

SECOND MILLENNIUM SETTLEMENT AT KHOR FAKKAN THE EMIRATE OF SHARJAH, UAE

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ABSTRACT

The paper deals with the recent archaeological discoveries in the Emirate of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. Excavations at Khor Fakkan on the Gulf of Oman have revealed the presence of a rather a large settlement belonging to the second millennium BC. A detailed account of the discoveries has been given, and new evidence concerning settlement patterns during the Wadi Suq period has been presented.

KEY-WORDS

Emirate, Khor Fakkan, Oman, Jebel, Settlement, Posthole, Domestic Ware, Steatite Bowls, Tell Abraç, Kalba, Shimal, Buhais, Hilli, Bidya, Kurdish Village, Uraq, Umm-an-Nar

1. INTRODUCTION

The Khor Fakkan area is situated about 100 km east of the city of Sharjah. It occupies a direct strategic location on the eastern coast of Oman (Fig. 1). The area consists of a range of mountains, stretching along the coast and comprises several valleys with fertile farms. The port of Khor Fakkan forms an important part of the city, as it is the hub of international trade and an active economic center.

There are four mountains close to each other behind the port area, these bearing the numbers 1 to 4. The smallest of these mountains is number 1, which comprises a defensive fort surrounded by a large stonewall dating to the Islamic era¹. The other three mountains are very large and relatively high (Fig. 2).

No previous information is available which denotes the presence of any archaeological remains in these mountains. Their existence within the sanctuary of the port area may have been the reason why no archaeological surveys or explorations were ever undertaken.

Recently, the administration of the Khor Fakkan port informed us of the presence of what looked like ancient remains on the top of the mountains – Jebel 4. We visited the area and we noticed that there were remains of several stone tombs on the top of the mountain. To our surprise, we also found some more stone tombs, some of which were in an almost immaculate condition, erected over the peak of another mountain – Jebel 2.

An intensive survey was conducted to cover all the remaining parts of these two mountains and also the third adjacent one – Jebel 3. We noticed the presence of what looked like regular rows of stone set in different directions on the slopes of Jebels 2 and 3.

¹ Excavations at this jebel have taken place during the first season (1995). They revealed the presence of a round tower occupying a central location. Rooms of various sizes were found surrounding the tower. Walls and floors were gypsum plastered. Remnants of wooden wheels of old cannons with iron sling balls were found. This denotes the defensive nature of the fort, which is directly overlooking the Gulf of Oman. Large quantities of Islamic pottery belonging to the 14th - 17th century AD were also found. Prof. Tatsuo and Hanae Sasaki of Kanazawa University in Japan are currently conducting a detailed study on these ceramics.

We should mention here that unfortunately most of these slopes have been disturbed or destroyed due to the expansion of the port. Therefore, we had to put forward a plan to excavate those parts of the jebel (mountain) that had not been subjected to severe disturbance.

2. IMPORTANT RESULTS

Below will follow an account of the most important results of the excavations starting with the remains of the settlement over the slopes of Jebel 2. A great deal of this mountain had been demolished, nevertheless, excavations revealed remains of stone walls which were originally parts of rooms of different sizes, which in turn formed parts of several building units.

These had been constructed on the southern and eastern slopes of the Jebel (Fig. 4). The floors were made of beaten soil and were littered with traces of daily life activities such as stone tools, pottery, stone vessels and a large quantity of shells which indicates that snails were part of their daily diet (Fig. 5).

It seems that the building units were occupying the southern and western slopes of Jebel 2. These were facing the opposite Jebel (No. 3) and form a part of the same settlement which was spread over the northern and western slopes of that Jebel.

A brief description of the building unit excavated on the slopes of Jebel 2 will be given below, starting with those found on the south-eastern part overlooking the sea:

2. 1. JEBEL 2

2. 1. 1. Building Unit H5 (Figs. 3 and 6)

This building consists of a series of adjacent rooms of rectangular plan. It was constructed of stone pieces and was heavily destroyed. Only parts of four rooms with wide stonewalls had survived. To the east of Room 2, three postholes were dug into the floor. These post holes were presumably used as bases to hold wooden posts to support roof timbers. The holes were surrounded at the top by small pieces of stone apparently to support the posts. Pot sherds and large quantities of shells were found inside the rooms.

2. 1. 2. Building Unit H4 (Figs. 3 and 7)

This seems to be the largest amongst all the units that have been excavated along the slope of the Jebel. It is situated about 3 m. below the last one. It comprises a number of rectangular shaped rooms lying in east-west directions along a 40 m. distance, where only parts of the western side have survived. The remaining section consists of six rooms built of small stones. The width of the walls is between 1.5 to 2.0 m. The survival length is more than 1m. (Fig. 8). Pottery sherds and stone tools were found inside.

2. 1. 3. Building Unit H2 (Figs. 3 and 10)

H2 is situated on the western slope of the Jebel on a level which is much below the above mentioned Units. There is a stone alignment extending to a distance of about 10 m. It is not really known whether this is a part of a long room or some other structure. Next to it, from the south-western side is an almost oval shaped stone

structure which might have been used as a water basin or for keeping other stuff. No finds were found here.

2. 1. 4. Building Unit H3 (Figs. 3 and 11)

H3 is situated about 3 m. to the east-west of the previous buildings. It seems to have been a large building comprising a rectangular shaped room (8 X 4 m.). The widths of the walls are about 1.5 m. The entrance is situated in the south-eastern corner with a width of about 1 m. In the western half of the room there are two postholes surrounded by stone pieces to support the wooden posts inside. To the north of this room there are remains of a curved stone structure with unclear features.

2. 2. JEBEL 3 (FIGS. 2 AND 12)

As has been mentioned before, the remains of the settlement established on the slopes of Jebel 2 are actually spread towards the opposite jebel (Jebel 3). Here, building units occupy both northern and western slopes. These slopes are the only remaining parts of this large Jebel. The whole peak together with all other slopes have been demolished (Fig. 13). Nevertheless, our excavations on this Jebel have revealed the presence of some eight building units, some of them with more comprehensive and better preserved conditions than those we have already seen on the other Jebel. General descriptions of each of these units are given below in accordance with the date of their excavation starting with building H6:

2. 2. 1. Building Unit H6 (Figs. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16)

This building occupies a prominent situation on the slope and directly overlooks the sea. It is the most important and the largest of all the buildings excavated in the settlement in terms of its plan and its well-preserved condition. This unit comprises a number of rectangular or square shaped rooms adjacent to each other. The walls were straight with a width of 1-2 m. (Fig. 17). The entrance to the building seems to have been located in the south eastern corner, leading to Room 4. This is a small rectangular shaped room (4.5 X 2.5 m.) acting as an anti-chamber. It has two entrances, one leading to Room 3, an almost squared shaped room measuring 4.5 X 4.5 m., and the other to Room 5, which is rectangular shaped, similar to Room 4, but longer (5.5 X 2.5 m.).

On the floor of the last room a small round basin and a number of grinding stones were found. This room gives access to Room 6 via an entrance to its northern side. The room is large and square shaped (5 X 5 m.). Part of a round basin carved of stone was found installed in the middle of the room, perhaps for keeping liquids (Fig. 18). A number of grinding stones were also found. To the left of these units, there is a large area (2A), which might have housed another series of rooms. In the middle of this area, there is a posthole surrounded by stone pieces. Next to this room from the north-western side there is another large room (6 X 5.5 m.) (Room 2).

Two postholes with stone pieces placed at their edges were found inside this room. A curved wall surrounds the room with an opening or entrance leading to the inside. This wall might have been added in subsequent years, probably at the same time when a diagonal wall was built in the middle of the adjacent room (1), thus dividing it into almost two equal rooms. In the south-eastern corner of Room 1A an opening gives access to a large corridor connected to a rectangular shaped room (4 X 2.5 m.).

A posthole surrounded with stones was noticed in the floor. A number of stones bearing heavy traces of burning together with quantities of black soil due to fire, an indicative that cooking may have occurred in this part of the building.

2. 2. 2. Building Unit H7 (Figs. 12 and 19)

H7 is situated about 3 m. to the east of the last Unit. It seems to have been subjected to extensive destruction. Remains of two rooms are still present. Room 8 appears to be of rectangular shape (6 X 3 m.). Next to it is another rectangular shaped room, which seems to have been heavily destroyed. On the floor there are two postholes with upper sides surrounded by stone pieces near to the common wall with Room 8 (Fig. 20).

2. 2. 3. Building Unit H8 (Figs. 12 and 21)

This building comprises three rooms (10, 11 and 12). These are rectangular shaped rooms built parallel to each other. The entrance is situated on the northern side leading to a small room (number 9), measuring 3 X 2 m. This room has been built on the north-eastern corner and gives access to Room 10, which is of relatively large size (5.50 X 3.20 m.). Four postholes were found dug into the floor, two of which were dug into the north-eastern corner in front of the entrance. Another is in the south-western corner confronting the fourth, which was dug in the eastern side of the room (Fig. 22). There seems to be another entrance in the south-western corner that gives access to the adjacent room (Room 11), which in turn gives access to the next door room (Room 12) through an entrance on the south eastern corner. The last room seems to be spacious but the original dimensions are not clear due to the destruction that has occurred.

Domestic pottery and grinding stones were found inside these rooms.

2. 2. 4. Building Unit H9 (Figs 12, 23 and 24)

H9 is situated about 7 m. to the west of the last building. It comprises of four rooms (13 to 16). Room 13 is of trapezoid shape (4 X 2 m.) and is accessed by an entrance in its north-western corner. Next to it is Room 14, a large rectangular shaped room (6 X 3 m.) lying parallel to Room 15, sharing almost equal sides with it. In the north-western corner of the last room there is a small, almost square shaped basin (70 X 50 CM). A posthole has been dug near by. Large parts of these two rooms have been destroyed. To the west of these rooms is Room 16 (Fig. 24), which is rectangular/square shaped. A posthole was found in the middle. Large quantities of pot sherds and pieces of steatite bowls were found inside.

2. 2. 5. Building Unit H10 (Figs. 12 and 25)

This building was excavated during the second season in 1996. It was built over a square shaped platform that has been set into the first level of the stepped slope overlooking the nearby wadi. A stonewall with a height of 1.5m has been constructed against the slope. The top of the wall flashes with the floor of the platform. This is to support the slope and the platform. Only one large room (number 17) measuring 6 X 4.5 m. has been built over the platform. The oval shape of the room conforms to the shape of the platform. Behind the curved wall of the room, there is what looks like an oval

shaped basin, the upper sides of which have been fixed with stones (Fig. 27). At the front of the room, two postholes with stone-strengthened sides were found.

2. 2. 5. Building Unit H11 (Figs. 12 and 28)

H11 is situated to the west of the last one and consists of two adjacent rooms (18 and 19). Room 19 is almost square shaped (3 X 3 m.). Some square shaped stone instillations were found in the north-western corner which might have been used to keep domestic items. To the right of Room 19, next to its eastern wall, there is what seems to be a rectangular shaped basin. Room 18 measures 4 X 4 m. It can be seen that both rooms have been heavily destroyed. Entrances might have been situated in those demolished parts. Large quantities of domestic pottery and pieces of stone containers decorated with dotted circles were found.

2. 2. 6. Building Unit H12 (Figs. 12, 29 and 30)

This building is situated in the western part of the slope and seems to have been heavily destroyed due to the expansion of the port. Nevertheless, large parts have survived and the remains refer to the presence of two large rooms (20 and 21). There is a semi-triangular space between the two rooms containing two post holes in the middle and a third post hole close to the western wall. Room 21 contained four post holes. Domestic pottery sherds and steatite pieces together with grinding stones were found.

2. 2. 7. Building Unit H13 (Figs. 12 and 31)

H13 is situated at the uppermost western side. Most of its rooms have been destroyed. Only one room survived, which is square shaped, measuring 5 X 5 m. There is an opening in the south-western corner which might have been used as an entrance.

It is worthwhile mentioning that nearby the last building unit there is what looks like a water channel that has been dug into the floor of the slope with all sides covered with large stone pieces except the upper part which has been left open. The diameter from inside is about 50 CM. It descends from the top of the settlement towards the nearby wadi. It seems certain that this was a kind of drainage system to drain water that resulted from rain which could be torrential in this area (Fig. 32).

2. 3. WADI SUQ POTTERY

Excavations of the houses on the slopes of the mountains of Khor Fakkan showed that the material was identical and all belongs to the same period. A large quantity of pottery has been unearthed throughout the settlement. The fabric is generally buff, beige or brown, usually with fine and coarse grit. Firing temperatures seem to have been moderate. This type of pottery can be described as domestic ware and can be dated to the Wadi Suq period. A wide ranging variety of forms are represented (Fig. 33). Bowls with wide, string cut bases were common. The string cutting method is one of the characteristic of Wadi Suq pottery (Potts 1990b: 245). Wide, out flared bowls find parallels in Jebel Buhais and Kalba 4, which has been dated to the classical Wadi Suq (Carter 1997, Fig 21) and Tell Abraq (Potts 1990a, Fig. 80).

Footed goblets (Fig. 33: 1-4, 14, 9, 7) are reminiscent of examples from Tell Abraq (Potts 1990a, Fig. 84: 13, 14; Fig. 87: 11 and 13). We especially refer to Fig. 33:

1, which is almost identical to Fig. 91: 15 and Fig. 105: 7 (Potts: 1990a). The base in Fig. 33: 7 and 11 is very similar to bases from Tell Abraç (Potts 1990a, Fig. 91: 14). Footed bases find parallels at Kalba 4, which have been dated to late Wadi Suq (Carter 1997, Fig. 34). Similar examples were also reported from Shimal (de Cardi 1988, Fig. 6: 44).

The vessel with a slightly concaved base is very much like one from Tell Abraç (Potts 1990a, Fig. 95: 7). There are also wide-mouthed jars with out-turned rims similar to jars from Tell Abraç (Potts 1990a, Figs. 97 and 98).

The jars with stepped, incised rims (Fig. 34: 13) are similar to ones from Tell Abraç (Potts 1990a, Fig. 98: 11), Shimal (Velde 1992, Figs. 38 and 39) and Kalba 4, known as classical (Carter 1997, Fig. 22) and Hili 8 (Cleuziou 1978/79, Fig. 37).

2. 4. PAINTED POTTERY (FIGS. 33: 10, 34: 1, 35, 36)

Painted pottery was not completely absent from the Wadi Suq Settlement at Khor Fakkan. Few Sherds bearing painted decoration were found. Paste was tempered with fine grits with a buff colour and a yellowish slip. Black decoration consists of wide, wavy, rectilinear or sinuate lines which are common decorations of the Wadi Suq period.

A part of a medium sized jar (Figs. 35: 6; 36) has parallels from Kalba (Carter 1977, Fig. 22: 10), Shimal (Donaldson 1984, Fig. 9: 59), Tell Abraç (Potts 1990a, Fig. 96: 3) and Buhais. The object on Fig. 35 and 36: 4 bearing a strange looking decoration which might be a bird or a multi-legged animal, is reminiscent somehow of the decoration on a beaker from Shimal (de Cardi 1988, Fig. 6: 21). The beaker on Fig. 33:10 is considered one of the chrematistic types of Wadi Suq in terms of both form and decoration and can be closely compared with examples from Jebel Buhais. Decorations of broad horizontal bands could be seen at Kalba 3 (Philips 1996, Fig. 8:3), Shimal (de Cardi 1988, Fig. 5: 4 and 15), Tell Abraç (Potts 1990a, Fig. 84:7 and 10) and Sunaysl (Frifelt 1975, Fig. 27: b). We also refer to the jar (Fig. 34: 1) which bears simple painted spots on the upper rim.

