

TABLE 2
Protein content obtained with
the Lowry reaction

Sample	Protein content mg/gr bone powder
G48	1.000
G49	0.300
G26c	0.778
G25inf	0.206
G44b	0.224
G54	0.378
Mean 0.481	s.d. 0.329

Results concerning the blood determination are that: Gs. 48, 26C and 25inf cluster in group A, while Gs. 44B and 54 with group 0 and only G. 49 probably representing group A. Blood group 0, in this preliminary test, is only inferred as it has not been possible to detect the secretors from the non-secretors individuals. Thus, all individuals typed as 0 can be explained in the following three hypotheses:

- a. real group 0;
- b. non-secretors;
- c. individuals with a complete loss of antigenic activity.

Of course at this stage it is impossible to draw any conclusion about the genetic structure of the population, even though the high frequency of A-group suggests a high degree of inbreeding.

Nevertheless, these results show the feasibility of palaeoserological studies of the early Omani coastal population so far unearthed at Qurum, that, at present, represents the largest prehistoric collection of human remains from a single Arabian sight. The Mission's capacity for further qualitative expansion of the program will depend on the adoption of such sophisticated techniques as:

1. Immunodiffusion
2. Normal electrophoresis
3. Electrophoresis in SDS
4. Analytical gel filtration
5. Am. ac. analyses

As a next step the results of biochemical analyses will have to be correlated to physical evidences concerning soil structure and pedological processes.

Arab Republic of Yemen

Within the framework of a technical cooperation agreement in the archaeological field between Italy and the Arab Republic of Yemen, in November 1982 IsMEO delivered to the Department for Development Cooperation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs an operational project for the professional training of local archaeologists in Northern Yemen.

After the signing of the agreement (Rome, 20th May 1982), two archaeological reconnaissance campaigns were carried out in Yemen by an Italian mission led by Prof. Alessandro de Maigret (December 1980, November 1981). These campaigns led to the discovery of a considerable backward extension in time — as far as the Palaeolithic age — of the already rich Southern Arabian (Sabaeo-Minaeo-Himyarite) antiquities discovered so far in Yemen (cf. A. De Maigret, « Prospezione geo-archeologica nello Yemen del Nord », *OA*, 19, 1980, 307-13; id., « Two Prehistoric Cultures and a New Sabaeo Site on the Eastern Highlands of North Yemen », *Raydan*, 4, 1981, 191-204; id., « Ricerche archeologiche italiane nella R.A.Y. Notizia di una seconda ricognizione », *OA*, 21, 1982, 238-53). This finally induced the Yemenite authorities to recognize the need for international cooperation aimed at local technical and cultural development whereby the A.R.Y. could achieve independent and effective management of its cultural heritage and the agreement was ratified in September.

Also because it aims at training personnel to a high degree of skill, this kind of agreement is in keeping with the requirements of cultural protection and scientific interest. The relative implementation plan had thus to include stages of practical and methodological training combined and alternating with actual research. In this sense, the IsMEO initiative was the most suitable for guaranteeing and respecting this need for a close relationship between teaching and scientific inquiry. The reasons for this are to be sought both in the scientific interest the Institute has long shown in the Arabian Peninsula, in view of the region's importance for studies on the ancient seaways between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, and in the Institute's actual statutory aims of promotion of and cultural cooperation with Southwest Asian countries.

Following the visit to Rome by the Director of the General Organization for Antiquities and Libraries of San'a', Qadi Isma'il al-Akwa', and two short exploratory missions to Yemen in September and December by Prof. A. de Maigret, whom IsMEO had entrusted with the task of

gather the data required for drafting a programme, Yemen officially approved the project in December.

The final document, denoted as « Programme of Professional Training in the Archaeological Sector in A.R.Y. » coordinated by IsMEO, is going to be delivered in the next months to the Department for Development Cooperation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for full and definitive approval. The relative operational activities will be spread over a five-year period beginning next April with the arrival in A.R.Y. of a first scientific and teaching Mission of the duration of five months.

