

جامعة الموصل
كلية الآثار



وزارة التعليم العالي
والبحرث العلمي

ISSN 2304 -103X (print)
ISSN 2664 - 2794 (Online)

IRAQI
Academic Scientific Journals

مجلة

أثار الرافدين

مجلة آثار الرافدين، مجلد ٨ / ج ١ / ٢٠٢٣

Athar Al-Rafedain Vol.8/No.1

مجلة علمية محكمة تبحث في آثار العراق والشرق الأدنى القديم

تصدر عن كلية الآثار في جامعة الموصل / الجزء الأول - المجلد الثامن / ١٤٤٤هـ / ٢٠٢٣م

ISSN 2304-103X (Print)
ISSN 2664-2794 (Online)

مجلة

أثارة الأرفدين

مجلة علمية محكمة تبحث في آثار العراق و الشرق الأدنى القديم

تصدر عن كلية الآثار في جامعة الموصل

البريد الإلكتروني uom.atharalrafedain@gmail.com E-Mail:

الجزء الاول / المجلد الثامن جمادي الاولى ١٤٤٤ هـ / كانون الثاني ٢٠٢٣ م

رقم الايداع في دار الكتب والوثائق ببغداد

(١٧١٢) لسنة ٢٠١٢

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

هياة التحرير

أ. خالد سالم اسماعيل

رئيس التحرير

أ.م.د. حسنين حيدر عبد الواحد

مدير التحرير

الاعضاء

أ.د. اليزابيث ستون

أ.د. ادل هايد اوتو

أ.د. والتر سلابيركر

أ.د. نيكولو ماركييتي

أ.د. هديب حياوي عبد الكريم

أ.د. جواد مطر الموسوي

أ.د. رفاه جاسم حمادي

أ.د. عادل هاشم علي

أ.م.د. ياسمين عبد الكريم محمد علي

أ.م.د. فيان موفق رشيد

أ.م.د. هاني عبد الغني عبد الله

مقوم اللغة العربية
أ.د. معن يحيى محمد
قسم اللغة العربية / كلية الآداب / جامعة الموصل

مقوم اللغة الانكليزية
م.م. مشتاق عبدالله جميل
قسم الآثار / كلية الآثار / جامعة الموصل

تنضيد وتنسيق
م.م. ثائر سلطان درويش

تصميم الغلاف
د. عامر الجميلي

قواعد النشر في مجلة آثار الرافدين

١- تقبل المجلة البحوث العلمية التي تقع في تخصصات:

- علم الآثار بفرعيه القديم و الإسلامي .
- اللغات القديمة بلهجاتها و الدراسات المقارنة.
- الكتابات المسمارية و الخطوط القديمة .
- الدراسات التاريخية والحضارية .
- الجيولوجيا الاثرية .
- تقنيات المسح الأثري .
- الدراسات الانثروبولوجية .
- الصيانة والترميم .

٢- تقدم البحوث الى المجلة باللغتين العربية أو الانكليزية .

٣- يطبع البحث على ورق (A4)، وبنظام (Microsoft Word)، وبمسافات مفردة بين الاسطر، وبخط Simplified Arabic للغة العربية، و Times New Roman للغة الانكليزية، ويسلم على قرص ليزري (CD)، وبنسختين ورقيتين.

٤- يطبع عنوان البحث وسط الصفحة بحجم (١٦)، يليه اسم الباحث ودرجته العلمية ومكان عمله كاملا والبريد الالكتروني (e-mail)، بحجم (١٥)، وباللغتين العربية والانكليزية.

٥- يجب ان يحتوي البحث ملخصا باللغتين العربية والانكليزية على ان لا تزيد عن (١٠٠) كلمة.

٦- تضمين البحث كلمات مفتاحية تتعلق بعنوان البحث ومضمونه.

٧- تكتب ارقام الهوامش بين قوسين وترد متسلسلة في نهاية البحث بحجم (١٢)، لكل من المصادر العربية والانكليزية.

٨- تكون أبعاد الصفحة من كل الاتجاهات من الاعلى والأسفل (٢٠.٤٥) سم، واليمين واليسار (٣٠.١٧) سم.