2. 5. SPOUTED JARS (FIGS. 35 AND 37)

Spouted jars were common among Wadi Suq pottery at Khor Fakkan. The majority of these jars being of globular body with a short spout on the top shoulder. Painted decorations are often to be seen on the upper half of the body.

Two kinds of spouts are represented here (Fig. 35: 1), a short tubular shaped slightly raised over the rim. This type is similar to one from Shimal – type 3 (de Cardi 1985, Fig. 10). The other type is a short spout with an oval shaped opening (Fig. 35: 2 and 3). Spouted jars have been reported from several Wadi Suq sites, such as the type site (Frifelt 1979, Fig. 20), Kalba 4 (Carter 1997, Fig. 23: 1) and Shimal (de Cardi 1984, Fig. 7: 54, Fig. 8: 56, Fig. 9: 58; 1988, Figs. 5-9). Varieties of spouted jars have recently been found at Jebel Buhais.

2. 5. 1. SOFT STONE BOWLS (FIGS. 39 AND 40)

Only a few number of stone vessels have been found throughout the settlement (4 pieces from Jebel 2 {Fig.39: 1-4} and 6 pieces from Jebel 3 {Fig. 39: 5-10}). Nevertheless, they are considered to be significant to chronological terms as they

strongly support the ceramic evidence in dating the settlement to the period of Wadi Suq.

Bowls were made of a light or dark grey colour, in some cases brownish or greenish (Fig. 40). A variety of vessels were represented, all bearing incised decorations of dotted circles and bands of parallel lines on the exterior upper part of the vessel. The lower parts have been incised with sets of diagonal lines forming zigzags or chevron patterns. Forms and patterns represented are those common and most popular in classical Wadi Suq period and termed "*Serie intermediaire*"². Vessels with double-dotted circles (Fig. 39: 1, 2 and 10) or single-dotted circles were found. Dotted circles were arranged in one or two registers between bands of parallel lines. An exception is the bowl Fig. 39: 3, which bears no decoration at all. It has a plain, rounded body with slightly inward sides and a plain rim. It is very similar in form to a bowl from Kalba 3 (Philips 1996, Fig. 13: 1) and one from Hili 8 (Cleuziou 1978/79, Fig. 41: 5) and another bowl from the Umm an Nar tomb at Bat (Frifelt 1975, Fig. 28: e); however it should be pointed out that the last three examples bear incised decorations.

Fig. 39:5 is a bowl with a hemispherical shaped body and a thin rim. It is decorated with dotted circles, arranged horizontally between incised lines below the rim and above the middle of the body. The lower half of the body has been decorated with bands of diagonal lines in the shape of chevron patterns. This bowl is reminiscent of one from Hili 8 (Cleuziou 1981, Fig. 9: 3).

Judging from the few examples found at Khor Fakkan the common form was rounded bowls with 4 lugs vertically pieced for suspension and regularly arranged around the middle part of the body (Fig. 39: 2, 4 and 6). These bowls might have been provided with lids (Fig. 39: 1), which seemingly belongs to the bowl as can be seen in Fig. 39: 2. Both the bowl and lid bear similar decorations. The bowl in Fig. 39: 10 bears unpierced lugs. Soft stone vessels with both pierced and unpierced lugs were common at other Wadi Suq sites and are much similar to the Khor Fakkan examples, notably those from Shimal (de Cardi 1998, Fig. 12: 459; Velde 1992, Fig. 34B: 3), Kalba 3 (Philips 1996, Fig. 14: 1), Wadi Suq (Frifelt 1975, Fig. 24b) and Hili 3 (Cleuziou 1981, Fig. 9). A rounded bowl with slightly out turned sides and a wide out turned rim bearing incised diagonal strokes (Fig. 39: 8). This bowl is reminiscent of examples from Bidya 1 (al-Tekriti 1989, PL. 67: c), and Shimal (de Cardi 1988, Fig. 12: 2, 3), and another bowl from Wadi Sunysil (Frifelt 1975, Fig. 25: a), although, these examples are not identical with Khor Fakkan examples.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

Tools made of bronze such as needles and scrapers were found (Fig. 41: 1-3). Also, a ring made of shell (Fig. 41: 4) and a thin, flat piece of sandstone with two long holes, probably a net sinker. (Fig. 41: 5). A number of grinding and pounding stones were also found inside the rooms (Fig. 41: 6-9).

4. CONCLUSION

Archaeological excavations conducted by a local team under the direction of the writer at the port of Khor Fakkan have revealed the presence of a previously unknown settlement belonging to the Wadi Suq period. The settlement seems to have been

² The term has been adopted from "Vogt" (Potts 1990b: 249).

established on the slopes of three adjacent mountains located closely to and directly overlooking the Gulf of Oman.

It clearly seems that the inhabitants of Khor Fakkan have made a tremendous effort to cut and level a number of stepped platforms on the slopes in order to facilitate building their houses. The way in which their houses were built is reminiscent of the Kurdish villages built on the slopes of the mountains in present northern Iraq.

The settlement has been subjected to large scale destruction resulting from the use of heavy machinery for the purpose of expanding the port. The expanding processes have led to the removal of huge parts of slopes from both Jebels 2 and 3. Nevertheless, a good deal of other parts has survived, thus enabling us to conduct our excavations. As far as Jebel 4 is concerned, the majority of the slopes have gone. Only small areas remained, in which we noticed the presence of some stone foundations similar to what was found at the other two Jebels, however, no excavations were possible here.

It is worth mentioning that the top areas on both Jebels 2 and 4 contained a cemetery with a large number of stone tombs belonging to subsequent historical periods, but out of our focus here.

The houses have been constructed with locally available stone and largely consisted of rectangular shaped rooms. Complete units comprise 4-5 rooms of various sizes. Some of the rooms contained what appeared like internal constructions such as basins made of sculptured stone or in the shape of a small area surrounded by stones placed either in the middle of the room or close to the side of a wall.

It seems that most of the rooms were roofed most probably with timber or tree branches placed over wooden posts or tree trunks, as this is indicated by the presence of post holes found in various places throughout the settlements forming a remarkable phenomenon. All the post holes are of circular cross section with a diameter of 25-30 cm and a depth of some 40-50 cm. The post holes were surrounded by stone pieces along the upper sides. This was most certainly for the purpose of inserting the wooden posts into the holes. Post holes were found distributed over the house floors and were found in the middle of the rooms or near the walls or close to the entrances. They could either be single or double or triple (Figs. 42-47).

Flat, oval shaped stone slabs bearing heavy abrasion traces, probably a result from grinding cereals (Fig. 48) and stone slabs with incision traces probably from meat and fish cutting were also found (Fig. 49).

No direct evidence referring to plant or animal domestication was found. Undoubtedly the location of the settlement in close proximity to the sea has enabled the inhabitants to fish and collect snails, the remains of which were abundant. In addition, the presence of the settlement in a mountainous area would have facilitated hunting wild animals and fowls.

Wadi Suq pottery was recovered from all the buildings in the settlement. It was rather plain and relatively coarse and could be classified as domestic pottery. Nevertheless, painted ware was not totally lacking. Soft stone bowls were also recovered, these were decorated with single or double dotted circles set between bands in incised lines around the upper part of the body. Evidence based on ceramic and soft stone industries refers to a date belonging to the second half of the second millennium BC or the classical Wadi Suq period.

The discovery of a Wadi Suq settlement along the eastern coast of the UAE is rather significant, as it is the first of its kind in terms of extent and geographical location.

Wadi Suq settlements have been divided into two main categories: minor sites and major sites (Carter 1997: 56 and 65). Minor sites like Tawi Said (de Cardi 1977, 1979), Ras Juniz (Cleuziou 1987 in Potts 1990b: 235), Hili 8 (Cleuziou 1981, 1989), Hili 3 (Cleuziou 1981) and Shimal (Vogt and Vogt 1987). Major sites are represented by Tell Abraç (Potts 1990a/b; 1991; 1993; 2001), Nud Ziba (de Cardi 1984: 203; 1994: 50; Kent and Velda 1995) and Kalba 4 (Philips 1996; Carter 1992). Minor settlements have produced only insignificant remains belonging to the Wadi Suq period and despite the importance of the so called 'major' settlements, these have failed to reveal a comprehensive plan, as is the case with the Khor Fakkan settlement.

The unexpected discovery of a Wadi Suq settlement at Khor Fakkan may indicate that the paucity of settlements that characterizes this period does not actually reflect a real situation, but rather, is due to chance and limited archaeological investigation. Wadi Suq settlements may have been in fact more numerous than what has been believed, but their discoveries have not been as easy as Umm an-Nar settlements, which are easily identified due to the knowledge of their pottery and visibility of their remains (Carter 1997: 73).

The new discovery of the Wadi Suq settlements at the slopes of the Khor Fakkan mountains would certainly enhance this belief. The Khor Fakkan settlements continued to be a stage for human activities for a long time, which might have lasted up to the beginning of the Iron Age. The presence of some Iron Aged pottery in the settlement may give support to such an assumption.

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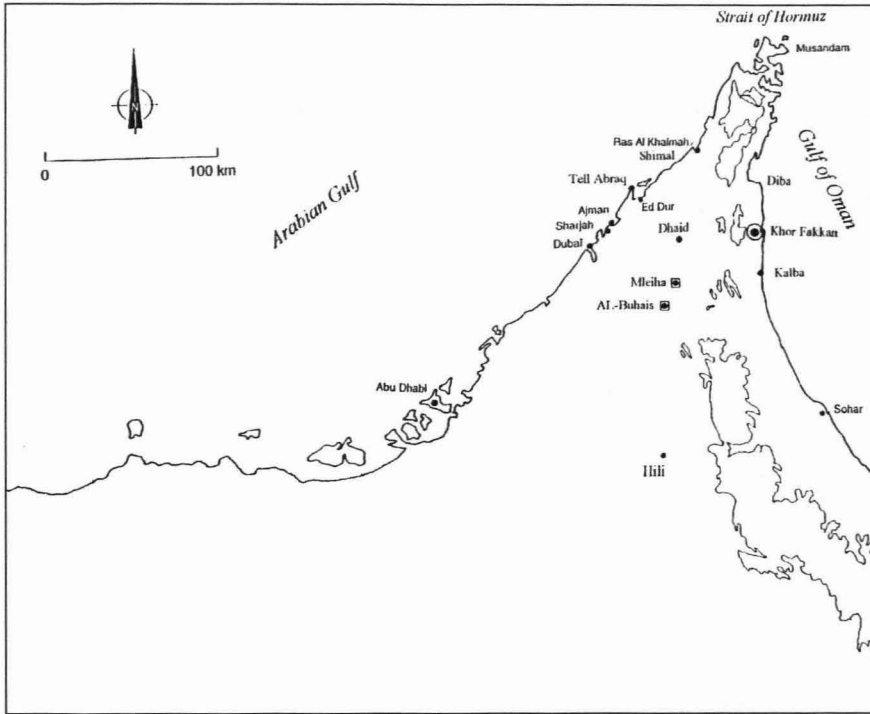


Fig. 1. General map of the Northern Emirates (UAE) showing the location of Khor Fakkan.

خارطة عامة للإمارات الشمالية توضح موقع خورفكان .

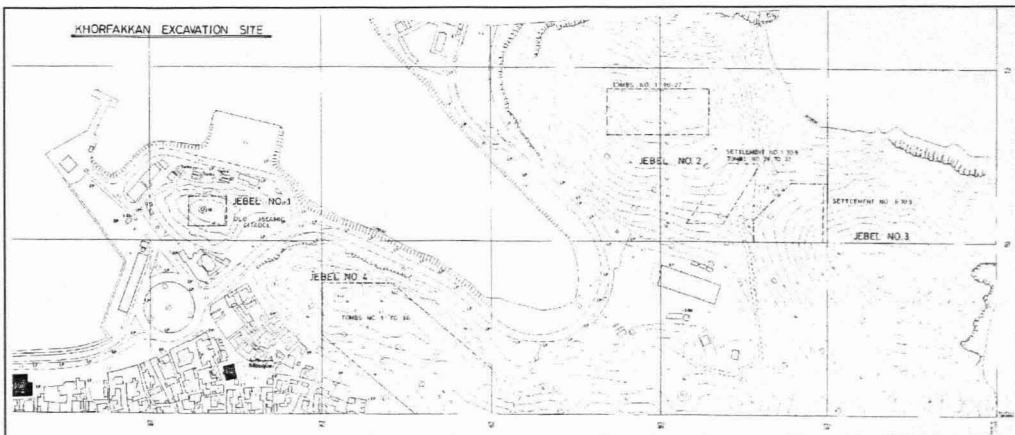


Fig. 2. Map of Khor Fakkan Port showing the four Jebels.

خارطة ميناء خورفكان والجبال الأربعة مدار البحث .

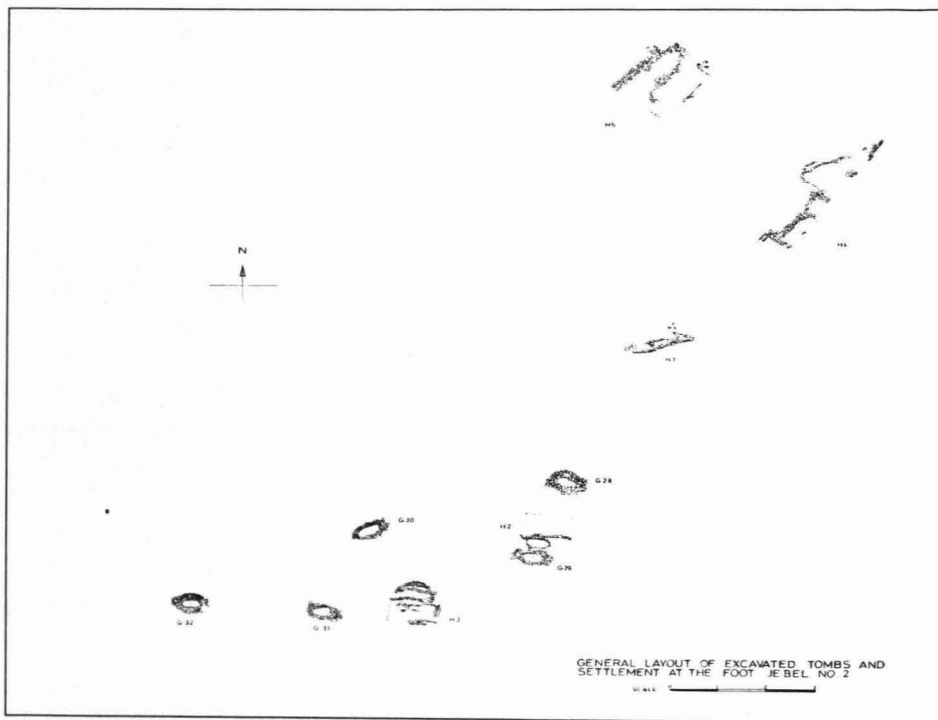


Fig. 3. Remains of building Units and tombs along the slops of the Jebels at Khor Fakkan.

بقايا وحدات سكنية وقبور على سفوح جبل رقم (2) في خورفكان .

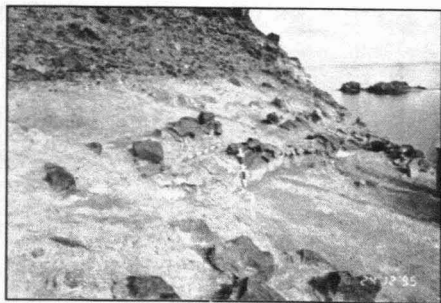


Fig. 4. Building Units on the slops of Jebel No.2, directly overlooking the Gulf of Oman.