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Fig. 1

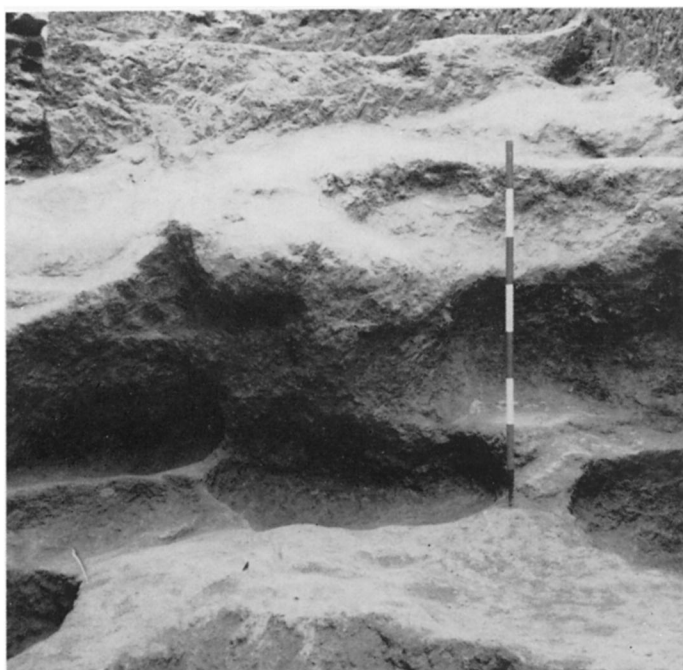


Fig. 2

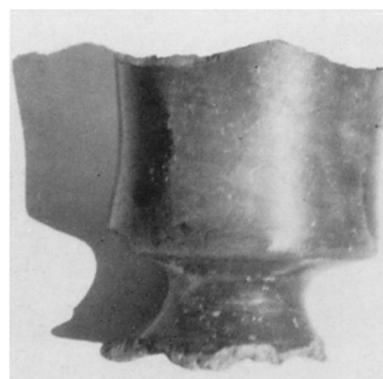


Fig. 3

Fig. 1 - Bīr-kōt-ghuṇḍai. Area J at the end of the excavation (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14429/3). Fig. 2 - Bīr-kōt-ghuṇḍai. Pits in Area J (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14429/12). Fig. 3 - Bīr-kōt-ghuṇḍai. Black-burnished beaker of Period IV, inv. BKG 625 (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14432/3).



Fig. 4

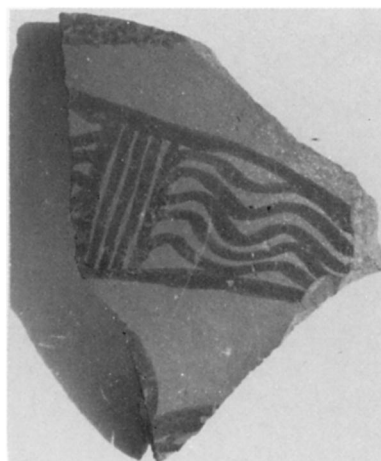


Fig. 5



Fig. 6

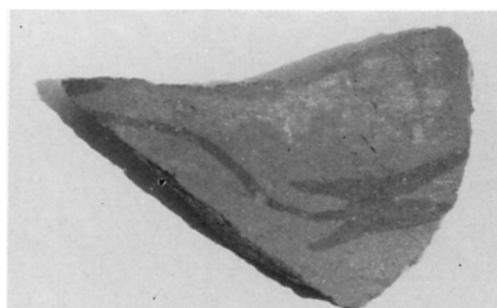


Fig. 7

Fig. 8



Black-on-red painted potsherds of Period IV from Area J, Bīr-kōt-ghuṇḍai. Fig. 4 - Inv. BKG 644 (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14428/1). Fig. 5 - Inv. BKG 648 (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14428/9). Fig. 6 - Inv. BKG 643 (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14422/5). Fig. 7 - Inv. BKG 655 (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14426/1). Fig. 8 (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14427/3).



