Survey of Bibliography:

Cultural Heritage of Iraqi Marshlands

Prepared by Rizlaine Touili & Abd ulamir Al Hamdani
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

نعمبين أيدي القارئ الكريم قائمة مرجعية عن الدراسات المنشورة في الاهوار العراقية...

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

شكر وزارة البيئة لتحملها تكاليف طباعة هذا التقرير

د. علي البلاسي
مستشار وزارة البيئة
رئيس اللجنة الوطنية للمشروع

آذار 2011
## Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Specificities of the Iraqi Marshlands Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Methodology of work</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Analysis of the Bibliographical survey</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>List of Journals</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex II</td>
<td>Thematic Bibliographical Survey</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex III</td>
<td>Chronological Index of References</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Figures

Figure 1  Map of Iraqi Marshlands (Source: CIMI)
Figure 2  Representation of Reed houses on Sumerian artifacts; E.L. Ochsenschlager; Iraq’s Marsh Arabs in the Garden of Eden, 1968-1990
Figure 3  Reed house by Wilfred Thesiger during his stay within the Iraqi Marshlands in 1964; W. Thesiger, The Marsh Arabs, 1967
Figure 4  Representation of a Sumerian boat, E.L. Ochsenschlager; Iraq’s Marsh Arabs in the Garden of Eden, 1968-1990
Figure 5  Boat used by the Marsh Arabs photographed by E.L. Ochsenschlager; Iraq’s Marsh Arabs in the Garden of Eden, 1968-1990
Figure 6  Construction of a Raba photographed by E.L. Ochsenschlager; Iraq’s Marsh Arabs in the Garden of Eden, 1968-1990
Figure 7  Mudhif from inside by W. Thesiger; W. Thesiger, The Marsh Arabs, 1967
Figure 8  Aerial view of the Marshlands by W. Thesiger in 1964; W. Thesiger, The Marsh Arabs, 1967
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-el-Arab flowing into the Arab/Persian Gulf. This region of southern Iraq shelters the Iraqi Marshlands and their unique natural and cultural components. Theses 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 civilizations 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 space and size begun 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 population.

The Canadian Initiative for Iraqi Marshlands (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.

---

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

UNEP-UNESCO joint project  
“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
covering an area of 35,000 km$^2$, including 9,000 km$^2$ 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 km$^2$ in the coming years.

Above-mentioned projects record some natural and also socio-economical 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 are 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 (مضيف), this arched construction, made of reeds assembled and used until today in the marshlands. We and pictures documenting the construction of the Mudhif. The use of such a dweller depends on its size. The larger ones were the center of the village, where all the decisions were taken. It was also the place where hospitality was offered to the traveler. The structure but smaller, was the traditional home of the Marsh Arabs. Several seals attest the existence of a type of construction identical to the Mudhif during an architectural form used 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 which show strong similarities with the type of boats produced and used by the Marsh Arabs to move along the marshes.

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.

---

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

UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
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, despeites 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.

UNEP-UNESCO joint project
“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
III. Methodology

The present survey is limited to the scientific libraries and institutes of Amman⁴ along with available resources on Internet like Jstor and ebscohost databases⁵. 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 books⁶.

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 will be the first step toward localization and documentation of all cultural assets of the Iraqi Marshlands.

---

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.

UNEP-UNESCO joint project
“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
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.

UNEP-UNESCO joint project
“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
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
UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
Annex II

Thematic Bibliographical Survey

History and Archaeology

General Information:

Geography:

- Jassim, S., 2009: "World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands"
- Shrif, 1993, "Greek and Latin in the Gulf, 1946-1990" (in Arabic)
- Jassim, S., 2009: "World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands"
History and Archeology:

- **The government of Iraq.** "A study of the methods of writing and calligraphy of the early Islamic era." *Bab al-Abd Al-Makhtout, 1993.*
UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process 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
- نجى، عبد السلام. دراسة عن الآثار العثمانية للسومر وادي الرافدين (عرض جيولوجي)، دورة أهوار العراق، مركز علوم البحر، جامعة البصرة. 2005
- أهوار شرف: الموقع الجغرافي للعراق والثرى في تاريخ العالم حتى الفتح الإسلامي، ج1، مطبعة الشائق، بغداد. 1962.

Surveys:

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

History:


UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
• Lamberg-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)
• Burinagh P. *Living condition in the lower Mesopotamian plain in ancient Iraq*. Sumer magazine, vol XIII, Nos. 1, 2, Baghdad 1957.

UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”


Uruk-Warka:


• Adams R. McC. *An early prehistoric site in the Warka region*. *Sumer*, vol. 31, 1975a, p.11-15


• 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)


Larsa :


UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”


**Lagash and Telloh :**


Parrot A. *Tello, vingt campagnes de fouilles (1877-1933)*. Paris : Albin Michel, 1948


**Eridu :**


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


**Land Uses :**

*Urbanisation :*


**Natural Settings:**


UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”


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

• Sieger R. *Am Euphrat und Tigris*. Österreichische Monatsschrift für 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. *The waters of Ur, Iraq*, vol.22, 1960, p.174-85


Trade and Commercial Routes:


UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”


Uruk system:


With Iran:


UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”


With the Gulf:


• 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)


UNEP-UNESCO joint project
“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
Islamic period:

General Bibliography:


Surveys:

- Hodgson M. G.S. The Venture of Islam: Conscience and History in a World Civilization. 3 Vols. Londres-Chicago: Chicago university Press, 1974
- 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:

- Rooivink 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

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.

UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
Abbasids


UNEP-UNESCO joint project

"World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands"


- Economic and social change:

- Buildings:

- Agriculture production and land control:

- Geographers and travelers:

- The Countryside:
  - Agricultural production and irrigation:

- Tribes and authority:

UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”


**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


**Kufa, Wasit:**

Ahmad S. *Survey of the Kufa area*. Sumer, vol. 21, 1965, p. 229-252


**Trades and markets:**


**Cities and Their Rulers:**

**Arms:**


**Control of the Land:**


**The Culture of Courts and People:**

UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
The Changing Balance of Power in the Eighteenth Century:


The Climax of European Power (1914-1939):


Basra:

- Visser R. *Basra, the failed Gulf state: separatism and nationalism in southern Iraq.* Munster ;New Brunswick [N.J.]: Distributed in North America by Transaction, 2005

Buildings:


UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
Anthropology

General bibliography:

- **Amin J.** Confinosiones y etnicas de Iraq. Hesperia: Culturas del Mediterraneo, vol. 1, 2005, p.43-65
- **Dziekan M. M.** Iraqi-Irani Border, History- politics-culture. Rocznik orientalistyczny, vol. 56, 2003, p.3-54
- **Field H.** The Anthropology of Iraq Part I, N.2, the Lower Euphrates-Tigris Region, Anthropological Series, Field Museum of Natural History, vol.80, Chicago, 1949

**Travelers:**

- **A Handbook of Mesopotamia (C.B 294).** 4 vols. Admiralty War Staff, Intelligence Division. London: 1917
- **Azzawi A.** The Tribes of Iraq, vol. I. Baghdad: Baghdad Press, 1936
- **Bell G.** Letters and pictures available on Gertrude Bell Archive: http://www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk/ (1868-1926)

**UNEP-UNESCO joint project**

"World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands"

**Marshes:**

UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
Modern Times

- Fend P.G. Iraq’s secret weapon: water. Ingo. 1984
- North A. Saddam’s water war. Geographical Magazine, p. 10-14, 1993
- Abdul-Jabar F.; Dawod H. Tribes and power: nationalism and ethnicity in the Middle East, 2003, p. 10
- Lloyd, S. Twin Rivers, a brief history of Iraq from the earliest time to the present time, Oxford, 1943.

UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
Soil, agriculture, plants, birds and water resources:

- Soil and agriculture
- Plants
- Birds
- Water resources

UNEP-UNESCO joint project

"World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands"
“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
UNEP-UNESCO joint project
“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
Annex III

Chronological Index of References

Proto-history:

- Adams R. McC. An early prehistoric site in the Warka region. Sumer, 1975a, p.2
- Algaze G. The Uruk world system: the dynamics of expansion of early Mesopotamian civilization. 1993, p.3
- Algaze G. [and al.]. The Uruk Expansion: Cross-cultural exchange in Early Mesopotamian Civilization [with comments and reply]. 1989, p.3
- Aruz J.; Benzel K.; Evans J. M. Beyond Babylon: art, trade, and diplomacy in the second millennium B.C. 2008, p.3
- Butterlin P. Les temps proto-urbains de Mésopotamie : contacts et acculturation à l'époque d'Uruk au Moyen-Orient. 2003, p.3
- Crawford H.E.W. Mesopotamia's Invisible Exports in the Third Millenium B.C. 1973, p.4
- Edens C. Dynamics of Trade in the Ancient Mesopotamian "World System". 1992, p.3
- Johnson G.A. Local exchange and early state development in southwestern Iran. 1975, p.4
- Kozlowski S.K. The Eastern wing of the Fertile Crescent. Late prehistory of greater Mesopotamian lithic industries. 1999, p.1
- Kubba S.A. A. Mesopotamian architecture and town planning : from the mesolithic to the end of the proto-historic period c. 10.000-3.500 B.C. 1987, p.3
- Mark S. From Egypt to Mesopotamia: A Study of Predynastic Trade Routes. 1998, p.4
- Matthews R. (Dr). The early prehistory of Mesopotamia: 500.000 to 4,500 BC. 2000, p.1
- Oates J.L. Ur and Eridu: The prehistory. Iraq, 1960, p.2
- Price I. M. Transportation by Water in Early Babylonia. 1924, p.3