وحدات بنائية فوق سفح الجبل رقم 2 المطل مباشرة على بحر عمان



Fig. 5. Snails and Chlorite Lid over the floor of R.H4 at Khor Fakkan.

كميات من القواقع مع غطاء من حجر السيتايت فوق أرضه

إحدى الغرف H 4

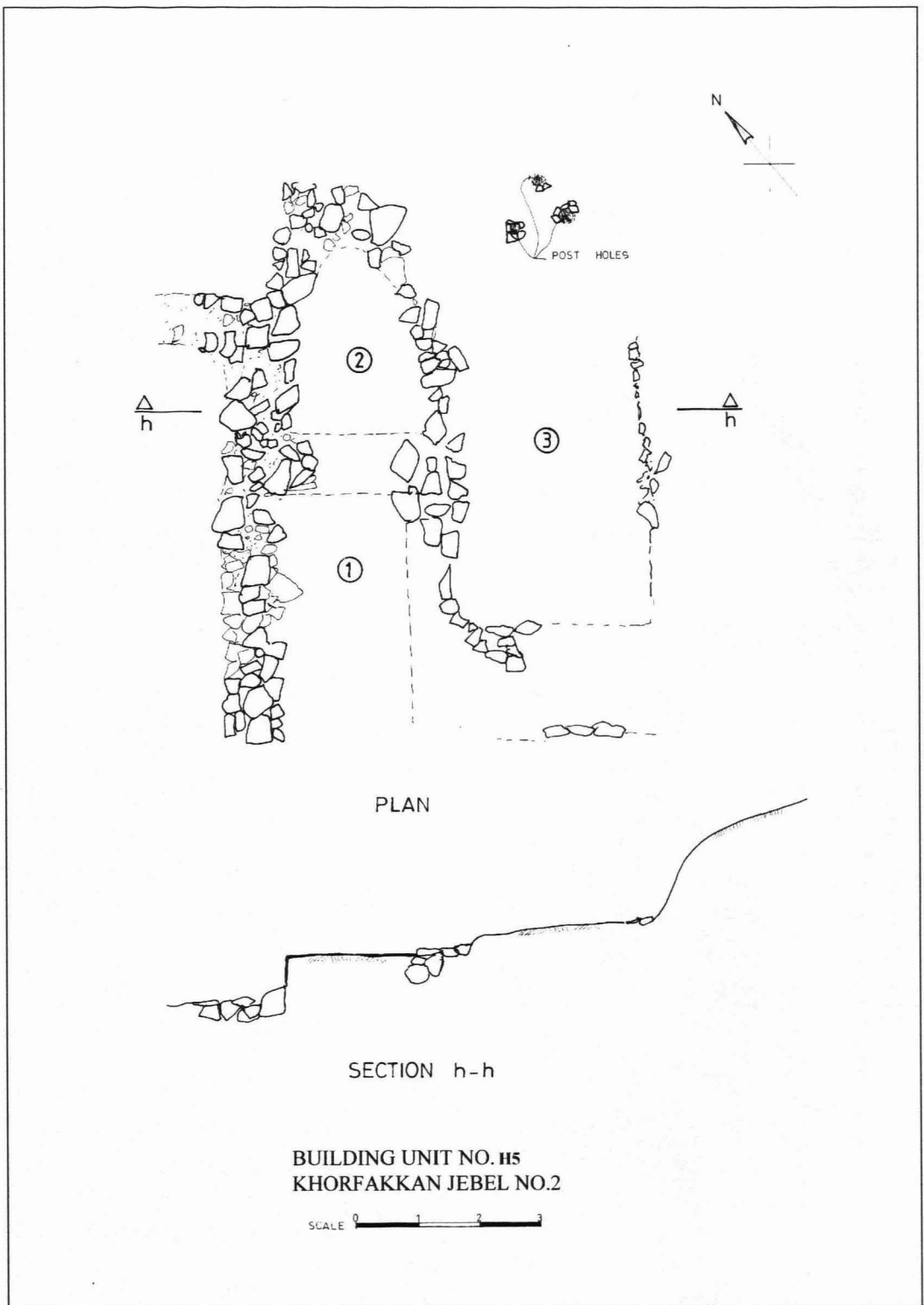


Fig. 6. Plan and Section of the Building Unit H5 at Jebel No.2, Khor Fakkan.

مخطط ومقطع عرضي للوحدة البنائية رقم H5 في جبل رقم (2).

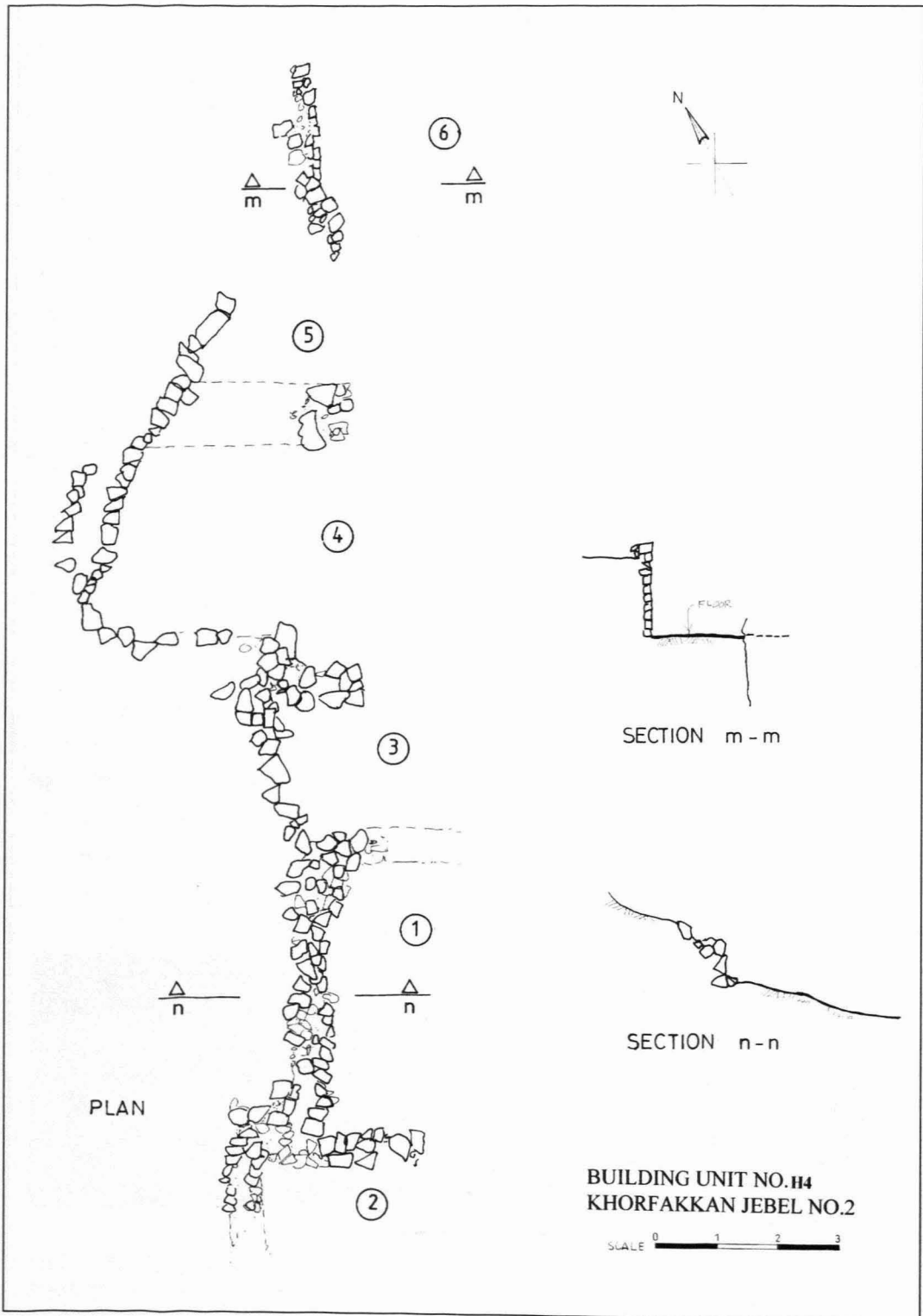


Fig. 7. Plan and Section of the Building Unit H4, at Jebel No.2, Khor Fakkan.

مخطط ومقطع عرضي للوحدة البنائية H 4 في جبل رقم (2).

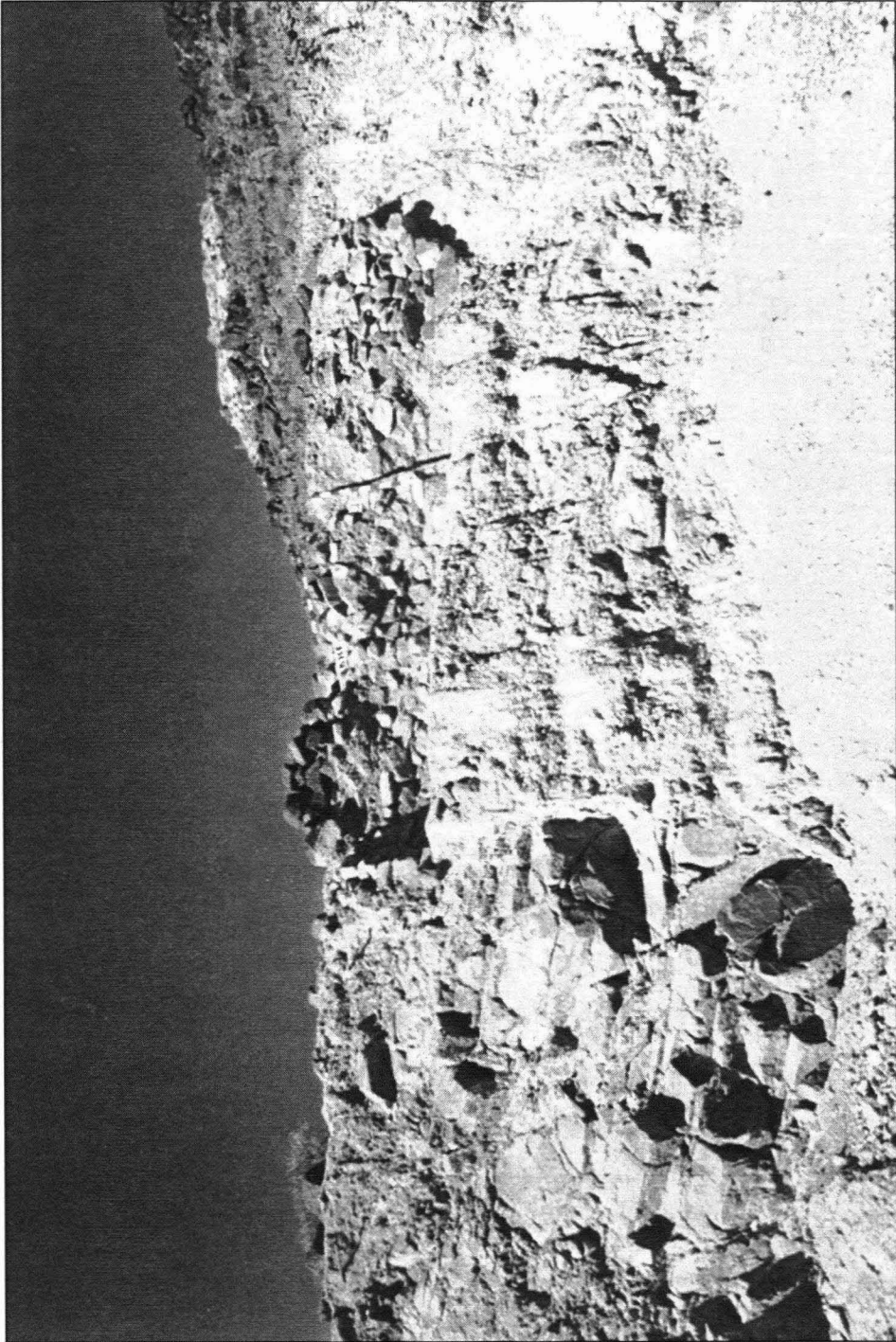


Fig. 8. Stone walls standing up to 1m. At the Building Unit H4, Khor Fakkan.

حدران حجرية ترتفع إلى مسافة أكثر من (1 م) في الوحدة البناية H4.

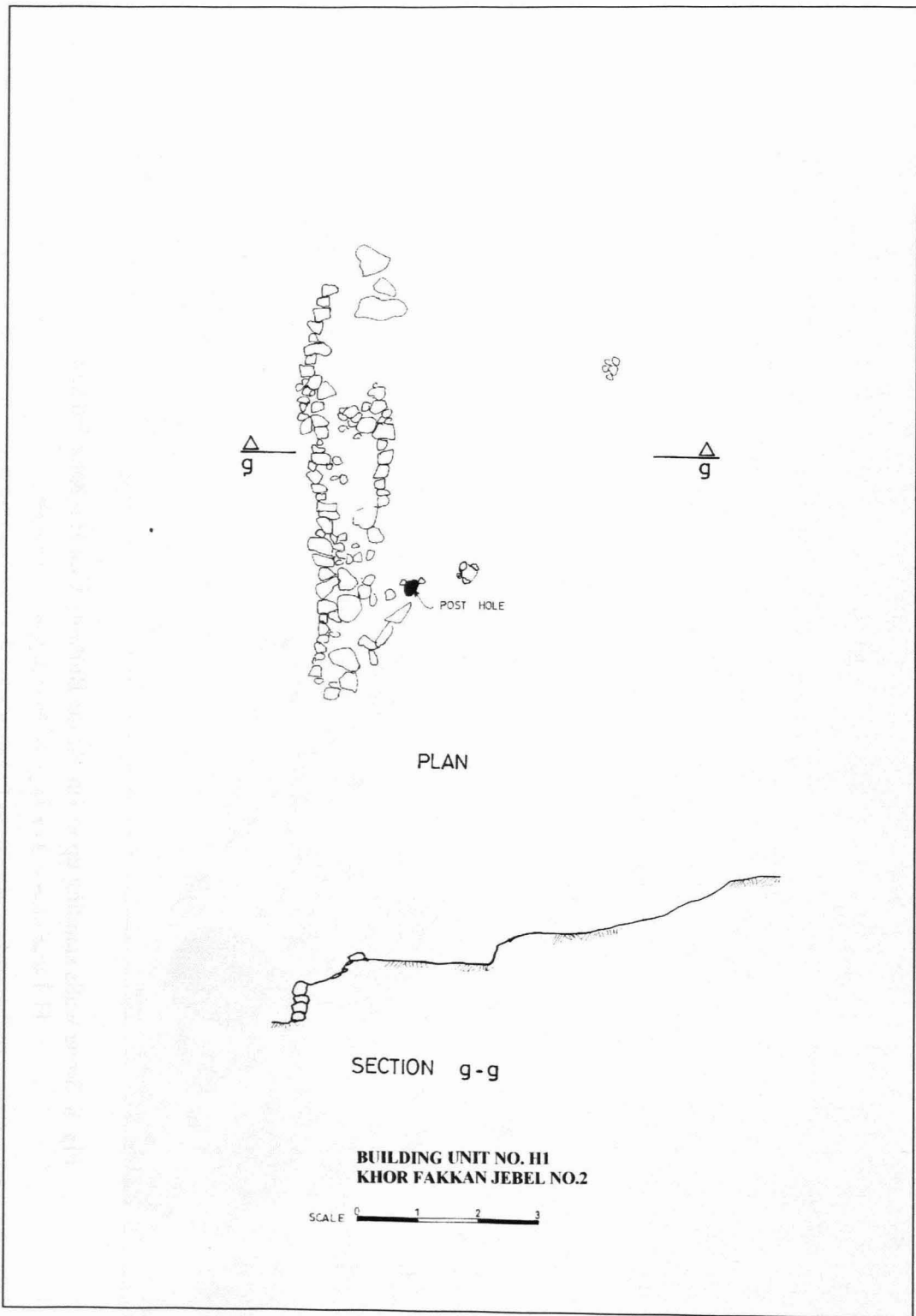


Fig. 9. Plan and Section of the Building Unit H1, at Jebel No.2, Khor Fakkan.

