

Republic of Iraq

Samarra Archaeological City



Nomination of Samarra Archaeological City

for inscription on the World Heritage List

January 2006

Republic of Iraq

Samarra

Archaeological City



Nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List

Executive Summary

State Party: Republic of Iraq

State, Province or Region: Salah al-Din Governorate/ Samarra Township

Name of Property: Samarra Archaeological City

Geographical coordinates to the nearest second: The archaeological city is surrounded by:
Longitudes 43° 45' 50" - 43° 51' 70'
Latitudes 34° 25' 34" - 34° 05' 13".

Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property:

The boundaries of Samarra Archaeological City start from Al-Ja'fari Palace in the north to Husn al-Qadisiyya, al-Musharrahat Palace and the Palace of al-Istablat in the south, and from the Nahr al-Rasasi in the east to the Qubbat al-Sulaybiyya and Al-Ma'shuq Palace in the west.

ID No	Name of the asset	Core Zone (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Coordinates of the central point
276rev-001	Samarra North Zone - al-Mutawakkiliyya	4478	31414	E 391790 N 3800592
276rev-002	Samarra Centre Zone	1265		E 397080 N 3787810
276rev-003	Samarra South Zone	8953		E 401385 N 3776268
276rev-004	al-Istablat	155		E 399949 N 3771589
276rev-005	al-Quwayr	11		E 393154 N 3788502
276rev-006	Qubbat al-Sulaibiyya	0.6		E 389376 N 3788050
276rev-007	al-Ma'shuq	20		E 390365 N 3789628
276rev-008	Tell Umm al-Sakhr	2		E 389689 N 3792368
276rev-009	al-Huwaysilat Upper	5		E 388536 N 3795470
276rev-010	al-Huwaysilat Lower	4		E 388589 N 3795988
	TOTAL	15058	31414	UTM Zone 38 North

We attach an A4 size map showing Samarra Archaeological City with the buffer zone (figure 1). The site is composed of nine areas and single monuments. The exact coordinates of these nine sites comprise the Samarra Archaeological City. The Archaeological City starts from the al-Ja'fari Palace in the north until Al-Qadisiyya, Al-Musharrahat Palace and al-Istablat in the south, from the Nahr al-Rasasi in the east and the Qubbat al-Sulaybiyya and Al-Ma'shuq Palace in the west. These boundaries were defined on the map according to Antiquities law. As for the buffer zone it starts north of the Al-Ja'fari Palace at a distance of 500m and runs parallel to the Nahr al-Rasasi in the east to reach the south of the game reserve of al-Hayr, Al-Musharrahat Palace and Husn al-Qadisiyya on the south side and returns to the north to, Qubbat al-Sulaybiyya, Al-Ma'shuq Palace and Al-Huwaysilat Palace to cross Tigris River to the north of the Al-Ja'fari Palace.

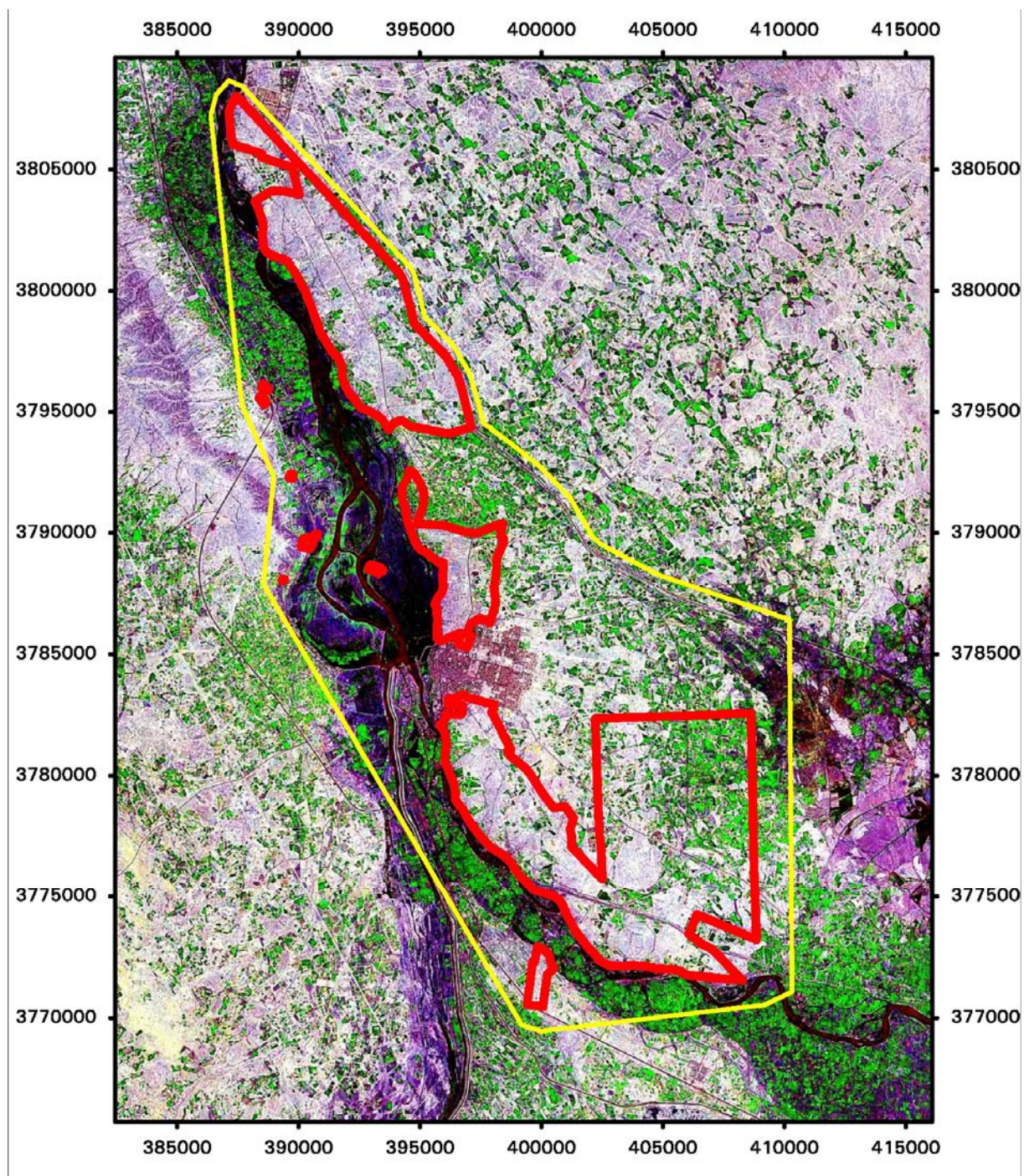


Figure 1

Justification:

The importance of the Samarra archaeological city lies in its being the only Islamic capital which still keeps its original state regarding the planning, architecture and arts, after the loss of the great Islamic capitals such as the round city of Baghdad, which was built by Abu Ja'far Al-Mansur in 145 H/ 762 AD.

The city also preserves two of the largest mosques in the Islamic world: the Al-Malwiya mosque and the Abu Dulaf mosque, which contain the most unusual minarets in the Islamic world. Also it includes the largest palaces discovered in the Islamic world which is the caliph palace. Also in it developed various kinds of stucco decorations known as the Samarra

patterns of decorations which spread from it to the other parts of the Islamic world at that time. Also there appeared in it a new type of ceramic known as Luster Ware which imitated utensils made of precious metals such as gold and silver.

Criteria:

Through the consideration of paragraph 77 of the operational guidelines we suggest inscription of Samarra archaeological city according to criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv), being more applicable to the property than other criteria.

- The criterion (ii) is represented by that the city is considered a distinguished architectural stage in that period through its mosques and its development, the planning of its streets and basins, its architectural decoration, and ceramic industries.
- Criterion (iii). Samarra is the finest preserved example of the architecture and city planning of the Abbasid Caliphate, extending from Tunisia to Central Asia, and one of the world's great powers of the time. The physical remains of this state are commonly poorly preserved, as frequently built of unfired earth and reusable bricks.
- As for the criterion (iv) its buildings are to be considered a new artistic complex in Islamic architecture concerning the Malwiya and Abu Dulaf, a unique example in planning, capacity and building of Islamic mosques which preceded and succeeded it. These mosques in their large dimensions and unique minarets speak of the pride and political and religious strength which correspond to the strength of the state and its pride at that time.

Name and contact information of official local institution/ agency:

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Telephone: 5376755/ 5370696/ 5381005

E-mail: relations@sbah.net

Republic of Iraq
Samarra Archaeological City

Nomination of Samarra Archaeological City
for inscription on
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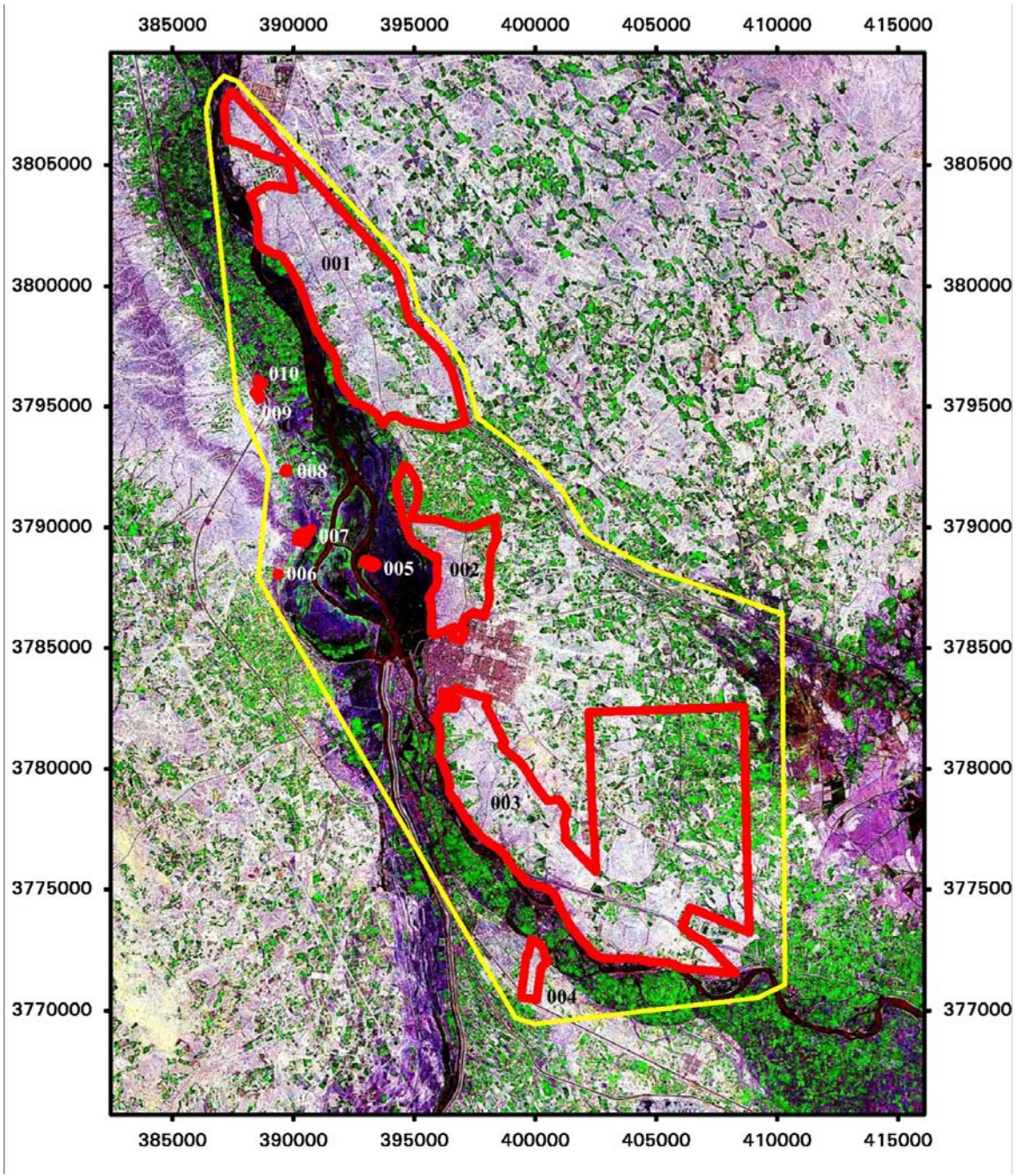
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Introduction

The story of Samarra City is one of the most strange and amusing stories of cities in history.

A piece of desolate ground...on the Bank of Tigris River... with no buildings and no inhabitants except a monastery for Christians...developing rapidly into a large city the capital of one of the greatest states known to history. But this unusual eminence did not last long for the city lost its status of capital after only fifty eight years for it was deserted and started to fall into ruin with great speed and although it was initially called Surra Man Ra'a (He who sees it is delighted) the people began to call it Sa'a Man Ra'a (He who sees it is displeased). Samarra died a sudden death after a short period, but its quick death and desertion led to the survival of its architecture and layout until today with little change or destruction and it is today a living document and a unique witness to an empire which ruled the old world from Tunisia to central Asia.

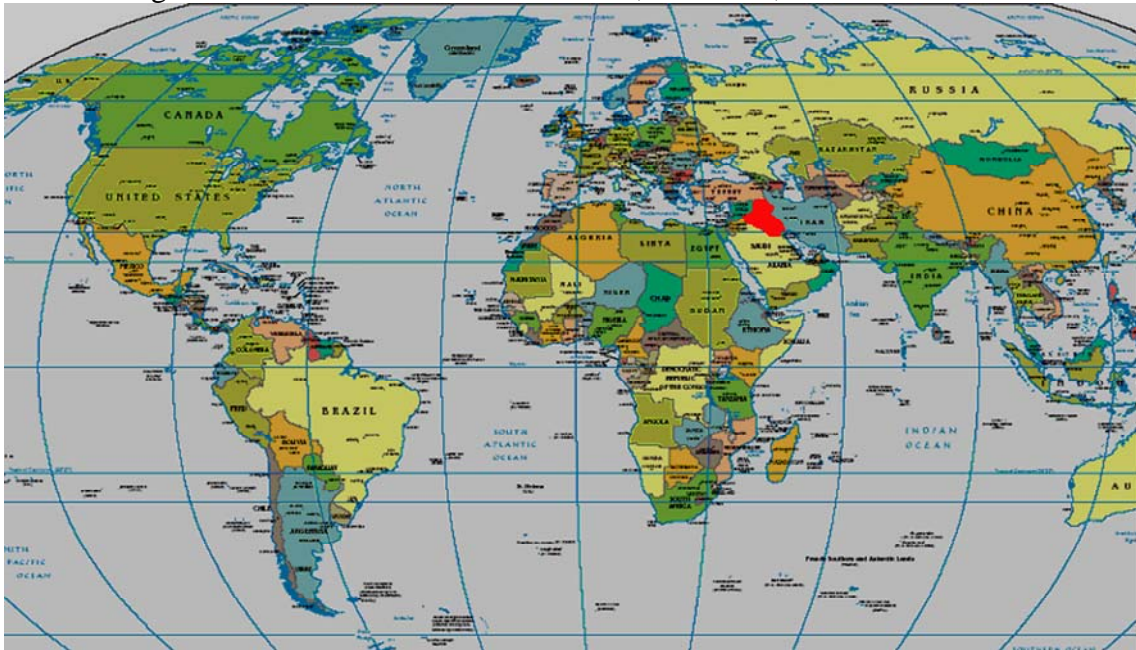


(Figure # 1) Map showing boundaries and buffer zone of Samarra Archaeological City

Nomination Format

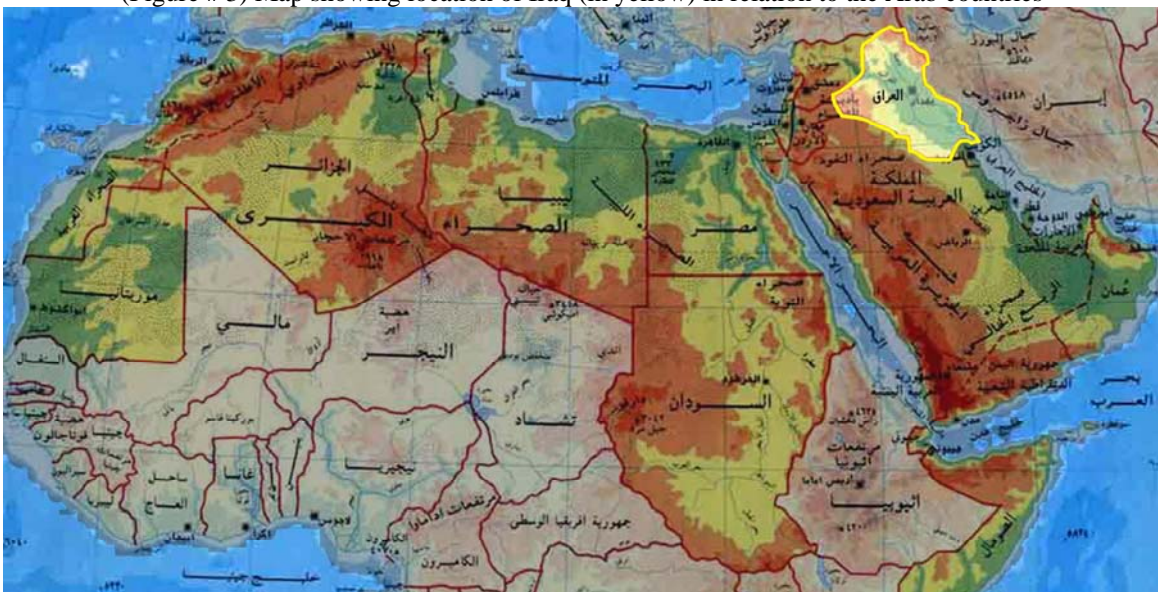
1- Identification of the Property

The property is located in the Republic of Iraq/ Salah al-Din Governorate/ Samarra Township, 130Km north of Baghdad on the two sides of the Tigris bounded from the north by Al-Door Township, and from the south by Balad Township, the Nahr al-Rasasi River from the east and the region of Al-Jazira and the main road (highway) which connects Baghdad to Salah al-Din from the west. (Forms # 2, 3).



(Figure # 2) Map showing location of Iraq (in red)

(Figure # 3) Map showing location of Iraq (in yellow) in relation to the Arab countries

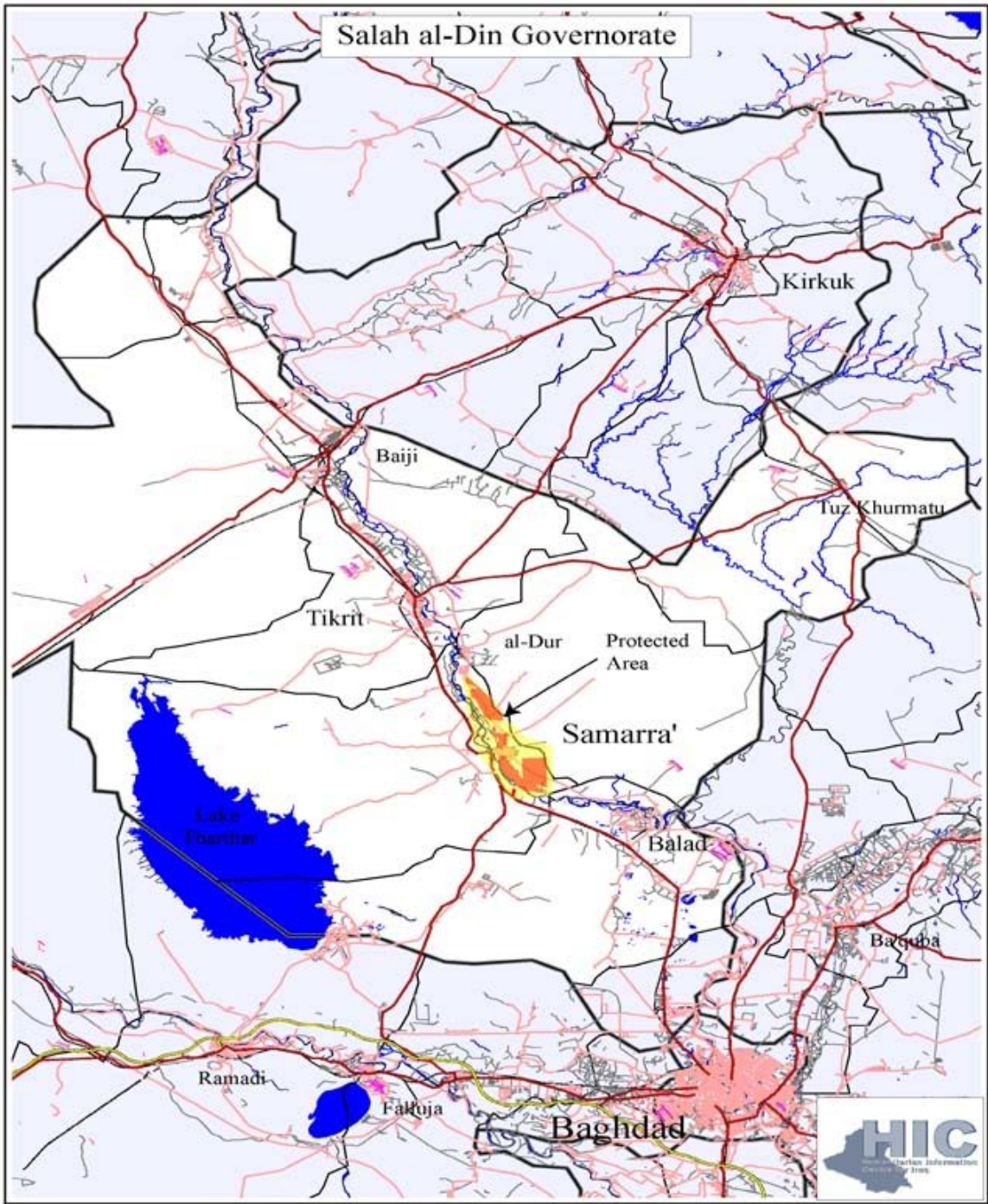


1-a Country
Republic of Iraq

1-b State, Province or Region
Salah al-Din Governorate/ Samarra Township. (Figure # 4a, 4b)



(Figure # 4a) Map of Iraq showing location of Samarra .



(Figure # 4b) Salah al-Din Governorate

1-e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone.

We attach map (maps) showing the boundaries of the nominated property and the buffer zone, the archaeology of this property was published in the Iraqi Gazette no. 1465 on 17/10/1935.

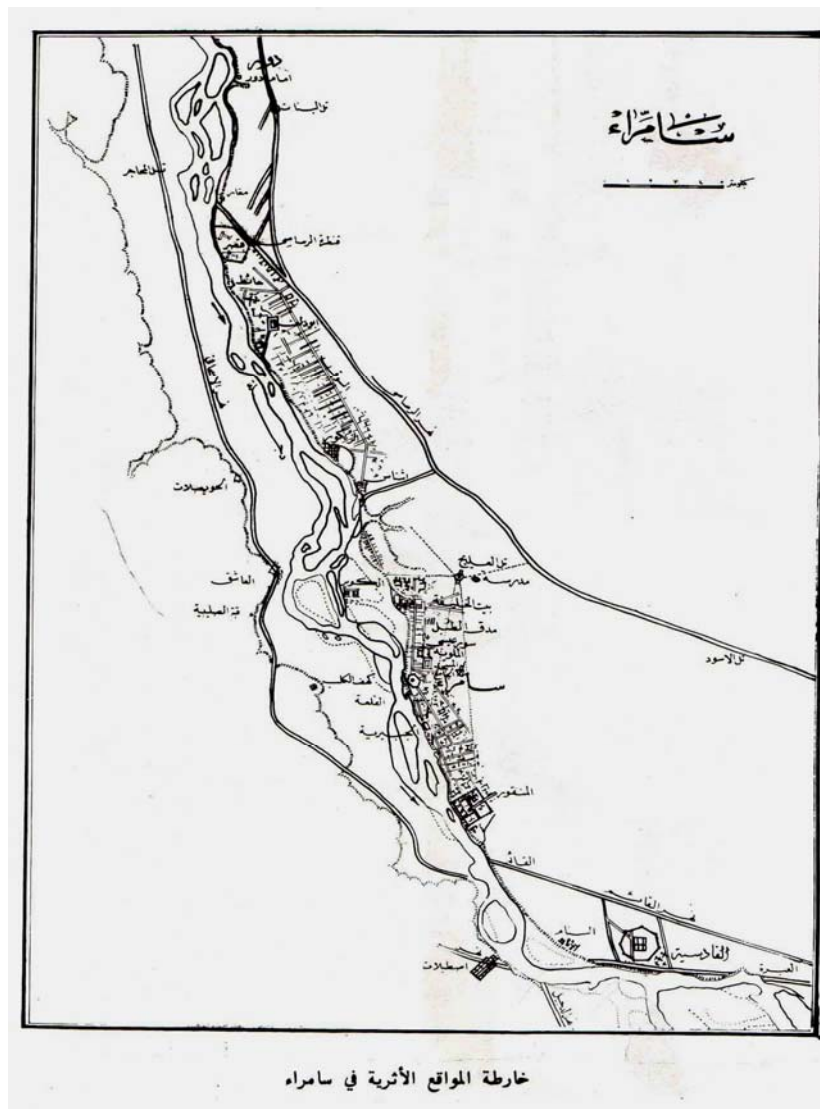
The boundaries of the nominated property (Samarra Archaeological City) start from Al-Ja'fari Palace in the north and become wider as we move southward towards Al-Mutawakkiliya and Abu Dulaf Mosque bounded, by the Nahr al-Rasasi (ancient canal) in the east, and the Tigris in the west and narrows around Sur Ashnas, and from Sur Ashnas the archaeological area becomes larger gradually to include the horse race grounds, Tell al-Alij, the Caliphate Palace and the Great Mosque until it reaches the modern city of Samarra (the traditional city) which was included within the buffer zone. This modern city was built over part of the archaeological area in district of Al-Jubairiya in various places and the archaeological area extends southwards to include the game reserve of al-Hayr and the palace of al-Manqur (Balkuwara in medieval texts) until it reaches the Octagonal city of Husn al-Qadisiyya and Al- Musharrahat Palace which is the southern limit of the city.

And on the western bank of the Tigris there are important archaeological sites which are part of Samarra Archaeological City: they start from the north at Al-Huwaysilat Palace (Qasr al-Juss), Al-Ma'shuq Palace and the Qubbat al-Sulaybiyya in the middle and the al-Istablat in the south. These are the boundaries of the property on the western side of Tigris, and the area of the property Samarra Archaeological City is (150581480.17m²=15058 hectares).

