ANOTATED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF DR PAUL YULE

I. West Asia and Arabia

A. Books

   Brief representation of the report of the old excavations and preliminary reports of the new ones.

   digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2010/470/ First report of the new excavations at Samad al-Shan which shows in a detailed way the characteristics of the find material particularly for Oman's late pre-Islamic period. Thereby the kinds of grave goods first became clear for the Samad period. European prehistoric research provides the research model.

   digital version: text http://digi.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/diglit/yule2001text
   plates: http://diglit.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/diglit/yule2001ga
   E. Haerinck, AJA 107, 2003, 301–302
   D. Potts, Bibliotheca Orientalis (BibOr) 59, 2002, 644–647
   Final report of the author’s excavations at Samad al-Shan and other sites in the Sultanate. The cemeteries in Samad are the most intensively and extensively researched objects in central Oman for the late pre-Islamic period. This work documents the artefactual finds and their contexts. It includes a new reappraisal of the history and sociology of the late pre-Islamic history and archaeology. The main study object is the late (Samad) period, but in order to define it, one must define the early ones as well. Relative and absolute chronology attempted. Summaries in English and Arabic. It includes the skeletal analyses carried out by Manfred Kunter. The original research documents are archived in the German Mining Museum, Bochum.

   Rev. S. Cleuziou, Paléorient 27.2, 2001, 147–148
   digital version: http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/paleo_0153-9345_2001_num_27_2_5045_t1_0147_0000_2
   Digital version: http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/422297
   This work catalogues the largest hoard find of copper artefacts to date from the Near East, most of which derive from the Early Iron Age. It complements the archaeological evidence from Samad al-Shan, which was researched parallel to it. The finds appear to have been stashed in an Umm an-Nar period tomb by robbers perhaps still in the 1st millennium BC.

   Rev. J. Heise, Antike Welt 2, 2008, 90
   D.P.S. Peacock, Antiquity 82, 316, 2008, 522–523

1
This new account of the history, religion, art and economy of Late Antique Ḥimyar is aimed at an educated general readership. It is based on the excavations at Zafār (one of the largest sites in Arabia) and includes a body of new visual materials, mostly in colour, but is not an excavation report. It synthecises archaeological, epigraphic and historic sources. Ḥimyar is divided into early, empire and late/post periods. New chronology for the visual arts.

6. Ḥimyar–Late Antique Yemen/ حمير اليمن القديم المناخ, English and Arabic version, 2nd edition (Aichwald images and English text finished)
   Expanded, updated and rewritten edition.

   This is the publication of the sculptures housed in the site museum at Zafār.

8. Old South Arabian Coins in European Collections, in preparation
   This monographic study reevaluates the Old South Arabian coins in European collections by means of the study published in 2003 by S. Munro-Hay.

   Final synthesis of the fieldwork in Zafār.

B. Articles, Reports

   Attempted synthesis of sources regarding early international contacts between South and West Asia.

11. G. Weisgerber/ P. Yule, The First Metal Hoard in Oman, American Journal Archaeology (AJA) 90, 1986, 223, ISSN 0002-9114

12. 1987 Preliminary Excavation Report Samad ash-Shan, Sultanate of Oman (mimeographed)


15. Activities of the German Mission to the Sultanate of Oman, The Arabian Gulf Gazetteer 1, 1989–90, 21, no ISSN

17. Life and the Afterlife, A Tribute to Oman 10, 1991, 182–188, no ISSN
Brief popular account of the finds from my excavations in Oman intended for an audience in that country. This article shows the find spectrum during the Samad period.


Report on the reinvestigation of Bawshar prior to its publication based partly on the excavations of 1982. This is particularly interesting, since the finds appear to date at the end of the Early Iron Age.

Popular German-language account of the work of our team and its finds in Oman. The emphasis lies on the finds from the Samad period graves.


22. Bandar Jişša Late Pre-Islamic Burial Ground, unpublished report for the Department of Antiquities, Sultanate of Oman, 1992, 6 typed pages, 4 photos
Surface survey of this Samad period cemetery site.

First attempt at a synthesis of the new evidence in order to define Samad assemblage, its distribution, chronology and relations.

Attempt to more precisely define the Samad Assemblage and other ones in Oman, particularly Şuḥār and Khor Rorī. One of the earliest publications of finds particularly from Khor Rori.

Reply to A. Sedov's criticism of the paper of M. Kervran and the author.

New synthesis and representation of the finds from Samad to an expert public prior to the main publication.

27. Four Seasons of Excavation in the Central Sultanate of Oman, 40th Rencontre assyriologique Leiden, July 5–8, 1993, 38

28. Grabarchitektur der Eisenzeit im Sultanat Oman, BaM 25, 1994, 519–577, ISSN 0418-9698
First major study of grave architecture from Samad al-Shan and an attempted historical evaluation.

