

“Yemen: Inventory of cultural heritage priority sites”

The collected data is of various kinds and was subjected to specific checks as to the amount foreseen by the contract and the quality as concerns authenticity. The following documentation was produced:

Yemen	
1.	Cartography – digital maps
2.	Bibliography – filecards BIB
3.	Foreign Missions – filecards MIS
4.	Localities & Toponyms – filecards MAP
Hadramaut	
1.	Site & Monument – filecards SEM
2.	Sketches & GPS – digital images
3.	Photo & Film – digital images
4.	Satellite photograph – digital images
5.	Cultural Atlas – Touring Club
SEM – filecards	
GeoSEM – GIS	

Let's proceed with the description of each element.

YEMEN

1

Cartography

Yemen **Cartography** - digital images

A cartography relative to Yemen was acquired entirely on a scale of 1:500.000. For some parts of the territory we have used cartography of superior scales (1:100.000 and 1:50.000) to satisfy the need to make a recognisable the studied localities that were not on a lesser scale. The filed and archived cartography constitutes the first nucleus of documentary sources of the CATALOGUE OFFICE of San'a', which is currently being set up. A copy on a scale of 1:500.000 was acquired for the Say'un headquarters, for which all the available cartography on various scales was acquired.

➤ **Tourist map**

[English]
Scale 1: 1.250.000 – year 2000
Map produced and published by IGN FRANCE
163, bis Rue de Grenelle 75700 PARIS
with the collaboration of the SURVEY AUTHORITY
168, Al - Jamiah Al - Arabiyah Str. Al-Hasabah
Po Box 11137 SANA'A – Telefax: 252589
REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
Universal Transverse Mercator projection (UTM).
International Spheroïd Hayford 1909.
Grid Zone 38 extended.
Central meridian 45° east of International Meridian.
© SURVEY AUTHORITY – SANA'A 2000
2nd Edition 2000
Transliteration's method is not mentioned.

➤ **Tourist map**

[Arabic]
Scale 1: 1.250.000 – year 2000
See the previous map.

➤ Yemen Arab Republic

[English]

Scale 1: 1.000.000 - year 1986

Published by the Survey Authority, San'a

Printed by Orell Fussli, Switzerland 1986

Sheet History:

Edition 1 prepared by the Survey Authority, San'a and Orell Fussli Graphics Arts Ltd., Zurich, Switzerland, based on:

- Yemen Arab Republic 1: 250,000 1974 produced by Directorate of Military Survey, United Kingdom;
- 1: 500,000 1978 and 1: 50,000 sheets 1978-1982 produced by Directorate of Overseas Surveys, United Kingdom;
- field surveys carried out by the Survey Authority, Centre of Aerial Photography, Maps and Related Services (Y.A.R. – Swiss Technical Co-operation);
- and on best available sources for surrounding areas.

Names transliterated in accordance with the 1956 BGN/PCGN System for Arabic.

COPYRIGHT RESERVED Y.A.R. SURVEY AUTHORITY 1986.

➤ Yemen Arab Republic

[Arabic]

Scale 1: 1.000.000 - year 1986

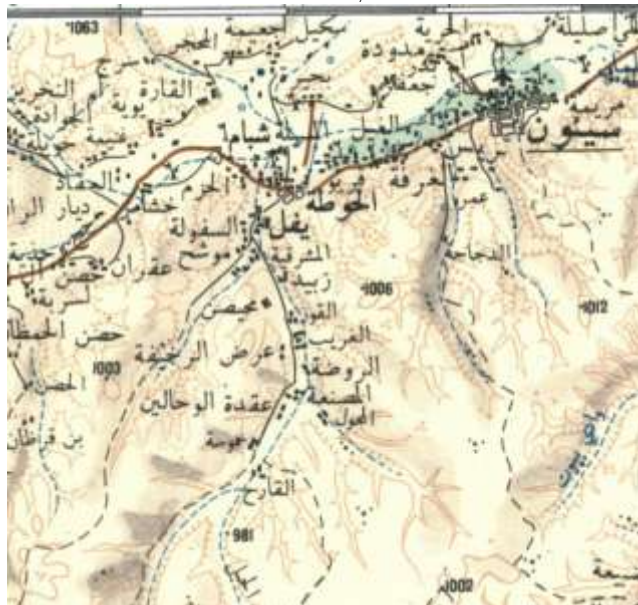
See the previous map.

➤ Cartography Republic of Yemen

[Arabic]

Scale 1:500.000

a scale of 1/500.000



➤ Cartography Republic of Yemen

[Arabic]

Scale 1:200.000

➤ Cartography Republic of Yemen

[Arabic]

