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The Safaitic scripts: palaeography of an ancient nomadic writing culture

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Citation

Della Puppa, C. (2022, April 21). *The Safaitic scripts: palaeography of an ancient nomadic writing culture*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3283744>

Version: Publisher's Version

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Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

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Appendices

Appendix A

The Lineage of *df*

This Appendix is divided in three parts. The first part describes the structure of the *ʔl df*, discussing the information which can be gleaned from the genealogies, the evidence for the various sub-groups, and the texts showing ancestors beyond *df*. The second part presents my reconstruction of various genealogical trees which show the position of the authors of the texts relevant to Chapter 4 and to §A.1 below. The third part contains the data of the compression measurements of the *b*'s across generations within the *hmyn* branch of the *df*, which was employed for the palaeographic study in §4.1. This Appendix follows the *sigla* convention used in Chapter 4, i.e. the inscriptions *sigla* are followed by '/[generation number]' instead of '/[script]', which is the convention used in the rest of the thesis. The generations are counted considering *df* as the first generation. As in Chapter 4, if the genealogy of the text stops at the patronym, the generation number is followed by a question mark.

A.1 The structure of the *ʔl df*

The genealogical information provided by the texts of members of the *ʔl df* allows to delineate the structure of their lineage-tree, with its various branches and sub-branches. We can be relatively sure about the reconstruction of most genealogies up until *df*, as usually several texts from different generations independently confirm and agree on the same genealogy. It is only in some texts from late generations that we sometimes find inconsistencies, with genealogy members either missing,⁵⁵⁴ or being spelled differently,⁵⁵⁵ or their position being exchanged.⁵⁵⁶

⁵⁵⁴Cf., e.g., Is.H 891/12, omitting 5th generation *hmyn*, AbWS 5/15, omitting 7th generation *hdg*, and Is.Mu 367/16, omitting 11th generation *rgl*.

⁵⁵⁵Cf., e.g., 4th generation *gdđt* spelled as *gdđ* in WH 792/12, 3rd generation *hws¹r* spelled as *hys¹r* in SESP.S 1/16 (see Macdonald, Al-Muʿazzin, et al. 1996:456), and 6th generation *ʔs¹lm* spelled as *ys¹lm* in SESP.U 8/12.

⁵⁵⁶See, e.g., the genealogy given by the 12th generation author *s¹ny* in KRS 132/12: *s¹ny bn ys¹lm bn ʔwđn bn mlk bn qhs² bn hdg bn s¹wr bn {g}{d}[d]t bn ʔndt bn ws²y bn hmyn bn df*; he wrote the 5th generation genealogy member *hmyn* right after *df*, instead of 2nd generation *ws²yt*, which he placed after *hmyn* and

The trees in Figs. A.2 – A.5 (§A.2.1) display my reconstruction of the ^l*df* until generation 5. The genealogies show that *df* had at least three sons: *ws²yt*, *b²s²*, and *fk^l*,⁵⁵⁷ with the majority of texts coming from descendants of *ws²yt* and *b²s²*. In some texts, the genealogies continue past *df*, but we will see that this part is very inconsistent from text to text, suggesting that it may have been subject to modifications and adaptations. While most texts seem to agree on at least the name of *df*'s father, who is mostly *gn^l*, there are texts attesting different names as well. Since the name of *df*'s father belongs to the more inconsistent part of the genealogy, it is difficult to determine if there are any texts by *df* himself or by his close descendants. In any case, we have no attestation of an author named *df bn gn^l*, and there is only one possible 2nd generation text by an author named *ws²yt bn df*, but it is only known from a copy.⁵⁵⁸ In the 3rd generation, seven texts are attested that may have been by grandsons of *df*, but in none of them the genealogy goes beyond the patronym.⁵⁵⁹ However, in generations 4 – 5, beside several texts with two-generations genealogies, I identified ten texts which indicate three or more generations⁵⁶⁰ – although only one of these (KRS 1479/5) shows the whole genealogy up until *df* – and, from generation 6 onwards, we find a growing number of texts with increasingly longer genealogies. The latter group of texts provides us with the main bulk of genealogical information on the lineage of *df*. Indeed, even though we have only a few secure attestations of texts by the earliest generations after *df*, we can still reconstruct their names and positions in the tree, since they consistently and independently appear in the long genealogies of several texts from later generations. For instance, the sequence '*ws²yt bn df*' occurs 28 times in the OCIANA (accessed in October 2019). Of these, excluding the uncertain WH 884/2? mentioned above and KRS 839 (whose genealogy is partially illegible), the remaining 26 attestations are all in the context of texts by members of the lineage of *df*, with genealogies showing 7 or more generations.

Anthropological investigations of non-literate nomadic societies have shown that people consistently named their ancestors up to 3 – 5 generations back, after which the more ambiguous part of the genealogy begins, with genealogies being adapted to the alliances and affiliations of the moment.⁵⁶¹ Above this ambiguous part, one finds the

misspelled as *ws²y*. We know from several other texts that the correct arrangement in that part of the genealogy should have been: *hmyn bn gđđt bn ⁿđt bn ws²yt bn df* (see the tree in Fig. A.3). Another example is AbSWS 18/13, which exchanged 7th generation *hđg* and 6th generation *s¹wr*.

⁵⁵⁷A further son could have been *hrm*, although the genealogies of only two texts – SESP.K 5/7 and RMenv.D 10/9 – show this.

⁵⁵⁸It reads: WH 884/2? *l ws²yt bn df bn*— 'By *Ws²yt* son of *Df* son of...'

⁵⁵⁹See the list of authors in Table A.2, and the genealogical trees in Figs. A.3 – A.5.

⁵⁶⁰These are: KRS 2454/4 (*bdn bn rft bn ws²yt*), KRS 907/5 (*mlk bn bdn bn rft bn ws²yt*), C 1583/4 (*zkr bn rft bn ws²(y)[t]*), WH 650/5 (*mrđy bn kwnt bn s²w²*), KRS 1479/5 (*hwq bn kwnt bn s²w² bn b²s² bn df*), WH 1711.2/5 (*kdr bn thrt bn hws¹r*), C 2322/5 (*{š} bn qtⁿ bn hgml*), KRS 278/5 (*lhm bn qtⁿ bn hgml*), WH 807/5 (*lhm bn qtⁿ bn hgml*), C 3855/5 (*rfd bn w^l bn hgml*); see again Table A.2 and Figs. A.3 – A.5.

⁵⁶¹See the discussion in Robinson 2013:32–34, who cites the cases of the Bedouin of Cyrenaica (as described in Peters 1960:40–41) and of the *Rwāla* Bedouin (see Musil 1928:48 and Lancaster 1981:24–42). The Bedouin of Cyrenaica consistently remembered their ancestors until the fifth ascending generation,

uppermost portion of the genealogy, which connects the founders of the confederated groups. This part is more difficult to manipulate and entirely figurative – i.e. it is neither based on actual father-son relationships nor on real ancestors.⁵⁶²

The members of the lineage of *df* appear to have written their genealogies relatively consistently for several generations up until the eponymous ancestor *df*. Although we cannot know if *df* was a real person or not, genealogies longer than two generations appear only starting from the 4th and 5th generations, with the first attestation of a genealogy reaching *df* appearing in the 5th generation.

It is possible that a desire to preserve genealogies by carving them on stone was a reason for which early descendants of *df* started to consistently write down longer genealogies, a habit which was then embraced, expanded, and continued by their descendants for several generations, with texts showing up to 16 generations-long genealogies.⁵⁶³ Around the same time in which long genealogies become increasingly more numerous, i.e. from generation 6 onwards, we also see the beginning of the palaeographic development from the ‘common’ to the ‘fine’ script (see §4.1, §8.2).

While *df* genealogies are rather consistent up until the eponymous ancestor, some room for genealogical creativity was perhaps still allowed in the upper part of the genealogy – i.e. the part showing *df*’s ancestors – since some of the texts showing this part present conflicting versions (see §A.1.2 below).

Among the branches investigated in this Appendix, I have not found any text from generations later than the 16th, with most attestations stopping earlier. There may be different reasons for this feature. It could be due to a drop in population or in writing activity. Another reason could be that later texts are simply more difficult to trace, perhaps because authors increasingly employed different forms of self-affiliations – e.g. to sub-groups such as the *ʔ kn* (see below) – and/or did not indicate long enough genealogies which would allow us to place them in the lineage-tree. It is also possible that the genealogies and affiliations of authors from later generations had been modified, making it impossible for us to connect them to their ancestors.

A.1.1 Sub-groups

Beside the common expression *ʔ ʔ* + [group name], Safaitic authors explicitly indicated affiliation to a given social group through long genealogies going back to the ancestor of the group or through the *nisbah* adjective, e.g. *h-dfy* ‘the *Ḍf*-ite’.⁵⁶⁴ In a minority of cases, the author gave a double affiliation, stating both their lineage and their sub-group within the lineage. An example of this form of affiliation is QUR 176.24.1/14: the author identified as *ʔ ʔ ġyr h-dfy*, with *ġyr* being the sub-group which is likely named after the ancestor of the author, as confirmed by the genealogies of several texts. In most

while the *Rwāla* reached only the third.

⁵⁶²See Lancaster 1981:24–26.

⁵⁶³See, e.g., SESP.S 1/16, whose author wrote down his whole lineage up until *df*: *nʿmn bn ḥbyṯ bn nṣr bn nʿmn bn nṣr bn gr[m]ʔ bn kn bn nʿmn bn wʔ bn rbn bn sʿr bn kn bn ṯrt bn hysʿr bn bʿsʿ bn df*; for the whole text and a commentary, see the OCIANA.

⁵⁶⁴E.g. RWQ 18/6.

cases, however, one can indirectly determine the affiliation of authors, provided that we have long enough genealogies, by comparing them with the overlapping genealogies of other texts from the same or earlier generations, going up until the ancestor. Thus, there are three ways to evince that a certain 'l was a sub-group of a lineage: 1) if the author claimed affiliation to both lineage and sub-group, as in the example above; 2) if the author self-affiliated only to the sub-group, but his genealogy goes back to the eponymous ancestor of the lineage and includes the name of the ancestor after which the sub-group was named; 3) if the author affiliated only to the sub-group, but his genealogy is long enough to reconstruct his relationship to both lineage group and sub-group thanks to the information from the genealogies of other texts.

The *df* branches splitting at 2nd generation *b's²* and *ws²yt* are the ones attesting the highest number of texts—it is in these branches that we find authors from later generations who affiliated to 'l's which seem to constitute further sub-groups within the *df*. In the *b's²* branch, we have people affiliating to the *kn* and the *zmr* sub-groups, while in the *ws²yt* branch, we have evidence for the *gyr* and the *bdn* sub-groups.

The trees in Figs. A.17 – A.18 below show the two branches with the respective sub-groups; the ancestors after whom the sub-groups were probably named and the authors of texts affiliating to such groups are underlined.

kn The 'l *kn* is the sub-group to which the highest number of authors explicitly affiliated,⁵⁶⁵ although the often short genealogies of their texts do not always make it possible to place them in the *df* lineage-tree.⁵⁶⁶ As remarked in the OCIANA commentary to SESP.S 2/16, this text, by 16th generation *dh_d*, together with the texts by his two brothers 'm (SESP.S 3/16) and 'š'b (SESP.S 4/16),⁵⁶⁷ clearly show that *kn* was a sub-group of the *df*. In the first text, the author's genealogy goes back to both *kn*, the ancestor of the sub-group, and to *df*, the ancestor of the lineage, while in the two other texts his brothers both self-identify as *đ* 'l *kn*. The position of these authors in the lineage-tree is shown in Fig. A.17. In the tree I also represented the 16th generation authors *đ'b* and 'bd, cousins of *dh_d*, 'm and 'š'b, who self-identified as *đ* 'l *kn* as well. Furthermore, the text by 'bd (Ms 29/16⁵⁶⁸) was found on the same panel as the Greek

⁵⁶⁵In the OCIANA (accessed in October 2019), 27 texts contain the expression *đ* 'l *kn*.

⁵⁶⁶See, e.g., KRS 1304 (*l žnm bn s²r đ 'l kn w...*) and KRS 1862 (*l bnt bn gn'l bn bnt đ 'l kn w...*); I was not able to find any overlapping genealogies through which they could be connected to the ancestors *kn* and *df*. The *kn* sub-group was first identified in Macdonald, Al-Mu'azzin, et al. 1996:455.

⁵⁶⁷The three texts read: SESP.S 2/16 *l dh_d bn 'bd bn dh_d bn 'bd bn đ'b bn n'mn bn kn bn n'mn [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] bn w^l bn rbn bn s²r bn kn bn ṯhrt bn hys¹r bn b's² bn df w h lt s¹lm l-đ {d}y w nq^t l-đ ḥbl h-s¹{fr}* 'By Dh_d son of 'bd son of Dh_d son of 'bd son of D_b son of N^mn son of Kn son of N^mn son of W^l son of Rbn son of S²r son of Kn son of ṯhrt son of Hys¹r son of B's² son of Df and O Lt [grant] security to whoever {reads [the inscription] aloud} and [inflict] ejection from the grave on him who effaces this {inscription}'; SESP.S 3/16 *l 'm bn [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] bn w^l bn rbn bn s²r bn kn bn ṯhrt bn hys¹r bn b's² bn df w h lt s¹lm l-đ {d}y w nq^t l-đ ḥbl h-s¹{fr}* 'By 'm son of 'bd son of Dh_d son of 'bd son of D_b son of N^mn son of Kn son of N^mn of the people of Kn'; SESP.S 4/16 *l š' [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] bn 'bd bn dh_d bn 'bd bn đ'b đ 'l kn* 'By Š' son of 'bd son of Dh_d son of 'bd son of D_b of the people of Kn' (readings and translations: OCIANA).

⁵⁶⁸It reads: *l 'bd bn 'lm bn dh_d bn 'bd bn đ'b bn n'mn bn kn bn n'mn bn w^l bn rbn bn s²r đ 'l kn h-ḥtṯ w h lt 'wr m đ 'wr h-s¹{fr}* 'By 'bd son of 'lm son of Dh_d son of 'bd son of D_b son of N^mn son of Kn son of N^mn son

text Mg 1, in which the author gives his name, patronym, papponym, and affiliation to both the *kn* sub-group and to the lineage of *df*.⁵⁶⁹ Probably the same author left another similar Greek text⁵⁷⁰ as well as the Safaitic text RMSK 1, in which he states his affiliation to the *ʿl kn*,⁵⁷¹ one of the rare examples of ‘fine’ inscriptions in square graphs.⁵⁷²

zmr Two texts with the expression *ḏ ʿl zmr*, AbMNS 2/14 and BES15 1379/14,⁵⁷³ demonstrate that the *ʿl zmr* was a further sub-group within the *bʿs²* branch. The position of their authors in the lineage-tree (see Fig. A.17 below) shows that they both share the 5th generation ancestor *zmr*.



Figure A.1: *Is.Mu 321*, affiliating to *zmr*, *kn*, *df* and *whbʿl* (Photo: OCIANA)

of W¹ son of Rbn son of S^{2r} of the people of Kn is the carving and O Lt blind whosoever would scratch out the writing’ (see OCIANA).

⁵⁶⁹Mg 1 CAAPOC XECEMANOY TOY XECEMANOY CAIΦHNOC ΦΥΛHC XAYNHNΩN MNHCΘH ‘May S^{2a}‘ar son of Khs¹eman son of Khs¹eman a Ḍaifite of the section of Kawrites be remembered’ (Reading and translation: OCIANA).

⁵⁷⁰WR.C 1 = MISS.I 1 CAAPOC XECEMANOY CAIΦHNOC ΦΥΛHC XAYNHNΩN (see Macdonald, Al-Muʿazzin, et al. 1996:483–484).

⁵⁷¹The text reads: *l s^{2r} bn khs¹mn bn khs¹mn bn znn bn s^{2r} bn gn¹ ḏ ʿl kn w s¹rt s¹nt ngy ʿmd bn ʿs¹ hdy w s¹nt drghsmkrn h-mḏ f h gddf s¹lm w gnmt l-ḏ dʿy h-s¹fr w nq^t l-ḏ mhy h-s¹fr* ‘By S^{2r} son of Khs¹mn son of Khs¹mn son of Znn son of S^{2r} son of Gn¹ of the people of Kn and O Gddf [grant] security he served [in a unit] the year ʿmd son of ʿs¹ was announced leader and the year drghsmkrn the Persians and so O Gddf [grant] security and booty to whoever leaves the inscription intact and [inflict] ejection from the grave on whoever scratches out the inscription’ (see OCIANA).

⁵⁷²See §3.2, RMSK 1 is displayed in Fig.3.5(d).

