



TABLE 14 *Web table 14.*

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
1	Tomb 1	175–250 CE	‘Atamān, in modern village	square mausoleum made of basalt, partly destroyed; reconstruction by Butler (8 x 8 x 10 m): on podium with stairs, façade was divided into three parts by four engaged Corinthian columns; the left and right parts had aedicula with shell decoration, the middle part had a door with decorated lintel; the upper portion consisted of an arched pediment with acroteria; a molded cornice ran around the building; the interior (6.5 x 5.7 m, no longer visible?) had six rows of four loculi separated with basalt slabs in the back wall, and two arcosolia in the left and right walls; walls were possibly plastered; the vaulted roof was reconstructed by Butler; N–S oriented	—	—	—	—	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 12–17, figs. 1–10; vol. II, fig. 13

(*cont.*)



TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
2	Tomb 1	100–106 CE	Bezāyiz, northeast of ruins of ancient village	circular mausoleum with entrance vestibule, no longer visible	Semitic?	—	—	—	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 18–19
3	Tomb 1	100–300 CE	Dhakīr, in the southeast by the entrance to the village, left of the road	rectangular mausoleum; the exterior is no longer preserved, entrance through door in east led to an arched corridor (6.5 x 2.47 m) with on either side two rows of six loculi (0.82/0.90 x 0.78/0.95 x 2.09/2.15 m)	—	—	—	—	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 61–63, figs. 86–88, 91; vol. II, fig. 14
4	Tomb 2	100–300 CE	Dhakīr, in the southeast by the entrance to the village, left of the road, abutted to Tomb 1	rectangular basalt mausoleum, attached to Tomb 1 on the north side; a door was visible in the east, as well as a corridor (6.50 x 4.0 m) with on one side at least six loculi	—	—	—	—	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 63–64, figs. 89–91
5	Tomb 1	100–200 CE (lower level); 300–500 CE (upper level?)	Jmarrīn, northeast of the villa by the bridge over the wadi; door possibly facing	rectangular mausoleum made of basalt; no longer preserved; reconstruction by Butler: mausoleum with high, solid walls; the façade was divided in two levels	not published?	—	—	—	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 77–79, fig. 111; Bopp 2008,

	Tomb 1 (<i>cont.</i>)		north or west road	by a projecting cornice; the lower level was made of finely carved basalt blocks, and the upper level of more irregular blocks (possibly of a later date: 4th–5th c. CE?); an inscription was visible on the exterior lintel; the vestibule in the lower part had a possible arched entrance; no description exists of the interior (6.50 x 4.0 m); a small window in the upper level had a projecting ridge (for a statue?); a stone with a cross and Christian inscription on the upper piece was likely part of a later phase of reuse; S–N oriented				173–174, pl. 1; Butler 1915, 300–304
6	Tomb 48	125–175 CE	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān, on the western edge of the tell	pit-grave; larger pit narrows to smaller pit which was covered by basalt slabs resting on a ledge	–	–	knife (iron/wood), bronze center piece of a shield (umbo)	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 102, figs. 130–135; vol. II, 9, fig. 4–5

(*cont.*)

TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
7	Tomb 50	–	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān, on the western edge of the tell	pit-grave; larger pit narrows to smaller pit which was covered with basalt slabs resting on a ledge; E–W oriented	–	–	gold ring with precious stone, gold ring with engraving of cock and serpent, bronze jar, several bronze medicinal tools: lancets, pinches, whetstone; fragments of bronze lamp; pieces of bronze musical instrument?, blade of bronze sword, bronze dagger	–	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 102, figs. 130–135; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5
8	Tomb 51	post-106 CE (perhaps 2nd c. CE)	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān, on the western edge of the tell	pit-grave; larger pit narrows to smaller pit which was covered with basalt slabs resting on a ledge; E–W oriented	–	–	wooden box containing a gold ring with precious stone engraved with chariot and Greek name (not translated), bronze jar, bronze pinches, needle, bronze lancet	–	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 104, figs. 130–135; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5