Scale 1:100.000

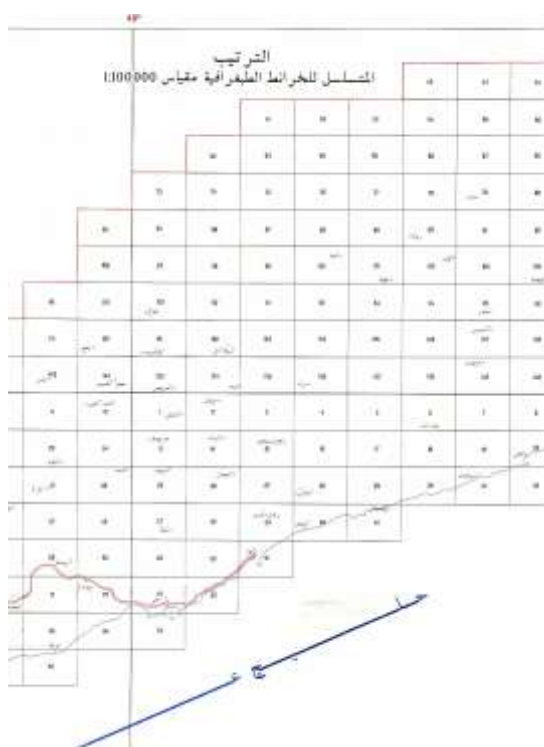


➤ Cartography Republic of Yemen

[Arabic]

Scale 1:50.000

a scale of 1/50.000



➤ Yemen Arab Republic

[English]

Scale 1:500.000 - year 1978

Published for the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic by the British Government's Ministry of Overseas Development (Directorate of Overseas Surveys).

COPYRIGHT RESERVED 1978

Sheet History: Edition 1 by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys 1978, based on Yemen Arab Republic 1: 250,000 sheets 1-8 produced by Directorate of Military Survey, United Kingdom, 1974, and on best available sources for surrounding areas. Field collection of names and revision of roads carried out by Survey Department, Y.A.R., and D.O.S. 1976-78. Additional names supplied by the Airphoto Interpretation Team of the Swiss Directorate of Development Aid (H. Steffen et al.), Concern Volunteers and Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners.

Names transliterated by the British Government's Permanent Committee on Geographical Names in accordance with the 1956 BGN/PCGN system for Arabic. In a frame on the down right, map of Administrative Boundaries (Governates). Printed for D.O.S. by the Ordnance Survey 12/78/781 469 S.

➤ Géo-Archéologie de la Vallée du Jawf

[French]

Scale 1:250.000 – year 90 (?)

Archaeological French mission in Yemen Arab Republic - Upper Authority of Antiquities, Museums and Manuscripts in collaboration with Christian Robin (Archaeological French mission in Yemen Arab Republic. Research Director on CNRS) and Pierre Gentelle (Geographer. Research Director on CNRS).

Concept and Realisation:

Madeleine Sintès-Aioutz: geographer-cartographer. CNRS's engineer. Research Archaeological Center.

Drawn by: Véronique Francin. Research Archaeological Center.

Transliteration's method is not mentioned.

➤ Archaeological Map of Shabwa 1

Scale (?) - year (?)

Surveyed by: Jean-Fancois Breton

➤ Archaeological Map of Shabwa 2

Scale (?) - year 1992

Surveyed by: Mission archéologique française en République du Yémen (Jean-Fancois Breton CNRS, ...)

➤ Archaeological Map of Thawban, Dhamar Province

[English]

Scale 1:25.000 - year 1977

Surveyed by: W.Z. Wendrich, R.M. Bridgman and H. Barnard (1998)

Drawn by: H. Barnard

Contourlines according to DOS (UK) mapsheets YAR 50 (E) 1444 B1 & B3 (1983)

Baynun Mapping Project, financed by the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Sana'a (Yemen) as Activity number YE017901/01

Transliteration's method is not mentioned.

➤ Map of Ancient Yemen

[English - French]

Scale 1:1.000.000 – year 1997

Christian Robin & Ueli Brunner in collaboration with Staatliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Munich (GFR) for its financial support for editing and printing; the Republic of Yemen, especially the Survey Authority (Maslahat al-Masaha), Sana'a for the copyright of the relief, and the Department of Antiquities and Manuscripts (al-Hay'a al-amma-li-I-Athar wa-I-Makhtutat), Sana'a, for its continuous and substantial help during field investigations; the Department of Geography, University of Zürich (CH), for both access to departmental resources and particularly the cartographic work of M. Martin Steinmann. Distribution: Staatliches Museum für Völkerkunde Maximilianstrasse 42 D-80538 München (Germany)

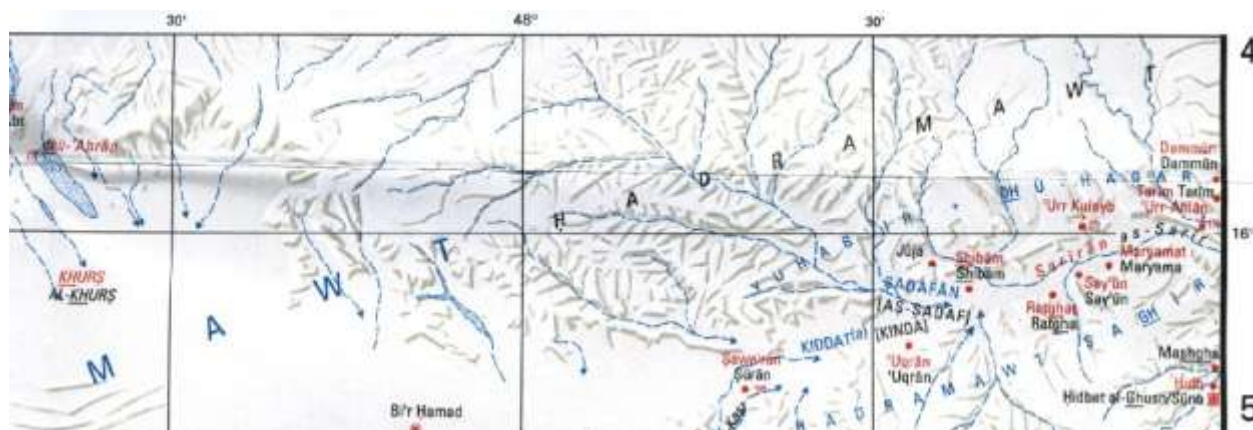
Copyright: Staatliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Munich Christian Robin & Ueli Brunner

