

Nomination form

International Memory of the World Register

1.0 Checklist

Nominees may find the following checklist useful before sending the nomination form to the International Memory of the World Secretariat. The information provided in italics on the form is there for guidance only and should be deleted once the sections have been completed.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Summary completed (section 1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nomination and contact details completed (section 2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Declaration of Authority signed and dated (section 2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | If this is a joint nomination, section 2 appropriately modified, and all Declarations of Authority obtained |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Documentary heritage identified (sections 3.1 – 3.3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | History/provenance completed (section 3.4) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Bibliography completed (section 3.5) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations recorded (section 3.6) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of owner completed (section 4.1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of custodian – if different from owner – completed (section 4.2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of legal status completed (section 4.3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of accessibility completed (section 4.4) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of copyright status completed (section 4.5) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Evidence presented to support fulfilment of the criteria? (section 5) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Additional information provided (section 6) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of consultation with stakeholders completed (section 7) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Assessment of risk completed (section 8) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Summary of Preservation and Access Management Plan completed. If there is no formal Plan attach details about current and/or planned access, storage and custody arrangements (section 9) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Any other information provided – if applicable (section 10) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Suitable reproduction quality photographs identified to illustrate the documentary heritage. (300dpi, jpg format, full-colour preferred). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Copyright permissions forms signed and attached. Agreement to propose item(s) for inclusion on the World Digital Library if inscribed |

Nomination form International Memory of the World Register

The secrets metal in marine science manuscript

ID Code [2016-122]

1.0 Summary (max 200 words)

Give a brief description of the documentary heritage being nominated and the reasons for proposing it.

*This is the “shop window” of your nomination and is best written **last!** It should contain all the essential points you want to make, so that anyone reading it can understand your case even if they do not read the rest of your nomination.*

"Maden Al Asrar Fi Elm Al Behar manuscript" is one of the most important marine Guides. It contains information on the rules of marine science, shipping using sailing equipment and their accurate calculations, description of the compass and its parts, identifying the ship route and latitude and longitude lines, tables of mileage, celestial bodies, drawings of some ports that he saw. There is no doubt that many of these ports have been abandoned and changed due to climatic factors and political, social and economic conditions. The author AlKhadury (1870 -1968) was a practiced sailing captain; he died at the age of 98 years old. He was a famous captain in Oman, India, Sindh, Malabar, East Africa, Comoros, Seychelles, and the Gulf countries, Persia, Iraq and others. He had written his manuscripts based on practice and experience as well as a theoretical scientific study. He brought together several sciences rarely found in one person such as mathematics, astronomy, maritime navigation science, meteorology, marine meteorology, monitoring and measurement machines use like the compass, square, astrolabe, sextant, ship speed measurement tool and others, geography and biology sciences, topography of sea beds and locations of ports.

Omanis are considered some of the masters of the seas. They invented the magnetic needle and devised new measurements of the star that were not known before. They fought the high seas on bold and historical journeys that impressed the world. The manuscript includes drawings of ships images and their direction on the latitude and longitude lines.

2.0 Nominator

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization)

Ministry of Heritage and Culture, Sultanate of Oman.

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

The Ministry of Heritage and Culture owns the three original copies of the manuscript.

2.3 Contact person(s) (to provide information on nomination)

Dr. Ibrahim Hassan Suleiman Al Balushi

Mr. Mohammed Fayel Ali Al Tarshi

2.4 Contact details

Name: National team to follow up
on the memory of the world
works.

Address: Sultanate of Oman. P.O. box:668. PC 100

Telephone work: (00968)
24641470

Facsimile 00968
24641460

Email
Omanibrahim123@gmail.com

G.S.M: (00968) 99808069

Telephone work: (00968)
24641655

Facsimile 00968
24641460

Email:
abu-noora@windowslive.com

3.0 Identity and description of the documentary heritage

3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated

If inscribed, the exact title and institution(s) to appear on the certificate should be given

In this part of the form you must describe the document or collection in sufficient detail to make clear precisely what you are nominating. Any collection must be finite (with beginning and end dates) and closed.

Maden Al Asrar Fi Elm Al Behar manuscript

Maden Al Asrar Fi Elm Al Behar manuscript of Captain Nasser bin Ali bin Nasser Al Khadury (1870 -1968), three manuscripts with the same title signed by his beautiful handwriting. They are the original manuscripts.

3.4 History/provenance

Describe what you know of the history of the collection or document. Your knowledge may not be complete, but give the best description you can.