مخطط ومقطع عرضي للوحدة البنائية H1 في جبل رقم (2) .

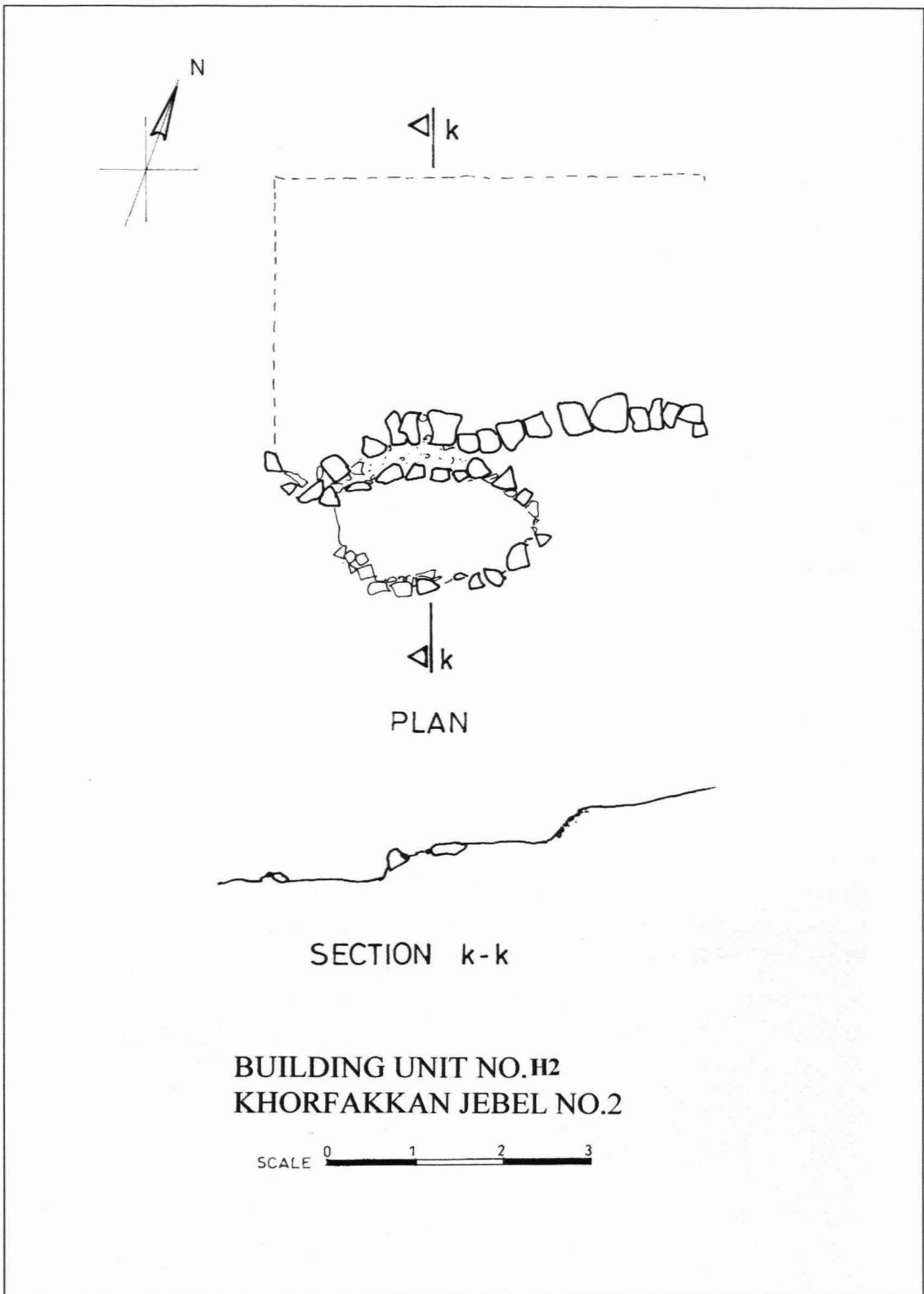


Fig. 10. Plan and Section of the Building Unit H2, at Jebel No.2, Khor Fakkan.

مخطط ومقطع عرضي للوحدة البنائية H 2 في جبل رقم (2) .

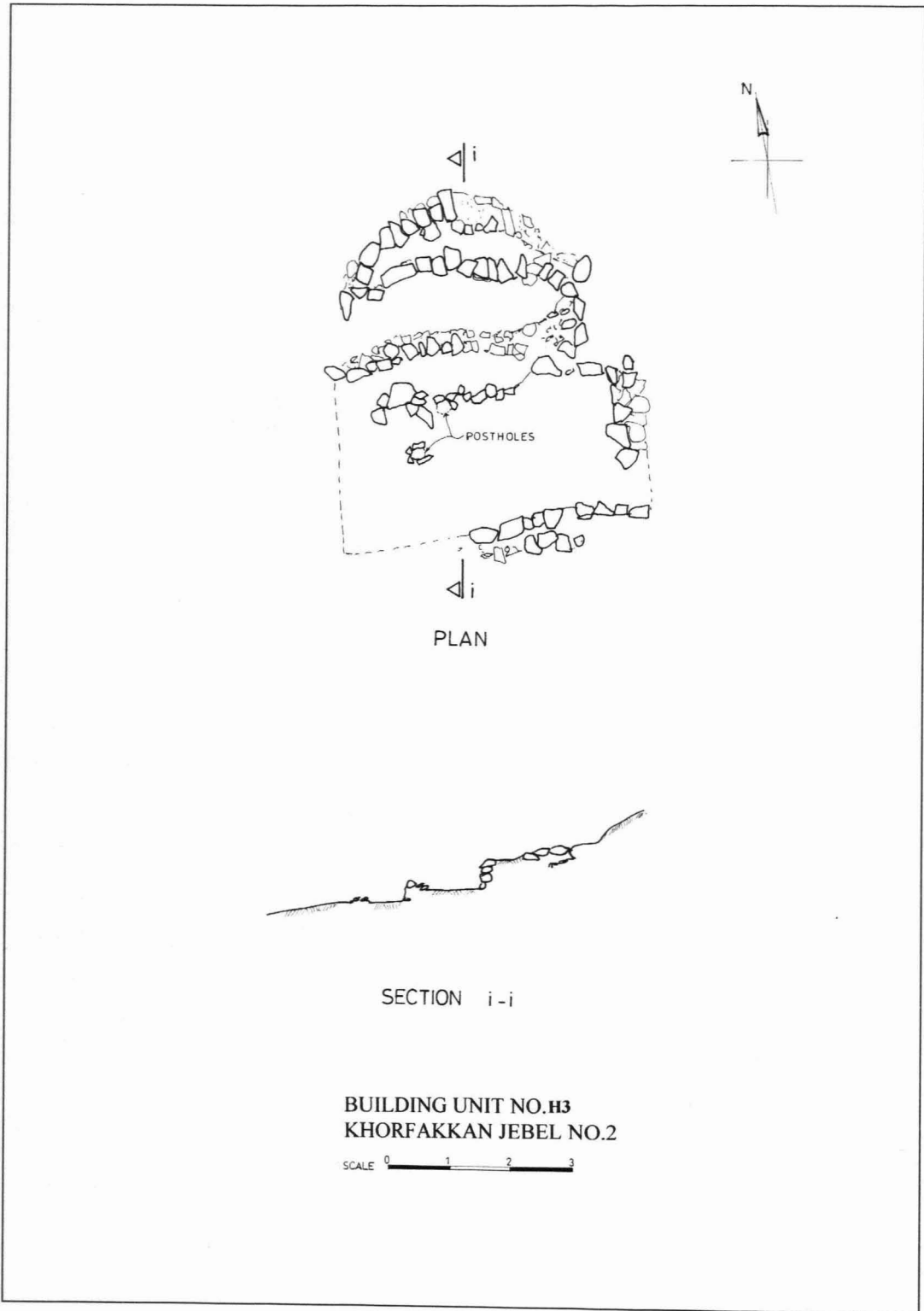


Fig. 11. Plan and Section of the Building Unit H3, at Jebel No.2, Khor Fakkan.

مخطط ومقطع عرضي للوحدة البنائية H 3 في جبل رقم (2).

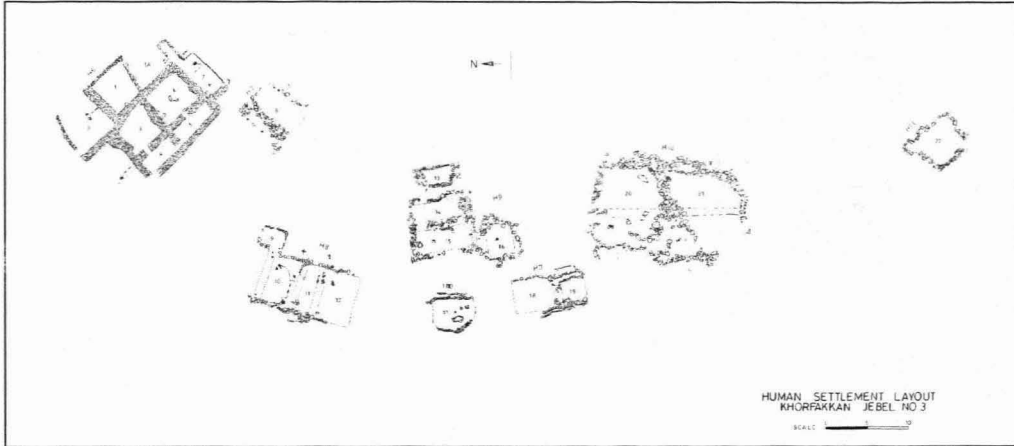


Fig. 12. General Plan of the Building Units excavated at Jebel No.3, Khor Fakkan.

مخطط عام للوحدات البنائية المكتشفة في جبل رقم (3) في خورفكان .



Fig. 13. General view of Jebel No.3 showing the excavated building units.

منظر عام للجبل رقم 3 وتبدو على سفوحه الوحدات البنائية المنقبة (الصورة مأخوذة من فوق الجبل رقم (2) .

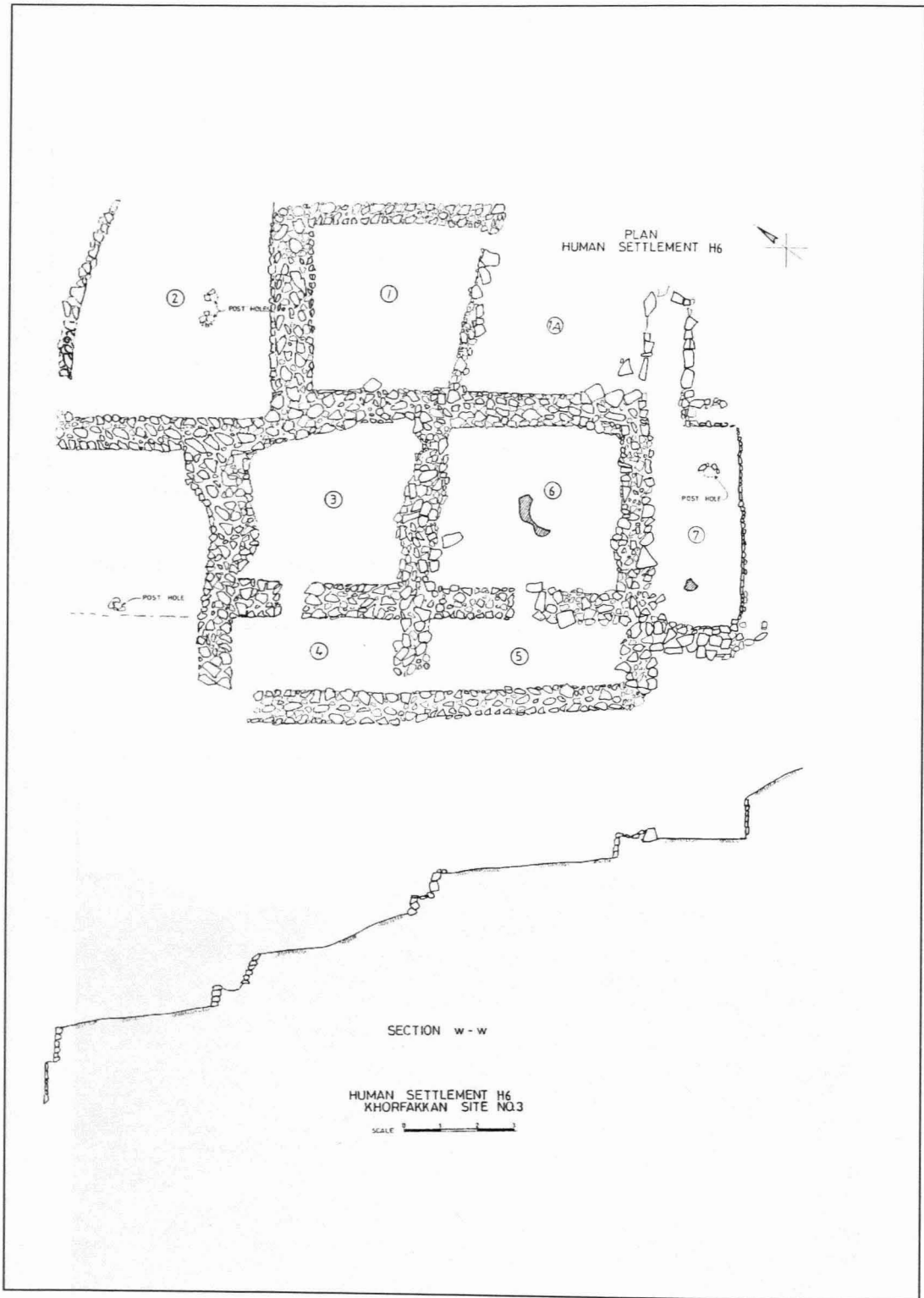


Fig. 14. Plan and Section of the Building Unit H6 at Jebel 3, Khor Fakkan.

مخطط ومقطع عرضي للوحدة البنائية H 6 في خورفكان (3) .



Fig. 15. Curved walls at the Building Unit H6 at Jebel 3, Khor Fakkan.

جدران مكدبة للوحدة البنائية H 6 في خورفكان (3).