⁵⁷³The full texts read: AbMNS 2/14 *l grm¹ bn ʿqrb bn grm¹ bn ḥts¹t bn ws¹m ḏ ʿl zmr w tʿmr-h whḏ f h gddf s¹lm w wld h-mʿzy s¹nt hgz-h bʿls¹mn ʿl-h-mdnt w h lt nq^t bm ḥbl-h* ‘By Grm¹ son of ʿqrb son of Grm¹ son of Ḥts¹t son of Ws¹m of the people of Zmr and he controlled the area alone so, O Gddf [grant] security and he helped the goats give birth the year that Bʿls¹mn withheld it [the rain] from the Province [or region] and O Lt [inflict] nq^t on him who destroys [the inscription]’; BES15 1379/14 *l ʿqrb bn grm¹ bn zʿn bn ḥts¹t bn ws¹m ḏ ʿl zmr* ‘By ʿqrb son of Grm¹ son of Zʿn son of Ḥts¹t son of Ws¹m of the people of Zmr’ (Readings and translations: OCIANA). Two further texts with the expression *ḏ ʿl zmr* are WR.A 15 and Is.Mu 321 (see below on the latter), but I could not place them in the lineage tree.

A. The Lineage of *df*

In Is.Mu 321 (Fig. A.1) the author self-identified as *ḏ ʿl zmr ḏ ʿl kn ḏ ʿl df ḏ ʿl whbʿl*.⁵⁷⁴ He first affiliates to *zmr*, but then continues with *kn*, which is supposedly a separate sub-group, and finally affiliates to the *df* lineage and to *whbʿl*, which we know from some texts to have been an ancestor of *df* (see §A.1.2 below). Even if we do not know the generation of the author, as his genealogy does not allow us to place him in the *df* tree, the text presents some very late palaeographic features, such as the *r* as a straight line with converging arms and the almond-shaped *m*.⁵⁷⁵ That being said, it is difficult to determine what the first part of the author's affiliation implies. The *zmr* and the *kn* sub-groups belong to the same branch, and perhaps in later generations these affiliations became blurred or authors started to consciously or subconsciously re-interpret them. It seems, from the final affiliation to the ancestors *df* and *whbʿl*, that the author ordered his affiliations from the smallest to the biggest group. Thus, another possibility is that *zmr* was an actual later sub-group within the *kn* which had nothing to do with the sub-group descending from 5th generation *zmr*.

ḡyr The JQC attests one inscription in which *mgd*, an author who left several other texts between north-eastern Jordan and southern Syria,⁵⁷⁶ self-identified as *ḏ ʿl ḡyr h-dfy*,⁵⁷⁷ whereby he first gave the name of his group, and then he further expressed affiliation to the *df* lineage through the *nisbah* adjective. The genealogy of the author is long enough to place him within the *df* lineage-tree if compared to other genealogies, and it shows that the *ʿl ḡyr* is most probably a sub-group named after *mgd*'s ancestor *ḡyr bn rft bn ws²yt bn df* (see the tree in Fig. A.18).⁵⁷⁸

bdn Two texts by the same author *ʿnʿm*, SESP.U 9/11 and 15/11, exhibit two different forms of affiliation to *bdn bn rft bn ws²yt bn df* (see Fig. A.3 below). In the first text, the author explicitly affiliates to the sub-group through *ḏ ʿl bdn*,⁵⁷⁹ while the second

⁵⁷⁴The full text reads: *l ḡyrʿl bn s¹lm bn ḡyrʿl bn ḥwt ḏ ʿl zmr ḏ ʿl kn ḏ ʿl df ḏ ʿl whbʿl w rʿy h-dʿn s¹nt ngy tm bn ʿnʿm h-dr w qnt h-s²nʿ w hʿmʿgrm h-{n}mrt {w} tnzr h-s¹my f h bʿls¹mn rwh b-[m][t]r*. I follow the reading of OCIANA, except for the reading of the first affiliation, which I read as *zmr* instead of *zgr*: the graph in question has the typical elongated almond form of the *m* in texts from late generations. This same form appears also in the other *m*'s of the text and can be contrasted to the smaller and more compressed rhomboid form of the *g* in the word *ngy*.

⁵⁷⁵See §4.1.4.

⁵⁷⁶See §6.2.1.

⁵⁷⁷The full text reads: *l mgd bn zd bn qdm bn mrʿ ḏ ʿl ḡyr h-dfy w gls¹ h-mzrt f h lt w ds²r ḡnmt w lʿn m ḥbl h-s¹fr* 'By Mgd son of Zd son of Qdm son of Mrʿ of the people of Gyr, the Dayfite, and he halted at this look-out point so, O Lt and Ds²r, grant spoil, and curse whosoever would obscure this writing'.

⁵⁷⁸There are two other texts in which the authors identify as *ḏ ʿl ḡyr*, MA 3 and SIJ 730, but I could not locate them in *df*'s lineage.

⁵⁷⁹SESP.U 9/11 *l ʿnʿm bn whbʿl bn hʿs¹ bn ḡyrʿl ḏ ʿl bdn w bny h-s¹tr l-znʿl f h s²hqm nqʿ[[[]]t l-d ʿwr h- s¹fr* 'By ʿnʿm son of Whbʿl son of Hʿs¹ son of Ḡyrʿl of the people of Bdn and he built the shelter for Znʿl, so, O S²hqm, [inflict] ejection from the grave on whoever would scratch out the inscription' (see OCIANA). Note that the text runs below SESP.U 8/12, dated to death of Agrippa by an author of the *zkr* branch (see the tree in Fig. A.15), which is sister to the *bdn* branch, as they share the same ancestor *rft bn ws²yt bn df*.

text⁵⁸⁰ reaches the ancestor *bdn* through the genealogy. Furthermore, *dʔyt*, the author of SIJ 87/13, affiliated to the *bdn* as well⁵⁸¹ and his genealogy can be brought back to the same ancestor (see the tree in Fig. A.18).⁵⁸²

It should be noted that in the *bʔs²* branch, *kn* and *zmr* are both from the 5th generation, while in the *ws²yt* branch, *gyr* and *bdn* are both from the 4th generation. This striking symmetry in the two branches may indicate that there was a generation-based pattern in the way sub-groups were defined, although there may have been differences from branch to branch, as in one branch they are formed according to 5th generation ancestors, while in the other according to 4th generation ancestors. Indeed, these are not the only 4th and 5th generation *df*-ites, and it is entirely possible that people affiliated to further sub-groups from either the same or earlier or later generations of the *df* lineage-tree, but did not fix them on rock, or perhaps they have not been identified yet. Within the *df*, there is further evidence of affiliation to a *s²wʔ* sub-group (perhaps after a 3rd generation ancestor of the *bʔs²* branch)⁵⁸³ and to a *qnʔl* sub-group (perhaps a later 9th generation ancestor of the *ws²yt* branch),⁵⁸⁴ but in both texts there is no conclusive evidence from the genealogies.

A.1.2 Ancestors beyond *df*

There are a number of texts, ranging from generation 6 to generation 14, in which the genealogies continue past *df*.

⁵⁸⁰SESP.U 15/11 *l ʔnʔm bn whbʔl bn hʔs¹ bn gyrʔl bn s¹mk bn wh{ʔ} bn mlk bn bdn w hqr f h lt s¹lm w nqʔt l-d yʔwr h-s¹fr* ‘By ʔnʔm son of Whbʔl son of Hʔs¹ son of Gyrʔl son of S¹mk son of {Whʔ} son of Mlk son of Bdn and he camped near a permanent source of water, so, O Lt, [grant] security and [inflict] ejection from the grave on whoever scratches out the carving’ (see OCIANA).

⁵⁸¹The text reads: *l dʔyt bn brd bn whbʔl bn sbh bn s¹d bn s²hyt bn dhr d ʔl bdn w ʔhd h-nhy w {h}{r}š w h lt nqʔt d yʔwr h-s¹[f][r]* ‘By Dʔyt son of Brd son of Whbʔl son of Sbh son of S¹d son of S²hyt son of Dhr of the people of Bdn and he took possession of the pool and {was on the look-out} and O Lt [inflict] ejection from the tomb [on] whoever scratches out the {inscription}’. I here follow the OCIANA reading and translation of this text except for the reading of the group name, which I read as *bdn* (as in the *edition princeps*) instead of *bdl* (OCIANA reading).

⁵⁸²Three other texts explicitly affiliate to a social group named ‘*bdn*’: QUR 9.12.2, in the ‘fine’ script, WTI 18, in the SoS script, and SIJ 237, which seems in the SoS script as well, but it lacks sufficient diagnostic features to be sure. The *ʔl bdn* of these texts does not need to represent the same social group as the sub-group of *df* discussed here. The PN *bdn* is a very common name in Safaitic, in the OCIANA (accessed in October 2019), the name *bdn* occurs 143 times. In the JQC, it occurs 18 times.

⁵⁸³Cf. RWQ 346 and 347, whose authors express their affiliations as *d ʔl df mn ʔl s²wʔ* and as *d ʔl s²wʔ* respectively. This affiliation may go back to *s²wʔ bn bʔs² bn df* (see the tree in Fig. A.4). On these two texts, which furthermore allude to an alliance between *df* and *wd*, see §B.1.

⁵⁸⁴In WH 21, the author self-identifies as *d ʔl df mn ʔl qnʔl*. While I am not aware of any early ancestor with this name, a possible identification could be 9th generation *qnʔl*, of the *hmy*n sub-branch (see the tree in Fig. A.10 below).

A. The Lineage of *df*

Texts	Genealogies from <i>df</i> onwards
C 1472/8, 2094/6, 2152/9, 3160/10, KRS 155/8, 159/7, WH 463/11, 832/7, Al-Mafraq Museum 26/14	<i>df bn gn'l</i>
C 1993/12, SESP.U 4/13	<i>df bn gn'l bn whb'l</i>
KRS 173/6	<i>df bn gn'l bn whb'l bn ys'r</i>
AbNAS 3/14	<i>df bn whb'l</i>
C 2648/11	<i>df bn gn'l bn r'y</i>
SESP.U 8/12	<i>df bn gn'l bn bqr bn rhyw</i>
BES15 865	<i>df bn gn'l bn rhy bn 'm</i>
KRS 39/10	<i>df bn rhy</i>
AbWS 8/12	<i>df bn gn'l bn g'r bn 'wḏ bn whb'l bn 'dd bn 'yl bn 'm bn rḡlt bn ḏr'l bn hrm bn 'bgr bn 'nsⁱ</i>
C 3046/6	<i>df bn gn'l (b)(n) 'yl bn ḡl't bn hs'r</i>
HSNS 5/11	<i>df bn 'gd bn t'wḏ</i>

Table A.1: Texts with genealogies showing the ancestors beyond *df*

In Table A.1 one can see that *df*'s father is mostly *gn'l* and, in three texts, *whb'l* is *df*'s grandfather.⁵⁸⁵ In AbNAS 3/14,⁵⁸⁶ *df* is immediately followed by *whb'l*, but in its genealogy 5th generation *b'ḏrh* and 6th generation *'ḏr'l* are missing as well,⁵⁸⁷ which may suggest that he also skipped *gn'l*. In the text Is.Mu 321 discussed above, the author affiliated to *zmr*, *kn*, and ended with *df* and *whb'l*, an order which suggests that *whb'l* represented the highest level of social organization. Nevertheless, as one can see in Table A.1, there are also texts showing different ancestors, cf., e.g., SESP.U 8/12 *df bn gn'l bn bqr bn rhyw*, BES15 865 *df bn gn'l bn rhy bn 'm*,⁵⁸⁸ C 3046/6 *df bn gn'l (b)(n) 'yl bn ḡl't bn hs'r*, and HSNS 5/11 *df bn 'gd bn t'wḏ*.

The reason for this general lack of consistency may be that the authors skipped some of the genealogy members further up in the tree, and/or it may be due to the fact that this was the most 'creative' part of the genealogy, i.e. the part in which the authors could display their self-affiliations, which they may have created or modified depending on their changing alliances and affiliations. While the *df*-ites wrote down

⁵⁸⁵The Table does not include C 2152/9 – whose genealogy reaches *df*'s father – but the text is known only from a not too accurate drawing, and the name of *df*'s father is unclear, reading *{m/g}t{l/y}*. In the OCIANA it is emended to the commonly attested *{g}(n)l*, which is certainly possible, as the *n* may have been turned into a *t* later. Without an actual photo, however, it is impossible to know.

⁵⁸⁶The full text reads: *l 'sⁱlm bn n'mn bn gn'l bn ḡy bn ṣḡḡ bn gn'l bn whb bn s^b bn ḡḡḡt bn 'ndt bn ws²yt bn df bn whb'l w 'wr l-ḡ 'wr h-s¹fr* 'By 's¹lm son of N'mn son of Gn'l son of ḡy son of ṣḡḡ son of Gn'l son of Whb son of S¹b son of ḡḡḡt son of 'ndt son of Ws²yt son of ḏf son of Whb'l and blindness to whoever scratches out the inscription' (see OCIANA).

⁵⁸⁷See the tree in Fig. A.14 below.

⁵⁸⁸My reading of this genealogy agrees with OCIANA except for the reading of the name following *df*, which I read as *gn'l* instead of *'n'l*.

their genealogies, most of these genealogies do not continue past *df*. It is possible that, at the point in which the genealogies in Table A.1 were written (i.e. around gens. 6 – 14), the part following *df* was the only area of the genealogy for which it was considered as acceptable to display one’s affiliations and be creative. In this respect, the presence of *whb’l* in some of these upper genealogies is particularly significant, as *whb’l* also follows the eponymous ancestor *’wd* in several texts by members of that lineage, which, according to different types of evidence, could have been allied to the *df* (see §B.1). Moreover, in AbWS 8/12,⁵⁸⁹ in which *df* is followed by several genealogy members, the first ones are *g’r*, *’wd*, and *whb’l*, as if to imply that *df* was a sub-branch of *’wd*, but unfortunately neither photo or tracing of the text has been published.

A.2 Genealogical trees

The genealogical trees displayed here reconstruct various branches of the *’l df*. The main purpose of this Section is to show the position of the authors whose texts are relevant to Chapter 4 and to §A.1 above within the *df* lineage-tree.⁵⁹⁰ Figs. A.2–A.13 show the trees with the authors of texts studied in §4.1 on the development of the ‘fine’ script.⁵⁹¹ Figs. A.14–A.16 display the authors of the inscriptions discussed in §4.2 on the chronology of Safaitic writing among the *df*. Finally, Figs. A.17–A.18 exhibit the genealogies of further authors/branches relevant to the discussion on the sub-groups of the *’l df* in §A.1 above. Within the trees, authors are singled out by the use of the bold style. The trees are followed by tables with lists of the authors shown in the trees and the *sigla* of the texts in which they appear.⁵⁹²

⁵⁸⁹The full text reads: *l qdm bn s²mt bn ġyr’l bn zkr bn zn’l bn s’b bn ‘dr’l bn b’đh bn ġđđt bn ‘ndt bn ws²yt bn df bn gn’l bn g’r bn ‘wd bn whb’l bn ‘dd bn ‘yl bn ‘m bn rglt bn dr’l bn hrm bn ‘bgr bn ‘ns¹ w đbh l-gđđf wqyt m-b’s¹* ‘By Qdm son of S²mt son of Ġyr’l son of Zkr son of Zn’l son of S’b son of ‘dr’l son of B’đh son of Ġđđt son of ‘ndt son of Ws²yt son of Đf son of Gn’l son of G’r son of ‘wd son of Whb’l son of ‘dd son of ‘yl son of ‘m son of Rglt son of Đr’l son of Hrm son of ‘bgr son of ‘ns¹ and he sacrificed to Gd-Đf [for] protection from misfortune’ (see OCIANA). It is very likely, on the basis of several comparable genealogies, that one should read *b’đh* as *b’đ[r]h*.

⁵⁹⁰Note that the lineage of *df* attests many more authors than the ones represented in the trees here, but a complete reconstruction of *df*’s genealogies would go far beyond the scopes of this study. Other reconstructions of the *df* lineage-tree can be found in Harding 1969:25 – although a far lower amount of texts by members of this lineage was known back then – and in Norris 2020:376, Fig. 10, who reconstructed a partial lineage-tree of the *df* showing the position of the authors of two of the texts he re-edited.

⁵⁹¹I had to break down the tree with the authors from the earliest generations (gens. 1 to 5) and the tree of the *ħmyn* sub-branch into multiple trees, because otherwise their sizes would have been too large to fit the page.

⁵⁹²The PNs of the genealogy members are generally read as in the OCIANA, with the exception of Is.K 90/7?, where I read the author’s name as *ħđ{g}* instead of *ħđw{t}*, and AWS 51/13, where I read the author’s name as *zn’l* instead of *’l*.

