Jawf/Tabuk Archaeological Project (JTAP)

A Brief Report of the Second Field Season, 2013

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Research Objective and History

Our research project, *JTAP* (Jawf/Tabuk Archaeological Project), aims to trace the process of pastoral nomadization in the northern half of the Arabian Peninsula on the basis of archaeological evidence. For this objective, we are planning a comprehensive investigation of desert sites varying in date from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age. The first field season, taken place in December of 2012, was devoted to a reconnaissance survey in the northern half of the Tabuk Province and located several promising areas and sites (Fujii 2012). The second field season, our main concern, was conducted for about three weeks from September 23 until October 9, focusing on the Ghurayya Basin ca. 50 km NW of Tabuk (Fig. 1). We carried out a mapping survey and a brief sounding of the Wadi Ghubai sites in preparation for subsequent full-fledged investigations.

Staff of the Joint Survey

The staff member of the joint survey consisted of the following two parties: Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities (hereafter SCTA) and Kanazawa University in Japan. The Saudi team was organized by Mr. Abdulrahman Mansour (Riayd), Mr. Ibrahim Abudullah al-Na'ami (Riyad), Mr. Reda al-Jahani (Tabuk), and Mr. Salem Musa al-'Oqbi (Tabuk), whereas the Japanese team was composed of Dr. Sumio Fujii and Dr. Takuro Adachi, Mr. Hidetaki Takenaka, Miss. Kae Suzuki, and Miss. Shiori Murakami. Both parties made efforts to develop the friendly relationship to the mutual benefit. It is needless to say that the generous permission and careful support of the SCTA main office in Riyad lay behind the success of this field season.

Investigation Results

Our field operation focused on the eastern bank of Wadi Ghubai that drains the center of the Ghurayya Basin (**Figs. 2-6**). The intensive survey located a total of 88 archaeological features (**Table 1**), which included round or square tower tombs up to ca. 1.75 m in preserved height (Fig. 7), rectangular platforms up to ca. 17 m in length (**Fig. 8**), open sanctuaries up to ca. 58 m in diameter (**Fig. 9**), and miscellaneous stone alignments and concentrations (**Fig. 10**). They congregated on stony terraces to form several complexes, although a few isolated examples occasionally intervened between any two adjacent complexes.

In preparation for a full-fledged investigation scheduled in the next field season, we sounded one of the tower tombs and examined its internal structure (**Figs. 11-13**). The test sounding has proved that the masonry structure, measuring ca. 3.2-3.3 m in outer diameter, ca. 1.5-1.6 m in internal diameter, and ca. 1.1 m in maximum preserved height, is equipped with a corbelled roof and a central post for supporting it. Unfortunately, illicit diggings disturbed the circular wall, and no clear evidence for an entrance was confirmed. Since no *in situ* finds were recovered, nothing can be said about the date of the unique feature. Although similar tower tombs in the Sinai and the Gulf area equally suggest a date of the Early Bronze Age, further scrutiny is required to specify the date of the Saudi examples.

Another operation in the Gurayya Basin was to produce a contour map of al-Aynah (TB-1201), the only Pre-Pottery Neolithic settlement known to date in Saudi Arabia. The mapping survey has shown that the mound where the settlement overlies measures ca. 1 ha and ca. 5 m in relative height (**Figs. 14-16**). Of interest is the fact that as previously suggested (Zarins *et al.* 1981; Al-Asmari 2012), while the upper half of the mound is characterized by rectangular masonry structures, the lower half is marked by round enclosures. It appears that the two groups differ in date and nature. Small finds including PPNB flint artifacts concentrated on the former complex, suggesting that the PPNB settlement was limited to the central part of the mound. The latter complex, on the other hand, is yet to be clearly dated and requires further investigation.