Cartography by STEINMANNvisuelle Gestaltung Map of Yemen which states every toponym and ethnonym mentioned in the antique inscriptions and all localised (in red: antique toponym; in blue: antique ethnonym; in black: islamic toponym and ethnonym).

In a frame on the top right, map of topographical and ethnographical names found in South Arabian inscriptions near and Middle Eastern.

Transliteration's method is not mentioned.

Republic of Yemen Franco – German Archaeological Map



◆ Hadramaut Cartography - digital maps

A cartography relative to Hadramaut was acquired entirely on a scale of 1:200.000, 1:100.000 and 1:25.000, developed in 1977.

➤ Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform

[English]
Scale 1:25.000 - year 1966
Contour interval is 2,5 m
Altitude system from the mean sea level at Aden
Stereotopographic survey 1978 from air photography dated 1977.
Gauss projection. Krasovsky ellipsoid.
Transliteration's method is not mentioned.

a scale of 1/25.000 for Wadi Hadramaut



➤ Protectorate of South Arabia

[English]
Joint Operations Graphic-Air Scale 1:250.000 - year 1966
Highest terrain elevation believed to be 7000 feet ± 1000 feet located in southwest quadrant of the graphic.
Aeronautical Approach Charts (Code. AC) and/or Aeronautical Charts (Code. AGC) completely within this area are discontinued.
Those that are partially within this area should be retained until publication of the adjacent Joint Operations Graphic (Air), JOG(A).
Consult the ACIC Bulletin or the RAF Map and Chart Catalogue for publication and discontinuance notices.
In a frame on the down right, diagrammatic representation of relief.
Published by D Survey, Ministry of Defence, United Kingdom, 1966 © CROWN COPYRIGHT 1966.
Transliteration's method is not mentioned.

➤ **Map of the towns of wadi Hadramaut**

[English]
Scale 1:2.500

a scale of 1/2.500



								I3	L3	M3	N3
						G4	H4	I4	L4	M4	N4
SHIB AM				E5	F5	G5	H5	I5	L5	M5	
A6	B6	C6	D6	E6	F6	G6	H6	I6	L6		
A7	B7	C7	D7	E7	F7	G7	H7	I7	SAI UN		
	B8	C8	D8	E8	F8	G8	H8				
	B9	C9	D9								

YEMEN

2

Bibliography

A basic bibliographical index has been edited, consisting of:

♦ **Arabic bibliographical index** - filecards

REALISATION by GOAMM In Sana'a: HANAN AL DALI, 'AMAT AL BARY, 'AFRAH NAHSHETT and MOHAMMAD OTHMAN. In Hadramawt: HUSSEIN ALAIDAROUS. The SCIENTIFIC TESTING was run under the responsibility of **Madiha Rachad**

*A bibliographical index of about 500 titles in Arabic language, elaborated in Sana'a and, partly, in Saiun, by GOAMM's officers.
The Index has been edited using a simple, Access-based software.*

The structure of the core data BIB – bibliographical sources prepared by Memar is the following:

REFERENCE CODE

Assign a progressive code number formed with the capital letter "B" and "Y" for "Yemen" followed by six figures.

Ex.: BY000123

AUTHOR

Indicate by surname/first name. The first name is indicated by capitalising the first letter, followed by a period. In the case of compound surnames preceded by a preposition, whether Italian or other, the preposition precedes the main part of the surname.

Ex.: Manzoni R.
De Maigret A.

If there are two or three persons a slash "/" is used, followed by a space. If there are more than three authors, the first two headwords of the title are indicated (excluding articles and prepositions).

Ex.: Limonta G./ Moreschi E.

Arab authors shall be indicated in the form: *surname : first name patronymic*.

Ex.: Abu Aysbeh : Moh'd Saoud

PUBLICATION DIRECTOR

Indicate by surname/first name. The first name is indicated by capitalising the first letter, followed by a period. In the case of compound surnames preceded by a preposition, whether Italian or other, the preposition precedes the main part of the surname. If there are two or three persons a slash "/" is used, followed by a space.

TITLE

The title of a work, with any subtitles, is indicated.

Title and subtitle are indicated consecutively, separated by a period.

Ex.: *The Queen of Sheba. An Adventure in the Yemeni Desert*

TYPE OF PUBLICATION

Indicate the type of bibliographical source.

Free text:

- ☐ *periodical*
- ☐ *minutes*
- ☐ *essay*
- ☐ *guide*
- ☐ *exhibition catalogue*
- ☐ *museum catalogue*
- ☐

TITLE OF CONTRIBUTION

The title of a contribution and any subtitles are indicated. Title and subtitle are indicated consecutively, separated by a period.