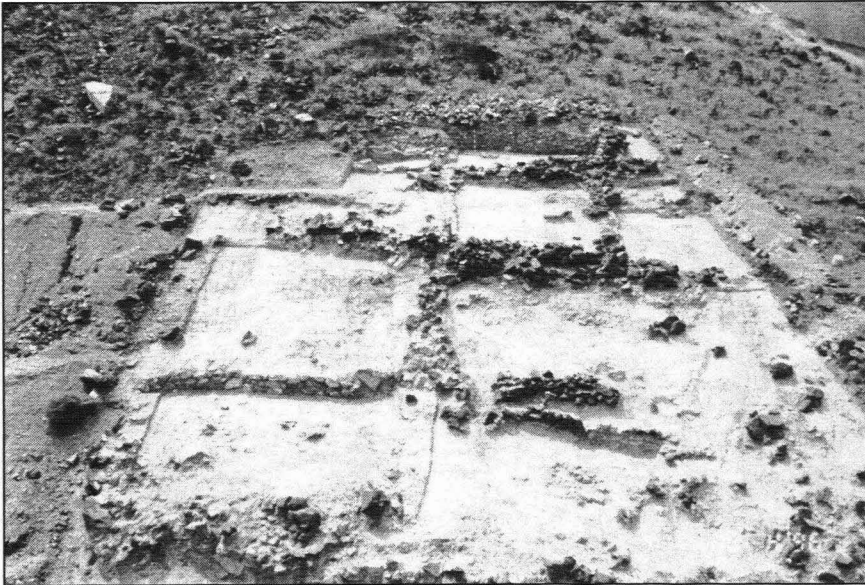


Fig. 16. General view of the Building Unit H6 at Jebel 3, Khor Fakkan.

منظر عام للوحدة H 6 في خورفكان (3).



Fig. 17. View of R.5 showing a small basin and grinding stones on the floor.

منظر للغرفة رقم (5) ويبدو على أرضها حوض دائري صغير وأحجار طحن .



Fig. 18. A part of sculptured stone basin inside R.6.

جزء من حوض حجري منحوت دائري الشكل داخل غرفة رقم (6) .

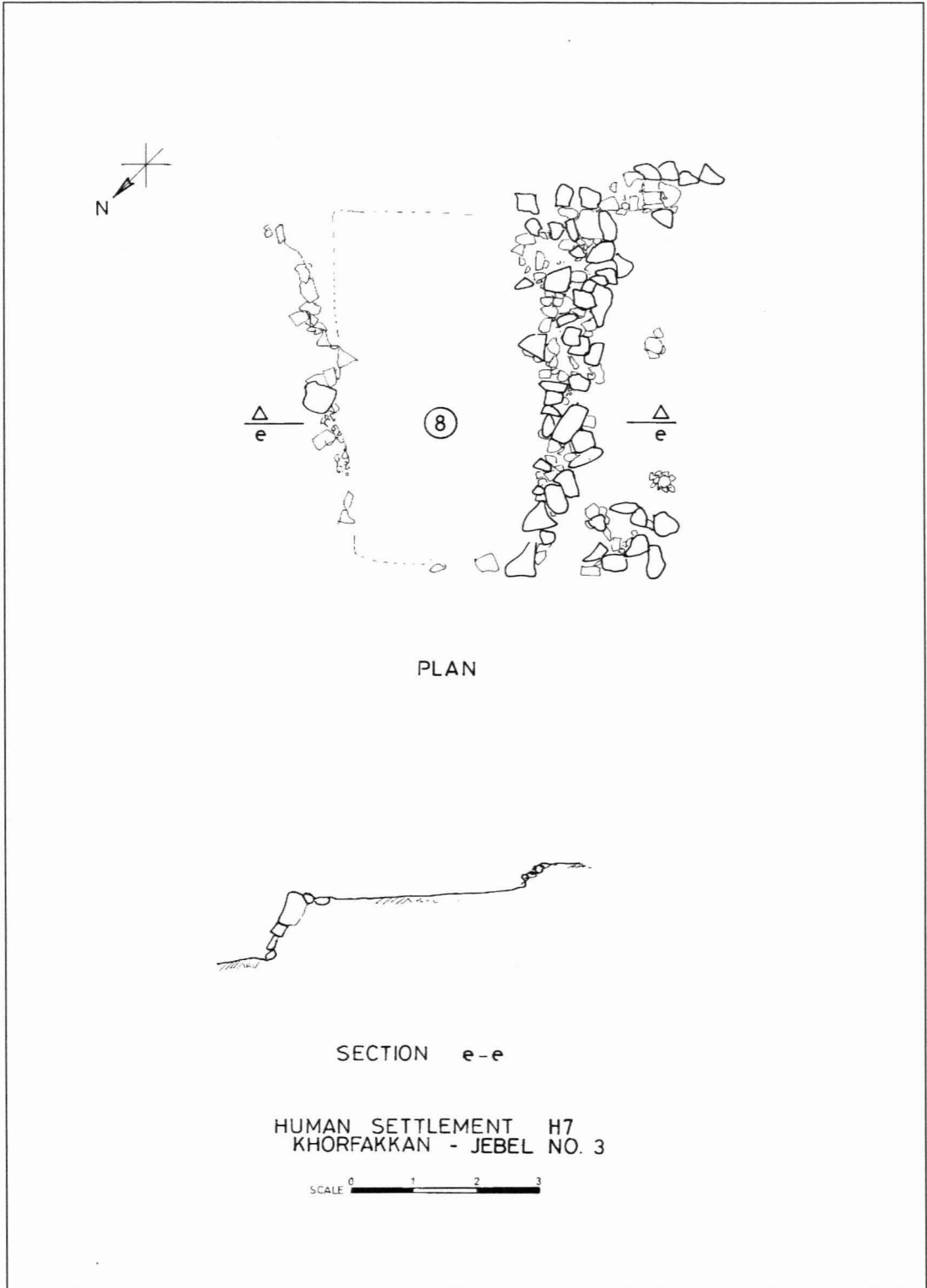


Fig. 19. Plan and Section of the Building Unit H7 at Jebel 3, Khor Fakkan.

مخطط ومقطع عرضي للوحدة البنائية H 7 .

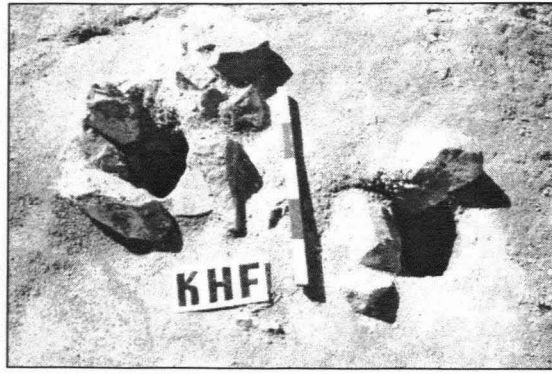


Fig. 20. Post Holes in the floor of R.8.

ثقوب أعمدة في أرضية الغرفة رقم (8).

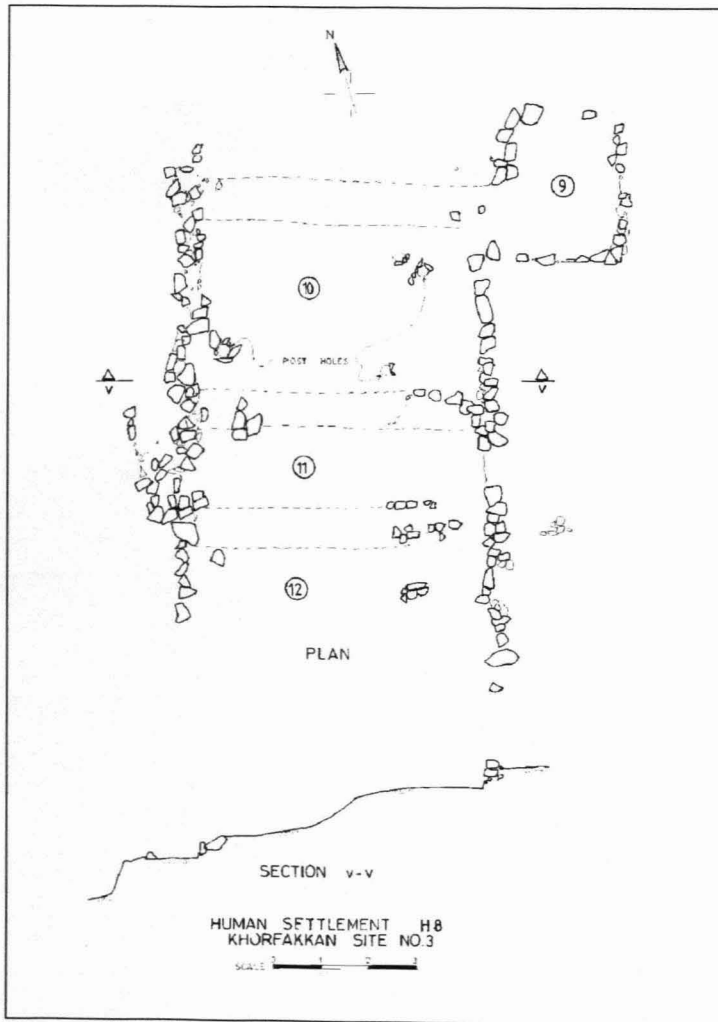


Fig. 21. Plan and Section of the Building Unit H8 at Jebel 3, Khor Fakkan.

مخطط ومقطع عرضي للوحدة البنائية H 8.



Fig. 22. R.10 in Building Unit H8 showing post holes in the floor.
الغرفة رقم (10) في الوحدة البنائية H 8 نلاحظ على أرضيتها ثقوب أعمدة .

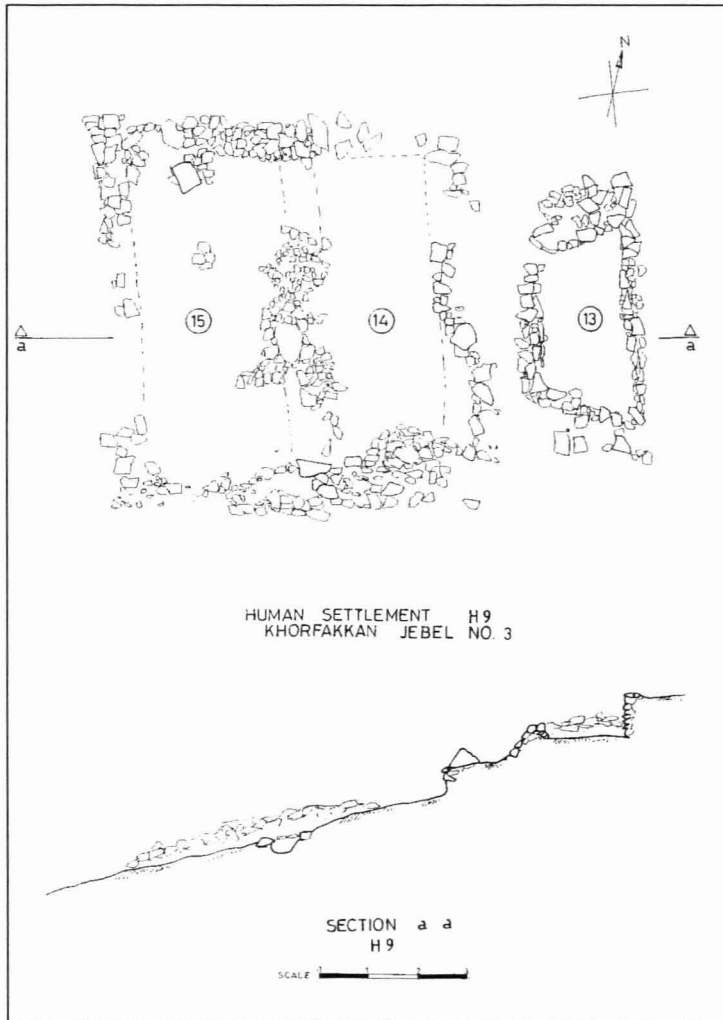


Fig. 23. Plan and Section of the Building Unit H9 at Jebel 3, Khor Fakkan.
مخطط ومقطع عرضي للوحدة البنائية H 9 .

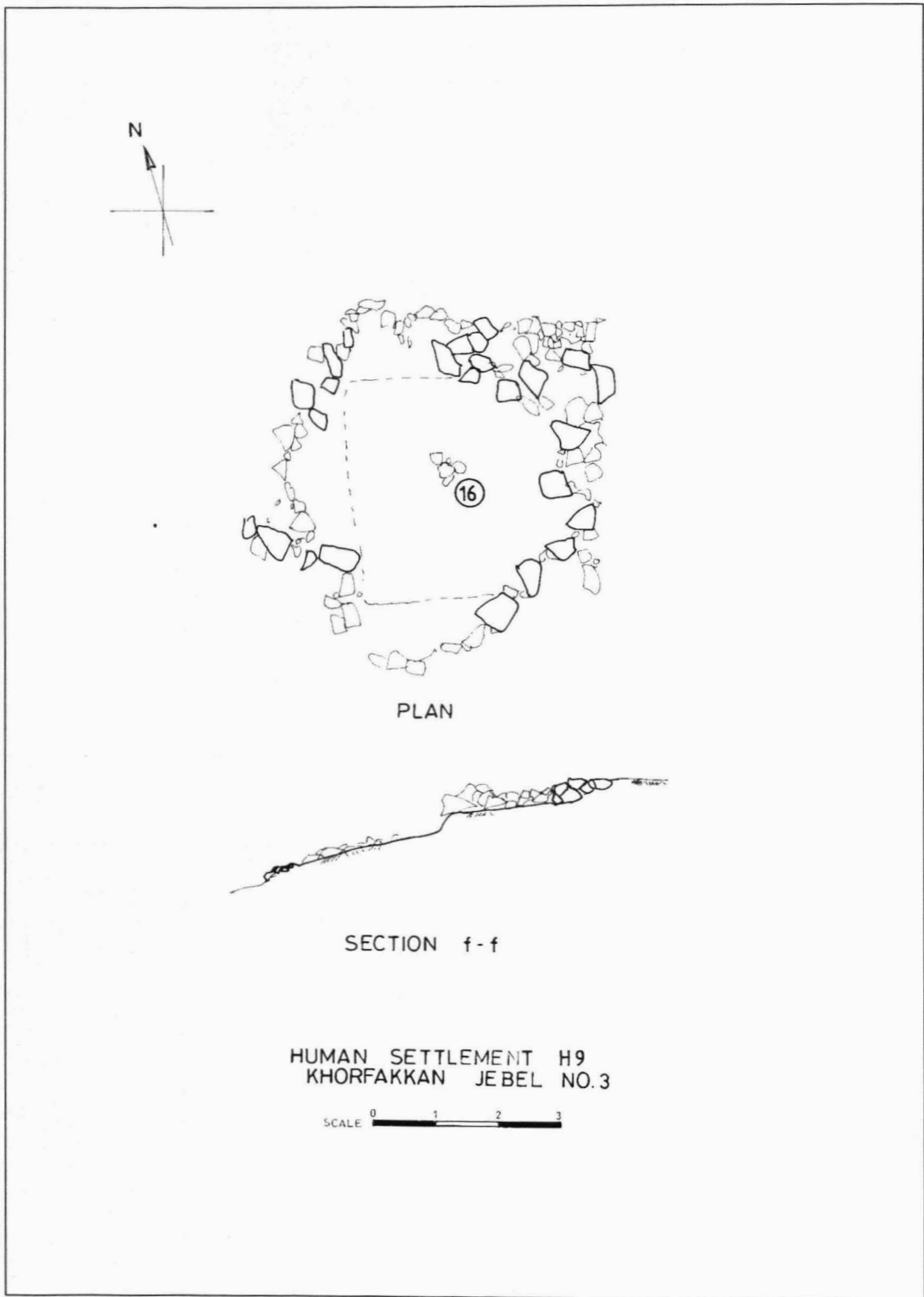


Fig. 24. Plan and section of room 16 in Building Unit H9.
مخطط ومقطع للغرفة (16) H 9.

