Survey of Bibliography:

Cultural Heritage of Iraqi Marshlands

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نضع بين أيدي القارئ الكريم قائمة مرجعية عن الدراسات المنشورة في الآهوار العراقية...

إن هذه الدراسة هي أحدى فعاليات مشروع تعاون دولي ينفذ من قبل برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة (يونيب) ومنظمة التربية والعلوم والثقافة (يونسكو) بهدف بناء قدرات الكوادر العراقية في تسجيل الآهوار ضمن لائحة التراث الثقافي والطبيعي العالمي.

اشكر وزارة البيئة لتحملها تكاليف طباعة هذا التقرير.

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I. Introduction

Coming from the Lake Van in the Turkish mountains, the rivers Tigris and Euphrates travel thousands of miles before they join each other south of Basra and form the Shatt-al-Arab flowing into the Arab/Persian Gulf. This region of southern Iraq shelters the Iraqi Marshlands and their unique natural and cultural components. These marshes are mainly fed by the Tigris floods which can be unpredictable and devastating. The inhabitants of the marshes, the Marsh Arabs or Marsh dwellers, have therefore evolved in an original environment that led them to develop a unique lifestyle intimately bound with it. Iraqi Marshlands offer a special opportunity to discover but also protect an outstanding cultural heritage, both intangible and tangible, along with its exceptional natural environment.

Numbers of problems are threatening not only the natural settings of the Marshlands but also its population and their culture which Marsh Arabs have succeeded to perpetuate throughout centuries. The World Heritage Convention of 1972 is an international tool designed to preserve any outstanding cultural and natural heritage. The Government of Iraq, aware of those threats, proposed Marshlands of Mesopotamia for the Tentative List of Iraq for World Heritage as a mixed cultural and natural site. Since 2003 the mixed site of the Marshlands of Mesopotamia is on the above-mentioned Tentative List. Next step would be to prepare the Nomination File for the inscription of the Marshlands on the World Heritage List. The process itself is extremely complex and meticulous, starting with the challenging identification of the boundaries of the site at both levels - boundaries of the core protected area or areas and boundaries of the buffer zone either for each area or including all protected areas, and ending with the construction of an institutional framework for the management of the future World Heritage property, Marshlands of Mesopotamia. One of the crucial requirements for the preparation of the nomination file is the proper documentation of all natural and cultural components of the proposed site which we are calling mapping of cultural and natural resources of the Marshlands of Mesopotamia. Moreover, the nomination process itself constitutes an invaluable tool to enhance cultural and natural management of Iraqi Marshlands.

Iraqi Heritage Law N 55 of 2002 legally preserves Iraqi cultural heritage in accordance with the national inventory of antiquities and heritage. It should be noted that currently the only available publication that directly reflects the national inventory or, more specifically forms a baseline data for such a national inventory is the Atlas of Archaeological sites in Iraq published in 1970 by the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Iraq, Directorate of Antiquities. This Atlas and its second volume with the catalogue of the sites are considered as the legal base for the application of the Law 55. For the three Governorates of Basra, Thi-Qar and Missan where the Iraqi Marshlands are located, the overall number of sites, in accordance with the above Atlas, is of 798. The sites are distributed in those Governorates, as follows: Basra 84 sites; Thi-Qar 522 sites, and Missan 192 sites. Since 1970 by 2010, in 40 years, number of new cultural heritage sites has been discovered; therefore an updated cultural resource mapping for Iraqi Marshlands is absolutely critical.

The proposed work is a preliminary survey of the bibliographical resources available on Iraqi Marshlands. It constitutes the first step toward the gathering of data, indispensible for the localization and documentation on the Iraqi Marshlands Cultural Heritage.
II. Iraqi Marshlands: region and inhabitants

The southern Iraq witnessed the development of one of the first urban civilization of mankind, Sumer, as well as the development of the first trading system with a ‘worldwide’ dimension linking the ancient Meluhha (India), Magan (Oman), Dilmun (Bahrain) and Sumer. Lacking natural resources in sufficient quantity, Sumerians have taken advantage of their most important asset: their strategic position. During the 3rd millennia BC, the Gulf coast was much closer to the city of Ur, one of the most famous archaeological sites of that period, which enabled its development as a major trading harbor. In exchange for the raw materials, the Sumerians exported manufactured high quality product always attractive for Sumerians trading partners.