Bronze Age:

- Adams R. McC. Paterns of Urbanization in Early Southern Mesopotamia. 1972, p.3
- Crawford H. Mesopotamia and the Gulf: The history of a relationship. 2005, p.4
- Hamblin D.J. The First cities. 1973, p.1
- Lamberg-Karlovsky C.C. Beyond the Tigris and Euphrates: Bronze age civilizations. 1996, p.1
- Malowan M. E. L. L’Aurore de la Mésopotamie et de l’Iran. 1966, p.4
- Potts T.F. Patterns of Trade in the Third-Millenium BC Mesopotamia and Iran. 1993, p.4
- Potts D.T. Rethinking Some Aspects of Trade in the Arabian Gulf. 1993, p.4
- Wright H.T. The Administration of rural production in an early Mesopotamian town. 1969, p.3

UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”

Rothman M. S. Uruk Mesopotamia and its neighbors: cross-cultural interactions in the era of State formation. 2001, p.4


Rova E. [Review by]. Ricerche sui sigilli a cilindro vicino-orientali del periodo di Uruk/Jemdet Nasr. 1999, p.4
UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
Morony M.G. *Landholding and social change: lower al-'Iraq in the early Islamic period*, 1984, p.6

Morony M. G. *[Review of],* *Iraq after the Muslim Conquest*, 1985, p. 5


Northedge A. *Archaeology and new urban settlement in Early Islamic Syria and Iraq*, 1994, p. 5

Tabarî; Juynboll G. H. A. *The conquest of Iraq, Southwestern Persia, and Egypt*, 1989, p.5

Umayyad (661-750):

Crowe Y. *Early Islamic pottery and China*, 1977, p.6


Jabbar M.A. *Agricultural and irrigation labourers in social and economic life of Iraq during the Ummayyad and Abbasid caliphates*, 1973, p.6


Kennedy H. *The Prophet and the age of the caliphs: the Islamic Near East from the sixth to the eleventh century*, 1986, p.5

Le Strange G. *The Lands of Eastern Caliphate: Mesopotamia, Persia and Central Asia from the Moslem Conquest to the Time of Timur*, 1930, p. 5

Naji H. *The role of the Arab Tribes in the East During the Period of the Umayyads: 40/660-132/749*, 1978, p.6


- *Abbasid (750-1258)*:

Ahsan M.M. *Social life under the Abbasids (170/289 AH-786/902 AD)*, 1979, p.5

Al-Muqaddasi Muhammad ibn Ahmad (ca. 946); Miquel A. *Ahsan al-taqasim fi marfat al-Aqalim*, 1963, p.5

Al-Muqaddasi Muhammad ibn Ahmad; Basil A.C.; Al-Tai M.H. *The best divisions for knowledge of the regions: a translation of Ahsan al-taqasim fi marfat al-aqalim*, 2001, p.5


- *Ottoman Empire (1514-1912)*:

Al-Tanji M. *[ed.]*. *Al-Ta’rîf bi Ibn Khaldun wa rihlatu’u gharban wa sharqan*, 1951, p.6

Cahen C. *L’évolution de l’îqtâ du 9e au 13e siècle*, 1977, p.6

Forey A. *The military orders and the conversion of Muslims in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries*, 2002, p.6


Lambton A.K.S. *The evolution of the iqtâ in medieval Iran*, 1967, p.6


Garcin J-C. *États, sociétés et cultures du Monde musulman médiéval: Xe-XVe siècle. Tome 2, Sociétés et cultures*, 2000, p.6

Gray B. *The export of Chinese porcelain to the Islamic world: Some reflections on its significance for Islamic art before 1400*, 1977, p.6

Hallett J. *Trade and innovation: The Rise of a Pottery industry in Abbasid Basra*, 1999, p.6


Jabbar M.A. *Agricultural and irrigation labourers in social and economic life of Iraq during the Ummayyad and Abbasid caliphates*, 1973, p.6

Kennedy H. *The Early Abbasid Caliphate, a political history*, 1981, p.5

Pradell T.; Molera J.; Smith A. *Technology of Islamic lustre*, 2008, p.6

Pradell T.; Molera J.; Smith A.D.; Tite M.S. *The invention of lustre: Iraq 9th and 10th centuries*.


