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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 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 set in Times New Roman 12-point typeface 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

¢ M	ē j	³ dh (<u>dh</u>)	sh <u>(sh)</u>	<u> ظ</u>	q ق	ن n
b ب	ζ ķ	y r	ص s	ع _K	ك k	h
ت t	خ _{kh}	ر z	ط ط	غ _{gh (gh)}	ا ا 1	_w و
ំ th (<u>th</u>)	(<u>kh</u>)	س s	۽ t	f ف	r m	<i>پ</i> y
Vowels	aiuā īū	Diphthongs	aw ay			

The underlined variants can be used to avoid any ambiguity, e.g. lam yu<u>sh</u>ir vs. lam yushir. Initial hamzah is omitted.

Alif maqsūrah is transliterated as ā.

The $l\bar{a}m$ 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-waz $\bar{i}r$, fi-l-bayt, but li-l-waz $\bar{i}r$.

Tā' marbūṭah (i) should be rendered -ah, except in a construct: e.g. birkah, zakāh, and birkat al-sibāḥah, zakāt al-fiṭr.

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 \check{z} 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:

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).

Editor's Foreword

The Seminar for Arabian Studies is the longest continually running academic forum for the presentation of cultural heritage research on the Arabian Peninsula. Meeting for the first time in 1968, the Seminar covers a wide range of subjects including but not limited to archaeology, epigraphy, history, ethnography, art, architecture, linguistics, and literature from prehistory to the early twentieth century.

The Covid-19 pandemic imposed unique challenges on the 54th Seminar for Arabian Studies. Throughout its history, one of the greatest strengths of the Seminar has been its ability to draw together colleagues with aligned interests from across the world, creating a strong sense of community. The Seminar, originally scheduled for the summer of 2020 in Casa Árabe (Cordoba, Spain), was postponed due to the uncertainty of travel. Through the resourcefulness of the Seminar's hosts in Casa Árabe and the Department of Archaeology at Durham University, it was possible to organize virtual meetings for 2-4 and 9-11 July 2021. Though there can be no substitute to gathering in person, the virtual meetings were a success in two ways. First, it resulted in the dissemination and discussion of recent research conducted in the Arabian Peninsula, achieving the primary objective of the Seminar since its founding over 50 years ago. Second, the necessity of using a virtual platform has demonstrated the potential for remote engagement of interested parties who may not be able to attend meetings in person. Combined, these two successes attest to the strength of the community that has formed around the Seminar and point towards future means of growing this community. It is, therefore, with pride in the present and optimism for the future that the editorial team presents the papers of the 54th Seminar for Arabian Studies.

The 54th Seminar for Arabian Studies consisted of 73 papers and 6 posters presented over the course of two weekends. These papers included four special sessions: a session on the recent research in North West Arabia, two sessions on the historical and cultural relations between Iberia and Arabia, and one session on maritime practices. The special sessions on North West Arabia and Iberian-Arabian interactions will be published as supplemental volumes while many of the papers submitted on maritime practices are included in the present issue.

A team effort is required to produce the Proceedings within one year of the Seminar and congratulations and appreciation is to be shared. First and foremost, I wish to thank the many authors and reviewers who dedicated their time and creative energies to the production of each submission. The team of assistant editors Knut Bretzke, Daniel Eddisford, Orhan Elmaz, Julian Jansen van Rensburg, Harry Munt, and Timothy Power deserve recognition for navigating the papers through the review process. I am also thankful for the support of Rajka Makjanic, David Davison, and Patrick Harris of Archaeopress, who have facilitated the publication. Finally, I wish to thank Helen Knox, our copy-editor, whose exceptional effort brought this edition of the Proceedings to completion.

Please contact Catherine Ayres-Kennet (seminar.arab@theiasa.com) for additional information about the Seminar or visit the Seminar website at www.theiasa.com/seminar/.

The International Association for the Study of Arabia (IASA), formally the British Foundation for the Study of Arabia, is a charitable organization that promotes research of the cultural and natural heritage of the Arabian Peninsula. The IASA produces an annual bulletin. For further information about IASA, please contact the Chair, Noel Brehony (contact@theiasa.com) or visit the IASA website at www.theiasa.com.

Steven Karacic June 2022

Additional Thanks from the Organising Committee of the Seminar for Arabian Studies

The 54th Seminar for Arabian Studies was originally intended to take place in the beautiful Mudéjar House of the prestigious Casa Árabe in Cordoba (Spain) in summer 2020, with two special sessions dedicated to the historical and cultural relations between the Iberian and Arabian peninsulas. The Covid pandemic meant that this was impossible, but Casa Árabe maintained its commitment to host the Seminar in 2021, which was finally celebrated virtually in July 2021. This was kindly hosted online by the Department of Archaeology at Durham University with the full participation of Casa Árabe, which hosted the two special sessions and the keynote lecture of Professor Maribel Fierro online. A special volume of the Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies presenting the content of the special sessions will published online by the Casa Árabe. The organising Committee of the Seminar for Arabian Studies wishes to express its sincere thanks for the collaboration and support provided by Casa Árabe.