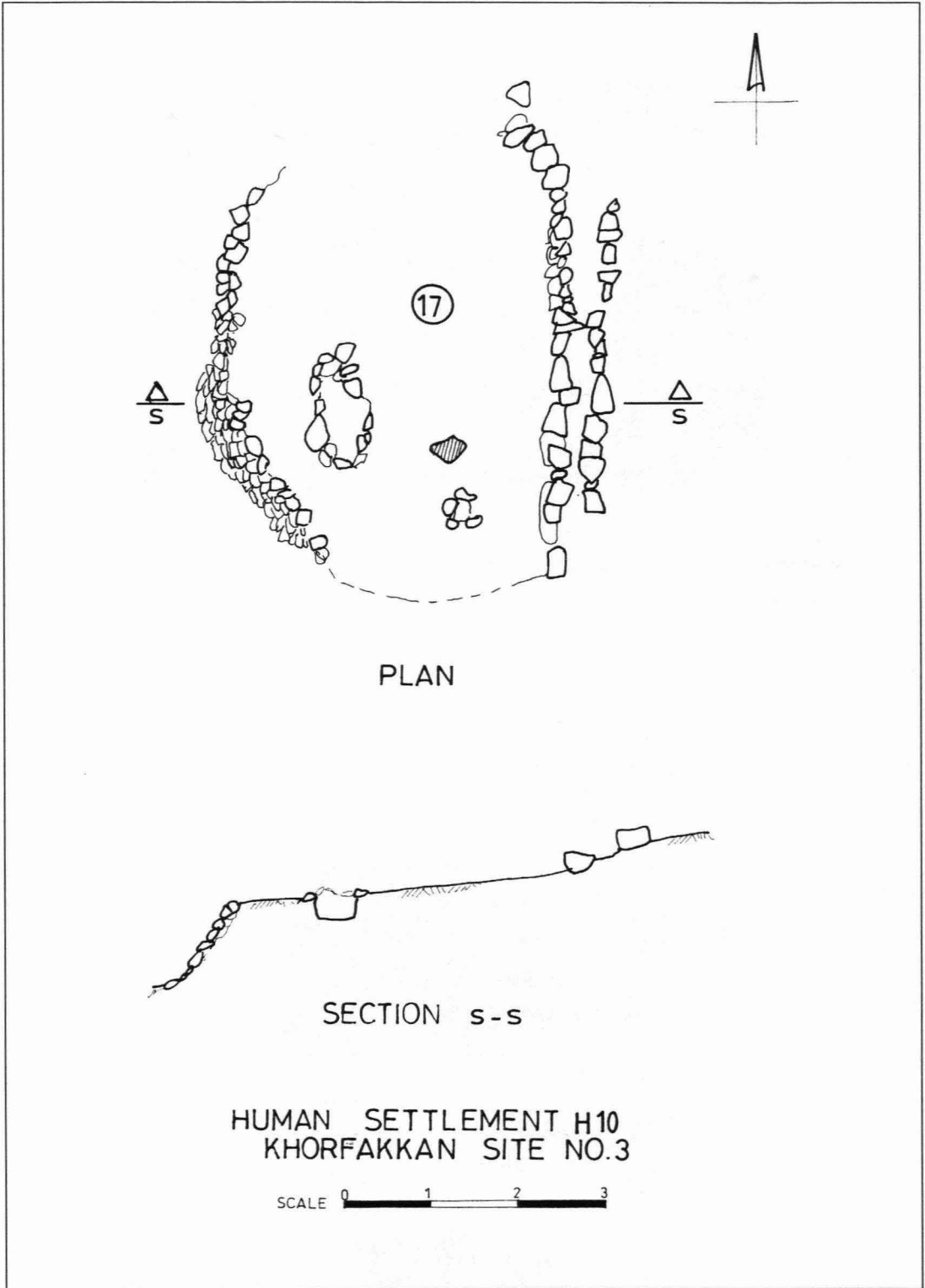


Fig. 25. Plan and section of Building Unit H10.

مخطط ومقطع للوحدة البنائية H 10 .



Fig. 26. A view of Building Unit H10 showing the stone façade of the platform and the basin inside room 17.

منظر للوحدة البنائية 10 يشاهد فيها الواجهة الحجرية للمصطبة والحوض داخل الغرفة (17).



Fig. 27. An oval shaped basin in room 7, Building Unit H10.
حوض بيضوي الشكل تقريباً في أرضية الغرفة (7) في الوحدة البنائية H 10.

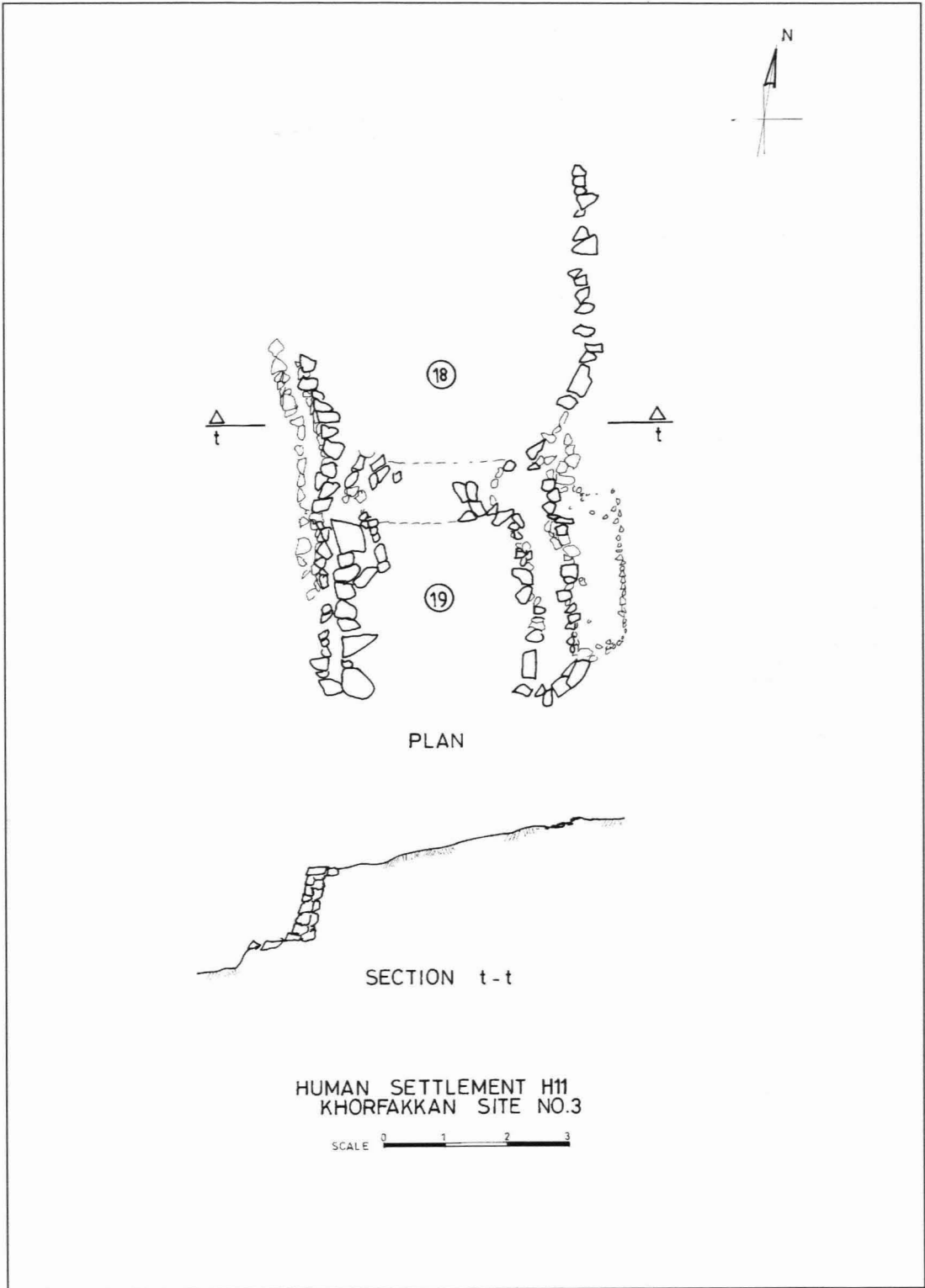


Fig. 28. Plan and section of Building Unit H11.

مخطط ومقطع عرضي للوحدة البنائية H 11 .

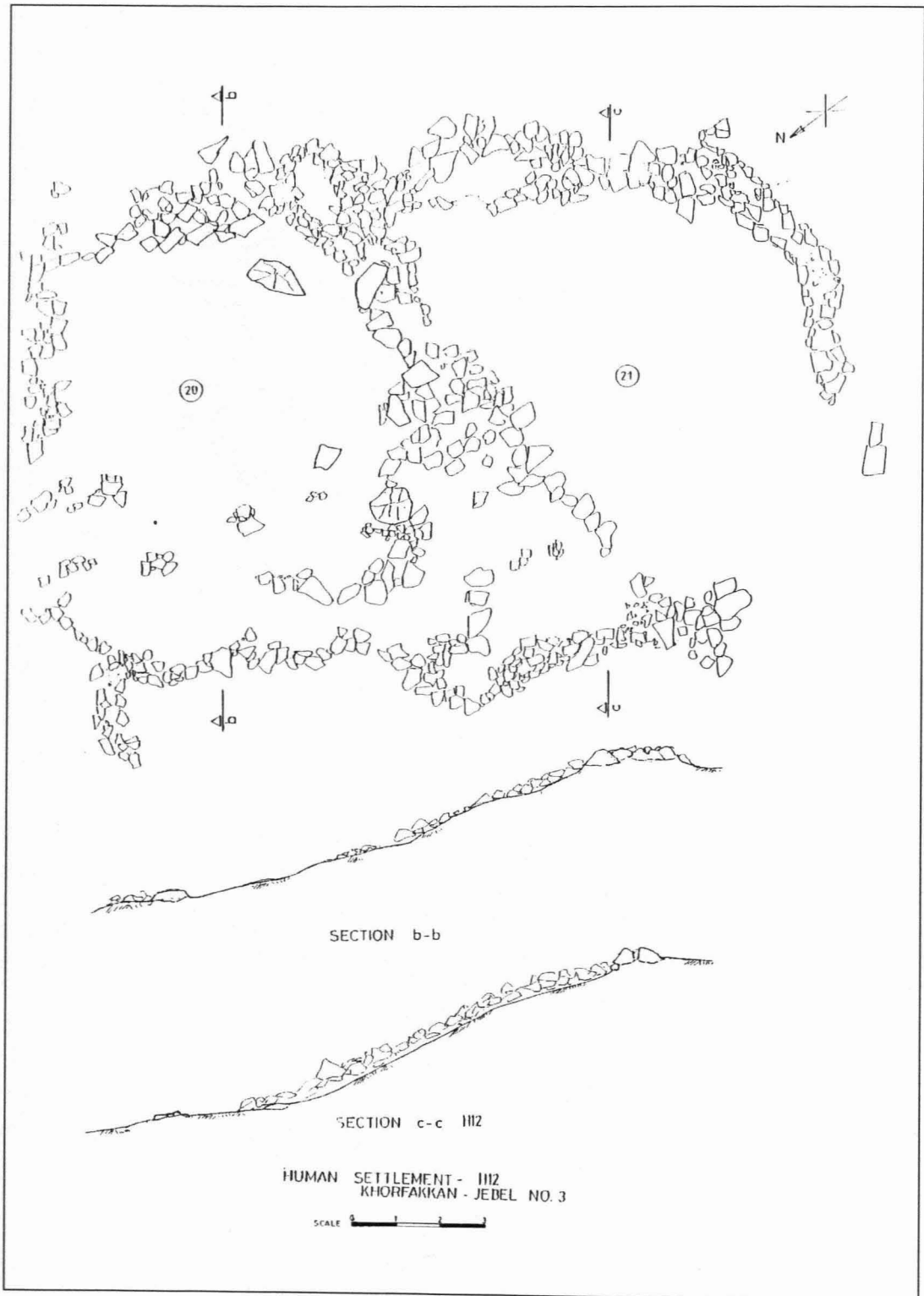


Fig. 29. Plan and section of Building Unit H12.

مخطط ومقطع عرضي للوحدة البنائية H 12.



Fig. 30. Plan and section of Building Unit H13.
منظر عام للوحدة البنائية H 12

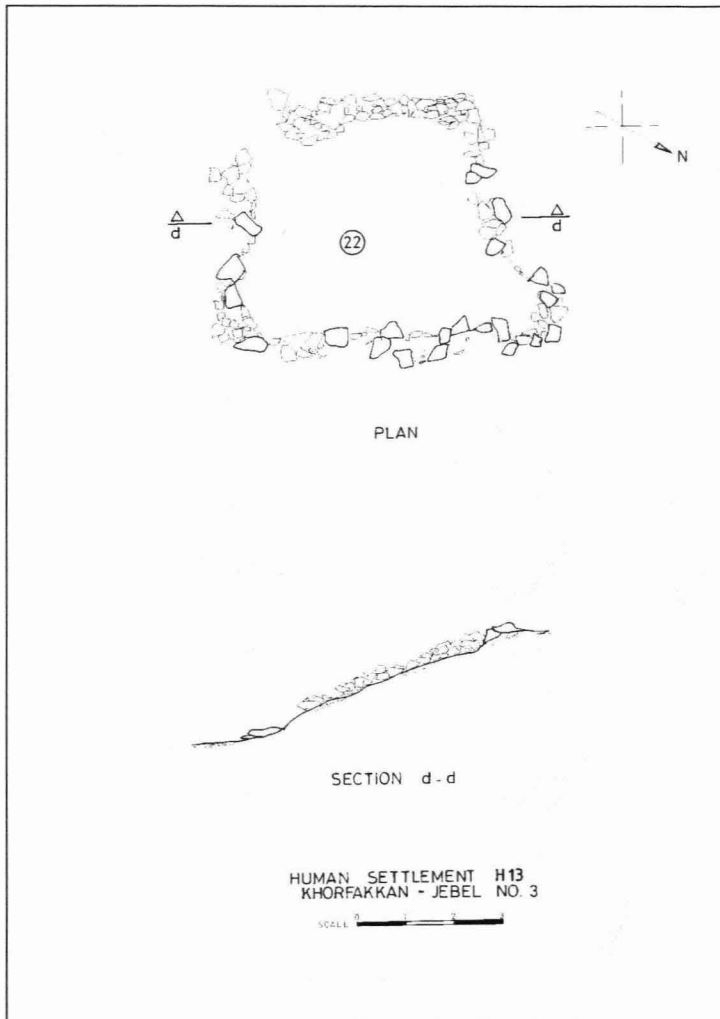


Fig. 31. Plan and section of Building Unit H13.
مخطط ومقطع عرضي للوحدة البنائية H 13

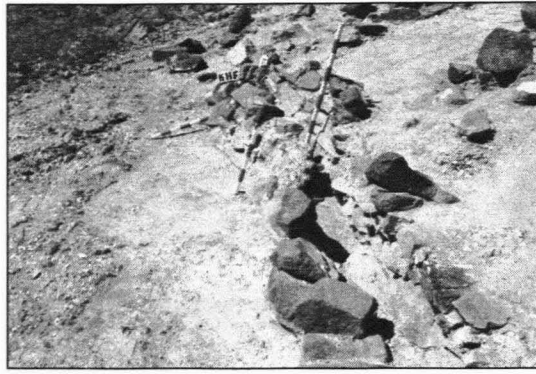


Fig. 32. A view showing a stone built water drainage on the slope of jebel 2.