Later on, the coastline changed and a new story began for the Iraqi Marshlands. In Medieval times, this region will be an edge area, riding between two cultural entities that are the actual Iran and Iraq. Historical chronicles described a safe haven for rebels. Although Basra remains, over the centuries, an important trading center, the Marshlands will remain marginalized till the end of the Ottoman Empire. The remoteness was the key element for the Marsh Arabs enabling them to preserve and perpetuate their incredible culture and lifestyle.

The extent of the marshes has changed over the centuries. Numerous teams of researchers are further studying this phenomenon for better understanding. Despite the changes which have modified the natural landscape, the Marsh dwellers have managed to preserve and adapt their lifestyle and transmit it to the following generations. Until the ’50s, the traditional subsistence lifestyle of the Marsh Arabs had been hardly disturbed. The gradual shrinking of Marshland’s in size and space began at the end of ’50s. Many dams were built upstream of Tigris and Euphrates, in Turkey, Syria and Iraq. Over the years, the flow of the rivers diminished dramatically in the south of Iraq and therefore the amount of water in Marshlands also decreased significantly. This process severely accelerated during the 90s, particularly after the First Gulf War, when Saddam Hussein had undertook massive development work on the Tigris and Euphrates and drained the marshes. For its inhabitants, with a largely self-sufficient economy structured around aquatic elements, draining of swamps meant not only the destruction of their livelihood but also destruction of their entire lifestyle. Faced by growing poverty, the Marsh Arabs deliberately neglected by the government of Saddam Hussein, and also being a part from any policy of modernization, have been forced to migrate to urban centers of Iraq or Iran. It is estimated that the marshes have been drained to 95 percent, leaving its inhabitants in a major poverty.

Since 2003, various projects were undertaken in the Iraqi Marshlands in order to document and plan a proper development of the Iraqi Marshlands combining the needs of the population and the needs to protect the Iraqi Marshlands as cultural and natural treasure. The Italian Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea developed “New Eden” project, implemented since 2003 in coordination with Iraqi Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Municipalities and Public work, and managed through an Iraqi NGO, “Nature Iraq”. A “New Eden” Master Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management in the Marshlands Area’ has been developed to assist Iraqi policy makers by providing information and analytical tools regarding water resource and environmental management. One of the objectives of this project is to create a Mesopotamia Marshlands National Park in order to improve the restoration, protection and development of the Marshlands and its population1.

The Canadian Initiative for Iraqi Marshlands2 (CIMI), supported by various Iraqi stakeholders such as central or governorates officials, tribal and community leaders, academics, and local NGOs, implements various activities focusing on the better understanding of the health of Iraqi Marshlands, of its past and future development, with final goal of devising sustainable management and development plan, community projects, improve capacities of local stakeholders and national institutions. This initiative aims to support a stable and prosperous southern Iraq and support the social, economical and environmental sustainability of Iraqi Marshlands based, as mentioned above, on the involvement of all actors intervening in the developments of Iraqi Marshlands.

These projects, among other works, provide us with update information on the health of Iraqi Marshlands. Thanks to these new data, we were able to further understand the consequences of the last decade’s policies in this area. It was estimated that, since 2003, only 10% of the former extend of the marshlands were recovered. 10% of the original marshlands extending in three governorates, Basra, The Qar and Missan,

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1 www.newedengroup.org
2 www.iraqimarshlands.org

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covering an area of 35 000 km², including 9000 km² of permanent marshes. It should be noted that among different scenarios the worst case scenario identified by CIMI anticipates the preservation of only c.391 km² in the coming years.

Above-mentioned projects record some natural and also socio-economic data of Iraqi Marshlands. However, this data needs to be enriched with information about the cultural heritage dimension of Marshlands. It is particularly important to have detailed data on the cultural resource of the area for at least following reasons: 1) the universal importance of the cultural heritage of southern Iraq for the development of human civilization; 2) the initial commitment of the Government of Iraq to propose Iraqi Marshlands as mixed natural and cultural nomination; 3) the importance of the cultural dimension of Iraqi Marshlands for the protection and promotion of Iraqi cultural diversity.

Cultural heritage of Iraqi Marshlands, tangible and intangible, is only randomly documented due to the difficulty to undertake archaeological survey in the past years. For example, 60 archaeological sites had been relatively recently located in Al-Hammar marsh. Mounds (tells) located in the western part of these marshes, bordering with what appears to be the ancient flow of the Euphrates. These sites represent shelter settlements belonging mainly to the Early Dynastic Period of Sumer with some sites occupied until the Third Ur Dynasty and the Middle or New Babylonian periods. Other archaeological settlements have been located closer to the current flow of the Euphrates and at the east of Garraf River, and most of these belong to the Sassanid period reaching the Islamic periods. The survey on the ground needs to be completed and deepened but even partial information gives us evidences of continuous settlements from the Early Dynastic Period of Sumer until the Islamic times and thus provides with new examples of cultural richness of the Iraqi Marshlands.