Author Nasser bin Ali bin Nasser Al Khadury finished copying his manuscripts in (first manuscript 1360 H = 1941 AD), (second manuscript 1364 H = 1945AD) and (third manuscript 1371 H = 1951AD); the manuscripts are classified as in the Ministry of Heritage and Culture under astronomy and oceanography manuscripts in the Department of manuscripts at the Ministry of Heritage and Culture under the numbers (1833), (1823) and (1843).

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

Name Ministry of Heritage and Culture Address P.O.Box: 668 Muscat, P.C: 100, Sultanate of Oman

Telephone 00968 24641470 Facsimile 00968 24641460 Email ahmed_alshihi@hotmail.com

4.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner)

4.3 Legal status

Provide details of legal and administrative responsibility for the preservation of the documentary heritage

All copyrights of the original manuscripts are preserved for Ministry of Heritage and Culture and it is not allowed to copy or publish them without a written permission from the Ministry.

4.4 Accessibility

Describe how the item(s) / collection may be accessed

All access restrictions should be explicitly stated below:

Encouraging accessibility is a basic objective of MoW. Accordingly, digitization for access purposes is encouraged and you should comment on whether this has been done or is planned. You should also note if there are legal or cultural factors that restrict access.

The Ministry makes sure that learners and researchers have access to the manuscript for scientific research purposes; it encourages people to more recognize the manuscript, and display it in exhibitions and for the visitors of the

The manuscript is also photocopied and electronically saved on a microfilm system to ensure the preservation of the original copy of the manuscript, thus, access is guaranteed to copies only, while restricting access to the original.

4.5 Copyright status

Describe the copyright status of the item(s) / collection

*Where copyright status is known, it should be stated. However, the copyright status of a document or collection has **no bearing** on its significance and is not taken into account in determining whether it meets the criteria for inscription.*

The Royal Decree on the protection of heritage (6/80) – attached - and the Royal Decree on the Protection of manuscripts (70/77) state the right of the government, represented by the Ministry of Heritage and Culture, to save the manuscripts, as described in paragraph 4.3.

5.0 Assessment against the selection criteria

5.1 Authenticity.

Is the documentary heritage what it appears to be? Have identity and provenance been reliably established?

The three manuscripts are original and relatively ancient; the scribe had a distinctive and famous handwriting as these three manuscripts are all handwritten by the same author, which gives uniqueness for being original manuscripts (signed manuscripts). The writer corrected the information in the book: “Dallel Almohtar fee Elm Albehar” by the Kuwaiti writer Issa Qatami, who emigrated from Kuwait to Oman and was buried in Muscat.

5.2 World significance

Is the heritage unique and irreplaceable? Would its disappearance constitute and harmful impoverishment of the heritage of humanity? Has it created great impact over time and/or within a particular cultural area of the world? Has it had great influence (positive or negative) on the course of history?

These three manuscripts are important for students in the field of global politics and global economy, and tribes' cross-country trips, especially in the era before the Renaissance in Oman before 1970, where these manuscripts showed how the sea connected and established close relationships between many of the countries.

This is confirmed through the spread of tribes, archaeology, customs and cultures of countries in another country.

The manuscripts have revealed names of beaches and ports of the Asian mainland east in Persia and the names of Linga and islands disputed between Iran and the United Arab Emirates now as well as Gwadar, which was under the rule of Oman for two hundred years, besides India, Madras, Sindh and Malabar. They also mention the countries on west bank of the Arabian Gulf, such as Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and described the shores of the UAE as belonging to Oman saying Oman starts from Abu Dhabi. They mentioned coastal areas names which have been changed after the Omani Renaissance (1970), such as the head of Bandar Qumilah, currently called Aseela, besides some of the beaches in the Omani province of Dhofar, some of which had been handed to Yemeni based on the border agreements between Oman and Yemen after the Omani Renaissance. Then the author talked about the Red Sea coast, including the ports where Hajjaj – pilgrims – travel from to Mecca in the past. Then he mentioned the Suez canal, which was the scene of political events during the time the book was authored in. The manuscripts mentioned Alexandria, the Nile, the Strait of Bab Mandab, Djibouti, Somalia and other African countries such as Malindi, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Kelwa and Comoros.

When the accuracy of the manuscript is realized, the contribution of Omanis in Oceanography and their influence on others throughout history is also realized.

It is known that the first Arab ambassador to the United States of America was an Omani, Ahmad bin Alnuman Al Kaabi, who was sent by Said bin Sultan (1807-1856) Ruler of Oman, Zanzibar and Gwadar, in the Saltana ship that landed in New York on April 13, 1840 AD.

