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Fig. 1. Umm Qeis/Gadara and its hinterland. Topographical map of the eastern part of the Umm Qeis Hinterland Survey, including the hilltop sanctuaries on al-Qabu and on ‘Arqub Rumi (drawing by C. Bührig and C. Hartl-Reiter).

Fig. 2. Umm Qeis/Gadara and its hinterland. View to the south from ‘Arqub Rumi to the hilltop sanctuary on al-Qabu (C. Bührig).
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Fig. 7. South-facing Caves 1–4 of Mughr el-Hamamah. Cave 5 (right) is located approximately 30 m to the east. Only Cave 2—the main cave—has substantial in situ prehistoric deposits, and test excavations focused on the front chamber of this cave (courtesy Mughr el-Hamamah Project).

Fig. 8. Early Iron Age jar with script-like decoration from phase X at Tell Abu al-Kharaz (courtesy Tell Abu al-Kharaz Project).
Fig. 9. Plan of Iron Age I compound (phase IX) at Tell Abu al-Kharaz (courtesy Tell Abu al-Kharaz Project).

Fig. 10. Iron Age I compound from photograph tower (phase IX) at Tell Abu al-Kharaz (M. Al-Bataineh).

Fig. 11. Reconstruction of Iron Age I compound (phase IX) at Tell Abu al-Kharaz (courtesy Tell Abu al-Kharaz Project).
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Fig. 15. Abandoned and half-removed quarry blocks at site 716 of the Jarash Hinterland Survey (courtesy Jarash Hinterland Survey Project).
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Fig. 26. The four copper axes retrieved in a cachette in Pillared Hall (L.1040) in Palace B at Khirbet al-Batrawy (Zarqa) (L. Nigro).
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Fig. 70. Three diagrams representing the spatial distribution of tafoni dimension in relationship to aspect. The black circles represent the horizon diagrams of the vista plan from the djinn block. Note the greatest dimensions were found on the southern faces (depth and width), while the largest axes (length) were recorded along the southern, northern, and western faces (drawing by T. Paradise).

Fig. 71. Model showing the relationship between weathering rate (mm/millennium), aspect (000°-180°-360°), and solar flux (megajoules/m²/year). On all sandstone faces, a recessional rate for tafoni development and surface recession of 10–45mm/millennium has been identified, with moderate development toward the north (weakest insolation) and the greatest development toward the south (great insolation) (drawing by T. Paradise).
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Fig. 79. Makin’s Fort, an outpost that once protected the Hijaz railway line; view of loopholed wall across wadi to multispan bridge carrying the railway (© N. Saunders; The Great Arab Revolt Project).

Fig. 80. Tell Shahm, aerial view of hilltop fort with Ottoman tent-ring camp in foreground (© J. Winterburn; The Great Arab Revolt Project).

Fig. 81. Overview of the oasis (Area G) looking west on Asela, a Wadi Yutm Archaeological Survey site (courtesy Wadi Yutm Archaeological Survey).
Fig. 82. GPS-generated sketch map of Mughra, a Wadi Yutm Archaeological Survey site. Main site area is Area A; the cemetery is Area B (J. Scott).

Fig. 83. Oblique aerial view of the excavation area at Islamic Aylah (courtesy Aylah Archaeological Project).