- ٩- ان لا يكون البحث قد تم نشره سابقا أو كان مقدا لنيل درجة علمية أو مستلا من ملكية فكرية لباحث أفر، وعلى الباحث التعهد بذلك خطيا عند تقديمه للنشر .
- ١٠- يلتزم الباحث باتباع الاسس العلمية السليمة في بحثه.
- ١١- يلزم الباحث بتعديل فقرات بحثه ليتناسب مع مقترحات الخبراء واسلوب النشر في المجلة.
- ١٢- لا تتجاوز عدد صفحات البحث عن (٢٥)، صفحة وفي حال تجاوز العدد المطلوب يتكفل الباحث بدفع مبلغا اضافيا عن كل صفحة اضافية قدره (٣٠٠٠) دينار .
- ١٣- لا تعاد اصول البحوث المقدمة للمجلة الى اصحابها سواء نشرت أم لم تنشر .
- ١٤- ترقم الجداول والاشكال على التوالي وبحسب ورودها في البحث، وتزود بعناوين، وتقدم بأوراق منفصلة وتقدم المخططات بالحبر الاسود والصور تكون عالية الدقة.
- ١٥- يشار الى اسم المصدر كاملا في الهامش مع وضع مختصر المصدر بين قوسين في نهاية الهامش.
- ١٦- يتحمل الباحث تصحيح ما يرد في بحثه من اخطاء لغوية وطباعية.
- ١٧- تعمل المجلة وفق التمويل الذاتي، لذلك يتحمل الباحث اجور النشر والاستلال البالغة (١١٥٠٠٠)، مائة وخمسة عشر الف دينار عراقي فقط.
- ١٨- يزود كل باحث بمستل من بحثه، أما نسخة المجلة كاملة فتطلب من سكرتارية المجلة لقاء ثمن تحدده هيئة التحرير .
- ١٩- ترسل البحوث على البريد الالكتروني للمجلة:

E-mail: uom.atharalrafedain@gmail.com

ثبت المحتويات

العنوان	اسم الباحث	الصفحة
توطئة	خالد سالم إسماعيل	١
الأمثال الخاصة بالحيوان في المصادر المسمارية السومرية	زهراء محمود محمد نظام خالد سالم إسماعيل	٣٦-٣
الحس التاريخي عند الملك الآشوري توكلي-نورتا (الثاني) ٨٩٠-٨٨٤ ق.م	احمد زيدان الحديدي	٦٠-٣٧
الكتابات المسمارية على طبقات أختام حكام المدن من عصر أور الثالثة	حسنين حيدر عبد الواحد مؤيد محمد سليمان	٨٠-٦١
أثر الحواس في الصورة الشعرية عند أدباء بلاد الرافدين	محمد أحمد محمد سالم يحيى الجبوري	٩٨-٨١
الفخار الفرثي من تل مسكن الموسم الأول-٢٠٠٨	نجاه علي محمد التميمي فاتن منصور محمد الغانمي	١٢٦-٩٩
القلب المكاني في اللغة الأكديّة دراسة مقارنة مع اللغة العربيّة	عباس إبراهيم صابر	١٤٨-١٢٧
مرويات عزّ الدين ابن الأثير عن معارك قوات الموصل مع صلاح الدين الأيوبي (٥٧٠-٥٧١هـ/١١٧٤-١١٧٥م)	مناهل أسامة جارالله الخيرو شكيب راشد آل فتاح	١٦٦-١٤٩
ملكية الأراضي الزراعية وجبايتها في الهند (القرن ٤هـ - ٨هـ / ١٠م - ١٤م)	سليمان محمد علي سفيان ياسين إبراهيم	١٨٢-١٦٧
علم الفلك في التصوير العثماني	شيماء جاسم البدري	٢٠٦-١٨٣
"دراسة لنصوص مسماريّة غير منشورة من العصر السومريّ الحديث"	حسين محمد رضا الحميري	٢٢٦-٢٠٧
القسم الإنكليزي		
نماذج فخار من العصر البرونزي المبكر (الدور الرابع) من ام الحفريات في جنوب بلاد الرافدين	إليونورا مارياني	١٤-٣
نظرة على الريف الاشوري الحديث: مستوطنة العصر الحديدي الثالث لمنطقة تل تاسلي جيسك في وادي اصلاحية (تركيا)	كابراييل جاكوزا	٢٤-١٥