A. The Lineage of *df*

A.2.1 Trees §3.1

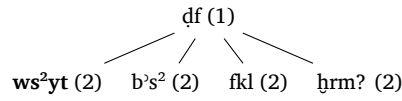


Figure A.2: The *df* until generation 2

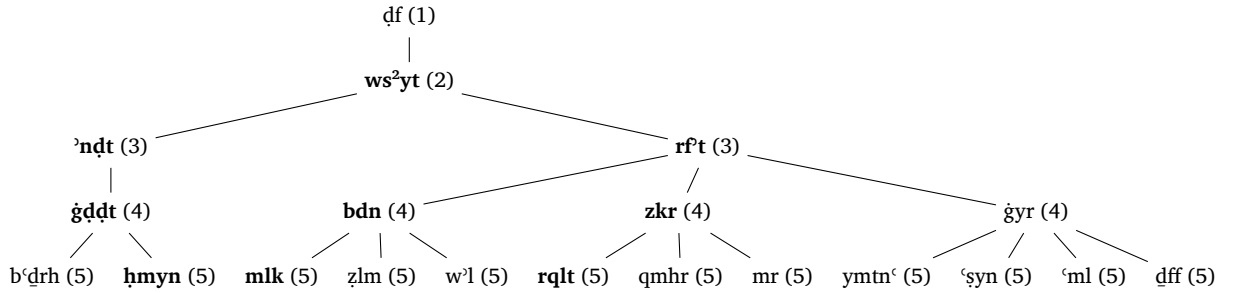


Figure A.3: The *ws²yt* branch until generation 5

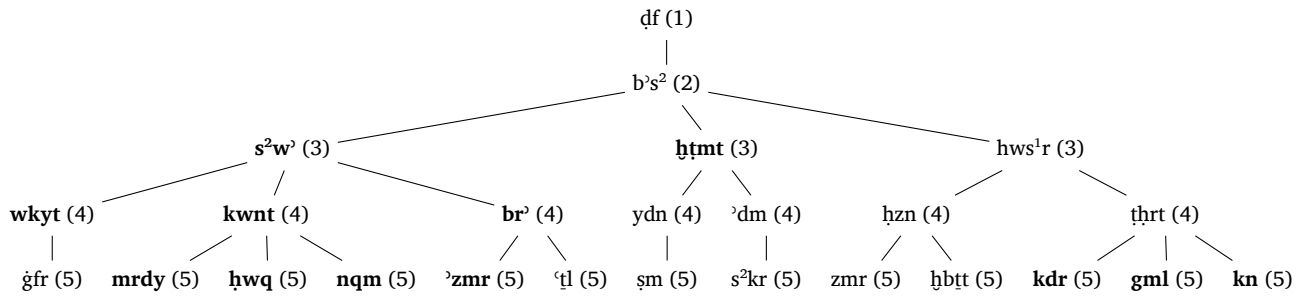


Figure A.4: The *b's²* branch until generation 5

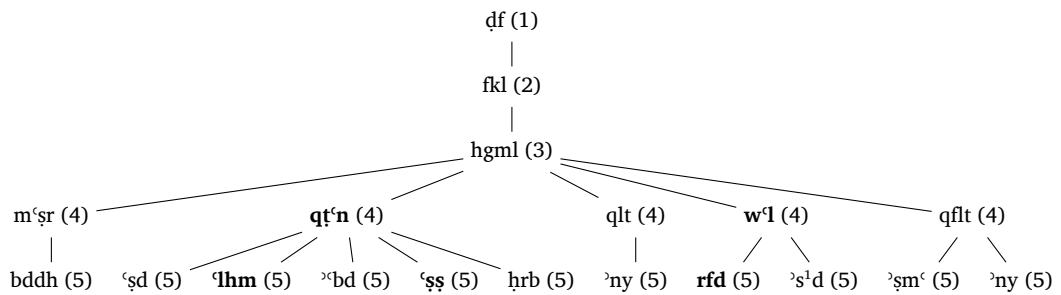


Figure A.5: The *fkl* branch until generation 5

A.2. Genealogical trees

Gen.	Author	Sigla
2	<i>ws²yt</i>	WH 884/2?
3	<i>'ndt</i>	WH 1948/3?, AbaNS 1162/3?
3	<i>rft</i>	KRS 485/3?
3	<i>s²w²</i>	WH 744.1/3?, AWS 118/3?, KRS 1812/3?
3	<i>htmt</i>	KRS 1397/3?
4	<i>gddt</i>	WH 395.1/4?
4	<i>bdn</i>	KRS 2454/4
4	<i>zkr</i>	C 1583/4, KRS 469/4?
4	<i>wkyt</i>	C 3894/4?, LP 106/4?
4	<i>kwnt</i>	LP 111/4?, Is.Mu 562/4?
4	<i>br²</i>	LP 113/4?
4	<i>qt'n</i>	LP 1226/4?, KRS 2456/4?
4	<i>w'l</i>	KRS 1449/4?, KRS 1802/4?
5	<i>hmyn</i>	C 2700/5?
5	<i>mlk</i>	KRS 907/5
5	<i>rqlt</i>	SSWS 305/5?, WH 1945/5?
5	<i>mrdy</i>	WH 650/5
5	<i>hwq</i>	KRS 1479/5, AWS 219/5?
5	<i>nqm</i>	C 651/5?
5	<i>kdr</i>	WH 274/5?, WH 1711.2/5, WH 1747/5?
5	<i>gml</i>	Is.H 47/5?
5	<i>kn</i>	C 928/5?, LP 99/5?, WH 302/5?
5	<i>'ss</i>	C 2322/5
5	<i>'lhm</i>	KRS 278/5, WH 807/5
5	<i>rfd</i>	C 3855/5

Table A.2: Texts by authors in Figs. A.2 – A.5

A. The Lineage of *df*

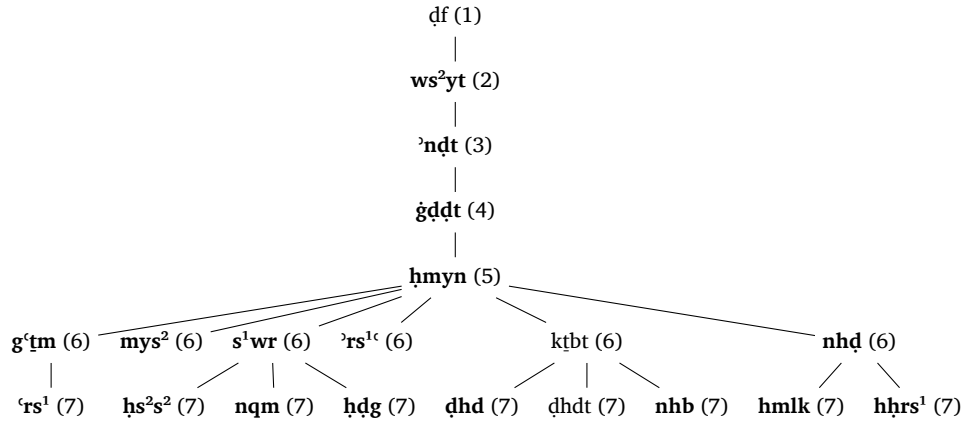


Figure A.6: The *ḥmyn* sub-branch until generation 7

Gen.	Author	Sigla
6	<i>gʳtm</i>	C 1969/6?
6	<i>mys²</i>	Is.H 146/6
6	<i>s¹wr</i>	C 800/6?, 2357/6?, 3592/6?, LP 458/6?, Is.L 192/6?
6	<i>ᵛrs¹ᶜ</i>	RSIS 140/6
6	<i>nhđ</i>	KRS 173/6
7	<i>ᵛrs¹</i>	C 2257/7
7	<i>ḥs²s²</i>	C 3927/7, 4467/7, 4499/7, SSWS 191/7?, KRS 1276/7
7	<i>nqm</i>	C 2277/7?, 4523/7
7	<i>ḥdg</i>	C 2456/7, 2672/7, SSWS 166/7, Is.L 25/7, 32/7, Is.K 90/7?
7	<i>đhd</i>	C 2523/7, 4668/7
7	<i>nhb</i>	Is.M 7/7, 36/7
7	<i>hmlk</i>	C 2681/7
7	<i>hḥrs¹</i>	Is.N 15/7

Table A.3: Texts by authors in Fig. A.6 (gens. 6 – 7)

A.2. Genealogical trees

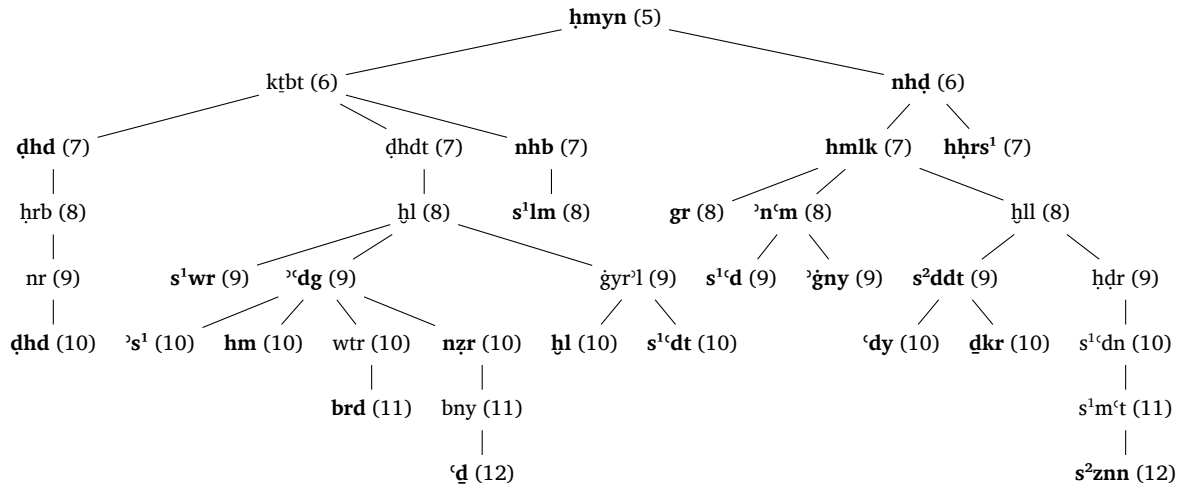


Figure A.7: The *ktbt* & *nhđ* bn *hmyn* sub-branches

Gen.	Author	Sigla
8	<i>s¹lm</i>	Is.L 151/8
8	<i>gr</i>	KRS 218/8
8	<i>ʸn¹m</i>	Is.Mu 240/8
9	<i>s¹wr</i>	C 4777/9, RSIS 147/9, 294/9, SESP.G 3/9
9	<i>ʸdg</i>	RSIS 148/9, 303/9
9	<i>s¹ḑ</i>	KRS 3029/9
9	<i>ʸḡny</i>	WH 845/9, 1883/9, RWQ 113/9
9	<i>s²ddt</i>	Is.L 171/9, Is.Mu 203/9
10	<i>đhd</i>	HaNSB 218/10
10	<i>ʸs¹</i>	KRS 1090/10
10	<i>hm</i>	KRS 1085/10
10	<i>nḡr</i>	LP 302/10
10	<i>ḥl</i>	KRS 1076/10
10	<i>s¹ḑt</i>	WH 2143/10
10	<i>ʸdy</i>	Is.H 850/10
10	<i>ḑkr</i>	Is.H 847/10, 852/10
11	<i>brd</i>	NBR 2/10
12	<i>ḑ</i>	NBR 1/12
12	<i>s²znn</i>	Is.H 891/12

Table A.4: Texts by authors in Fig. A.7 (gens. 8 – 12)

A. The Lineage of *df*

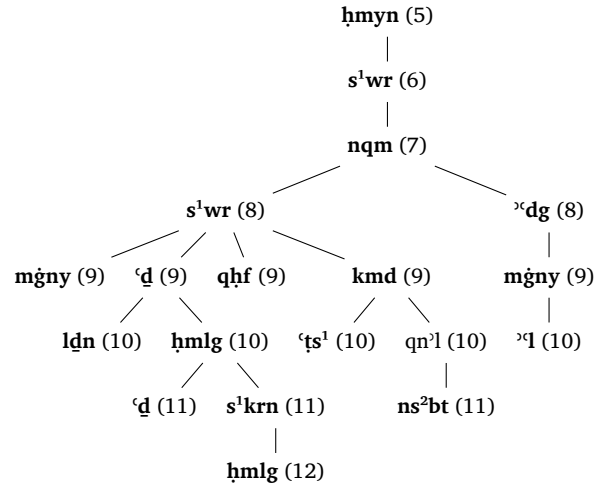


Figure A.8: The *nqm* *bn* *s¹wr* *bn* *ḥmyn* sub-branch

Gen.	Author	Sigla
8	<i>s¹wr</i>	Is.H 515/8?, Is.M 258/8
8	ʿdg	Is.H 109/8, Is.K 89/8
9	<i>mḡny</i> (<i>bn s¹wr</i>)	RSIS 225/9
9	ʿd	C 1837/9, 2272/9, LP 436/9, Is.L 68/9, Is.H 247/9, 260/9, Is.R 84/9, RWQ 17/9
9	<i>qḥf</i>	BES15 191/9
9	<i>kmd</i>	RSIS 226/9, 237/9
9	<i>mḡny</i> (<i>bn ʿdg</i>)	Is.K 91/9, Is.H 606/9, KRS 91/9
10	<i>ldn</i>	C 1571/10, Is.Mu 235/10, Is.M 9/10, Is.L 45/10
10	<i>ḥmlg</i>	C 2458/10, 2964/10, 4425/10, KRS 2592/10
10	ʿts¹	C 3847 = LP 168/10
10	ʿl	KRS 859/10
11	ʿd	C 2023/11
11	<i>s¹krn</i>	Is.L 33 = LP 1040/11, Is.Mu 189/11, Is.H 708/11
11	<i>ns²bt</i>	C 1838/11
12	<i>ḥmlg</i>	KhS 10 /12

Table A.5: Texts by authors in Fig. A.8 (gens. 8 – 12)

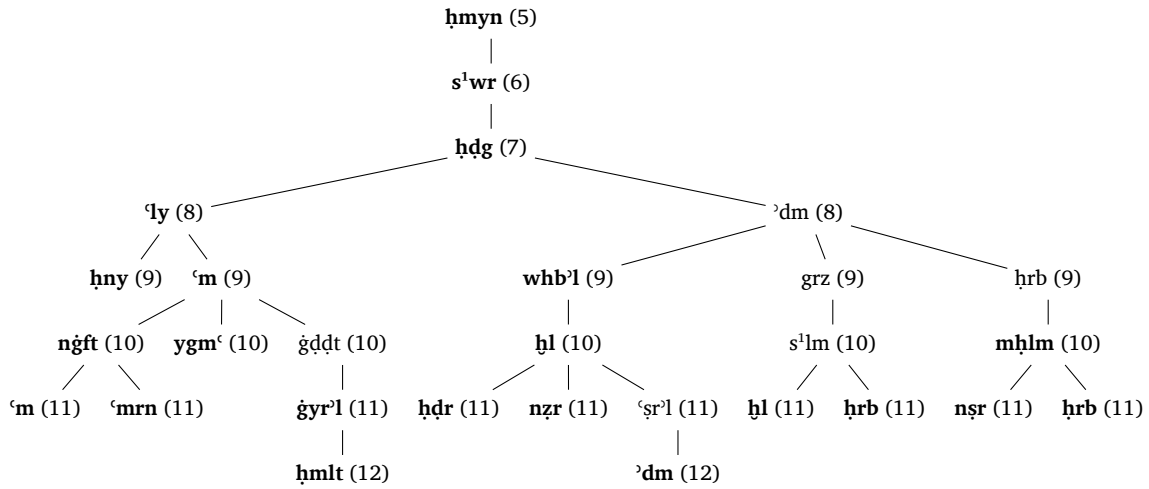


Figure A.9: The ḥdg bn s¹wr bn ḥmyn sub-branch (ʿly & ʾdm bn ḥdg)

Gen.	Author	Sigla
8	ʿly	Is.L 48/8, 131/8?, 193/8, 272/8, Is.R 72/8, KRS 1247/8
9	ḥny	Is.H 546/9
9	ʿm	C 2740/9, Al-Namārah.H 120/9, RSIS 156/9, RWQ 286/9
9	whb¹l	Is.H 1025/9, RSIS 69/9
10	ngft	KRS 110/10, 111/10
10	ygmᶜ	WH 2116/10
10	ḥl	C 1381/10, 1921/10, 2673/10, KRS 1000/10, RSIS 68/10, Is.H 1026/10, MKMR 67/10
10	mḥlm	KRS 2993/10
11	ʿm	SSWS 331/11
11	ʿmrn	WH 2108/11
11	ḡyr¹l	C 3161/11
11	ḥdr	KRS 2870/11
11	nḡr	C 2656/11
11	ḥl	C 2575/11, 2320/11
11	ḥrb	KRS 117/11, QUR 2.239.1/11, 2.253.1/11
12	ḥmlt	HCH 153/12, ZeGA 8/12
12	ʾdm	Khunp 1/12