منظر يجرى المياه المشيد بالحجارة على سفوح الجبل رقم 3

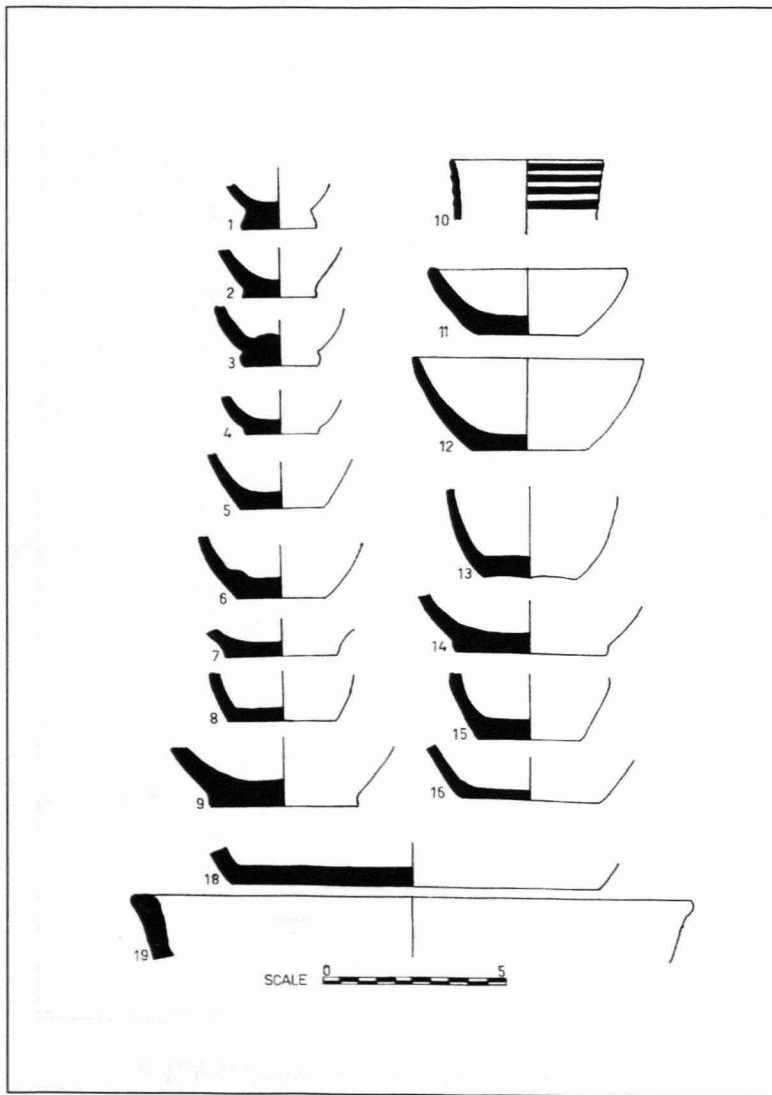


Fig. 33. Various pottery vessels belonging to the Wadi Suq period and Khor Fakkan.

أوعية فخارية متنوعة من فترة وادي سوق في خورفكان

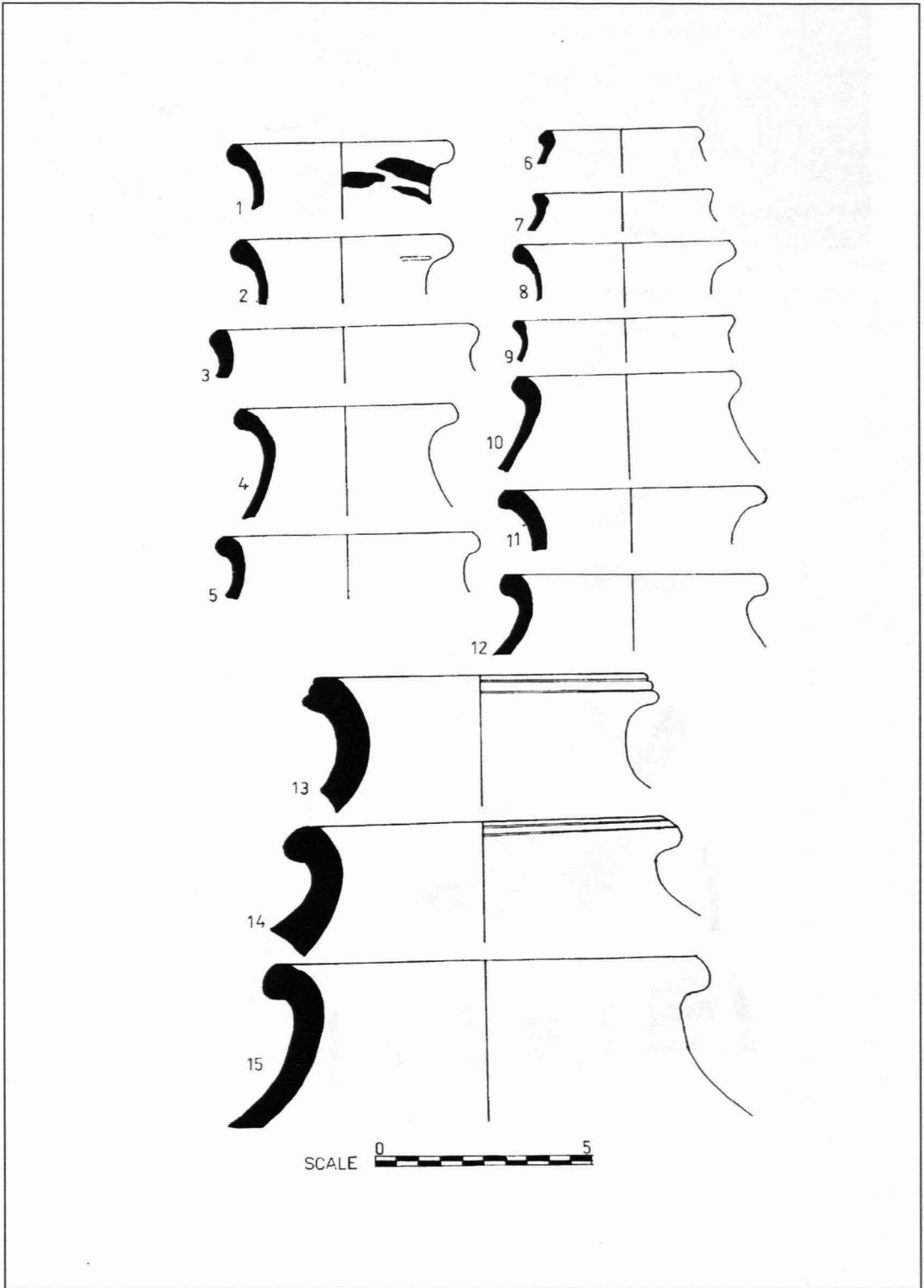


Fig. 34. Pottery jars from the Wadi Suq period at Khor Fakkan.

جرار فخارية متنوعة من فترة وادي سوق في خورفكان

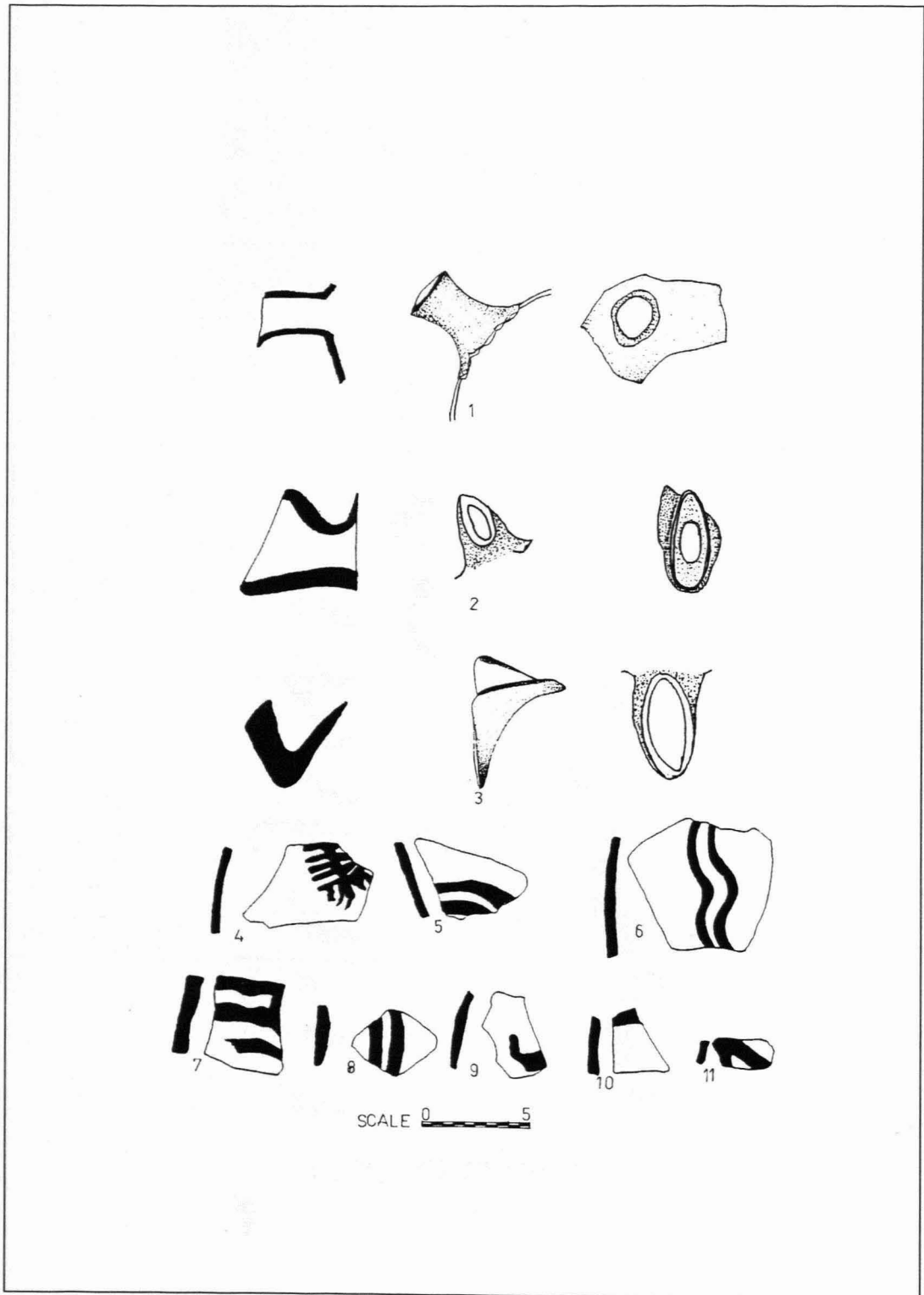


Fig. 35. Painted pottery and spouts from the Wadi Suq Period at Khor Fakkan.

فخاريات مصبوغة ومصبات متنوعة من فترة وادي سوق في خورفكان

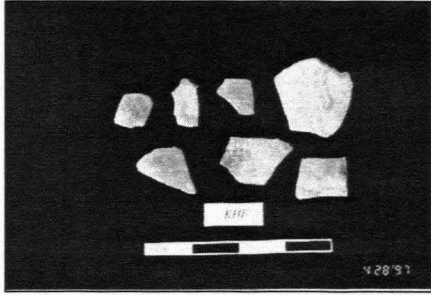


Fig. 36. Painted pottery from the Wadi Suq period at Khor Fakkan.

فخاريات مصبوغة من فترة وادي سوق في خورفكان

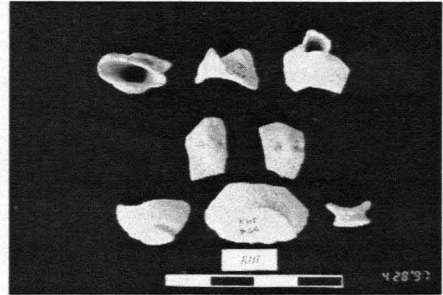


Fig. 37. Parts of spouted containers from the Wadi Suq period at Khor Fakkan.

أجزاء من أوعية ذات مصبات من فترة وادي سوق في خورفكان

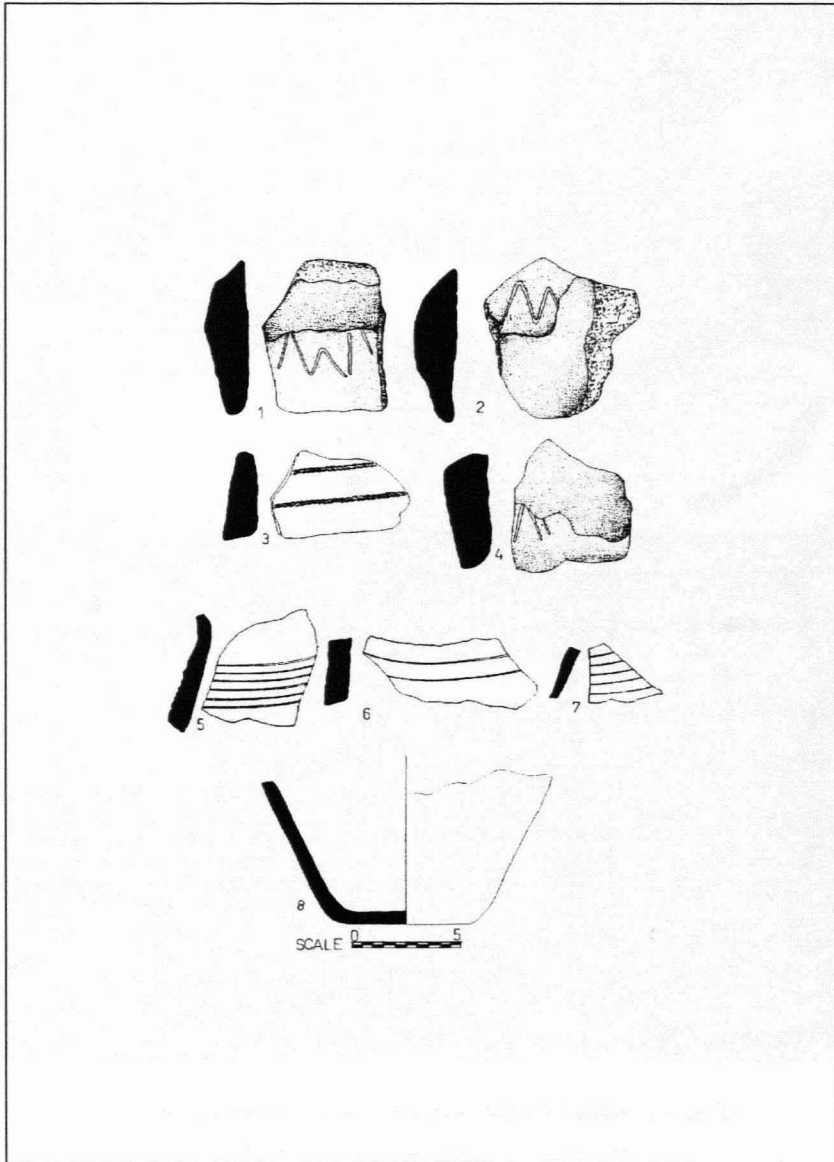


Fig. 38. Iron Aged pottery at Khor Fakkan.