PLACE OF PUBLICATION

Indicate the place of publication of the filed work.

PUBLISHER

Indicate the publishing house of the work. For ancient printed sources indicate the name of the printer-publisher.

YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Indicate the publication year of the work. In the case of works in several volumes published over a period of years indicate the first and last years, separated by a hyphen "-" without spaces. Omit chronological indications referring to particular calendars no longer in use. The absence of a date of publication should be indicated by the initials "s.d".

Ex.: *1950-1954*

VII year of the Fascist era

When it is possible, in front of the cored texts, one or more digital images are associated showing more significant part (cover, relieves, graphs and pictures). The book pages are scanned directly by the Yemeni operators with a table scanner.

The used sources are books and single articles, but also «non edited» official reports of completed missions whether conferences or lectures reports, etc.

In total 5 operators have worked to the realisation of the digitised essential bibliography. It creates a first range of about 500 titles, which digitalisation was completed in San'a' (AFRAH NAHSHETT) and in Reggio Emilia (HANAN AL DALI and HUSSEIN ALAIDAROUS) by Yemeni operators with the support of a Memar tutor.

♦ All Bibliographical index

REALISATION by **Memar management** in co-operation with Prof. P.M. **Costa**.

- Different sorts of text works (books, articles, magazines, etc.) that we have consulted.
- Books, articles and reports edited by foreign missions.
- Bibliographical illustrations. A few hundred pictures have been reproduced, complete of original capture and bibliographical source. The connection between the single images and the villages/archaeological sites has been verified using the MAP-toponym fish.
- All the works written, consulted and/or suggested by Prof. Costa.
- Internet text works.



YEMEN

3

Foreign Missions



SES

SEASONS LIST of studies and researches

MIS

Foreign Missions

Studies and researches

Writing the history of the foreign archaeological missions in Yemen does not consist, as one might think, in a study of the vast and nonetheless important literature about archaeology in south-Arabia. Instead, in our project's point of view, writing the history of the archaeological missions means conducting a research based only on documentary sources, certainly not available in a library's shelves.

Thanks to an examination of the register of the excavations, survey and study authorisations compiled since 1982, it has been possible to define the exact number of work seasons archaeological missions of various nationalities have carried out. Not only. The register also reports essential information such as the working period, the kind of intervention, the areas of study and data, making it possible to link each work season to its relative archaeological mission, including the names of the members composing each mission.

Thanks to this solid archival base (now completely computerised) it was possible to estimate – after setting aside the authorisations issued to individuals other than archaeological missions – about 60 archaeological missions (of twelve different nationalities, plus co-operative missions) covering about 250 seasons. It became then necessary to reconstruct the history of these missions, by locating their documentation, and to compare the reports that the single archaeological missions have to file for the Antiquities Organisation (GOAMM) at the end of each work season.

Although they have not been retrieved in their entirety (at the moment we possess about 100 of these reports, digitalized on CDs), these unedited documents, represent an invaluable mine of information on the activities of the archaeological missions, also by reason of the references contained in them to other phases of the same research projects. Often supplemented by repertoires and maps, the reports confirm or clarify the information taken from the authorisations register and made it possible to compile a complete list of the study sites and areas identified on the official cartography, scale 1: 500.000 to 1:50.000.

By comparing these reports with the authorisations register it was possible to define the documentation of which work seasons of the individual archaeological missions was to be retrieved, in order to identify with precision the study sites and areas only generally indicated in the authorisations register of the Antiquities Organisation.

For this purpose a correspondence has been opened with the approximately 25 institutions that have conducted researches in Yemen, so as to collect additional data on the chronology of the archaeological missions and to increment the list of the sites and areas being studied, represented on a unified cartography that is based on the above mentioned one. Lastly, all the certified data from the reports edited by the archaeological missions has been filed into a data base created with a special catalogue filecard management program, in order to document the relationships between the single research projects and the related sites studied.

The database and the cartography were then unified in a GIS, denominated GEOSEM-YEMEN.

Notice that:

1. Usually it is about several SEASONS of studies and researches which have been developed for several years and whose sum creates one single MISSION.
2. The official Mission Name is sometimes generic (e.g.: Italian Mission) and it is so necessary to assign a specific name.
3. The list of the Components is not structured, therefore has it been necessary to extrapolate the Head of mission name and the several Components according to the nationalities (Yemeni and others) from the undifferentiated list.

4. The certainty that each session of study would have been then transformed in a mission does not exist.

The session final Report does not always figure out of the archives.

Up to now the activities have been developed in this sequence:

1 – The SESSION permits Archive helped us to identify the lest of all the interested parties: the AGENCIES that sponsored the various MISSIONS and at the same time the foreign INSTITUTES which supported work in Yemen. We have completed an “address list”.

2 – Contacts with “referents” were be resumed, with consignment of the MISSION FORM to fill out by the interested parties.

The Form has already been tested on three subjects.

The Project is already heading toward a survey of the major institutions which hold material on the reconstruction of the experiences linked to the Missions in Yemen; furthermore, direct contacts have been made, through meeting and work sessions, with the main Projects under way in Yemen in keeping with our work.