Table A.6: Texts by authors in Fig. A.9 (gens. 8 – 12)

A. The Lineage of *df*

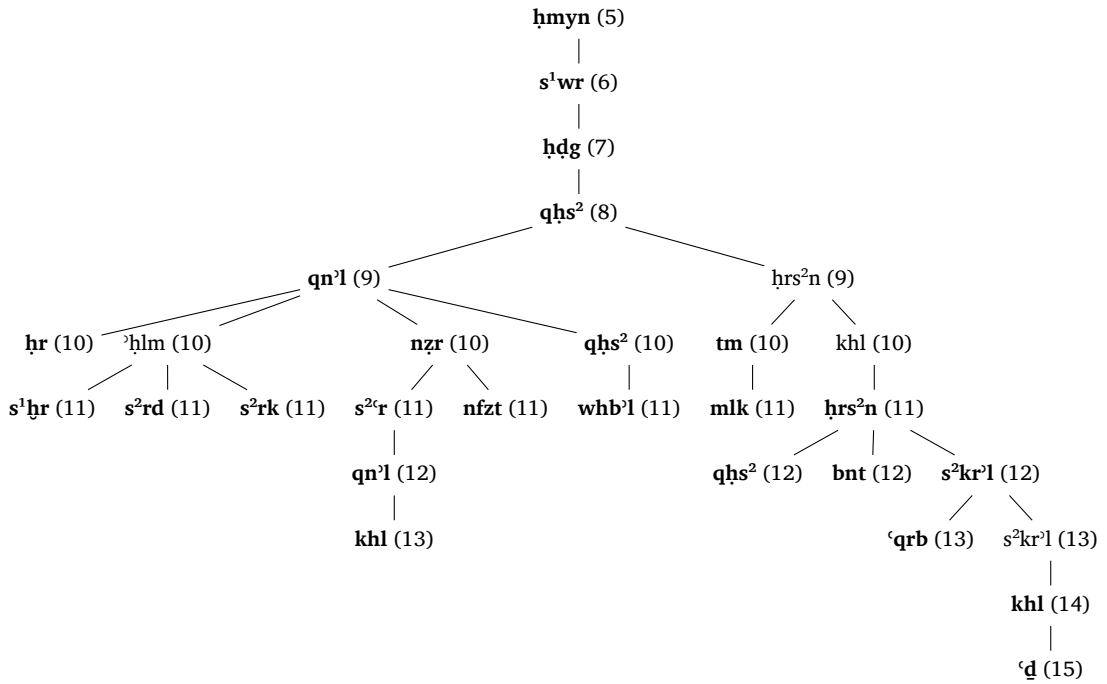


Figure A.10: The *h^dg* bn *s¹wr* bn *hmyn* sub-branch (*qn^l* & *hrs²n* bn *qhs²* bn *h^dg*)

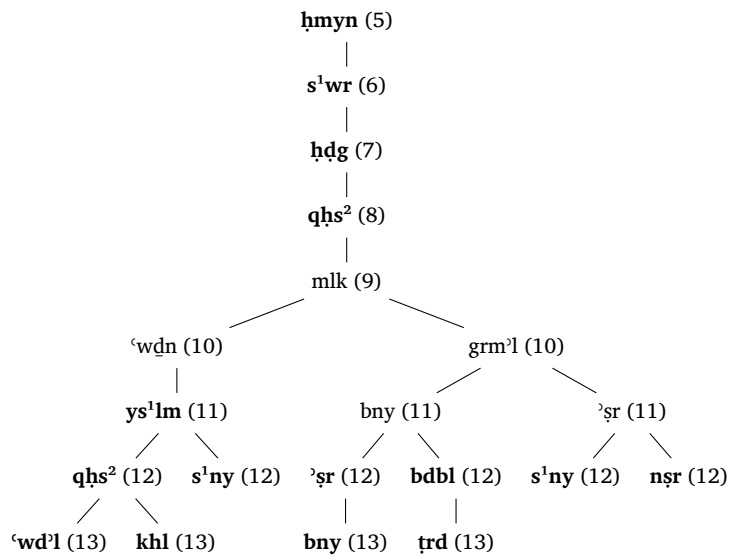


Figure A.11: The *h^dg* bn *s¹wr* bn *hmyn* sub-branch (*w^dn* & *grm^l* bn *mlk* bn *qhs²*)

A.2. Genealogical trees

Gen.	Author	Sigla
8	<i>qhs</i> ²	C 2002/8, 2104/8
9	<i>qn</i> ^l	SESP.D 22/9
10	<i>hr</i>	Is.M 92 = LP 317/10
10	<i>nʒr</i>	Is.Mu 51/10
10	<i>qhs</i> ²	RSIS 9/10, Al-Namārah.M 34/10
10	<i>tm</i>	Internet 4/10
11	<i>s^lhr</i>	RSIS 41/11
11	<i>s²rd</i>	RSIS 67/11
11	<i>s²rk</i>	RSIS 30/11
11	<i>s²r</i>	C 3846/11, LP 166/11
11	<i>nfzt</i>	RSIS 333/11
11	<i>whb</i> ^l	C 4814/11, KRS 1150/11
11	<i>mlk</i>	RSIS 191/11, RWQ 298/11
11	<i>hrs</i> ² <i>n</i>	C 1833/11
11	<i>ys</i> ^l <i>lm</i>	KRS 1706/11
12	<i>qn</i> ^l	KRS 227/12
12	<i>qhs</i> ² (<i>bn s²kr</i> ^l)	Is.Mu 100 = LP 352/12
12	<i>bnt</i>	KRS 134/12, 339/12
12	<i>s²rk</i> ^l	Is.Mu 131 = LP 387/12, Is.Mu 413/12
12	<i>qhs</i> ² (<i>bn ys</i> ^l <i>lm</i>)	KRS 1009/12
12	<i>s^lny</i> (<i>bn ys</i> ^l <i>lm</i>)	KRS 132/12
12	<i>ʒsr</i>	KRS 2510/12
12	<i>bdbl</i>	KRS 1116/12
12	<i>s^lny</i> (<i>bn ʒsr</i>)	KRS 141/12
12	<i>nʒr</i>	KRS 330/12
13	<i>khl</i> (<i>bn qn</i> ^l)	Ms 50/13
13	<i>qrb</i>	KRS 441/13
13	<i>wd</i> ^l	WH 330/13
13	<i>khl</i> (<i>bn qhs</i> ²)	WH 331/13
13	<i>bny</i>	KRS 1867/13, 1872/13, Al-Mafraq Museum 31/13
13	<i>trd</i>	AbSWS 18/13
14	<i>khl</i>	HaNSB 244/14
15	<i>d</i>	Is.H 214 = LP 617/15

Table A.7: Texts by authors in Figs. A.10 – A.11 (gens. 8 – 15)

A. The Lineage of *df*

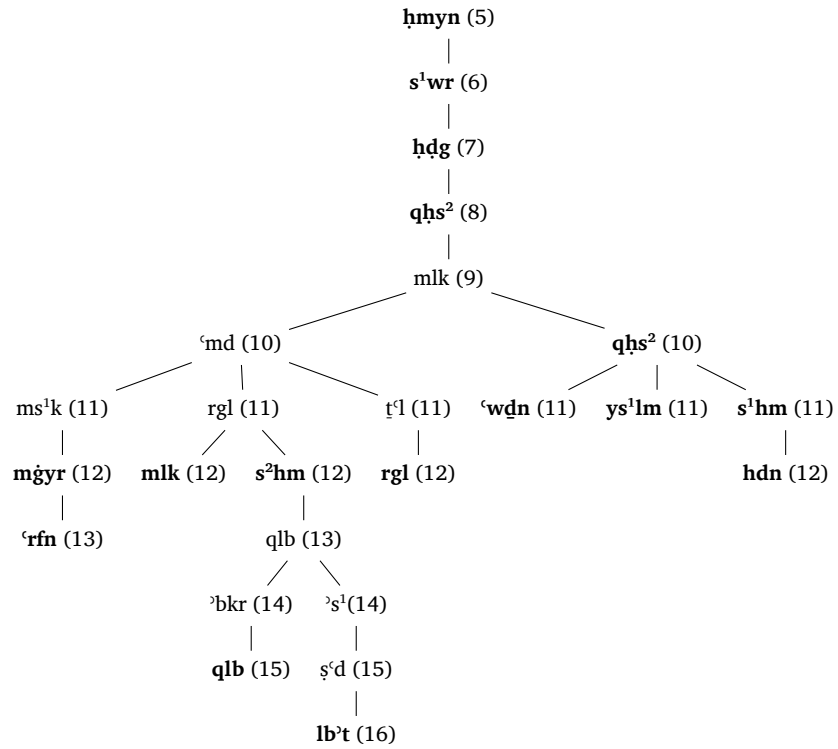


Figure A.12: The *ḥḍg* bn *s¹wr* bn *ḥmyn* sub-branch (*ʿmd* & *qḥs²* bn *mlk* bn *qḥs²*)

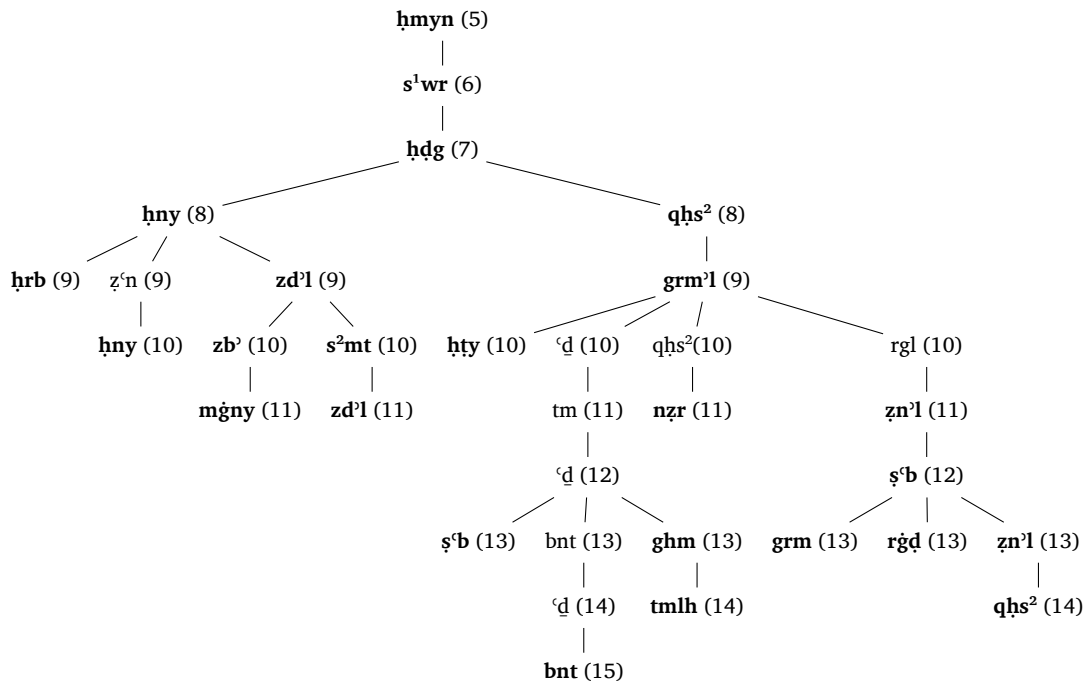


Figure A.13: The h̄dg bn s¹wr bn h̄myn sub-branch (h̄ny bn h̄dg & grm¹ bn q̄hs² bn h̄dg)

A. The Lineage of *df*

Gen.	Author	Sigla
8	<i>qhs</i> ²	C 2002/8, 2104/8
8	<i>hny</i>	LP 462/8, 1074/8, Is.L 51/8?, Is.Mu 286/8
9	<i>hrb</i>	Is.M 300/9, 349/9
9	<i>zd</i> ^l	WH 2170/9
9	<i>grm</i> ^l	Is.L 182/9
10	<i>qhs</i> ²	BES15 802/10
10	<i>hny</i>	Is.H 156/10, 168/10
10	<i>zb</i> ^l	AWS 163/10
10	<i>s</i> ² <i>mt</i>	WH 2133/10, 2157/10, RWQ 257/10
10	<i>hty</i>	KRS 95/10
11	<i>w</i> ^{dn}	KRS 2583/11
11	<i>ys</i> ^l <i>lm</i>	KRS 1729/11, 1731/11
11	<i>s</i> ^l <i>hm</i>	ASWS 66/11, KRS 140/11
11	<i>m</i> ^{gn} <i>ny</i>	AWS 58/11, 215/11
11	<i>zd</i> ^l	AWS 163/11
11	<i>n</i> ^{zr}	Al-Namārah.M 23/11, KRS 163/11, RSIS 335/11
11	<i>zn</i> ^l	AWS 255/11, C 5140/11, KRS 633/11, RMenv.D 4/11, WH 53/11, 123/11, 399/11
12	<i>m</i> ^{gyr}	BES15 799/12, KRS 1885/12, 1886/12
12	<i>mlk</i>	KRS 1027/12, 1333/12
12	<i>s</i> ^l <i>hm</i>	AbSWS 84 = RWQ 331/12
12	<i>rgl</i>	KRS 2820/12
12	<i>hdn</i>	KRS 130/12
12	<i>š</i> ^b	C 2394/12
13	<i>r</i> ^{fn}	Al-Mafraq Museum 70/13, HaNSB 220/13, RSIS 254/13
13	<i>š</i> ^b	Al-Mafraq Museum 32/13
13	<i>ghm</i>	AbWS 44/13
13	<i>grm</i>	BES15 1386/13
13	<i>r</i> ^{gd}	ZeGA 10/13
13	<i>zn</i> ^l	AWS 51/13, 111/13
14	<i>tmlh</i>	C 1665/14, QUR 586.20.1/14?
14	<i>qhs</i> ²	WH 593/14
15	<i>qlb</i>	AbWS 5/15
15	<i>bnt</i>	SIJ Extra 1/15
16	<i>lb</i> ^t	Is.Mu 367/16

Table A.8: Texts by authors in Figs. A.12 – A.13 (gens. 8 – 15)

A.2.2 Trees §3.2

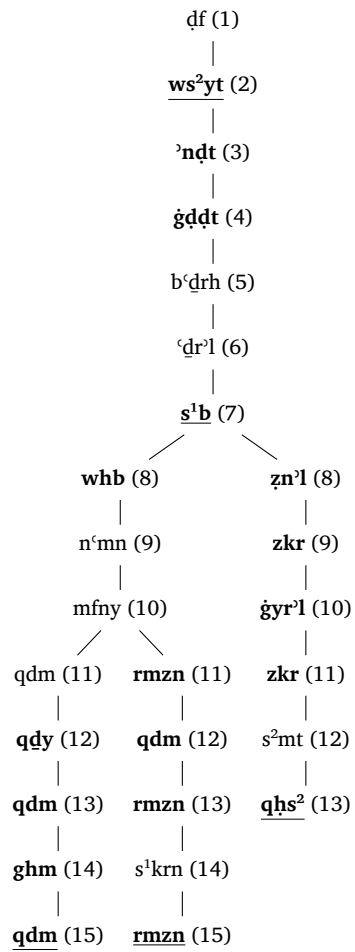


Figure A.14: The *gddt* branch

A. The Lineage of *df*

Gen.	Author	Sigla
2	<i>ws²yt</i>	WH 884/2?
3	<i>'ndt</i>	WH 1948/3?, AbaNS 1162/3?
4	<i>gdđt</i>	WH 395.1/4?
7	<i>s'b</i>	C 1497/7, 4505/7, Is.Mu 354/7, KRS 563/7, LP 1298/7, SESP.G 1/7
8	<i>whb</i>	Is.Mu 305/8?
8	<i>zn'l</i>	C 1498/8
9	<i>zkr</i>	C 266/9, 3444/9, KRS 366/9, 382/9, Is.H 1014/9, Is.L 202/9
10	<i>gyr'l</i>	C 1899/10, WH 393/10, Is.H 54 = LP 952/10?, Is.H 277/10, Is.M 93 = LP 216/10?, Is.Mu 135/10
11	<i>rmzn</i>	AWS 200/11, C 2471/11
11	<i>zkr</i>	C 2472/11
12	<i>qdy</i>	HNSD 166/12, KRS 344/12, 352/12, 811/12, WH 1307/12, 1637/12
12	<i>qdm</i>	KRS 812/12
13	<i>qdm</i>	KRS 350/13, 2508/13, WH 251/13
13	<i>rmzn</i>	KRS 1167/13
13	<i>qhs²</i>	HSNS 1/13, 4/13
14	<i>ghm</i>	WH 327/14
15	<i>qdm</i>	KRS 1982/15
15	<i>rmzn</i>	ASFF 301 = ZSSH 4/16

