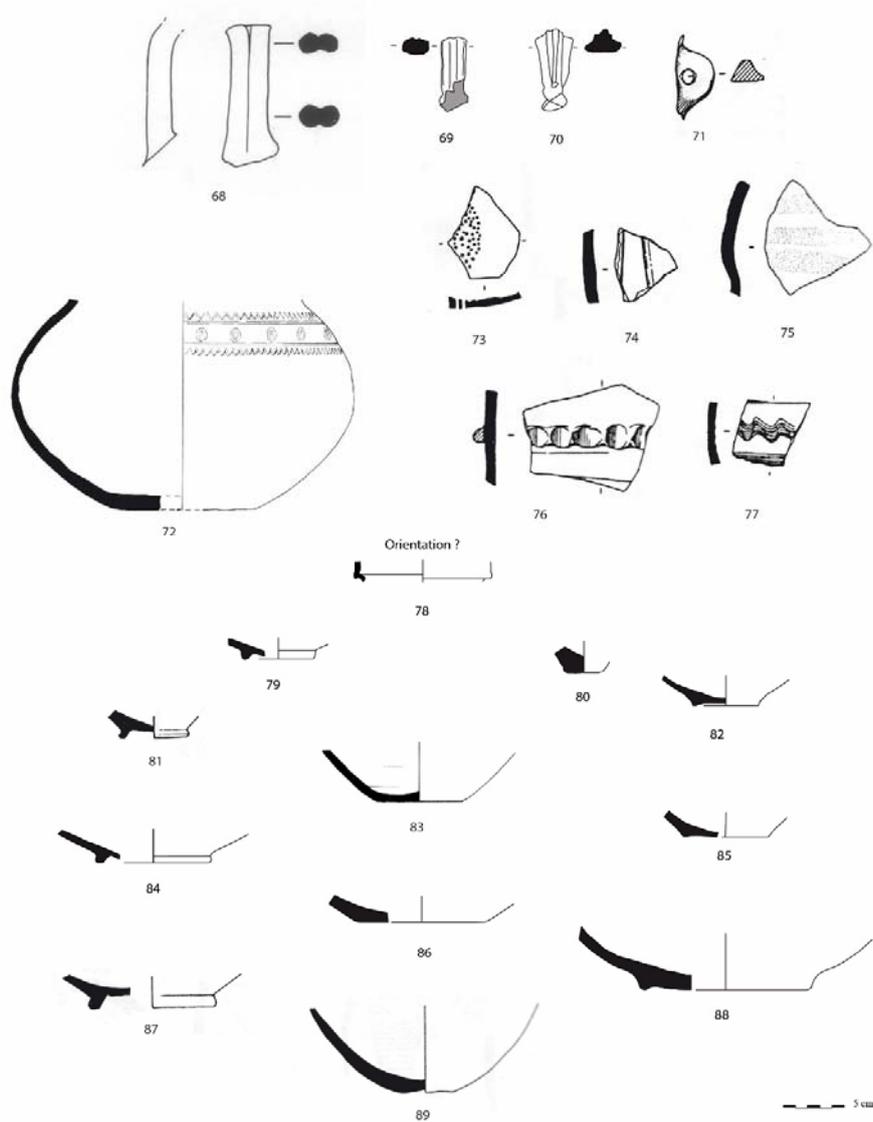


Plate 4. aṭ-Ṭuwayr _ Ceramic typology: handles, decorations and bases,
© SIFAP DaJ (after various authors, see tables)

