Yemen has a long and rich history, stretching back millennia, but it is still *terra incognita* to most people. There is no other part of the Arabian Peninsula as rich in heritage, including architecture, irrigation works, inscriptions and a vital tradition of poetry, proverbs, music, dance and intellectual writing.

*Yemen Update Redux* is dedicated to providing a variety of past writing and images about Yemen's heritage. This includes selections from the earlier print edition of *Yemen Update* and other brief writings on Yemen and its people. Yemen's past lives on no matter the turmoil of the present.

https://www.aiys.org/update
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
AND YEMEN

Over the years one of the most accessible ways to travel to foreign places and areas close to home has been National Geographic, published by the National Geographic Society in Washington since the beginning of the century. There have been many articles on the Middle East, including more than a handful on Yemen and Southern Arabia. Below is a sampling of some of the articles with abstracts of what you can expect to find. For each article basic information is provided on the (1) author, (2) circumstances and date of trip, (3) maps, (4) photographs, and (5) a quotable quote. While the descriptive content is usually on a popular level, it can nevertheless provide useful information (especially in earlier issues). Yet, no doubt the most important documentation is the photographic record for which the society has long been justly famed.

Most libraries have back copies of National Geographic and it can be most rewarding to take a day looking at Yemen through the eyes of travelers who have made the trip before.

(1) The author is a National Geographic staff writer.
(2) The author visited North Yemen not long after the 1962 revolution and also made a film about his trip.

(3) On p. 406 there is a map of Yemen.
(4) Photographs of people in Šan 'á', Ma'rib, q a tchewung. President Sallâl, Wadi Ḍahr, well near Dhamâr, clepsydra, Ta'izz, Mocha and Hodeida.
(5) "A man's dagger belt is a status symbol. Sultan Fadhl’s belt, I noted, served him as a cosmetic kit, lunch box, hip pocket, and briefcase as well." (pp. 417,421)

(2) The author retraces the route of the frankincense trail, beginning in Oman, traveling through Yemen, and then up the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia to Jordan.
(3) On p. 484 there is a historical map of the frankincense trade route around A.D. 100 and a regional geographic map of the Arabian Peninsula.
(4) Photographs by Lynn Abercrombie include shots of the following: mud-brick architecture, myrrh and frankincense trees, hamlets, native people and costumes, a Nabataean mausoleum, camel caravans along the Frankincense trail.
(5) "Across the Roman world incense perfumed cremation rites. Nero, it was said, lavished the equivalent of a year's Arabian production on the funeral of his consort Poppaea. To the Magi who bore gifts to the Christ child, frankincense symbolized divinity, an offering on a par with gold and myrrh, another Arabian incense also prized for medicine. A darker, richer aromatic, myrrh perfumed the royal mummies of Egypt and was a main ingredient specified by the Old Testament in the sacred anointing oil of the Jews." (p.483).

(1) Hermann F. Eilts was a United States Consul at Aden 1951-1953.
(2) Traveled along what the British called "the Great Circuit" along the 1,500-mile journey from Aden up to Veshbhum, northwestward to Beihan Qash, across to the Wadi Ḍahr, and thence down to the colony. (p.235).
(3) On pp.234-235 there are maps of the author's route through the Aden Protectorate.
(4) Photos by Brian Brake, Magnum, include shots of the following: Bedouin camelner, Mukallâ boatman with U-shaped scabbard, date farmers, Sultan of Lahj, Kathiri Palace in Sa'yün, Shibam City with its gleaming whitewashed mud walls.
(5) "Yet, after all, I had just been journeying in a long circuit through a land itself still half asleep, destined to wake soon from the slumber of centuries, but today still somnolent. As a tribesman, holding in his hands a fragment from the ruins of Qohlan, once said to his Western friend: 'We Arabs live in an ancient house, and it has fallen on us. Now we lie helpless under the weight of its stones. You must tunnel down to us and open a door for us, so that we may pass out into the daylight and build our house anew.'"