Table A.9: Texts by authors in Fig. A.14

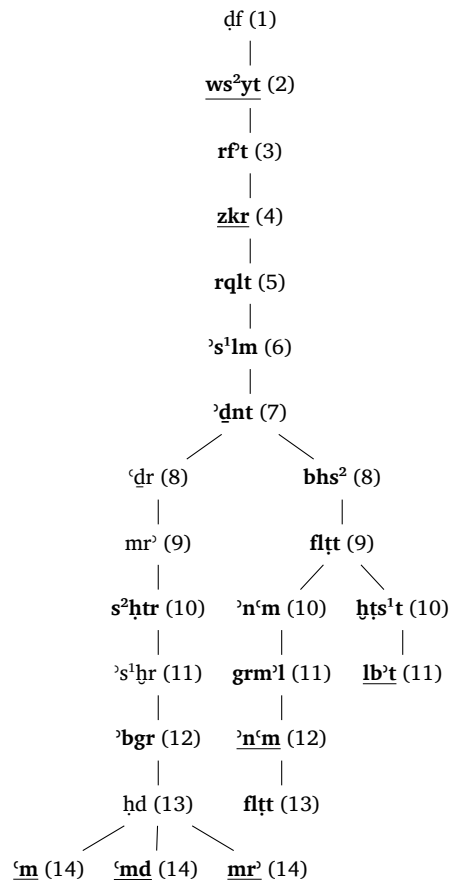


Figure A.15: The zkr branch

A. The Lineage of *df*

Gen.	Author	Sigla
2	<i>ws²yt</i>	WH 884/2?
3	<i>rf²t</i>	KRS 485/3?
4	<i>zkr</i>	C 1583/4, KRS 469/4?
5	<i>rqlt</i>	WH 1945/5?, SSWS 305/5?
6	<i>ʿs¹lm</i>	C 2354/6?, Is.R 2/6?, Is.L 227 = LP 454/6?
7	<i>ʿdnt</i>	C 694/7?, 3325/7?, 3603/7?, Is.H 629/7?, Is.L 240/7?, Is.Mu 6/7?, LP 492/7?, 1139/7?, RWQ 308/7?
8	<i>bhs²</i>	C 2525/8?
9	<i>ftt</i>	C 2759/9?
10	<i>s²htr</i>	Is.K 286/10
10	<i>ʿn¹m</i>	KRS 282/10, KRS 324/10
10	<i>h¹ts¹t</i>	C 2840/10, C 3740 = LP 23/10, C 3743/10, KRS 327/10, Al-Namārah.H 184/10, SESP.K 1/10
11	<i>gm¹l</i>	Is.Mu 186/11
11	<i>lb²t</i>	HSNS 5/11
12	<i>ʿbgr</i>	KRS 1133/12
12	<i>ʿn¹m</i>	HaNSB 243/12, KRS 1231/12, SESP.U 8/12
13	<i>ftt</i>	WH 2606.1/13
14	<i>ʿm</i>	KRS 1131/14
14	<i>ʿmd</i>	KRS 1383/14, 1284/14, 2301/14
14	<i>mr²</i>	KRS 1408/14, 1409/14

Table A.10: Texts by authors in Fig. A.15

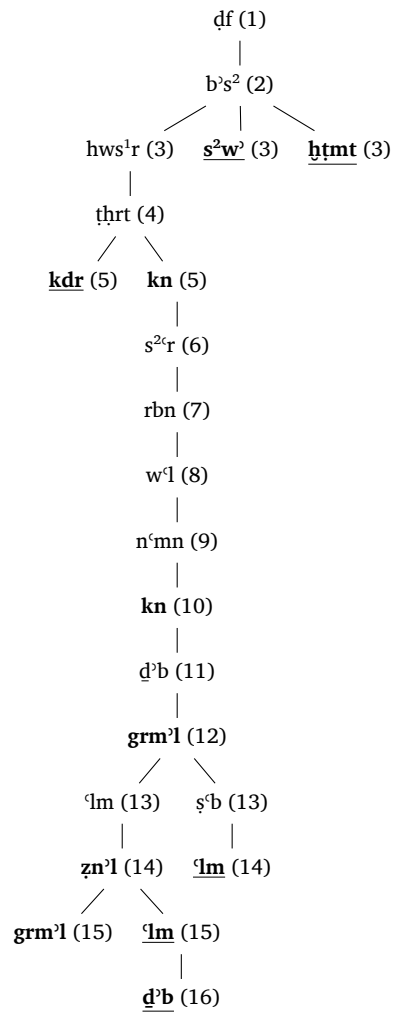


Figure A.16: The *t̄hrt* branch

A. The Lineage of *df*

Gen.	Author	Sigla
3	<i>s²w'</i>	AWS 118/3?, KRS 1912/3?, WH 744.1/3?
3	<i>h̄tmt</i>	KRS 1397/3?
5	<i>kdr</i>	WH 1711.2/5
5	<i>kn</i>	C 928/5?, LP 99/5?, WH 302/5?
10	<i>kn</i>	QWs 4/10?
12	<i>grm'l</i>	C 242/12, 2153/12, 2967/12, 3312/12, 3728 = LP 782/12, Is.H 642/12, Is.L 32 = LP 1041/12, Is.L 67 = LP 435/12, Is.Mu 190/12, LP 835/12, Al-Namārah.H 38/12
14	<i>zn'l</i>	Is.L 80 = LP 430/14
14	<i>lm</i>	KRS 1023/14, 1169/14
15	<i>grm'l</i>	WH 1685/15
15	<i>lm</i>	C 4052/15, KRS 1039/15
16	<i>d'b</i>	SESP.U 22/16

Table A.11: Texts by authors in Fig. A.16

A.2.3 Trees §A.1

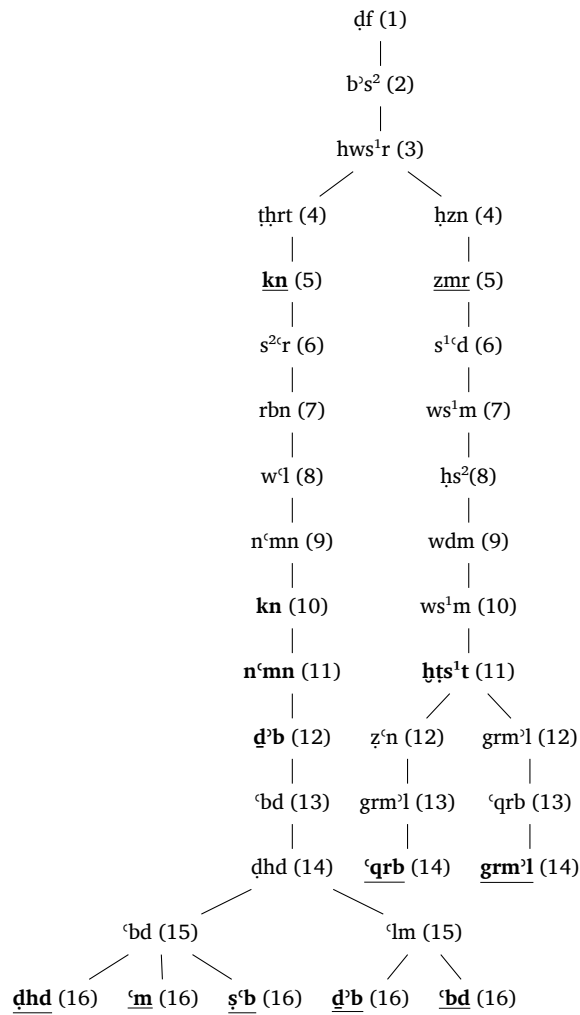


Figure A.17: The *kn* and the *zmr* branches

A. The Lineage of df

Gen.	Author	Sigla
5	kn	C 928/5?, LP 99/5?, WH 302/5?
10	kn	QWs 4/10?
11	$n'mn$	C 2143/11
11	$h's't$	C 2706/11?, WH 253/11?, KRS 1981/11
12	$d'b$	C 2315/12
14	$'qrb$	C 3969/14, BES15 1379/14
14	$grm'l$	AbMNS 2 = RWQ 333/14
16	dhd	SESP.S 2/16
16	$'m$	SESP.S 3/16
16	$s'b$	SESP.S 4/16
16	$d'b$	RSIS 232/16
16	$'bd$	Ms 29/16

Table A.12: Texts by authors in Fig. A.17

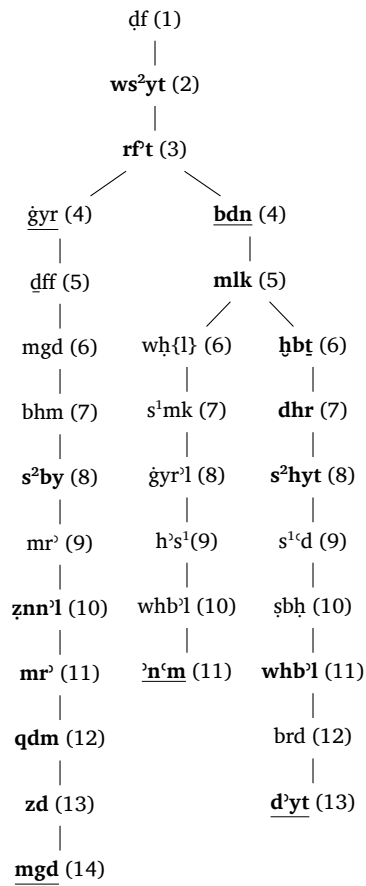


Figure A.18: The *gyr* and the *bdn* branches

A. The Lineage of *df*

Gen.	Author	Sigla
2	<i>ws²yt</i>	WH 884/2?
3	<i>rf²t</i>	KRS 485/3?
4	<i>bdn</i>	C 2143/11
5	<i>mlk</i>	KRS 907/5
6	<i>hbt</i>	C 4671/6
7	<i>dhr</i>	Al-Namārah.H 176/7
8	<i>s²by</i>	C 517/8, 739/8, 3532/8
8	<i>s²hyt</i>	C 2365/8
10	<i>znn²l</i>	Brenv.G 2/10
11	<i>mr²</i>	C 3897/11, BES15 699/11
11	<i>whb²l</i>	C 1141/11, LP 1262/11
12	<i>qdm</i>	BES15 207/12, 909/12, KRS 1007/12, 1037/12, 1153/12
13	<i>zd</i>	BES15 623/13
13	<i>d²yt</i>	SIJ 87/13, SIJ 90/13
14	<i>mgd</i>	QUR 176.24.1/14, SIJ 823/14, BEnv.G 1/14, BS 639/14, WH 947/14

Table A.13: Texts by authors in Fig. A.18

A.3 The compression of the *b*'s

A.3.1 *b*'s compression measurements

Sigla	<i>b</i> 's compression (height:width)
KRS 2454/4	1.77 – 1.62
KRS 1479/5	1.85 – 1.5 – 1.16 – 1.1 – 2.17
WH 650/5	2.19 – 1.04
KRS 278/5	1.17 – 1.58
KRS 907/5	1.25 – 1.3 – 1.67 – 2

Table A.14: Compression of 15 *b*'s in 5 texts by authors from generations 4 to 5 (all branches)

A.3. The compression of the *b*'s

Sigla	<i>b</i> 's compression (height:width)
Is.H 146/6	3.18 – 2.86
KRS 173/6	2.4 – 2.13 – 1.83 – 2.08 – 1.94 – 2.3 – 2.06 – 2.26 – 1.35
Is.L 25/7	3.5 – 2.22
KRS 1276/7	2.3 – 2.66
Is.N 15/7	1.71 – 2.33 – 1.2
Is.M 36/7 (same author as Is.M 7 below)	2.03 – 2.18 – 3.03
Is.M 7/7	2.49 – 1.95 – 2 – 4.12

Table A.15: Compression of 25 *b*'s in 7 texts by authors from generations 6 to 7 (*hmyn* sub-branch)

Sigla	<i>b</i> 's compression (height:width)
Is.H 109/8 (same author as Is.K 89 below)	3.57 – 2.63 – 5
Is.K 89/8	4.33 – 2.5
Is.M 258/8	2.87 – 2.82 – 2.27
Is.R 72/8 (same author as Is.L 131, 193, 272, KRS 1247 below)	2.65 – 2
Is.L 193/8	1.4 – 3.28
Is.L 272/8	3 – 1.67
KRS 1247/8	2 – 3.33
Is.Mu 240/8	4.96 – 4.46
KRS 218/8	3.77 – 3 – 3.83 – 2.25
Is.Mu 286/8	2.29 – 2.22

Table A.16: Compression of 24 *b*'s in 10 eighth generation texts (*hmyn* sub-branch)

A. The Lineage of *df*

Sigla	<i>b</i> 's compression (height:width)
Al-Namārah.H 120/9 (same author as RSIS 156, RWQ 286 below)	4.08 – 4.23
RSIS 156/9	4.18 – 6 – 4.81
RWQ 286/9	4.12 – 4.44
RSIS 226/9 (same author as RSIS 237 below)	6.8 – 5.2 – 4.9 – 4.5 – 7.86 – 3.56 – 5.9
RSIS 237/9	5 – 6
RSIS 147/9 (same author as RSIS 294, SESP.G 3 below)	3.33 – 4.38 – 4.53 – 3.41 – 5.07
RSIS 294/9	3 – 3 – 4.3 – 4.4 – 3 – 3.85
SESP.G 3/9	3
BES15 191/9	10 – 6.47
Is.H 247/9 (same author as Is.H 260, Is.L 68, Is.R 84 below)	2.63 – 2.75 – 3.29
Is.H 260/9	2.83 – 2.33 – 3.23
Is.L 68/9	3.8 – 4.46
Is.R 84/9	3.5 – 2.95
Is.H 546/9	2.35 – 1.4
Is.H 606/9 (same author as Is.K 91, KRS 91 below)	4.75 – 5 – 2.6 – 4.33
Is.K 91/9	3.33 – 3 – 3.33
KRS 91/9	2.5 – 5.4 – 3.25
KRS 3029/9	6.75 – 5.07 – 4.33 – 3.21
Is.M 300/9 (same author as Is.M 349 below)	1.5 – 1.75 – 1.44
Is.M 349/9	2.25 – 4.87
Is.L 182/9	3.75 – 2.29
RSIS 69/9 (same author as Is.H 1025 below)	3.17 – 4 – 3.45 – 4
Is.H 1025/9	4 – 4.31 – 3.04
RSIS 148/9	2.91 – 3.24 – 3.6 – 4.5 – 4.04
RWQ 113/9 (same author as WH 845 below)	4 – 3 – 3.5
WH 845/9	2.6 – 4.33 – 4 – 3.6
SESP.D 22/9	2.29 – 2 – 2.5 – 2.25 – 3.14 – 1.8 – 2
Is.Mu 203/9 (same author as Is.L 171 below)	2.11 – 4.29 – 4.94 – 2.9 – 2.28
Is.L 171/9	4.88 – 6.21

Table A.17: Compression of 96 *b*'s in 29 ninth generation texts (*hmyn* sub-branch)

A.3. The compression of the *b*'s

Sigla	<i>b</i> 's compression (height:width)
Internet 4/10	3.4 – 3.8 – 5.2
Is.M 92/10 = LP 317	3.03 – 3.28 – 2.1
Is.H 168/10	2.52 – 4 – 3.5 – 4 – 2.5
RSIS 29/10	8.13 – 4.75 – 5.8
Is.H 847/10	4.38 – 4.67 – 4.14 – 3.86
Is.H 850/10	4.33 – 2.92 – 4.88 – 3.7 – 4.7
KRS 1076/10	5 – 4.62 – 4.4 – 3.2 – 2.6 – 4.33
KRS 1085/10	4 – 3.92 – 6 – 5.8 – 7.5
KRS 1090/10	4 – 4.35 – 3.8 – 3.9 – 3.5 – 3.92 – 3.05 – 3.25 – 4 – 3.53 – 3.75
Is.Mu 235/10 (same author as Is.M 9, Is.L 45 below)	3.25 – 3.05
Is.M 9/10	4.6 – 5.29
Is.L 45/10	2.75 – 3
Is.H 1026/10 (same author as RSIS 68, KRS 1000, MKMR 67)	3.52 – 3.13 – 6.88
RSIS 68/10	3.61 – 3.4 – 3.75
KRS 1000/10	5.59 – 5.53 – 8
MKMR 67/10	2.85 – 3.33 – 2.78
KRS 95/10	7 – 7.8 – 4 – 3.5
KRS 2592/10	5.32 – 5 – 5.09
KRS 2993/10	4.83 – 2.23 – 4.24 – 3.5 – 7.4
RSIS 9/10 (same author as Al-Namārah.M 34 below)	2.6 – 3.18 – 3.04 – 1.51 – 4.93
Al-Namārah.M 34/10	3.55 – 4.6
RWQ 257/10 (same author as WH 2157 below)	3.9 – 2.27 – 2.22 – 2.5
WH 2157/10	4 – 5.38 – 4.5 – 4.17 – 4.92
WH 2116/10	5 – 3.79 – 4.42 – 3.5 – 5.29 – 5