9	Tomb 40	218–300 CE	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān, west part of the tell near the summit	pit-grave with basalt slab cover; N–S oriented	—	—	bronze coin (218–222 CE)	—	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 104, figs. 135–138; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5
10	Tomb 104	2nd c. CE?	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān, west part of the tell near the summit	pit-grave; larger pit narrows to smaller pit which was covered with basalt slabs resting on a ledge; E–W oriented	—	—	perfume bottle (material unclear), pieces of bucket of silver decorated with image of Pan, iron strigiles	—	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 104, figs. 130–135; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5
11	Tomb 41	—	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān; on the northwest flank of the tell	pit-grave; larger pit narrows to smaller pit which was covered with basalt slabs resting on a ledge; E–W oriented	—	—	iron sword, two daggers	—	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 102, figs. 130–135; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5

(cont.)

TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
12	Tomb 125	–	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān; on the northwest flank of the tell	pit-grave; larger pit narrows to smaller pit which was covered with basalt slabs resting on a ledge; E–W oriented	–	–	glass bottle, painted?	–	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 104, figs. 130–135; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5
13	Tomb 20	100–200 CE	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān, near the summit of the tell, on the north side	pit-grave; larger pit narrows to smaller pit which was covered with basalt slabs resting on a ledge; E–W oriented	–	–	two pottery bottles with black paint, black vessel (material unknown), bronze appliques, piece of marble	–	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, 101–102, figs. 130–135; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5
14	Tomb 130	100–200 CE	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān; at summit of tell on northeast edge	pit-grave with shaft; shaft led to a larger pit; N–S oriented	–	–	lamp	–	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 105; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5

TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb 71 (cont.)		the tell, on the south side	courses of basalt blocks; the pit was covered with six basalt beams (slabs?) on top of which the object was placed; EEN–WWS oriented					Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 101; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5
18	Tomb 45a/b	–	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān	pit-grave with shaft; shaft led to a larger pit; N–S oriented	–	remains of female (basis for identification unknown); perhaps buried in a wooden coffin	gold ring with blue beads on finger, necklace with blue beads, three bronze/silver belt buckles, two flasks (material unknown), eye make-up pen, nine ivory fish each with Latin number and Greek letters	–	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 104–105; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5
19	Tomb 55	–	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān	pit-grave with shaft leading to larger burial pit	–	–	two gilded bronze spoons	–	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 106; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5

20	Tomb 83	—	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān	pit-grave with shaft leading to larger burial pit	—	—	two glass bottles, four glass unguentaria, two painted glass plates (one with peacock), pottery bottle	—	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 106; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5
21	Tomb 133	—	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān	pit-grave with shaft leading to larger burial pit, with closing slabs	—	—	on closing slabs: three colored glass plates (one with Eros) and eight glass bottles, bronze pot, two bronze buckets/ pails	—	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre- Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 106; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5
22	Tomb 136	—	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān	pit-grave with shaft leading to larger burial pit	—	—	necklace of green and blue glass beads, carafe of blue glass	—	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre- Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 106; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5
23	Tomb 139	—	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān	pit-grave with shaft; shaft (0.50 m) led to a larger, rectangular hewn space (1.20 x 1 x 0.58 m), the top of the shaft is covered by slabs	—	—	32 pieces of conical shaped gold leaves (decoration of clothing?)	—	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre- Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 106; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5, 139

(cont.)

TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
24	Tomb 145	–	Nawā-tell Umm el-Haurān	pit-grave with shaft leading to larger burial pit	–	–	bronze bracelet, small glass bottle, two gilded bronze spoon, glass spoon	–	Abdul-Hak 1954–1955; Bounni & Saliby 1956; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 106; vol. II, 9, figs. 4–5
25	Tomb 1	200–400 CE	Nimreh, in isolated position, on the side of the wadi north of Nimreh	rectangular mausoleum; possibly two storeys of well-made basalt blocks resting on a platform (0.40 m high); the exterior wall was preserved up to 5 m high and had a projecting cornice; door with arch (1.50 m wide) opened to a vestibule; the interior was no longer visible	unpublished	–	–	–	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 116–117, figs. 143–144
26	Q06/ Tomb 5	100–300 CE	Qanawat, North Cemetery, along the road to the wadi	hypogeum covered by a stepped platform; the platform consisted of three layers of basalt ashlar and was probably the base of another structure which is no longer preserved; a small door in the west underneath the platform	–	–	–	–	Oenbrink 2000, 240, figs. 2–3, pl. 49; Oenbrink 2003, 77; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 127–129, fig. 164–170