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

توطئة

أ. خالد سالم إسماعيل

رئيس التحرير

يسرني أن أقدم الجزء الأول من المجلد الثامن من مجلة آثار الرافدين الذي يتزامن مع ذكرى مرور عشر سنوات على صدور المجلد الأول منها عام ٢٠١٢ التي تصدرها كلية الآثار بجامعة الموصل، فضلا عن حصول المجلة على موافقة للانضمام إلى مستوعب DOAJ العالمي بتاريخ ٢٧/٨/٢٠٢٢ وهو انجاز هام من ضمن الخطوات الطموحة والسديدة التي رسمناها للنهوض بواقع المجلة؛ لمواكبة التطور السريع الحاصل في النشر العلمي والالكتروني في العراق والعالم. نشكر كل من ساهم ودعم وساند في التقدم الذي حصل في مجلة آثار الرافدين.

نسأل الله أن يوفقنا ويسدد خطانا.

١-كانون الثاني -٢٠٢٣

Bibliography:

- Anastasio, S. 2010, *Atlas of the Assyrian pottery of the Iron Age*, Turnhout, Brepols.
- Gjerstad, E. 1948, *Swedish Cyprus Expedition IV, 2. The Cypro-Geometric, Cypro-Archaic and Cypro-Classical Periods*, Stockholm, Swedish Cyprus Expedition.
- Herrmann, V.R., Schloen, J.D. 2016, Assyrian impact on the kingdom of Sam'al: the view from Zincirli, in: J. MacGinnis, D. Wicke (eds.), *The Provincial Archaeology of the Assyrian Empire*, Cambridge, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.
- Lehmann, G. 1998, Trends in the Local Pottery Development of the Late Iron Age and Persian Period in Syria and Lebanon, ca. 700 to 300 B.C., *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 311, pp. 7-37.
- Marchetti, N. 2011a, The 2009 joint Turkish-Italian excavations at Taşlı Geçit Höyük, *Kazi Sonuçları Toplantısı* 32.2, Ankara, pp. 397-310.
- Marchetti, N. (ed.) 2011b, *Kinku: sigilli dell'età del bronzo dalla regione di Gaziantep in Turchia: Bologna, Museo civico medievale* (29 aprile-4 settembre 2011), Bologna, AnteQuem.
- Marchetti, N. 2012, The 2010 joint Turkish-Italian excavations at Taşlı Geçit Höyük, *Kazi Sonuçları Toplantısı* 33.3, Ankara, pp. 531-546.
- Mazzoni, S. 2014, The Archaeology of Tell Afis and the Iron Age II-III in Syria: A Reassessment, in: F. Baffi, R. Fiorentino, L. Peyronel (eds.), *Tell Tuqan Excavations and Regional Perspectives. Cultural Developments in Inner Syria from the Early Bronze Age to the Persian/Hellenistic Period*, Lecce, Congedo, pp. 343-390.
- Osborne, J.F. 2020, *The Syro-Anatolian City- States: An Iron Age Culture*, New York, Oxford University Press.
- Soldi, S. 2019, The Iron Age Pottery of Zincirli Höyük: An Assemblage among Neighbouring Traditions, *Studi Micenei Ed Egeo-Anatolici* 5, pp. 165-184.