Yemen Authorisations to the Season – filecards “SES”

REALISATION

By GOAMM. The scientific supervision of this part of the project was care of dr. AHMAD SHAMSAN' in co-operation with dr. E. **Galoppini**.

As foreseen by the project, we have once examined the material available in Sana'a by the GOAMM, for the whole Yemen. In Sana'a, there are no existing collected and archived data which could be analysed in the way required by the Client in the present point, except in some way as for the authorisations delivered to the foreign missions and preserved in AHMAD SHAMSAN's archives.

SES - Authorisations to the Season

Data structure:

- **Date**
- **Mission name**
- **Institution**
- **Mission head**
- **Kind Working**
- **Territory**

Date

Chronological date of the season.

Ex.: 1965

Mission name

"Official" denomination. In the absence of such we suggest using the name of the Institution followed by a progressive number.

Ex.: *Ministero degli Affari Esteri Italiano 2*

Institution

Financing institution. Indicate in parentheses the nationality when this is not mentioned in the organisation's title.

Mission head

Head of the season in the form surname/name.

Ex.: *De Maigret A.*

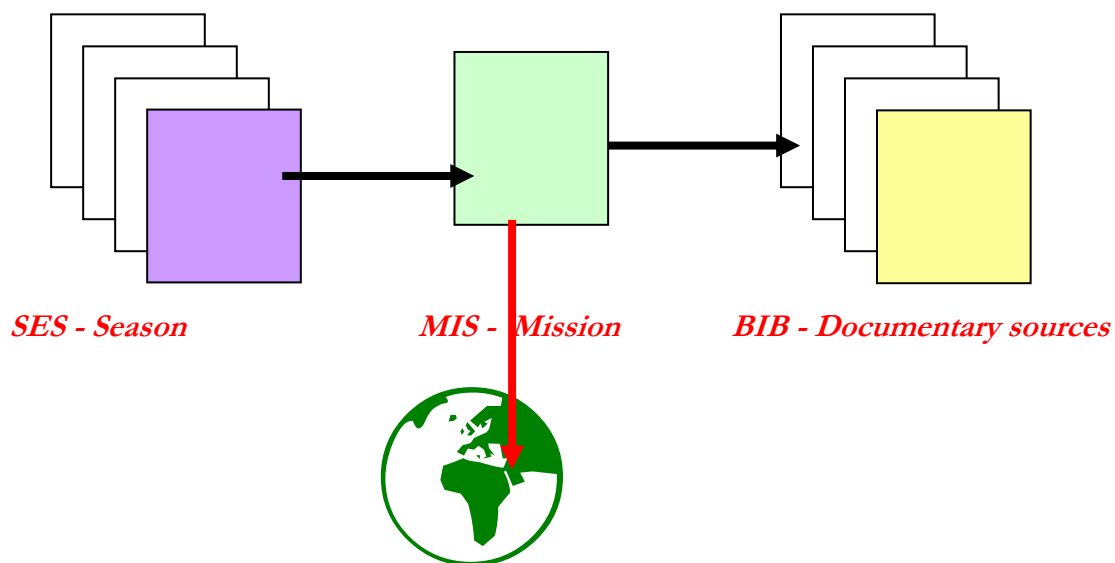
Kind Working

Type of activity to be carried out. Free text.

TERRITORY

Place the subject treated in space. Only the "lower level" shall be reported.

- ☐ *geo-political unit*
- ☐ *administrative sub-division*
- ☐ *locality*



◆ Yemen - Foreign Missions – filecards “MIS”

REALISATION

By GOAMM in co-operation with dr. **E. Galoppini**.

STRUCTURE OF THE FILECARDS				
	SEM			
	description	rip	dim	voc
	REFERENCE			
	Type of file card		3	
	IDENTIFICATION			
	Geo-political code		4	C
	Reference number		25	
	HIERARCHY			
	LEVEL			
	Level		50	C/f
	CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED RECORDS	YES		
	Qualifier of relationship	"	50	C/f
	Official denomination of the related record	"	50	
	Reference number	"	25	

YEMEN
INVENTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PRIORITY SITES

	OBJECT			
	QUALIFIER			
	Type		50	F
	Category		50	F
	DENOMINATION			
	Official Denomination		250	
	OTHER DENOMINATION	YES		
	Name	"	100	
	Category	"	100	F
	Language	"	50	
	Source	"	100	
	LOCATION	YES		
	ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION	"		
	Country or nation	"	50	C
	Geo-political unit	"	50	F
	Administrative sub-division	"	50	F
	Municipality	"	50	
	Town or city	"	50	
	LOCALITY	YES/ sub		
	Name	" "	50	
	Category	" "	50	
	Language	" "	50	
	Source	" "	100	
	CARTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFIER			
	Spatial referencing system		25	F
	Topology		1	F
	Methodology		250	F
	COORDINATES	YES		
	Sequence number	"	1	
	Significant altitude (Z-co-ordinate)	"	50	
	Significant longitude (X-co-ordinate)	"	15	
	Significant latitude (Y-co-ordinate)	"	15	
	HISTORICAL COMMENTARY / DESCRIPTION	YES		
	COMMENTARY	"		
	Reference to part	"	50	F
	Type of event	"	50	F
	Notice	"	1000	
	Source - methodology	"	100	
	CHRONOLOGY	"		
	From	"	25	
	To	"	25	
	CROSS REFERENCE TO DOCUMENTATION			
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	YES		
	Category	"	50	C/f
	Author	"	50	
	Title	"	250	
	Year of edition	"	10	