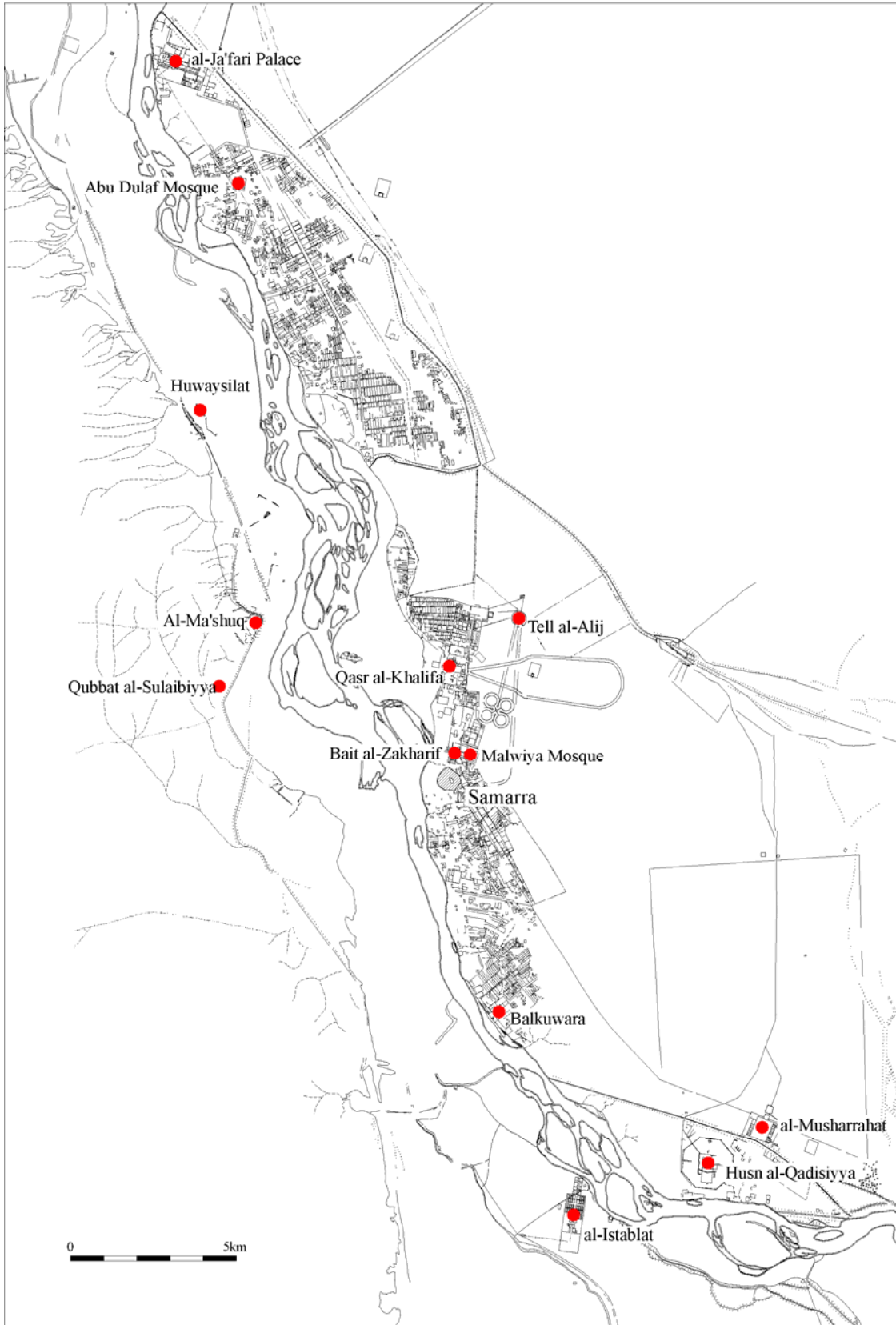
As for the buffer zone according to article 5 clause 3 and article 6 clause 2 of the Iraqi Archaeological Law No. 55 for the 2002, it was determined for Samarra Archaeological City starting to the north of Al-Ja'fari Palace at a distance of 500m near Salah al-Din Industrial Facility and extends south east parallel to the Nahr al-Rasasi (ancient canal) at a distance of 500m from its right bank to continue until it reaches the north of Tell al-Khazaf on the same ancient canal where the boundaries of the buffer zone turn south parallel to the eastern wall of the game reserve of al-Hayr at a distance of 500m from it, then this line turns westwards crossing the Tigris River in the direction south of the al-Istablat at a distance of 500m, then it continues north-west to the Qubbat al-Sulaybiyya at a distance of 500m from its western wall. After that the buffer zone extends northwards to reach a point to opposite to Salah al-Din Industrial Facility, and thus the area of the buffer zone is (314140453.2m²=31414 hectares)., See annexes No.1 and 2. (Figure # 6)

The property has been divided into ten core zones within the buffer zone. These are defined as follows:

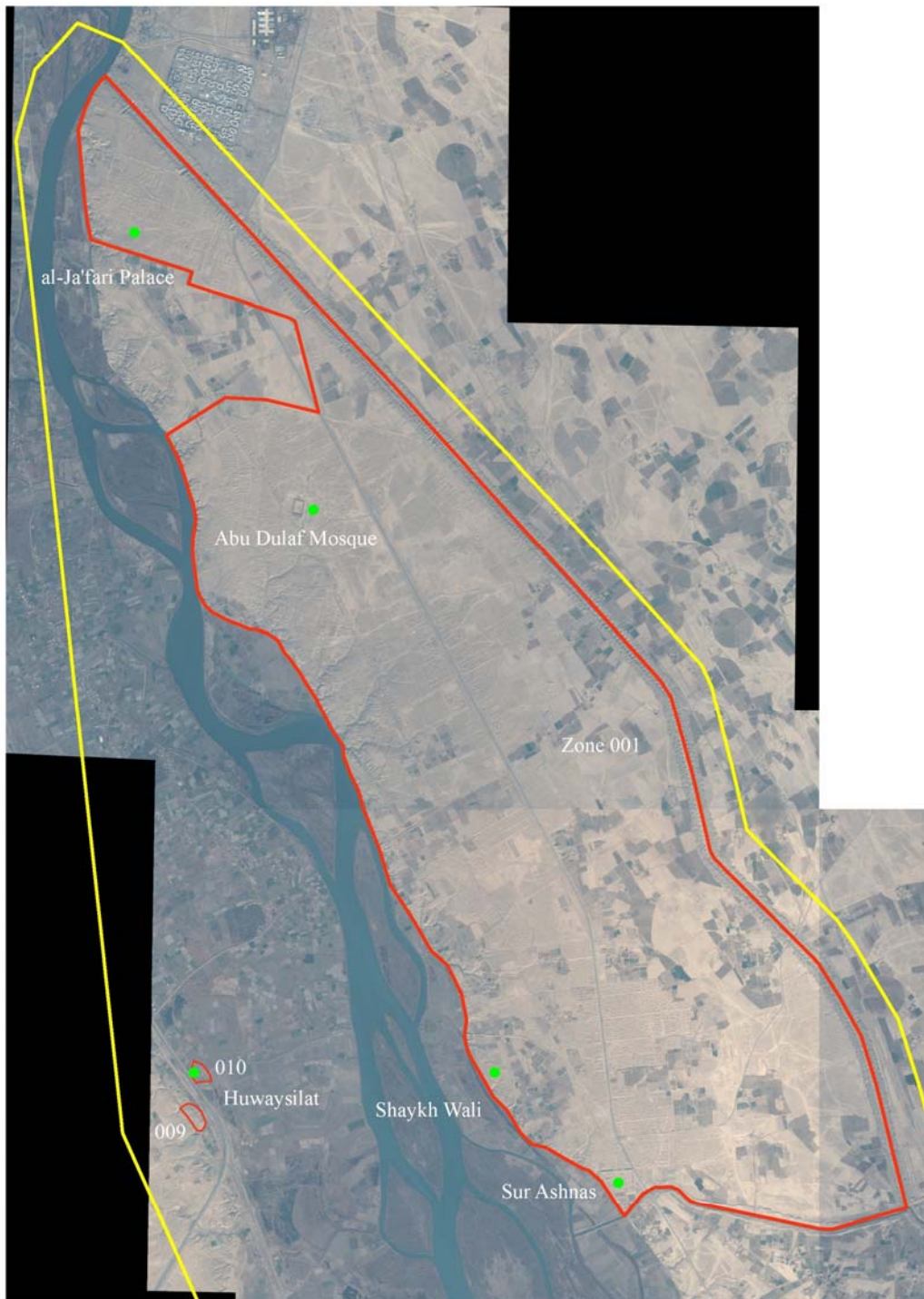
ID No	Name of the asset	Core Zone (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Coordinates of the central point
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276rev-008	Tell Umm al-Sakhr	2		E 389689 N 3792368
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	TOTAL	15058	31414	UTM Zone 38 North



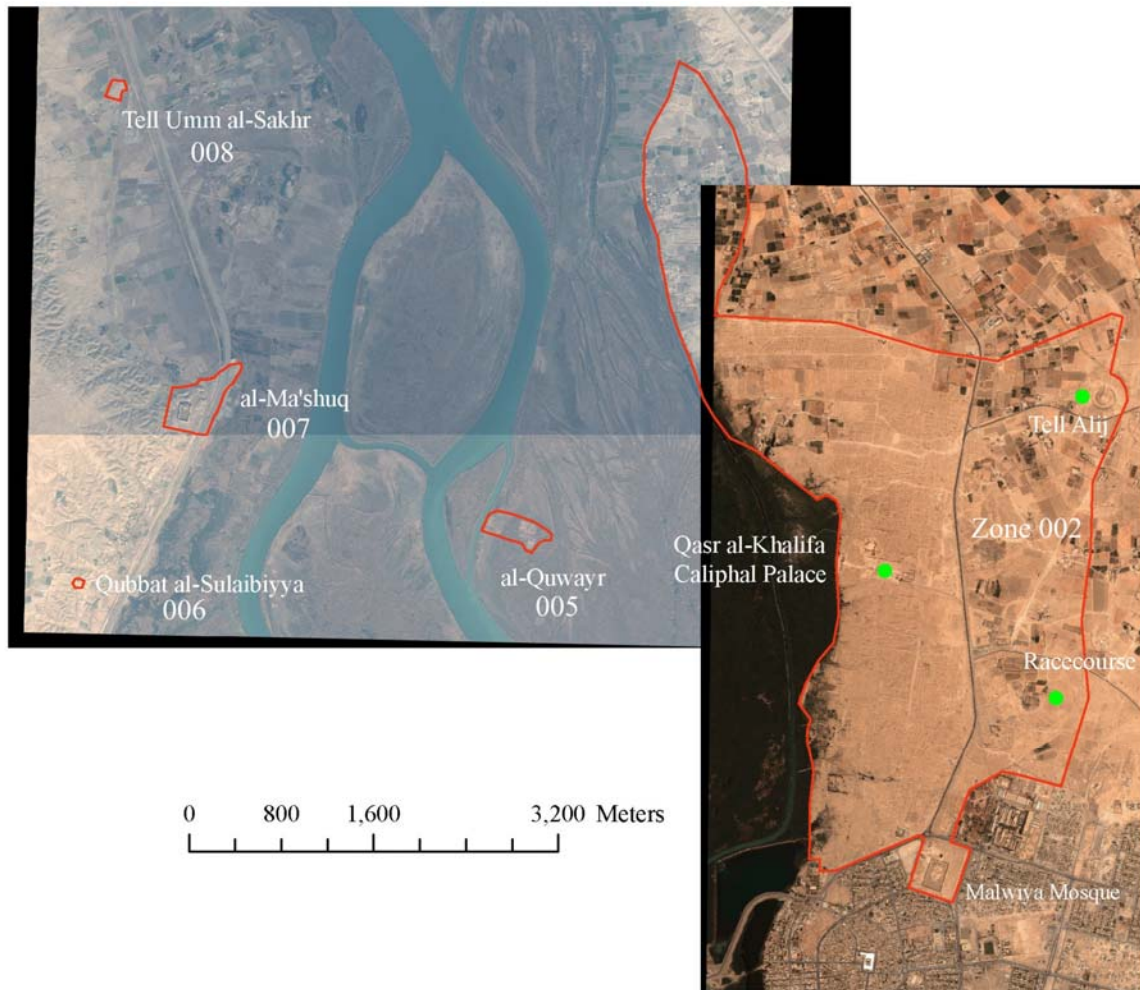
(Figure # 6) Map of Samarra Archaeological City



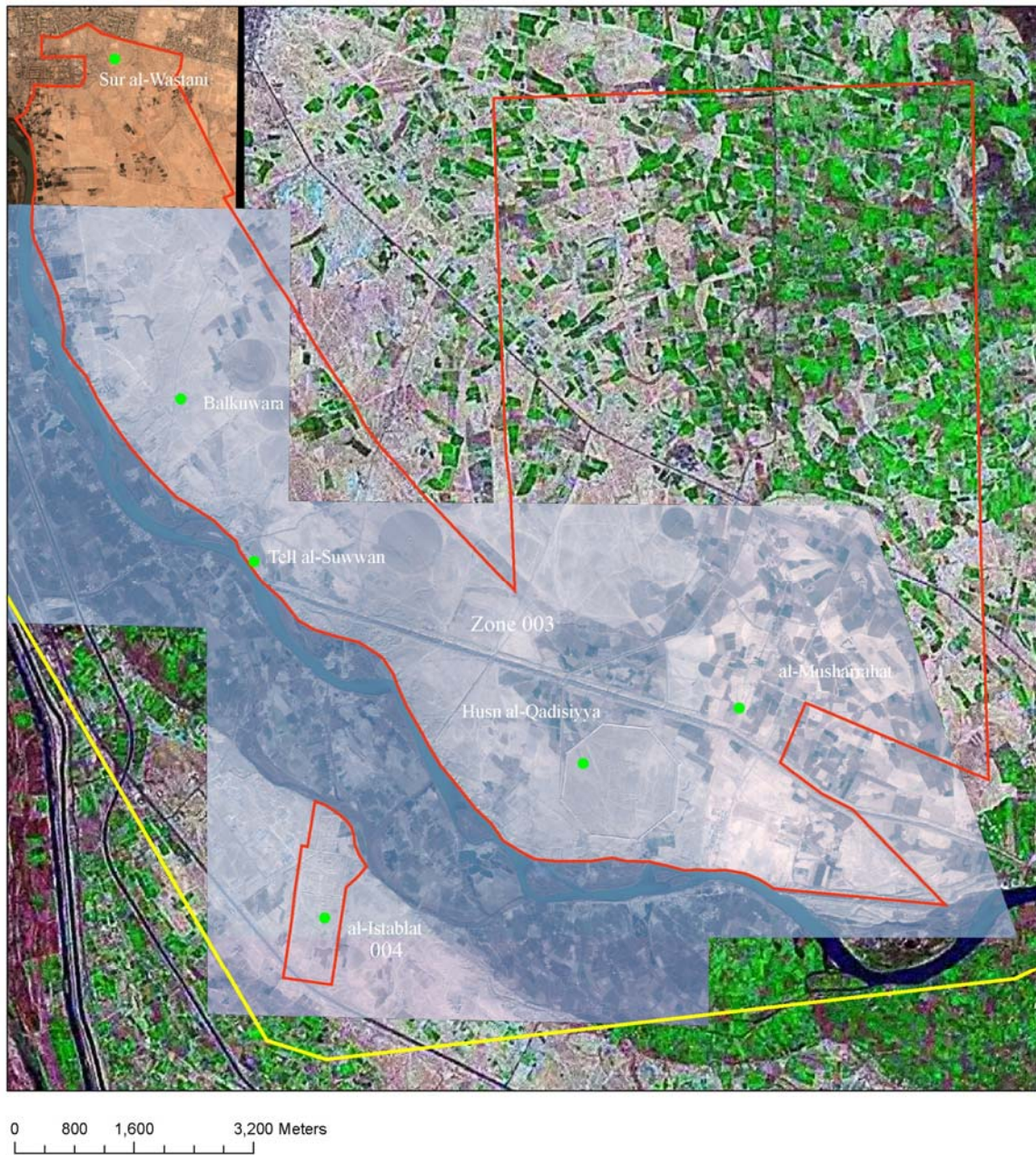
(Figure # 7) Map showing the location of the main monuments and archaeological elements of the site



(Figure # 8) Map showing the location of the main monuments and archaeological elements in the northern part of the proposed protected area



(Figure # 9) Map showing the location of the main monuments and archaeological elements in the central part of the proposed protected area



(Figure # 10) Map showing the location of the main monuments and archaeological elements in the southern part of the proposed protected area

1-f Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zone (ha)

Area of nominated Property	:	150581480.17m ² =15058 hectares
Buffer Zone	:	314140453.2 m ² =31414 hectares
Total	:	464721933.38 m ² =45472 hectares

2- Description

2- a- Description of Property

Samarra Archaeological City is of the greatest Islamic cities; it was built by the caliph Al-Mu'tasim Billah ibn Harun Al-Rashid in 221H/836AD as capital of the Islamic Empire in place of Baghdad. It is located on both sides of the River Tigris at a distance of 130km north of Baghdad. The length of the city from Al-Ja'fari Palace in the north to the octagonal city of Husn Al-Qadisiyya, Al-Musharrahahat and Al-Istablat in the south is 41.5 km, and its width from the Qubbat al-Sulaybiyya and Al-Ma'shuq Palace in the west to Tell al-Alij in the east is 8 km (the widest dimension), and the width in the remaining areas is up to 4 km.

Samarra Archaeological City was not surrounded by walls because it was protected by the Tigris River from the west, the Nahr al-Rasasi ancient canal from the north and the east, and by the Nahr al-Qaim and Nahr Al-Sanam ancient canals from the south. The Caliph Al-Mu'tasim billah combined in his planning of his new city (Samarra) military and civil quarters. This can be seen through the separation of the mosque from the Caliphal Palace and the division of the residences into sectors, each sector of which is destined for the military commander and his followers, and by the straight roads and streets, many though not all of which are organized in an orthogonal plan perpendicular to the Tigris, while crossing them is the main street which is called the Grand Avenue, whose width is 80-100m at the maximum.

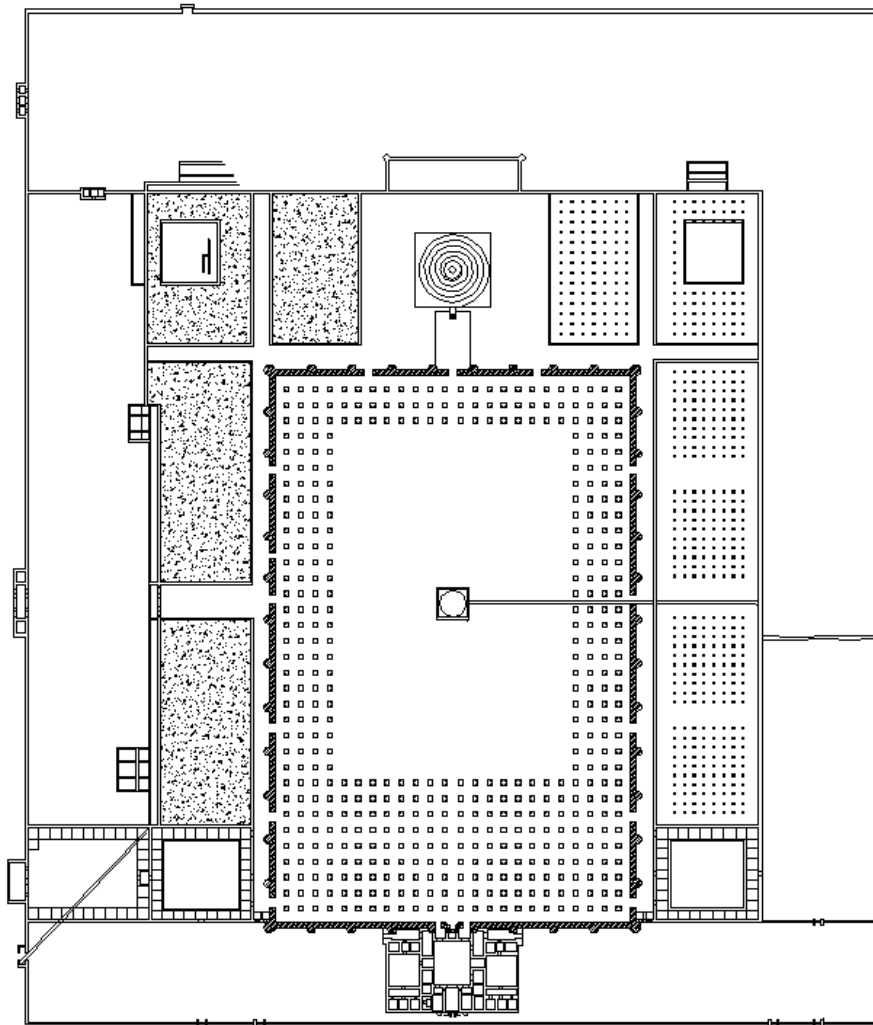
The city was built in one layer of building construction; the greatest part of which is still unexcavated, constituting 80% of the area of the city. As for the above-ground and explored archaeology, the total area is around 20%. The main building material in it is fired brick, mud-brick and adobe, and the mortar is of gypsum or mud. This archaeological city which contained many palaces, mosques, basins, racecourses and game reserves was adopted as the capital of the Islamic Empire for 58 years for the period from 221 H/ 826 AD to 279 H/ 892 AD, and during this period eight Caliphs ruled, after which the capital returned again to Baghdad, making this period very important in the history of human, architectural and artistic development, and the layout of the city is still preserved. We must point out that after the abandonment of Samarra City as capital of the Abbasids, a more recent city has continued to exist on part of its remains around the shrine of the two Imams Ali Al-Hadi and Al-Hasan Al-Askari as the nucleus of the modern traditional city and included within the buffer zone of the archaeological city. It is regrettable that the dome of the Shrine was destroyed by a bomb on 22 February 2006.

The major architectural monuments of the city are:

1) The Great Mosque and its Spiral Minaret

A great building, built of fired brick and gypsum mortar whose dimensions is 264 m x 159 m, it was the largest mosque in the Islamic World at that time. Its exterior walls are

reinforced by half-round towers regularly spaced, of which the largest are the towers at the four corners. The height of the walls is 10.5m, and there are sixteen gates.
(Figure # 11).



(Figure # 11) Plan of the Great Mosque and its Spiral Minaret.

The mosque consists of four parts surrounding the open courtyard. The first is the prayer hall which consists of 24 rows of pillars forming 25 aisles, the widest of which is the mihrab aisle. The mihrab is a rectangular niche flanked by two pairs of marble columns. The rear (northern) part consists of three rows of columns forming four aisles, and the two sides, eastern and western, each contains 24 columns forming 25 aisles perpendicular with the outer walls. This mosque has a minaret which is the most unusual in the Islamic World, known as Al-Malwiya. The sides of the square base are 32m in long, and, above its base, five circular layers rise forming a huge spiral tower 54m high, ascended by a ramp 1.92m wide running in an anti-clockwise directions. The mosque and the minaret were built by the Caliph Al-Mutawakkil 'ala Allah 232-247H (847-861AD.), probably between 849 and 852 AD.

(Figures # 12, 13, 14, 15, 16).



(Figure # 12) The Great Mosque and its Spiral Minaret inside.



(Figure # 15) view of The Great Mosque and its Spiral Minaret.



(Figure #13) Outside wall of The Great Mosque.



(Figure # 14) The mihrab at the Great Mosque.

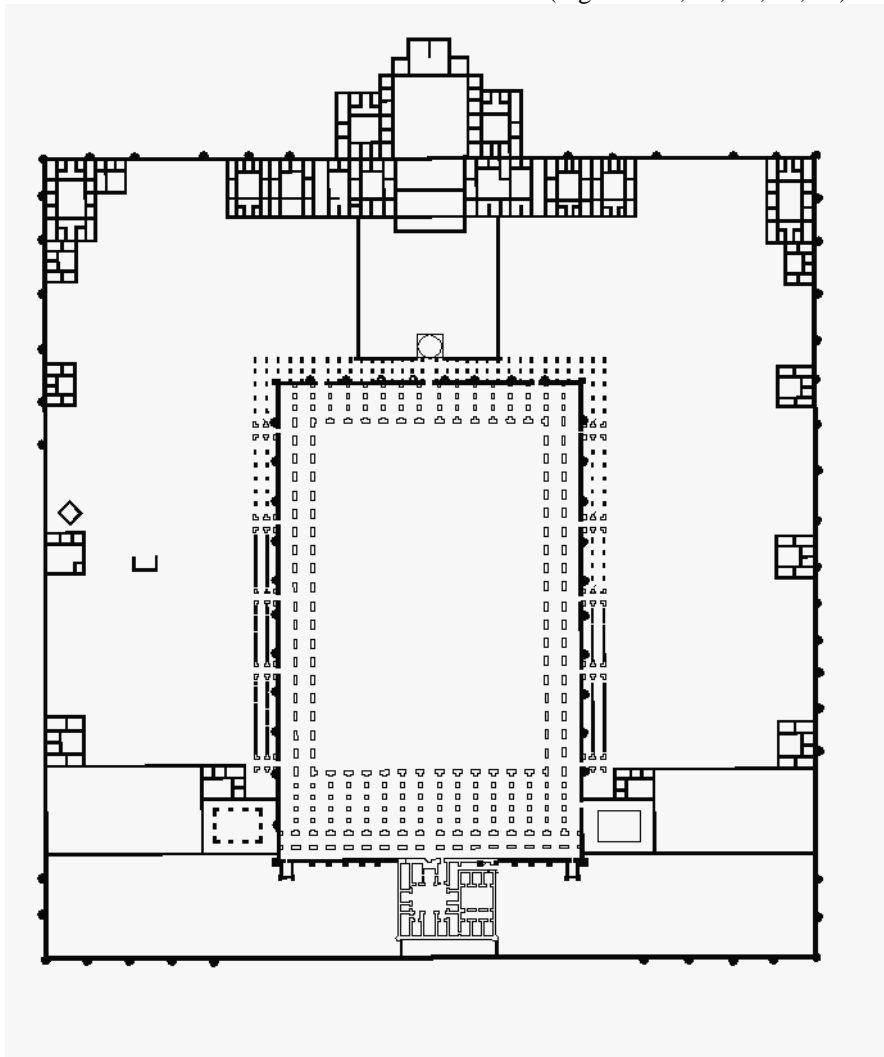


(Figure # 16) Air image of Samarra city in 1953, showing The Great Mosque.

2) Abu Dulaf Mosque (in Zone 001)

This mosque is situated to the north of the city and was built similar to the Great Mosque, but smaller in size. It is of a rectangular plan whose area is around 30,000 m². It consists of an open courtyard surrounded on its four sides by porticoes, the largest of which is the Qibla portico (the prayer hall), where the depth is 50 m and contains 16 aisles each with 6 arches. The two side porticoes are each 14 m deep, with 19 arches on the courtyard facade. As for the north side, it consists of a triple portico with 19 arches on

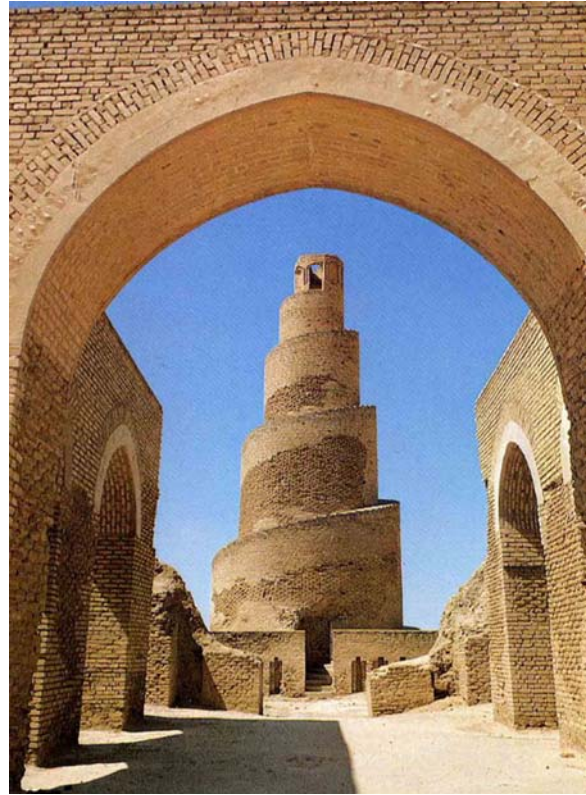
the facade The walls of the mosque are reinforced by semi-cylindrical towers, 28 in total, apart from the corner towers. The minaret is similar to that of the Great Mosque, but it is smaller in size and height. It consists of a square base whose height is 2.5m, while the body of the minaret stands to a height of 20 m. On the outside a spiral staircase runs in four complete circles in an anti-clockwise direction. (Figure # 17, 18, 19, 20, 21).