Tsunigata S. *State and Rural Society in Medieval Islam: Sultans, Muqta’s and Fallahun*, 1997, p. 5

Waines D. *The third century internal crisis of the Abbasids*, 1977, p.5

Whitehouse D. *Maritime Trade in the Gulf: The 11th and 12th Centuries*.

- *Arab Muslim societies (eleventh-fifteenth century)*:

Ali-Tanji M. [ed.]. *Al-Ta’rîf bi Ibn Khaldun wa rihlatu’u gharban wa sharqan*, 1951, p.6

Cahen C. *L’évolution de l’îqtâ du 9e au 13e siècle*, 1977, p.6

Forey A. *The military orders and the conversion of Muslims in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries*, 2002, p.6


Lambton A.K.S. *The evolution of the iqtâ in medieval Iran*, 1967, p.6

UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
- Buzpinar S.T. *Ottoman Administration of Iraq*, 1890-1908, 2009, p.7
- Cadoux H.W. *Recent changes in the course of the lower Euphrates*. 1906, p.9
- Caramon A. *Des expéditions du colonel Chesney dans le but d’étudier la navigation de l’Euphrate, parallèle entre cette navigation et celle du Nil et de la Mer rouge*, 1841, p.9
- Carrington E. *A trip to the Euphrates*. 1839, p.9
- Çetinsaya G. *The Ottoman View of British Presence in Iraq and the Gulf: The Era of Abdalhamid II*. 2003, p.8
- Chesney (Lieut-Colonel). *The Expedition for the survey of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris carried on by order of the British government in the years 1835, 1838 and 1837*. 1969, p.9
- Chesney F.R. *Narrative of the Euphrates expedition during the years 1835, 1836 and 1837, 1868, p.9
- Clave J. *La route de L’Inde par la vallée de l’Euphrate*. 1850, p.9
- Diary of a journey with Sir Eyre Coote from Bussora to Aleppo in 1780, from the original MS. 1859, p.9
- Al Feel M.R. *The Historical Geography of Iraq between the Mongolian and the Ottoman Conquests 1258-1534*, p.7
- Fontanier V. *Navigation de l’Euphrate*. 1836, p.9
- Goodwin G. *A history of Ottoman Architecture*. 1971, p.8
- Huart C. *Notice sur les tribus arabes de la Mésopotamie*. 1879, p.9
- Jwaideh A. *Aspect of Land tenure and social change in Lower Iraq during the late Ottoman time*. 1984, p.7
- Lapidus I.M. *Muslim cities in the later Middle Ages*. 1967, p.6
- Le Strange G. *Description of Mesopotamia and Baghdad, written about the year 900 A.D. by Ibn Serapion*. 1895, p.9
- Loftus W.K. *Notes of a journey from Baghdad to Bussrah, with descriptions of several Chaldeans remains*. 1856, p.9
- Loftus W.K. *Travels and researches in Chaldea and Susiana*. 1857, p.9
- *Le commerce de la vallée de l’Euphrate de 1874-1875*. 1876, p.9
- Lynch H.B. *Memoire, in three parts, of the River Euphrates*. 1841/44, p.9
- Mc Carthy J. *The Population of Ottoman Syria and Iraq 1878-1914*. 1881, p.6
- Morgan J.de. *Notes sur la Basse-Mésopotamie*. 1900, p.9
- Moradiea d’Othon I. *Tableau générale de l’empire ottoman, 7 vols.*. 1788-1924, p.7
- Moritz B. *Zur Geographie and Ethnographie von SudMesopotamien*. 1888, p.9
- Naff T.; Owen O. [eds.]. *The Islamic world in the 18th Century*. 1977, p.8
- Pelly L. *Remarks on the tribes, trade, and resources around the shore line of the Persian Gulf*. 1863/64, p.9
- Pelly L. *Recent tour round the northern portion of the Persian Gulf*. 1863/64, p.9
- Raymond A. *The Great Arab Cities in the 16th-18th centuries*. 1984, p.7
- Rudi M. [Review of]. *Between Arabs, Turks and Iranian: the town of Basra, 1600-1700*. 2006, p.8
- Rycault P. *The History of the Present State of the Ottoman Empire*. 1675, p.7
- Sayce (Prof) [and al.]. *The Garden of Eden and its Restoration: Discussion*. 1912, p.10
- Shahvar S. *Tribes and telegraphs in Lower Iraq: The Muntafiq and the Baghdad-Busrah telegraph line of 1863-65*. 2003, p.10
- Sigard F. *De la navigation du cours inférieur de l’Euphrate en Basse Mésopotamie*. 1870, p.10
- Vaucelles (De) P. *La Vie en Irak il y a un siècle vue par nos consuls*. 1963, p.10
- Voyage up to the river Euphrates from the Persian Gulf to Bussorah. 1828, p.10
- Willcocks S.W. *The Garden of Eden and its restoration*. 1912, p.10