YEMEN
INVENTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PRIORITY SITES

	V., p., pl., n°	"	25	
	Identification code	"	25	
	IMAGES	YES		
	Category	"	25	C/f
	Original	"	50	
	Caption	"	1000	
	Digital image	"	50	
	ANNOTATIONS			
	ANNOTATIONS	YES		
	Observation's object	"	50	
	Description	"	5000	
	CATALOGUE			
	COMPILERS	YES		
	Editing and updating	"	250	
	Date of compilation	"	10	
	Originator of reference	"	100	



List of the contacted Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Centre Français d'Etudes Yéménites (<i>Francois Burgat</i>) - American Institute for Yemeni Studies (<i>Christopher Edens</i>) - Shibam GOPHCY (<i>Jamal Bamakramah</i>) - Nederlands Project (<i>Richard van Herwijnen – Brigitte Kiesler</i>) - Institut de Recherches et d'Etudes sur le Monde Arabe et Musulman - Aix en Provence (<i>Christian Julien Robin</i>) - Ecole d'architecture de Toulouse. Mission Française Archéologique, Toulouse - C.N.R.S./GREMMD, Maison de l'Orient, Lyon - Institut de recherches et d'études sur le Monde Arabe et Musulman, Aix-en-Provence - Iwona Gajda, IREMAM.MM.S.H Institut de recherches et d'études sur le Monde Arabe et Musulman, Aix-en-Provence - C.N.R.S. Maison de l'archéologie, Nanterre - Smithsonian Institution (U.S.A.) - Carnegie Museum of Art (U.S.A.) - Consular Agency of Switzerland (Yemen) - Centre Français d'Etudes Yéménites (Yemen) - American Foundation for the Study of Man (U.S.A.) - C.N.R.S. (France)
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List of the archaeologists contacted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alessandro De Maigret (Italy) - Juris Zarins (U.S.A.) - Donald Hanson (U.S.A.) - Miquel Barcelò (Spain) - Paul Zimmerman (U.S.A.) - Bernard Maury (France) - Michael Stoomer (The Netherlands) - H. Barnard (The Netherlands) - Michel Mouton (France) - Ueli Brunner (Switzerland) - Caesar Farah (U.S.A.) - David Warburton (U.S.A.) - Gibson Mc Guire (U.S.A.) - Tony James Wilkinson (U.S.A.) - William D. Glanzman (U.S.A.) - Joy McCorriston (U.S.A.) - Norman M. Whalen (U.S.A.) - Carl Samuel Phillips (United Kingdom) - Edward Keall (Canada) - Iris Gerlach (Germany) - Jurgen Schmidt (Germany) - Christian Robin (France) - Axelle Rougeulle (France) - Claire Hardy-Guilbert (France) - Jean-François Breton (France) - Alexander Sedov (Russia) - Burkhard Vogt (Germany)
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YEMEN

4

Localities & Toponyms - filecards MAP

REALISATION by **Memar** in Cupertino with dr. **E. Galoppini** and Eng. **Mohamed Badrane Brahim**.

A database realised with Access Visual Basic. Two sorts of filecards were created. The major historical and archaeological localities of Yemen are described with the information contained in the legend of the 13 cartographies utilised (of which 3 in Arabic). Many localities were given by each cartography into a specific transliteration, creating a very complex situation as regards a computerised territorial informational system. Beginning with about 3,000 toponomastic variants, about 2,000 localities were identified (of course a third in Hadramaut alone). Considering the importance of the outcome of this work phase, the transcription of toponyms and the exact identification of sources were carefully checked.
Example:

Shabwah (current name) [in *Tourist Map 1:1.250.000* and in *Yemen 1:1.1000.000*] becomes first
Shabwat (ancient name) and then
Shabwa [in *Map of Ancient Yemen 1:1.000.000*]

We added a few basic information about the presence of mosques, monuments etc.

HADRAMAUT

1

♦ Site – complex – monument – object filecards SEM

REALISATION

The filecards of SAIUN and TARIM have been edited by GOAMM's Architect in Saiun, **Abdulla Al Saqqaf**; those of SHIBAM have been edited by GOAMM'S and GOPHCY's Archaeologists in Saiun and Shibam, **Husein Alaidarous and Hassan 'Eidid**. The towns, the villages, the complexes and the monuments filecards have been edited by MEMAR operators.

A database was realised using Access Visual Basic. Four sorts of filecards were created.