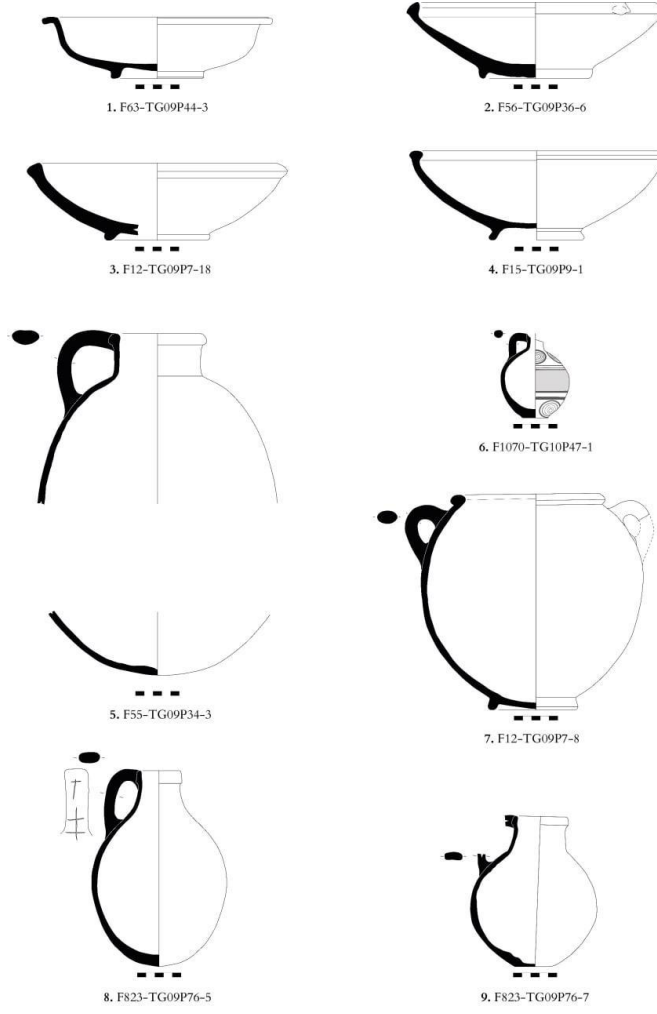


Fig. 3. Selection of Iron Age III assemblage Cooking and Storage Wares (1:4 scale, except 1:8 for nos. 7-8).

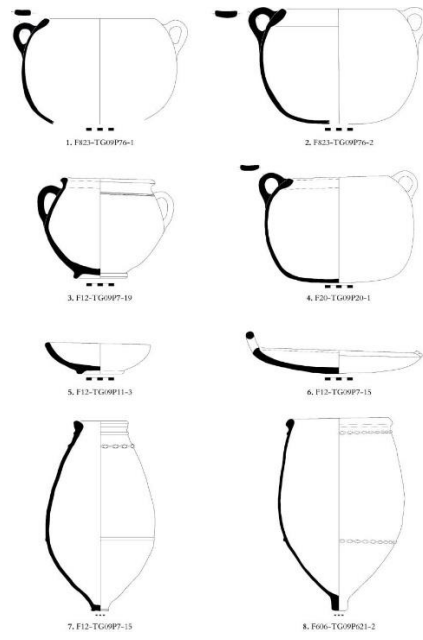


Fig. 2. Selection of Iron Age III Common Ware (1:4 scale).

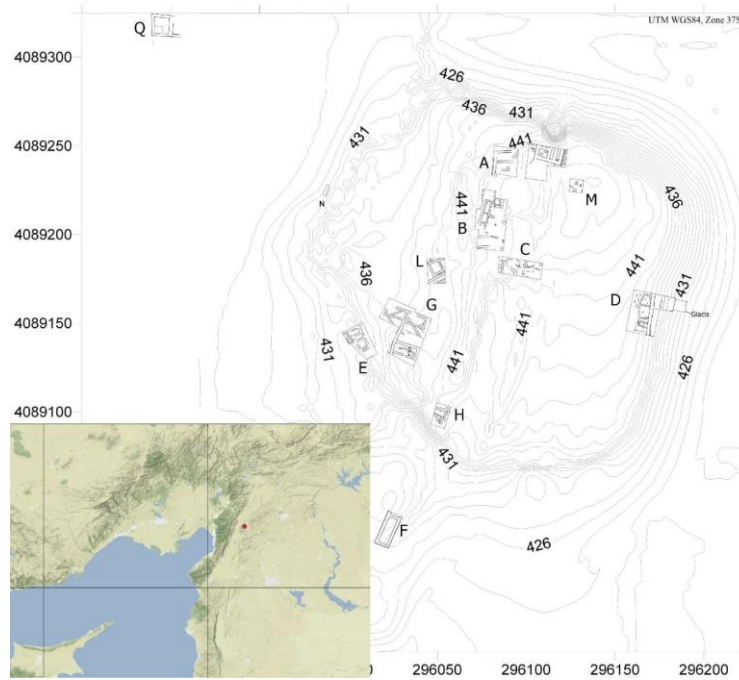


Fig. 1. Topographical map of Taşlı Geçit Höyük featuring the 2009 and 2010 excavation areas of the Turco-Italian Archaeological Expedition and the location of the site in the Northern Levant (on the bottom left corner).

type is dominant in inland Syria (Mazzoni 2014: 345, fig. 13; Lehmann 1998, fig. 5).

