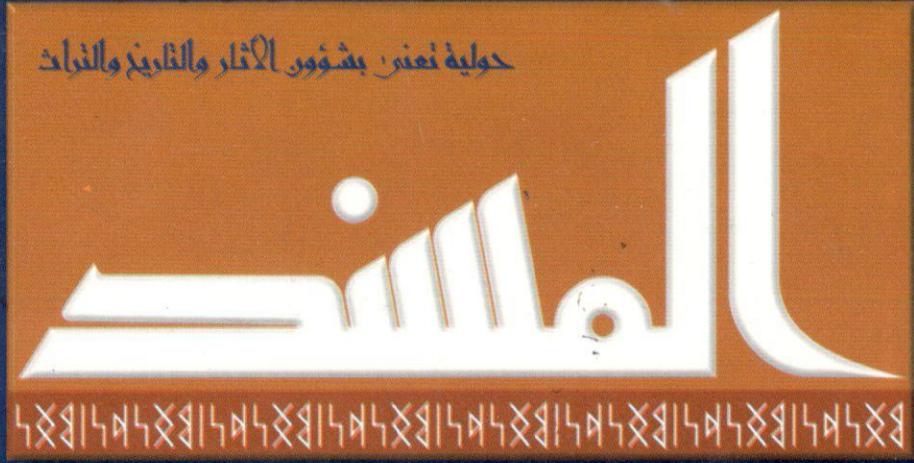


حولية تعمق بشفور الآثار والتاريخ والتراث



قواعد النشر في الجولة

- أن يكون البحث جديداً ومتيناً.
- أن لا يكون قد سبق نشره أو مرسلاً للنشر في مجلة أو جريدة أخرى، على أن يقدم كاتب البحث تعهداً يؤكد ذلك.
- أن لا تزيد عدد صفحات البحث بما فيها قائمة المصادر والمراجع والصور والأشكال الإيضاحية عن 15 صفحة.
- يشار في النص إلى المصادر والمراجع بكتابه باسم الأخير للمؤلف وسنة النشر ورقم الصفحة أو الصفحات على أن يكون ذلك بين قوسين. ويمكن كتابة الهوامش أسفل الصفحات أو يشار إليها رقماً داخل النص ويتم إجمالها في نهاية الموضوع.
- ترسل البحوث مطبوعة وتزود باسم الباحث أو الباحثين وعنوانه أو عناوينهم الثابتة بالكامل.
- تقبل المجلة الأبحاث المكتوبة باللغة العربية والإنجليزية....
- يقدم مع كل بحث ملخص لا يقل عن 150 كلمة ولا يزيد عن 200 كلمة.
- يقدم البحث من نسختين على أن يكون الأصل منها.
- يرافق البحث الصور والأشكال والخرائط الإيضاحية. ترسم الأشكال بالحبر الصيني على ورق (كلك)، أما الصور الفوتوغرافية يجب أن تكون عالية الجودة والمعالم فيها واضحة، على أن تعطى الصور والأشكال أرقاماً متسلسلة.
- يطبع البحث على وجه واحد من الورقة، وتأخذ كل ورقة رقمها الخاص، ويثبت فيها الاسم الأخير للكاتب أو أسماء الكتاب.
- بالنسبة للبحوث والدراسات المقدمة إلى المؤتمرات أو الندوات فيشار إلى ذلك في حاشية البحث.
- يوضع خط تحت المصادر والمراجع والمجلات، أما المقالات والأبحاث فإنها تكتب بين فاصلتين مقلوبتين. مثال: عبدالله، يوسف محمد، 1990، أوراق في تاريخ اليمن وآثاره، بيروت، دار الفكر المعاصر.
- غالب، عبده عثمان، 1995، "نتائج المسح الأثري في منطقة حضور همدان" الالكيل 210:23-231.
- يرفق البحث بقائمة تحمل ثبتاً كاملاً بالمصادر والمراجع التي تم استخدامها في البحث، مع مراعاة التسلسل الأبجدي في القائمة.
- البحوث التي لا تتوفر فيها شروط النشر لن ينظر فيها.
- لا تعاد المادة غير المنشورة لأصحابها.

