New dated inscriptions (Nabataean and pre-Islamic Arabic) from a site near al-Jawf, ancient Dūmah, Saudi Arabia

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Abstract: This article publishes eighteen inscriptions: seventeen in the Nabataean script and one in the pre-Islamic Arabic script, all from the area of al-Jawf, ancient Dumat al-Jandal, in north-west Arabia. It includes the edition of the texts as well as a discussion of their significance. The pre-Islamic Arabic text, DaJ144PAr1, is dated to the mid-sixth century AD. It is important because it is the first text firmly dated to the sixth century AD from north-west Arabia. The Nabataean texts are interesting because they are dated to the beginning of the second century AD and they mention both cavalrymen (Nabataean pršyʾ) and a centurion (Nabataean qnṭrywnʾ).

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Excerpted from Laila Nehmé, “New dated inscriptions (Nabataean and pre-Islamic Arabic) from a site near al-Jawf, ancient Dumah, Saudi Arabia.” Arabian Epigraphic Notes, Volume 3 (2017): 121–164. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License. To view a copy of this license visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/. © the author. Abstract. This article publishes eighteen inscriptions: seventeen in the Nabataean script and one in the pre-Islamic Arabic script, all from the area of al-Jawf, ancient Dumat al-Jandal, in north-west Arabia. [1] L. Nehmé, “New Dated Inscriptions (Nabataean And Pre-Islamic Arabic) From A Site Near Al-Jawf, Ancient Dumah, Saudi Arabia”, Arabian Epigraphic Notes, 2017, Volume 3, pp. 121–164. The images above are reproduced from the stated sources under the provisions of the copyright law. This allows for the reproduction of portions of copyrighted material for non-commercial, educational purposes. With the exception for those images which have passed into the public domain, the use of these images for commercial purposes is expressly prohibited without the consent of the copyright holder. The tribal kings in pre-Islamic Arabia a study of the epithet malik or dhū AL-TĀJ in early Arabic traditions. Article. Jan 1998. The few surviving pre-Islamic inscriptions in both the Arabic language and the Arabic script show the absence of a standard written language. I will take as a sample of variation the inscriptions of Jabal Usays (AD 528-529) and Harrān (AD 568). A meticulous examination of the first inscription suggests that its author, probably a soldier, wrote the way he spoke in a careless variety of Arabic. A glimpse of the development of the Nabataean script into Arabic based on old and new epigraphic mat January 2010. Laila Nehmé. This contribution aims at presenting a corpus of epigraphic texts in a script that is "transitional" between Nabataean and Arabic.