CULTURAL LANDMARKS

Towns, Villages, Archaeological Sites, Complexes and Monuments

by filecard:

– 3 TOWNS: Tarim - Shibam - Saiun

VIEW FROM ABOVE OF THE CITY OF SAIUN





– 392 VILLAGES

THE VILLAGE OF RIBAT IN WADI DAW'AN



– 65 QUBBES¹

QUBBA OF AHMED BIN ZIN IN THE VILLAGE OF AL HAUTA



– 106 MOSQUES

MOSQUE OF HUWAIRA IN WADI DAW'AN



– 7 MAUSOLEUMS

MAUSOLEUM OF THE PROPHET HUD IN WADI MASILA

¹ Arabic pl.: QIBAB



– 83 CASTLES ²

HUSN AL YAFE' IN THE VILLAGE OF 'OQDAT AL NAQIB



– 182 SIQAYE

SIQAYA NEXT TO THE VILLAGE OF HAUTAT SULTANA



– 123 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

TOMBS IN A NECROPOLIS NEAR AL MASHHAD



- MUSEUM OF SAIUN

Test on the archaeological find

The archaeological museum in its interior needs investments for the utilization of the artifacts it conserves, originating from all over the valley.

² Arabic pl.: HUSUN

Site – complex – monument

“Following the Council of Europe recommendations, the baseline information furnished by an inventory of cultural heritage would include:

- **Name of the site** (location)
- **Cartographic reference**
- **Period of occupation and associated features for each period**
- **Topographic situation**
- **Present site condition**
- **Present disturbances affecting the site**
- **Inventory rating** (classification)
- **Type and level of threat of destruction**
- **Bibliographical reference**
- **Detailed photographs to be taken**

With the exception of the name of the site, its documentation, and bibliographic references, all the other information can be coded. At a later stage, additional information may be added where available”.

The informations required by the contract have been inserted in a richer and more elaborated structure, suited to describe sites, complexes, monuments and historical/archaeological objects.



They were originally realised in situ, partly in Italian and partly in Arabic language. Back in the office they were all translated into English. A native UK archaeologist, Dr J. Mills, helped us translating the most complex paragraphs. Some parts have been reviewed by Prof. Paolo M. Costa.

All the filecards have been verified to match the contract’s requirements:

STRUCTURE OF THE FILECARDS PROPOSED BY MEMAR



STRUCTURE OF THE FILECARDS				
	SEM			
	description	rip	dim	voc
	REFERENCE			
	TYPE OF FILE CARD		3	
	IDENTIFICATION			
	Geo-political code		4	C
	Reference code		25	
	HIERARCHY			
	LEVEL			
	Level		50	C/f
	CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED RECORDS	YES		
	Qualifier of relationship	"	50	C/f
	Official denomination of the related record	"	50	
	Reference number	"	25	
	OBJECT			
	QUALIFIER			
	Type		50	F
	Category		50	F
	DENOMINATION			
	Official Denomination		250	
	OTHER DENOMINATION	YES		
	Name	"	100	
	Category	"	100	F
	Language	"	50	
	Source	"	100	
	CLASS		100	
	LOCATION	YES		
	ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION	"		
	Country or nation	"	50	C
	Geo-political unit	"	50	F
	Administrative sub-division	"	50	F

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	Municipality	"	50	
	Town or city	"	50	
	LOCALITY	YES/ sub		
	Name	" "	50	
	Category	" "	50	
	Language	" "	50	
	Source	" "	100	
	ADDRESS	"		
	Street name (road)	"	50	
	Street number	"	100	
	LOCALISATION DESCRIPTION	"		
	Accessibility	"	250	
	Relationship with the context	"	250	
	Morphology	"	250	
	Hydrography	"	250	
	Vegetation	"	250	
	CARTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFIER			
	SPATIAL REFERENCING SYSTEM		25	F
	TOPOLOGY		1	F
	METHODOLOGY		250	F
	COORDINATES	YES		
	Sequence number	"	1	
	Significant altitude (Z-co-ordinate)	"	50	
	Significant longitude (X-co-ordinate)	"	15	
	Significant latitude (Y-co-ordinate)	"	15	
	HISTORICAL COMMENTARY / DESCRIPTION	YES		
	COMMENTARY	"		
	Reference to part	"	50	F
	Type of event	"	50	F
	Notice	"	1000	
	Source - methodology	"	100	
	CHRONOLOGY	"		
	From	"	25	
	To	"	25	
	ASSOCIATED PERSONALITIES AND ORGANISATIONS			
	PERSONALITIES AND ORGANISATIONS	YES		
	Name	"	70	
	Personal data	"	70	
	Role and intervention reference	"	70	
	Attribution method	"	70	C/f
	PHYSICAL CONDITION			
	CONDITION	YES		
	Reference to part	"	50	F
	State of conservation	"	250	C/f
	Description	"	1000	
	ANALYTIC DATA			

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	DESCRIPTION			
	Description		5000	
	Exploitation		250	
	Risks		250	
	INSCRIPTIONS & MARKINGS	YES		
	Position	"	50	
	Belonging category	"	50	F
	Language	"	50	F
	Writing technique	"	50	F
	Type of scripts	"	50	
	Transcriptions	"	1000	
	CROSS REFERENCE TO DOCUMENTATION			
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	YES		
	Category	"	50	C/f
	Author	"	50	
	Title	"	250	
	Year of edition	"	10	
	V., p., pl., n°	"	25	
	Identification code	"	25	
	IMAGES	YES		
	Category	"	25	C/f
	Original	"	50	
	Caption	"	1000	
	Digital image	"	50	
	ANNOTATIONS			
	ANNOTATIONS	YES		
	Observation's object	"	50	
	Description	"	5000	
	CATALOGUE			
	COMPILERS	YES		
	Editing and updating	"	250	
	Date of compilation	"	10	
	Originator of reference	"	100	