(Figure # 17) Plan of Abu Dulaf Mosque



(Figure # 18) Abu Dulaf Mosque and Prayer Hall.



(Figure # 19) Abu Dulaf Mosque and Minaret.

(Figure # 20) The Abu Dulaf Mosque: Qibla aisle of the prayer hall



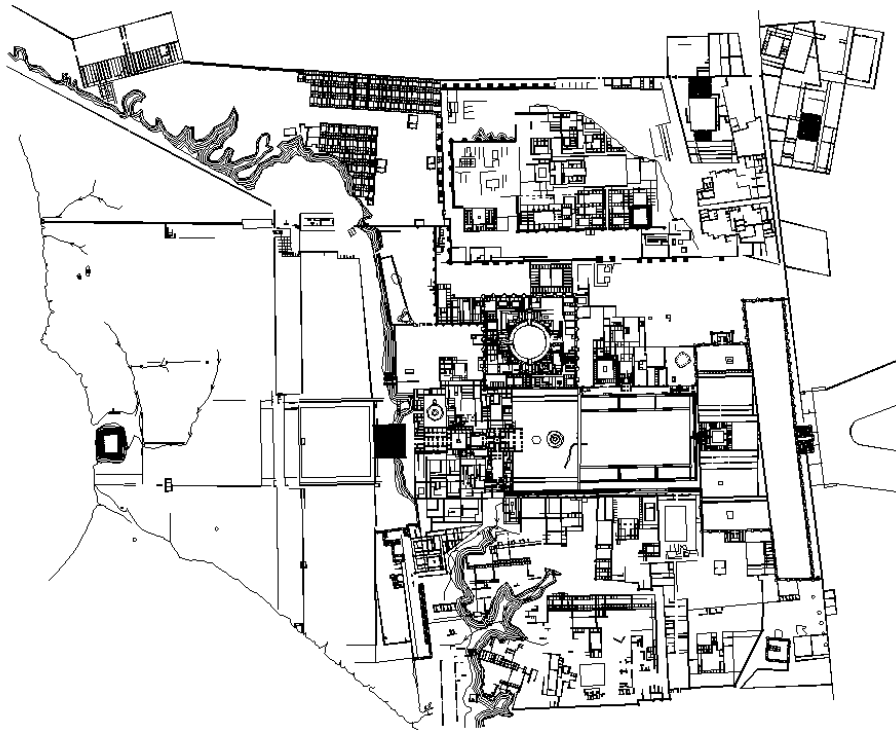
(Figure # 21) Spiral minaret of Abu Dulaf Mosque (before conservation)



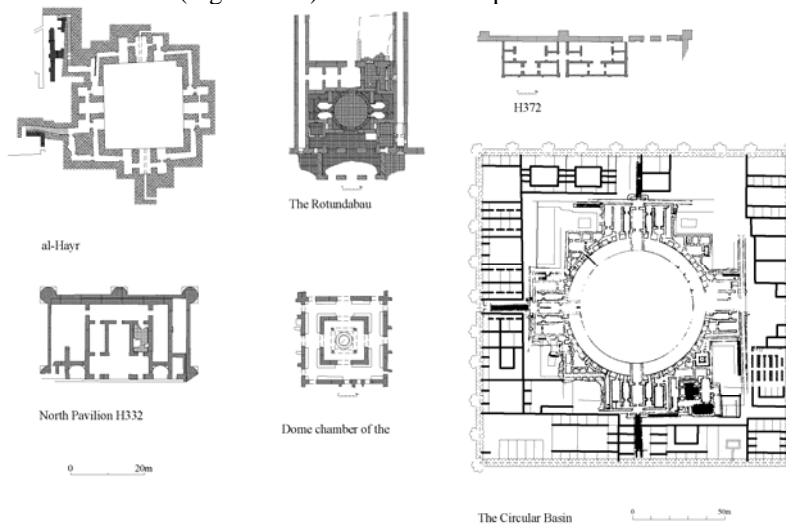
3) The Caliphal Palace (Qasr al-Khalifa) (in Zone 002)

This palace was built by Khaqan Urtuj Abu Al-Fath Ibn Khaqan, who was a Turkish military commander, by order of the Caliph Al-Mu'tasim billah. It is situated on the Grand Avenue (al-Shari' al-A'zam), which extends on the whole length of the city.

The palace overlooks the Tigris River on the west, and it is one of the largest Arab Islamic Palaces (125 ha), exceeded only by the al-Ja'fari palace at the north end of the site of Samarra (211 ha). It includes living quarters, halls, administration rooms, the diwans, and guards' barracks, in addition to facilities for rest and recreation. Among the standing remains are the Bab al-'Amma, overlooking the river, which was used as the formal ceremonial entrance of the palace, in addition to the palace of al-Hayr, and the circular basin - which are two parts below ground. Each of them contains pools, rooms and iwans, and was used for the Caliph's rest and recreation. This palace still preserves its complete original layout, and is the only case of an imperial palace from later antiquity, whose plan is completely preserved. (Figure # 22, 23, 24, 25, 26).



(Figure # 22) Plan of the Caliphal Palace.



Excavated building plans from the Caliphal Palace



(Figure # 23) The Bab al-'Amma, the formal entrance of the Caliphal palace.



(Figure # 25) Al-Hayr palace inside the Caliphal' palace.



(Figure # 24) The circular basin inside The Caliphal palace.

(Figure # 26) The palace of al-Hayr inside the inside the Caliphal palace



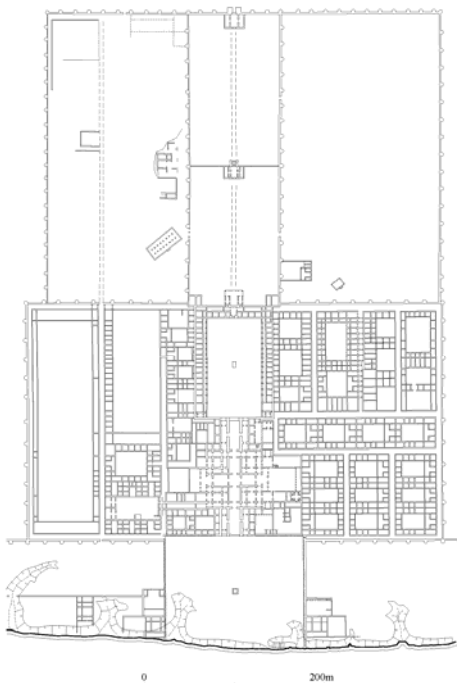
Excavations have been conducted in the Caliphal Palace since 1910 and 1913, but particularly since 1980. However about three-quarters of the area still remains unexcavated, and the western garden has been flooded.

4) Al-Huwaysilat Palace (Zones 009 and 010)

Al-Huwaysilat is identified with the Qasr al-Juss in the medieval Arabic chronicles. It is situated on the West Bank of the Tigris to the north. It was built by the Caliph Al-Mu'tasim billah to be a palace for relaxation. There are two buildings, Lower and Upper. The Lower palace consists of a square building, the length of whose sides is 140m. It is located within a square shaped outer enclosure, surrounded by a wall, 370m a side, reinforced by a series of towers, four of which are main round towers, 3m in diameter, and along with ninety six others on each side. In the middle of each of the four sides of the enclosure, there is a main entrance and it includes a number of halls, rooms and courtyards.

5) Balkuwara (Al-Manqur) Palace (in Zone 003)

This palace is situated to the south of the city of Samarra on the bank of the Tigris. It was built by the Caliph Al-Mutawakkil 'ala Allah for his son Abdullah Al-Mu'tazz in about 240 H/854 AD. In spite of the effects of time and the acts of nature, archaeological excavations and investigations have been able to draw a complete plan of the building. It is of a rectangular shape, with the corners oriented to the cardinal points. The dimensions are 575 m x 460 m, consisting of three parallel rectangles, the middle one of which contains the important parts of the palace (Figure # 27). The building survives as mounds of unfired earth with some fired brick. The site was excavated in 1911 by E. Herzfeld for the German Archaeological Expedition.



(Figure # 27) Plan of Balkuwara Palace

6) Al-Ma'shuq Palace (Zone 007)

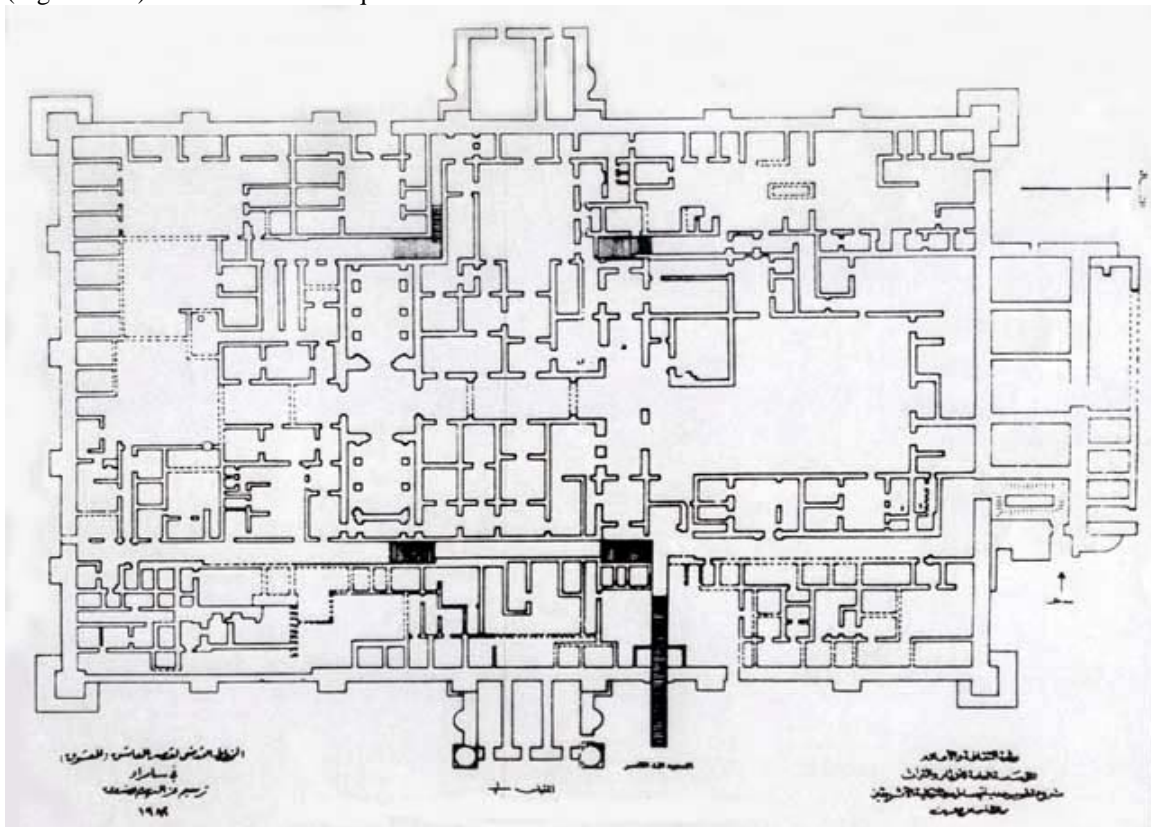
The remains of this palace look out over the West Bank of the Tigris. It was built by the caliph Al-Mu'tamid ala Allah in the year 263 H/876 AD, and is the best preserved of the Abbasid palaces at Samarra. The plan is rectangular, with dimensions of 136m x 90m. It is mounted on an artificial platform of barrel vaults, with many courtyards and a number of rooms and halls opening onto the central spaces or connected to them by entrances. The internal division in the palace is tripartite. The walls of

the palace are 360cm wide, reinforced by round towers with rectangular bases. Between each pair of towers are three large niches with polylobed arches. (Figure # 28, 29, 30, 31, 32).



(Figure # 28) Al-Ma'shuq Palace.

(Figure # 29) Plan of Al-Ma'shuq Palace





(Figure # 30) Remains of Al-Ma'shuq Palace.



(Figure # 31) One of Al-Ma'shuq Palace facades.



(Figure # 32) Al-Ma'shuq Palace facades

7) Bayt al-Zakharif (in Zone 002)

This house is one of the important private residences, excavated in 1965. It is located to the west of the Great Mosque and the Malwiya. It is well-known for its carved stucco panels which form revetments about 1 m high. Fifty houses from the 9th century city have been excavated, out of an approximate total of 15,000 (including small housing units).



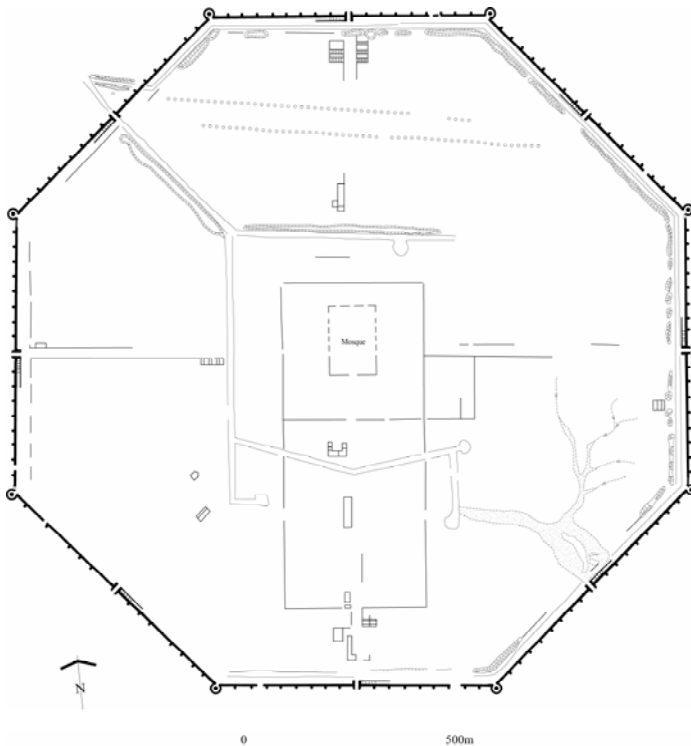
(Figure # 33) Plan of Bayt al-Zakharif



(Figure # 34) Example of house decoration at Samarra (Herzfeld)

8) Husn al-Qadisiyya

An unfinished city of octagonal shape built in mud-brick and still unexcavated. The plan was based on a circle of 1.5km in diameter. The length of each side is between 620 and 627 m and its perimeter is 4990m. According to the texts it was built by the Caliph Harun al-Rashid on the model of the Round City of Baghdad, and abandoned in 180 H/796 AD before the city of Samarra was built.(Figure # 35)



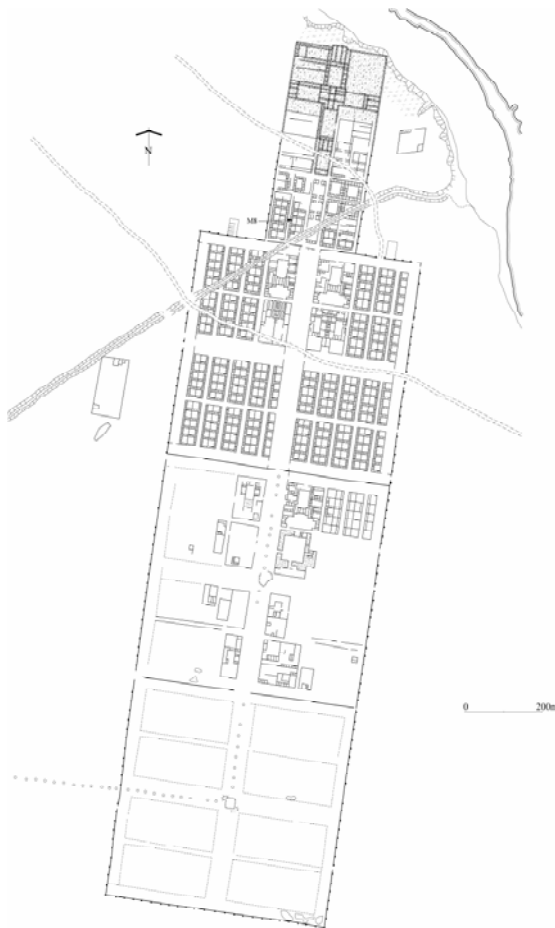
(Figure # 35)Plan of Husn al-Qadisiyya In the south of Samarra Archaeological City.

9) Al-Musharrahahat Palace (in Zone 003)

Al-Musharrahahat is situated at a distance of about 6km from the modern city of Samarra to the east on the way to the enclosure of the game reserve. It is one of the palaces which the caliph Harun al-Rashid built, when he excavated the canal Nahr Abu al-Jund. The debris from the canal excavation was laid under the area of the palace to form a high mound. It was occupied by the Caliph Al-Mu'tasim. But the Caliph Al-Mutawakkil demolished the palace and built in its place the present palace (Al-Musharrahahat) and dug in front of it the basin known as Birkat al-Buhturi, after the famous poem by the Abbasid poet al-Buhturi.

10) Al-Istablat (Zone 004)

The area of al-Istablat is 111 hectares, and is situated on the West Bank of the Tigris at a distance of about 15km south from the modern city of Samarra. The plan consists of a small rectangle containing the palace, connected to a large rectangle with blocks of houses. The length of the small rectangle is about 500m and the width is 215m. The length of the large rectangle is 1700m and its width is 550m. These rectangles are surrounded by a massive enclosure wall.



This enormous monument represents a camp for soldiers, houses for the commanders and stables for the horses. According to Professor Northedge, it is to be identified as the palace of al-'Arus, built by the Caliph al-Mutawakkil in 237 H/851 AD. (Figure # 36)

(Figure # 36)
Plan of Al-Istablat

11) Tell Al-Alij (in Zone 002)

Tell Al-Alij is an artificial mound for the caliph to view the horse-races. Probably built by al-Mutawakkil, 21 m high at the start of a racecourse 10.4 km long, intended for a pavilion for the caliph al-Mutawakkil to watch the horse-racing. There were three other racecourses at Samarra. (Figure # 37)



(Figure # 37)
Tell Al-Alij.

12) Qubbat al-Sulaybiyya (Zone 006)

This domed building is situated to the south of Al-Ma'shuq Palace. Probably it was a mausoleum for three of the Caliphs who ruled in Samarra - Al-Muntasir, Al-Mu'tazz and Al-Muhtadi. It is an octagonal shaped building in the middle of which there is a square hall surrounded by an octagonal ambulatory above which there is a dome of hemispherical shape. The building was considerably restored with its dome in the 1970s.

13) Al-Ja'fari Palace (in Zone 001)

Al-Ja'fari was the new caliph's palace built by al-Mutawakkil in 859-61. It is located at the north end of the site at the entrance to al-Nahr al-Rasasi. It is the largest palace ever constructed in the Islamic world, 211 hectares. It has never been excavated, but the site is well-preserved.

A vast number of other buildings are also known at Samarra, either in the historical sources, such as al-Ya'qubi, al-Mas'udi, al-Baladhuri and al-Tabari, or from the archaeological survey of the site. Forty-two palaces, four congregational mosques, and about 7000 other buildings have been identified, and are recorded in a database.

2-b History and Development

The district of Samarra was only lightly occupied in antiquity. Apart from the Chalcolithic Samarran Culture excavated at the rich site of Tell al-Suwwân, and at al-Latwa, a cemetery excavated by the German Archaeological Mission in 1911, the city of Sur-marrati, refounded by Sennacherib in 690 BC according to a stele in the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, may somewhat doubtfully be identified with a fortified site of Assyrian date at al-Huwaysh opposite to modern Samarra.

The region experienced an upturn in its fortunes with the excavation of the Qâtûl al-Kisrawî, the northern extension of the Nahrawân canal which drew water from the Tigris in the region of Samarra', attributed to the Sasanian king Khusrau Anushirvân (AD 531-578). To celebrate this royal project, a commemorative tower (Burj al-Qâ'im) was built at the southern inlet (Nahr al-Qâ'im) south of Samarra, and a palace with a walled hunting park at the northern inlet (Nahr al-Rasâsî) near to al-Dur. A supplementary canal, the Qâtûl Abî al-Jund, excavated by the Abbasid Caliph Hârûn al-Rashîd, was commemorated by a city in the form of a regular octagon (Husn al-Qâdisiyya), called al-Mubârak and abandoned unfinished in 796 AD.

Probably in 834-5, the Abbasid caliph al-Mu`tasim left Baghdad in search of a new capital. The Caliph apparently sought a residence for the court, and a base for the Abbasid army, outside of Baghdad, and was attracted by a region known for its hunting, but otherwise poor in natural resources. About half of the army was composed of Turkish slave soldiers, and the remainder of Arabs and Iranians.

The caliph's city was formally called Surra Man Ra'â ("he who sees it is delighted"). This original name was later shortened in popular usage to the present Samarra.

Surra Man Ra'â was laid out in 836 on the east bank of the Tigris around the pre-Islamic settlement, with the principal palace on the site of a monastery to the north. This palace complex, called in the sources Dâr al-Khilâfa, Dâr al-Khalîfa, Dâr al-Sultân, and Dâr Amîr al-Mu'minîn, had two major sub-units, the Dâr al-`Amma, the public palace where the caliph sat in audience on Monday and Thursday, and al-Jawsaq al-Khâqânî, the residence of the Caliphs and their families, where four are buried.

It is not easy to reconstruct the plan of the original Surra Man Ra'â, because of later rebuilding. From the palace an avenue, later referred to by al-Ya`qûbî as Shâri` Abî Ahmad, extended south 3.5 km to the markets, the mosque of al-Mu`tasim (both now under the modern town), and beyond. To the east of this avenue lay the cantonments of the Turk Wasîf, to the west on the Tigris bank those of the Maghâriba, a military unit apparently of Egyptian origin. The cantonment of Khâqân `Urtuj was placed north of al-Jawsaq, and may be identified with one of two quarters in this area. The two remaining military cantonments were located outside of Surra Man Ra'â, that of the Ushrûsaniyya, under al-Afshîn Khaydar b. Kawus al-Ushrûsanî at al-Matîra, the village 4 km south of modern Samarra' (mod. al-Jubayriyya), and that of the Turks under Ashnâs 10 km north at Karkh Fayrûz (mod. Shaykh Walî). The area east of the city was walled as a hunting park (al-Hayr).

With the death of al-Mu`tasim in 842, came a point of decision: would Samarra be abandoned on the death of its founder, as many other princely settlements, or would it become a more permanent Abbasid capital? Al-Wâthiq (842-847) chose to stay, and the population reacted by turning what was called a camp (ʿAskar al-Mu`tasim) into a real city. Al-Wâthiq made some changes to the military disposition, but concentrated on the

economic development of the city. He built a new palace called al-Hârûnî, which has been identified on the banks of the Tigris at al-Quwayr (Zone 005), an unexcavated site partly flooded since the 1950s by the barrage at Samarra. Al-Hârûnî continued to be the residence of al-Mutawakkil, and was occupied during the 860s by Turkish units.

The reign of al-Mutawakkil (847-861) had a great effect on the appearance of the city, for he seems to have been a lover of architecture. In a list of his building projects which appears in several different versions, the new Congregational Mosque and up to 20 palaces are mentioned, totalling between 258 and 294 million dirhams. The new Congregational Mosque (al-Malwiya), with its spiral minaret, built between 235/849 and 237/851, formed part of an extension of the city to the east, extending into the old hunting park. Two new palaces with hunting parks were built in the south, at al-Istablât, identified as al-`Arûs, and al-Musharrahât (the palace of al-Shâh). A further palace, Balkuwârâ, excavated by Herzfeld in 1911, was built on the Tigris bank south of al-Matîra, surrounded by a military cantonment for a new army corps under al-Mutawakkil's second son, al-Mu`tazz.

Three courses for horse-racing were built east of the main city. Two have an out-and-back course 80m wide and 10.42 km long with a spectators' pavilion at the start (Racecourse 1 and 2), and the fourth a pattern of four circles around a central pavilion (5.3 km)(Racecourse 3).

Under al-Mutawakkil the city centre, which developed on the site of `Askar al-Mu`tasim, seems to have reached its greatest extent, and was described in its hey-day by al-Ya`qûbî after the death of al-Mutawakkil in 861. There were seven parallel avenues. The avenue adjacent to the Tigris, Shâri` al-Khalîj, accommodated the quays for the river transport which was the principal means of supplying the city, and the cantonments of the Maghâriba. Although Herzfeld supposed that the alignment had disappeared, it now seems that the trace of the avenue lay inland from the river-bank, and still survives in part.

In 859, al-Mutawakkil began a new project to replace Surra Man Ra'â with a new caliphal city to the north, called, according to its coinage, al-Mutawakkiliyya, although written sources also call it al-Ja`fariyya. A canal was dug from a point 62 km north to supply the new city, crossing by an aqueduct over the Qâtûl, and running on both sides of the avenue, but the levelling was badly calculated, and little water flowed. The main palace, al-Ja`farî, is located at the inlet to the Nahr al-Rasasi. The city plan is organised around a central avenue leading south past the Abû Dulaf mosque to the cantonments of al-Karkh, thus similar to that of Surra Man Ra'â. The Sasanian hunting park north of the canal was reworked with a viewing platform at Tell al-Banât close to modern al-Dawr. After the assassination of al-Mutawakkil in 861 the city was abandoned.

The drain on the treasury played a role in the decade of troubles following al-Mutawakkil's death, which led to the making and unmaking of four caliphs, and military action in Samarra in three phases in 862-3, 865-6, and 870. Perhaps more significant was the isolation of the Caliph with his army in Samarra, which left the Caliph exposed to forceful attempts by the soldiery to ameliorate their lot. At any rate, during the decade

after the accession of al-Mu`tasim in 870, the army was removed from Samarra by Abu Ahmad al-Muwaffaq, although Samarra' continued to be the official residence of the caliph until 892, when al-Mu`tadid reestablished Baghdad as capital.