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11

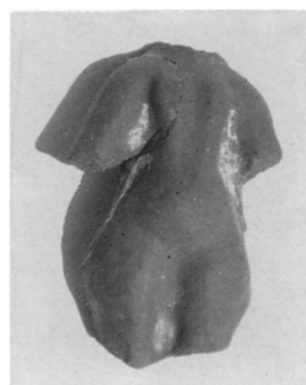


Fig. 12

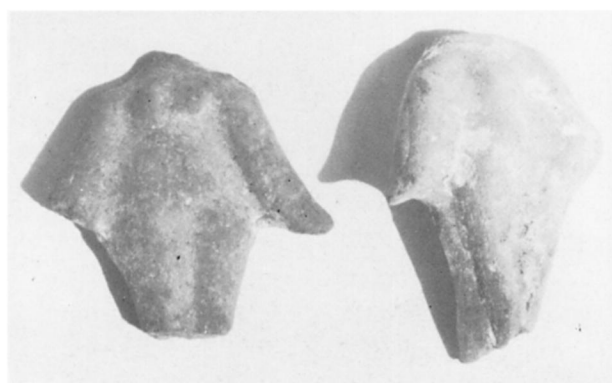


Fig. 13

Finds of early historical times from Bīr-kōṭ-ghuṇḍai. Fig. 9 - Red stamped potsherd from Area K, inv. BKG 595 (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14444/2). Fig. 10 - Red stamped potsherd from Area K, inv. BKG 596 (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14444/4). Fig. 11 - Fragment of red lid from Area J, inv. BKG 680 (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14438/2). Fig. 12 - Brown terracotta figurine, inv. BKG 616 (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14439/6). Fig. 13 - Brown terracotta figurines, inv. BKG 543 and 544 (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14439/9).



Fig. 14 - Saidu Sharīf I, Stūpa Terrace. Vihāra n. 63, viewed from the S (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14657/30; G. De Marco).

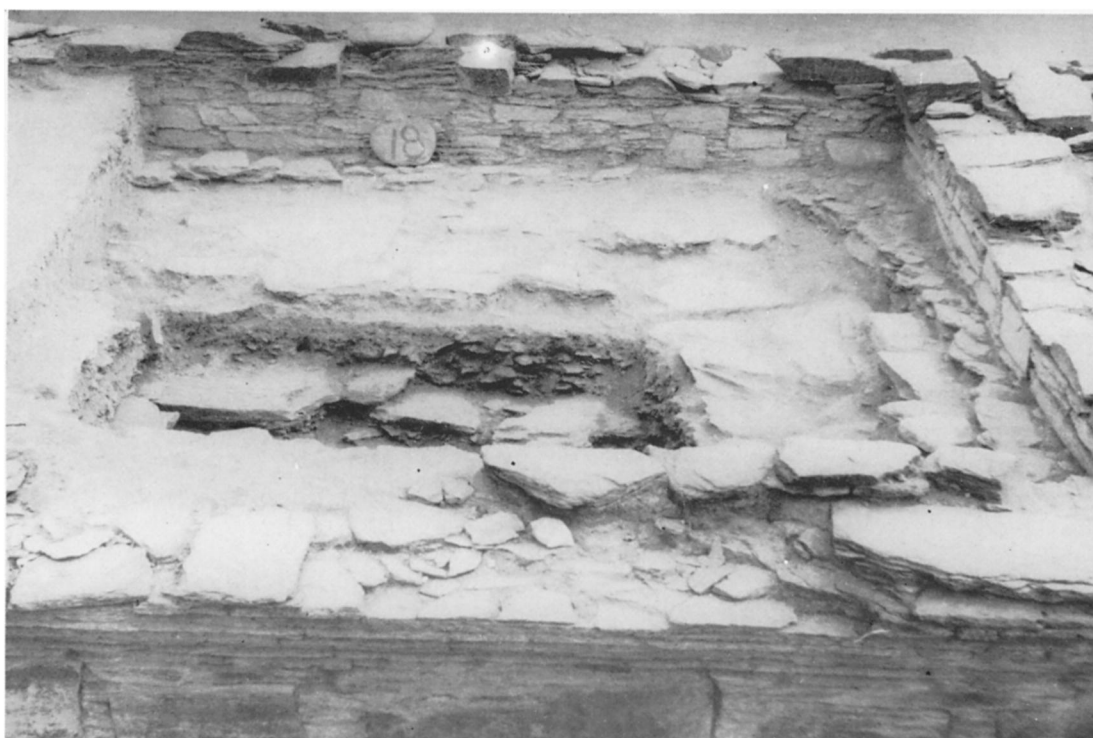


Fig. 15 - Saidu Sharīf I, Stūpa Terrace. Vihāra n. 18, podium filling (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14661/34a; G. De Marco).



Fig. 16 - Saidu Sharif I, Stūpa Terrace. Section of boundary wall of Sacred Area to the W, unearthed in the N part of the area (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14667/12; G. De Marco).



Fig. 17 - Saidu Sharif I, Stūpa Terrace. Plaster-working area, with concave surface and fragments of vases with traces of plaster (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14650/11a; G. De Marco).



Fig. 19 - Saidu Sharif I, Monastery. Trench in courtyard centre, below original floor FC; top of layer ⑥; in the foreground: cavities of graves n. 14, 15 and 16, and the cistern dug out of the clay (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14638/14a; P. Callieri).