The controversy over the Omani sailors Ahmed bin Majid - nicknamed the sea lion, who guided the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama to discover the new access route to India.

5.3 Comparative criteria:

Does the heritage meet any of the following tests? (It must meet at least one of them.)

1 Time

Is the document evocative of its time (which may have been a time of crisis, or significant social or cultural change? Does it represent a new discovery? Or is it the “first of its kind”?

The history of these three manuscripts dates back to the fifties and sixties of the twentieth century,; it is more than half a century old and is preserved in good condition, knowing that printing was not available in Oman at the time. The manuscripts describe the Oman and Arabian Gulf societies before the big boom in economic after the rise of Oil industry.

2 Place

Does the document contain crucial information about a locality important in world history and culture? For example, was the location itself an important influence on the events or phenomena represented by the document? Does it describe physical environments, cities or institutions that have since vanished

The three manuscripts were written in Oman, specifically in the city of Sur, as these manuscripts symbolize the strategic position of Oman in general and Sur in particular which was very important port in the Indian ocean in the past.

In addition to the fact that this city is an important economic and commercial center. The author worked as a captain in a ship called "Qutiim" which is owned by Shaikh Mohammed bin Mubarak bin Mohammed Jawed Al Gheilani, one of the major trader in Sur for a period of 15 years, during which he traveled for 65 times to India only, then bought a number of ships, such as :

- 1 Moyasser ship, one of the Al Sanbok type.
- 2 ship "Ghaneema", one of the Al Sanbok type.

3 People

Does the cultural context of the document's creation reflect significant aspects of human behaviour, or of social, industrial, artistic or political development? Or does it capture the essence of great movements, transitions, advances or regression? Does it illustrate the lives of prominent individuals in the above fields?

These three manuscripts represent real experiences and witnessing of people, as they address travel, trade and cultural exchanges between nations and peoples sharing the international waters of the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. They document the commercial, social, cultural and other relations between the peoples of the Arabian Peninsula and East Asia, the Indian subcontinent and Middle Africa, Persia and Iraq.

4 Subject and theme

Does the subject matter of the document represent particular historical or intellectual developments in the natural, social and human sciences? Or in politics, ideology, sport or the arts?

The idea in the three manuscripts is creative, considering that the author was well versed in the science of mathematics since he used to be an accountant at one of the regional maritime companies that had branches in Oman, India and East Africa; this helped him in identifying the distances between celestial bodies and determine distances between longitude and latitude lines between cities and ports in nautical miles, Besides his geographical genius, through his accurate knowledge of cities and seaports in the Indian Ocean. Add to that, identifying the speed of the vessel require a mathematically based on the triangulation theory (right-angled triangle) using "Albateli" tool (a device that determines the speed of

the vessel) which determines arrival times of the ship, thus, determines the times the traders have to sign agreements of arrival of commercial goods, in different seasons.

5 Form and style

Does the document have outstanding aesthetic, stylistic or linguistic value? Or is it a typical exemplar of a type of presentation, custom or medium? Is it an example of a disappeared or disappearing carrier or format?

The manuscripts contain of many illustration drawings of ships and several tables od unique ports names and its locations.

6 Social/ spiritual/ community significance:

Application of this criterion must reflect living significance – does documentary heritage have an emotional hold on people who are alive today? Is it venerated as holy or for its mystical qualities, or revered for its association with significant people and events?

(Once those who have revered the documentary heritage for its social/ spiritual/ community significance no longer do so, or are no longer living, it loses this specific significance and may eventually acquire historical significance.)

This manuscript touched upon the names of some of the ports that were populated and some tribes who had been transferred to other locations, because of security and political reasons such as the ports of Doha, Orbak and Alshatifi in Muttrah, Oman.

6.0 Contextual information

6.1 Rarity

These three manuscripts are rare. They are the only preserved with no other original copies. They had has been written by the author.

6.2 Integrity

The three manuscripts are preserved in accordance with international standard specifications for the preservation of manuscripts and documents. It is preserved in the Directorate General of Documents and Manuscripts in the Ministry on metal shelves in chemically treated anti-fire and anti-other natural factors boxes that are dedicated for the conservation of manuscripts. It is preserved under a temperature between 20-22 degrees and humidity of between 50-60 percent.

The place is equipped with a device to absorb excess moisture, humidity or emission or emit moisture when it is below the required level.

There is a fire-fighting system (F-200) which uses a cool gas - not a liquid so

manuscripts are not damaged -. The place is provided with appropriate lighting and sunlight does not get in to it.

There is also a specialized modern laboratory for the processing and restoration of manuscripts using appropriate scientific means.