Most of the local assemblage is plain and few vessels display a surface treatment or a decorative pattern. A notable exception is a globular juglet with whitish slip on its outer surface and a composite reddish and blackish painted decoration of lines, bands and concentric circles (Fig. 2.6). The vessel, in fact, belongs to Bichrome Ware repertoire and, based on the fabric and decoration features, was most probably imported from Cyprus, where this type is widely attested during the 7th century BC (Gjerstad 1948: fig. XX:5).

3. Conclusions:

This short overview of the architecture and material culture of the Iron Age III levels at Taşlı Geçit Höyük allows to provide considerable insights on a small center displaying evidence of agricultural activities and domestic productive activities. Furthermore, despite its limited size, the local ceramic repertoire displays a variability in shapes comparable to larger sites of the region, sharing multiple connections with the site of Zincirli/Sam'al above all. Based on this evidence, the site can likely represent one of the several minor settlements located in the agricultural hinterland and administratively dependent from larger cities, a scheme attested all through the Neo-Assyrian Empire.

Afis (Mazzoni 2014, fig. 20.10-14), Karkemish (Pizzimenti, Zaina 2016, fig. 5.4-5; Zaina 2018, figs. 3.49.12-13, 3.60.4-8) and Tell Ahmar (Jamieson 2012, fig. 3.4.1-3). Alongside these shapes, tableware includes jugs with plain or spouted rim and a single handle on the side, usually displaying a piriform or globular profile (Fig. 2.8-9).

Common Ware includes a small group of jars for short-term storage (Fig. 2.5,7). The repertoire displays an average variety in terms of profile's features and volumes but they usually display an out-turned rounded or inflated rim and a biconical or rounded body. These types are again well-attested within the Neo-Assyrian repertoire in both inland Syria (Mazzoni 2014, fig. 16.9-9) and the Euphrates valley (Jamieson 2012, fig. 3.12.2).

The Cooking Ware repertoire includes several complete vessels recovered from different contexts in Areas A, D and G: the holemouth pot (Fig. 3.1-4) is the most recurrent and can be considered a hallmark for the Neo-Assyrian period in both Northern Mesopotamia (Anastasio 2010, pl. 21) and Syria (Lehmann 1998: 13, fig. 4.16). The vessel generally has a globular shape and a narrow opening on top, featuring a plain or inflated rim and two small handles on the side. The cooking assemblage also includes several open vessels (such as platters, trays and casseroles) featuring a coarse, fire-resistant fabric (Fig. 3.5-6): the attestation of these specimens appears to be limited to the Islahiye valley (Soldi 2019: 172-173, fig. 8.g-h), while it is absent in the surrounding region and beyond.

Finally, several complete storage pithoi were found during the investigation of the Iron Age structures of Area G and Area M (Fig. 3.7-8): these large vessels mostly have a biconical shape and an applied or impressed rope decoration on the body. This morphology, attested in the Islahiye valley (Soldi 2019: 174, fig. 9), is common in the Euphrates region (Jamieson 2021: fig. 3.20) while a more elongated, cylindrical

were built leaning against a thick wall, which possibly was a defensive enclosure running around part or most of the settlement.

The lower terrace provided a more coherent and abundant structural evidence. Further domestic structures were investigated in Areas H and L (Marchetti 2012: 534), but the most significant architectural evidence was uncovered in the south-western sector of the mound, in Area G (Marchetti 2011a: 300): three rectangular rooms, featuring earthen floors, stone installations and one or two column bases in the center, are organised around an open courtyard. During the excavation of the complex, several complete storage and cooking vessels were found smashed on the floors, together with stone grinders and clay loom weights. Based on the structural features and the collected material, the rooms can be interpreted as storehouses where we can assume agricultural commodities harvested from the surrounding fields were deposited, measured and partially processed.

