

**PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SEMINAR FOR ARABIAN STUDIES**

**VOLUME 50
2020**

Papers from the fifty-third meeting of the
Seminar for Arabian Studies
held at the University of Leiden
from Thursday 11th to Saturday 13th July 2019

SEMINAR FOR ARABIAN STUDIES

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OXFORD**

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ISSN 0308-8421

ISBN 978-1-78969-653-0

ISBN 978-1-78969-654-7 (e-pdf)

The Steering Committee of the Seminar for Arabian Studies is most grateful to the MBI Al Jaber Foundation for its continued support of the Seminar and the *Proceedings*

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Guidelines and Transliteration

Guidelines for Authors

For details on the submission of papers and the preparation of papers for publication, authors are requested to consult and follow the latest *Guidelines for Authors*. These are available on the The International Association for the Study of Arabia website at <https://www.theiasa.com/seminar/publication/>. Please contact the editors on <https://www.theiasa.com/seminar/publication/> for further information.

Fonts

Electronic versions of papers being submitted for publication should be submitted in Times New Roman 12-point font if at all possible, with double-line spacing on A4-paper size and 2.45 cm margins all round.

The IASA System of Transliteration of Relevant Characters

Quotations, single words, and phrases from Arabic or other languages written in non-Roman alphabets, are transliterated according to the systems set out below.

- We firmly encourage authors to use the correctly transliterated form of any place name, but the names used for types of pottery, archaeological periods, and cultures which have become archaeological standards should be used in that form: Umm an-Nar, Julfar ware, etc. If any place name needs to be given in a non-standard format, the correctly transliterated form should be added in the first instance in any paper (see *Guidelines for Authors* for more details).
- Personal names, toponyms, and other words that have entered English or French in a particular form, should be used in that form when they occur in an English or French sentence, unless they are part of a quotation in the original language, or of a correctly transliterated name or phrase. In the latter cases, they should be correctly transliterated, even when they occur in an English or French sentence.

1. Arabic

ء M	ج j	ذ dh (dh)	ش sh (sh)	ظ ẓ	ق q	ن n
ب b	ح ḥ	ر r	ص ṣ	ع ʿ	ك k	ه h
ت t	خ kh (kh)	ز z	ض ḍ	غ gh (gh)	ل l	و w
ث th (th)	د d	س s	ط ṭ	ف f	م m	ي y
Vowels	a i u ā ī ū	Diphthongs	aw ay			

The underlined variants can be used to avoid any ambiguity, e.g. *lam yushīr* vs. *lam yushir*.

Initial *hamzah* is omitted.

Alif maqṣūrah is transliterated as *ā*.

The *lām* of the article is not assimilated before the ‘sun letters’, thus the form should be *al-shams* but not *ash-shams*.

The *hamzat al-waṣl* of the article should be shown after vowels except after the preposition *li-*, as in the Arabic script, e.g. *wa-l-wazīr*, *fī-l-bayt*, but *li-l-wazīr*.

Tāʾ marbūṭah (ة) should be rendered *-ah*, except in a construct: e.g. *birkah*, *zakāh*, and *birkat al-sibāḥah*, *zakāt al-ḥiṭr*.

2. Persian, Urdu, and Ottoman Turkish

Please transliterate these languages using the system set out for Arabic above with the additional letters transliterated according to the system in the *Encyclopaedia of Islam* (<http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/entries/encyclopaedia-islamica/system-of-transliteration-of-arabic-and-persian-characters-transliteration>) except that ž is used instead of zh. There is a useful table to convert Ottoman Turkish to modern Turkish characters on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Turkish_language.

3. Ancient North and South Arabian Consonants:

ʾ	b	t	ṭ	ḥ	g	ḥ	d	ḏ	r	z	s ¹	s ²	s ³	ṣ
ḏ	ṭ	z	ʿ	ḡ	f	q	k	l	m	n	h	w	y	

4. Other Semitic languages

Please use the transliteration systems outlined in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* (BASOR) 262 (1986), p. 3. (www.jstor.org/stable/i258780).

Editors' Foreword

The **Seminar for Arabian Studies** is the principal international academic forum for research on the Arabian Peninsula. First convened in 1968 it is the only annual academic event for the study of the Arabian Peninsula that brings together researchers from all over the world to present and discuss current fieldwork and the latest research. The Seminar covers an extensive range of subjects that include anthropology, archaeology, architecture, art, epigraphy, ethnography, history, language, linguistics, literature, numismatics, theology, and more besides, from the earliest times to the present day or, in the fields of political and social history, to around the end of the Ottoman Empire (1922).

The 53rd Seminar for Arabian Studies was hosted by the University of Leiden and took place in the Lipsius Building from Thursday IASA. After almost two decades at the British Museum, the Seminar's new location was a great success thanks to the hard work of the organizers and student volunteers from the University of Leiden. In total sixty-five papers and twenty-three posters were presented at the three-day event. On Friday 12 July a special session on the stone tools of prehistoric Arabia was held, the papers from this session will be published in a supplement to the main Seminar *Proceedings*.

The *Proceedings* appear each year as a result of the hard work of the editorial and production team, the Editorial and Steering Committees, peer reviewers, and the many contributors to the volume. As always the patience and support of the authors is to be applauded despite very tight production deadlines. The rigorous nature of the reviews undertaken by a range of specialists ensures that the highest academic standards are maintained, and consequently not all papers are accepted for publication in the *Proceedings*.

This year the editorial team consisted of six excellent assistant editors: Knut Bretzke, Orhan Elmaz, Julian Jansen van Rensburg, Steven Karacic, Harry Munt, and Tim Power. I would also like to thank Rajka Makjanic and David Davison of Archaeopress, who are a pleasure to work with and continue to deal so professionally with all aspects of the production of this journal. Finally I would like to thank our outstanding copy-editor, Helen Knox, whose attention to detail and patience cannot be faulted.

For more information about the Seminar for Arabian Studies please contact Daniel Eddisford (seminar.arab@theiasa.com), Department of Archaeology, Durham University, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, or visit the Seminar website at www.theiasa.com/seminar/.

The International Association for the Study of Arabia (IASA), formerly the British Foundation for the Study of Arabia, is a charitable organization that exists to advance public knowledge through the promotion of research relating to the cultural and natural heritage of the Arabian Peninsula. The IASA publishes an annual bulletin in the spring; for further information please contact Noel Brehony, Chair of the IASA, by emailing contact@theiasa.com, or visit the IASA website at www.theiasa.com.

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June 2020