الاشتراك السنوي للمؤسسات

في اليمن: المؤسسات 2000 ريالاً يمنياً

الأفراد 1000 ريال

في البلاد العربية: المؤسسات 20.00 دولاراً أمريكياً

الأفراد 15.00 دولاراً

في البلاد الأجنبية: المؤسسات 30.00 دولاراً أمريكياً

الأفراد 20.00 دولاراً

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رئيس تحرير جريدة المسند

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الفهرس

2	الآثار تراث للجميع
5	رسالة امرأة - نقش بخط الزبور اليماني
9	ثقافة مجتمعات العصر البرونزي
16	الخطة الشاملة لمشروع تطوير المتحف الوطني بصنعاء (1998م-2003م)
28	نشاط الهيئة العامة للآثار والمتاحف والمخطوطات خلال الفترة (98م-99م)
45	مواقع وأدوات من العصور الحجرية في اليمن
50	مطالعات
52	تقرير عن أعمال المسح والتنقيب الأثري في موقع مقوله
54	متحف سينيون
57	وحدة الآثار والحضارة
64	الديانة في اليمن القديم
67	قضايا أثرية
69	الخطة العامة للهيئة العامة للآثار والمتاحف والمخطوطات
79	أخبار أثرية
82	وثائق: قانون الآثار وتعديلاته
90	* Some Notes on Two Yemeni Contemporary Documents
93	* Canadian Archaeological Mission of the Royal Ontario Museum In Yemen

Canadian Archaeological Mission of the Royal Ontario Museum in Yemen



Since 1987, the Royal Ontario Museum has sponsored a program of archaeological investigation in and around the city of Zabid, in Yemen. The purpose is to understand more about how this city came into existence, and the way in which it developed. We know some of the details from reading texts written by Yemenis and outsiders as well. Between the 10th and the 15th century Yemen had commercial contact with India and China; in the 16th century Yemen was the world's only source of coffee.

Archaeological work allows us corroborate this, at the same time as providing a different perspective, one that involves the lives of the ordinary people in this medieval Islamic society. Restoration work in the Zabid citadel provides the Canadian Archaeological Mission with a permanent base. A small museum describing the work has been opened in the citadel granary building. This work has encouraged the traditional building industry to survive, and for the Yemenis to consider the protection of their own building heritage to be important. Zabid is now designated by UNESCO as a "world heritage city."

A restoration program has been initiated, in collaboration with the Yemeni authorities, to conserve the structure and the carved and painted plaster decorations in the Zabid citadel mosque, an institution dedicated in the 16th century as a college, the al-Iskandariyah madrasa.

Project Overview

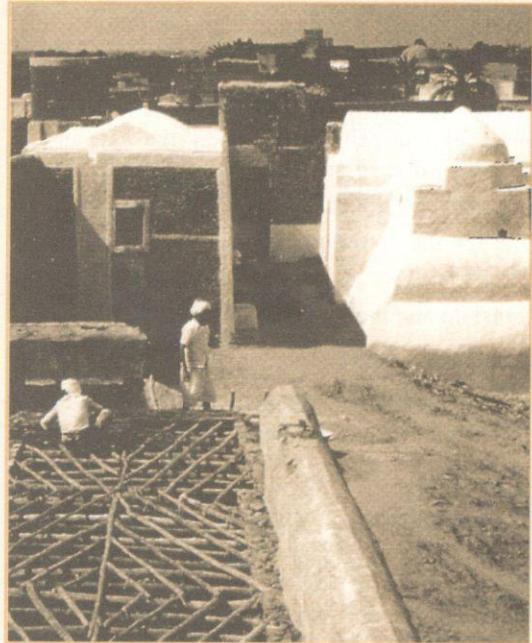
The Yemen Project of the Royal Ontario Museum comprises a designated study area covering some 5,000 square kilometres, 100 km north-south and 50 km east-west, between

Excavations in the medieval Islamic university city of Zabid

Restorations of the 15th - 16th century Zabid Citadel mosque

* in collaboration with the General Organization for Antiquities, Manuscripts and Museums of the Republic of Yemen.

* and funded in part by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and the ROM Foundation.



the Red Sea and the highland foothills. At the centre lies Zabid, a modern town which in mediaeval times was an important Islamic university city. From its permanent base in the Zabid Citadel, CAMROM is able to direct its energies towards a number of quite different lines of enquiry. An on-site museum allows the result of the Project work to be presented to the public, giving it a high profile in Yemen.

In order to appreciate the role that this city played in Yemen's history, it is important to understand how the city came into existence and what was there before this happened. Fortuitous discoveries have revealed remnants of a previously unknown Bronze Age culture whose support clearly came from a different source than that of urban Zabid. Understanding the different ways in which different people in different times exploited various ecological niches, over a period of 4,000 years or more, has become the unifying theme of what is now a multi disciplinary study of the Yemen Project area.

The Project covers topics ranging from

urban development and monumental and vernacular architecture, to sponsorship of the arts, industrial production, irrigation farming, and environmental issues. Information is derived both from buildings standing above ground, as well as from excavations. Building conservation work is an integral part of the Project.