In addition, we produced a contour map of Wadi Sharma 1, a small mound site along the Red Sea Coast (**Figs. 17-19**). The mapping survey has confirmed anew that the unique structural complex covering the mound surface bears some resemblance to Late Neolithic open sanctuaries in southern Jordan (Fujii 2013). In this sense, the site has the potential to not only provide valuable insights into the communal ritual at the initial stage of pastoral nomadization but also shed new light on the cultural contact between the two adjacent areas. We are planning a small-scale excavation in the next field season scheduled in December, 2013.

Subsequent Laboratory Works

The last two days of this field season were devoted to organizing the survey data. Since surface finds were scarce and questionable in terms of their archaeological context, the indoor work focused on making a fair copy of drawings and the production of the list-type database of the Wadi Ghubai archaeological features (**Table 1**).

Concluding Remarks

As mentioned at the beginning, our research project aims to trace the process of pastoral nomadization in the northern half of the Arabian Peninsula. However, it involves a critical problem that the footprint of prehistoric pastoral nomads is usually difficult to specify because of their inferior archaeological visibility. Thus, unlike normal research projects focusing on a large-scale settlement site, our project requires a comprehensive investigation of various desert sites dotted in an extensive area. This is even more so when we try to address the *process* of pastoral nomadization. It is precisely for this reason that we applied for the permission in the two adjacent provinces (i.e. the Jawf and Tabuk), and that we repeated two preliminary surveys in advance of a full-fledged investigation scheduled from the next field season onward.

The mapping surveys conducted in this season have enabled us to set a specific research policy of subsequent field seasons. As for the initial stage of pastoral nomadization, the PPNB settlement of al-Aynah would be the most promising information source. We have produced a contour map in preparation of future investigations. Likewise, the supposedly Late Neolithic open sanctuary of Wadi Sharma 1 might provide a glimpse into a ritual aspect at the initial stag of pastoral nomadism. Here again, we have made arrangements for a future investigation. The third stage, namely, the establishment process of full-fledge nomadic society, is represented by the

appearance of large-scale communal cemeteries. The Wadi Ghubai drainage basin would be an ideal research field for studying the issue.

It is our research strategy to approach the issue of pastoral nomadization in the northern half of the Arabian Peninsula by means of treating these three phases collectively. The third field season, scheduled in December in 2013, is to embark on a limited excavation of a few important sites along Wadi Shrama and Wadi Ghubai.

Additional Remarks

We would like to appreciate the careful support from the staff members of the main and local offices of SCTA (**Figs. 20-21**). The only difficulty we faced in this field season was the absence of a storage for keeping collected objects and our equipment. It is hard to understand that the Tabuk local office has no official storage and forces us to rent a private storage. Aside from the equipment, the objects, communal cultural heritage of Saudi Arabia, should be kept officially. We would like to call for immediate improvements in this matter.

References

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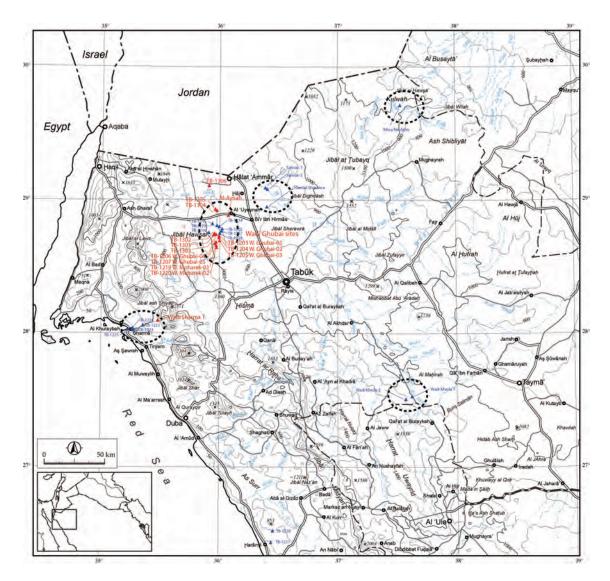


Fig. 1 Investigated sites (names in red) in the 2013 summer field season.