	Q06/ Tomb 5 (<i>cont.</i>)				had a staircase with five steps leading to vaulted corridor (5.20 x 1.20 m) containing on either side two rows of four loculi of different sizes (some vaulted, some with flat ceiling); an arcade with a pilaster and an air hole was made in the back; interior: 4.60 x 4.20 m; W–E oriented					
27	Q08	100–1 BCE	Qanawat, North Cemetery		circular mausoleum with two storeys; round wall with several courses of irregular basalt blocks partly made of large basalt blocks and partly cut out in bedrock; the entrance was made of large monoliths with a small antichamber or dromos; inside a rectangular chamber was built with a pillar supporting the roof made of long stone slabs; blocks with floral decoration encircling a statue-niche were found nearby the tomb; 11 m in diameter and 12.8 with the dromos/ante-chamber (3.80 m long); E–W oriented	–	–	–	–	Oenbrink 2003, 77–78, figs. 4–7, 9; Oenbrink 2000, pl. 48; Oenbrink 2006, 68–74, pl. 12B, 13A

(*cont.*)

TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
28	Q09	100 BCE–100 CE; perhaps in use until 3rd c. CE	Qanawat, North Cemetery	circular mausoleum with two stories; short vaulted entrance vestibule (1.85 m high) built of roughly hewn basalt blocks, with an entrance in the north; the lower story was underground; reconstruction by Oenbrink (plate 15A): the upper part was vaulted, and the complete height perhaps 10 m; no in situ finds originated from the lower room but a portion of the upper room had undisturbed layers (although disturbed in the past: many bones were pushed to the side to make place for new burial); many iron nails and iron elements of at least two wooden sarcophagi were also found; diam. 9.8 m; chamber 4.70 x 4.30 m; N–S oriented	–	remains of at least three individuals (?)	–	necklace, two bronze bells, two other items of jewelry, pottery: two bowls, plate, two jars, cup; two glass vessels of unknown shape, two bronze spatulae	Oenbrink 2003, 77, 79, fig. 9; Oenbrink 2006, 68–74, figs. 3–5, pl. 13B,A; Oenbrink 2010, 371–372, figs. 1–9

29	Q25	1–100 CE	Qanawat, North Cemetery	circular mausoleum with a short vaulted vestibule and a door opening to a square chamber with three stacked rows of six loculi perpendicular to the room; E–W oriented	–	–	–	–	Oenbrink 2003, 77; Oenbrink 2006, 74–77, fig. 6, pl. 15B–16B; Oenbrink 2010, 373–374, figs. 10–12
30	Q30	100 BCE–100 CE	Qanawat, North Cemetery	circular mausoleum, no description available	–	–	–	–	Oenbrink 2003, 77
31	Q31	100 BCE–100 CE	Qanawat, North Cemetery	circular mausoleum, no description available	–	–	–	–	Oenbrink 2003, 77
32	Q32	100 BCE–100 CE	Qanawat, North Cemetery	circular mausoleum; built of basalt blocks that were rough on the exterior, polished and squared blocks form the inside of the rectangular chamber; E–W oriented	–	–	–	–	Oenbrink 2003, 77, 79, figs. 11–12
33	Q37	100 BCE–100 CE	Qanawat, North Cemetery	circular mausoleum, no description available	–	–	–	–	Oenbrink 2003, 77
34	Q39	100 BCE–100 CE	Qanawat, North Cemetery	circular mausoleum, no description available	–	–	–	–	Oenbrink 2003, 77

(cont.)

TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
35	Q40	1–100 CE	Qanawat, North Cemetery	circular mausoleum with a rectangular chamber and pillar supporting the roof, also arcosolium inside; diam. 6.8 m; E–W oriented	–	–	–	–	Oenbrink 2003, 77, 79
36	Q41	100 BCE–100 CE	Qanawat, North Cemetery	mausoleum, no description available	–	–	–	–	Oenbrink 2000, 243
37	Q10	1–100 CE	Qanawat, East Cemetery	circular mausoleum on a circle-shaped platform; the building was tall, tapered upwards, and made of smooth basalt blocks; the entrance was in the north; a niche in the exterior wall was decorated with garlands and rosettes; the funerary function of the building is suggested by its location in/near the cemetery on the high plateau east of the wadi; diam. 8.1 m; N–S oriented	–	–	–	–	Oenbrink 2000, pl. 50; Oenbrink 2003, 77, 79–80, figs. 9, 2, 13
38	Q11	–	Qanawat, East Cemetery	cist-grave (?), piece of funerary sculpture related to grave	–	–	–	–	Oenbrink 2003, 80

39	Q12	100 BCE–100 CE	Qanawat, East Cemetery	mausoleum, tumulus or circular tomb, no description available	—	—	—	—	Oenbrink 2003, 77
40	Q13	100 BCE–100 CE	Qanawat, East Cemetery	mausoleum, tumulus or circular tomb, no description available	—	—	—	—	Oenbrink 2003, 77
41	Q01	200–400 CE	Qanawat, West Cemetery	square/rectangular mausoleum; large building of smooth ashlar with decorated entrances on two sides (arches and moldings); the doors were also decorated; the upper part had windows; the funerary nature of this building is not certain	—	—	—	—	Oenbrink 2000, 235, fig. 1, pl. 48; Oenbrink 2003, 77
42	Q03/ Tomb 1	100–300 CE	Qanawat, West Cemetery; left of the road before the city wall and west gate	rectangular mausoleum with temple-shaped façade, built of well-worked basalt blocks; building (9.23 x 7.63 m, preserved up to 3 m high) stood on a stepped platform; its exterior walls were crowned by a cornice, and fragments of Corinthian columns were found nearby; the door was in the east façade; the interior room had a	—	—	—	—	Oenbrink 2000, 235, fig. 1, pl. 46, 47; Oenbrink 2003, 77; Oenbrink 2010, 375–376, figs. 14–19; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, figs. 148–154

(cont.)

TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Q03/ Tomb 1 (cont.)			vaulted ceiling, and two rows of four stacked loculi in two side walls with arcosolia; the back wall had arcosolia with a bench inside, perhaps originally to accommodate a sarcophagus; a deep pit (3.0 x 0.7 x 1.70 m) was dug in the floor of the room; W–E oriented					
43	Q04	200–400 CE	Qanawat, West Cemetery	square/rectangular mausoleum; large building of smooth ashlar; funerary nature not certain	—	—	—	—	Oenbrink 2000, 235, fig. 1, pl. 48; Oenbrink 2003, 77
44	Q05	100 BCE–100 CE	Qanawat, West Cemetery	circular mausoleum, no description; made of roughly hewn blocks	—	—	—	—	Oenbrink 2000, pl. 48; Oenbrink 2003, 77
45	Q20/ Tomb 3	106–400 CE	Qanawat; Southeast Cemetery, along road to Si'	rectangular mausoleum made of smooth basalt blocks; its lower level was preserved, and a door in the north led to a vaulted	—	—	—	—	Oenbrink 2000, 235, pl. 50; Sartre–Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 124–126, 157–162