Zabid, the Islamic city

Founded in the early 9th century AD, and becoming a major seat of learning, Zabid enjoyed special status in Yemen for many centuries. The overall aim of the Project is the understanding of the way in which the city of Zabid developed and flourished in mediaeval times as a market, administrative, and university centre with an international reputation. Studies of the agricultural hinter land and of the Red Sea port sites permit theories to be developed concerning the basis of the city's economic prosperity.

A study and conservation programme in the Zabid Citadel mosque has not only revealed important details about sponsorship of a 16th century college within the mosque, but it has revitalized what had become a defunct school tradition.

Red Sea Bronze Age culture

A recent unexpected discovery was the exposure of relics connected with megalithic monuments that can be ascribed to a previously unknown Yemeni Bronze Age culture from the 2nd millennium BC. This Midamman culture is defined by commemorative monuments consisting of large stone pillars erected in what is now a scrub and dune landscape just inland from the Red Sea coast. What the region would have sustained in antiquity is of the utmost importance in terms of identifying the culture associated with these remarkable monuments. Accomplishing this achievement will be dependent on a broader understanding of the immediate landscape as well as a fuller appreciation of both climate and environment since the last Ice Age.

Objectives

Since the scope of the Project encompasses a wide range of topics, ranging from urban architecture to rural economy, the focus of study for any given season depends very heavily upon a number of practical considerations. In this exploratory situation, formal theory is less important than demonstrable progress. The overriding choice of where to work remains availability of funds, followed by accessibility

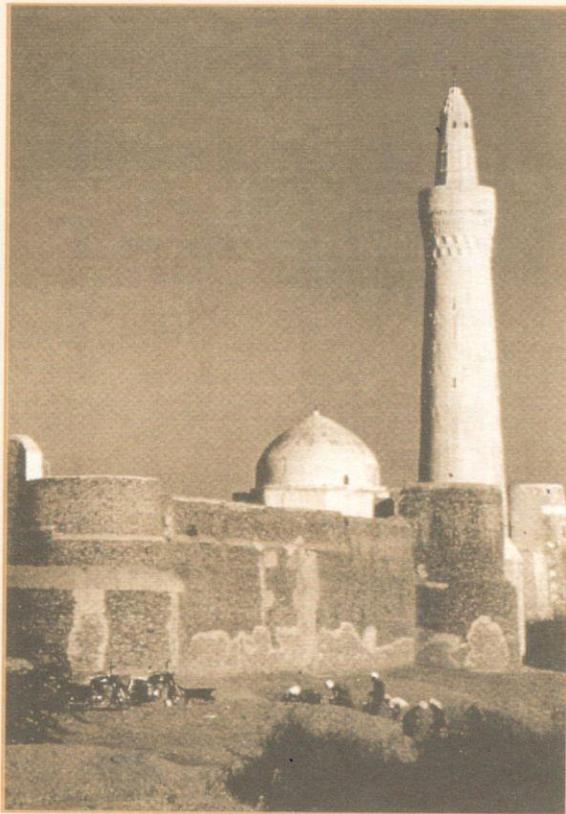


from the Project headquarters in the Citadel, and the ability to conserve and adequately display the exposed remains. The Project cannot afford to work in complete isolation from Yemen's own aspirations for a preservation of cultural heritage programme. Topics targeted for attention have been chosen to reflect a balance between academic considerations and public interest.

Until twenty-five years ago, the land of Yemen remained as an obscure backwater in the Middle East, hostile to outsiders of any kind, self-confident in the importance of its historical past, but disadvantaged in global terms. Although the recent discovery of oil in Yemen promises to raise the national and economic expectations of the country once more, it is crucial not to allow the obvious beneficial changes that will occur to be outweighed by the disadvantages that all too often accompany modern development. CAMROM has established a successful working relationship with the Yemeni authorities on a national and local level. Since there still exists in Zabid a strong cultural identity, there is a unique opportunity here to maintain an on going cultural programme. The demonstrated success of the Project guarantees return on investment.

Building conservation

The Project's work in the Citadel has already helped prepare the ground for wider acceptance of the validity of a building conservation programme for all of Zabid. The immediate challenge is to complete the restoration of the remaining third of the structures in the defined area. The end result will be a preserved historic monument which serves the immediate needs for a structured focus for visitors.



It is judged by the Project to be very important that a variety of uses for the structures of the Citadel be maintained. The constant flow of residents to Government House, the Law Courts, and the Prison give the compound a life that cannot be replaced simply by providing facilities for tourists. Wherever possible, plans will be made to integrate both functions, for visitors of all kinds.