2. The IA III pottery assemblage of Taşlı Geçit Höyük:

The ceramic assemblage from the IA III levels at Taşlı Geçit Höyük includes more than 700 selected sherds. The presence of a good number of complete vessels allows to better underline the variety of the repertoire and to define a clearer chronological framing.

Common Ware is the largest group and includes a wide set of tableware and other vessels for the consumption and short-term storage of both dry and liquid commodities. Above all, several specimens of complete bowls are featured (Fig. 2.1-4): mostly displaying a distinctive triangular rim, they are clearly included into the Neo-Assyrian ceramic tradition (Anastasio 2010, pl. 6) and they are present in the repertoire of several sites in the Northern Levant, such as Zincirli (Soldi 2019, fig. 5), Tell

2009 and 2010 by a joint Turco-Italian archaeological team led by prof. Nicolò Marchetti (University of Bologna), uncovering – in the excavated areas – an archaeological sequence spanning the Middle Bronze I (19th-18th cent. BC), Late Bronze I (16th-14th cent. BC), Iron Age III (7th cent. BC) and Hellenistic (3rd-1st cent. BC) periods (Marchetti 2011b: 42-51).

1. The topography and architecture of Taşlı Geçit Höyük during IA III:

The mound extends for ca. 3.5 ha and lies on the western bank of the Karasu River: the constant flooding of the area led to the erosion of part of the site, which in the next years will be completely flooded because of the construction of a dam. The ancient settlement is organised around two terraces: mostly domestic structures were uncovered on the upper area, while the investigation of the lower town revealed larger buildings.

To the north, the upper terrace was investigated in its western sector: several domestic structures have been excavated in Areas A, B, C and M, with different preservation conditions. Excavation in Area A and nearby Area M investigated a group of houses with mudbrick walls on stone foundation, earthen floor and features such as *tanurs* related to domestic food production (Marchetti 2011a: 299; 2012: 535). The structures in Areas B and C (Marchetti 2011a: 299) were less preserved and the reconstruction of their original plan was more problematic, but they can be easily interpreted as further domestic units.

On the eastern side of the mound, in Area D, a section of a possible larger building was uncovered (Marchetti 2012: 533), featuring a broad set of room installations, including stone benches, a mudbrick platform and a mortar. Within the room, clusters of unbaked clay loom weights and several ceramic vessels (notably cooking pots) were found. These units

تمثل الدلائل الاثرية المكتشفة من الموقع تفتح افاق جديدة لمزيد من الافكار حول تأثير المملكة الاشورية الحديثة على ريف بلاد الشام.

الكلمات المفتاحية: نظرة، الريف، الاشوري الحديث، مستوطنة، العصر الحديدي الثالث، تل تاسلي جيسك، وادي، إصلاحية، تركيا.

Introduction:

The Neo-Assyrian empire dominated at its political and military height in the mid-7th century BC most of Western Asia, including modern day Northern Syria and South-Eastern Turkey. This geographical area, which is also referred to as Northern Levant, included a wide network of settlements including centers of political and economic relevance as former seats of independent kingdoms (Tell Ahmar, Karkemish, Zincirli, Tell Afis and Tell Tayinat among others) together with smaller towns and hamlets distributed in the region (Osborne 2020: 15-19, fig. 1.1).

The Islahiye valley, together with the 'Amuq valley (its natural prosecution to the south), represents a crucial corridor for the roads crossing the region, connecting eastern Anatolia with the Mediterranean coast and the Syrian inland. The main urban center of the area for most of the Iron Age (10th-7th cent. BC) is Zincirli, ancient Sam'al: capital of an independent Aramaean kingdom, it was incorporated within the Neo-Assyrian Empire in the last quarter of the 8th century, becoming an important administrative center in the region (Hermann, Schloen 2016: 271).

Located 20 km south of Zincirli, Taşlı Geçit Höyük is one of the main mounds in the valley but no archaeological investigation ever occurred there until recently: rescue excavations were finally undertaken between

A Look into the Neo-Assyrian Countryside: the Iron Age III Settlement of Taşlı Geçit Höyük in the Islahiye Valley (Turkey)

*Gabreile Giacosa

Abstract:

Turco-Italian excavations on the site of Taşlı Geçit Höyük, located in the Islahiye valley (South-Eastern Turkey), partially investigated a rural settlement dating to the Iron Age III (late 8th-7th cent. BC). The evidence from the site represents an opportunity for further insights on the impact of the Neo-Assyrian Empire on the countryside of the Northern Levant.