Semi-popular account of the state of research at Samad al-Shan written after the excavation was finished but before it could be evaluated.


Abridged English-language version of the article which appeared in BaM 1994.

digital version: http://www.spektrumverlag.de/artikel/821943
Popular account of the bronze age tower tombs from Shir (Umm an Nar period) based of the author's first documentation at the site.

33. P. Yule/ C. Rösch, Pre-Islamic Beads from the Sultanate of Oman: A Mineralogical Study, Bead Study Trust Newsletter no. 26, winter 1995, 12
First representation of the working group for the mineralogical and archaeological interdisciplinary study of beads from Samad al-Shan.

Popular account of the late pre-Islamic period in Oman based on a text lent to that author.

First detailed account written on the archaeology of Oman in a travel guide.
Summary German-language account of the Samad field project in a readily accessible source. It briefly covers all of the aspects of the excavation.

Account of field work which took place to refine the Early and Late Iron Age chronology in the Sultanate of Oman. This includes new results regarding the earliest mining.


39. Digging up the Past, Beit Shell, Summer 1996, 9, anepsh fi tawīyah al-mādi, 3, no ISSN


Digital version: http://eurjmin.geoscienceworld.org/cgi/reprint/9/4/763
http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2009/305/
Results of the mineralogical study of beads from pre-Islamic graves at Samad al-Shan and from early historic Sri Lanka. Thereby the major materials of the beads were established mineralogically and interregional connections enhanced.

42. Helping to Preserve the National Heritage, Beit Shell, Winter 1997, 11 (English and Arabic), no ISSN


This is the final report of the mapping, excavation and documentation project of the Early Bronze Age (Umm an-Nar period) tower tombs at Shir/Jaylah. Documentation includes excavation, photogrammetry and aerial photography.

Workshop report in which the Early Iron Age finds from different sites mostly in the United Arab
Emirates are discussed with the intention of presenting a synthesis of the finds.

Publication of the Early Iron Age honeycomb cemetery and various graves at Bawshar.

47. A Prehistoric Grave Inventory from Aztaḥ, Zafār, in: OrAr 2, 91–96
Study of a rare grave assemblage of metallic weapons and large stone beads from the South Province of Oman

This study attempts to better define the transition from the latest Early Iron Age to the earliest Late Iron Age at al-Maysar. The second half deals with our excavation at Rākī near Yanqūl.

The author describes the close connections of the artefacts in terms of their types with those of the late pre-Islamic period in the UAE.

The authors investigate a folktale for the first time about the builder of the stone tower tombs near Shir. As recounted, half of the body lies in one tomb and the other half in a second one. The protagonist of the story is perhaps of recent origin.

digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2010/472/
The study of the dentitions from Samad al-Shan begun by Karen Højgaard, was finished by J. Lukacs and his colleague, G. Nelson. This verified the nutrition of the Samad population.

52. The Samad Period in the Sultanate of Oman, Iraq 61, 1999, 121–146, ISSN 00210889
digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2010/476/
New synthesis and summary in English of the excavated findings from Samad al-Shan aimed at an English-reading public.

Publication of one of the decorated bronze bowls excavated from ‘Amlah/ al-Fuwaydah. The relations of the motives and restoration of the vessels are discussed.

First complete documentation of Oman’s largest and most interesting pre-Islamic rock relief. A dating in the Samad period is tentatively suggested. This site is shown in its topographic context.

55. P. Yule/I. Guba, Did the Ancient Mesopotamian Royal Stone Originate in Oman?, Adumatu 4, 2001, 41–51, ISSN 1319-8947
digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaumedok/volltexte/2008/130/
Intensive study of the definition of diorite and gabbro as stones used for royal imagery in early Mesopotamia. The study rests on close-up photos taken of statues in the Louvre and field samples from Oman. The origin of the royal stone in Oman is unclear since this same stone exists in Iraq. The stone of the statues derives from a variety of sources and it heterogeneous.

56. C. Bank/P. Yule, Excavations at ‘Amlah, al Ẕ̣̌ẖ̣irah (Sultanate of Oman) - Late Pre-Islamic Cemetery, PSAS 31, 2001, 15–22, ISSN 0308 8421

57. Recently Discovered Bronze Bowls from ‘Amlah, al-Zahirah Province and the Late Pre-Islamic Culture of Oman, BaM 32, 2001, 255–287
Study of the four engraved bronze bowls excavated from Amlah/ al-Fuwaydah. These belong to the most interesting and best preserved of this period. They do not belong to the Samad assemblage and precede chronologically Sasanian metal vessels. Three main late pre-Islamic cultural provinces are defined for Oman including the South province.