HADRAMAUT

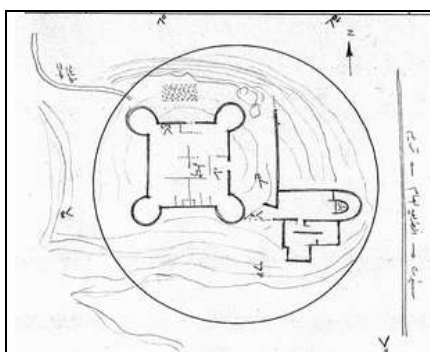


2

♦ Sketches - digital images

REALISATION

The sketches of the architectural monuments have been drawn by **GOAMM's Architect** in Saiun, '**Abdullah As saqqaf**'; the sketches of the archaeological sites have been edited by **GOAMM's Archeologist** in Saiun **Husein Al 'Aidarous**.

In the field, during the survey, all the complexes, the monuments and the archaeological sites have been represented with sketches on which were signalled the photos' point-of-caption³. The edited sketches are not in scale however they allowed to put the properties in their urban and natural context.

	<p>A total of 912 CULTURAL LANDMARKS:</p> <p>Archaeological Sites, complexes and monuments</p> <p>with</p> <p>— 287 SKETCHES</p> <p>SKETCH OF HUSN AL MUTAHHAR</p>
	

Language: English

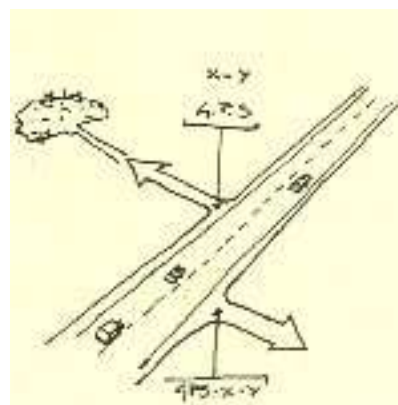
Hand-in support: scanned and saved on PC Hard Disk and on CD-ROM; printed and binded.

³ Except those already present in the bibliographic references.

♦ G.P.S. - files

The position of the archaeological and historical sites was determined in the field using the Global Positioning System; in the office they were positioned on cartographic sheets and then inserted into the GIS named **GEOSEM-Hadramaut**. The latter operation functioned also as a test of the accuracy of the data collected in the field: villages (about 400), archaeological sites (about 130), monuments and complexes (about 120).

EQUIPMENT UTILISED in Yemen: 3 Garmin GPS.



REALISATION

The sketches of the architectural monuments have been filed by **GOAMM's Architect** in Saiun; the sketches of the archaeological sites have been edited **by GOAMM's Archeologist** in Saiun.

Hand- in support: data have been inserted into the filecards' database, called SEM and afterwards in the GIS called GEOSEM.

HADRAMAUT

3

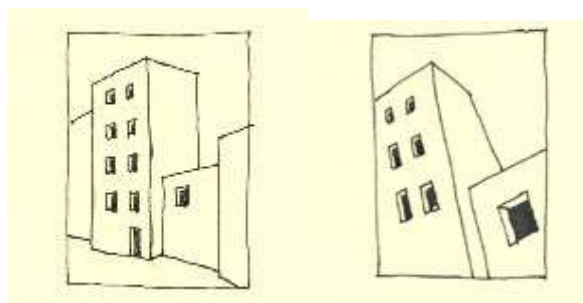
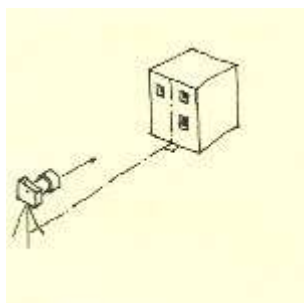
♦ Photos – digital images

REALISATION

The photo of the architectural monuments have been filed by **GOAMM's Architect** in Saiun, by arch. M. **Musmeci** and Eng. **Mohamed Badrane Brahim**; the photo of the archaeological sites have been edited by **GOPHCY's Archeologist** in Shibam and by M.T. Frisina.

About 7.500 colour digital-pictures have been taken. After appropriate treatment, 5.708 images have been associated to the relative filecards. The pictures, completed with capture, point-of-view and univocal code, have been divided in the following categories:

- Archaeology: **1.043**
- Cities, Villages, Monuments: **4.088**
- Siqaya, Wells, etc: **577**



A TOTAL OF
**912 CULTURAL
LANDMARKS**

**Villages, Cities,
Archaeological Sites
and Monuments**
with
5.708 images



PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT in wadi Hadramaut: Nikon 990 and Kodak 290 digital cameras.

◆ **Film** – digital video

(not provided by contract)

Films have been shot, portraying the villages, monuments and the landscape; interviews to building craftsmen have been realised.



FILMING EQUIPMENT Canon MV3 digital video camera



**Wadi 'ADM
Wadi AL 'AIN
Wadi 'AMD
Wadi BIN 'ALI
Wadi DAW'AN
Wadi HADRAMAUT
Wadi MASILA
WADI SAR**

INTERVIEWS