The Sumerian civilization, one of the first urban civilizations developed by mankind, enabled the early development of elements essential for the Humanity such as writing, commercial exchanges, mythology, science etc. Sites like Ur, Uruk or Babylon display the glory of that civilization. Question is whether one can note any link between this legendary civilization and the present inhabitants of the Iraqi Marshlands? The answer is definitely positive. Several features in the culture of the Marsh Arabs are a living testimony of the persistence of some Sumerian traditions.

The most striking example is the Mudhif, (Fig.2), this of reeds assembled and used until today in the marshlands (Fig.3). We and pictures documenting the construction of the Mudhif (Fig.4). The use on its size. The larger ones village, where all the 5). It was also the place offered to the traveler. The structure but smaller, was Marsh Arabs. Several seals attest the existence of a identical to the Mudhif during an architectural form used arched construction, made have many descriptions of such a dweller depends were the center of the decisions were taken (Fig. where hospitality was Raba, same type of the traditional home of the and other representations type of construction since the 3rd millennium BC, involving most probably the use of similar technique of construction and similar materials.

Similarly, we have representations of Sumerian boats (Fig. 6) which show strong similarities with the type of boats produced and used by the Marsh Arabs to move along the marshes (Fig.7).

In addition, comparative studies on the material excavated in Tell Al-Hiba/Lagash and utensils produced and used by Marsh Arabs highlight technical continuities. Ethno-archaeology is a valuable source of information. After lengthy observations and studies of fabrics of pottery produced by the Marsh Arabs, their pottery was compared with in situ ceramic fragments from Lagash archaeological layers. Certain forms, patterns of decoration and fabrication marks are identical in both cases which indicate the use of similar techniques in Sumerian period and in modern times. Moreover, the technique of weaving reed, in order to make different kind of objects intended either for domestic use or for sale, has high similarities to the Sumerian techniques that archaeological research has revealed. These phenomena require more comprehensive study to be understood in detail but it appears obvious that the culture of Marsh Arabs threatened for several years but still alive is a living testimony of one of the first great civilization the history of humanity: the Sumerian civilization.

3 Managing for Change; The present and future state of the Marshes of Southern Iraq; by the Canada-Iraq Marshlands Initiative (CIMI), 2010

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Due to its isolation and its environmental context, Iraqi marshlands also preserved part of the archaeological heritage of Sumer. Major Sumerian sites are on the bank of the marshes: Ur, Uruk, Eridu, Lagash and many others, but recent surveys indicate that more sites are available within the marshlands itself. Iraqi Authorities record number of completely unknown site discovered because of the wetlands draining. These sites have never been studied and it is possible that other new sites have not yet been discovered. These sites certainly contain precious information for the understanding of the Sumerian civilization.

The marshland homes the tribes of Mi’dan and Beni Hassan. Beni Hassans live on the banks of the marshes, mainly of cattle breeding. Mi’dans are commonly known as the Marsh Arabs. Living in the heart of the marshes, they live from the exploitation of the environment. Mi’dans include different tribes or confederations of tribes such as the Al Bu Muhammad, Ferayghat, Shaghanbah and Ban Lam. These tribes have developed a unique culture in direct interaction with the surrounding environment. In each village, there were two main groups, defined according to their main occupation: the first group was in charge of the breeding of buffalo, an animal introduced into the region during the 3rd millennium BC and perfectly adapted to the marsh. The second group cultivated rice, barley, wheat and pearl millet.

The authority of the village was held by the Sheikh who was tasked to maintain the Mudhif, center - political, social, religious and economic life of the village. Most Mi’dan houses were built on the same principle: architecture of arched reeds tied together to form large structure. Thanks to proper maintenance, a Mudhif or a Raba could be used for 25 years. Boats were also constructed from reeds. This material was available everywhere around the villages. Besides, being very economic for the inhabitants, the Mi’dan’s outstanding skill for the use of this material crossed centuries. The main advantage of the reed is its resistance to water. Moreover, it is easily transportable, easily disassembling and reassembling each structure whenever necessary. The reed was therefore an ideal material: accessible, economic and adapted to an aquatic environment.