Table 4. Bases, handles and decorations

N°	Publication (M: Muaikel (-al) 1994; P: Parr et al. 1978; A: Adams et al 1977; TW: SIFAP DaJ 2017)	Form	Description (by various authors: Muaikel (-al); Parr et al.; Adams et al.; SIFAP DaJ)
68	A-19	handle	Hard buff ware; very decayed and porous glaze, now light blue-green all over (201-4/85) (PTW1?)
69	TW-40	handle	PTW2. Red slip ins. and out
70	TW-92	handle	PTW3. Light brown-orange slip out
71	M-129	handle	Soft pinkish ware, light reddish brown surface, very small brown grit (PTW2?)
72	P-54	Pot	Light red ware. Patched white slip on upper part of out. Self slip ins., horizontally ring burnished (201-4 II.2/1) (PTW2?)
73	M-183	Body sherd	Pinkish ware, reddish brown surface out., pink in. Small holes on middle, few black grit (PTW2?)
74	M-182	Body sherd	Soft yellowish ware, pale yellow surfaces, incised decoration, very small brown and black grit
75	M-181	Body sherd	Hard pinkish ware, reddish brown slip on out., pinkish surface in., brownish painting out., small brown grit (PTW2?)
76	M-146	Body sherd	Hard brownish ware, well levigated, pale brown surface out, light reddish brown in., thumb indented band on body, few black and brown grit (PTW 3?)
77	M-171	Body sherd	Pale brownish ware, very pale brownish slip out, combing and horizontal lines decoration, small brownish grit (PTW 3?)
78	TW-83	Body sherd	PTW3. Light brown-beige slip out
79	TW-35	Base	PTW2. Undetermined cover
80	TW-47	Base	PTW5. Black slip out
81	M-254	Base	Pinkish ware, weak red slip out, black slip on base, pink ins., well levigated out, few brown grit (PTW2?)
82	TW-26	Base	PTW2. Light brown slip out. and red slip inside
83	P-34	Base	Orange gritty ware, firing red at surfaces. Dark grey patchy slip out. (201-4 II.4/10) (PTW2?)
84	TW-32	Base	PTW3. Light brown slip out
85	TW-33	Base	PTW4. Red slip ins. and out
86	TW-31	Base	PTW4. Red slip ins. and out
87	M-252	Base	Hard pinkish ware, reddish brown surface out., light reddish brown ins., small brown and black grit (PTW2?)
88	TW-30	Base	PTW7. Red slip ins. and out
89	M-239	Base	Hard reddish ware, red surfaces, handmade, very small brown and white grit (PTW2?)



Plate 5. aṭ-Ṭuwayr _ Sherds (left column facing right column; SIFAP pottery number on the sherd) , ©SIFAP DaJ, M. al-Abady Mahmoud & A. EINasseh (2017)



**Plate 6. at-Tuwayr _ Sherds (left column facing right column;
SIFAP pottery number on the sherd) , ©SIFAP DaJ, M. al-Abady Mahmoud
& A. EINasseh (2017)**