First published report of the new excavations and mapping of Ḷaf in the Yemenite highlands.

Note regarding the excavation and mapping results at Ḷaf in the Yemenite highlands.

61. Verborgenes im Wüstensand, Samad (Sultanat Oman) - eine verschwundene Kultur wird neu entdeckt, Antike Welt 33, 2002, 413–420, ISSN 0003-570X
Popular German-language account of the excavations at Samad al-Shan with photos of the more attractive finds.

Copper anthropomorphic artefacts came to light in the 1980s at al-Aqir, which resemble those from the Subcontinent. The question is raised, if they are imports or were made by South Asians residing in Oman?

63. G. Weisgerber/P. Yule, Al-Aqir near Bahlā’ – an Early Bronze Age Dam Site with Planoconvex “Copper” Ingots, AAE 14,1, 2003, 24–53, ISSN 0905-7196
This study establishes the nature of the find-spot of the copper anthropomorphic figures and other artefacts from al-Aqir. It also explains the function of the barrage which they were associated with.

Popular account of the excavations at ‘Amlah/al-Fwaydah written for archaeologists working in the U.A.E. The relations between late pre-Islamic Oman and the U.A.E are important but generally are ignored.

65. Zafar: eine Stadt und ihre Geheimnisse, Ruperto Carola 3, 2003, 4–10, ISSN 0035-998x
Account of the mapping, excavations and museum renovation at Zafar in the midst of the work. This allegedly destroyed site in fact yields much information about a little understood period.

Excavation of a 14 m deep ḥimyarite tomb which contained a noseband of horse tack and other artefacts. One of the few contexts still to contain finds of the empire or late/post period.

One of the first reports regarding the Ṣafār Project.

Account of the mapping and excavations at Zafar in the midst of the work. Newly excavated major sculptures are depicted. An early Sasanian-style seal and a Jewish seal belong to the highlights. New evidence discusses the Jewish presence in the ancient capital.

69. Himyar—das vergessene Königreich der Wüste, National Geographic Deutschland March 2005, 18
First publication of the enigmatic ‘Queen of Ḥimyar’ relief.

70. The Samad Culture – Echoes, PSAS 35, 2005, 303–315
Update of the evidence regarding the Samad Assemblage/ Period and comments on the reception of the publications regarding Samad.

71. A letter to the editor of Antiquity 8 January 2006: D. Kennet, On the Eve of Islam,
Criticises an article on late pre-Islamic “Oman” which excludes the research and findings of the German Mission in Oman.

digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2008/112/
Publication of new and previously published Ḥimyarite reliefs that deal with the role of hunting, warfare, archery and cavalry.

73. The Gates of Ḥimyarite Žafār, Chroniques yéménites 14, 2007, 1–13, ISSN 1248-0568
digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2008/110/
http://cy.revues.org/documents/1446.html
In al-Hamdani’s book al-Iklil for Žafār nine city gates are mentioned. The source and accuracy of this source are discussed. Evidence from archaeological mapping comes to bear in order to identify where the gates were located and how many there were.

digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2008/127/
The reports of five seasons of excavation and mapping at Žafār are encompassed in one volume much of which was in press since 2000. The excavation of the Ḥimyarite cemetery, zc01, and the renovation of the site museum receive attention. The main sites at Žafār appear in table form together with a CD which illustrates them.

digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2009/204/
The results of mapping and documentation of the 6th season at Žafār in 2005; new reliefs of the late/post period.

digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2010/477/
The 7th season worked in the Stone Building, a temple of known type, and uncovered Ḥimyarite large relief sculptures mostly of hitherto unknown type. Numerous plant remains were recovered.

The 8th and 9th seasons continued the investigation of the Stone Building, numerous new finds.

The 10th season continued the investigation of the Stone Building, numerous new finds.

Brief account of the geoinformatic evaluation during the 2008 season of a Ḫimyarite relief wall in Ḥafar and of an antique-modern irrigation system.

The author backs off from the late chronology for the Samad Period published in his Habilitationsschrift and corrects points made by D. Kennet about the excavation.

Two relief depictions of vultures represent fine examples of late/post Ḫimyarite art. Their role in texts is discussed in light of a study by W. Müller on eagles and vultures.

Unpublished TL determinations from different periods at al-Maysar have been updated in terms of experience gained in the archaeological dating of slag and the TL method.

83. Soundings in al-Balid, 1998, 7 typed pages, Aachen, in press
Description of trenches dug for the Technical University in Aachen at this medieval site in the South Province.

In these notes, the author attempts to distinguish local and imported wares from places as far as Korea and China.

This brief description describes different trenches at different parts of the site.

