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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-^ll-wazīr*, *fī^ll-bayt*, but *li-l-wazīr*.

Tā^ʾ 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 s¹ s² s³ š
ḏ ṭ z ʿ ġ 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

In memoriam

Jocelyn Cecilia Orchard, 1936–2019

Jocelyn Orchard, who died in August last year following a short illness, was a specialist in the archaeology of the Ancient Near East, with a passion for the grand sweep of history and the early periods of Mesopotamia and Arabia. She was a unique figure in the field of archaeology — in her origins, her enthusiasm and unwavering determination, and in her achievements despite invariably having only very modest resources at her disposal. Latterly an Honorary Research Fellow of the Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity in The College of Arts and Law at the University of Birmingham, she was co-founder and co-Director, with her husband Jeffery Orchard, of The University of Birmingham Archaeological Expedition to the Sultanate of Oman — later renamed The Hajar Project — and worked for thirty-three years investigating sites in the Wadi Bahla, near Bahla town and in the vicinity of Bisya, under the patronage of the Oman Ministry of Heritage and Culture.

Born in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, on 27 October 1936, Jocelyn was one of four daughters of Charles Farrell, a civil engineer, and Hilda May (née Herbert). She was educated at Bishop Anstey's High School and received her overseas Baccalauréat from the Sorbonne, Faculté des Lettres. Jocelyn studied for her MA at the University of Edinburgh between 1958 and 1962, before moving to the Institute of Archaeology, University of London, where she received a Post-Graduate Diploma in the Archaeology of the Near East in June 1966. Subsequently, she worked on excavations in Jerusalem, Petra, and Warka, as an assistant in the Department of Antiquities in Aden, southern Yemen, and from 1967 to 1969 as Librarian and Assistant Administrator of the Palestine Exploration Fund in London. However, it was when working with the British School of Archaeology in Iraq that she met Jeffery Orchard, then the Assistant Director, and together they formed a close and enduring personal and professional partnership which lasted until his death in 2015.

In 1971 Wilfred Lambert, then Professor of Assyriology at the University of Birmingham, encouraged Jeffery to apply for the post of lecturer in the Ancient History and Archaeology of Western Asia. Jeffery was successful, but typically, in terms of their equal relationship, this was clearly viewed as a joint opportunity. 'Frankly, I think that this is something that both of us must apply for in the hope that one of us might just get it', he wrote to Jocelyn. 'The great advantage of this opening, as I see it, is that it would give us freedom to plan our own archaeological field projects... I am completely blocked by prior interests... whilst you are hampered by permit requiring purposes by the fact you don't represent a university or a museum...' Jocelyn embarked upon her own career in Birmingham as a museum administrator, first from 1976 to 1981 as Assistant Director of the Area Museum and Art Gallery Service for the Midlands and then, until 1990, Deputy Director of the West Midlands Area Museums Council.

In 1980 Jeffery and Jocelyn began their annual survey, research, and excavation seasons in Oman, investigating the earliest appearance, character, and evolution of oasis settlements. These settlements, which they named The Hajar Oasis Towns, are distinguished by their enigmatic monumental circular structures, their cemeteries of beehive-shaped tombs, and their contacts with Mesopotamia, Iran, and the Indus Valley. From the first, Jocelyn was particularly intrigued — following on from her keen interest in the archaeology of Yemen — by the possibility of structures buried in wadi sediments and later, focused on a greater understanding of the use of *aflaj* (groundwater-fed sub-surface to surface irrigation systems).

In 1990 Jocelyn's post in Birmingham fell victim to one of the seemingly haphazard organizational reviews of which the museum sector seems prone, though happily giving her the freedom she wanted, both in time and money, for their annual fieldwork in Oman. With Jeffery's retirement in 1993, this could now be their primary aim and activity.

Jeffery's declining health after 2010 ended their personal work in the field, although both remained active in their research projects. The interim results of their work have been presented in a number of journals and papers

and preparation for the publication of the final reports was underway at the time of her death. It is a measure of Jocelyn's indomitable character that, following the unexpected diagnosis of her final illness, all her efforts in her last days — and they were only days — were focused on the successful creation and endowment of The Jocelyn Cecilia Orchard Research Trust for the full publication of their fieldwork.

Nigel Tallis FSA