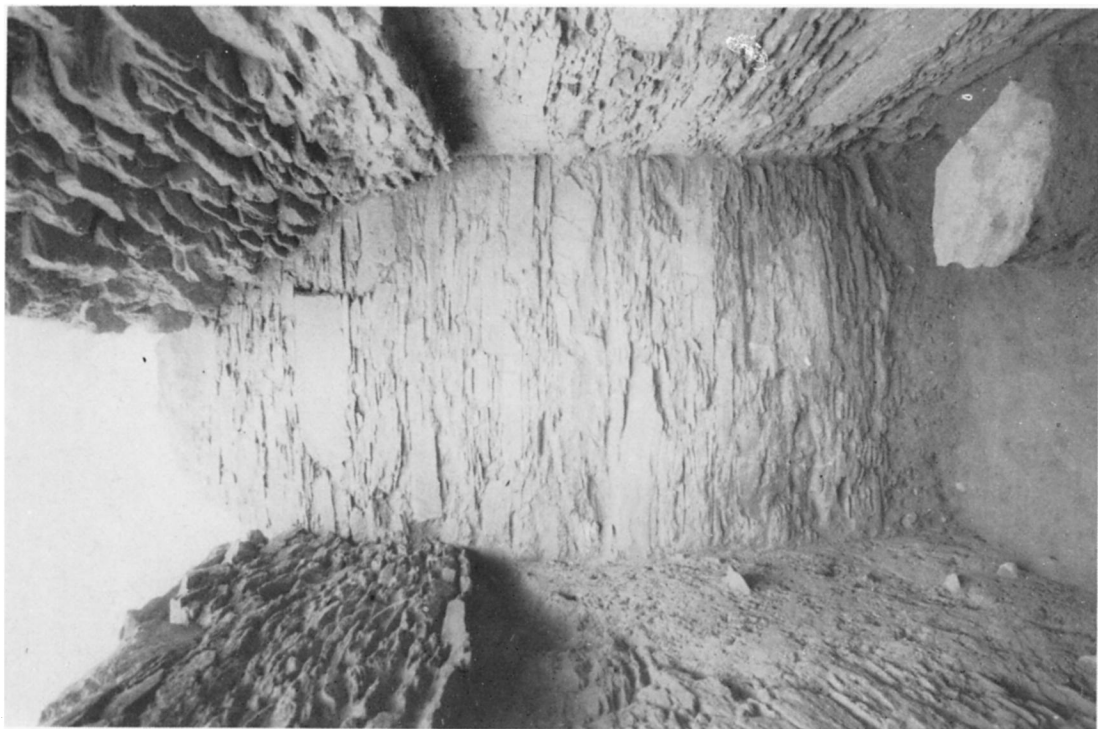


Fig. 18 - Saidu Sharif I, Monastery. WR10: E chamber of the wall foundations (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14636/24a; P. Callieri).



Fig. 20 - Saidu Sharīf I, Monastery. Grave n. 16 (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14638/24a; P. Callieri).



Fig. 21 - Saidu Sharīf I, Area D. Square structure discovered in seasonal torrent bed (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14641/33a; P. Callieri).



Fig. 22 - Saidu Sharif I, Stūpa Terrace. Fragmentary statue of Buddha on throne in *abhaya mudrā* (Inv. no. S 2338, green schist, ht. 0.270 m.) (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14671/16; F. Noci).



Fig. 23 - Saidu Sharif I, Stūpa Terrace. « Bowl-shaped » relic-casket (Inv. no. S 2342, green schist, ht. 0.064 m.) (Neg. no. Dep. CS 14671/16; F. Noci).