86. G. Weisgerber/P. Yule, Das Gräberfeld von al-Akhdar in der Ostprovinz, text finished
This contribution inventories the finds from the destroyed pre-Islamic cemetery at al-Akhdar. The data are incorporated in the author’s Habilitationsschrift.

87. P. Yule/G. Weisgerber, A Collective Grave at al-Wasit and a Warrior Grave in Nizwá, text finished
Inventory of the finds from the pre-Islamic destroyed multiple burial cemetery at al-Wasiṣ and the single grave at Nizwá. The data incorporated in the author’s Habilitationsschrift.

88. P. Yule/ K. Galor, Žafār, a Watershed of Late Pre-Islamic Near Eastern Culture, in press
digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2008/134/
This study deals with the nature of Judaism at Žafār and in general in Ṭimyar by virtue of new finds.

89. Observations on Himyarite Coins – First Results (abstract with illustrations),
Oriental Numismatic Society Journal (English) and Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt (German) in press
Neutron diffraction is a useful tool in order to determine the chemical composition of coins.

90. 'Decadence', 'Decline' and Persistence: Žafār and Ṭimyar, in press for the conference volume Yemen: Bridging the Gap between the Past and Present
digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2008/128/
The literature generally characterises Ṭimyar and its material culture as decadent, especially the visual arts. At the time when most such literature arose, few finds were published from this period. The characterisation is disputed in light of the newly excavated finds excavated from Žafār.

91. 'Introduction' for the conference volume Yemen: Bridging the Gap between the Past and Present, in: Arabia, in press

92. Žafār/ Yemen – A Brief Summary, „South Arabia - A Great „Lost Corridor“ of Mankind in press

digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2010/478*
http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2010/478/ >

94. A. Kirfel / W. Kockelmann / P. Yule, Non-destructive Chemical Analysis of Old South Arabian Coins, in the hands of the editors
100 Old South Arabian coins were analysed as to their crystallite structure and their alloying - the first of its kind. Specific coin types tend to have specific alloys.

C. Reviews


Institute of Archaeology, University College, 2005, in: JAOS 125.4, 2005, 536–539
Highly successful large-scale excavation on the island Bahrain. Attempts an integration of the middle and lower Gulf archaeologically speaking.

Monumental excavation documentation which makes Khor Rori the most extensively documented site in the South Province of Oman.

Highly successful large-scale excavation on the island Bahrain. Attempts an integration of the middle and lower Gulf archaeologically speaking.


D. Editorship
Rev.: Haerinck, AJA 107, 2003, 122–123
Studies presented for different parts of the Sultanate of Oman. These include the Samad Assemblage and Iron Age in the South Province Dhofar. The final report for the late Early Iron Age cemetery at Bawshar appears as a chapter in this book. The excavation records had remained unpublished for nearly 20 years. The discovery of the Northern Late Pre-Islamic Culture at ‘Amlah and al-Baruni established interconnections with the late pre-Islamic sites to the north in the U.A.E. Finally, the mythical builder of the tower tombs was investigated.

E. Internet Contributions
Originally the repertorium published all of the archaeological sites known in Oman.

113. Beginner's Bibliography for the Archaeology of the Sultanate of Oman,


This web site shows the posters used in the exhibition of the site museum.

115. Amlah, Archaeology of Oman, Maṣnaṭ Marda, Samad al-Shan, Zafar (English), Zafar (German), in: Wikipedia

Brief contributions are directed largely to a public with no access to books published in the West.

116. Zafar/ Yemen Photo Archive, University of Heidelberg Project: HeidICON, since 01.03.2008,
http://heidicon.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/module/extlinks.php/pool/zafar

Comprehensive photo documentation of all sites at Zafar: individually and in overview. In addition the photos appear of each annual season. A further category includes sites outside. Posters and drawings are being gradually added. By 15.12.2009 the archive contained 3047 images.

117. Oman Photo Archive, University of Heidelberg Project: HeidICON, since 15.11.2009
http://heidicon.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/module/extlinks.php/pool/oman
http://www.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/Englisch/helios/digi/heidicon_oman.html

Photo documentation of the sites surveyed and excavated by the author from 1987 to 2009. Both sites and finds are included.

118. Zafar: Vorislamische Hauptstadt der himyariischen Stammeskonföderation im Yemen in Not, Deutsche Botschaft Sanaa, since ca. 01.01.2010

II. South Asia
A. Books
Rev.: BibOr 41.5-6, 1984, 745–747

Systematic catalogue-based study of the metal vessels updates those made years ago my Marshall and Mackay of the Harappa Culture. Correction of drawings and discussion of stratigraphy. The original research documents are archived in the German Mining Museum, Bochum.