	Q20/ Tomb 3 (<i>cont.</i>)			corridor with two rows of three built loculi with a flat roof; fragments of a cornice and relief decoration were found around tomb; the dimensions according to Oenbrink: 8.10 x 6.0 m, and Sartre-Fauriat: 6.04 x 6.0/5.77 x 2.37 m (exterior); 4.07 x 5.28 (interior); N–S oriented					
46	Q22	100 BCE–100 CE	Qanawat, Southeast Cemetery, along the road to Si'	mausoleum, tumulus or circular tomb made of roughly hewn blocks, no description available	–	–	–	–	Oenbrink 2000, pl. 50; Oenbrink 2003, 77
47	Tomb 6a	–	Qanawat, Southeast Cemetery, outside the southeast city wall, right of the road leading out of town)	square mausoleum with three stories; the lower part was preserved up to 2.80 m; the entrance was in the north façade, probably a stone door; a small window was visible in the west wall; no burial-spots were found inside, and there were two small niches at different height; visitors of the early 19th c. describe three floors and windows; a reused inscription of 2nd–3rd c.	–	–	–	–	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 130–133, figs. 171–176

(*cont.*)

TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb 6a (cont.)			was set in a wall, its funerary nature not certain; exterior: 5.16 x 5.10 x 2.80 m; interior: 3.37 x 3.20 m; N–S oriented					
48	Tomb 1	300–400 CE	Rdeimeh ash-sharqiyyeh, location unknown	rectangular mausoleum?; exact shape is unclear (no longer preserved); rectangular structure with a corridor and two large loculi on either side; built with basalt blocks; it is not clear whether the building was above or below the ground	—	—	—	—	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 139, fig. 185
49	Tomb 1	245–249 CE	Rīmet al-Lohf, in village	rectangular mausoleum made of finely worked basalt blocks; building had three stories; the third level (a dovecot) was added later, adding to a total height of 12 m (original height: 6.38 m); the original tomb consisted of a podium on the south side with several	Greek (above door), “Kelesteinos, wise man, and built this place for himself, his children and his beloved wife. He	—	—	—	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 140–145, fig. 186–198; vol. II, fig. 14; IGLS XV, 389 (pp. 443–444)

Tomb 1
(*cont.*)

steps leading to the middle level (outside: 4.22 x 3.50 m; inside: 2.74 x 2.12 m); the exterior had corner pilasters with Ionian capitals, and the entrance was originally closed with two undecorated slabs; above the door was a tabella with an inscription and arch-shaped cornice; a molded cornice ran around the building as well; Butler reconstructed the temple-shaped vestibule but the evidence for the reconstruction is uncertain; the lower level was accessible from the side and has three loculi (short); the middle level had three loculi perpendicular to the walls, a small window, and one niche in each wall (possible arcosolia); in the west part of the podium a door led to a burial space (2.73 x 2.12 m) on the lower level, consisting of a paved corridor and three

made the temple for Pluto and formidable Persephone from his income from military service. I am not for the moment the tomb of someone, may I rest here for a long time, and if it must be, let me welcome them when they are older, happy and having left descendants”

(*cont.*)

TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb 1 (cont.)			loculi in the back wall (1.02/0.97 x 0.70/0.60 x 1.75 m); exterior: 5.02 x 4.22 m; podium: 2.20 x 1.52 m; S–N oriented					
50	Tomb 1/a	100–1 BCE	Shahbā; in the center of the site, behind the Imperial sanctuary; northeast of Tomb 4, next to Tomb 1b	pit-grave closed with basalt slab	–	–	pottery: four cooking pots, two table wares, six small amphorae, four storage amphorae, bowl, transport amphora	–	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 151–156, figs. 203–211; vol. II, fig. 7
51	Tomb 1/b	100–1 BCE	Shahbā; in the center of the site, behind the Imperial sanctuary; Northeast of Tomb 4, next to Tomb 1a	pit-grave closed with basalt slab	–	–	–	–	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 151–156, figs. 203–211; vol. II, fig. 7
52	Tomb 6/ Tomb T	1–200 CE	Si', Northwest Cemetery, on the left bank of the wadi, between the	circular mausoleum made of roughly hewn basalt blocks; the exterior was not well preserved and could have been a tumulus	–	–	–	iron bracelet, bronze bracelet two bronze	Oenbrink 2003, fig. 10; Sartre- Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 184–190, figs. 253–260