Keywords: look, Neo-Assyrian, Countryside, Iron Age III, Settlement, Taşlı Geçit Höyük, Islahiye Valley, Turkey.

نظرة على الريف الاشوري الحديث: مستوطنة العصر الحديدي الثالث
لمنطقة تل تاسلي جيسك في وادي اصلاحيه (تركيا)

كابراييل جاكوزا

جامعة بولونيا

المخلص:

التنقيبات التركية الايطالية في تل تاسلي جيسك (Taşlı Geçit Höyük) الذي يقع في وادي اصلاحيه (Islahiye) في الجنوب الشرقي لتركيا حيث كشفت بشكل جزئي عن مستوطنة ريفية يعود تاريخها الى العصر الحديدي الثالث (اواخر القرن الثامن الى السابع قبل الميلاد)،

* University of Bologna
E-mail: gabriele.giacosa3@unibo.it

Preface

I am pleased to present the first part of the eighth volume of Athar Al-Rafedain Journal which coincides with the tenth anniversary of publishing the first volume of Athar Al-Rafedain Journal in 2012. This journal is issued by College of Archeology at the University of Mosul and the journal has acquired the approval to join the DOAJ Global Container in 27/8/2022, which is considered an important achievement among the ambitious and correct steps that we have drawn to advance the reality of the Journal to keep the pace with the rapid development in scientific and electronic publishing in Iraq and worldwide.

We would like to thank everyone who contributed and supported the progress that took place in Athar Al-Rafedain Journal.

Prof. Khalid Salim Ismael

Editor-in-Chief

1st -Jan-2023

Contents

Page	Research Name	Subject
1	Khalid Salim Ismael	Preface
3-36	Zahraa Mahmood Mohammed, Khalid Salim Ismael	Proverbs of Animals in the Sumerian Cuneiform Sources
37-60	Ahmed Zidan Al-Hadidi	The Historical Sense of the Assyrian King Tuklti-Ninurta (II) 890-884 BC
61-80	Hassanein Haydar Abdulwahed, Moayed Mohammed Suleiman	Cuneiform Writings on the Seals Impressions of City Rulers from the Period of Ur III
81-98	Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed, Salim. Y. Aljuboori	The Effect of the Senses in The Poetic Image of Mesopotamia Writers
99-126	Najat Ali Mohammed, Faten Mansoor Mohammed	Parthian Pottery from Tell Maskan, First Season 2008
127-148	Abbas Ibrahim Saber	Metathesis in Akkadian and Arabic languages: A Contrastive Study
149-166	Manahl Osama Jar-Allah Al-Khero, Shakeeb Rashid Bashir Al-Fattah	Izz Al-Din Ibn Al-Atheer Narrated the Mosul Forces 'Battles with Salah Al- Din Al-Ayuobi (570-571 AH/ 1174- 1175AD)
167-182	Suleiman Mohammed Ali, Sufyan Yassen Ibrahim	Ownership of Agricultural Land and Collecting it in India (Hegira 4th century - 8th century / AD 10th - 14th century)
183-206	Shaymaa Jasim Albadri	Astronomy in Ottoman Painting
207-226	Hussein Mohammed Ridha Al Hummeri	"A Study of Unpublished Cuneiform Texts from Neo-Sumerian Period"
English part		
3-14	Eleonora Mariani	Early Bronze IV Pottery Assemblages from Umm Al-Hafriyat Southern Mesopotamia
15-24	Gabreile Giacosa	A Look into the Neo-Assyrian Countryside: the Iron Age III Settlement of Taşlı Geçit Höyük in the (Islahiye Valley (Turkey

- 13- The original research papers submitted to the journal shall not be returned to their owners, whether published or not.
- 14- Tables and figures are numbered consecutively and according to their occurrence in the research, and are provided with titles, submitted on separate papers, and blueprints are presented in black ink and images are high-resolution.
- 15- The full source name is indicated in the margin, with the abbreviated source in parentheses at the end of the margin.
- 16- The researcher is responsible for correcting the linguistic and typographical errors in his research.
- 17- The journal operates according to self-funding. Therefore, the researcher bears the publication and plagiarism fees of (115000) one hundred and fifteen thousand Iraqi dinars only.
- 18- Each researcher is provided with a copy of his research. As for the full copy of the journal, it is requested from the journal's secretariat in return for a price determined by the editorial board.
- 19- The papers should be sent to the journal e-mail: uom.atharalrafedain@gmail.com