121. Figuren, Schmuckformen und Täfelchen der Harappa-Kultur. PBF I,6 (Munich 1985), ISBN 3 406 30725 6
Rev.: Jahresschr. f. mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte 72, 1989, 319–320
Systematic catalogue-based study of copper tablets, jewellery and figures of the Harappa Culture.
122. The Bronze Age Metalwork of India. PBF XX,8 (Munich 1985), ISBN 3 406 30440 0
   Rev.: Man in India 67, 1987, 291–294
   Antiquity 62, 1988, 805–806
   Jahresschrift f. mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte 71, 1988, 309–310
   Comprehensive catalogue with good documentation and analysis of the provenance and use mostly of
   metallic hoard artefacts based on European research models. Four regional hoard areas are defined in
   terms of artefact type. The author distinguishes recoverable from non-recoverable hoards as a means
   of interpreting the meaning of these finds. Few hoard finds, if any, show use wear. Most are
   ergologically useless as tools and weapons. The original documentation for this research is archived in
   the Peabody Museum, Harvard University.

123. Early Historic Sites in Orissa (Delhi 2006) ISBN 81-89645-44-7
   digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/savifadok/volltexte/2008/147/
   digital version of the appended CD:
   http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/savifadok/frontdoor.php?source_opus=147&la=de
   Final report of the archaeological component of the DFG Orissa project; includes plans of all newly
   documented fortifications. The cultural resource management of such monuments is indeed meagre.
   Digital version includes catalogue information on the pottery. The original documentation for this
   project is deposited in the South Asia Institute Heidelberg with the signature Orissa-Arch-Yule.

B. Articles, Reports


125. The Prehistoric Metal Objects in the Lucknow State Museum, Bull. Dept. Museums Uttar Pradesh 33-34, 1984, 1–7, no ISSN
   First results of the cataloging project of non-Harappa metal finds from the Subcontinent. Most of these
   are so-called copper hoard artefacts.

   The S.C. Roy collection contains largely copper hoard artefacts from the Chota Nagpur area. Link of the
   finds to the Ashuras. First detailed publication of the so-called eastern hoards.


   Preview of the contents of the monographic study of 1985 which shows the main groups of hoard
   artefacts by the regional distribution.

2 Collected digital works of the author regarding South Asia, University of Heidelberg Project Savifah:
   http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/savifadok/schriftenreihen_ebene2.php?sr_id=42&la=de

130. Auf den Spuren vergessener Kulturen, Prähistorische Metallfunden in Indien, Forschung, Mitteilung der DFG 1986, 24–27 (also in English and French)


132. P. Yule/ M. Bemmann, Klangsteine aus Orissa - Die frühesten Musikinstrumente Indiens?, Archaeologia musicalis 2.1, 1988, 41–50 (also in English and French), no ISSN digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/savifadok/volltexte/2008/177/ Some of the most attractive ground lithics known derive from a burial site at Sankarjang and appear to belong to a lithophone, a musical instrument similar to a xylophone, but made of stone. These stones are documented in order to substantiate the explanation.

133. A New Copper Tablet from Mohenjo daro (DK 11307), Interim Reports 2, 1988, 69–71, ISSN 0174-6375
During the recording of Harappa copper tablets an unpublished example came to light of a new type.

digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/savifadok/volltexte/2008/145/
A tiny photo of a copper tool published in the excavation report of Chanhu daro was impossible to understand in terms of shape and function. So-called snarling irons are used to raise metal vessels.

This report documents the excavation in 1971 of a metals period cemetery in Orissa. This site yielded very elaborate ground lithics, metallic objects and human osteal remains. They are the first such finds to come to light in India since the discussions of R. Heine-Geldern regarding his Austronesian culture.


After an interval of several years, the author completed the corpus of prehistoric copper hoard finds from India begun in 1980. Newly discovered hoard artefacts are published, mostly from the eastern part of India and Madhya Pradesh. The first large published group of modern quantitative analyses of the alloys of the artefacts provide a broad basis for a better understanding, especially of the Indian copper hoards.

Summary of the archaeometallurgy project in South Asia of the German Mining Museum.

Summary of the author’s archaeometallurgy project in India.

Popular account for an American public of the neglected and little-researched copper hoards of the northern part of India in light of their ergology, cultic meaning and metallurgy.

142. Silberne Grabbeigaben aus Sohr Damb nahe Nal, Pakistan, Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte Vorderasiens Festschrift für R.M. Boehmer (Mainz 1996) 691–698, ISSN 0014-4738
Unpublished silver artefacts from Nal and their relations.

This is an update of the articles written on Sankarjang to make them accessible to experts at a regional conference on the archaeology of the eastern part of India.