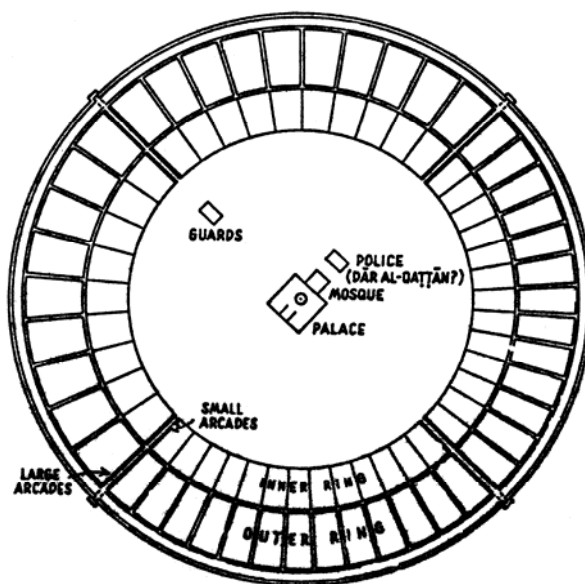
Nevertheless the area round the markets continued to be occupied. The two Imâms `Alî al-Hâdî and al-Hasan al-`Askarî had a house on the Shâri` Abî Ahmad, probably adjacent to the mosque of al-Mu`tasim, and were buried there. The twelfth imâm disappeared nearby in a cleft commemorated by the Sardab al-Mahdî in 874. The tomb was first developed in 944-5.

List of the Abbasid Caliphs who ruled at Samarra

- Al-Mu'tasim billah bin Harun Al-Rashid 218-227H/ 833-842AD
- Al-Wathiq billah bin Al-Mu'tasim 227-232H/ 842-847AD
- Al-Mutawakkil ala Allah bin Al-Mu'tasim 232-247H/ 847-861AD
- Al-Muntasir billah bin Al-Mutawakkil 247-248H/ 861-862AD
- Al-Musta'in billah bin Muhammad bin Al-Mu'tasim 248-252H/ 862-866AD
- Al-Mu'tazz billah bin Al-Mutawakkil 252-255H/ 866-869AD
- Al-Muhtadi billah bin Al-Wathiq 255-256H/ 869-870AD
- Al-Mu'tamid ala Allah bin Al-Mutawakkil 256-279H/ 870-892AD

3- Justification for Inscription

The importance of Samarra lies in its being the only Islamic capital which still keeps its original state regarding the planning, architecture and arts, after the loss of the great Islamic capitals such as the round city of Baghdad, which was built by Abu Ja'far Al-Mansur in 145 H/ 762 AD.(Figure # 38).



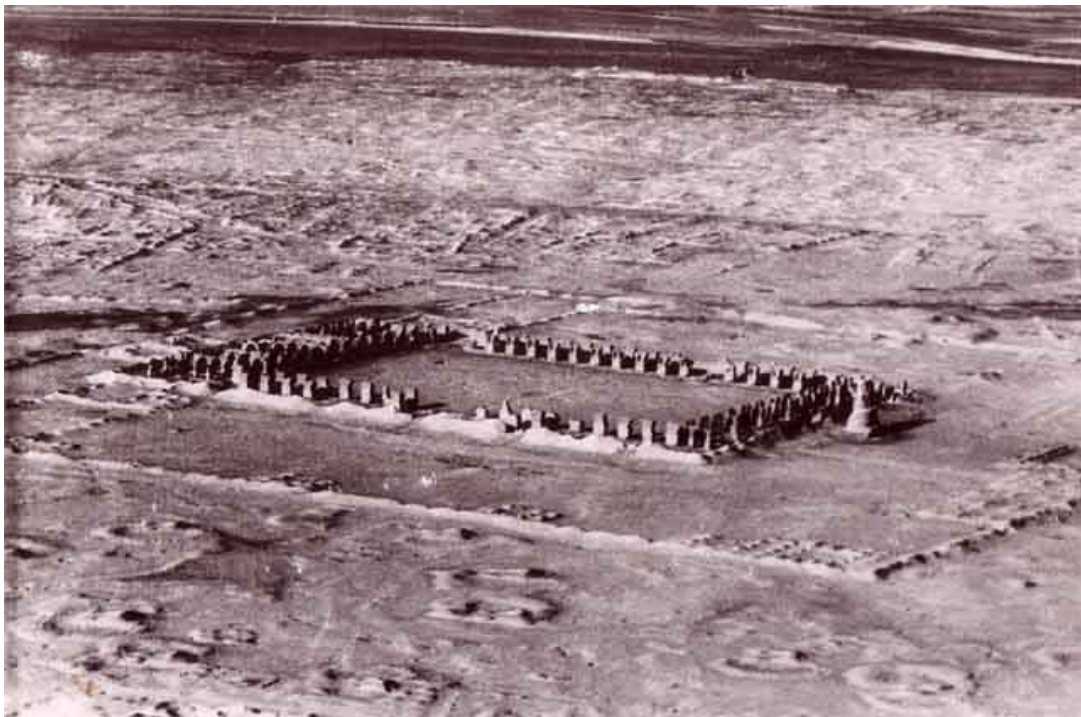
(Figure # 38) Plan of the Round City of Baghdad.

The city also preserves two of the largest mosques in the Islamic world. the Al-Malwiya mosque and the Abu Dulaf mosque, which contain the most unusual minarets in the Islamic world. Also it includes the largest palaces discovered in the Islamic world, of which we have cited the caliphal palace (Qasr al-Khalifa), al-Ja'fari, al-Ma'shuq and others. Also in it developed various kinds of carved stucco known as the Samarra style, which spread to other parts of the Islamic world at that time. Also there appeared in it a new type of ceramic known as Luster Ware which imitated utensils made of precious metals such as gold and silver.(Figure # 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45).



(Figure # 39) The Great Mosque at Samarra

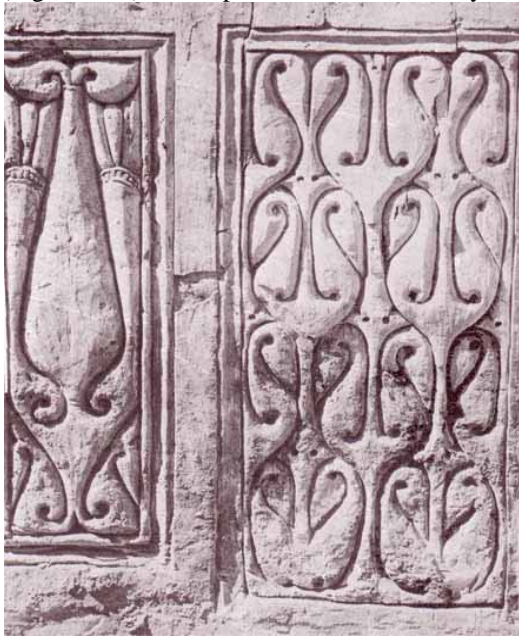
(Figure # 40) The Abu Dulaf Mosque and its Spiral Minaret.



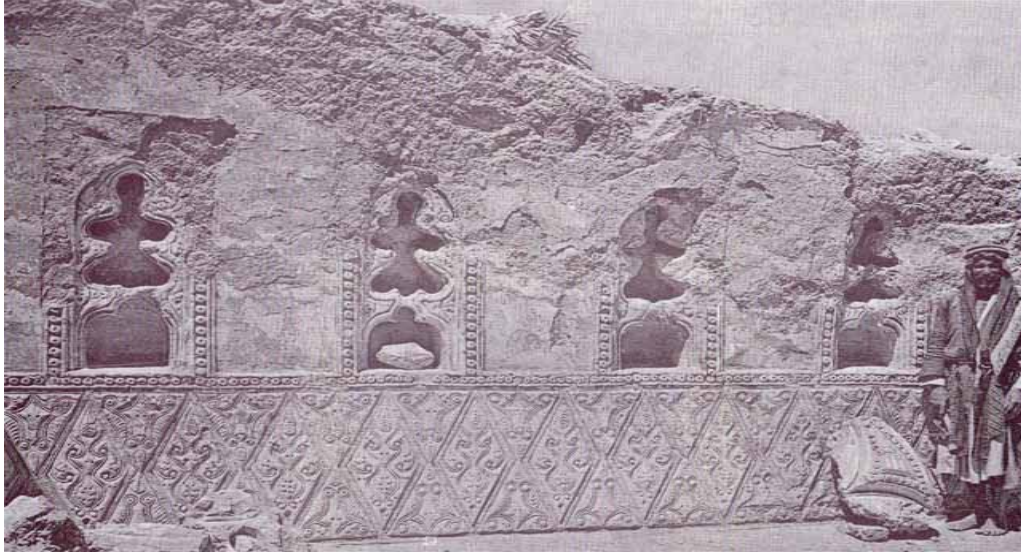


(Figure # 41) Air view of Samarra in the 1920s, showing the Imam Ali el-Hadi and Hasan el-Askari tombs.

(Figure # 42) stucco panel of the bevelled style



(Figure # 43) stucco panel of the Vineleaf style.



(Figure # 45) Stucco facade of the Bevelled style from House XIII (1911).

3- a Criteria under which inscription is proposed

Through the consideration of paragraph 77 of the operational guidelines we suggest inscription of Samarra archaeological city according to criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv), being more applicable to the property than other criteria.

- The criterion (ii) is represented by that the city is considered a distinguished architectural stage in that period through its mosques and its development, the planning of its streets and basins, its architectural decoration, and ceramic industries.
- Criterion (iii). Samarra is the finest preserved example of the architecture and city planning of the Abbasid Caliphate, extending from Tunisia to Central Asia, and one of the world's great powers of the time. The physical remains of this state are commonly poorly preserved, as frequently built of unfired earth and reusable bricks.
- As for the criterion (iv) its buildings are to be considered a new artistic complex in Islamic architecture concerning the Malwiya and Abu Dulaf, a unique example in planning, capacity and building of Islamic mosques which preceded and succeeded it. These mosques in their large dimensions and unique minarets speak of the pride and political and religious strength which correspond to the strength of the state and its pride at that time.

We would add that in view of the control of the Caliphate in Samarra over the provinces of the empire extending from Tunisia to Central Asia, Samarra was a distinguished capital which no other state rivaled in administration, politics and military power, and from the city of Samarra spread the architectural, decorative and artistic phenomena to the other regions of the Islamic State.

3-b Proposed statement of outstanding universal value

The outstanding universal value of Samarra archaeological city is represented by what is show below:

- 1- It is the second capital of the Abbasid Caliphate which extended from Tunisia to Central Asia, after Baghdad, and it is the remaining living witness of the Islamic capitals, which preserves all its elements, and after the loss of the monuments of Baghdad it could be considered that Samarra represents the physical trace of the Caliphate at its height.
- 2- Samarra was adopted as capital of the Abbasid Caliphate for a period of 58 years, and this is considered an exemplary period compared with other cities through the flourishing of its architecture, planning, decorative arts, and the strength of its political and religious systems, and its settlement and desertion in this short period has left it in a good state from the point of view of its original and unimpaired state.
- 3- In Samarra archaeological city, the greatest mosque in the Islamic world at that time was built together with the Abu Dulaf mosque, which contain the most extraordinary and beautiful Islamic minarets as well as the largest Islamic palaces discovered - the Caliphal Palace (Al-Jawsaq Al-Khaqani) and the largest so far unexcavated palace the al-Ja'fari Palace.
- 4- Innovation of stucco decorations known as the Samarra style which decorated the walls of its buildings, which gave it a distinguished architectural style, and the innovation of new kind of ceramic known as luster ware which spread from it to the other regions of the Islamic world.

3-c Comparative Analysis

Samarra archaeological city, although somewhat eroded by recent events, is the best preserved plan of an ancient large city. Nowhere else in the world is the semi-complete plan of a large capital city preserved in all its details, extending from public architecture – the mosques and palaces – to the smallest workman's or soldier's house, sports facilities (racecourses, polo pitches, hunting reserves), military cantonments, and even to industrial buildings.

In the comparable great capitals of that time such as Baghdad, Rome, Cordoba, and Constantinople, comparatively little is preserved, in spite of the long history of excavations in Rome. The limited preservation elsewhere is due to the obvious point that they have continued to be flourishing cities with continued reconstruction over the centuries. However Samarra was soon abandoned, and consequently retains much of its early plan (see Album of Plans).

For example, the city of Cordoba in Andalusia, which became in 170H/786AD the capital of the Umayyad Emirate (later Caliphate), in Andalusia and did not have any authority on the other regions of the Islamic world, continued its history of development up till today, which led to the loss of many of its ancient monuments, except the mosque which was later transformed into a cathedral, and the palace complex of Madinat al-Zahra', outside the city. It is not possible to get a clear picture of the planning of the city and its buildings at the time of its prosperity as a capital. And this same point applies to the city of Baghdad, which Abu Ja'far al-Mansur built in the year 145H/762AD to be the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate, but the course of history and the modern development of the city has destroyed its remains completely.

There are more examples around the world where imperial cities have not kept their original pattern owing to continuous occupation and change, such as for example, in China, Chang'an under the T'ang dynasty, Peking under the Yuan and Manchu dynasties, in Japan, Edo (Tokyo), Kyoto and Nara, and in India, Delhi.

At the level of monumental architecture, Samarra is distinguished by its mosques and palaces. The Congregational Mosque, with its spiral minaret al-Malwiya, is one of the best known and largest ancient mosques in the Islamic world, and marks a new stage of development of the mosque in using a spiral minaret, and a secondary outer enclosure with covered porticoes (Arabic *ziyada*) intended to shelter the Muslims unable to find a place in the mosque for the Friday prayer. Samarra is also the earliest site where we find archaeological evidence of the *musalla*, the prayer ground outside the city intended for the holiday prayers.

The two caliphal palaces, Qasr al-Khalifa (Caliphal Palace) and al-Ja'fari, are among the largest ancient imperial palaces in the world whose plan is preserved (125 and 211 ha).

3-d Integrity and Authenticity

With regard to the issue of authenticity, it can be stated that the site of the Samarra archaeological city may be described as fully authentic, with a few minor questions.

At the abandonment of Samarra by the Caliphs at the end of the 3rd century H/9th century AD, occupation continued in a few areas, including the modern city of Samarra. Most of the remainder of the site was left as it was until the beginning of the 20th century, as the land lacks water and the soil is poor. The west bank of the Tigris was an exception, and the land there was cultivated.

Foreign archaeological missions became interested in eastern civilizations and Samarra in particular since the middle of the nineteenth century. The German excavations of 1911-1913 included exploration of the Caliphal Palace, Balkuwara palace, Al-Ma'shuq palace, the Great Mosque, Abu Dulaf mosque, Tell Al-Alij with seventeen residential houses. After the First World War, the Iraq Directorate-General of Antiquities (as it was)

began excavations in 1936-40, and then again from 1965 onwards. In particular, beginning in 1980, much investment was put into the excavations at Samarra. Since 1983 a map and database of the monuments has been prepared by the Samarra Archaeological Survey, dir. A. Northedge, a joint project of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage. Nevertheless, only a minimal proportion has been excavated, and it is anticipated that complete excavation would be a question of centuries.

The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage is working to preserve the excavated and standing buildings by conserving the remains which may be in danger of falling and restoring the parts destroyed as a result of climatic and time factors, in the same specifications of the original construction materials, so as to distinguish the original from the restored parts. More extensive restorations have been undertaken at two monuments: the Great Mosque of the Malwiya and al-Ma'shuq.

With regard to the question of integrity, the site can be described as corresponding to the definition in the same way as any archaeological site: that is, it is partially preserved. Nevertheless, it is possible to measure the degree to which loss has taken place in relation to the probable original extent of the city. The loss is low, in comparison to other archaeological sites, and is mainly due to ploughing and cultivation, and to the growth of the modern city of Samarra (see Album of Plans for the extent of destruction).

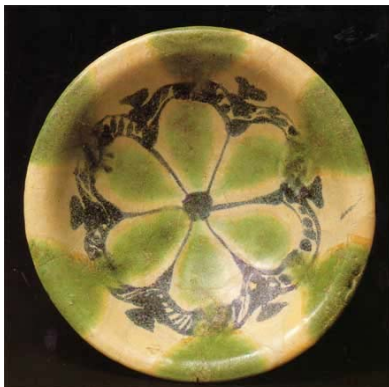


(Figure # 49) Example of Abbasid polychrome Luster Ware.

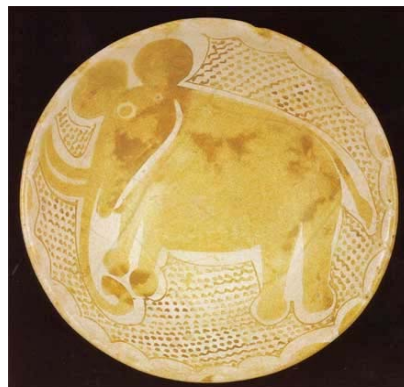


(Figure # 50) Example of Abbasid polychrome Luster Ware.

(Figure # 51) Abbasid cobalt blue and green Ware.

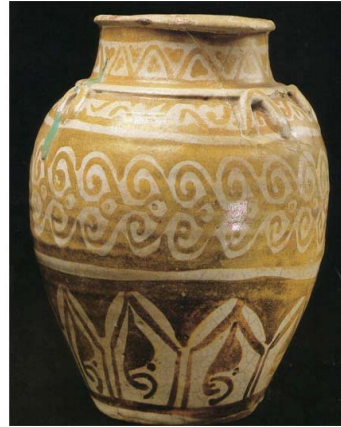


(Figure # 52) Abbasid Monochrome Luster Ware.





(Figure # 53) Ceramics inspired by Samarra Luster Ware (Iran).



(Figure # 54) Ceramics inspired by Samarra Luster Ware (Egypt)

4- State of conservation and factors affecting the property

4-a Present State of Conservation

All the buildings of Samarra archaeological city are original and most are still unexcavated, estimated at about 80% of the archaeological city area. The extent of survival and destruction of the remains at the present time is shown in the accompanying Album of Plans. The satellite imagery used dates to July 2004, January 2005, and March 2006, and in outer areas to 2000. The satellite imagery is overlaid by archaeological maps based mainly on air photography from 1953, and other dates, when the site was better preserved than today.

As for the standing remains, a scientific method was followed in conserving them, where modern building materials were used in the work but in the same specifications and dimensions as the original materials, such as fired brick, mud-brick, and stucco. The observer can distinguish between the original parts and the restored parts. Similarly in the conservation work, the consolidation of the parts about to fall was attended to without affecting its originality. Also another method was used which is completing the parts whose situation forms a danger to the building as a whole, without touching the original form. The buildings of which parts were restored form about 20% of Samarra archaeological city; they are:

- **The Great Mosque and the Malwiya:** the external wall and the Malwiya minaret have been restored.
- **Abu Dulaf Mosque:** The arches of the prayer hall and the spiral minaret have been restored.
- **The Caliphal Palace:** The Bab al-Amma (Public Gate), the al-Hayr palace, and the Circular Basin have been restored.
- **Al-Ma'shuq Palace:** The restoration of the facades of the palace and the upper floor of the palace only.
- Restoration of the walls of the excavated houses and the stucco decorations of the palaces.

These works were executed according to an annual plan prepared by the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage based on the applicable archaeological law.

Other excavated areas have not been conserved.

4-b Factors Affecting the Property

(i) Development Pressure

Samarra archaeological city is subject to transgressions by neighboring farmers, but these problems have been remedied by the archaeological law, and the necessary plans were put in motion to remove these transgressions, which happened before the enactment of the law. Legal claims were filed at the legal department of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage against the transgressors. As for the expansion of construction, it was remedied within the law also by two methods: the first is local and conducted by the Samarra Inspectorate of Antiquities in coordination with the relevant departments such as the Department of Agriculture, the Municipality of Samarra and others, in order to study the projects, with the grant of consent or not. The second is that there is a ministerial committee consisting of a number of the representatives of the ministries among them the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, and this committee studies the projects which the state and individuals intend to execute. The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage has the decisive opinion in giving consent or not. In the last events which followed the war of 2003, the archaeological area was occupied by the multi-national forces and they used the archaeological area as a theatre for military operations. The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage has sent many letters to the parties concerned in order to limit these violations and we attach in the annexes copies of this correspondence. (See annex No.2).

(ii) Environmental Pressures

Climatic factors have had a negative effect on the archaeological zone. The winds which blow on it bring with it dust leading to the burial of the buildings and particularly the restored parts. There is an environmental problem facing the city which is the dumping of garbage and debris. The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage is working to prevent these phenomena and punishing the transgressors. Campaigns are carried out from time to time to remove the garbage in cooperation with the departments of Municipality and Health and the Salah al-Din Governorate. Also the State Board has built sheds to conserve the decoration and the important buildings from rain and atmospheric conditions.

(iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness

The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage has provided firefighting equipment in the archaeological sites inside Samarra archaeological city as a precaution for any emergency. The height of Samarra archaeological city above the level of the Basin of Tigris Rivers makes it safe from the risk of floods. Also the city is outside the earthquake and seismic zone.

(iv) Visitors/ tourism pressures

Samarra archaeological city is affected by the acts of visitors and tourists through graffiti and defacing the walls of the buildings. The buildings are protected by intensifying the watch on the movement of visitors, providing tourist guides, and an increase in the number of guards in all the main sites of the city. Lately an archaeological police department has been formed and it participates in watching vandals and stops any case of pillage or violation of any kind.

And due to the large size of the city and the abundance of the archaeological attractions, the site is able to accommodate large numbers of visitors and tourists, estimated at 5000 persons daily.

(v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

According to the official figures registered at the departments concerned in 2005:
The inhabitants of the nominated property are 25000 persons.
And the inhabitants of the buffer zone are 375 000 persons.
The total is 400 000 persons.

(vi) The Present Situation (2006)

At the time of submission of the nomination (2006), activity and control is reduced to a low level because of the political situation. While the present situation continues, the principal danger is increasing extension of agricultural zones, as described in 4-b (i). The multi-national forces have at times occupied the Malwiya (Spiral Minaret), which was also slightly damaged by a small bomb in April 2005. In August 2005 multi-national forces excavated an earth mound across the archaeological site north and south of the modern city. In February 2006, a bomb destroyed the Tombs of the Imams in Samarra: this monument lies outside the core zone of the protected area.

5- Protection and Management of the Property

5-a Ownership

According to article seven of the Iraqi archaeological law No. 55 of the year 2002, Samarra archaeological city is considered to be public property in which no dealings not allowed. And it is allocated for the activities of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, and registered officially in the name of the Iraqi Ministry of Finance. See annex No.1

5-b Protection Designation

Samarra archaeological city is considered to be the property of the state of Iraq and it is not permitted to violate it and there are articles in the law that organize the relationship and the official disposition with its assets, noting that the archaeological buildings in the city are open all the year round to receive visitors and tourists and they are subjected to protection

and the Iraqi Law punishes all who vandalize or transgress this property according to article seven of the applicable Antiquities and Heritage law No. 55 for the year 2002. See annex No.1.

5-c Means of implementing protective measures

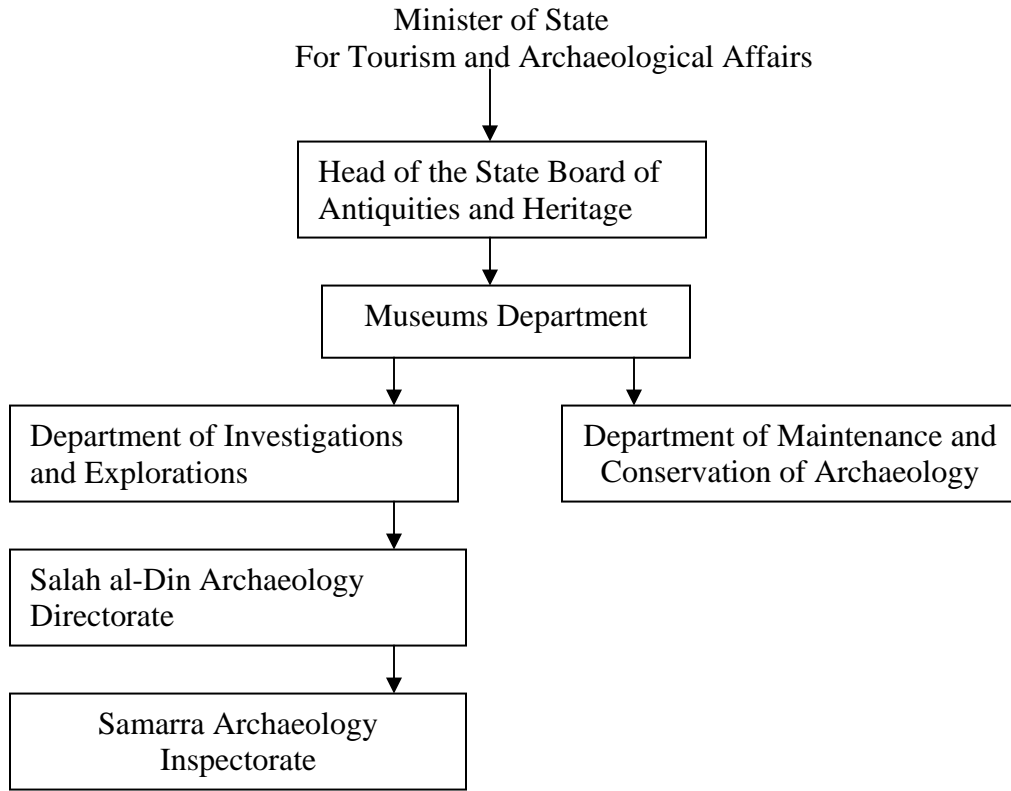
There are a number of measures which are decided by the laws of the Iraqi state in addition to a number of decisions issued by the Iraqi governorate in various stages. Together with the existence of the Iraqi Archaeology law which we attach herewith a copy of it, a strict decision issued in 1995 by the government which stipulated the detention, imprisonment and large financial penalties on whoever transgresses the Iraqi Archaeology by agriculture, building or digging. Samarra archaeological city was among the cities which bears witness to the application of these decisions where Samarra archaeological inspectorate has brought many claims before Iraqi Courts against a number of transgressors. The courts concerned issued judgments of imprisonment for one year and by fines against some transgressors, which reached 40 000 000 (forty million) Iraqi Dinars (equivalent to 30000 Dollars) in one of the cases only.

The dynamics of applying the laws are done by observing the case of transgression, then an investigation and deposition of a penal claim against it, so that the court issues its judgment for the removal of this transgression and the punishment of the transgressor. The Iraqi archaeological law is considered among the strictest archaeological laws in the region. All public and private projects cannot be executed unless the consent of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage is obtained.