The natural environment has not only impacted the lifestyle of Marsh Arabs, it also influenced their beliefs. In general, the majority of Marsh Arabs are Muslim Shiites, source of a certain historical mistrust from the rest of the country. However, some inhabitants of the Marshlands don’t belong to the Arab ethnic group and are still speaking Aramaic. In addition, some foreign observers noticed the existence of pre- or extra-Islamic beliefs. Unfortunately, considering the difficulty accessing the private sphere of the Marsh Arabs, they were not able to have more information. Nevertheless, we have examples such as the legend of Hufaidh, a mythic island lost somewhere in the swamps. It is a kind of Eldorado where buffalos are bigger and the land more fertile. The island was protected by Jinn and if, by misfortune, anyone discovered it, no one would be able to understand his words when he would return from this mythic “island”.

The culture developed in the Marshlands is an outstanding example of human settlement and land-use in direct interaction with surrounding natural settings (Fig. 8). In contact with other cultures, despite turbulent history, the Marsh traditional houses survived across the centuries being in harmony with nature and preserving their culture. Therefore, thanks to their lifestyle, the Marsh Arabs turned this land, originally hostile to man, into a prosperous and fertile land.
III. Methodology

The present survey is limited to the scientific libraries and institutes of Amman\(^4\) along with available resources on Internet like Jstor and ebscohost databases\(^5\). Number of articles from various scientific journals such are Iraq, Sumer and others (please refer to the list of journals in the Annex I) has been used along with specialized books\(^6\).

As we have seen, this area has always been a refuge, a territory apart with an original identity and specific cultures adapted to the unique environment. However, historically, the Marshlands are also a contact zone linking the rest of Iraq with south-west Iran and north of Arabia. That is why we included bibliography on these three areas. Bibliography on sites surrounding Marshlands, such are Ur, Uruk, Eridu and Lagash, have been also included in order to gather the maximum of data. Besides, this survey includes references in Arabic.

This bibliographical index is not structured by a chronological framework as it seems important to classify data according to various subjects and themes highlighting the continuity of certain cultural component throughout the history. Nevertheless, distinctions between pre-Islamic, Islamic and Ottoman periods are made since Islam’s spread has been a major bend in Iraqi History. However, in order to have the same bibliography available with cross references an additional list of titles and references is built in chronological order.

Finally, in the Anthropological part, scientific texts focusing on Iraq have been used as it could provide precious data on Iraqi Marshlands. Moreover, all available travelers’ narratives are in this index as they are a valuable source of data thank to descriptions, both textual and visual, provided by people who lived among Marsh population.

Despite the imperfection intrinsic to this kind of work, we hope that this bibliographical survey we’ll be the first step toward localization and documentation of all cultural assets of the Iraqi Marshlands.

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\(^4\) American Center of Oriental Research; Institut Francais du Proche-Orient; British Institute; Library Shoman

\(^5\) Journal Storage (Jstor); Ebscohost database; Mediterranean and Orient Research Center-Jean Pouilloux

\(^6\) For each reference with a web access, an electronic reference is attached.

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IV. Analysis

Throughout the Prehistory, Protohistory and Antiquity, southern Iraq is well documented. Since the end of the 18th century, and particularly the publication of 'The Description of Egypt' by Napoleon, Europeans were fascinated by the treasure of the ancient civilizations of Antiquity. Best sales of books during the 19th century were the testimonies of the few ones who visited these sites in Egypt or Middle East. This fascination stayed throughout the years and lead to a wide bibliography, excavation reports, studies of artifacts etc., documenting sites such are Ur, Uruk, Eridu, Lagash or Larsa. All these references on archaeology, artifacts, cuneiform inscriptions, and others provide us with precious information on southern Iraq history but also on the historiography which frames scientific researches. With the improvement of archaeological investigation techniques, but also with unfortunate alteration of the environment, mainly by the dry up of the Marshlands, most likely new data and new interpretation will nourish future research on cultural heritage of Iraqi Marshlands.

New data also reflects the change in the scientific research approaches. Since the last decade, more studies focuses on the exchanges of southern Iraq with neighboring regions throughout history, particularly on trade network and commercial routes. Economical life of ancient civilization is attracting scholars also because of new kind of information emerging. For example, regarding the commercial routes of southern Iraq during the Antiquity, the new data appears from new studies in India and in the Gulf countries, indirectly increasing the knowledge on and the understating of processes in the history of southern Iraq and more specifically of Iraqi Marshlands.

Islamic and Ottoman periods of southern Iraq are much less reflected in the scientific bibliography. During these times, this region was considered as a marginalized region, neglected between actual Iraq and Iran. To look for information on the Marshlands of those periods, we had to pass though cross-references enabling us to deduct some variable indirect information.