144. On the Chronology of the Swat Complex in Northern Pakistan, c. 5000 words, text finished
Written as an inaugural lecture, this discusses the chronology of the Swat complex graves.

145. An Anthropomorphic Figure from North India, Art Tribal, 1998, 23–32, no ISSN
Updated popular discussion of the Indian copper hoards.

This note updates the information on the author’s studies on the archaeometallurgy of India of 1985 and 1992, complements the catalogue, and discusses the reception of his work in India.

The fortress at Sisupalgarh is not unique, but has predecessors, successors and relatives. The study of the fortifications is reanimated.

This is a discussion of the survey season of 2002 in Orissa in which Maurya and later defensive architecture is documented for the first time.

Results of the first laser scanner recording of an archaeological structure in India.

Popular account of the ancient fortifications of India.

Notes on the first survey season of the DFG Emphasis program for the Orissa project of Kiel University.

Second season of the archeological component of the DFG Orissa project of Kiel University.

Summary of the survey campaign of 2000 in Orissa.


This version of the author’s research on Orissa targets a South Asian readership.
157. Paul Yule and Corinna Borchert, Sisupalgarh/Orissa: Illegal building operations in the North-West Area, privately distributed, 2005
digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/savifadok/volltexte/2008/146/
Account of illegal building in 2005 which took place on the nationally protected monument

Account of actual operations inside and out of India with the laser scanner project at Sisupalgarh.

159. Mit Salzteig und Laser Scanner, Ruperto Carola 2, 2006, 20–24
digital version: http://www.uni-heidelberg.de/presse/ruca/ruca06-2/20.html
http://www.schattenblick.de/infopool/geist/history/ggfor090.html
Popular German-language account of the research and cultural resource management conducted by the author from 2000 to 2005 in Orissa. The preservation of ancient forts in India is losing ground.

160. Siedlungsarchäologische Ansätze in der frühgeschichtlichen Region Orissa – Dichtung und Wahrheit, FS D. Schlingloff, in press
This paper discusses the development and vicissitudes of the archaeological component of the Orissa Project (2000-2005).

161. Sisupalgarh, a Unique Monument from the Time of Asoka, H. Kulke et al. (eds.), Culture and Literary Traditions of Orissa, in press
Popular account of the documentation of this monument.

162. Lithophones from Orissa – Stone Instruments in the Metals Age?, H. Kulke et al. (eds.), Culture and Literary Traditions of Orissa, in press
Popular account of the documentation of these instruments.

Brief account of the documentation of the visual reconstruction of ancient forts in India.

C. Reviews


This book is an excellent overview up to the 18\textsuperscript{th} century of defensive architecture in terms of architectural history.

New lead isotope studies reveal copper imports to Mesopotamia

D. Internet contributions
http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A9%D1%83%D0%BB%D1%8C%D1%82%D1%83%D1%80%D0%B0_%D0%BC%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%81%D1%8F_%D0%BA%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%BE%D0%B2
Brief contributions are directed largely to a public in South Asia with no access to books published in the West.

171. Early Forts in Eastern India, Antiquity vol 82 Issue 316 June 2008, virtual Project Gallery
http://antiquity.ac.uk/ProjGall/316.html

III. Aegean
A. Book
digital version: http://digi.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/diglit/yule1981
Archeologia Austriaca 66, 1982, 163
AJA 86, 1982, 593–594
Archivio español de Arqueología 55, 1982, 223–225
Les études classiques 51, 1983, 92–93
Antiquity 58, 1984, 70–71
Gnomon 56.1, 1984, 53–56
JHS 105, 1985, 237–238
Gymnasium 93.2, 1986, 211–213
This dissertation deals with the chronology of the seals Early and Middle Minoan Periods. It creates typologies for motifs, forms, materials and syntax of the seals before assigning many to style-groups.

B. Articles, Reports


174. Zwei minoisch-griechische 'bilinguische' Siegel, Archäologischer Anzeiger 1977, 141–149

Two seal stones show motifs on both faces which appear to date to different periods.

175. On the Date of the Hieroglyphic Deposit in Knossos, Kadmos 17, 1978, 1–7

The author argues for a MM IIB dating for the Hieroglyphic Deposit in Knossos by virtue of stratigraphy and seal style.


A seal of Old Babylonian type found in Platanos tholos B is of little value in dating this tomb and its contents.


Seals of the Hieroglyphic Deposit Group form a group in terms of style, subject matter and technical quality. The author attempts to date two seals by assigning them to this group.

178. Seal Conference, Nestor 8.6, 1981, 1543–1544


Victor Kenna catalogued the Aegean seals of the MMA, omitting those the authenticity of which he was unsure of. The author sees no reason to question their authenticity.


Trial series in order to cosmetically alter the appearance of chalcedony with the simple means available during prehistoric times.