5-d Existing plans related to municipality and region to which the proposed property is located

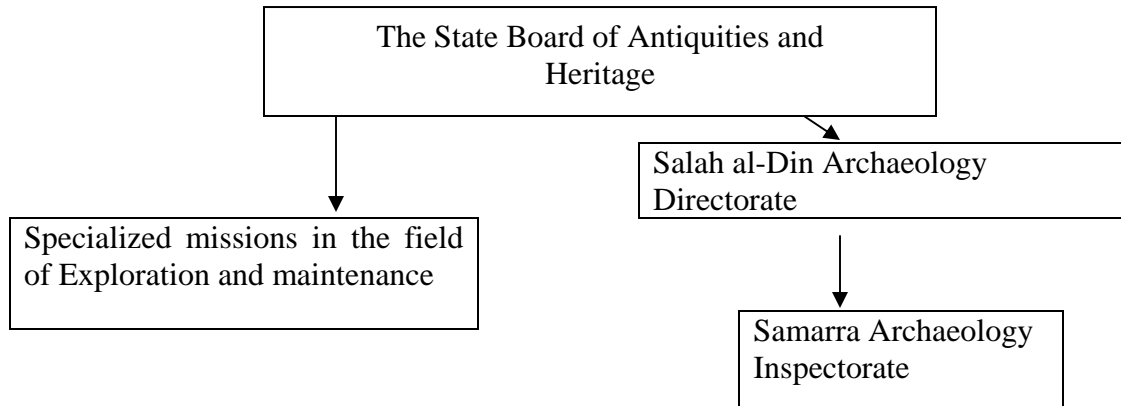
Regarding the protected zone, it is forbidden by law to built modern constructions on it. As for the buffer zone, coordination and consultation are performed between the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage and the municipal, agriculture, irrigation, environment department and any other party relevant to the ground about the launch of any project. In case of consent by the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, then conditions are set, among which are environmental concerns, the preservation of appropriate spaces, and limitations on height that affects the archaeological district. The State Board of Heritage and Antiquities has written to some of the departments concerned lately in order to know their future projects within the boundaries of the buffer zone and a reply has been received from those departments. See annex No. 4

5-e- Properties management plan or other management system



In the light of that, the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage since its establishment at the beginning of the twentieth century has followed a working plan to manage the property through distributing the responsibilities and this is done centrally through the headquarters of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage in Baghdad or through the inspectorate of Antiquities, or through coordination with other departments in Samarra.

The working plan in Samarra follows to the following structure:



The Antiquities inspector regarding the property distributes the responsibilities among the staff of the property, where one of the officials will be in charge of the movement of the visitors inside the archaeological city and control the guides who accompany the tourist groups. Another official will be in charge of the guards and security, and responsible for responding to events which affect the facilities of the property. As a result of the existence of a number of traditional buildings in the modern city constructed around the shrines of the two Imams Ali Al-Hadi and Al-Hasan Al-Askari, responsibility was given to one of the officials of the inspectorate to supervise the traditional buildings designated.

In view of the requirements of this procedure, the required budget is appropriated for maintenance, excavation and management by the state centrally and it is spent through the above mentioned sequence of management. The power of the State Board of Antiquities with its laws is considered the guarantee for the implementation of any central administration plan, and it is not necessary to create plans for each site separately. Also there is a project performed by an American organisation in coordination with the State Board of Antiquities to prepare plans for the management of the archaeological sites in Iraq.

5-f- Sources and levels of finance

Samarra archaeological city has governmental financing only and it comes from

- The Republic of Iraq
- The Ministry of State for Tourist and Archaeological Affairs.
- The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage.

No doubt there is a clear deficiency in the financial appropriations existing to maintain the property due to the spaciousness of the city and the extraordinary conditions in Iraq.

As for the salaries of the property employees, they are approximately 40000 US Dollars annually, and in the years that preceded the last war (the decade of the 1990s) the allocation to the works of maintenance, excavation, and management according to requirements ranged between 40000 and 80000 US Dollars annually.

5-g- Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage in implementing its plans in conservation and management of the property depends on the accumulated expertise of the staff, who are Iraqi archaeologists, graduates of Iraqi and foreign universities, and assistance is obtained from local craftsmen and artisans from the local market, as also specialized professors in the field of architecture and Islamic arts participate in giving consultations.

The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage holds training courses in the field of archaeological survey, English language, and engineering drawing and computing.

This matter was treated within the applicable Iraqi archaeological law for the year 2002 in article 2 clause eight, where it stipulates “Qualifying the Archaeologists and the heritage specialists throughout involving them in training courses, fellowships and the scholarships prepared for this purpose”. See annex No. 1.

5-h Visitors facilities and statistics

The facilities and statistics mentioned above show that the number of visitors exceeded 50000 monthly before the war, but the circumstances of the last war, and the events that accompanied it has reduced the number greatly and now it does not exceed ten thousand visitors a month.

As for the facilities available for visitors, there are neither translation services nor a museum for the property, but the modern city (the present Samarra) provides accommodation facilities, restaurants, shops and information and assistance services etc. The State Board is about to construct tourist centers to serve the visitors and prepare plans for this purpose.

5-i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

The most important aims of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage are to take care of the property and to express its interest regarding Samarra archaeological city, the commission has issued many tourist folders, tourist guides and pamphlets about Samarra and its archaeological monuments, stucco decorations and ceramics. Also the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage holds continuing televised presentations to introduce archaeological sites including Samarra, to the public, and to spread archaeological awareness among the public. Also the Samarra inspectorate of Antiquities holds direct meetings for the public, schools and visitors to explain the importance of the city and its role in the history of Iraq, the community and humanity.

The matter of conservation of antiquities and spreading archaeological awareness was also dealt with in article 1, clause two, of the applicable Archaeology law no. 55 for the year 2002 which stipulates “Demonstrating the Antiquities and Heritage to the people of Iraq and the International community so as to expose the notable role of the Iraqi Civilization and it's contribution in the Civilization of Humanity.” See annex No.1.

5-j Staffing Levels

The property (Samarra Archaeological City) has a department that takes care of its affairs called the Samarra Inspectorate of Antiquities. It is managed by an archeologist who holds a bachelor degree at least called Inspector of Antiquities who is assisted by four administrative employees in addition to 17 guards who attend to the archaeological sites belonging to the property. Also 30 F.B.S. archaeological guards were appointed recently.

6- Monitoring

6-a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage adopts standards and criteria in the conservation of the property through priorities. It usually conserves the buildings which are subjected more to danger or transgression, as it did in the Great Mosque which was subjected to the robbery of the brick material from its walls by the natives to build their houses nearby. The maintenance works conducted stopped this danger and conserved the building, which are more attractive to visitors and tourists, such as it did also for the Al-Malwiya minaret and the Al-Ma'shuq palace. Alternatively it conserves buildings of historical importance whose remains are no longer visible and wants to shed light on them and restore their ancient beauty and architecture, such as the works performed in the Caliphal Palace (Bab al-'amma). These are the bases to measure the change that took place in conserving the property where Samarra Inspectorate of Antiquities performs daily monitoring of all the buildings especially the conserved ones to check for any emergency or change in order to report it so that the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage in Baghdad would be able to deal with it case by case and this is what is called conserving the conservation.

In this field, the commission follows the techniques of monitoring and observation among which daily inspection by the employees and writing periodical reports about the state of the property and the changes as a result of natural factors or the effect of visitors. Also the Board takes continuously photographs of the monuments by a specialized section at the Board which is the photography section which has an archive in which the photos taken are kept on fixed slides together with the date of photography, the name of the site and the angle or direction from which the photo was taken and this is fixed within records kept with the photography to follow up the state of the property and compare it with the previous photographs and so on continuously.

This photography is performed annually and there are monthly reports prepared by the inspectorate whether something worth mentioning happened or not. These measures are still continued and followed carefully. See annex No. 5.

6-b Administrative arrangement for monitoring property

Administrative arrangements were put in place recently to monitor the property centrally by the State Board in Baghdad and locally by Samarra inspectorate of Antiquities, whose headquarters are on the site. Among these are the establishments of the central security force known as the archaeological police, who are responsible for any emergency to which those sites are subjected, in addition to the guards mentioned earlier who are attached to the site administration. Also the security departments in Samarra Municipality report any transgression to which the property is subjected and this is done by mutual coordination between the site management and the local authorities.

Also there is a high committee called the committee for the review of projects and inspectorates of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, whose headquarters is in

Baghdad and which conducts visits to archaeological sites among which is Samarra and submits reports about them.

6-c Results of previous reporting exercises

The following results of previous reporting to conserve the property and its management may be noted:

1. Determination of places requiring work, new excavations and urgent conservation works must be performed.
2. Conservation of standing buildings which are attractive to visitors and tourists, and which are affected more than other buildings.
3. Restoration of the stucco decorations and the transport of some to the Iraq Museum and the construction of roofing to protect them from atmospheric factors.

7- Documentation

7-a- Photographs, slides, image inventory and photograph authorization form and other audiovisual materials Form

See annex No. 6

7- b- Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

We attach in the annexes the relevant texts with copies of the conservation and exploration plans for various years, noting that those plans started in 1934 and continued until the 1980s.

See annex No. 7

7- c- Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property

1. There is a vast archive of documents at the documentation section in the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage about the work of conservation and exploration conducted in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s.
2. There is a collection of Ph. D. and M. Sc. dissertations written about Samarra in the library of the Faculty of Letters (Kulliyat al-Adab), University of Baghdad and the library of the Iraq Museum.
3. Scientific studies and articles are still being published about Samarra, published in the journal *Sumer* (specialized in Iraqi Archaeology and the archaeology of the Arab Homeland) noting that the last archaeological surveys and updating the official records took place in 1995.

7-d- Address where inventory, records and archives are held.

- The central scientific documentation Section/ studies and research department/ the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage.

7-e- Bibliography

See annex No. 8

8-Contact Information of responsible authority

Salah al-Din Governorate/ Samarra Township/ Samarra Inspectorate of Antiquities
Abu_ Ali165@yahoo.com

8-a Preparers

No	Name	Title	Address	Tel	E-mail
1	Dr.Dakhil Majhol Musansal	Director of Archaeological conservation	Baghdad/ Hay Hutain Q620,St.24,H.81 Iraq	+96415558183	dakhilamal@ yahoo.com
2	Dr.Isma'il Mahmoud Ahmed	Samarra Antiquities Inspector	Samarra city/ Hay Al-Qadisiya Iraq	_____	abu_ali165@ yahoo.com
3	In'am Aun Ahmed	Director of central scientific documentation department	Baghdad/ A'adamiah Q318,St.26,H.49 Iraq	+96414224375	laylafadilhassan @ hotmail.com
4	Qais Hussein Rasheed	Archaeologist at the Department of Investigations and Explorations/ ex- Samarra Antiquities Inspector	Baghdad/ Al-Dorah Q822,St.54,H.8	+96417711883	qaishsen@ yahoo.com

8-b Official local Institution/Agency

Samarra Inspectorate of Antiquities/State Board of Antiquities and Heritage

8-c Other Local Institutions

Samarra Inspectorate of Antiquities

8-d Official Web address

Samarra Inspectorate of Antiquities /Dr.Isma'il Mahmoud Ahmed
abu_ali165@yahoo.com

9- Signature on behalf of the State party


DR. DONNY GEORGE



Annexes

Annex No.1

Law No.55 of 2002 for the Antiquities & Heritage

LAW No.55 of 2002

For The

Antiquities & Heritage

CHAPTER 1

THE OBJECTIVES AND MEANS

Article 1-

The law aims to fulfill the following:

1. Preserving the Antiquity and Heritage in the Republic of Iraq for being substantial aspect of the (National Wealth).
2. Demonstrating the Antiquities and Heritage to the people of Iraq and the International community so as to expose the notable role of the Iraqi Civilization and its contribution in the Civilization of Humanity.

Article 2-

To approach the objectives of this law the (Antiquity Authorities) shall depend on the following :

1. Locating the Antiquity ,Heritage and Historical Sites .
2. Undertaking Archaeological excavations all over the country by implementing the latest scientific & technical methods .
3. Restoration of the Antiquity , Heritage (Monuments and Artifacts) as well as the Historical Sites to prevent any Deterioration or Corrosion on their structure .
4. To enable the citizens and visitors taking a look on the Antiquity and Heritage artifacts ,it would be so essential to hold a contemporary museums .
5. Making samples of some important Antiquity and Heritage artifacts ,Producing Photocopies ,Slides and Films for reasons of broadcasting ,selling and exchanging .
6. Preparation of a program of studies , research ,conferences and symposiums ,those shall definitely contribute the presentation of the Iraqi Antiquity and Heritage .
7. Working on exhibiting the mentioned Antiquity and Heritage artifacts in a temporary exhibitions abroad .
8. Qualifying the Archeologists and the heritage specialists throughout involving them in training courses ,fellowships and the scholarships prepared for this purpose .
9. Forming a National surveying teams for both antiquity and heritage, to start a comprehensive survey project covering the whole country ..

Article 3-

1. Disposition of the Antiquities or the Heritage property is restricted , except for the items prescribed in this law .
2. The owner of a land where an immovable Antiquity in which , shall not have the rights to dispose , dig ,vandalize or change the features on or under the soil of which .

Article 4 –

The Terms used in this LAW are as follows :

1. The Ministry : The Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities .
2. The Minister :The Minister of Tourism & Antiquities .
3. The Antiquity Authority : The State Board of Antiquity and Heritage .

4. Chairman of the Archaeological Authority : Chairman of the State Board of Antiquity and Heritage .
5. The Participation Authority : The Authority empowered to run and restore the Heritage buildings in the Ministry of Interior , the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs(now cancelled and replaced with the Shite and Sooni Waqf) and Amanat Baghdad (Municipality of Baghdad) .
6. The Artistic Committee : The committee that comprises of specialists in the following fields of knowledge ;Archaeology , Heritage , Arts and Law .
7. Antiquity : The movable and immovable property which has been built , made , carved , produced , written or painted by man, those age of which is not less than 200 years , as well as the man and animal skeletons besides the plants remains ..
8. The Heritage Material : The movable and immovable property ,less than 200 years of age ,possessing a historical , national , religious and artistic value
9. The Historical Site: A place where a notable historical event took place ,therein, regardless it's age .
10. Archaeological Excavation: The actions of digging or sensing and sounding those devoted to uncover the movable or immovable property in or under the surface of soil or in the bottom of Rivers, Lakes, Marshes and the Regional water surfaces.

CHAPTER 2

Article 5-

1. The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to hold it's own registrations ,to register the Archaeological Monuments (Buildings and Sites) ,besides inserting the data ,documents and the attachment rights related to the neighboring real estate and publishing it in the official Gazette to secure permanent protection and restoration .
2. If a monument has already been registered ,while the attachment rights of the neighboring real estate were not determined , this shall be done in accordance with the LAW .
3. The attachment rights should include determination of a prohibited zone(no man's land) around the archaeological areas besides securing roads and pathways to reach them .
4. The Stylistic Character of the modern buildings adjacent to the Archaeological sites should also be determined ,the new or re-newed buildings, their heights, frontispiece and colors so they will be harmonious to the neighboring antiquity buildings, in coordination with the Antiquity Authority and the Participation Authority .

Article 6 –

1. The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to take over (taking a private property for public use)which possess antiquities in accordance with the Possession Law No. 12 of 1981 ,regardless the value of the extent Antiquities in the real state in the case of evaluating the reparation for possession .
2. The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to evacuate (individuals and property) from the Antiquity and Heritage areas and their forbidden zone ,when this might represent a threatening upon the presence of the Antiquity or Heritage areas .

Article 7 –

All the Antiquity and Historical Sites including those owned by individuals or public property should be registered in the name of the ministry of finance ,allocated for the purposes and possession of the State Board of Antiquity and Heritage ..

Article 8 –

In coordination with the State Directorates , The Antiquity Authority is obliged to prepare a comprehensive survey for the whole Archaic and Heritage sites in Iraq ,documenting them on the maps , the survey documents shall be provided with standard scales ,inserting them within the basic designation of which as well as referring to their usages whether they were merely lands or Antiquity buildings . The Real Estate Registration Office , Municipality of Baghdad or any other Municipalities concerned, shall be notified .

Article 9 –

1. In case of confiscating ,allocating or clearing a real estate within the limits of the basic designation of a city or out of it , the state directorates and the (Socialist Sector) shall be committed to avoid constituting or using the Antiquity (Sites, Buildings) ,it will also be necessary to determine their prohibited zone in coordinating with the Antiquity Authority .
2. After possessing the written permission from the Antiquity Authority .the concerned authorities shall be committed to rent or sell (Farming Lands) those possess antiquities in or under their soil , after being reformed .
3. The concerned authorities shall be committed to conserve the Antiquity , Heritage and Historical Sites when the mentioned authorities are about to making state industrial, agricultural or residential projects and other projects like :city and the village planning ,beautification , expansion ,irrigation canals and the road paving . The written permission from the Antiquity Authority shall be acquired before or at changing the plans of these projects .
4. In case of an inconsistency of a specific and important project within the (Growth Plan) with an antiquity Site ,The Antiquity Authority shall be committed to undertake Excavations , therein , which shall be financed by the (Executive Authority) ,putting a dead line that must be adeq
5. uate from the scientific and project time schedule point of view .The total cost of the excavations shall be listed in the project's budget before the initiation of digging .
6. The building license , shall not be granted in the antiquity locations or adjacent to which with about one kilometer , except for the cases when a permission is to be granted by the Antiquity Authority within a time not exceeding 30 days from the date of handing in a license application .
7. The Antiquity Authority is entitled to coordinate with Amanat Baghdad or any other concerned municipality for granting a license that concerns an erected monument inside the limits of Baghdad or the Governorates (Provinces) .

Article 10 –

Mosques , Masjids , Holy Shrines , Monasteries , Convents , Tombs , Takaya , Churches , Inns and other ancient buildings , owned or constituted in Waqf, in the

occupation of persons *de facto* or *de jure* whether they own or run such buildings , to be used for the purpose for which they have been built ,taking into consideration development and expansion works in accordance with the contemporary demands .

Article 11 -

1. The Antiquity Authority shall be, periodically , responsible for monitoring the utilities mentioned in Article 10 ,allowing the owner or occupier to carryout any necessary preservation works ,subject to the supervision of the Antiquity Authority .
2. Should the owner or appropriator of the monuments mentioned above in Article 10 of this LAW ,proved to be incapable of doing the necessary restoration ,it shall be charged to the Antiquity Authority ,provided that the expenses shall be charged to the owner ,supervisor or from the income resources fulfilled from the monument in accordance with the law No.56 of 1977 concerning the state's debts .
3. Should the owner or occupier proved to be incapable of affording the required restoration demands(costs) ,he shall be effaced of this unless there were specific income resources of the monument .
4. No person shall ,without a permission from the Antiquity Authority ,render any immovable antiquity those mentioned in the article 10 or dispose of any of it's constructional material , utilize such antiquity ,moving it(totally or partially) , on the contrary , the Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to restore the building into the original state ,the owner in this case shall afford the total costs of the procedures ,he shall also be submitted to the penalties listed in this LAW or compensating the owner ,occupier , just in case .

Article 12—

Any person who discovers or ever discovered an immovable antiquity , shall ,within 24 hours, be committed to inform the nearest official authority ,which in turn , shall immediately notify the Antiquity Authority .

Article 13—

1. Any occupier of a land containing immovable Antiquity or Heritage sites ,shall be committed to allow the Official Antiquity Authority to enter these sites or monuments at all appropriate times ,with the aim of examining it , drawing maps, undertaking soundings or excavations ,restoration and conservation works with their tools , machines and devices those shall be used in proceeding the mentioned works ,proved a damage sustained on the land therein , the Antiquity Authority shall be committed to paying the owner an appropriate compensation ,whether by a setting or as a judicial decision .
2. The presence of the Antiquity Authority prescribed in the item 1 above, shall not be considered a kind of (land dominating , laying hands on)or confiscation .
3. The owner of a land ,appropriator , any person in charge of public property or WAQF land ,shall not have the right to acquire any rental ,after being prohibited by the Antiquity Authority ,abusing the antiquity.

Article 14-

1. Throughout procedures like ;setting the attachment rights or evacuation from the antiquity areas ,the prejudiced shall be compensated in accordance with the rules of this LAW.
2. A committee shall be formed in the aim of compensations for the listed details in item 1 of this article ,presided by a representative of the Antiquity Authority with members representing the concerned municipalities in Amanat Baghdad or the administrative departments in the governorates (provinces) ,the real estate registration office , the state's real estate office and from the directorate of real estate taxation , in the administrative limits of which the real estate lies , accordingly , within a time not exceeding 90 days from the date of indicating the attachment rights or evacuation , contrary to this ,the Antiquity Authority resolution concerning the evacuation or the attachment rights , shall be considered cancelled .

Article 15 –

The following actions are forbidden :

1. Contravenes on the Antiquity , Heritage and Historical sites including the mounds and the plain landscape those scattered artifacts on the surface of it's soil , which has not been published in the official gazette ,in a manner, the normal person might possess a knowledge about so .
2. Actions like : cultivation , erecting residential or other kinds of buildings ,construction upon the Antiquity ,Heritage sites and their prohibited zone, or rendering their features .
3. Using the Antiquity sites as a rubbish or debris collecting places or erecting buildings ,cemeteries and quarries therein .
4. Uprooting trees and plants ,removing any utilities from the Antiquity sites or carrying out any acts those may render the features of an Antiquity site .
5. Erecting an eco-pollution industrial facilities ,those probable to affect the (general health) ,less than 3km ,from the Antiquity sites and the Heritage buildings ,at each side .
6. Removing any Antiquity or Heritage monument ,disposing with it's construction material in a manner ,that might cause any damage or render.

CHAPTER 3

MOVABLE ANTIQUITY & CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

Article 16 –

The Antiquity Authority shall hold the following :

1. A Registration of the movable antiquity those were ,by chance , discovered and reported to the Antiquity Authority .
2. A Registration of the Antiquity and Heritage artifacts ,which exists in the places prescribed in Article 10 of this LAW ,providing the possessor with a legal document that confirm the ownership of an antiquity which should periodically ,be monitored .

Article 17 –

1. It is prohibited to possess any movable antiquity by any person ,whether *de facto* or *de jure* .
2. Any movable antiquity found in the possession of person ,shall be delivered to the Antiquity Authority within 30 days after this LAW come into force .
3. Make an exception of the rules prescribed in item 1 of this article ,for the following :
 - The movable antiquity ,existed in the places prescribed in Article 10 of this LAW .
 - The Manuscripts and the Antiquity Coins , registered in the Antiquity Authority ,those possession is allowed .
- 4.The owner or possessor of the Antiquity prescribed in item 2 of this article , shall be committed to the following :
 - Registration of the Antiquity ,in the Antiquity Authority, within 180 days from the date of the execution of this LAW or from the date of possession .
 - Preserving the antiquity and ,in written ,instructing the Antiquity Authority of all the possible circumstances ,those may expose the antiquity to a loss or damage .
 - Obtaining the Antiquity Authority's permission , to transfer the ownership or possession to the (Iraqi citizen) resident in Iraq ,who shall commit to the Antiquity Authority , keeping the very commitments those were due to the former owner .
 - For an official receipt ,Deliver any antiquity to the Antiquity Authority ,in the aim of , study and photography and return to the owner ,the Antiquity Authority in such case ,shall pay the whole expenses .
- 5.The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to determine the negligent, when the antiquity prescribed in item 3 above were lost , damaged or disused, shall be proved that it was due to the possession party ,the Antiquity Authority shall confiscate the antiquity .

Article 18 –

1. From the owner, the Antiquity Authority shall be allowed to purchase any registered Manuscript or Coin ,with a reward that shall be determined by the (Artistic Committee),after the setting of both parties .
- 2.With the exception of possessing a written permission of the Antiquity Authority , the seller shall be committed not to publish the Manuscript .

Article 19 –

1. whoever discovers a movable or immovable antiquity or have been acknowledged about that , shall be committed to inform the nearest official authority or any(public organization)within 24 hours from the date of discovery or acknowledgment .
2. The official Authority or the (public organization), shall immediately notify the Antiquity Authority ,accordingly .
3. The Antiquity Authority ,shall be allowed to pay the discoverer or informer ,a suitable reward provided that ,in the case of gold , silver or precious stones ,the reward which has been determined by the (Artistic Committee) shall not be less than the intrinsic value of the artifact ,regardless of its antiquity , workmanship and historical value .

Article 20 –

1. Whoever ,in accordance with the law ,enters a movable or heritage artifact ,shall post a license to the custom authority .
2. In details ,the customs authority shall inform the Antiquity Authority ,concerning the movable or heritage artifct ,within 24 hours from the date of presenting the license .
3. Whoever ,enters a movable or heritage artifact ,shall be committed to register the artifacts to the Antiquity Authority ,within 30 days ,according to the provisions (B , C , D) of item 4 of article 17 of this LAW .
4. The authority, shall confiscate the movable or heritage artifact that entered Iraq ,should proved , it has illegally taken over from the origin ,it shall also be restored to the original country ,taken reciprocity , into consideration .

Article 21 –

1. The Antiquity Authority is entitled to take the movable or heritage artifact , abroad, for the purposes of , scientific studies , restoration or to hold temporary exhibitions ,the minister concerned shall be the only person authorized to issue such procedures .
2. The council of ministers may pass a resolution to exchange a certain antiquities in the possession of the Antiquity Authority ,by other antiquities possessed by Arabic and foreign museums , institutions, universities and any other scientific institutions , in the aim of , fulfilling a scientific or historical aid and to enrich the Iraqi museums .
3. The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to exhibit the movable and the heritage artifacts in its possession ,to the public ,museums and the galleries ,inside Iraq .

Article 22 –

1. It is forbidden :
 - A. Counterfeit or imitate antiquities .
 - B. Making moulds or models of certain types of antiquities .
 - C. Damaging or deforming an antiquity or heritage artifact ,through out, writing or making incisions on which or rendering its features .
2. The Antiquity Authority or any permitted person , shall be entitled to make moulds or models ,those prescribed in item B of this article ,which shall be determined in accordance with specific conditions , in the aim of , preventing counterfeit or cheating .
3. It is not allowed to , dedicate or sell any antiquity or heritage artifact or taking them out of Iraq ,on the contrary , of the rules prescribed in this law .

CHAPTER 4

THE IMMOVABLE HERITAGE PROPERTY

Article 23 –

1. The Antiquity Authority shall be committed to document the heritage buildings and areas , in the purpose of , accomplishing its scientific criteria and to execute the duties complied upon which .

2. The participant authority shall make a registration which includes information of the Heritage buildings and the residential districts ,those possess specific heritage or historical importance or for their architectural or Arab –Islamic heritage significance , in accordance with the point of view , of the Antiquity Authority .
3. The participant authority shall declare that the buildings , areas and the residential districts those were prescribed in item 2 of this article are : a preservation zone , it shall be committed to prepare maps and issuing decisions to protect it, for being an architectural heritage , determining how it shall be used and its prohibited zones and the attachment rights imposed on the neighboring estates , within 90 days from the date of declaration in the official gazette .
4. The Antiquity Authority shall notify the concerned real estate registration office to mark it with non – disposal sign on the documented heritage buildings ,issuing decision of protection or not ,within 90 days from the date of fixing the sign .

Article 24 –

1. The participant authority shall be entitled to possess the Heritage buildings , according to the rules prescribed in the ownership Law .
2. In case of a hazardous situation ,which may threat the lives and the Heritage buildings , the participant authority , in accordance with the rules it issues , shall evacuate persons and property from the historical and Heritage buildings and its prohibited zones .

Article 25 –

For the purposes of , restoration and reconstruction of the rented heritage buildings ,after a warning warrant ,the participant authority shall evacuate the Heritage building in a period not exceeding 90 days from the date of warning .

Article 26 –

When erecting general projects , the State offices and the (Socialist Sector),shall commit to preserve the Heritage and Historical buildings , in coordination with the Antiquity Authority .

Article 27 –

The owner of the Heritage building which is covered with conservation and documentation ,shall possess the following privileges :

1. Possessing a donation or prepayment which shall be paid by participant authority ,in accordance with certain rules , for the purposes of the preservation of the Heritage building .
2. Discharge from the real estate taxation .
3. Renting the Heritage building ,except from the rules of the rent Law No.87 of the year 1979 .