Tomb 6/
Tomb T
(*cont.*)

wadi and the
Roman road
(North of Si')

or masonry structure;
the vestibule had a door
leading to a square room
with well made blocks
and a support pillar in the
middle; exterior diam.
10.50 m; interior: 6.25 x
5.30 x 1.0 m; discovery of
many iron nails and hinges
point to possible use of
wooden coffins

rings, four
bone pins,
necklace
(glass, silver
and agate
beads),
amber
pendant,
bronze
pendant,
bronze/
gold
cylinder,
glass and
silver
pendant,
glass
gemstone,
bronze
stick
(cosmetic
or medical
tool), four
bronze
plaques,
bronze
pieces,
piece of
worked
bone, stone
ring, shell

(*cont.*)

TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
53	Tomb 3	25–50 CE	Si', Northwest Cemetery, in the Plain of Si'	circular mausoleum made of basalt blocks; description by Butler: porch and small corridor in front of the entrance; the interior had a square room with well made blocks; a lintel with inscription in a decorated tabella was found near the tomb; exterior diam. 9 m, height 3 m; interior: 4.50 x 4.68 m	Greek and Nabataean/Aramaic, "For Thaninu (Thanin), son of Hann-'el is this tomb. Huru (Hur) son of Obaisat was the artist artist/architect"	—	—	—	RES II (#1093); Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 181–182, figs. 247, 249, 250
54	Tomb 4	1–100 CE	Si', Northeast Cemetery, in the Plain of Si', near the road to Qanawat	circular mausoleum made of basalt blocks; description by Butler: porch and small corridor in front of the entrance; inside was a square room with a support pillar in the center; exterior diam. 7 m; interior: 3.77 x 3.50 m	—	—	—	—	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 183, fig. 251

55	Tomb 5	1–200 CE	Si', Northeast Cemetery, in the Plain of Si', near the road to Qanawat	circular mausoleum made of basalt blocks; description by Butler: deep porch and small corridor in front of the entrance; inside was a square vaulted room with three niches (arcosolia?) in three walls; the structure was a tumulus according to Oenbrink (2003, 77); exterior diam. 7 m; interior: 2.40 x 2.20 m	—	—	—	—	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 183, fig. 252
56	Tomb 2/ Tomb W	100–1 BCE	Si', Northeast Cemetery, along the Roman road	tumulus; made of roughly hewn basalt blocks; interior was a small burial chamber; exterior diam. 4 m; interior: 1.90 x 0.80 m	—	—	—	five silver earrings, bronze earring, bronze bracelet, eight bronze rings, bronze fibula, silver fibula, pottery amulet with blue glaze, necklace	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 177–180, figs. 242–246

(cont.)

TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb 2/ Tomb W (cont.)							of glass, bronze, and terracotta beads, silver fragments of two pendants, five bronze pendants, bronze belt buckle, glazed scarab, precious stone (engraved?), fragment of bronze wire, five other bronze fragments, bronze plaque, glass piece, bronze hook	

57	Tomb 1/ Tomb V (SQ 9)	50–100 CE according to Sartre- Fauriat (based on finds); 50–1 BCE according to Renel (based on the simpulum); reused in 2nd and 3rd c. CE	Si', Northeast cemetery, along the Roman road through the plain towards Qanawat	tumulus; base made of large basalt blocks and upper layer of smaller blocks (all roughly hewn); interior was a small burial chamber with a support pillar holding the roof; access to the tomb through some sort of dromos in the northeast, which seemed closed off by stones; bones were disturbed; exterior diam. 8 m, 3 m high; interior diam. 2 m, height 1.80 m; NE–SW oriented	unpublished inscription	–	–	glass bracelet, bronze bracelet, bead, bronze strainer, bronze ladle (simpulum, dating 50–1 BCE)	Oenbrink 2006, 68; Renel 2010; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 174–176, figs. 236–241
58	Stele 1	5–4 BCE	Si', Northeast Cemetery, ca. 1 km North of Si', on the road to Qanawat	stele with pediment- shaped top with rosette; an inscription was placed in the panel below the pediment (1.32 x 0.63 m)	Nabataean/ Aramaic, “In the year 308 (5–4 BCE), Kasiu Ta'agallat, son of Ka'ammeh son of Rabbu son of Audu son of Radif son of Nataru	–	–	–	Littmann 1904, 90–93, fig. 40

(cont.)

TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Stele 1 (cont.)				son of Abdu, made this tomb loving (?) his wife Rahilat, at his own expense”				
59	Tomb 7	100–200 CE	Si’, in the Plain of Si’ (exact location unclear)	three sarcophagi in the open air, standing on a triangular pedestal (3.0 x 3.0 x 3.75 m) made of basalt in three levels forming steps; the upper part was decorated with a molded cornice; the sarcophagi had wreaths in relief	—	—	—	—	Sartre-Fauriat 2001, 191, 234, figs. 261, 325
60	Tomb 1 (Tomb of Hamrath)	100 BCE–25 CE	Suweida, northwest of the ancient city, on a hill overlooking the ravine	square mausoleum of nicely hewn basalt blocks, standing on top of a low stepped platform; the tomb was found in the 19th century, but later destroyed; it is reconstructed with a stepped pyramid roof, of	Nabataean/ Aramaic, “Tomb of Hamrath, which was erected for her by Odenat her	—	—	—	Fedak 1990, 148–149; Sartre-Fauriat 2001, vol. I, 197–198, plan 221; CIS II 162



Tomb 1
(Tomb of
Hamrath)
(*cont.*)

which the two lower steps were still in situ in the 19th c.; its total estimated height was about 12 m; six engaged Doric columns (4.61 m high) carrying an architrave with a frieze of triglyphs decorated the exterior; between these columns, low reliefs of arms and armor were visible; above the corona was a stepped pyramid; no information is available about its interior; the inscription was in a tabella ansata placed on the north side of the building; 10 x 10 x 12 m

husband”;
Greek,
“Made by
Odainathos
son of
Annel(os)
for his wife
Hamrete”

61 Tumulus
1 (SU2)

100–1
BCE

Suweida, West
Cemetery

tumulus; monumental
dromos led to corridor
built of basalt blocks and
a basalt door; the burial
chamber was round with a
central support pillar

— — —

on image:
at least four
items of
jewelry, ten
amphorae/
pitchers
with
handles, of
which one
in the

Kalos 1999, 73;
Oenbrink 2003,
78; Oenbrink
2006, 67–68,
pl. 12 A

(*cont.*)



TABLE 14 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tumulus 1 (SU2) (cont.)							shape of pilgrim's flask, and eight lamps	
62	Tomb 2	400–100 BCE, still in use in the Byzantine era	Suweida, Southeast Cemetery	hypogeum with interior built in stone blocks; stairs gave access to a central chamber (ca. 6.5 x 3.2 m), which had three loculi (ca. 0.70 x 2.13) in the east wall (1.1–3) and three loculi in the south wall (1.4–6); the loculi in the third wall were destroyed; the chamber had a room in the northeast (ca. 1.5 x 2.13 m) and another one in the southeast (ca. 2.6 x 1.6 m); W–E oriented	–	(fifty-three individuals) Northeast chamber: three adults and child; Southeast chamber: nine adults and six children; Loculi 1–3: nine adults and three children; Loculus 4: six adults; Loculus 5: two adults; Loculus 6: two adults; central	–	–	Delhopital 2010, figs. 1, 2

	Tomb 2 (<i>cont.</i>)					chamber: twelve adults and two children			
63	Tomb 3	100–1 BCE	Suweida, Southeast Cemetery	circular mausoleum; dromos led to a corridor with a chamber on both sides, built in stone (?); dimensions: West chamber: 2.55 x 0.8 m; East chamber: 2.55 x 1 m; diam. 9 m; N–S oriented	—	(twenty-five individuals) West chamber: one extended individual, others comingled; minimum of sixteen adult individuals and nine sub-adults; ages: two 0 years, two 1–4 years, one 5–9 years, two 10–14 years, two 15–19 years, three 20–30 years, eleven 30–49 years, two over 50 years	—	—	Delhopital 2010, fig. 3