Grove, Noel (1979) "North Yemen," 156 (2):244-269.
(1) Noel Grove is a staff writer.
(2) Traveled throughout the north, including a trip to Ša' da.
(3) General map on p. 250 with histori-
cal maps of South Arabia for 950 BC, AD 630 and AD 1904 on p. 251.

(4) Photographs by Steve Raymer. Most of the photographs are of people, but there are general scenes near Dhamar, Ma’rib and Wadi Dahr.

(5) “With Jon Mandaville [Editor’s Note: Jon was AIYS Resident director at the time] I headed north again. Two hundred kilometers from Sanaa on an open stretch of highway, a gray pickup ahead of us suddenly turned sideways and stopped. Two of the three young men inside jumped out and leveled the familiar AK-47’s at us... They wanted our car, a rugged new four-wheel drive vehicle, but we refused to get out... Clearly confused by our stubbornness, they grabbed for a cooler of food from the rear seat, but Jon held onto it, while protesting in Arabic: ‘Who are you? These things belong to us.’” (p. 260)


(1) Charles Mosier was formerly an American Consul in Aden.

(2) Aden and a trip up to San’ā’.


(4) Ten photographs by Mosier: qātauction, qāt chewers, caravans, marketplace.

(5) “When the European is weary he calls for alcohol to revive him; when he is joyful he takes wine, that he may have more joy. In like manner the Chinese woman is ‘white lady,’ the poppy flower, the Indian chews bhang, and the West African seeds secrete in Kola. Khat is more to the Yemen Arab than any of these to its devotees. It is no narcotic, no opium, but a stimulant, like alcohol. Unlike alcohol, it conceals no demon, but a fairy. The khat eater will tell you that when he meets this fairy it takes him into regions overlooking paradise. He calls the plant the ‘flower of paradise’.” (p. 173).


(1) H.G.C. Swayne, travel-writer and British resident of Aden, and officer in British armed forces.

(2) Swayne traveled around the “Rock of Aden”, including the Aden Peninsula.

(3) On p. 726 is a map of the Aden Protectorate; Gulf of Aden, Little Aden, Aden Peninsula and Volcanic Aden.

(4) Photographs by Walter Bosshard, Herford Tynes Cowling, Charles K. Mosier, Alex Stocker, Merl La Voy, Addison E. Southard, Maynard Owen Williams, and Col. H.G.C. Swayne include shots of the following: Gulf of Aden, market with coffee shops and pottery stores, shipping, a seven-man power roller smooths Aden’s streets with statue of Queen Victoria in the background, volcanic peaks, camels pulling salt trains and reservoir tanks for rainwater.

(5) “Well enough does the rock deserve the description given it by Kipling: “Be’ old, acrowd upon the beam And umped up the sea, appears Old Aden, like a barrow stove That no-one’s lit, for years an’ years” The sun-saturated barren rock seems to suck the life and moisture from the human bodies. In 20 square miles of brown precipices and patches of sandy plain grow only a few trees, no grass, and one important flower, the Aden lily, found in remote rock crevices.” (p. 723).

Villiers, Alan (1948) “Sailing with Sinbad’s Sons,” 94:675-688.

(1) Alan Villiers was an Australian journalist and during the war a commander in the Royal Navy.

(2) Sailed in a dhow around the Arabian Peninsula from the Red Sea to Aden, Mukalla, Oman, Muscat, the Persian Gulf and finally Kuwait. The journey also includes a trip along the East Coast of Africa to Zanzibar.

(3) On p. 678 a large map of East Africa and the Arabian Sea display the sailing route of the author.

(4) All photos by the author: dhow, lateen sail, crew members at work and rest.

(5) “Though I suffered injury, hunger, dysentry, and malaria during my years in dhows, I would not trade the experience for a berth in the Queen Elizabeth,” (p. 688).

Compiled by J. Robbins