Article 28 –

1. It is not allowed :
 - A. Contravene on the buildings or heritage districts those were declared in the official gazette ,tearing them down or rendering the professions practiced in the shops ,markets and the heritage streets or and cancellation of their major functions that granted them the character (HERITAGE) .
 - B. Cancellation the character HERITAGE of an erected heritage structure , upon the property of the others, by evacuation ,and in the case of disagreement between the owner and the hiring individuals , and in the aim of preserving the structure as well as preventing its demolition , the state board of taxation shall evaluate the rental .
 - C. No person shall ,without a permission granted by the Antiquity Authority and a license from the participant authority that shall secure homogeneity with the architectural specifications and the general standards of the conservation area ,the documented and preserved buildings ;pull down, reconstruct or change the use of such building in a wrong manner .The permission license shall be decided within 30 days from the date of presenting the application .
2. Any contravener (violator) of the rules prescribed in the clause C of the item 1 of this article , shall be obliged by the participant authority ,to deal with the violation , in accordance with the proper methods and time schedule imposed by the participant authority , on the contrary to this , he shall afford the expenses .
3. As a result of the consequences of the attachment rights on someone's land , prescribed in the item 3 of the article 23 of this LAW ,or due to the evacuation from the heritage property in accordance with the item 2 of the article 24 of this LAW , the participant authority ,shall, compensate the prejudiced , within 90 days from the date of indicating the attachment rights or evacuation , on the contrary to that , the participant authority decision concerning the attachment rights or evacuation , shall be considered withdrawn .

CHAPTER 5

EXCAVATION FOR ANTIQUITIES

Only the Antiquity Authority is authorized to undertake Excavation for Antiquity in Iraq , it is entitled , herewith, to grant permissions to the scientific committees , scientists and the Iraqi , Arabic and foreign institutions , after the indication , of their archaeological capacity, scientific and financial sufficiency .

Article 30 –

1. It is allowed to carry out excavation in the lands owned by the state or persons ,whether, *de facto* or *de jure* , in which lies antiquity remains .
2. The parties and persons prescribed in article 29 of this LAW , are committed to restore the excavated areas into their original pre excavation situation ,paying compensation for the reparation of damages sustained on the land after the conclusion of the excavation , the compensation shall be evaluated by the Antiquity Authority .

3. The Antiquity Authority shall determine the time schedule of the excavation , in the land not of a public property ,only the minister shall be entitled to extend the schedule

Article 31 –

1. Excavation shall be carried out scientifically under the supervision of a committee which shall be formed by the minister or any authorized party ,accordingly .
2. The director or the chief of the expedition ,shall be a well known archaeologist with previous experience in archaeological excavation .
3. An architect specializing in ancient architecture .
4. An assistant competent in drawing and photography .
5. When needed , an epigraphist of ancient languages and scripts .

Article 32 –

The holder of the permit of excavation ,those do not belong to the Antiquity Authority ,shall comply with the following conditions :

1. The application permits shall be made to the Antiquity Authority ,setting forth :
 - A. Particulars of the applicant , his previous experience and financial capacity .
 - B. Affiliation and authorization of a well known scientific institution that deals with excavation and archaeological research .
 - C. Number of the workers ,therewith ,their scientific qualification in excavation .
2.
 - A. Preparing a map to explain the boundaries of the area , showing details of the SITE intended to excavate ,therein
 - B. A report containing the general program (scheme) of the work to be followed for the next 5 years .
3. The minister's approval for the excavations , according to the study and recommendation made by the Antiquity Authority
4. The applicant shall be jointed with the Antiquity Authority , by a contract , in the aim of determination the rights and commitments of both parties .

Article 33 –

The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to inspect the excavations undertaking and the uncovered artifacts , in any time it sees proper .

Article 34 –

1. The Antiquity Authority shall suspend the excavation , if the holder of the permit contravenes the conditions laid down in the permit ,warning the excavating party of the necessity to eliminate the contravention , within a proper time determined by the Antiquity Authority .
2. If the holder of the excavation permit did not remove the contravention or it was significant and or the holder's situation required that ,The minister shall be entitled to cancel his approval .

Article 35 –

1. All antiquities discovered within the course of the excavation and the information obtained from which, including photographs , maps and plans are state property ,

shall not be allowed ,except of a written permission by the Antiquity Authority , to dispose with or publication inside or outside Iraq .

2. For his efforts , the Antiquity Authority , shall grant the following for the permit's holder :
 - A. Moulds , Photographs , maps and the plans of the discovered antiquities .
 - B. In the purpose of analyses and studies, Pottery fragments ,organic materials and soil samples ,provided that the holder of a permit shall be committed to deliver the results of the studies and research to the Antiquity Authority ,within a year from the date of receiving the samples .
 - C. Under the direct supervision of the Antiquity Authority , the materials prescribed in the item B of this article , shall obtain an export permit without having to pay any export fee or Customs duty .

Article 36 –

Except of the approval of the Antiquity Authority ,from media and commerce point of view, it is not allowed to invest any photographs or films of any antiquity sites or heritage property .

Article 37 –

The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to restore the Iraqi stolen antiquities from abroad ,in accordance with international provisions ,by any legal ways or diplomatic paths .

CHAPTER 6

PENALTIES

Article 38 –

Whoever possesses a movable antiquity and did not report it to the Antiquity Authority , shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or compensation two times the value of the evaluated artifact ,within 30 days from the date of this LAW come into force .

Article 39 –

Whoever possesses a manuscript , coin or a registered heritage antiquity ,resulted in their loss or damage (totally or partially) ,whether due to a disuse or evil will, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years and paying a compensation, two times the evaluated value of the antiquity .

Article 40 –

1. Whoever stole an artifact or heritage antiquity in the possession of the Antiquity Authority , in the state of not restoring it ,shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not less than 7 year and not exceeding 15 years and paying a compensation 6 times the evaluated value of the artifact or the heritage antiquity ,or , if the committed was in charge of running ,keeping or guarding the stolen artifact or the heritage antiquity ,shall be punishable with life imprisonment ,when the robbery shall sustain

by force or threatening by two persons or more those carry any weapons (concealed or apparent) ,shall be punishable with execution .

2. The participant of committing the crime laid down in the provision 1 of this article , shall be considered as a guilty of an offence .

Article 41 –

1. Whoever exported or intended to export , deliberately , an antiquity ,from Iraq ,shall be punishable with execution .
2. Whoever deliberately exported a heritage antiquity from Iraq ,shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding 100000 I.D. .

Article 42 –

Whoever excavates for , or attempts to discover antiquities ,without obtaining a written permission by the Antiquity Authority ,resulted in damaging the site or its prohibited zones and or the antiquity in or under its soil , shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years and a compensation two times the evaluated value of the damages sustained ,with the confiscation of the antiquities extracted and the digging instruments , he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 15 years , if the guilty of an offence was a member of staff of the Antiquity Authority .

Article 43 –

1. Whoever dug , built , planted or inhabited in a declared antiquity site ,or removed , rendered , damaged , deformed , demolished an antiquity or heritage monument , attempted to dispose with its construction materials or used it in a harmful manner which may result in tearing it down or altering the original features of which , shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years , a compensation two times the evaluated value of the damage and removing the contravene on his charge .
2. Any employee or a representative of the party concerned with sustaining the deliberate damage upon the antiquity sites or the heritage districts or dwellings , shall be punishable with the penalty laid down in the provision 1 of this article .

Article 44 –

Whoever traffics in antiquity ,shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years and a fine not exceeding 1000000 I.D. , when the guilty of an offence is a staff member of the Antiquity Authority , he shall be punishable with the imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 2000000 I.D. ,and the antiquity in his possession shall be liable to be confiscated .

Article 45 –

Whoever , without a permission of the Antiquity Authority , traffics in a counterfeited or imitated antiquity ,shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 years and a fine not exceeding 100000 I.D. , he shall only be punishable with imprisonment when the guilty of an offence is a staff member of the Antiquity

Authority , the instruments and materials used in committing this crime shall be liable to be confiscated .

Article 46 –

Whoever contravenes on the heritage buildings, shops and districts ,declared in the official gazette , by demolishing or changing the purposes for which they have been built ,shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 7 years , and at his charge he shall be committed to restore the building into the original pre contravention situation .

Article 47 –

1. Any owner or appropriator of the buildings prescribed in the article 10 of this LAW , who ,without a written permission of the Antiquity Authority , totally or partially , demolishes , moves, reconstructs, renews or alters the buildings listed ,shall be punishable with imprisonment ,and at his charge he shall be committed to restore the building into the original situation .
2. Whoever contravenes the provisions of the articles 12 ,15 , 19-A , 20-A/C , 22-A/C , 36 , listed in this LAW , shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years and a fine not exceeding 100000 I.D .

Article 48 –

1.
 - A. The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to award ,whoever ,shall report of any illegal possession of antiquity or heritage material and helps laying hands on which .
 - B. The chairman of the Antiquity Authority , shall be the only party to make a decision in the legal suits resulted by the offences prescribed in the articles 12 , 15 , 19/A , 20/A.C , 22/A.C and 36 ,of this LAW .
 - C. In order to practice the authorities prescribed in clause B of item 1 of this article , the chairman of the Antiquity Authority shall enjoy the powers granted to a delict judge .
 - D. The decisions or the judgments issued by the chairman of the Antiquity Authority ,in his capacity of a delict judge , shall be liable to appeal within 15 days from the date of the acknowledgment with the judgment or decision and or to be considered instructed before a permanent appeal committee presided by at least a second grade judge ,who shall be named by the minister of justice , and two members those shall be named by the minister of Tourism and Antiquity ,the decisions of the committee shall be absolute .
2. For the purposes of this LAW , the inspectors of antiquities shall enjoy the powers granted to investigators .
3. Guards and attendants of the antiquity authority shall have the same powers as those granted to policeman in respect to this LAW .
4. The official reports submitted by the Antiquity Authority as to whether the antiquity sites and the heritage buildings or the antiquity and heritage artifacts ,a fake or not , shall be considered as legal documents before the courts .

Article 49 –

The artistic committee shall be responsible for the following :

1. Determine ,whether the antiquity or heritage property ,a fake or not .
2. Making an evaluation (a reward) of the materials prescribed in item 1 of this article , according to the market prices ,which shall not be less than the intrinsic value if they were made of gold , silver or precious stone .
3. Evaluating a compensation for the reparation for the damage sustained on the antiquity (monument) or any antiquity and heritage artifact .
4. decide the sum of a reward to whoever discovers or reports any antiquity .

Article 50 –

The minister shall issue a rule of procedure to determine the following :

1. Fees of :
 - A. Entering the museums , antiquity areas and the historical or heritage buildings .
 - B. Guides , as a companion , in the antiquity areas and to the historical or heritage buildings .
 - C. Photography and filming , in the antiquity areas or in the historical or heritage buildings .
 - D. Land's detection (investigation) .
2. The prices of materials prescribed in item 2 of article 22 of this LAW .
3. Emoluments for those working in investigations or detection .

Article 51 –

1. The following laws shall be considered cancelled: law No.40 of 1926 ,concerning the prevention of antiquity smuggling , antiquity law No. 59 of 1936 , law No. 73 of 1937 , concerning the antiquity export fee .
2. Regulation of the museum's attendance No. 35 of 1946 shall be valid , until the issuance of a regulation that shall take the place or cancel the mentioned above regulation .

Article 52 –

The minister shall be entitled to issue any instructions to facilitate the execution of this law.

Article 53 –

This LAW shall come into force from the date of its publication in the official gazette.

Made at Baghdad , this 28th day of Sha,aban ,1423 ,and the 3rd day of November ,2002 .

Annex No.2

Site buffer zone map and correspondence

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of state for Tourism & Antiquities
State Board of Antiquities and Heritage
Department of Investigations and Excavations
P.O Box: ٨٠٥٦ Tel: ٥٢٧٨٧٣٣
E-Mail :Excavation- direction@sbah.net
Baghdad



جمهورية العراق
وزارة الدولة لشؤون السياحة والآثار
الهيئة العامة للآثار والتراث
دائرة التحريات والتفتيش
ص.ب: ٨٠٥٦ هاتف: ٥٢٧٨٧٣٣
البريد الإلكتروني: Excavation-direction@sbah.net
بغداد

NO:

عدد: ٥٠٩٤/٣

Date:

تاريخ: ٢٠٠٥/١٠/٩

الى / مديرية اثار صلاح الدين

الموضوع / ادراج مدينة سامراء الاثرية على قائمة التراث العالمي

لغرض ادراج مدينة سامراء الاثرية على قائمة التراث العالمي والمعلن عن اثريتها بالجريدة الرسمية (الوقائع العراقية) بالعدد ١٤٦٥ في ١٧/١٠/١٩٣٥ .
وبموجب قانون الآثار النافذ ذي الرقم ٥٥ لسنة ٢٠٠٢ فقد حددت منطقة فاصلة للمدينة الاثرية تبدأ من شمال القصر الجعفري بمساحة ٥٠٠ م عند منشأة صلاح الدين ثم تتجه باتجاه الجنوب الشرقي وبمحاذاة الضفة اليمنى لنهر الرصاصي وبمسافة ٥٠٠ م حتى الوصول للمنطقة الواقعة شمال تل الخزف على نهر الرصاصي ثم ينحرف الخط باتجاه الجنوب الغربي وبمحاذاة الضلع الشرقي لحيز الوحوش وبمسافة ٥٠٠ م ثم يعبر الخط نهر دجلة باتجاه الغرب حتى جنوب الاسطبلات بمسافة ٥٠٠ م ثم يسير الخط باتجاه الشمال حتى الجهة الغربية لقرية الصليبية وعلى مسافة ٥٠٠ م وبعدها يتجه خط المنطقة الفاصلة شمالاً حتى الجانب الغربي لنهر دجلة مقابل منشأة صلاح الدين ثم يتصل الخط بنقطة المنشأة التي بدأت منها المنطقة الفاصلة ، وتبلغ مساحة هذه المنطقة ٥٥٣ كم^٢ وبذلك تكون هذه المنطقة هي حدود محرمات المنطقة الاثرية في سامراء .

المرفقات :-

١- خارطة

نسخة منه الى :-

الدكتور دوني جورج
رئيس الهيئة

- وزارة الدولة لشؤون السياحة والآثار/للتفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير
- وزارة الثقافة/للتفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير
- وزارة المالية/للتفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير
- محافظة صلاح الدين/مكتب السيد المحافظ
- قائممقامية قضاء سامراء
- مفتشية اثار سامراء
- الاضبارة

Translation

No.: 3/5094

Date: 9/10/2005

To/ Salah al-Din Archaeology Directorate

**Sub/ Nomination of Samarra Archaeological City
For Inscription on the World Heritage List**

In purpose to nominate Samarra Archaeological city for inscription on the world heritage list, which is announced by the formal newspaper (Al-Waqa'a Al-Iraqia) issue No.1465 dated 17/10/1935.

And according to the valid Iraqi Heritage law No.55 for the year 2002, thus, The boundaries of Samarra Archaeological City start from Al-Ja'fari Palace in the north 500m at Salah al-Din company, then tend eastern south opposite to the right bank of Nahr al-Rasasi 500m till reach the area at north of Till Al-Khazaf by Nahr al-Rasasi then deviated towards the western south by eastern line of Hyer Al-wihoosh 500m , then the line crossing Tigris river towards west side till southern of Istablat 500m, then line continue to the Qubbat al-Sulaybiyya in the west 500m.after , the buffer zone line continue towards north till the west side of the Tigris river in front of Salah al-Din company, then connected by the point of starting at the company which is the buffer zone start from. The space of this area 553 km2, thus this area is considering as a boarder of the protected area of Samarra archaeological city.

Dr.Donny George
Head of board

Encloses:

Map.

CC: \

-Ministry of State for the Tourism and Antiquities affairs.

-Ministry of Culture

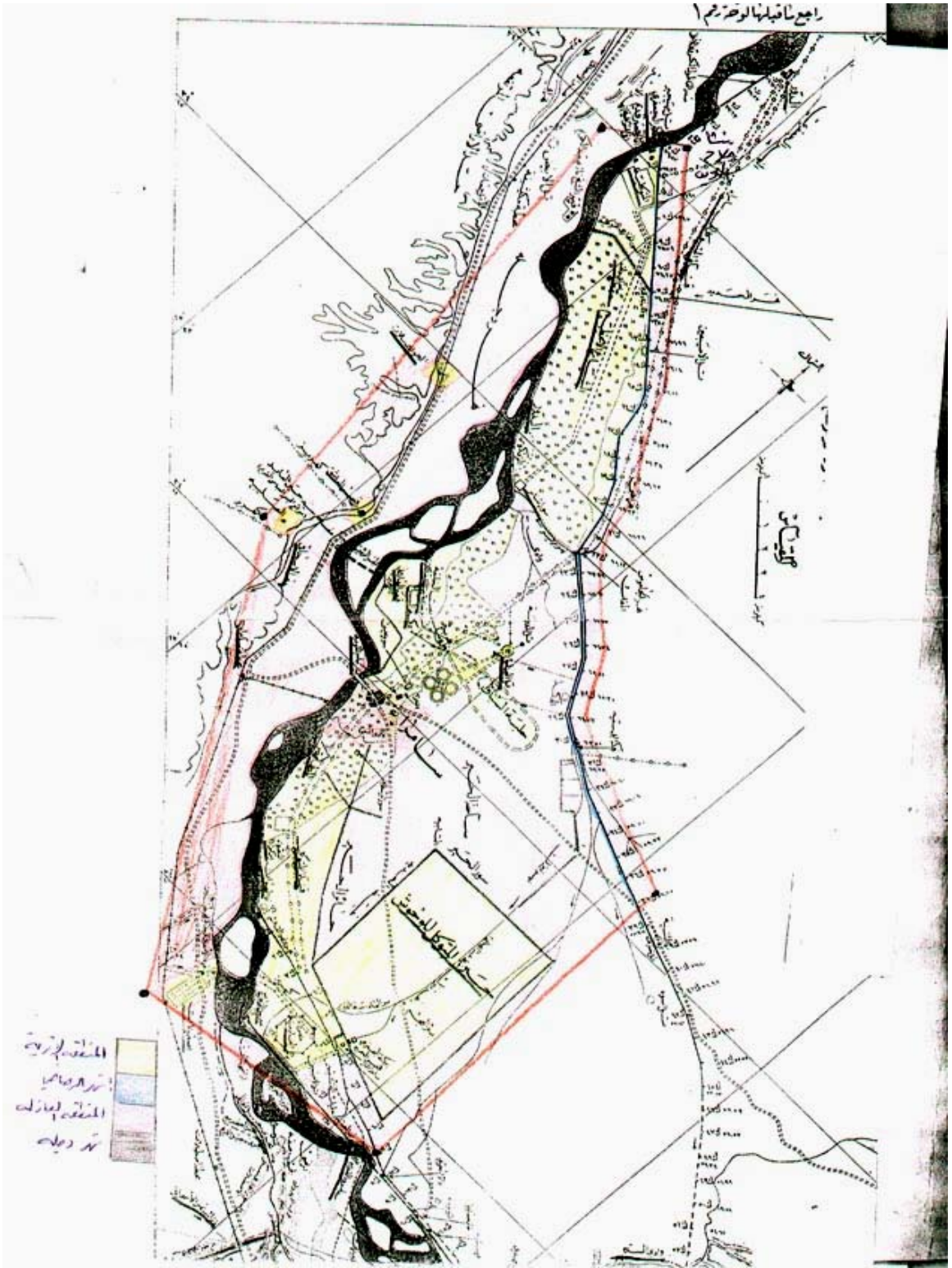
-Ministry of Funds

-Salah al-Din governor

-Samarra district

-Samarra Archaeology inspectorate

-file



Annex No.3

**Correspondences of the sides concerned in order to
limit these violations**

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Culture / Baghdad
State Board of Antiquities and Heritage
The General Office
P.O Box: 8056 Tel: 5378732
E-Mail: turath@uruklink.net

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



جمهورية العراق
وزارة الثقافة / بغداد
الهيئة العامة للآثار والتراث
مكتب رئيس الهيئة
ص.ب: ٨٠٥٦ هاتف: ٥٣٧٨٧٣٢
البريد الإلكتروني: turath@uruklink.net

No.
DATE

١٦٨
٢٠٠٤/٩/١٩
٢٠٠٤

الى/وزارة الثقافة/مكتب السيد الوزير
م/بناء معسكر

تحية طيبة...

أخبرتنا مفتشية آثار سامراء بموجب كتابها المرقم ٣٩٨ في ٢٠٠٤/٩/١٩ حول قيام قوات التحالف والحرس الوطني بتسوية الساحة الامامية لقصر الخليفة في مدينة سامراء العباسية وذلك لعملي معسكر للجيش مما سيؤدي هذا الفعل الى أحداث اضرار كبيرة بالبقايا البنائية لمدينة سامراء الأثرية .
راجين تفضلكم بالأطلاع وأمركم بمفاتحة الجهات العليا حول الموضوع لأهميته الحضارية .
مع فائق الشكر والتقدير .

الدكتور عبد العزيز حميد
رئيس الهيئة

نسخه الى/

- مكتب السيد رئيس الهيئة .
- دائرة التحريات والتنقيبات .
- مفتشية آثار سامراء /للمتابعة .
- البريد الدوار .

No.: 198

Date: 25/9/2004

To/ Ministry of Culture/ Office of the Minister

Sub./ Camp Construction

Dear sir,

The inspectorate of Samarra Antiquity notified us in its letter No. 39 on 19/9/2004 concerning that the American and National Guards Forces had leveled the front yard of Calif Palace in the city of Samarra Al-Abbasiya in order to construct a Military Camp which will result in great damages to the constructional remains of the ancient city of Samarra for acknowledgment and your order to address the highest authorities of the subject for it is of great importance.

With appreciation.....

Dr. Abdul Aziz Hameed
Head of the
Board

CC./

- Office of the Chief of the Board .
- Department of Investigation and Excavation.
- Inspectorate of Samarra Antiquity/ following up.
- Circulating Mail.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
THE CABINET
General Secretariat

جمهورية العراق

مجلس الوزراء

الأمانة العامة

عدد: ق/١٦/٢١ / ٥١٥٨
تاريخ: ٢٠٠٤/١٢/٦

٥١٥٨ / ق/١٦/٢١
٢٠٠٤/١٢/٦
٥١٥٨ / ق/١٦/٢١

وزارة الدفاع / مكتب الوزير
م / بناء معسكر



أشارة لكتابكم المرقم ٢٠٤٦/٣ والمؤرخ في ٢٢/١١/٢٠٠٤.

نرجو اتخاذ الاجراءات اللازمة للبحث عن موقع بديل للمعسكر المزمع اقامته على
الساحة الامامية لقصر الخليفة في سامراء، اذ ان الضرر سيلحق المنطقة الاثرية
سواء أكان المعسكر وقتياً ام دائماً. مع ملاحظة ان تكون المخاطبات الموجهة للامانة
العامية لمجلس الوزراء بتوقيع الوزير شخصياً.

واعلامنا اجراءاتكم ... مع التقدير.

د. زهير بن علي حمادي
الامين العام لمجلس الوزراء
٢٠٠٤/١٢/٥

نسخة منه الى

وزارة الثقافة / مكتب الوزير - لتتفضل بمتابعة الموضوع واعلامنا ... مع التقدير.

No.: K/9/1/31/5158

Date: 6/12/2004

Ministry of Defence/ Office of the Minister

Sub./ Camp Construction

In reference to your letter No. 3/2040 on 22/11/2004.

Requesting you to take the required procedures to look for an alternative location for the camp planning to be constructed on the front yard of the Calif Palace in Samarra, since the damages will occur in the archeological area whether the camp is temporary or permanent. Acknowledging that the correspondence addressed to the general secretariat of the cabinet must be signed by the minister himself.

Inform us of your procedures.....with appreciation.

Dr. Zuhair Abdul Ghani Hamadi
General Secretary of the
Cabinet
5/12/2004

CC./

Ministry of Culture/ Office of the Minister/ to following up the subject and informing us/ with appreciations.

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Culture / Baghdad
State Board of Antiquities and Heritage
The General Office
P.O Box: 8056 Tel: 5378732
E-Mail: turath@uruklink.net

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



جمهورية العراق
وزارة الثقافة / بغداد
الهيئة العامة للآثار والتراث
مكتب رئيس الهيئة
ص.ب: ٨٠٥٦ هاتف: ٥٣٧٨٧٣٢
البريد الإلكتروني: turath@uruklink.net

No.
DATE.

العدد : ٢٥٠
تاريخ : ٢٠٠٢ / ١٥ / ٤٤

الى/وزارة الثقافة/مكتب السيد الوزير
م/مأذنة جامع الملوية

تحية طيبة...
نود اعلامكم بأن مأذنة جامع الملوية قد تعرضت الى القصف من قبل المخربين بحجة وجود القوات
الأمريكية فيها وقد تسبب هذا القصف بفتحة في الطابق الثاني للمأذنة وأن الجامع يتعرض للقصف
بشكل يومي لتواجد هذه القوات فيه.
راجين مفاتحة مجلس الوزراء بالموضوع لأعلام القوات المتعددة الجنسيات بضرورة المحافظة
على المواقع الأثرية .

مع التقدير

الدكتور عبد العزيز حيد
رئيس الهيئة

نسخه الى/

- مكتب السيد رئيس الهيئة.
- السيد باولو/للعلم... مع التقدير.
- دائرة التحريات والتنقيبات.
- مفتشية آثار سامراء.
- البريد الدوار.

No.: 325

Date: 22/12/2004

To/ Ministry of Culture/ Office of the Minister

Sub./ Minaret of Al-Milwiya Mosque

Dear sirs,

We would like to inform you that the minaret of Al-Milwiya Mosque has exposed to attack by saboteur under pretense of presence of American Forces inside it and this attack caused a vent in the second floor of the minaret and the mosque is exposed to attack almost every day for the presence of these forces inside it.

We hope that you address the cabinet of the subject to inform the multi- nationality forces of the necessity of protecting the antique sites.

With appreciation.....

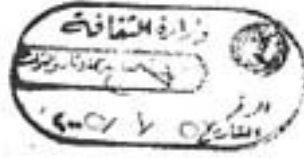
Dr. Abdul Aziz Hameed
Head of the
Board

CC./

- Office of the Chief of the Board.
- Mr. Paulo/ for acknowledgment/ with regards.
- Department of Investigation and Excavation.
- Inspectorate of Samarra Antiquity.
- Circulating Mail.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of culture



جمهورية العراق
وزارة الثقافة
الدائرة الإدارية والمالية
قسم الشؤون القانونية
٢٠٧
العدد :
التاريخ: ٢٠٠٥ / ١ / ٤

إلى/ مجلس الوزراء الموقر/الأمانة العامة
م/ منذنة جامع الملوية

تهديكم وزارتنا أطيب التحيات

ونود أن نعلمكم بان منذنة جامع الملوية في سامراء تعرضت الى القصف من قبل
المخربين بحجة وجود القوات متعددة الجنسية فيها وتسبب هذا القصف حدوث فتحة
في الطابق الثاني للمنذنة كما إن الجامع يتعرض للقصف بشكل يومي لتواجد القوات
متعددة الجنسية فيه .
راجين تفضلكم بمفاتيح القوات متعددة الجنسية لاخلاء الموقع المذكور حتى لا يتعرض الى
مزيد من القصف والأذى بسبب تواجدهم هناك .
مع فائق التقدير . . .