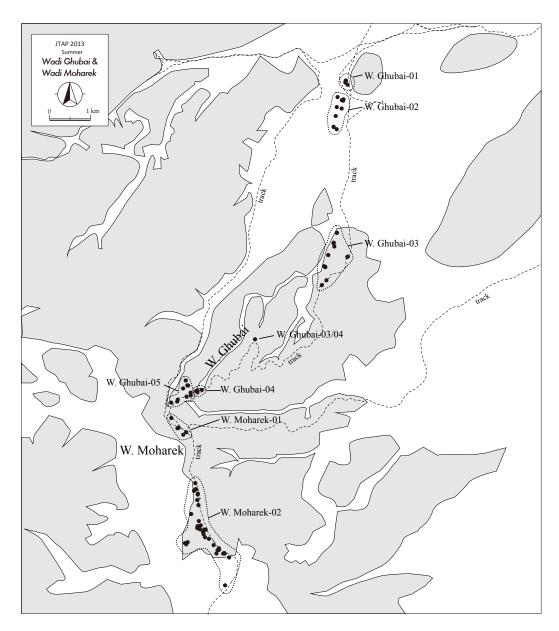


Fig. 2 Archaeological features located along the eastern bank of Wadi Ghubai.



Fig. 3 General view of the Wadi Ghubai drainage basin.



Fig. 4 General view of the Wadi Ghubai drainage basin.

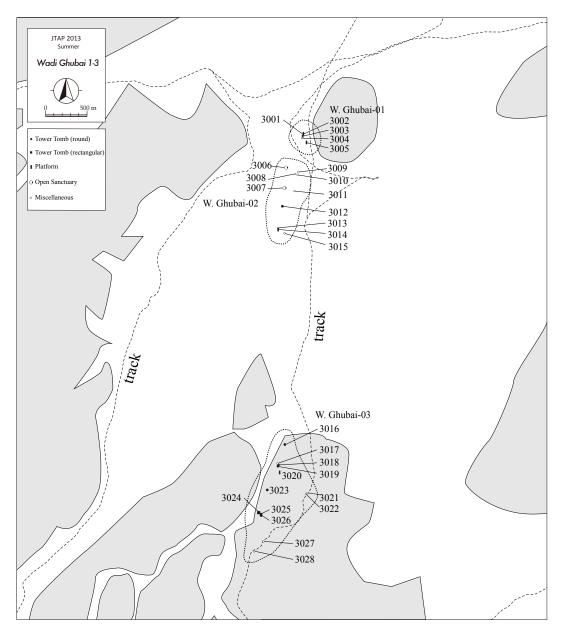


Fig. 5 Located features along the lower reach of Wadi Ghubai.