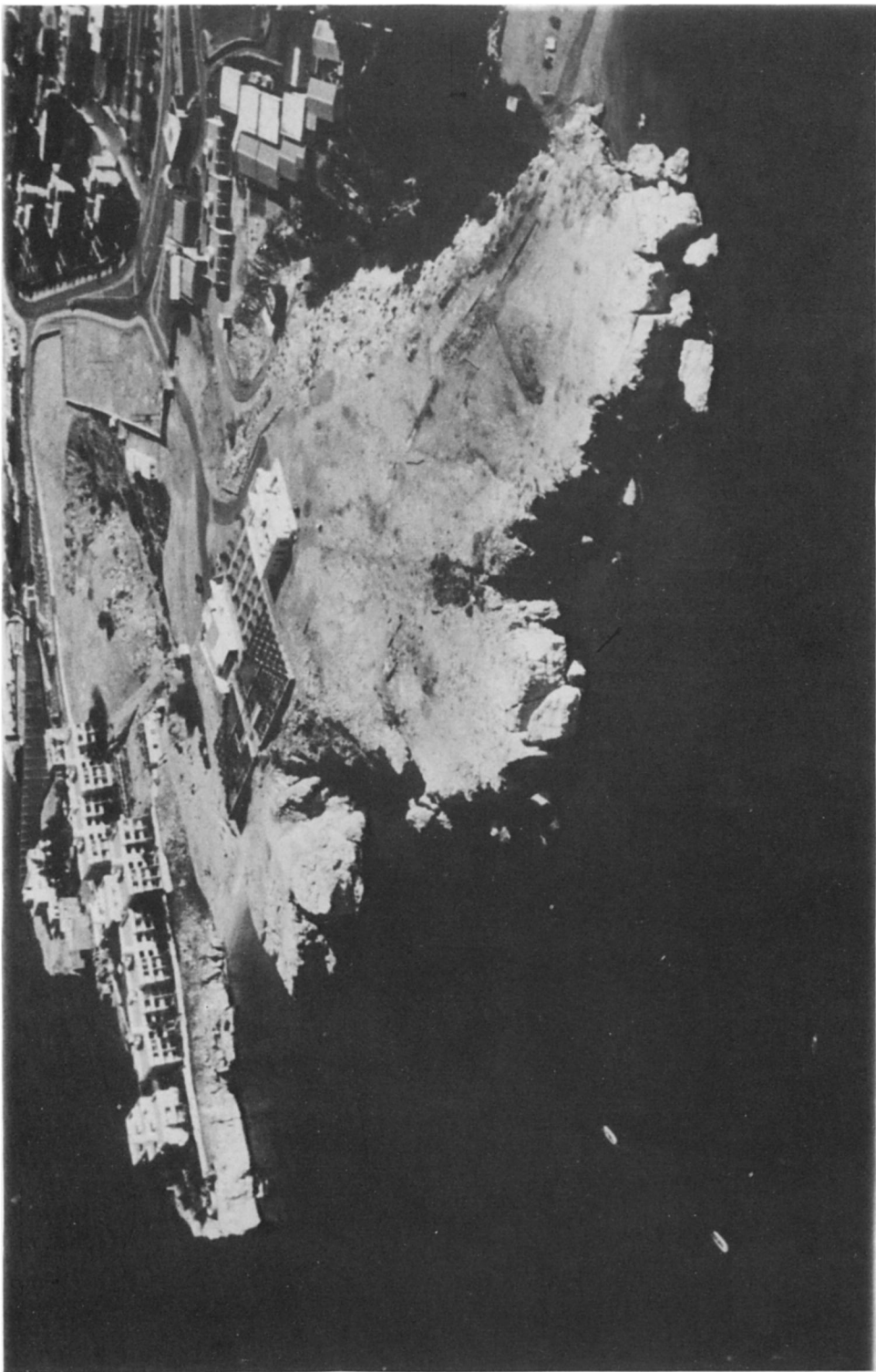


Fig. 24 - Ra's al-Hamra: Aerial view from South-West, showing headlands with sites RH10 (left) and RH5 (right).



Fig. 26 - Ra's al-Hamra 5: Steatite open rings worn as earrings by a 25 year-old male, in G. 51.

