

The Arabian Saudi Peninsula holds mysterious sites with stone-built structures known as cairns, megalithic, or mustatils. The elite of the Pastoral tribes constructed such stone pillars to symbolize their unification according to the tribal confederation ideology and identity. One cannot ignore the Bronze Age necropolis of Tamriyat, northward-east of Sakaka, or the Tabuk Region, where turret tombs punctuate the valley slopes to define the ancient routes. Many megalithic structures flank communicating routes known as between the oases and the hinterland⁹. This hypothesis is not accepted because the caravans did not need this considerable number of stone pillars in the same place. Despite lacking specific engravings identifying ancestors, these sites remain significant for ancestral commemoration and tribal gatherings. The site of Rajajil, located in the Jauf region, features unique stone pillars dating back to the late sixth and early fifth millennium BC, potentially even older. Rajajil site in Saudi Arabia is situated 10 km southwest of Sakaka, on a sandstone terrace 600 m above sea level. The Rajajil site in the Arabian Peninsula features stone pillars used for burial symbolism, arranged along an eastwards-west axis. The Saudi American Archaeological Mission conducted excavations in the 1970s, revealing a semi-sedentary village with a ceremonial complex. Recent investigations by the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities suggest the pillars were erected on the original sand layer without old foundations underneath. Six hypotheses discuss their significance, suggesting religious importance due to circular dimensions, Thamudic signs, and absence of sacrificial remains. The Rajajil site's stone pillars were aligned with the rising sun and Arctic star Capricorn, showing astronomical knowledge during the Neolithic Age. The site's mystery remains, attracting researchers and curiosity.