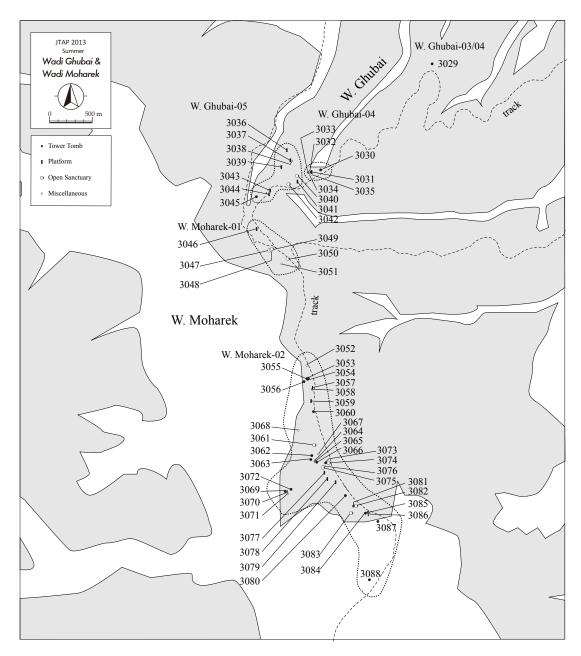


Fig. 6 Located features along the upper reach of Wadi Ghubai and Wadi Moharak

Site	Feat. No	Ν	Е	Elv. (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Туре	Small Finds	Remarks
W. Ghubai-01	3001	28/44/438	035/59/631	825	6.60	4.30	0.10	Cairn	-	
	3002	28/44/439	035/59/635	823	8.50	4.00		Platform	-	
	3003	28/44/426	035/59/630	823	12.30			Platform	-	
	3004	28/44/415	035/59/626	825	7.40		0.70	Cairn	-	
W.Chubal 02	3005	28/44/390	035/59/655	825	7.80			Platform		
W. Ghubai-02	3006 3007	28/44/246 28/44/130	035/59/523	816 825	37.40			Open Sanctuary Open Sanctuary	-	
	3007	28/44/130 28/44/210	035/59/512 035/59/580	825	58.50 7.10		0.50	Cairn	-	
	3008	28/44/220	035/59/601	821	3.30			Stone Concentration	pottery sherds	
	3010	28/44/205	035/59/596	823	2.20		0.50	Stone Concentration	-	
	3011	28/44/113	035/59/577	823	3.40		0.60	Stone Concentration	-	
	3012	28/44/025	035/59/498	826	3.00			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3013	28/43/901	035/59/470	828	2.80		0.60	Stone Concentration	-	
	3014	28/43/897	035/59/470	829	6.30	1.40	0.40	Platform	-	
	3015	28/43/871	035/59/511	826	5.00		0.30	Stone Concentration	-	
W. Ghubai-03	3016	28/42/664	035/59/513	844	5.50		1.20	Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3017	28/42/547	035/59/472	850	3.00		0.55	Others	-	
	3018	28/42/548	035/59/471	850	5.20			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3019	28/42/540	035/59/469	850	4.80			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3020 3021	28/42/504 28/42/387	035/59/480 035/59/660	860 840	5.80 2.40			Platform Stone Concentration	-	
	3021	28/42/381	035/59/651	840	4.70			Stone Concentration		
	3022	28/42/404	035/59/399	855	1.70		0.80	Tower Tomb (Round)		
	3024	28/42/274	035/59/343	860	3.40			Tower Tomb (Rectangular)	grinding slabs	
	3025	28/42/266	035/59/358	860	3.40			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3026	28/42/263	035/59/359	860	2.60		1.45	Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3027	28/42/110	035/59/374	859	4.20	4.20	0.40	Stone Concentration	-	
	3028	28/42/053	035/59/313	862	3.00	2.70	0.40	Stone Concentration	-	
W. Ghubai-03/04	3029	28/41/422	35/57/403	903	2.10		0.80	Tower Tomb (Round)	I -	
W. Ghubai-04 W. Ghubai-05	3030	28/40/832	035/57/716	947	4.70		1.30	Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3031	28/40/820	035/57/659	951	17.60			Platform	-	
	3032	28/40/821	035/57/648	952	3.30			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3033	28/40/817	035/57/640	953	2.60			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3034	28/40/814	035/57/645	954	8.80			Platform	-	
	3035	28/40/808	035/57/657	954	3.80	1.50		Others	-	
	3036 3037	28/40/942 28/40/884	035/57/502	960 963	7.20	1.40 1.50	0.90	Platform Platform	-	
	3037	28/40/882	035/57/524 035/57/534	963	3.90			Stone Concentration	-	
	3039	28/40/848	035/57/467	968	8.40			Platform	_	
	3040	28/40/799	035/57/567	965	27.00			Open Sanctuary	-	
	3041	28/40/767	035/57/569	965	4.60			Platform	-	
	3042	28/40/753	035/57/513	967	31.40		1.20	Open Sanctuary	-	