مفيد الجزائري
وزير الثقافة
٢٠٠٥ / /

السيد عبد مدين
مدير عام السيد السيد
السيد عبد مدين
السيد عبد مدين
السيد عبد مدين

نسخة منه إلى/

مكتب السيد الوزير/للتفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير .
الهيئة العامة للآثار والتراث/كتابكم المرقم ٣٢٥ في ٢٢/١٢/٢٠٠٤ مع التقدير .
قسم الشؤون القانونية/مع الاوليات .

No.: 37

Date: 4/1/2005

To/ The Cabinet/ General Secretariat

Sub./ Minaret of Al-Milwiya Mosque

Dear sirs,

We would like to inform you that the Minaret of Samarra Mosque has exposed to attack by saboteurs under pretense of presence of multi-nationality forces inside it and this attack resulted in occurrence a vent in the second floor of the minaret and that the mosque is exposed to attack almost every day for the reason the presence of the multi-nationality forces inside it.

We hope that you address the multi- nationality forces to leave the mentioned site in order not to be exposed to more attacks and damages due to their presence there.

With regards.....

Mufeed Al-Jazairi
Minister of Culture

CC./

- Office of the Minister/ for acknowledgment/ with appreciation.
- State Board of Antiquities and Heritage/ your letter No. 325 on 22/12/2004/ with regards.
- Section of Legal Affairs/ with correspondence.

Annex No.4.

**Future projects within the boundaries
of the buffer zone**

العدد / ٢٧٩
التاريخ / ٢٠٠٥ / ١٢ / ٢٠

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الهيئة العامة للآثار والتراث
مديرية آثار صلاح الدين

الى/التخطيط العمراني في محافظة صلاح الدين
م/مشاريع الخطة الخمسية

يرجى اعلامنا عن مشاريعكم المستقبلية للسنوات الخمس المقبلة ضمن المنطقة العازلة الشبيطة بالمناطق الأثرية لمدينة
سامراء والمبينة بالمقاطعات ادناه مع التقدير.

رقمها	اسم المقاطعة	ت	رقمها	اسم المقاطعة	ت
٢٦	تل العليج	١١	١	ام الطلاب	١
٢٧	حاري الساط	١٢	٤	القلعة	٢
٢٩	شناس	١٣	٦	القادرية	٣
٣٠	الزركور	١٤	١٤	سامراء (المركز)	٤
٣١	ابودلف	١٥	١٧	تل الكور	٥
٣٢	تل البنات	١٦	٢١	بنات الحسن	٦
٣٤	جنوب الدور	١٧	٢٢	الجيرية	٧
٣٧	الرفيع	١٨	٢٣	القادسية	٨
٣٨	الرصاصي	١٩	٢٤	طلق	٩
			٢٥	العموشية	١٠

الشيخ
د. اسماعيل محمود احمد
مدير آثار صلاح الدين



نسخة منه الى

الهيئة العامة للآثار والتراث/للتفضل للعلم مع التقدير

مديرية زراعة صلاح الدين / لتزويدنا بمشاريعكم مع التقدير

الموارد المائية في صلاح الدين / = = =

مديرية بلديات صلاح الدين/ للعرض اعلاه مع تزويدنا بنسخة من خارطة
التصميم الأساسي لمدينة سامراء

Date: 3/7/2005

To/ Construction Planning in Salah al-Din Governorate

Sub./ Projects of Five Years Plan

Please inform us of your future project for the five coming years within the separating area which surrounds the antique sites of Samarra City which is stated in sectors below.

With regards.....

S/N	Name of the Sector	Its No.	S/N	Name of the Sector	Its No.
1-	Um Al-Talayeb	1	11-	Tal Al-Elege	26
2-	Al-Kalaa	4	12-	Hawi Al-Subat	23
3-	Al-Kadiria	6	13-	Shanass	21
4-	Samarra (Center)	14	14-	Al-Zankure	30
5-	Tal Al-Kure	17	15-	Abu Dalaph	31
6-	Banat Al-Hassan	21	16-	Tal Al-Banat	
7-	Al-Jabeeria	22	17-	Janoob Al-Duar	34
8-	Al-Qadissiya	23	18-	Al-Rakeea	37
9-	Talashk	24	19-	Al-Risasi	38
10-	Al-Armoshia	25			

Ismail Mahmood Ahmed
Antiquity Director
of Salah al-Din

CC./

- State Board of Antiquities and Heritage/ for acknowledgment/ with regards.
- Agricultural Directorate of Salah al-Din/ to supply us with projects/ with regards.
- Water Resources in Salah al-Din/ to supply us with your projects/ with regards.
- Municipality Directorate of Salah al-Din/ for the above purpose and providing us a copy of the bases design drawing of the city of Samarra.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



جمهورية العراق
وزارة البلديات والأنشغال العامة
محافظة صلاح الدين
القسم / التخطيط العمراني
العدد / ٧٢١
التاريخ / ٢٠٠٥ / ٧ / ٤

السيد مدير تخطيط صلاح الدين
السيد / مشاريع الخطة الخمسية

لترسيم الرسم ٢٧٤ في ٢٠٠٥ / ٧ / ٤

نرفقتهم طبقاً من القسم العمراني لمدينة ساراء (١٤٠٨)
وهو الحدود المقسم المعمول به حالياً احاط خارج حدود
القسم مما لا يوجد لدينا أي مشاريع في الوقت الحاضر
مع التقدير

مدير تخطيط صلاح الدين
السيد / التخطيط العمراني
التاريخ /
أكوب يوسف كيوركينان
مدير التخطيط العمراني
٢٠٠٥ / ٧ / ٤

المرتقات
خارطة ١ /

نسخة منه الى
الاستاذ / ساراء

No.: 721

Date: 4/7/2005

To/ Directorate of Salah al-Din Antiquity

Sub./ Projects of Five Years Plan

Your letter No. 374 on 3/7/2005.

We attach herewith a copy of the basic design of Samarra City (1408) which one the boarders of the design which are currently applied who was outside the borders of the design, we have no available projects for the present time.

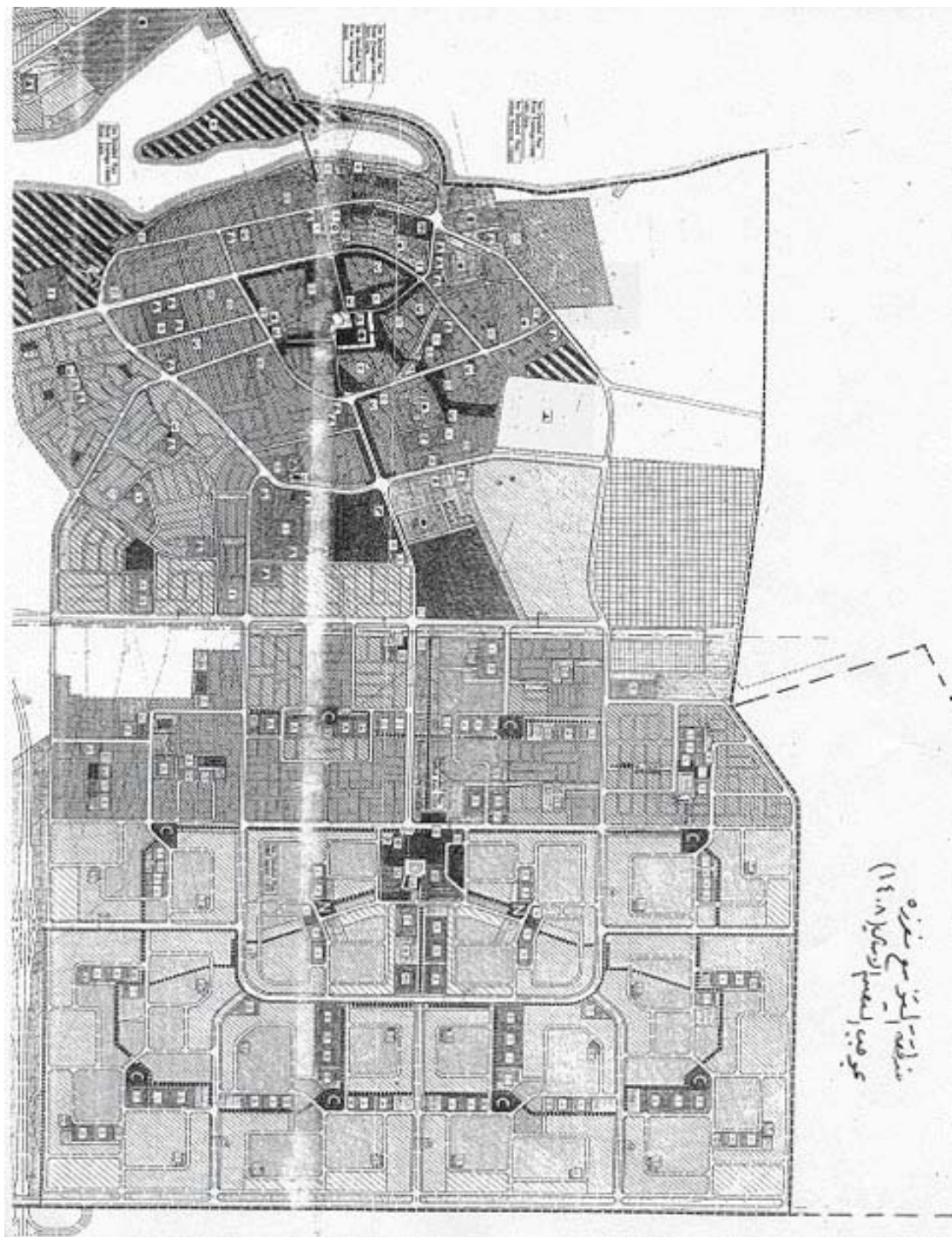
With regards.....

Enclosures:

Drawing/ 1

Agob Yousif Keyorkian
Director of the Constructional
Planning
4/7/2005

CC./
Archives/ Samarra.



سازمان اسکان و شهرسازی
موسسه تحقیقاتی شهرسازی
۱۳۰۸

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
جمهورية العراق

MINISTRY OF MUNICIPALITIES AND PUBLIC WORK

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MUNICIPALITIES

DIRECTORATE OF SALAH AL-DEEN MUNICIPALITIES

DIRECTORATE OF SAMARRA MUNICIPALITIES

DEPARTMENT :

No :

DATE :



وزارة المقدرات والأعمال

مديرية المقدرات العامة

مديرية بلدية صلاح الدين

مديرية بلدية سامراء

القسم / تنظيم المدن

العدد / ١٢٢

التاريخ / ٢٠٠٥ / ٧ / ٢٠

الى / مديرية بلديات صلاح الدين / تنظيم المدن

م / مشاريع الخطه الخمسيه

كتابكم المرقم ٦٤٩٠ في ١٧ / ٧ / ٢٠٠٥

نود اعلامكم بانه لاتوجد مشاريع مستقبلية لدينا ضمن المنطقه العازله . اما بخصوص منطقه

الطمر الصحي فانها تقع داخل حدود البلديه للتفضل بالاطلاع . . . مع التقدير . . .

م . ر . ا . المهندسين

عبد النبي حميد عبد الرحمن

مدير بلدية سامراء

وكالة

٢٠٠٥ / ٧ / ٢٠

No.: 1226

Date: 20/7/2005

To/ Directorate of Salah al-Din Municipality Cities Arrangement

Sub./ Projects of Five Years Plan

Your letter No. 6490 on 17/7/2005.

We would like to inform you that there are no future projects of our directorate within the separating area and regarding the sanitation buying area it is located within the borders of the municipality...for acknowledgment.

With regards.....

**Assistant President of the Engineers
Abdul Nabi Hameed Abdul Rahman
Acting/ Director of Samarra
Municipality
20/7/2005**



وزارة الموارد المائية
المديرية العامة لتشغيل وصيانة مشاريع الري
مديرية الموارد المائية في محافظة صلاح الدين
القسم الفني

العدد: ١٧١٢
التاريخ: ٢٠٠٥/٧/١٣

وزارة الموارد المائية

ك/أ /مديرية آثار صلاح الدين
م /مشاريع الخطة الخمسية

كتابكم المرقم ٣٧٤ في ٢٠٠٥/٧/٣ .

طبا الخارطة الخاصة بمحدود مشاريعنا المستقبلية ضمن قضاء سامراء لشبكة ميازل مشروع ري الرصاصي والمصممة من قبل شركة دجلة العامة للدراسات والتصاميم والمؤشر بالخط الأحمر . لتفضل بالإطلاع مع التقدير

المرفقات

خارطة على ورق شفاف




المدير

باسل أرحيم مرزوك
٢٠٠٥/٧/١١

نسخه منه إلى/

- القسم الفني / مع الأوليات
- العامة

No.: 1713

Date: 12/7/2005

To/ Antiquity Directorate of Salah al-Din

Sub./ Projects of Five Years Plan

Your letter No. 374 on 3/7/2005.

We attach herewith the drawing of the borders of our future projects within Samarra township for the drainage network of Al-Risasi Irrigation Project which are designed by Al-Dijla General Company for Studies and Designs and the project is painted at by the red line for acknowledgment.

With regards.....

Enclosures:

Drawing on a transparent paper.

**Director
Basil Ibrahim Marzooq
11/7/2005**

CC./

- Technical Section/ with correspondence.
- General.

Annex No.5

The monthly reports and its correspondences

REPUBLIC of IRAQ
Ministry of Culture & Information
State Organization of Antiquities & Heritage
Baghdad

الجمهورية العراقية
وزارة الثقافة والاعلام
المؤسسة العامة للآثار والتراث
بغداد

القسم : مشروع اثار سامراء
الرقم : بلا
التاريخ : 1988/7/28

الى دائرة الاثار والتراث /مكتب التخطيط والمتابعة
م/تقرير شهري

نرفق اليكم طيا التقرير الخاص باعمال مشروع تطوير مدينتي سامراء والمتوكلية
الاثريين لشهر تموز راجين التفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير .

حافظ حسين الحياني
مدير المشروع

المرفقات
تقرير شهري

التقرير الشهري لشهر تموز الخاص بمشروع تطوير مدينتي سامراء والمتوكلية الأثريين لعام 1988 .

1. قصر المعشوق .

- أ. الجزء الثاني من الواجهة الشرقية باشرنا بحفر الاسس بين كل برجين وحسب المواصفات التي بلغنا بها من قبل المهندسين المشرفين على المشروع .
- ب. الواجهة الجنوبية تم اعادة ستة مشكاوات مع برجين وكانت بارتفاع 5م وعرض 2،60م وبطول 30م فيكون العمل المنجز 390م3 .
- ج. الردهة الامامية لقاعة العرش المنجز 180م3 ولا تزال مستمرين باعمال الصيانة في المناطق المحيطة بقاعة العرش .
- د. اللبن الجصي قياسي 30 × 30 × 10سم ثلاثون الف لبنة شهريا .

2. قصر الخليفة :

- أ. الجناح الشمالي المجاور للباب العامة 500م3 .
- ب. السور المطل على الساحة الكبرى لقصر الخليفة 80م3 .
- ج. الجدران المحيطة بالحير 150م3 .
- د. البركة الدائرية 25الف متر مكعب .
- هـ. اللبن الجصي 500 خمسمائة لبنة جصية يوميا (15 خمسة عشر الف شهريا)
للتفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير

حافظ حسين الحياني
مدير المشروع
1988/7/ 28

Section: Project of Samarra Antiquity

No.: None

Date: 28/7/1988

To State Board of Antiquities and Heritage/ Office of Planning and Following Up

Sub./ Monthly Report

We attach herewith to you the report concerning the works of the project of developing the antique cities of Samarra and Al-Mutawakiliya for the month July for acknowledgment.

With regards.....

**Hafidh Hussain Al-Hayani
Director of the
Project**

Enclosures:

Monthly Report.

The monthly report of the month July concerning the project of developing the antique of Samarra and Mutawakiliya for the year 1988.

1-Al-Ma'shooq Palace.

- A- The second part of the eastern façade: We commenced digging the bases between the two towers and according to the descriptions of the engineers who are supervising on the project.
- B- The southern façade: Six platforms have been rebuilt with two towers and they were 5 meter high and 60 square meters wide, and 30 meters length by which the achieved work would be 390 cubic meters.
- C- The front lobby of Al-Arsh Hall: The completed work is 180 cubic meters and we are still continuing in the works of maintenance on the area surrounding Al-Arsh's Hall.
- D- The plaster bricks of size 30x30x10 cm. thirty thousand bricks per month.

2-Al-Caliph's Palace.

- A- The northern wing beside the main gate: 500 cubic meters.
- B- The wall that faces the big yard of the Calif Palace: 80 cubic meters.
- C- The walls that surrounded the hair: 150 cubic meters.
- D- The round poof: 25 thousand cubic meters.
- E- The plaster bricks :500 five hundred plaster bricks per day. 15 fifteen thousand per month.

For acknowledgment.....with appreciation.

Hafidh Hussain Al-Hayani
Director of the
Project
28/7/1988

القسم : مشروع تطوير مدينتي سامراء والمتوكلية الاثريين
الرقم : 691
التاريخ : 1989/5/28 / 23 شوال 1409هـ

الى دائرة الآثار والتراث /مكتب السيد المدير العام
م/ تقرير شهري
نرفق طيا التقرير الشهري الخاص بشهر ايار 1989 المتضمن اهم الانجازات الخاصة
بقصر المعشوق والخليفة .
للتفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير

مدير المشروع
حافظ حسين الحياني

المرفقات :
تقرير شهري
نسخه منه الى /
دائرة الآثار والتراث /التخطيط والمتابعة .
دائرة الآثار والتراث /الهندسية والصيانة الاثرية .
الاضبارة .
دائرة الآثار والتراث /مكتب السيد المدير العام .

نرسل لكم التقرير الخامس لشهر ايار 1989 متضمن اهم الانجازات الخاصة
باعمال الصيانة والتنقيب في مشروع تطوير مدينتي سامراء والمتوكلية الاثريتين وحسب
خطة عام 1989.

1. قصر المعشوق

أ. السور الخارجي
نركز العمل في هذه الواجهة للقيام باعمال بناء الضلع الغربي في السور مستخدمين
اللبن الجصي والجص شاملا العمل ببناء الابراج الدائرية والمشكاوات وكذلك القيام

بأعمال لبخ السور بالجص فيكون مجموع ما انجز من بناء في السور 3م550 في حيث الكمية المطلوبة انجازها 3م240 .
ب. القيام بأعمال بناء الركن الشمالي الشرقي في الضلع الشمالي للسور باستخدام اللبن الجصي شاملا العمل ببناء الابراج الدائرية والمشكاوات فيكون حجم العمل المنجز خلال هذا الشهر 3م55 .
ج. الجدران الداخلية
استمر العمل بإعادة جدران القصر الداخلية وعلى ارتفاعات متفاوتة ولقد انجزت الكمية المطلوبة وهي الف متر مكعب ونحن مستمرين بأعمال إعادة الجدران الداخلية للقصر مستخدمين نفس الظاهرة الاصلية .

2. قصر الخليفة

أ. الباب العامة توقف في هذه النقطة حيث تم نقل العمال الى قصر المعشوق لغرض تكثيف العمل وإعادة بناء الواجهة الشمالية للقصر اما كمية البناء الاجمالي في الباب العامة للاشهر السابقة هي 1000 الف متر مكعب .
ب. البركة استمر العمل في بناء القاعات والمقصورات وإعادة بناء منطقة الحمامات في الواجهة الجنوبية حيث تقدر كمية البناء هذا الشهر 3م500 فيكون مجموع ما انجز في صيانة البركة تقدر 3م450 وبذلك نكون قد انجزنا الكمية المطلوبة وبزيادة 3م500 ونحن مستمرين بأعمال الصيانة .
ج. السور الخارجي للقصر تم انجاز 3م200 في حيث الكمية المطلوبة انجازها 3م160 .
د. الحير : استمر العمل بتكملة وصيانة الجدران المحيطة بالطابق العلوي للحير شاملا العمل ببناء الدعائم والعقود للواجهات الثلاثية الشمالية والجنوبية والشرقية ولقد انجز العمل ب3م500 وهي الكمية المطلوبة ضمن الخطة علما باننا قمنا بإعادة عقود ودعامات الواجهة الشرقية وعددها 17 دعامة مع العقد .
هـ . الجدار الفاصل بين الحير والساحة انجز العمل به وكانت الكمية المطلوبة 3م230 بينما انجز الضعف حوالي 500 م .

مدير المشروع
حافظ حسين الحياني

Section: The Project of Developing the Antiquity Cities of Samarra & Al-Mutawakiliya Cities

No.: 691

Date: 28/5/1989

To/ The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage/ Office of Director General

Sub./ Monthly Report

We attach herewith the monthly report of the month of May 1989 which includes the significant achievements regarding the palace of Al-Ma'shooq and the Calif for acknowledgment... with regards.

Hafedh Hussain Al-Hayani
Director of the
Project

Enclosures:
Monthly Report

CC./

- State State Board of Antiquities and Heritage/ Planning and Follow up.
- State State Board of Antiquities and Heritage/ Archaeological Maintenance & Engineering Dept..
- The File.
- State State Board of Antiquities and Heritage/ Office of the Director General

We send you the fifth report of the month of May 1989 which includes the significant achievements regarding the works of maintenance and digging in the project of developing the antiquity cities of Al-Mutawakiliya and according to the plan of the year 1989.

1- Al-Ma'shooq Palace.

A- The External Wall

We concentrate working in this side to build the western side of the wall using plaster bricks and gypsum and the work include building the round towers and platforms and also coating the wall with plaster and the total work achieved for the wall is 550 cubic meters whereas the required amount to be achieved is 420 cubic meters.

B- Building the north eastern corner in the northern side of the wall by using plaster bricks and the work included building the round towers and the platforms by that the total work achieved during this month is 55 cubic meters.

C- The Internal Walls.

The work continued by rebuilding the internal walls of the palace on different heights and the required amount is achieved which is one thousand cubic meter and we are going on rebuilding the internal walls of the palace using the same original phenomenon.

2- Caliph's Palace.

A- The work in the main gate has been stopped for the reason that the workers have been transferred to the palace of Al-Ma'shooq for the purpose to concentrate the work there and rebuild the northern façade of the palace whereas the total building in the main gate of the previous months is (1000) one thousand cubic meters.

B- The pond: The work continued in building the halls and compartment and rebuilding bathrooms location in the southern façade where the building is estimated this month 500 cubic meters by which the total works of rebuilding the pond 4500 cubic meters by that we have met the required amount with an addition of 500 cubic meters and we are going on the works of maintenance.

C- 200 cubic meters have been achieved of the external wall of the palace whereas the required amount to be achieved is 160 cubic meters.

D- Al-Heir working continued in completing and maintaining the walls surrounding the upper floor of the hair including building buttresses and building supports to the three-phases northern, eastern, and western façade and the achieved work is 500 cubic meter which is the required amount according to the plan acknowledging that we rebuilt the buttresses and building the supports if the eastern façade which count 17 buttresses and building bounds.



E- The dividing wall between Al-Heir and the square has been completed and the required amount was 230 cubic meters whereas the achieved work is around 500 cubic meters.