Several allegedly Egyptian scarabs in fact were produced on Crete and are characteristic of local work. Their value as such is often useless for the contexts in which they occurred.
183. Die frühkretischen Siegel, Antike Welt 16, 1985, 51–54, ISSN 0003-570X
Digital version: http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2010/474/

184. Early Cretan Seals and their Relations with the Near East and Egypt, Studi micenei ed egeo anatolici 26, 1987, 162–177
The compositional schemes used by Friedrich Matz in his work ECS, are questionable in light of recent seal finds.

185. Vergleichende Chronologie zur ägäischen Kultur (Table), Großer Brockhaus (Mannheim 1987)

Brief account of Aegean Bronze Age glyptic.

C. Reviews
Highly successful work on an attractive category of Minoan pottery.

188. P. Zazoff, Die antiken Gemmen (Munich 1983), in: AJA 89, 1985, 709–710, ISSN 0002-9114


IV. Other Thematic Areas
A. Articles
190. Die archäologische Landschaft der Gemeinde Nettersheim (1985 photocopied) 60 typed pages


Discussion of archaeology in non-traditional fields.
B. Reviews


Lectures

Near East and Arabia

196. *Der Karaindash-Tempel im kassitischen Warka. Sem. für Klassische Archäologie Marburg, 15 Nov. 1975*


199. *The First Metal Hoard in Oman, 8th International Conference of South Asian Archaeologists in Western Europe, Moesgaard 4 July 1985; AIA General Meeting, Washington, D.C., 30 Dec. 1985*


204. *P. Yule/ G. Weisgerber/ M. Bemmann, Wadi Suq Burial Structures in Oman, Arabia Antiqua, Rome, 30 May 1991*

205. *Four Seasons of Excavation in Oman, Seminar for Arabian Studies,*
Manchester, 21–23 July 1992


211. Persepolis ohne Hellas?, written but not yet held

212. Die Halbinsel Oman zur Zeit Muḥammad’s, IV. Erlanger Colloquium, Die Arabische Halbinsel zur Zeit Muḥammad’s, 3 July 1998


215. Greeks and Romans in the Arabian Gulf, PDO Oil Exhibition Centre, Qurm, Sultanate of Oman, 4 April 1999


217. Die Samad-Kultur in Südostarabien, Die arabische Halbinsel zur Zeit Muḥammad’s, Univ. Bamberg, 01 July 2000

218. Toward a Reconstruction of Ṣafār, Rencontre sabéenne, DAI Berlin, 22 May 2000

220. The Late Northern Pre-Islamic Culture (NLPC) in the Sultanate and the UAE, First International Conference on the Archaeology of the UAE, Abu Dhabi 17 Apr. 2001

221. Zafár: Capital of Ḥimyar, Zayed Centre for Coordination and Follow-up, Abu Dhabi, 08 July 2001


223. The Samad Culture – Echoes, Seminar for Arabia Studies, British Museum 23 July 2004


226. Giving Himyar a New Face, Seminar for Arabia Studies, British Museum 28 July 2006

227. The End of the Himyar, Table ronde – Bilan clinique Arabie à la veile de l’Islam, Paris 26 August 2006


229. Decline and Fall of Zafar, Himyar: Bridging the Gap between the Past and Present, Univ. Heidelberg 30 May 2007

230. UAE Archaeology without Oman, Univ. Pisa, 12 May 2008


232. Paul Yule/Manfred Rösch/Elske Fischer, Zafar, Capital of Himyar, 2008,
24-26 July 2008, Seminar for Arabian Studies, British Museum


234. Dating the Himyarite Crowned Figure in Zafar, 13th Rencontre Sabéenne, Fondation Simone et Cino Del Duca, Paris, 14.06.2009; 25 July 2009, Seminar for Arabian Studies, British Museum


Aegean

236. On the Technique of Seal Carving. Marburg Seal Symposium, 30 Sept. 1978


238. The World of Aegean Seals. Metropolitan Museum of Art, March 1979

239. A Day in a Minoan Palace. Metropolitan Museum of Art, March 1979

240. The Middle Bronze Age in Crete. AIA Lecture Circuit Saskatoon, May 1979


242. Cretan Scarabs, Scaraboids and Aegean Chronology. 5th International Colloquium on Aegean Prehistory, Univ. Sheffield, 17 April 1980


South Asia


250. On the State of Research on South Asian Prehistoric Metalwork. 6th International Conference of South Asian Archaeologists in Western Europe, Cambridge, 05 July 1981

251. What was the Function of the Prehistoric Copper Hoards of the Indian Subcontinent? 7th International Conference of South Asian Archaeologists in Western Europe, Brussels, 08 July 1983