	3043	28/40/717	035/57/396	978	7.50	1.80	0.80	Platform	-	
	3044	28/40/696	035/57/389	978	7.10	0.80	0.20	Platform	-	
	3045	28/40/683	035/57/309	985	3.20		0.90	Tower Tomb (Round)	-	Exacavated
W. Moharek-01	3046	28/40/503	035/57/310	990	12.40		0.90	Platform	-	
	3047	28/40/384	035/57/391	984	12.00			Open Sanctuary ?	-	
	3048	28/40/387	035/57/403	985	13.40	9.00		Open Sanctuary ?	-	
	3049	28/40/392	035/57/408	984	12.00			Open Sanctuary ?	-	
	3050 3051	28/40/309 28/40/338	035/57/469	982 981	10.40			Open Sanctuary ?	-	
W. Moharek-02	3051	28/39/744	035/57/508 035/57/629	981	5.40 31.00		0.50	Cairn Others		
w. wonarek-02	3052	28/39/673	035/57/638	971	2.20			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3055	28/39/667	035/57/634	973	4.00			Tower Tomb (Round)	_	
	3055	28/39/671	035/57/629	975	3.50		1.10	Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3056	28/39/654	035/57/611	974	3.50			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3057	28/39/620	035/57/663	977	14.00			Platform	-	
	3058	28/39/611	035/57/662	977	3.30	1.50	0.40	Stone Concentration	-	
	3059	28/39/546	035/57/656	980	5.90	1.50		Platform	-	
	3060	28/39/487	035/57/671	985	2.90			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3061	28/39/301	035/57/676	987	16.50			Open Sanctuary	-	
	3062	28/39/242	035/57/660	987	3.00			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3063	28/39/220	035/57/654	985	3.90			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3064	28/39/215 28/39/210	035/57/682	986 987	4.50			Platform Towar Tomb (Round)	-	
	3065 3066	28/39/210 28/39/206	035/57/681 035/57/692	987	5.00 2.20			Tower Tomb (Round) Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3066	28/39/208	035/57/702	987	48.00			Others		
	3068	28/39/384	035/57/575	987	48.00			Others	-	
	3069	28/39/043	035/57/492	980	4.80			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3070	28/39/040	035/57/504	982	4.40			Platform	-	
	3071	28/39/030	035/57/509	982	2.00			Stone Concentration	-	
	3072	28/39/055	035/57/528	982	4.80	4.20	1.10	Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3073	28/39/202	035/57/748	983	3.20			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3074	28/39/201	035/57/768	984	11.00			Open Sanctuary	-	
	3075	28/39/176	035/57/731	983	17.00			Open Sanctuary	-	
	3076	28/39/184	035/57/739	983	3.50			Stone Concentration	-	
	3077	28/39/147	035/57/740	985	3.80			Platform	-	
	3078	28/39/112	035/57/759	987	4.30			Platform	-	
	3079	28/39/094	035/57/811	985	13.90			Platform	-	
	3080	28/39/020	035/57/874	986	4.60			Tower Tomb (Round)		
	3081	28/38/962	035/57/926	983	3.30			Tower Tomb (Round)	-	
	3082	28/38/963	035/57/942	982	41.50			Open Sanctuary	-	
	3083 3084	28/38/923	035/57/911	986	11.00			Open Sanctuary Towar Tomb (Round)	-	
	5084	28/38/992	035/58/001	982	3.30	3.20	1.40	Tower Tomb (Round)		
		20/20/02/	025/50/017							
	3085	28/38/926	035/58/017	979 979	5.50	5.50		Tower Tomb (Round) Platform	-	
		28/38/926 28/38/921 28/38/876	035/58/017 035/58/018 035/58/080	979 979 977	5.50 6.60 2.00	5.50 1.60 2.00	0.60	Platform Tower Tomb (Round)	-	