Table A.18: Compression of 97 *b*'s in 24 tenth generation texts (*ḥmyn* sub-branch)

A. The Lineage of *df*

Sigla	<i>b</i> 's compression (height:width)
Is.L 33/11 = LP 1040 (same author as Is.Mu 189 and Is.H 708 below)	4.08 – 4.23
Is.Mu 189/11	6.82 – 5.06 – 6.15 – 7.14
Is.H 708/11	5.67 – 6.25
RSIS 335/11	2.1 – 3.17 – 4 – 4.33
RSIS 67/11	2.89 – 2.33 – 4.58
RSIS 56/11	2.3 – 4.75 – 3.14
RSIS 41/11	3.22 – 2.67 – 3.13
RSIS 30/11	4.46 – 5.59 – 5.25
KRS 2870/11	4.33 – 2.25 – 8.5 – 4.81
RSIS 191/11	4.44 – 3.25 – 3.09
RMenv.D 4/11 (same author as Internet 5 and WH 123 below)	1.96 – 2.08 – 3.57
Internet/11	2.4 – 4.6 – 5
WH 123/11	4.38 – 4.5 – 3.15
KRS 117/11 (same author as QUR 2.239.1, 2.253.1 below)	3.69 – 3.09 – 4.08 – 4.19 – 3.95 – 4.55 – 5 – 2.67 – 2.59 – 2.88 – 5.57
QUR 2.239.1/11	2.29 – 3.5 – 6 – 4.72 – 7.8 – 8.08
QUR 2.253.1/11	4.5 – 4.8 – 4.82 – 3.89 – 5.6 – 4.07 – 5.6
KRS 1150/11	14 – 10.67 – 9.29 – 7.25 – 8.33
NRW.C 1/11	6 – 7.5 – 9.58 – 18.57 – 6.17 – 6 – 4.64
NBR 2/11	14.4 – 4.33 – 8.86 – 12.5 – 5.28 – 6 – 4.5 – 3.25 – 5
KRS 1706/11	3.5 – 3.27 – 3.17 – 2.17 – 3.17
KRS 1729/11 (same author as KRS 1731 below)	4.74 – 7.69
KRS 1731/11	5.5 – 10.67 – 6
KRS 2583/11	7.13 – 6.67 – 5 – 5

Table A.19: Compression of 99 *b*'s in 23 eleventh generation texts (*hmyn* sub-branch)

A.3. The compression of the *b*'s

Sigla	<i>b</i> 's compression (height:width)
Is.H 891/12	3.92 – 4 – 2.4 – 4.33 – 3.07 – 4.11 – 4.62
AbSWS 84/12 = RWQ 331	6.43 – 9.63 – 6.67 – 9.17 – 6.5 – 9.14 – 9.2 – 8
KRS 132/12	6.92 – 7 – 6.8 – 7.2 – 7.14 7.5 – 11.5 – 13.67 – 10.33
KRS 227/12	4.67 – 5.2 – 6
KRS 339/12 (same author as KRS 1344 below)	14 – 6 – 10.67 – 9.2 – 6.8 – 7.4
KRS 1344/12	6 – 4.12 – 4.75 – 7.5 – 4 – 5.38
KRS 1116/12	7.54 – 8.5 – 6.07 – 10.38 – 8.89 – 8 – 6.25 – 5.6
KRS 1333/12	8.29 – 6.9 – 6.4 – 6.8 – 6.6 – 8.7 – 9.2
NBR 1/12	5.14 – 4.88 – 5.23 – 3.08 – 6.57 – 6.13 – 5.5 – 4.75
ZeGA 8/12	3.7 – 5.67 – 7.38 – 8.57 – 5.54 – 6.43 – 4.38
Is.M 131/12 = LP 387 (same author as Is.Mu 413 below)	9.2 – 6.44
Is.Mu 413/12	8.58 – 12.6 – 7.31
BES15 799/12 (same author as KRS 1885, 1886 below)	7.14 – 5 – 5.67 – 7.5 – 5.67 – 4.75
KRS 1885/12	6.67 – 5.47 – 5.2 – 5.5 – 17.6
KRS 1886/12	3.5 – 12.4 – 8.29 – 13.33
KRS 2820/12	27.67 – 9 – 6.33
KRS 1009/12	6.7 – 10.17 – 12.5 – 4.5
Ms 57/12	11.75 – 7 – 10.83 – 4.5 – 9.17 – 9.67 – 9.83
KRS 2510/12	5.17 – 4.79 – 9.45 – 5.71
KRS 330/12	6.14 – 4.29 – 7.5
Is.Mu 100/12 = LP 352	5.33 – 6.44

Table A.20: Compression of 112 *b*'s in 21 twelfth generation texts (*h̄myn* sub-branch)

A. The Lineage of *df*

Sigla	<i>b</i> 's compression (height:width)
Ms 50/13	7 – 8 – 4.2
KRS 1867/13 (same author as KRS 1872, Al-Mafraq Museum 31 below)	6.92 – 9.13 – 5.77 – 6.8 – 10.5
KRS 1872/13	10.1 – 13.13 – 18.17 – 7.33 – 8.86 – 10.5 – 5.67 – 6.2 – 10.6 – 7.13 – 9.25
Al-Mafraq Museum 31/13	8 – 7.42 – 14.17
AbSWS 18/13	9 – 8.14 – 7.38 – 8.33 – 11 – 16.75 – 13.6 – 11.5 – 8 – 12.8 – 5.5
Al-Mafraq Museum 70/13 (same author as RSIS 254 below)	4.67 – 5.56 – 8.33 – 6.88
RSIS 254/13	6.5 – 5 – 9.86
WH 330/13	4.08 – 4.83 – 5.2
WH 331/13	5 – 5 – 3.47 – 5.63
Al-Mafraq Museum 32/13	21.34 – 11.4 – 9.5 – 5.92 – 5.12 – 5.5 – 5.82
BES15 1386/13	4.17 – 3.68 – 4.44
AbSWS 44/13	4.71 – 4.16 – 4.61 – 4.35 – 5.71

Table A.21: Compression of 62 *b*'s in 12 thirteenth generation texts (*ḥmyn* sub-branch)

A.3.2 *b*'s compression ranges

The following bar charts visualise the attested ranges of compression of the *b*'s. The ten ranges displayed in the charts correspond to the following values: R 1 = 1 to 2.50; R 2 = 2.51 to 4; R 3 = 4.01 to 5.50; R 4 = 5.51 to 7; R 5 = 7.01 to 8.50; R 6 = 8.51 to 10; R 7 = 10.01 to 11.50; R 8 = 11.51 to 13; R 9 = 13.01 to 14.50; R 10 = > 14.50.⁵⁹³

⁵⁹³For more details, see §4.1.3.1.