UNEP-UNESCO joint project

“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
Batatu H. The Old Social Classes and the Revolutionary Movements of Iraq. 1978, p.8
Bourdillon B.H. The Political Situation in Iraq. 1924, p.9
Buxton P.A.; V.H.W. Dowson. The Marsh Arabs of Lower Mesopotamia. 1921, p.9
Cursetjee M. The land of the date: a recent voyage from Bombay to Basra and back, fully descriptive of the ports and peoples of the Persian Gulf and the Shat-el-Arab, their conditions, history, and customs: 1916-1917. 1994, p.9
Dougherty R.P. Searching for Ancient remains in Lower Iraq. 1925, p.9
Fulanaing H. R. Marsh Arabs. 1927, p.9
Hedgcock S.E. and S; Rikkan H. Marsh Arab. 1927, p.8
Kedourie E. England and the Middle East: the destruction of the Ottoman Empire 1914-1921. 1987, p.8
Levy R. A Note on the Marsh Arabs of Lower Iraq. 1924, p.9
Longrigg S.H. Four centuries of modern Iraq. 1925, p.9
Longrigg S.H. Iraq 1900-1950. 1953, p.8
Sluglett P. Britain in Iraq 1914-1932. 1976, p.8
Thomas M. Bedouin Tribes and the Imperial Intelligence Services in Syria, Iraq and Transjordan in the 1920s. 2003, p.10
Wilson A.T. The Delta of the Shatt al ‘Arab and Proposals for Dredging the Bar. 1925, p.10

Iraq (1932-...):

Abdul-Jabar F.; Dawod H. Tribes and power: nationalism and ethnicity in the Middle East. 2003, p.10
Amin J. Confesiones y etnicas de Iraq. 2005, p.9
Azzawi A. The Tribes of Iraq, vol. I. 1936, p.9
Boesch H.H. El-Iraq. 1939, p.9
Campbell C.G. Folktales from Iraq. 2005, p.9
Drower S. E. Marsh People of South Iraq. 1947, p.9
Fernea E.W. Guests of the Sheik: an ethnography of an Iraqi village. 1969, p.9

Field H. Arabs in central Iraq: their history, ethnicity, and physical characters. 1935, p.9
Field H. Marsh Arabs of Iraq 1936, p.9
Groom L. An interlude in Iraq: the photographs and diaries of Australian photographer Frank Hurley in the catalogues of the National Library of Australia. 2005, p.9
Harrison J.V. The Shatt-el-Arab. 1942, p.9
Hiltermann J.R. Diverting Water, Displacing Iraq’s marsh People. 1993, p.9
Hywel Davies D. Observations on Land Use in Iraq. 1957, p.9
Ingham B. Regional and Social Factors in the Dialect Geography of Southern Iraq and Khūzistan. 1976, p.9
Ismail A.Q. Twenty-five Days among the Marshdwellers. 1934, p.9
Lebon J.H.G. The New Irrigation Era in Iraq. 1955, p.9
Maxwell G. [Review of]. A Reed Shaken by the Wind. 1958, p.9
Philby H.St.J.B.; Edmonds C.J. The Marshes of Southern Iraq. 1959, p.10
Rajab J. S. The Marsh Arabs of Iraq—a memoir of their life, their dwelling and their embroideries. 2006, p.10
Salim S.M. Marsh dwellers of the Euphrates Delta. 1962, p.10
Shams C. [ed.]. Iraq, its history, people and politics. 2003, p.9
Smeaton W. Tattooing among the Arabs of Iraq. 1937, p.10
Thesiger W. The Marshmen of Southern Iraq. 1954, p.10

UNEP-UNESCO joint project
“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”
• Tillier M. *Les Qādī-s d’Irāq et Khūźistān : l’image de leur rôle politique et social à travers le Nishwār al-muhādara du qādī al-Tanūkhī*. 1999, p.9

• Tribus en Afrique du Nord et au Moyen-Orient. 1987, p.9

• Yap M. *Some European travelers in the Middle East*. 2003, p.10


UNEP-UNESCO joint project
“World Heritage Inscription Process as a tool to enhance natural and cultural management of Iraqi Marshlands”