 Table 1
 Inventory of archaeological features along the eastern bank of Wadi Ghubai.



Fig. 7 Wadi Ghubai Feature 3045 (Tower tomb): general view (looking N).



Fig. 8 Wadi Ghubai Feature 3079 (Platform): general view (looking NW).



Fig. 9 Wadi Ghubai Feature 3041 (Open sanctuary): general view (looking SE).



Fig. 10 Wadi Ghubai Feature 3052 (Stone alignment): partial view (looking S).

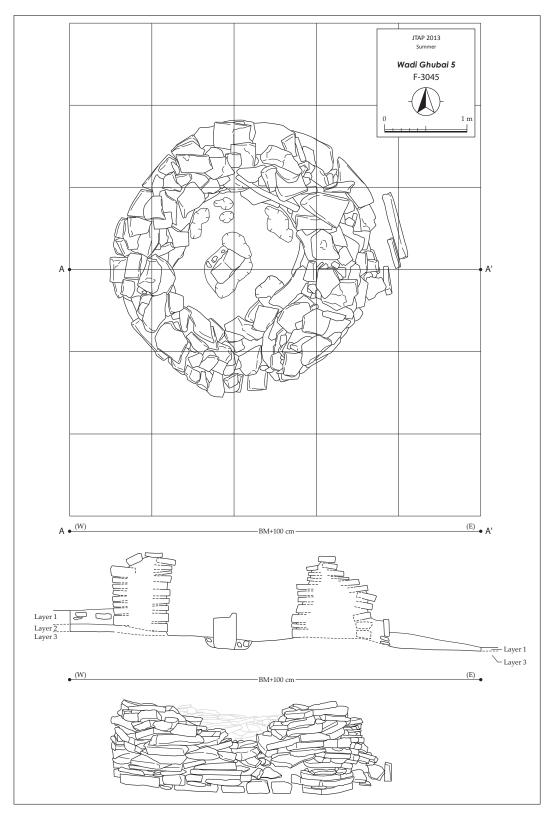


Fig. 11 Wadi Ghubai Feature 3045: plan, section/elevation, and lateral view.



Fig. 12 Wadi Ghubai Feature 3045: general view (looking N).



Fig. 13 Wadi Ghubai Feature 3045: general view (looking NW).



Fig. 14 Al-Aynah: contour map with wall alignments.



Fig. 15 Al-Aynah: general view (looking W).



Fig. 16 Al-Aynah: close-up view of the mound surface (looking N).

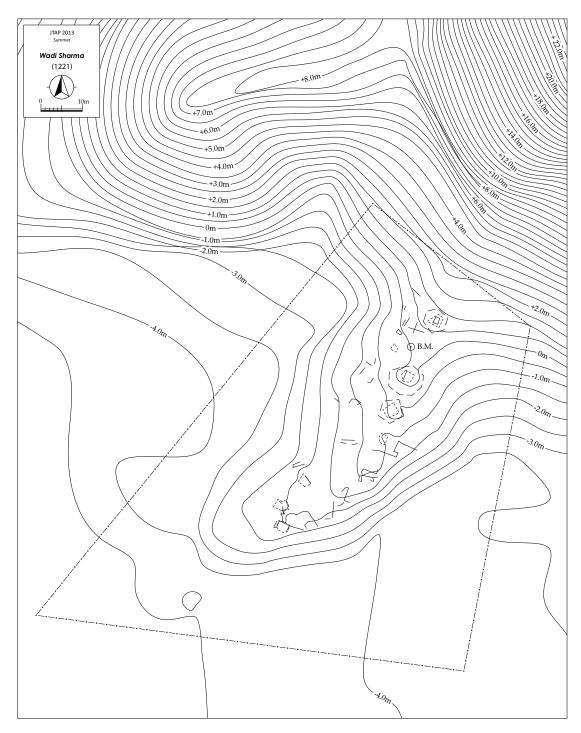


Fig. 17 Wadi Sharma 1: contour map with wall alignments.



Fig. 18 Wadi Sharma 1: general view (looking S).



Fig. 19 Wadi Sharma 1: close-up view of the mound surface (looking NW).



Fig. 20 Participants in this field season (at Wadi Sharma 1).



Fig. 21 Participants in this field season (at Wadi Ghubai 5).