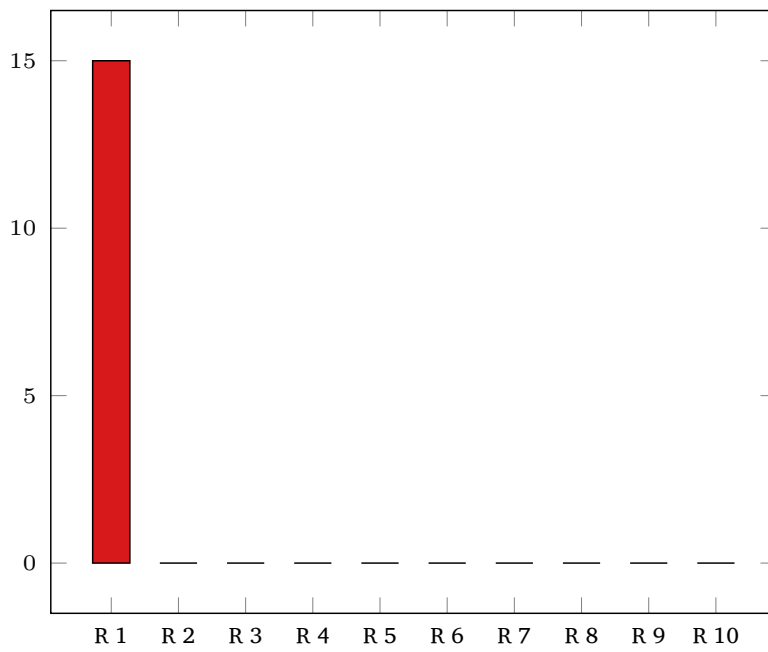


Figure A.19: Compression ranges of 15 b 's from generations 4 – 5

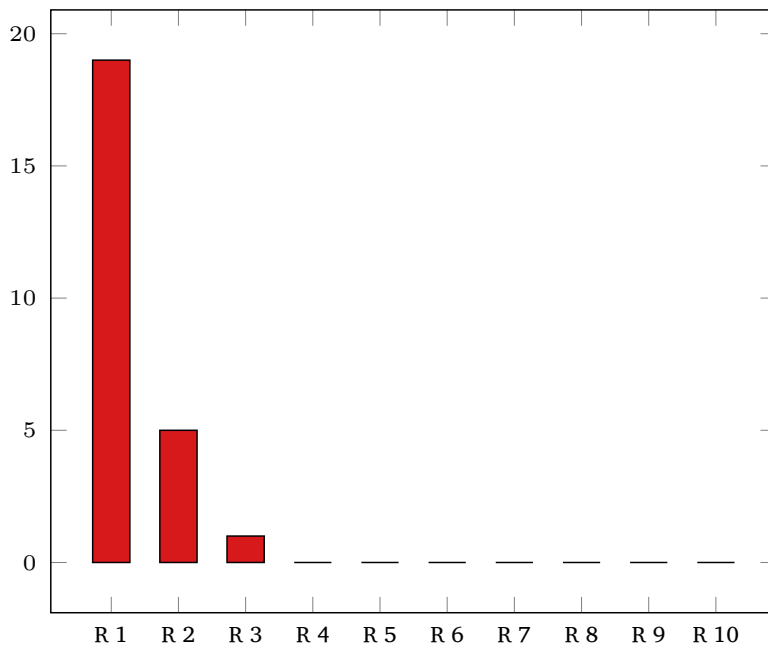


Figure A.20: Compression ranges of 25 b 's from generations 6 – 7

A. The Lineage of df

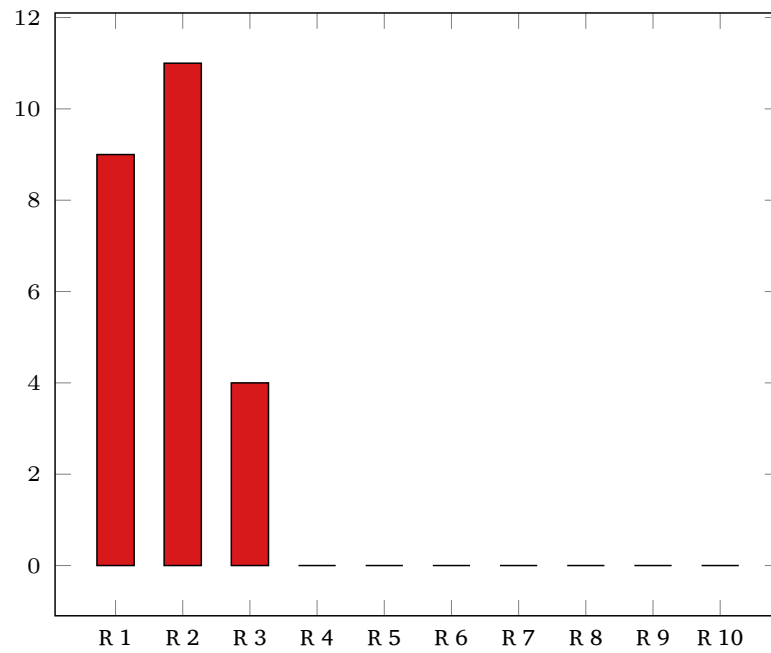


Figure A.21: Compression ranges of 24 eighth generation b 's

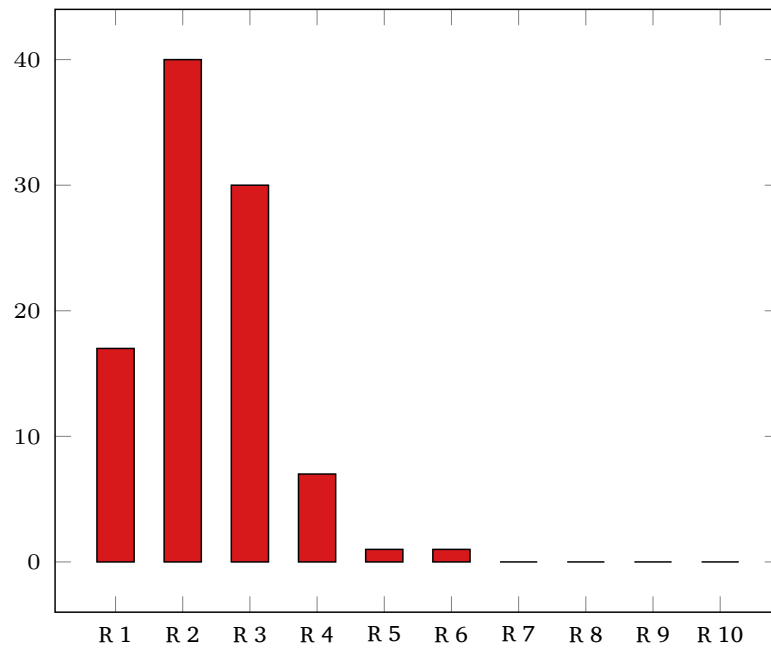


Figure A.22: Compression ranges of 96 ninth generation b 's

A.3. The compression of the b 's

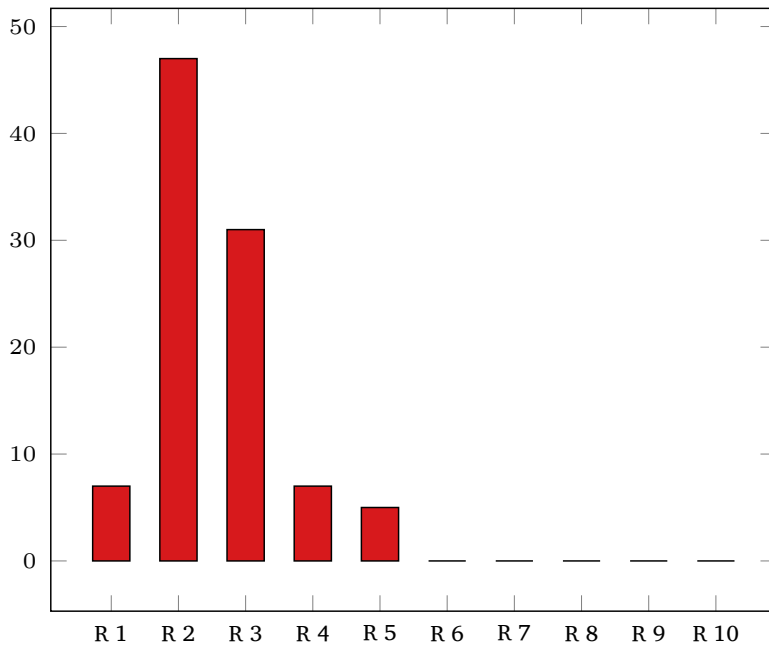


Figure A.23: Compression ranges of 97 tenth generation b 's

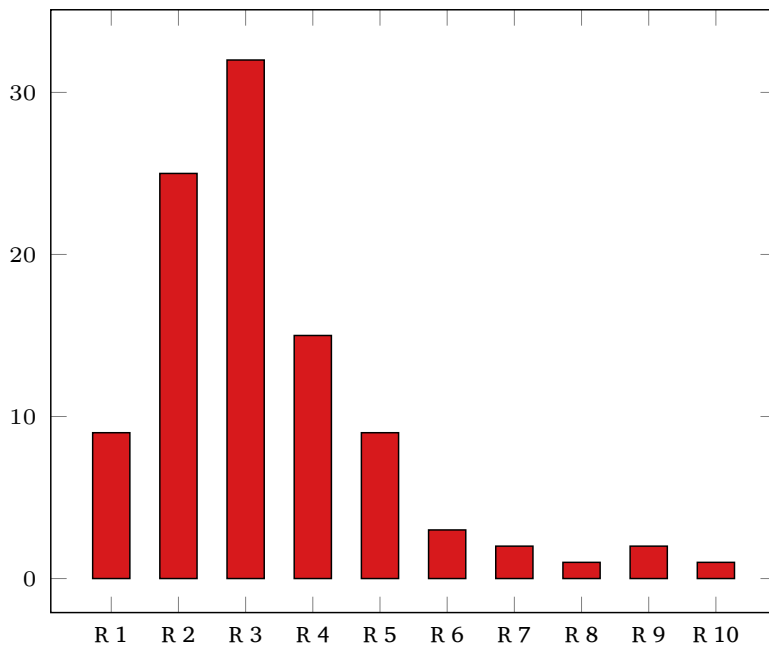


Figure A.24: Compression ranges of 99 eleventh generation b 's

A. The Lineage of df

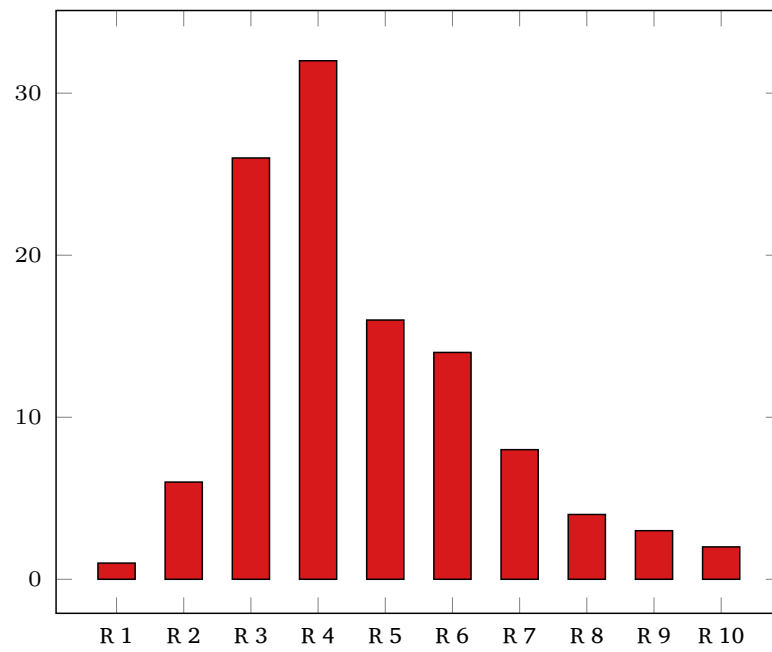


Figure A.25: Compression ranges of 112 twelfth generation b 's

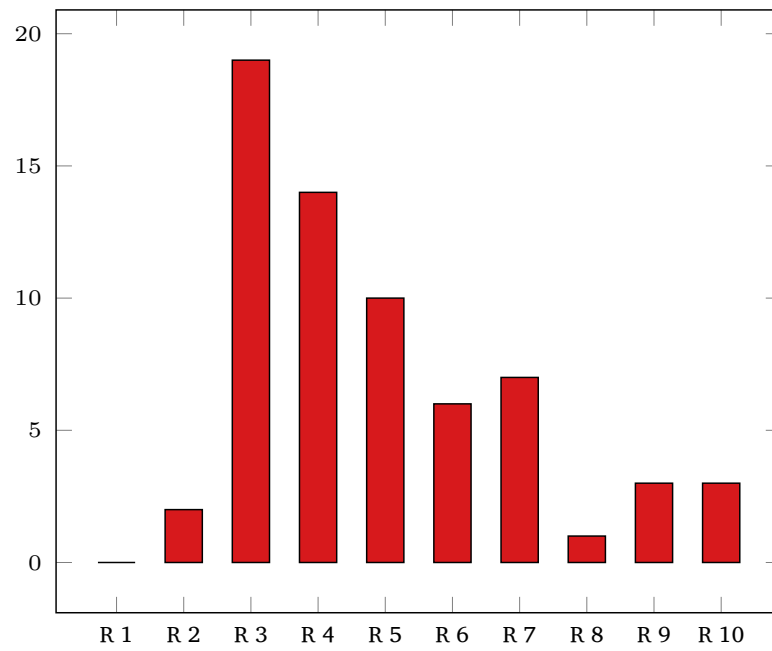


Figure A.26: Compression ranges of 62 thirteenth generation b 's

Appendix B

The Lineage of ‘wḏ

After the ḏl ḏf, the ḏl ‘wḏ is the second social group associated with the ‘fine’ script of which we know that it was also a lineage, although far fewer texts have been found in comparison to ḏf. Unlike the previous Appendix on the lineage of ḏf, which examines the structure of the lineage and presents a reconstruction of some of its genealogical trees, this Appendix is limited to a survey of the evidence for the relationship of the ḏl ‘wḏ with the ḏl ḏf and to a brief discussion of some of its possible sub-groups.

B.1 The ḏl ‘wḏ and the ḏl ḏf

Different types of evidence suggest that the ḏf and the ‘wḏ were connected by some sort of relationship, but apart from the fact that such relationship may have entailed shared pasturing and perhaps also military activities (see below), we cannot glean much information about its actual nature and implications, such as for example if it involved intermarriage or not.

First, in two texts, C 2446/F and KRS 1683/F (Fig. B.1), the authors worship the tutelary deities of both lineages (i.e. *gd‘wḏ* and *gdḏf*) side by side, together with other deities. The author of C 2446/F prays the two *gd*’s for vengeance against whoever killed his brother – and he also states that he pastured the livestock of ‘wḏ and ḏf – whereas in KRS 1683/F the author invokes the two deities in order to protect the camels.⁵⁹⁴ In both texts, *gd‘wḏ* is placed first, and it seems that the author of KRS 1683/F was a 14th

⁵⁹⁴The full texts and their translations (following OCIANA) are: C 2446/F *l s¹‘d bn mr’ bn nr w wgm ‘[l-]ḏh-h nr qtl[-h] ḏl-{n}bty [] {r}y n‘m ‘wḏ w ḏf f h lt m‘mn w ḏlt ḏtn w gd[‘]{w}ḏ w gdḏf ḏr m-ḏ ḏs¹lf w wlh k{b}{r} s¹hr ḏl-ḏh-h ḏbb-h l-ḏbd* ‘By S¹‘d son of Mr’ son of Nr and he grieved {for} his brother Nr {whom} the Nabataean killed while pasturing the livestock of ‘wḏ and ḏf, so, O Lt-M‘mn and ḏlt-ḏtn and Gd‘wḏ and Gdḏf, he will have vengeance against him who committed this act; and he was continuously distraught with a broken heart over his brother, his beloved forever’; KRS 1683/F *l bny bn wrd bn s²hyt bn ḏs¹ w ḏll h-dr b-ḏhl-h w ḏr{ḏ} ḏl-ḏl-h f hy lt w h s²ḏqm s¹lm w ‘wḏ-k w h gd‘wḏ w h gdḏf ‘wḏ-km h-ḏbl* ‘By Bny son of Wrd son of S²hyt son of ḏs¹ and he camped at the place with his family and he watched over his camels and O Lt and O S²ḏqm let there be security and your protection and O Gd‘wḏ and O Gdḏf the camels are [under] your protection’.

B. The Lineage of ‘wḏ

generation ‘wḏ-ite.⁵⁹⁵ I could not determine the affiliation of the author of C 2446/F.



Figure B.1: KRS 1683/F, invoking both gḏ‘wḏ and gḏḏf (Photo: OCIANA)

Second, there are two texts by ḏf-ites of the s²w’ sub-group (RWQ 346 and 347) which allude to a bond between the two lineages. RWQ 346 is dated to the year the lineage of ḏf and the lineage of ‘wḏ ‘banded together’ (t‘ql),⁵⁹⁶ while RWQ 347 may indicate that there was a military component to such bond.⁵⁹⁷ However, unfortunately we do not have either photo or copy of the texts.

Third, we have a number of cases in which texts by both ḏf and ‘wḏ are found on the same panel. For example, LP 162 = Hf.A 3/F, by a 17th generation ‘wḏ-ite,⁵⁹⁸

⁵⁹⁵This can be evinced from his genealogy, which overlaps with, among others, the genealogy of MA 4/F, which goes: s²qq bn s²hyt bn ‘s¹ bn ḥg bn s²bḥr bn {g}rm’l bn ‘bṭ bn ‘zḥm bn mr’ bn ‘rs¹ bn rḡs¹ bn s²hr bn rṭḥ bn ‘wḏ bn whb’l.

⁵⁹⁶The full text reads: RWQ 346 l ‘s¹ bn ḥs¹n bn ḥnn ḏ ‘l ḏf mn ‘l s²w’ s¹nt t‘ql ‘l ḏf w ‘l ‘wḏ ‘By ‘s¹ son of Ḥs¹n son of Ḥnn of the lineage of ḏf of the people of S²w’, the year the lineage of ḏf and the lineage of ‘wḏ banded together’. On the verb t‘ql, cf. Classical Arabic ta‘āqala, which appears embedded in the following phrases: ta‘āqalū dama fulānīn ‘they paid among themselves, or conjointly, the mulc for the blood of such a one’; yata‘āqalūna baynahum ma‘aqilahumu l-‘ūla ‘they shall take and give among themselves, or conjointly, their former bloodwits’; al-qawmu ‘alā mā kānū yata‘āqalūna ‘alayhi ‘the people, or party, are acting in conformity with that usage in accordance with which they used to pay and receive among themselves bloodwits’ (Lane 1863–1893:2114); cf. also ‘aqala l-ba‘īra ‘He bound the camel with the [rope called] ‘iqāl; meaning he bound the camel’s fore shank to his arm; i.e. he folded together the camel’s fore shank and his arm and bound them in the middle of the arm with the rope called ‘iqāl’ (Lane 1863–1893:2113a).

⁵⁹⁷It reads: RWQ 347 l s¹krnn bn grm’l ḏ ‘l s²w’ s¹nt s¹rt ‘l ḏf l-‘wḏ ‘By S¹krnn son of Grm’l of the people of S²w’, the year the lineage of ḏf served in a troop for ‘wḏ’ (see OCIANA).

⁵⁹⁸The text reads: l znn bn dr’l bn ‘s²ym bn dr’l w ḥll h-ḥs¹y f ḥs¹f f h lt s¹lm l-ḏ s¹r ‘By Znn son of Dr’l son of ‘s²ym son of Dr’l and he camped at this place where the water lies just below the surface and he dug to reach the water and so O Lt [grant] security to whoever leaves [the inscription] untouched’ (see OCIANA). The affiliation of the author to the ‘wḏ is shown by the genealogy of C 2732/F, by his father dr’l (dr’l bn ‘s²ym bn dr’l bn ks¹t bn ‘s¹ bn ‘s²ym bn ‘bd bn ‘[s¹]d bn bwk bn {r}{s¹}), which can be taken back to ‘wḏ by comparison with the genealogy of 15th generation C 97, 96/F (nmr bn s¹d bn s¹b’l bn ḥyn bn { }ḥwf bn ftḥ bn ‘s¹d bn bwk bn ‘rs¹ bn ‘wḏ bn whb’l).

is written in between the graphs of LP 161 = Hf.A 2/F,⁵⁹⁹ by a 11th generation *df*-ite.⁶⁰⁰ In another instance, two inscriptions in the transitional script by members of the respective groups seem to be associated on the same panel: Is.H 513/C/F, by a 10th generation *wd*-ite (see Chapter 6, Fig. 6.16(b)), and Is.H 515/C/F, likely by an 8th generation *df*-ite.⁶⁰¹

Finally, in most texts in which the genealogies continue past *wd*, *wd* is followed by *whb*^l,⁶⁰² which is also an ancestor of *df* in a number of *df*'s texts (see §A.1.2). This suggests that *df* and *wd* shared the ancestor *whb*^l. This genealogical relationship between the two groups, however, does not need to be real, as it may have been created *ad hoc* later. In any case, the fact that they would have had a common ancestor, either real or invented, is an additional clue of the connection of the *wd* to the *df*.

B.2 Possible sub-groups

As with the lineage of *df*, there is some evidence that suggests that certain *l*'s using the 'fine' script were sub-groups of the lineage of *wd*.⁶⁰³

hg Some 'fine' texts were left by people affiliated to a group named *hg*.⁶⁰⁴ In AMSI 142/F,⁶⁰⁵ the author identifies as *d l wd d l l hg* and if we compare the genealogy of AMSI 152/F,⁶⁰⁶ whose author affiliated to the *l hg*, to other overlapping genealogies,⁶⁰⁷ it seems that he had as ancestor 11th generation *hg*, who may have been the ancestor of the group. If this genealogical reconstruction is correct, the author of KRS 1683/F (see above, Fig. B.1) may have belonged to this sub-group.⁶⁰⁸

⁵⁹⁹The text reads: LP 161 = Hf.A 2/F *l fltt bn tm bn fltt bn bhs² bn dnt w hll l-h-hs¹y f klm-h h-s¹d f h lt {s¹}{l}m* 'By Fltt son of Tm son of Fltt son of Bhs² son of dnt and he camped on the edge of an area of sand then the lion injured him so O Lt [grant] security' (see OCIANA).

⁶⁰⁰For a discussion of the two texts, see Macdonald, Al-Mu'azzin, et al. 1996:449–452.

⁶⁰¹Although it indicates only the patronym, this text has the same exact writing style as Is.M 258/C/F by the same author.

⁶⁰²See C 97, 96/F, MA 4/F, KRS 822/F, C 990/F, C 2216/F, KRS 1161/F, Is.N 255/F, AWS 107/F, LP 1196/F. In RSIS 127/F and SSWS 200/F, *whb*^l is followed by *l tmn* and *ly* respectively.

⁶⁰³For a list of the different ways in which one can determine if a certain *l* may constitute a sub-group within a lineage, see §A.1.1.

⁶⁰⁴8 texts with the affiliation *d l hg* were recorded in OCIANA (accessed in October 2019).

⁶⁰⁵*l s¹ bn wd bn mgyr d l wd d l l hg w wgd tr s²y^c-h* 'By s¹ son of wd son of Mgyr of the lineage of wd of the people of Hg and he found the traces of his companions' (see OCIANA).

⁶⁰⁶*l mgyr bn znn bn s²hyt bn s¹ d l hg w bny l-wrd* 'By Mgyr son of Znn son of S²hyt son of s¹ of the people of Hg and he built for Wrd' (see OCIANA).

⁶⁰⁷Cf., e.g., the genealogy of MA 4/F: *s²qq bn s²hyt n s¹ bn hg bn s²bhr bn {g}rm^l bn bt bn zhm bn mr bn rs¹ bn rgs¹ bn s²hr bn rth bn wd bn whb^l*.

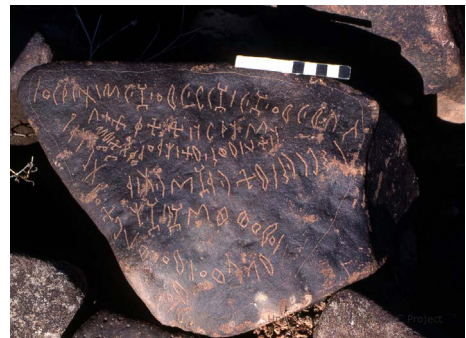
⁶⁰⁸See his genealogy: *bn bn wrd bn s²hyt bn s¹*.

B. The Lineage of ‘wḏ

qs²m The JQC attests two texts by the same author of the ḏl qs²m,⁶⁰⁹ and 16 attestations of authors affiliating to this group are found in OCIANA.⁶¹⁰ The author of ZeWA 1/F⁶¹¹ who affiliated as ḏ ḏl qs²m, attests a long genealogy which, if compared with other genealogies, may be brought back to ‘wḏ. One can thus compare ZeWA 1/F (*whb¹l bn ḥnn bn ‘bd bn ḡt bn s²rk bn s¹krrn*) to, e.g., Is.H 506/F (*kmd bn ḏn¹m bn s²rk bn s¹krrn bn šbh bn qs²m*) and SESP.D 6/F (*wdm bn ‘ḏ bn {ḏ} bn ḡt bn wdm bn s¹r bn šbh bn qs²m bn s¹by bn ‘bd bn ḥngs² bn whbn bn qmr bn rṯ bn ‘wḏ*). If these genealogies are related, the ancestor of the group could have been 8th generation *qs²m bn s¹by bn ‘bd bn ḥngs² bn whbn bn qmr bn rṯ bn ‘wḏ*.



(a) BRev.A 2/F



(b) KRS 1024/F

Figure B.2: Two texts by members of the ḏl d²f (Photos: OCIANA)

d²f Several records of texts by members of the ḏl d²f have been attested.⁶¹² A hint that the d²f may represent a sub-group of the ‘wḏ is provided by two texts by the same author ‘bd bn ḥlf bn ḏn¹m,⁶¹³ who, if he is really the same author of both texts, in one identifies as a member of the ‘wḏ, while in the other he affiliates to the d²f.⁶¹⁴ Given that they both indicate the same patronym and papponym, and that HCH 115/F presents the same peculiar form of the f turned by 90° as KRS 1024/F – which is also found in other texts of the d²f – these two texts are likely by the same author. It is thus interesting

⁶⁰⁹QUR 2.336.1/F, 2.490.1/F; see §6.2.3 for a discussion of his writing style.