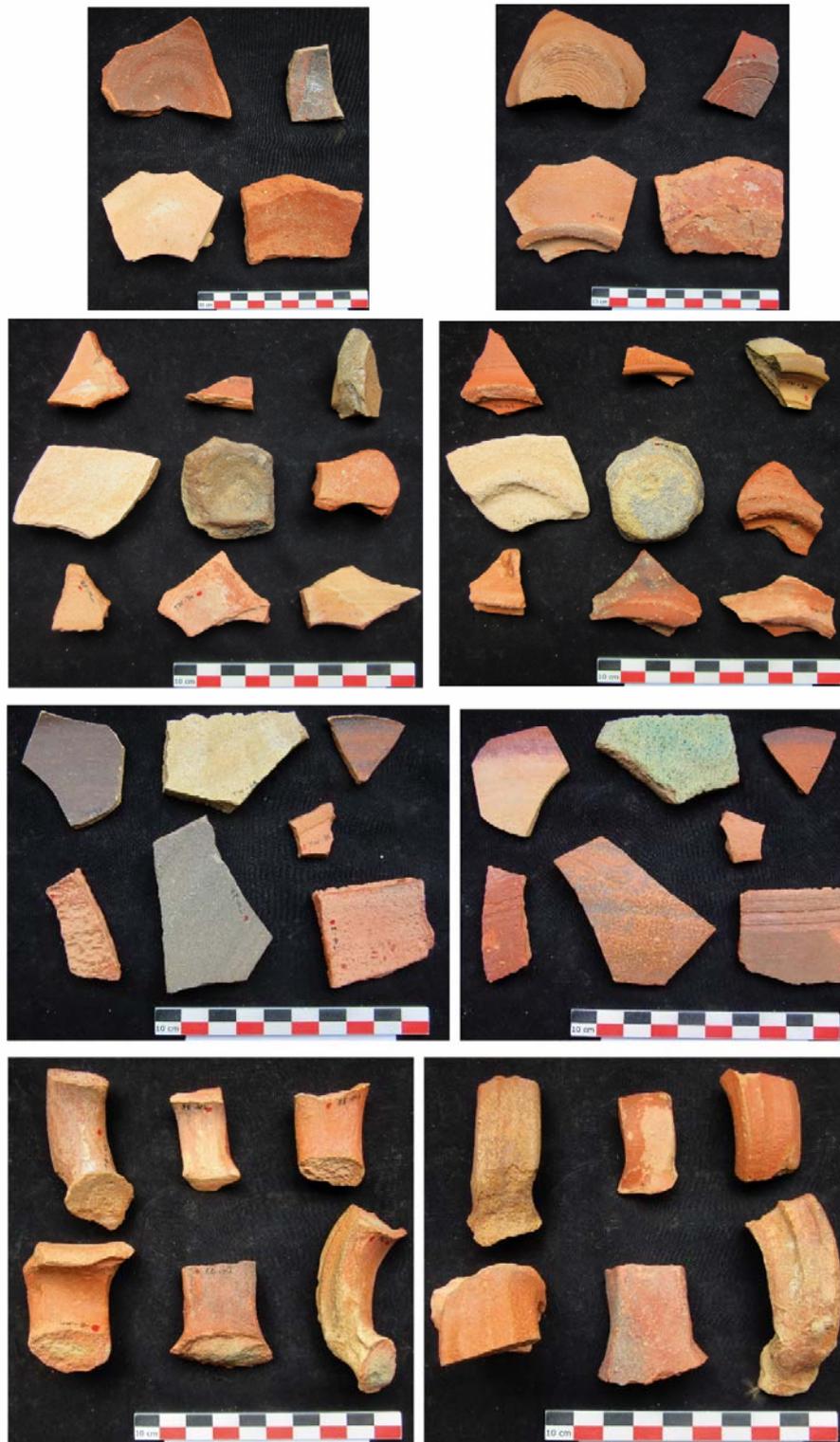


Plate 7. aṭ-Ṭuwayr _ Sherds (left column facing right column; SIFAP pottery number on the sherd), ©SIFAP DaJ, M. al-Abady Mahmoud & A. ElNasseh (2017)

ملاحظة حول الطوير: هل هو موقع شرقي نبطي؟

عيوم شارلو

ملخص

تبيّن من خلال البحث الذي نفّذه "المسحُ السعوديُّ الشامل" في سبعينيات القرن الماضي ومن خلال الحفرتين الاختباريتين في عام 1986 أنّ المستوطنة الصغيرة المعروفة باسم الطوير، التي تقع على بعد 34 كم شرقي واحد دومة القديمة في شمال الجزيرة العربية، شهدت استيطانًا مكثفًا خلال القرن الأول قبل الميلاد. وبإعتماد على هذه الدراسات وعلى جمع كسر فخار جرى مؤخرًا نقتحُ أنّ موقع الطوير يُعدُّ موقعًا فيه صفةُ المواقع النبطية في "الشرق". لقد وُضعت هذه الفرضية بناءً على التكامل الوظيفي لمجموعات الفخار: الأواني النبطية الخاصة بالخدمة، والاستهلاك والطبخ، وأواني التخزين المُصنّعة محليًا. ونحن هنا نتصوّر أنّ التجارة المكثفة بين الأردن وشمال الجزيرة العربية أدت إلى تمازج تقاليد صناعة الفخار النبطية والمحلية؛ الأمر الذي يشيرُ إلى أنّ سكانًا أنباطًا "شرقيين" محليين سكنوا موقع الطوير خلال القرن الأول قبل الميلاد على أقرب تقدير.

الكلمات الدالة: منطقة الجوف، شمال الجزيرة العربية، فخار، النوعية، الفترة النبطية، العرق.

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