فخاريات من العصر الحديدي في خورفكان

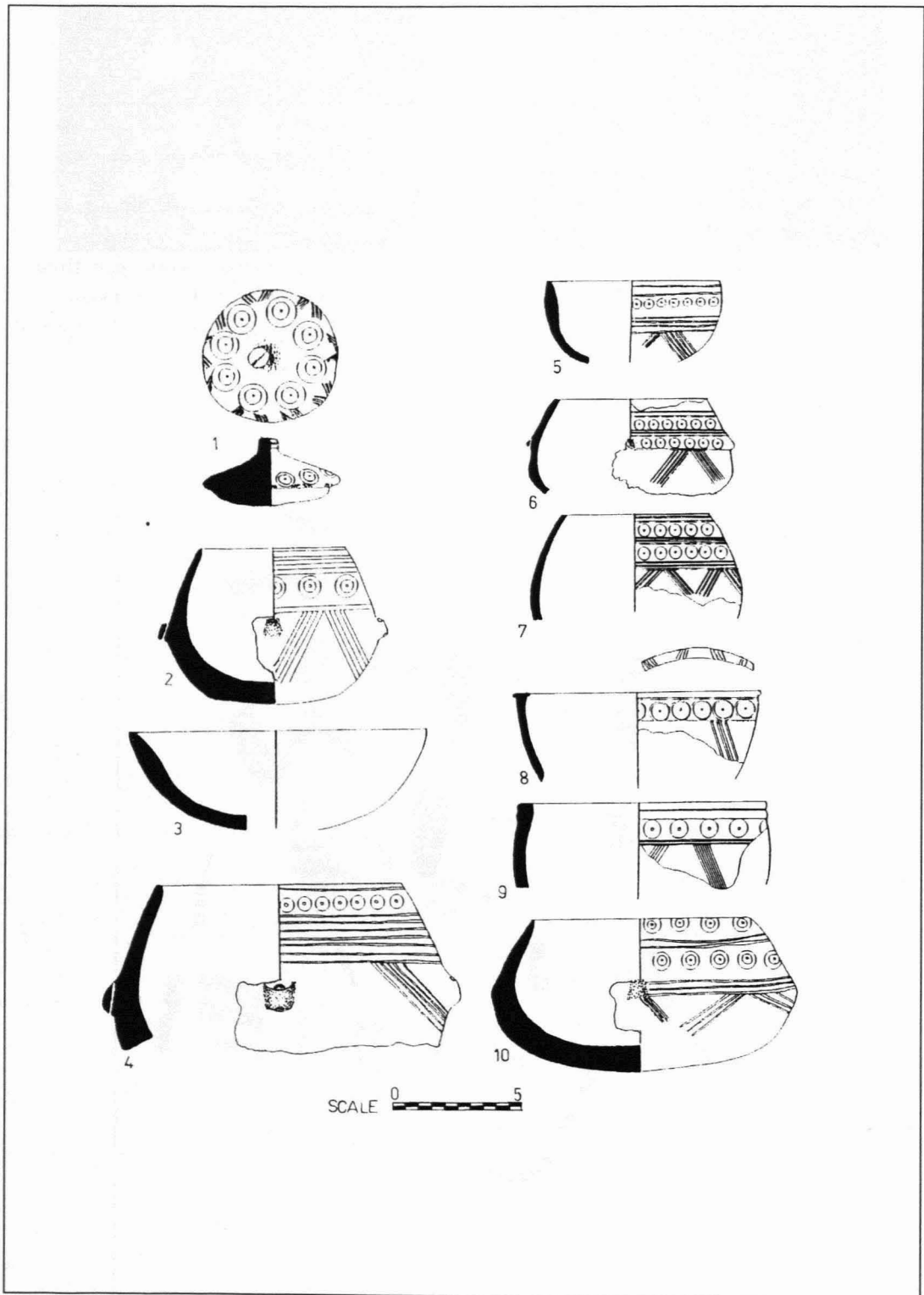


Fig. 39. Wadi Suq Soft stone vessels at Khor Fakkan.

أوعية حجرية ناعمة من فترة وادي سوق في خور فكان

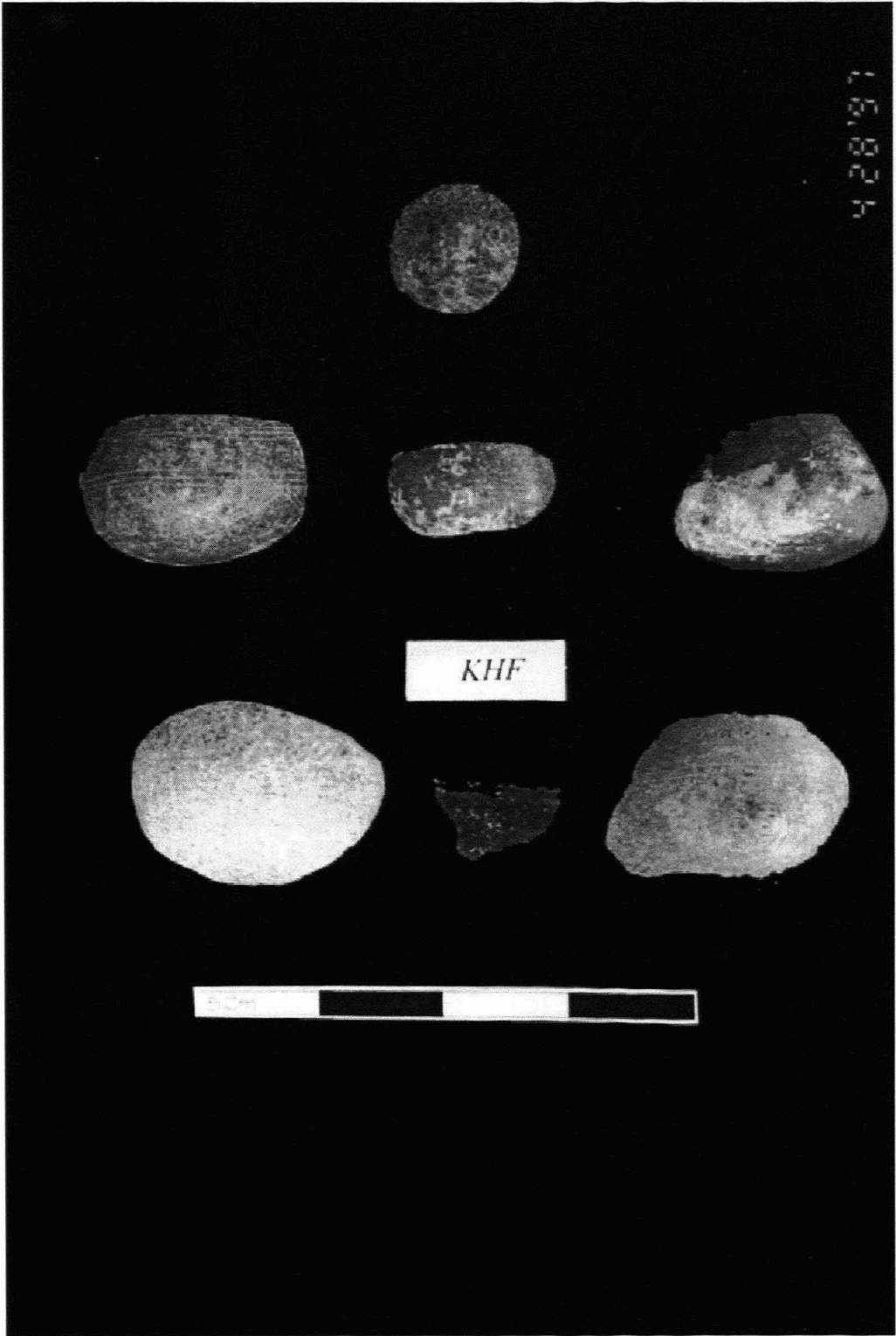


Fig. 40. Wadi Suq miscellaneous objects at Khor Fakkan.

أوعية حجرية ناعمة من فترة وادي سوق في خورفكان

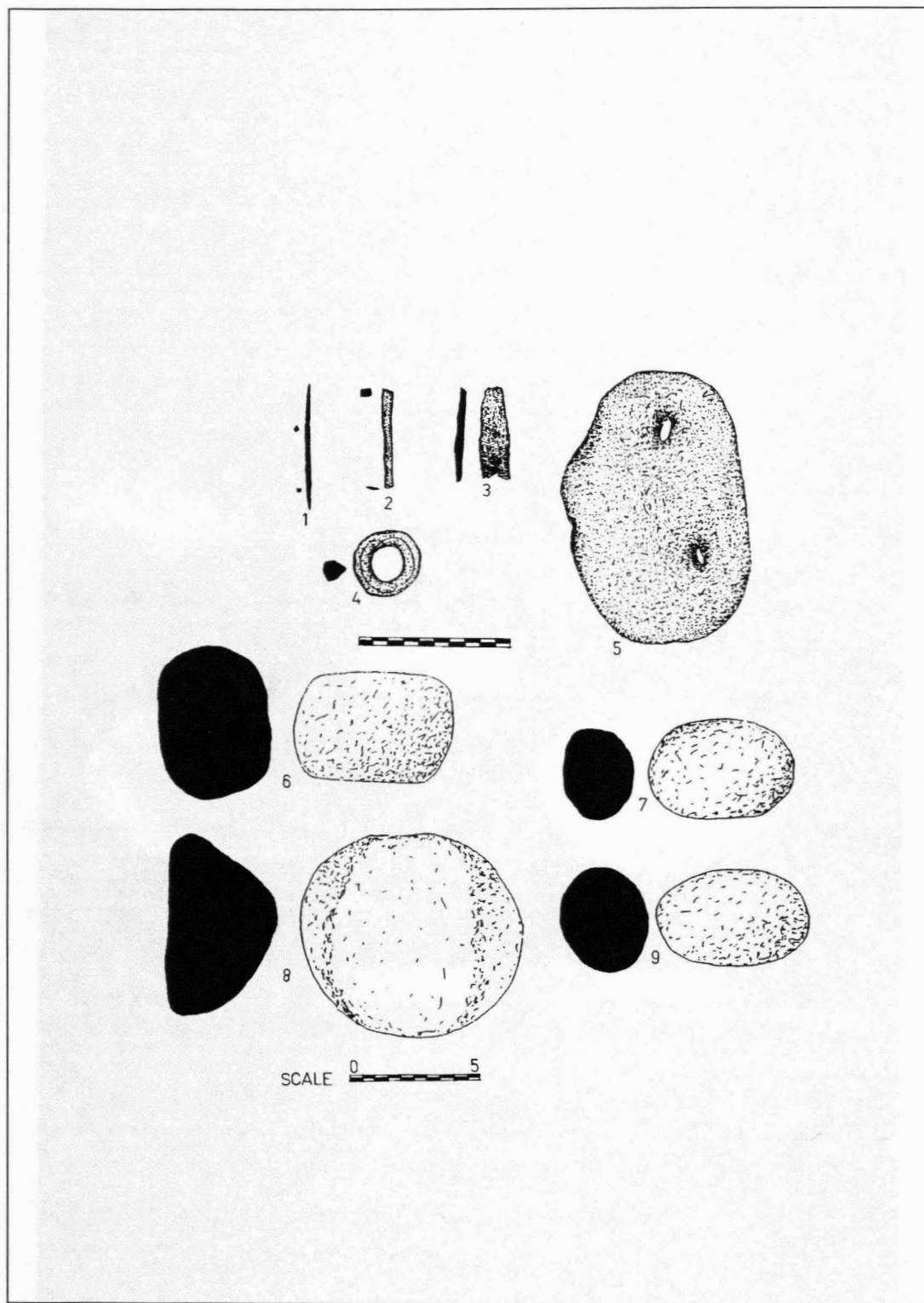
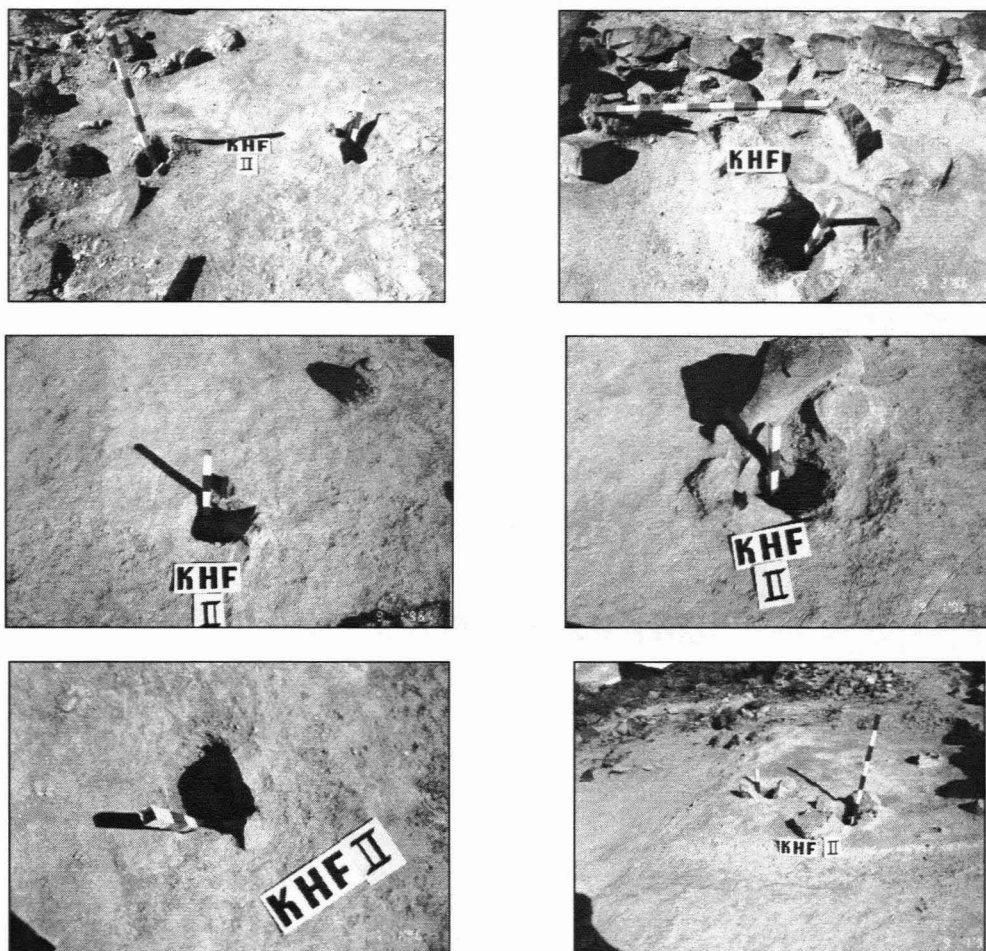


Fig. 41. Wadi Suq miscellaneous objects at Khor Fakkan.

لُقى أثرية متفرقة من فترة وادي سوق في حورفكان



Figs. 42-47. Views showing different Post Holes at the settlement of Khor Fakkan.

مشاهد لثقوب أعمدة مختلفة في مستوطن خورفكان

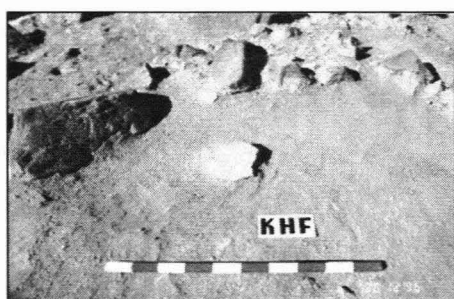


Fig. 48. Grinding and pounding stones from a Wadi Suq settlement at Khor Fakkan.

قطع حجرية تستعمل لأغراض الطحن والسحن



Fig. 49. Stone slabs for cutting meat from a Wadi Suq settlement at Khor Fakkan.

ألواح حجرية تستعمل لأغراض تقطيع اللحم