Publishing rules in Athar Al-Rafedain Journal (AARJ):

- 1- The journal accepts scientific research that falls in specializations:
 - Ancient Archaeology and Islamic Archaeology.
 - Ancient languages with their dialects and comparative studies.
 - Cuneiform Inscriptions and ancient lines.
 - Historical and cultural studies.
 - Archaeological geology.
 - Archaeological survey techniques.
 - Anthropological studies.
 - - Maintenance and restoration.
- 2- Research papers shall be submitted to the magazine in both Arabic and English.
- 3- The research shall be printed on (A4) paper, word-2010 system, with double spaces between lines, Simplified Arabic font for Arabic language, Times New Roman for English language, delivered on CD, and in two copies of paper.
- 4- The title of the research should be printed in the middle of the page, followed by the name of the researcher, his academic degree, his full work address, and e-mail, Size (15), in both Arabic and English.
- 5- The research should contain an abstract in Arabic and English languages, it shouldn't exceed (100) words.
- 6- The search must include keywords related to the title and content of the research.
- 7- Margin numbers are written in parentheses and are given sequentially at the end of the research in size (12), for both Arabic and English sources.
- 8- The dimensions of the page in all directions should be, from the top and the bottom are (2.45 cm), and from the right and left are (3.17 cm).
- 9- That the research has not been previously published or submitted to obtain a scientific degree or extracted from the intellectual property of another researcher, and the researcher must undertake this in writing when submitting it for publication.
- 10- The researcher is obliged to follow the correct scientific foundations in his research.
- 11- The researcher is obliged to modify the paragraphs of his research to suit the suggestions of experts and the method of publication in the journal.
- 12- The number of research pages does not exceed (25) pages, and in case of exceeding the required number, the researcher shall pay an additional amount of (3000 dinars) for each additional page.

Arabic Language Expert
Prof. Maan Yahya Mohammed
Dep. Of Arabic Language /College of Arts / University of Mosul

English Language Expert
Assist. Lect. Mushtaq Abdullah jameel
Dep. Of Archaeology / College of Archaeology / University of Mosul

Design and Formatting
Assist. Lect. Thaer Sultan Darweesh

Design Cover
Dr. Amer Al-Jumaili

Editorial Board

Prof. Khalid Salim Ismael

Editor-in-Chief

Assist Prof. Dr. Hassanein Haydar Abdlwahed

Managing Editor

Members

Prof. Elizabeth Stone

Prof. Adeleid Otto

Prof. Walther Sallaberger

Prof. Nicolo Marchetti

Prof. Hudeeb Hayawi Abdulkareem

Prof. Jawad Matar Almosawi

Prof. Rafah Jasim Hammadi

Prof. Abel Hashim Ali

Assist Prof. Yasamin Abdulkareem Mohammed Ali

Assist Prof. Vyan Muafak Rasheed

Assist Prof. Hani Abdulghani Abdullah

Journal

Athar Al-Rafedain

Accredited Scientific Journal

It Search's in Archaeology of Iraq and Ancient Near East

Published by College of Archaeology – University of Mosul

E-Mail: uom.atharalrafedain@gmail.com

Vol.8 / No.1

Jamadi al-awal. 1444 A.H. /1- January. 2023 A.D.

University of Mosul
College of Archaeology



Ministry of Higher
Education and Scientific
Research
ISSN 2304 - 103X (print)
ISSN 2664 - 2794 (Online)

IRAQI
Academic Scientific Journals



Journal

Athar Al-Rafedain

مجلة آثار الرافدين، مجلد ٨ / ج ١ / ٢٠٢٣

Athar Al-Rafedain Vol.8/No.1

Accredited Scientific Journal It Search's in Archaeology of Iraq and Ancient Near East

Published College of Archaeology - University of Mosul / Vol.8 / No.1 / 1444 A.H. / 2023 A.D.