At the end of the Ottoman Empire available bibliographical information becomes richer thank to the development of anthropological or ethnological studies. Since the 19th century, diverse descriptions of Iraqi Marshlands were done by number of travelers, who stayed with the local population or just passed through the Marshlands. These testimonies, accompanied sometimes with pictures, are precious for their detailed description of the lifestyle and of the environment. These travelers’ journals provide invaluable information for the modern scientific investigation of Iraqi Marshlands.

In conclusion it should be noted that the cultural heritage of Iraqi Marshlands from Prehistory up-to-day is well documented and has rich bibliography that is an asset for the preparation of the scientific and technical content of the nomination file. The update of that proposed bibliographical survey would be continued. However, UNESCO considers that the baseline data is collected in the current survey and can be used by all concerned stakeholders.

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Annex I

List of Journals

American Historical Review: American Historical association
American Anthropologist: Blackwell publishing on behalf of the American Anthropological association
American Antiquity: Society for American archaeology
American Journal of Archaeology: Archaeological Institute of America
American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures: The University of Chicago Press
Annual Review of Anthropology: Annual Reviews-USA
Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research: American Schools of Oriental Research-Boston University
Anthropological Series, Field Museum of Natural History: Natural History Museum Fieldiana Anthropology-Chicago
Arabica, Journal of Arabic and Islamic Studies: E.J.Brill-Leiden, Netherlands
Ars Orientalis: University of Michigan and Freer Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution

Asia:
Asian affairs: Royal society for Asian Affairs-UK

Asiatic Journal
Asian and African Studies: E.J.Brill-Leiden, Netherlands
Baghdader Mittelungen: Deutsches Archäologisches Institut-Berlin
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society: American Geographical Society
Bulletin d’Études Orientales: Institut Français d’Études Arabes de Damas (IFPO)-Damas
Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Economics and Statistics: Wiley-Blackwell on behalf of Oxford University
Bulletin de la Société de Géographie: Société de Géographie-Paris
Bulletin de la Société de Géographie commerciale de Paris: Société de Géographie commerciale de Paris-Paris
Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies: University of London-Cambridge University Press on behalf of the School of Oriental and African Studies
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Annex II

Thematic Bibliographical Survey

History and Archaeology

General Information:

Geography:

- General Information:
  - History and Archaeology
  - Thematic Bibliographical Survey

- Geography:

- General Information:
  - History and Archaeology
  - Thematic Bibliographical Survey

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History and Archeology:

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as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands
Pre-Islamic times:  

General Bibliography:  


Geography:  

- Sezgin F.; Amawi M. *Texts and studies on the historical geography and topography of Iraq*. Frankfurt: Institute for the History of Arab-Islamic science, 1993 (Islamic Geography 83)  

- *Archaeological Sites in Iraq*. Baghdad, Republic of Iraq: Ministry of Culture and Information, Directorate General of Antiquities, 1970  

Surveys:  

- Roux G. *Recently discovered ancient sites in the Hammar Lake district (southern Iraq)*, Sumer, vol.16, 1960, p.20-31  

History:  


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• Borsworth C.E. Notes on Arameans and Chaldeans in Southern Babylonia in the early seventh century BC. *Orientalia*, vol.46, p.304-25
• Lambreg-Karlovsky C.G. *Beyond the Tigris and Euphrates: Bronze age civilizations*, Beer-Sheva: Ben-Gurion University of the Negev press, 1996, 286 p. (Beer-Sheva9)
• Matthews R. (Dr). *The early prehistory of Mesopotamia*: 500,000 to 4,500 BC. Turnhout, Belgium: Brepols, 2000
• Buirigh P. *Living condition in the lower Mesopotamian plain in ancient Iraq*. Sumer magazine, vol XIII, Nos. 1, 2, Baghdad 1957.

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Valz E. Ceramica fine e inventariata di Seleucia sul Tigris. Torino: Turin University, 1973 (Diss.)