Visitor Facility

There is a record from the 1940s of the Citadel housing a tropical fruit garden. Initial attempts to recreate a sense of greenery and shade in the centre void have been very successful. It is hoped that, in addition to providing a place of



relaxation for visitors, the garden will also be a forum for explanation about plant varieties native to the area of Zabid. Provisions will be made for growing and displaying both desert and irrigated varieties of plants. For this purpose it will be necessary to upgrade the water supply by drilling a well and installing a pump. The garden experience will be integrated with that of the museum.

Museum

As a result of the work undertaken since 1987, CAMROM operates its field project from a base in the restored part of the Zabid citadel, and has opened a small on-site museum for the benefit of visitors. The creation of a permanent archaeological base in the town affords CAMROM a high profile and allows the results of the work to be visible, even when fieldwork is not being actively conducted. Apart from the daily curiosity of foreign tourists, immense interest in the Project is shown by the



dignitaries and ordinary citizens of Zabid, who express pride in the preservation of a significant remnant of their cultural heritage. Facilities within the on-site museum are to be up-graded, with improved signage and availability of information about the results of the Project work.

Citadel Mosque

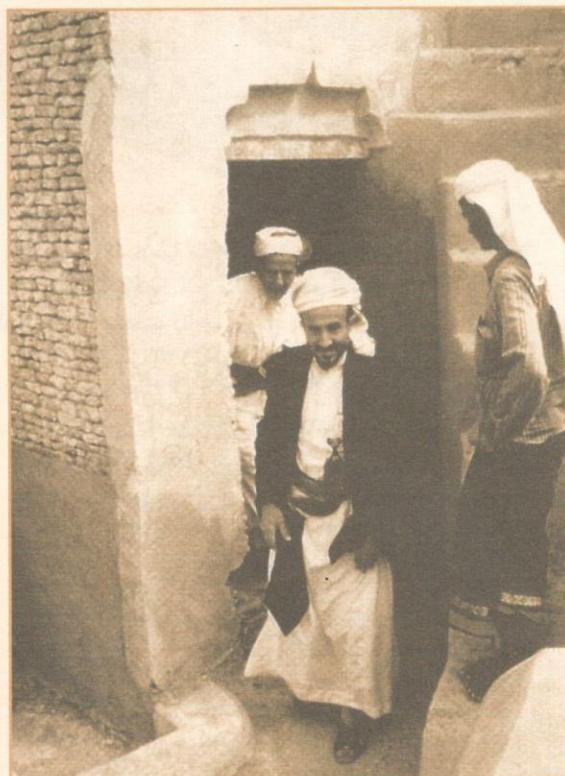
The Citadel Mosque is a building worthy of attention in its own right, as part of the study of Zabid's architectural heritage. Continuing restorations will enable CAMROM to study the details of its decorations more closely, establishing its cultural significance, at the same time as completing the first major step in a professional conservation programme for the mosques of Zabid. But, apart from any academic

interest, conservation of the carved and painted wall and ceiling decorations in the mosque is called for on account of its suitability for promotion as a "museum" structure.

As a result of repairs made to the structure, both by CAMROM and the Yemeni Mosque Authorities, a small group of mature students has recently formed a learning circle in the mosque. This recreates the sense of the 16th century dedication of a school inside the mosque. It is proposed that part of the restored buildings of the Citadel be dedicated in future to serve the purpose of a student residence, adjacent to the Mosque. To serve this end, it will be necessary to relocate the Prison to the restored west end of the Citadel.

Training Programme

CAMROM acknowledges that a primary obstacle in the development of an effective archaeological and cultural heritage programme remains the lack of sufficient training that has been available in Yemen. However, it is equally important to recognise that archaeology and building conservation are disciplines in which practical experience plays an important role. CAMROM's presence in Zabid furnishes a unique opportunity to provide that practical training on site. Training needs to focus upon three aspects: archaeological fieldwork, building conservation, and museum studies. In addition, provisions need to be made available to permit



those attached to the Project to improve their language skills. This applies both to English for Yemenis, and Arabic for Canadians.

Due to the fact that CAMROM has maintained its operation on a continuous basis for more than ten years, a spirit of collaboration with the Yemeni authorities has been firmly established. Representatives of the Archaeological Service have visited the Royal Ontario Museum (for a one-month training programme, in 1985) and these individuals are now affiliated with the Project on a permanent basis. Their assistance in all levels of the operation assures that the work proceeds effectively, with mutual benefit. 

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