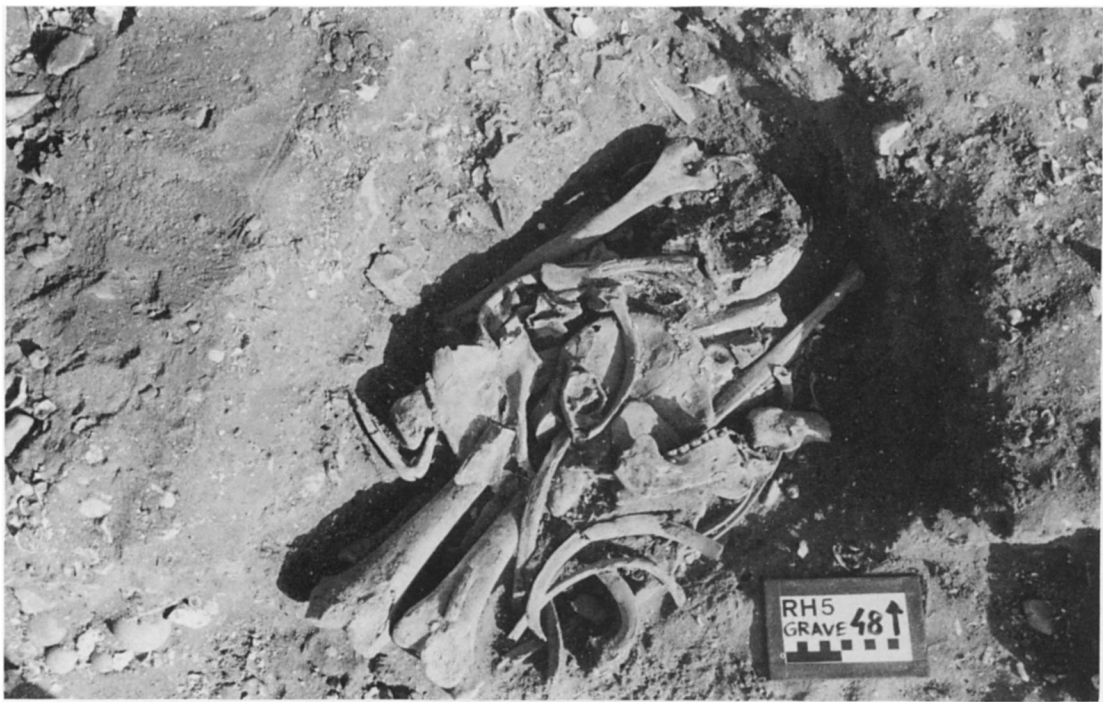


Fig. 27 - Ra's al-Hamra 5: Secondary burial of 23 year-old male in G. 48. Bones have been piled along an axis made by the skull and a femur.