255. Sankarjang: A Metals Period Burial Site in the Dhenkanal Uplands of Orissa, 9th International Conference of South Asian Archaeologists in Western Europe, Venice, 05-10 July 1987


258. Thoughts on the Stone Artefacts from Sankarjang, Orissa, Utkal University Conference Konarak 06 Apr. 2001
259. M. Brandtner/ B. Misra/ P. Mohanty/ P. Yule, Periphery or Unrecognized Centre?: Preliminary Results of a Survey in Western Orissa, Orissa Emphasis Project, Landeskulturzentrum Schleswig-Holstein, Salzau, 24.05.2001; South Asian Archaeology, Musée Guimet 04 July 2001


263. Frühgeschichtliche Feldarchäologie in Orissa, Kulturwissenschaftliches Kolloquium, Südasien-Institut, Univ. Heidelberg, 31 May 2005


Other

266. Archäologie in der Nordeifel. Eifelhöhenklinik, Marmagen, 28 July 1984

Editing


268. A. al-Shanfari, Tower Tombs of the Eastern Hajar, PDO News No. 1, 1993, 12-16; iktišāf ‘brāj q♭r fī al-hajīr il šarqiyah ‘ūmn hā 4500 senah, ‘hbīr šarikütina, 12-16
Other

269. *Studies in the Archaeology of the Sultanate of Oman, Rahden/Westfalia, 1999
- A Prehistoric Grave Inventory from Aztah (ţufar) 91–96
- Amla/ al-ţâhirah - Späteisenzeitliche Gräberfelder: vorläufiger Bericht 119–186
- P. Yule/ C. Bergoffen, A Jâhil in the Sharqiyyah with Two Graves 187–193

Other

270. *Excavations at al-Balid, Sultanate of Oman, 1995–8, in press
- M. Jansen, Introduction
- A.D. Powell, The Great Mosque
- S.A. Norton, Excavation of the Northern Perimeter Wall
- S.A. Norton, Plantings at the Northern Perimeter Wall
- H. Koschik, Excavation of the City Wall, 1997
- C.F. Herman, Excavation of the City Wall, 1998
- P. Yule, The Soundings, 1998
- P. Yule, Notes on the Pottery, 1998
- S. Simon, The Pottery at al-Balid (working title)
- C. Lehner/ D. Langer/ R. Niehörster/ M. Poths, First Topographic Surveying of the Site
- M. Santana-Quintero, Automated, Digital, Three-Dimensional Recording and Representation
- M. Zimmermann, Design Conception for the Archaeological Park, 1997
- S. Simon, Documentation of the Wall of the Great Mosque, 1997–8
- V. Ortner, Ecological Characterisation, 1996

Colloquia organized

271. 'Das Ende der mykenischen Welt' organised with E. Thomas, Univ. Cologne, 07–08 July 1981 (30 participants)

272. P. Yule/ G. Weisgerber/ F. Scholz, 'Scholars from German-Language Countries
in the Sultanate of Oman', German Mining Museum, Bochum, 21–22 June 1996 (35 participants)


274. P. Yule/W. Arnold/Y. Abdullah, Yemen: Bridging the Gap between the Past and Present, 11–12 June 2007 (30 participants)


Posters

West Asia and Arabia

Samad Culture 1990 Burial Customs: Male/ Female, Conference Maison de l'Orient, Lyon, May 1990

New Grave Towers of the Umm an Nar Period, 39. Rencontre assyriologique internationale, Heidelberg, 06–10 July 1992

G. Nelson/J. Lukacs/ P. Yule, Antemortem tooth loss due to caries in a Late Iron Age sample from the Sultanate of Oman, American Association of Physical Anthropologists, Denver, 30 Mar. 1994


Yemen: Bridging the Gap Between the Past and Present, Internationale Wissenschaftsforum Univ. Heidelberg, 11–12 June 2007

Dating the Himyarite 'Crowned Figure' in Zafar, Seminar for Arabian Studies, London, 22–25 July 2009


South Asia
K. Højgaard/P. Yule, Dentitions from Sankarjang, Orissa, Ninth International Conference of South Asian Archaeologists in Western Europe, Venice, 07–12 July 1987


Exhibitions

Permanent Exhibition, Žafar Museum/Yemen, 04 Apr. 2002–

Žafar und Ḩimyar, University of Heidelberg, Institute for Prehistory and Near Eastern Archaeology 18 June–18 July 2002

Himyar, Anfang oder Ende?, travelling exhibition, Light court of the Foreign Office, Berlin; Univ Würzburg, LMU Munich, planned for 2011

Television & Radio Interviews


Translation/lectorising
*Prepress book production, Dieter Schlingloff, Fortified Cities of Ancient India, a Comparative Study, in press