Archaeological Sites:


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- Demirji M. S. (Dr.) *Notes on the Social and Economical aspects during Warka*. Sumer, vol. 44 no.1-2, 1985/86, p.5-7(Arabic)


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• Oates J.L. *Ur and Eridu: The prehistory*. Iraq, vol. 22, 1960, p. 32-50


Urbanisation:


• Kubba S.A. *Mesopotamian architecture and town planning: from the mesolithic to the end of the proto-historic period c. 10,000-3,500 B.C. vol.II*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, 1987 (BAR. International series : 367)


Natural Settings:


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• Plaziat J-C.; Younis W.R. The modern environments of Moluccs in southern Mesopotamia, Iraq: A guide to paleogeographical reconstructions of Quaternary fluvial, palustrine and marine deposits, Carnets de geologie/Notebooks on geology, 2005/01

• Sieger R. Am Euphrat und Tigris, Osterreichische Monatsschrift fur den Orient, vol. 26, 1900, p. 79-82

• Ubell K. Iraq’s water resources. Nature and Resources, vol.7 no.2, 1971, p.3-15

• Pournelle J. Marshlands cities: Deltaic Landscapes and the evolution of Early Mesopotamian civilization. San Diego: UC San Diego University, 2003 (Diss.)

Irrigation:


• Howell E. B. River Control in Mesopotamia. Quarterly Review, January 1922


• Jacobsen T. La géographie et les voies de communication du pays de Sumer, Revue Assyriologie, vol.52, 1958

• Jacobsen T. The waters of Ur, Iraq, vol.22, 1960, p.174-85


Trade and Commercial Routes:


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Uruk system:


With Iran:


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Invernizzi A.; J-F Salles [ed.] Arabia antiqua: hellenistic centres around Arabia. Roma: Instituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente, 1993, 289 p. (Serie Orientale Roma; 70.2)


With the Gulf:


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Islamic period:

General Bibliography:

- Grimwood-Jones D. [and al.]. *Arab-Islamic Bibliography.* Hassocks: Harvester, 1977
- Roolvink R. *Historical Atlas of the Muslim Peoples.* Amsterdam: Djambatan,1957
- Sezgin F.; Amawi M. *Texts and studies on the historical geography and topography of Iraq.* Frankfurt: Institute for the History of Arab-Islamic science, 1993 (Islamic Geography; 83)
- *Archaeological Sites in Iraq.* Baghdad: Ministry of Culture and Information, directorate general of Antiquities, Republic of Iraq, 1970
- Surveys:
  - Morony M. G. *Continuity and Change in the Administrative Geography of Late Sasanian and Early Islamic al-Iraq.* Iran, vol. 20, 1982, p. 1-50

 Seven -Eleventh-/ VII-XI Centuries

Geography:

- Roolvink R. *Historical Atlas of the Muslim Peoples.* Amsterdam: Djambatan,1957

History:

- Brown P. *The world in Late Antiquity.* London: Thames & Hudson, 1971
- Morony M.G. *Seventh century Iraq.* Los Angeles: Department of History, University of California, 1972 (Ph.D.diss.)
- KABIR M. *the Buwayhid dynasty of Baghdad , Calcutta*, 1994, Lane-Poole, S.

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• Sourdell D. Le Vizirat Abbaside de 749 à 936 (132 à 324 de l'Hégire) vol. I-II. Damas: Institut Français d'Etudes Arabes de Damas, 1959

Economic and social change:

• Al-Ali S. al-Tanzimat al-jilta'm wa'al-iqtisadiyya fi'l-Basra. Baghdad: 1953

Buildings:


Agriculture production and land control:

• Cahen C. Le service de l'irrigation en Iraq au debut du XIIe siecle. 1947-48


Eleventh-Fifteenth / XI-XV Centuries:

Geographers and travelers:


The Countryside:

Agricultural production and irrigation:

• Jabbar M.A. Agricultural and irrigation labourers in social and economic life of Iraq during the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphas. Islamic Culture, vol. 47, 1973, p.15-31

Tribes and authority:


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The Life of Cities:

• Cahen C. Mouvements populaires et autonomisme urbain dans l’Asie musulmane du moyen âge. Arabica, vol.5-6, 1958-59

Basra:

• Donner F.M. Tribal settlement in Basra during the 1st century AH. In Khalidi, T. Land tenure and social transformation in the Middle East. Beirut: AUB, 1984
• Massignon L. Explication du plan de Basra. In Westöstliche Abhandlungen, Mélanges R. Tschud, Wiesbaden: 1954

Kufa, Wasit:

• Ahmad S. Survey of the Kufa area. Sumer, vol. 21, 1965, p.229-252
• Mustafa M.A. Taqir awwali ‘an al-tangib fi l-Kufa lil mawsim al-thalith. Sumer, vol.12, 1956, p. 2-32

• Safar F. Wasit: The sixth season’s excavations. Cairo: Imprimerie de L’Institut Français d’Archéologie Orientale, 1945

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