⁶¹⁰Accessed in October 2019; one of these is the Jebel Qurma text QUR 2.490.1/F, attested in OCIANA as HYGQ 99 = AbGQ 4.

⁶¹¹*l whb¹l bn ḥnn bn ‘bd bn ḡt bn s²rk bn s¹krrn ḏ ḏl qs²{m} w s²ty h-dr {m-}rk s¹nt trq mk mlk nbṯ ṯltn m²t qtl ḏl rm w s¹q tmr l-h z¹m ḡḏwḏ w h lh w h s²ḥqm ḡnyt w s¹lm m-ḏ ḥrs w ḡnmt l-ḏ d²y h-ḥṯṯ* ‘By Whb¹ son of Ḥnn son of ‘bd son of Ḡt son of S²rk son of S¹krrn of the people of {Qs²m}, and he spent the winter here {on account of} an area on which a small amount of rain had fallen the year [in which] Mk king of Nabaṯ smote one hundred [and] thirty warriors of the Romans and {the spokesman} [chief] of Gḏ¹wḏ drove Tmr to him [Mk]. And O Lh and O S²ḥqm [grant] plenty and safety from whoever is on guard and [grant] booty to whoever leaves the carving intact’ (reading: OCIANA).

⁶¹²22 texts with ḏ ḏl d²f are found in the OCIANA (accessed in October 2019).

⁶¹³HCH 115/F and KRS 1024/F.

⁶¹⁴A further text from Jawa providing evidence that d²f was a sub-group of ‘wḏ was mentioned in MacDonald and Searight 1982:166.

that the author identified himself as a *wḏ*-ite at the cairn of Hani (HCH 115/F), but he gave a longer genealogy with affiliation to the *dʿf* in KRS 1024/F. It has already been noted⁶¹⁵ that some of the *dʿf* texts share distinctive stylistic traits, see especially the *f* turned by 90° and the swastika form of the *t*, found in BRenv.A 2/F (Fig. B.2(a)), KRS 1024/F (Fig. B.2(b)) and others.

⁶¹⁵See Macdonald, Al-Muʿazzin, et al. 1996:463, n.76.

Appendix C

Social Groups and Deities in the JQC

C. Social Groups and Deities in the JQC

Script	Social Group	Affiliations & Texts Sigla
'Common'	'ty	<i>h</i> ' <i>tyy</i> (QUR 551.96.1/C)
	'ms ¹	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>ms</i> ¹ (QUR 171.7.1/C)
	<i>b</i> ' <i>d</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>b</i> ' <i>d</i> (QUR 449.96.1/C)
	<i>d</i> <i>h</i> <i>r</i>	<i>h</i> - <i>d</i> <i>h</i> <i>r</i> <i>y</i> (QUR 148.40.1/C)
	<i>gr</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>gr</i> (QUR 239.5.6/C, 2.399.16/C)
	<i>h</i> s ¹ <i>b</i>	<i>h</i> - <i>h</i> s ¹ <i>by</i> (QUR 1016.10.1/C)
	<i>s</i> ¹ <i>bq</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>s</i> ¹ <i>bq</i> (QUR 239.12.1/C)
'Fine'	<i>df</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>df</i> (QUR 586.20.1/F)
	<i>gyr</i> (sub-group <i>df</i>)	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>gyr</i> <i>h</i> - <i>dfy</i> (QUR 176.24.1/F)
	<i>bdn</i> (sub-group <i>df</i> ?)	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>b</i> { <i>d</i> } <i>n</i> (QUR 9.12.2/F)
	' <i>w</i> <i>d</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> '' <i>w</i> <i>d</i> (QUR 148.76.3/F)
	<i>qs</i> ² <i>m</i> (sub-group ' <i>w</i> <i>d</i> ?)	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>qs</i> ² <i>m</i> (QUR 2.336.1/F, 2.490.1/F)
SoS	' <i>kt</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>kt</i> (QUR 207.49.1/SoS, 370.225.1/SoS, 370.226.1/SoS, 370.37.1/SoS, 370.42.1/SoS, 639.3.1/SoS) <i>d</i> <i>l</i> [sic] ' <i>kt</i> (QUR 122.4.1/SoS)
	' <i>mrt</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> '' <i>mrt</i> (QUR 294.60.1/SoS)
	<i>bgd</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>bgd</i> (QUR 956.43.1/SoS)
	<i>bs</i> ¹	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>bs</i> ¹ (QUR 952.83.1/SoS)
	<i>d</i> <i>h</i> <i>r</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>d</i> <i>h</i> <i>r</i> (QUR 739.87.1/SoS)
	<i>frt</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>frt</i> (QUR 952.28.1/SoS)
	<i>hly</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>hly</i> (QUR 376.29.1/SoS)
	<i>mn</i> ¹ <i>l</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>mn</i> ¹ <i>l</i> (QUR 244.11.1/SoS)
	<i>nmr</i>	<i>d</i> <i>w</i> <i>l</i> [sic] <i>nmr</i> (QUR 689.3.1/SoS)
	<i>nmrt</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>nmrt</i> (QUR 25.73.1/SoS)
	<i>nzr</i> ¹ <i>l</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>nzr</i> ¹ <i>l</i> (QUR 551.93.1/SoS)
	<i>rwh</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>rwh</i> (QUR 27.7.1/SoS)
	<i>s</i> ² <i>hr</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>s</i> ² <i>hr</i> (QUR 297.7.1/SoS, 952.50.1/SoS)
	<i>tts</i> ¹	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>tts</i> ¹ (QUR 294.113.3/SoS)
	Other?	<i>s</i> ¹ { <i>d</i> } <i>l</i>
Unclassified	' <i>sr</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> '' <i>sr</i> (QUR 309.12.3/SoS?)
	' <i>ty</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> '' <i>ty</i> (QUR 254.9.1/U)
	<i>gmm</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>gmm</i> (QUR 172.4.1/C?)
	<i>hwt</i>	<i>h</i> - <i>h</i> <i>w</i> <i>l</i> <i>y</i> (QUR 2.161.1/C?)
	<i>nzr</i> ¹ <i>l</i>	<i>d</i> ' <i>l</i> ' <i>nzr</i> ¹ <i>l</i> (QUR 733.23.1/U)

Table C.1: Social groups in the JQC

Deities	Requests & Texts Sigla
<i>lt</i>	<i>s¹lm</i> ‘security’ (QUR 256.9.1/C, 32.50.1/C, 64.1.1/C?, 428.27.1/C, 370.72.1/SoS, 739.91.1/SoS) <i>ḡnmt</i> ‘booty’ (QUR 2.153.1/C/F?, 2.353.8/F, 2.353.9/F, 64.4.1/C) <i>ḡnmt</i> ‘booty’ + <i>s¹lm</i> ‘security’ (QUR 2.253.1/F, 2.360.1/F, 586.31.1/F) <i>ḡnyt</i> ‘abundance’ (QUR 20.32.1/C?, 20.32.2/C) <i>ḡyrt</i> ‘abundance’ (QUR 523.20.1/C) <i>ḡnyt</i> ‘abundance’ + <i>s¹lm</i> ‘security’ (QUR 586.34.1/C) <i>ḡt</i> ‘deliverance’ (QUR 139.3.1/C) <i>ḡsyrt</i> ‘deliverance’ (QUR 171.67.1/C) <i>qbl</i> ‘reunion [with loved ones]’ (QUR 307.77.1/SoS) <i>s¹lm</i> ‘security’ + <i>rwḥ</i> ‘deliverance’ + <i>ḡrt</i> ‘winds (?)’ (QUR 974.49.1/C) <i>nqmt</i> ‘revenge’ + ‘ <i>wr</i> ’ ‘blindness [curse]’ (QUR 268.1.1/C)
<i>ʔlt</i>	<i>s^{1c}d</i> ‘help’ (QUR 458.3.1/C, 171.59.3/C) <i>ḡt</i> ‘deliverance’ (QUR 2.399.15/C, 766.26.1/C) <i>mṯr</i> ‘rain’ (QUR 551.93.1/SoS) ‘ <i>wr</i> ’ ‘blindness [curse]’ (QUR 2.196.2/C, 2.363.14/C) <i>hgrt h ʔlt dwn</i> [curse] (QUR 372.54.1/C)
<i>h-ʔlt</i>	‘ <i>wḏ b-h-ʔlt</i> ’ ‘he sought refuge in the goddess’ (QUR 2.348.1/C)
<i>rḏw</i>	<i>s^{1c}d</i> ‘help’ (QUR 2.32.3/C, 2.64.1/C, 7.25.1/C/ThB, 7.36.1/C?, 9.16.1/C, 27.4.1/C, 64.175.1/C/ThB, 64.199.2/C?, 202.3.1/C, 289.14.1/C, 360.13.1/C, 370.90.1/C, 533.20.1/C, 628.30.1/C, 669.24.2/C, 766.4.1/C, 786.7.1/C, 952.88.1/C, 960.4.1/C, 974.15.1/C, 171.162.1/C, 176.22.1/C/ThB) <i>ḡt</i> ‘deliverance’ (QUR 1016.55.1/C, 202.17.1/C) <i>s^{1c}d</i> ‘help’ + <i>ḡt</i> ‘deliverance’ (QUR 428.18.1/C) <i>ḡnmt</i> ‘booty’ (QUR 137.74.3/C, 779.14.1/C) ‘ <i>ws¹</i> ’ ‘help’ (QUR 687.3.1/C) <i>ḡwb ʔl-rḏw</i> ‘he cried out to Rḏw’ (QUR 2.482.1/C) ‘ <i>wr</i> ’ ‘blindness [curse]’ (20.31.1/C, 449.2.1/C) <i>rḡm</i> ‘strike down [curse]’ (137.69.2/C)
<i>rḏy</i>	<i>ḡnmt</i> ‘booty’ (QUR 28.11.2/C, 122.7.1/C, 237.1.1/C, 7.91.1/C, 814.1.1/C) <i>ḡnmt</i> ‘booty’ + <i>s¹lm</i> ‘security’ (QUR 628.4.1/C) <i>s^{1c}d</i> ‘help’ (QUR 64.135.1/C, 372.134.1/C) <i>mṯr</i> ‘rain’ (QUR 626.25.1/C) ‘ <i>wr</i> ’ ‘blindness [curse]’ (QUR 529.19.1/C, 551.6.1/C, 952.71.1/C)
<i>rḡy</i>	<i>rwḥ</i> ‘deliverance’ (QUR 276.33.1/C)
<i>yṯ^c</i>	<i>s^{1c}d</i> ‘help’ (QUR 172.18.1/C, 606.5.1/C, 669.22.1/C, 1014.15.1/C)
<i>ḏs²r</i>	<i>ḡnn</i> ‘compassion’ (QUR 232.35.1/C)
<i>ds²r</i>	<i>s¹lm</i> ‘security’ (QUR 952.49.1/SoS) <i>qbl</i> ‘reunion [with loved ones]’ (QUR 297.7.1/SoS)
<i>lt + ds²r</i>	<i>s¹lm</i> ‘security’ (QUR 370.225.1/SoS, 7.30.1/SoS) <i>ḡnmt</i> ‘booty’ + <i>lⁿ</i> ‘curse’ (QUR 176.24.1/F) <i>t^r</i> ‘revenge’ (QUR 813.14.1/SoS) <i>s²kr</i> ‘favour’ (QUR 586.25.1/C?)
<i>s²ḡqm</i>	<i>ḡnmt</i> ‘booty’ (QUR 2.490.1/F)
<i>lh</i>	<i>s¹lm</i> ‘security’ (QUR 305.19.1/C/F?)
<i>h-ʔlh</i>	‘ <i>wḏ b-h-ʔlh</i> ’ ‘he sought refuge in the god’ (QUR 2.192.4/C)
<i>ḡgn</i>	<i>ḡt</i> ‘deliverance’ (QUR 428.28.1/C)

Table C.2: Invoked deities and associated requests in the JQC

Appendix D

Glossary of Technical Terms

Allographs	Graphetic <i>allographs</i> are different instantiations of the same <i>basic shape</i> , whereas graphematic <i>allographs</i> are different <i>basic shapes</i> associated to the same <i>grapheme</i> (Meletis 2019:33).
Basic shape	‘A material yet abstract unit’ representing ‘a ‘skeleton’, a bundle of visual features that are necessary to perceptually distinguish a shape from the other shapes in an inventory’ (Meletis 2019:43, n. 6); the <i>basic shape</i> is the emic unit at the graphetic level (Meletis 2019:29). The term is sometimes abbreviated to ‘shape’.
Cartouche	A line carved around one or more engravings.
Chiselling	Carving technique which consists of placing a chisel against the rock and hitting it with a hammerstone.
‘Common’ script	The most common Safaitic script of the JQC and likely also of the Safaitic corpus as a whole.
Direct hammering	Carving technique which consists of carving the rock surface by hitting it directly with a hammerstone.
Effacement	Safaitic ‘ <i>wr</i> ’: the act of damaging an engraving by hammering or incising marks above it; texts were also effaced through modifications of various sorts (see <i>modification</i> below).

Emphasis	The use of stylistically marked <i>graph forms</i> – bigger, thicker, and/or with <i>special features</i> – in order to emphasise part of a text, most commonly the name and genealogy of the author.
‘Fine’ script	A Safaitic inventory characterised by distinctive compressed and elongated <i>basic shapes</i> which are the result of a gradual palaeographic development from the ‘ <i>common</i> ’ <i>script</i> .
Graph	An etic and concrete substantiation of a <i>basic shape</i> (Meletis 2019:44, n. 6).
Graph form	A unit which is slightly more abstract than the concrete <i>graph</i> ; term used to refer to the form/stylistic features of one or more <i>graphs</i> . It is sometimes abbreviated to ‘form’.
Grapheme	The emic unit at the graphematic level (Meletis 2019:29) which can be defined as ‘a basic unit of writing that (1) distinguishes meaning, (2) has a linguistic value (typically by referring to a linguistic unit), and (3) is minimal in that it is not composed by smaller units which are themselves graphemes’ (Meletis 2019:43).
Hammering	Carving with a hammerstone, either by hitting the rock directly with it (<i>direct hammering</i>) or by using it to hit a chisel (<i>chiselling</i>).
Incising	Carving technique which consists of cutting the rock with a sharp tool.
Ligature	Graphic element (a bar or a dot) joining two graphs together.
Modification	The addition of bars or other graphic elements to one or more <i>graphs</i> of a text in order to change their graphematic value or to make them illegible; probably considered by Safaitic authors as a form of <i>effacement</i> , i.e. Safaitic ‘ <i>wr</i> (see above).
Primary distinguishing feature	A <i>graph form</i> which is found exclusively in a given <i>script</i> and which is radically different from <i>graph forms</i> representing the same <i>grapheme</i> in other <i>scripts</i> , to the extent that they could not be derived from

	each other through <i>recurring graphic variables</i> (<i>vs secondary distinguishing feature</i> , see below).
Recurring graphic variables	These are recurring patterns of graphic variation, as for example the shift from curvilinearity to angularity or vice-versa.
Rocking-blade	A rare type of <i>incising</i> which consists of pulling a sharp instrument back and forth in order to produce a zig-zag outline.
Rubbed incising	A type of <i>incising</i> which consists of rubbing the tool up and down on the same strokes in order to produce thicker lines.
Script	An inventory of basic shapes (Meletis 2019:20, n. 7); term used to refer to the different Safaitic scripts (i.e. ‘ <i>common</i> ’ script, ‘ <i>fine</i> ’ script, and <i>SoS</i> script) as well as to the ‘Safaitic script’, which comprehends each of these inventories, as opposed to Hismaic, Thamudic B, and the other ANA scripts.
Secondary distinguishing feature	1) A <i>graph form</i> which is characteristic of a particular <i>script</i> and which is not radically divergent from <i>graph forms</i> representing the same <i>grapheme</i> in one or more other <i>scripts</i> , i.e. they could be easily derived from each other through <i>recurring graphic variables</i> ; 2) a <i>graph form</i> characteristic of one <i>script</i> , but only rarely found in others to represent the same <i>grapheme</i> (<i>vs primary distinguishing feature</i> , see above).
SoS script	A Safaitic inventory often labelled in previous literature as ‘Mixed Safaitic/Hismaic’; SoS stands for ‘Southern Safaitic’: this script is found in greatest numbers in Dūma and its surroundings, i.e. much further south than the areas of concentration of ‘common’ and ‘fine’ texts.
Special features	Expression used to refer to certain <i>graph forms</i> – i.e. square forms, forms turned by 90° to their <i>basic shapes</i> stances, and elongated forms – for which there is evidence that they were sometimes stylistically marked, since they appear to have been used to emphasise the name of the author (see <i>emphasis</i> above).

D. Glossary of Technical Terms

Superimposition

The carving of a text above another.

Writing style

The choices of *graph forms*, carving technique, and text layout within an inventory in a given text; when referring to the 'writing style of an author': a consistent set of features which are shared by the texts of a certain author.