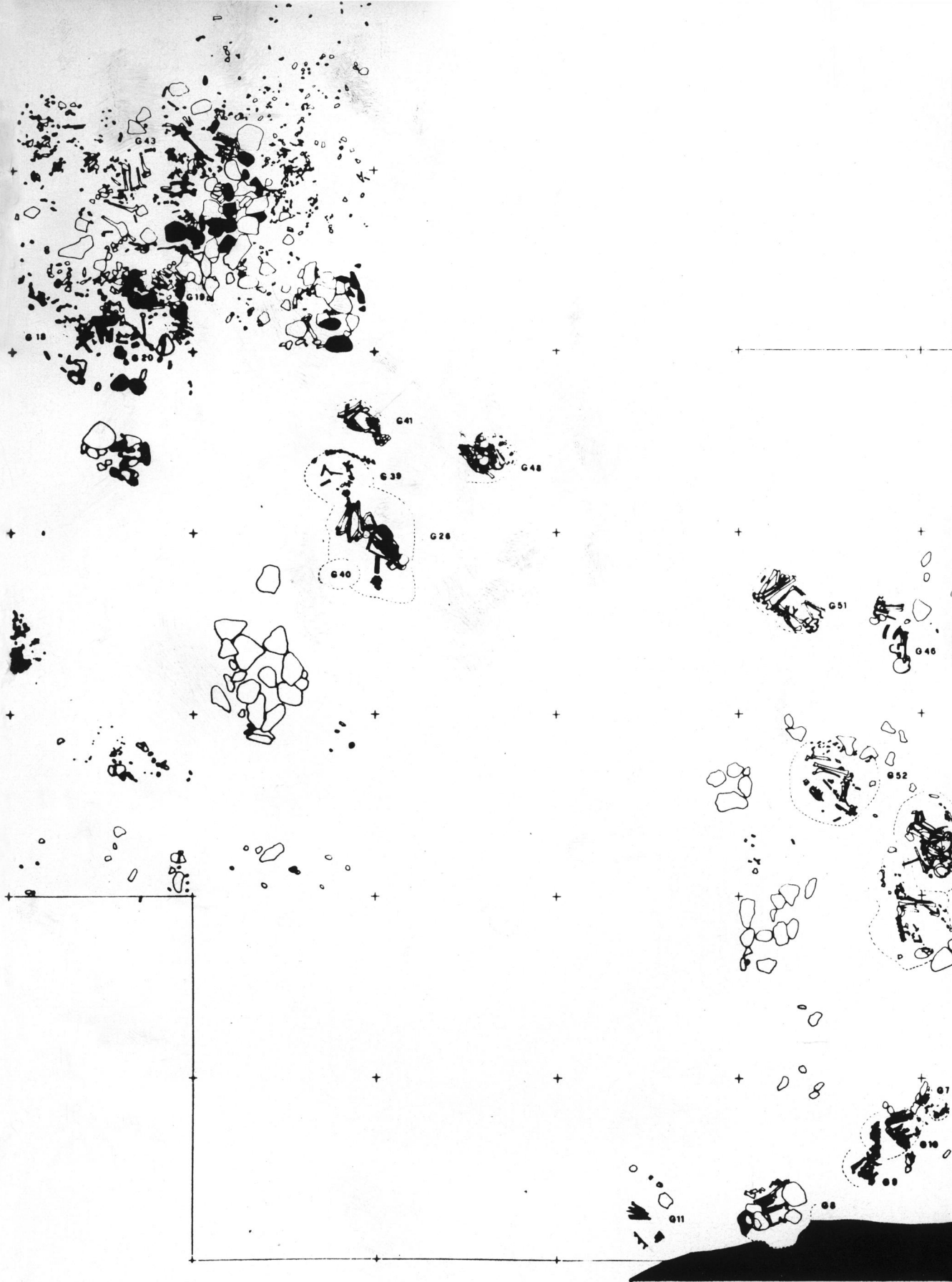
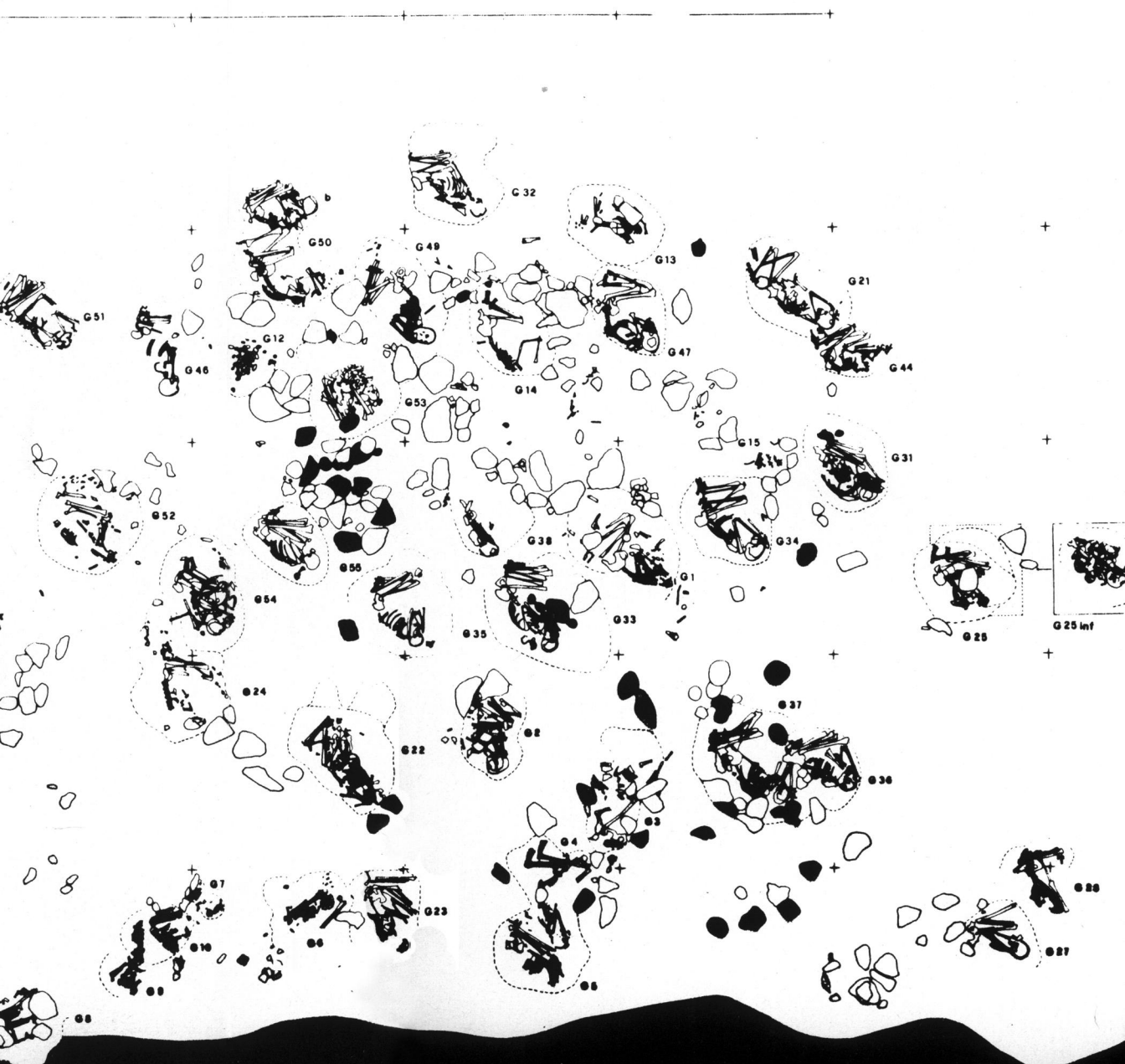
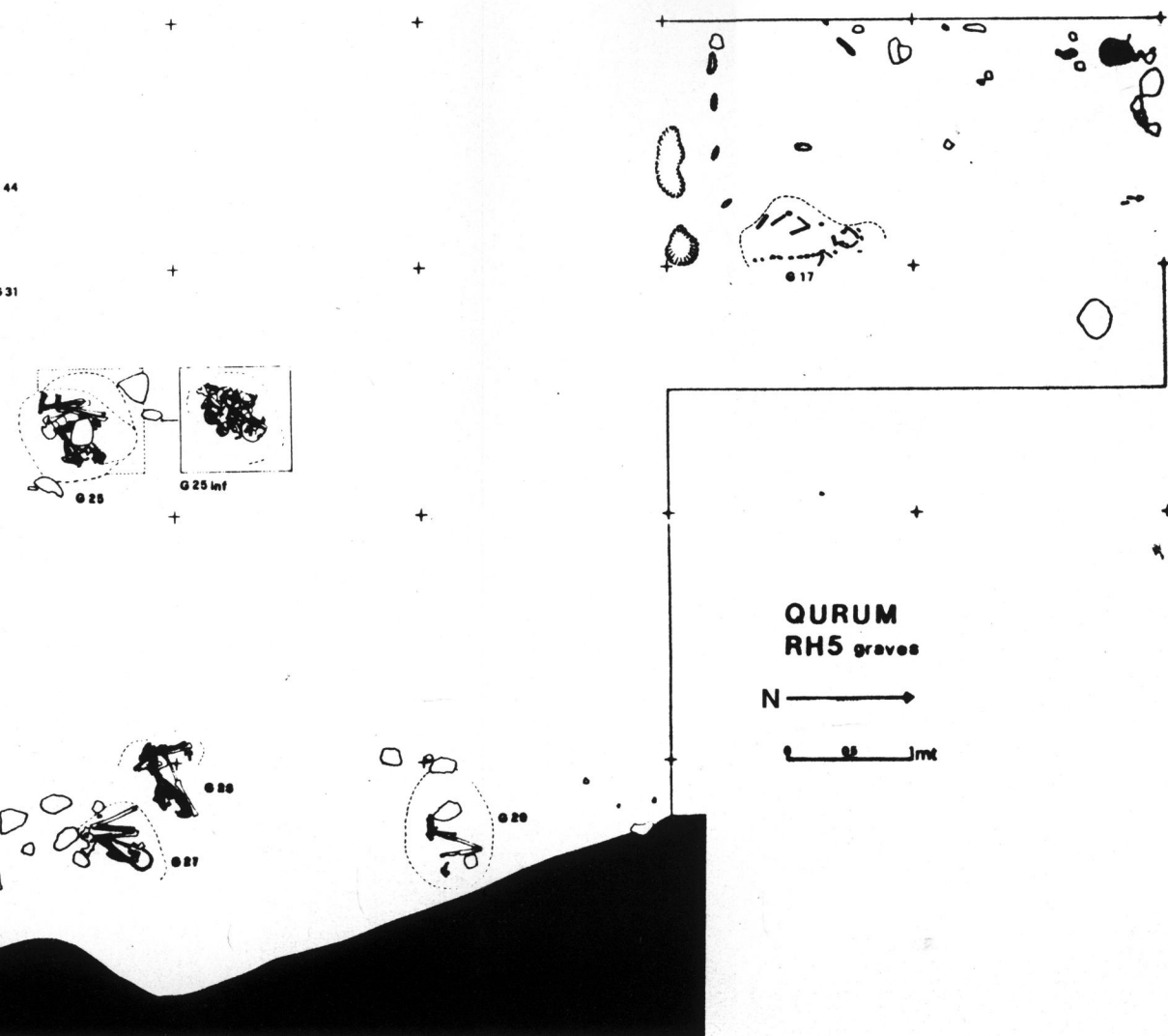


Fig. 25 - Qurum (Oman): Site RH5. Plan



(Oman): Site RH5. Plan of excavated burials in northeastern quadrant of site at the end of the 1982 season (drawing by



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