**Hafidh Hussain Al-Hayani
Director of the
Project**

Annex No.6

**Image Inventory and Photograph and
Audiovisual Authorization Form**

Image Inventory and Photograph and Audiovisual Authorization Form

Id. No.	Format (Slide/ Print/ Video)	Caption	Date of Photo	Photographer/ Director of the Video	Copyright Owner	Content details of Copyright Owner	Non Exclusive Cession of rights
1-	1	Samarra archaeological City		Photographer from the Archive	State Board of Antiquities and Heritage	State Board of Antiquities and Heritage	Dr. Donny George Head of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage
							
2-	2	World Map					
3-	3	Arab countries map		=	=	=	=
4-	4a	Map of Iraq showing location of Samarra		=	=	=	=
5-	4b	Governorate of Salah al-Din		=	=	=	=
6-	5	Samarra' location		=	=	=	=
7-	6	Samarra Archaeological city map		=	=	=	=
8-	7	Great Mosque and its Spiral Minaret.		=	=	=	=
9-	8	The Great Mosque and its Spiral Minaret	1985	=	=	=	=
10-	9	Outside boarder of The Great Mosque.	1985	=	=	=	=
11-	10	mihrab aisle at the Great Mosque	2005	=	=	=	=

12-	11	The Great Mosque and its Spiral Minaret.	2005	=	=	=	=
13-	12	The Great Mosque and its Spiral Minaret	1939	=	=	=	=
14-	14	Backside of Abu Dulaf Mosque	1979	=	=	=	=
15-	15	Abu Dulaf Mosque and Malwiya Minaret	1988	=	=	=	=
16-	16	Prying house at Abu Dulf Mosque	1979	=	=	=	=
17-	17	Spiral minaret of Abu Dulaf Mosque (before conservation)	1979	=	=	=	=
18-	18	The Caliphal Palace		=	=	=	=
19-	19	Bab al'Amma	2004	=	=	=	=
20-	20	The circular basin	2004	=	=	=	=
21-	21	Al-Hayr palace	2004	=	=	=	=
22-	22	Al-Hayr palace	2004	=	=	=	=
23-	24	Al-Ma'shuq Palace	1979	=	=	=	=
24-	25	Al-Ma'shuq Palace		=	=	=	=
25-	26	Al-Ma'shuq Palace	1982	=	=	=	=
26-	27	View of Al-Ma'shuq Palace	2005	=	=	=	=
27-	28	Al-Ma'shuq Palace	1995	=	=	=	=
28-	29	Bayt al-Zakharif	1985	=	=	=	=
29-	30	Bayt al-	1985	=	=	=	=

		Zakharif					
30-	31	Husn al-Qadisiyya	2005	=	=	=	=
31-	32	Al-Istablat		=	=	=	=
32-	33	Tell Al-Alij	1937	=	=	=	=
33-	34	Baghdad rounded city.	-	=	=	=	=
34-	35	Image of Samarra	1937	=	=	=	=
35-	36	Image of Samarra	1937	=	=	=	=
36-	37	Image of Samarra	1937	=	=	=	=
37-	38	Samarra Style of stucco decoration	1979	=	=	=	=
38-	39	Samarra Style of stucco decoration	1979	=	=	=	=
39-	40	Samarra Style of stucco decoration	1979	=	=	=	=
40-	41	Samarra ceramics	1979	=	=	=	=
41-	42	Samarra ceramics	1979	=	=	=	=
42-	43	Samarra ceramics	1979	=	=	=	=
43-	44	Samarra ceramics	1979	=	=	=	=
44-	45	Samarra ceramics	1979	=	=	=	=
45-	46	Samarra ceramics	1979	=	=	=	=

Photos of Samarra on CDROM

Id. No.	Format (Slide/ Print/ Video)	Caption	Date of Photo	Photographer/ Director of the Video	Copyright Owner	Content details of Copyright Owner	Non Exclusive Cession of rights
1	Digital photo	Great Mosque of al-Mutawakkil and Malwiya	1987	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
2	Digital photo	Great Mosque and Malwiya	1983	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
3	Digital photo	Great Mosque and Malwiya	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
4	Digital photo	Al-Malwiya Minaret	1987	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
5	Digital photo	Al-Malwiya Minaret	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
6	Digital photo	Interior of Great Mosque	1983	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
7	Digital photo	Interior of Great Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
8	Digital photo	Qibla Wall of the Great Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
9	Digital photo	Mihrab of the Great Mosque	1983	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
0	Digital photo	Ziyada (outside covered praying area) of the Great Mosque	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
1	Digital photo	Outer wall of the Great Mosque	1987	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
2	Digital photo	Detail of Outer wall of the Great Mosque	1987	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes

3	Digital photo	Detail of Outer wall of the Great Mosque	1987	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
4	Digital photo	Window of the Great Mosque	1983	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
5	Digital photo	Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
6	Digital photo	Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
7	Digital photo	Minaret of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
8	Digital photo	Base of the Minaret of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
9	Digital photo	Courtyard of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
10	Digital photo	Arcades of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
11	Digital photo	Interior of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
12	Digital photo	Prayer Hall of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
13	Digital photo	Mihrab of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
14	Digital photo	Mihrab of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
15	Digital photo	Central aisle of the Prayer Hall of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
16	Digital photo	Minaret of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
17	Digital	Prayer Hall of	1989	P. Fox	Samarra		yes

	photo	the Abu Dulaf Mosque			Archaeological Survey		
8	Digital photo	Portico of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
9	Digital photo	Façade pier of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
0	Digital photo	Resthouse of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
1	Digital photo	Covered passageway of the Abu Dulaf Mosque	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
2	Digital photo	Bab al-‘Amma in the Caliphal Palace (Qasr al-Khalifa)	1983	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
3	Digital photo	Interior of the Bab al-‘Amma in the Caliphal Palace (Qasr al-Khalifa)	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
4	Digital photo	North wall of the Esplanade in the Caliphal Palace (Qasr al-Khalifa)	1983	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
5	Digital photo	Excavated tunnel under the Esplanade in the Caliphal Palace (Qasr al-Khalifa)	1983	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
6	Digital photo	Circular Basin in the Caliphal Palace (Qasr al-Khalifa) during excavation and restoration	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
7	Digital photo	Circular Basin in the Caliphal Palace (Qasr al-Khalifa)	1990	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes

		after restoration					
8	Digital photo	Bath of the Circular Basin in the Caliphal Palace (Qasr al-Khalifa)	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
9	Digital photo	Bath of the Circular Basin in the Caliphal Palace (Qasr al-Khalifa)	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
10	Digital photo	Decoration of the Bath	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
11	Digital photo	Decoration of the Bath	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
12	Digital photo	Descent to the square basin of al-Hir	1987	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
13	Digital photo	The square basin of al-Hir	1987	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
14	Digital photo	The rooms of the square basin of al-Hir	1987	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
15	Digital photo	Al-Huwaysilat lower palace	1983	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
16	Digital photo	Al-Huwaysilat Upper palace		A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
17	Digital photo	The Tigris at Balkuwara (al-Manqur), with staircase	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
18	Digital photo	Balkuwara Palace (al-Manqur),	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
19	Digital photo	Balkuwara Palace (al-Manqur),	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
20	Digital photo	Balkuwara Palace (al-Manqur),	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes

51	Digital photo	Balkuwara Palace (al-Manqur),	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
52	Digital photo	Balkuwara Palace (al-Manqur),	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
53	Digital photo	Al-Ma'shuq	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
54	Digital photo	Al-Ma'shuq	1983	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
55	Digital photo	Al-Ma'shuq, North facade	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
56	Digital photo	Al-Ma'shuq, interior	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
57	Digital photo	House no. 5 and the Great Mosque	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
58	Digital photo	Interior of House no. 5	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
59	Digital photo	Bayt al-Zakharif	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
60	Digital photo	Husn al-Qadisiyya, vertical air photo	?	Iraq Government	State Board of Antiquities and Heritage		yes
61	Digital photo	Husn al-Qadisiyya, outer wall	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
62	Digital photo	Husn al-Qadisiyya, site of mosque	1987	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
63	Digital photo	Husn al-Qadisiyya, mud-brick vault	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
64	Digital photo	The basin at al-Musharrahat	1983	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes

65	Digital photo	Al-Istablat, air photo	1937	Iraq Government	State Board of Antiquities and Heritage		yes
66	Digital photo	The avenue of al-Istablat	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
67	Digital photo	Tell al-Alij	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
68	Digital photo	Qubbat al-Sulaibiyya	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
69	Digital photo	Qubbat al-Sulaibiyya	1987	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
70	Digital photo	Remains of ramp at Qubbat al-Sulaibiyya	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
71	Digital photo	Remains of ramp at Qubbat al-Sulaibiyya	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
72	Digital photo	Ambulatory at Qubbat al-Sulaibiyya	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
73	Digital photo	Interior of Qubbat al-Sulaibiyya	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
74	Digital photo	Interior dome of Qubbat al-Sulaibiyya	1989	P. Fox	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
75	Digital photo	Reconstruction of Qubbat al-Sulaibiyya	1990	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
76	Digital photo	Al-Ja'fari Palace	1983	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
77	Digital photo	Stucco panel of Vine-leaf style from the Circular Basin in the Caliphal palace	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
78	Digital photo	Stucco panel of the second	1987	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological		yes

		style/Style B from the Samarra Museum			Survey		
79	Digital photo	Stucco panel of Bevelled style from Popular Quarter no. 1	1989	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes
80	Digital photo	Stucco panel of Bevelled style from the Samarra Museum	1987	A. Northedge	Samarra Archaeological Survey		yes

Annex No.7

The annual plans

الخطة السنوية لعام 1981-1982

مشروع الاحياء الاثري لمدينة سامراء التاريخية :
تقوم الهيئة بالتخطيط لتنفيذ مشروع الاحياء الاثري لمدينة سامراء التاريخية وبعده
مراحل تم في عام 1981 انجاز الاعمال التمهيدية وهيئة لوازم العمل لابعاد التجاوز عنها
تسيج المدينة التاريخية وتشبيد مقرات لاسكان العمال والهيئات العاملة والبدء في التحري
والتنقيب ورفع الانقاض في اطراف ومباني رئيسية من المدينة التاريخية وفي عام 1982
تم انجاز ما يلي :

الاستمرار في استظهار الوحدات البنائية في المنطقة الواسعة من مدق الطبل وصيانة
جدران هذه المباني المستظهرة .
التحري ورفع الانقاض من منطقة دار الخليفة وصيانة وترميم الجدران الظاهرة فيها
استمرار صيانة جدران واسوار كل من سور عيسى واشناس وتكملة اعمال الصيانة في
جامع ابو دلف .
استمرار العمل في الشارع الاعظم لاستظهار الوحدات البنائية على طرفيه وصيانة جدران
هذه الوحدات
اجراء المسوحات الشاملة للمناطق الاثرية المتجاوز عليها من قبل اهالي سامراء .

- استمرار اعمال الصيانة في خان الصعيوية .
- اكمال اعمال التشبيد وهيئة مقرات وادرات العمل .

ت. الخطة السنوية لعام 1987 :

1. قصر المعشوق :

- أ. استكمال الواجهة الغربية الى ارتفاع ستة ويطول 131 م .
- ب. استكمال السقوف النهائية للسلم المنحدر في الركن الشمالي الشرقي .
- ج. عقادة وتسقيف الممر الشرقي للقصر بطول يزيد على {25}م .
- د. الارتفاع بالركن الجنوبي الغربي الى المستوى النهائي أي بارتفاع عشرة امتار عن
مستوى جدار الطابق الارضي .
- هـ. الارتفاع بالبرج الذي يتوسط الواجهة الشرقية الى ارتفاع عشرة امتار عن مستوى
جدار الطابق الارضي .
- و. رفع جميع الانقاض والاتربة المتركمة بالجزء العلوي من القصر .
- ز. استكمال الوحدة السكنية الواقعة في الشمال الشرقي من القصر للطابق العلوي .

قصر الخليفة :

1. اكمال كافة الترميمات واعمال الصيانة التكميلية في الحير .
2. تم الكشف عم محتويات الجزء العلوي من الحير بعد استظهار كافة اسس الجزء
العلوي .
3. بناء السور الخارجي للحير بطول 150م وعرض 52م وبسمك يزيد على المتر .
4. اعادة بناء بعض محتويات الجزء العلوي من الحير وكما يلي :
أ. اعادة بناء الجابيتين الموجودتين في الجزء الشرقي .

- ب. اعادة صيانة ساقية الماء وطلاء جدرانها بمادة الجص بطول يزيد على ثمانين مترا من الجزء الشمالي الى نهايتها بمحاذاة الواجهة الجنوبية .
- ج. اعادة بناء احد مخازن الحبوب الثلاثة الموجودة بقرب الجابيتين وبارتفاع يزيد على مترين .
5. تطبيق ارضية الباب العامة والايوانين الشمالي والجنوبي بالطابوق الفرشي بعد صيانة اجزاء من الجدران العلوية (مرد الماء)
6. الارتفاع في بعض جدران الغرف المجاورة للايوان الشمالي وبارتفاع متفاوتة حيث تم بنائها بالطابوق الفرشي والجص .
7. القيام باكمال التنقيب في الجزء الجنوبي من الحفرة حيث تم تحديدها كبركة من خلال ما تم الكشف عنه كساقية الماء التي تصب في البركة وكذلك شكلها العام .
- خطة سنوية لعام 1990 :

1. قصر الخليفة .

- أ. استمرار العمل في البركة .
- ب. الاستمرار ببناء الجدار والمطل على الساحة الوسطية (150)م طولاً وعلى ارتفاع ستة امتار .
2. قصر المعشوق :
- أ. بناء قبة الخلافة قاعة (العرش) مع تقبية الجناح الشرقي والغربي .
- ب. التنقيب في الواجهة الشمالية لاستظهار المدخل الرئيسي .
3. بيت الزخارف :
- العمل على تعبئة الجدران والسور الخارجي .

The annual plans:

The annual plan for the year 1981-1982

The archaeological revitalization project of the historical city of Samara:

The commission performs the planning to implement the archaeological revitalization project of the historical city of Samara and in many stages. In 1981 the preliminary works were completed and the requirements of work were prepared to remove the transgression on it, fencing the historical city, constructing places for accommodating the works and staff, starting the investigation and the exploration and removing the debris from around the historical city and the main buildings. And in 1982 the following was accomplished:

Continuing the discovery of the constructional units in the broad district of Madaqq al-Tabl and conservation of the walls of these excavated buildings. Investigating and removing the debris from the district of the Qasr al-Khalifa and conservation and restoration of the revealed walls in it and continuing the conservation of walls and enclosures of both Sur Isa and Sur Ashnas and completing the conservation works of Abu Dulaf Mosque.

Continuing the work in the Shari' al-A'zam to discover the constructional units on both sides and conservation of the walls of these units.

Performing comprehensive surveys of the archaeological zones where there is transgression from the natives of Samara.

- Continuing the conservation works in Khan Al-Sa'yawiya.
- Completing the construction works for the staff headquarters and work management.

The annual plan for the year 1987:

1- Al-Ma'shuq Palace:

- a- Completing the western façade to a height of six and length 131m.
- b- Completing the final ceilings of the sloping stair at the north eastern corner.
- c- Arching and making the ceiling of the eastern passage of the palace in a length of more than 25 m.
- d- Raising the south- western corner to the final level i.e. to a height of ten meters above the level of the ground floor wall.
- e- Raising the tower which is in the middle of the eastern façade to a height of ten meters above the level of the ground floor wall.
- f- Removing all the debris and accumulated deposits in the upper part of the palace.
- g- Completing the residential unit situated in the north- east of the palace for the upper floor.

2- The Qasr al-Khalifa (Caliphal Palace):

- 1- Completing all the restoration and the compensatory conservation works in Al-Hayr.
- 2- Inspection of the contents of the upper part of Al-Hayr after clearing all the foundations of the upper part.
- 3- Building the external wall for Al-Hayr in a length of 150m and width 52m with thickness of more than one meter.
- 4- Reconstructing some of the contents of the upper part of Al-Hayr as follows:
 - a- Reconstructing the two penetrations existing in the eastern part.
 - b- Restoration of the water supply and coating its sides with stucco in a length of more than eighty meters in the northern part to its end parallel to the southern façade.
 - c- Reconstruction of one of the three grain stores existing near the two penetration at a height of more than two meters.
- 5- Flooring the ground of the public entrance and the two arches the northern and the southern with marble bricks after conservation of parts of the upper walls (water barrier).

- 6- Rising in some walls of the rooms adjacent to the northern arch in various heights where they were built of marble and stucco.
- 7- Completing the exploration of the southern part of the ditch where it was defined as a pond through what was discovered as the water trench which pours into the pond as well as its general shape.

The annual plan for the year 1990:

1- The Qasr al-Khalifa (Caliphal Palace).

- a- Continuing the work in the basin.
- b- Continuing the building of the wall overlooking the central courtyard (150) m in length and to a height of six meters.

2- Al-Ma'shuq Palace.

- a- Building the dome of the caliphate (the throne hall) together with vaulting the eastern and western wings.
- b- Exploring in the northern façade to discover the main entrance.

3- Decoration House.

Work in filling the walls and the exterior enclosure.

Annex No.8

H-Bibliographical details of the volumes cited

H-Bibliographical details of the volumes cited are:

No.	Author	Title	Place	Date
	Creswell, K. A. C.	<i>Early Muslim Architecture</i> , vol. II, 1st. ed	Oxford	1940
	Herzfeld, E.	<i>Ausgrabungen von Samarra I, Der Wandschmuck der Bauten von Samarra und seine Ornamentik</i>	Berlin	1923
	Herzfeld, E.	<i>Ausgrabungen von Samarra III, Die Malereien von Samarra</i>	Berlin	1927
	Herzfeld, E.	<i>Ausgrabungen von Samarra VI, Geschichte der Stadt Samarra</i>	Hamburg	1948
	Herzfeld, E.	<i>Die Ausgrabungen von Samarra V, Die vorgeschichtliche Töpfereien</i>	Berlin	1930
	Leisten, T.	<i>Excavation of Samarra, Vol. I, Architecture: Final Report of the First Campaign 1910-1912</i>	Mainz	2003
	Northedge, A.	<i>The Historical Topography of Samarra, Samarra Studies 1</i>	British School of Archaeology in Iraq	2006
	Northedge, A., and Kennet, D.	<i>Archaeological Atlas of Samarra, Samarra Studies 2</i>	British School of Archaeology in Iraq	forthcoming
	Robinson, C. (ed)	<i>A Medieval Islamic City Reconsidered, An Interdisciplinary Approach to Samarra, Oxford Studies in Islamic Art 14</i>	Oxford	2001
	Rogers, J. M.	“Samarra, a Study in Medieval Town-Planning”, in Hourani and Stern (eds.), <i>The Islamic City</i>	Oxford	1970
	Viollet, M. H.	<i>Description du Palais de Al-Moutasim fils d’Haroun-Al-Raschid à Samara et quelques monuments arabes peu connus de la Mésopotamie, Mémoires présentés à l’Academie des Inscr. et des Belles-Lettres, 12, 567-94.</i>	Paris	1909

Year of printing	Place of printing	Book	Name of the writer	No.
1985	بغداد	تتقيبات سامراء ج1	زاره وهرتسفلد	.6
1949	بغداد	ري سامراء	احمد سوسة	.7
1976	=	العمارة العباسية في سامراء	د. طاهر العميد	.8
1970	=	مسجد ابي دلف	د. كاظم الجنابي	.9
1940	=	حفريات سامراء	مديرية الاثار القديمة	.10
1986	=	مدينة سامراء	علي محمد مهدي	.11
1985	=	دليل آثار سامراء	خالد خليل حمودي	.12
1982	سومر م28	قصر الخليفة المعتصم في سامراء (بحث)	خالد خليل حمودي	.13
1981	سومر م37	التقيب والصيانة في سامراء (بحث)	د. طارق جواد الحياي	.14
1984	سومر	التقيب والصيانة في سامراء دار رقم {1} والشارع الأعظم (بحث)	ناهد عبد الفتاح	.15
1974	سومر	موقع سامراء وتحريات المعتصم (بحث)	د. طاهر العميد	.16
1976	سومر	الصيانة الأثرية في قصر العاشق (بحث)	السيد ربيع القيسي	.17
1972	بغداد	كنوز المتحف العراقي	د. فرج بصمجي	.18
1970	القاهرة	العمارة الإسلامية	د. فريد شافعي	.19
1978	بغداد	مداخل الدور والقصور في العراق حتى نهاية القرن الثالث عشر الهجري	د. داخل مجهول	.20
2001-2000	مجلة سومر المجلد 51	تأثير الجامع الكبير في سامراء في عمارة جامع احمد بن طولون	ربيع القيسي	.21
2001-2000	مجلة سومر المجلد 51	حمام البركة الدائرية	حافظ حسين الحياي	.22
2002-2001	مجلة سومر المجلد 51	التقيب في الدار رقم 3 في الشارع الأعظم	صباح محمود القاضي	.23

Republic of Iraq

Samarra

Archaeological City



**Nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List
Album of Plans**

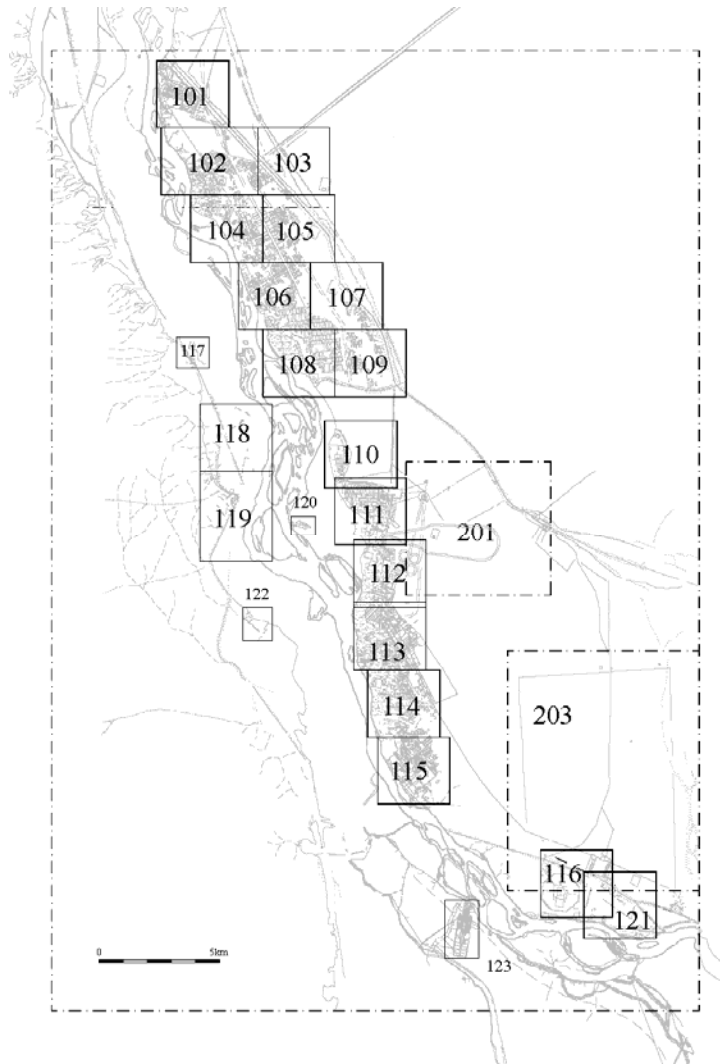


Figure 1 Key to location of map sheets

LEGEND OF PLANS

Limit of Core Zone is marked in red
 Limit of Buffer Zone is marked in yellow
 Roads are marked in brown

The coordinates are Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 38 North

CREDITS

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The overlay maps are created by the Samarra Archaeological Survey, dir. A. Northedge.

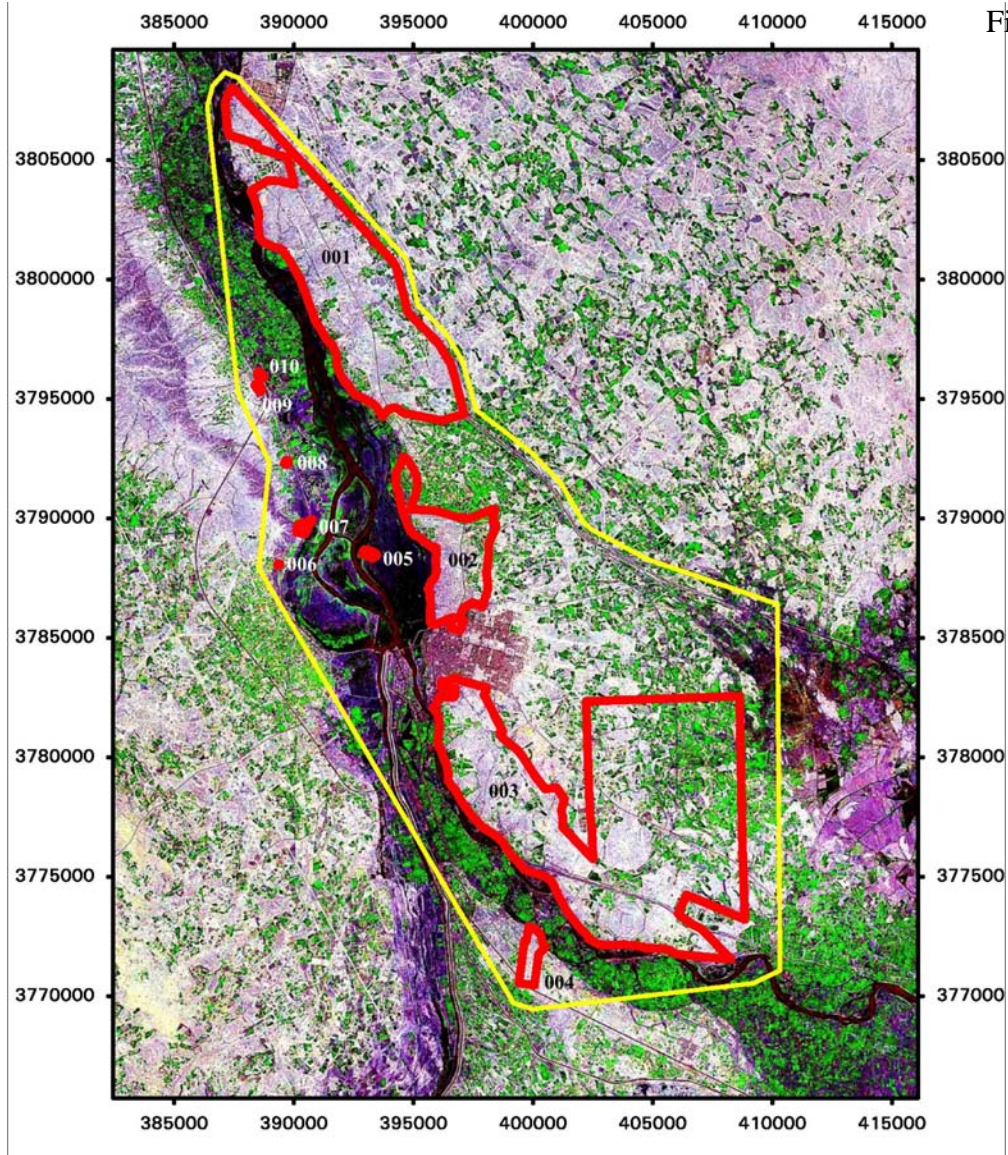


Figure 2 Overall layout of proposed core and buffer zones

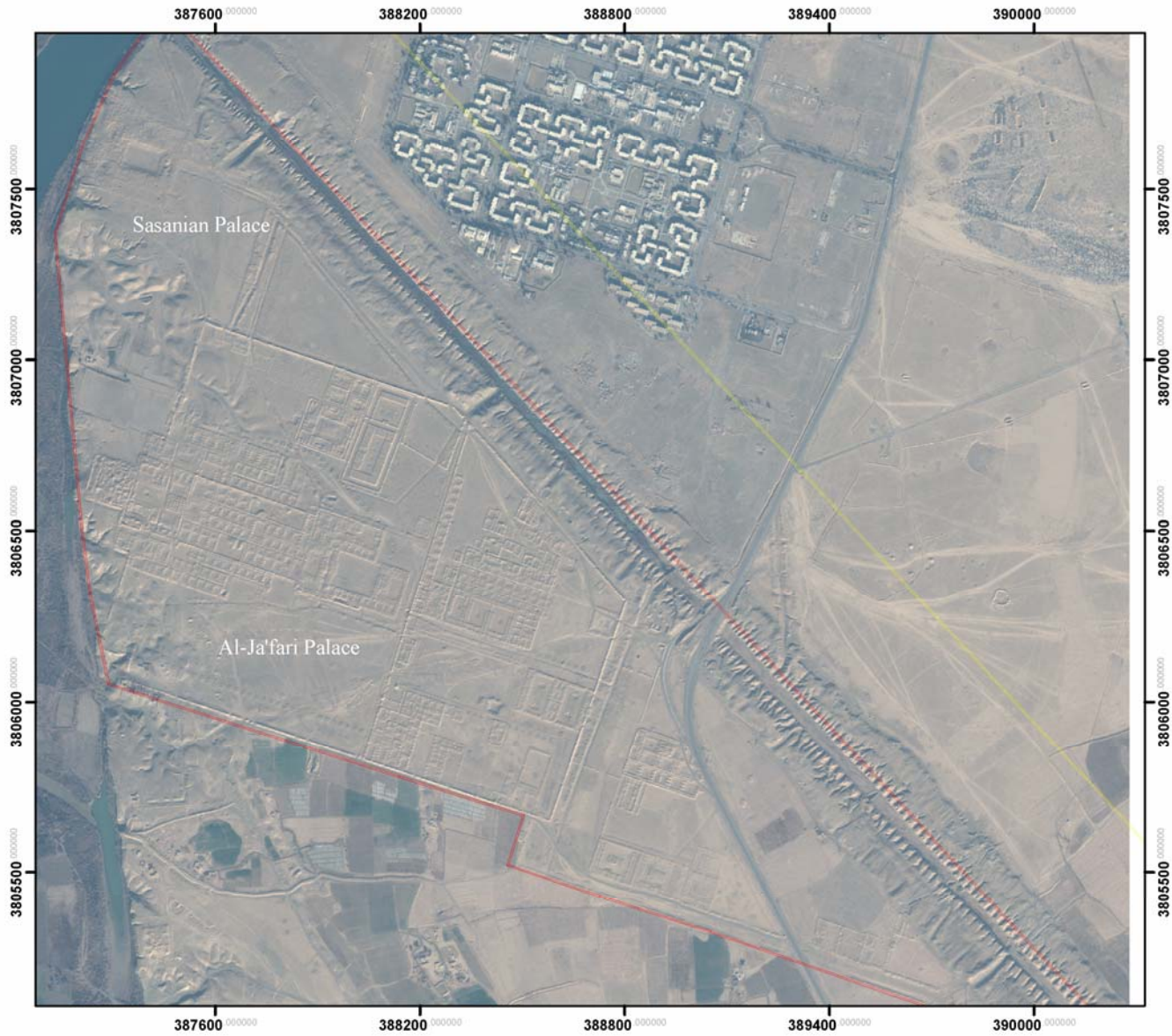


Figure 3 Sheet 101 al-Ja'fari

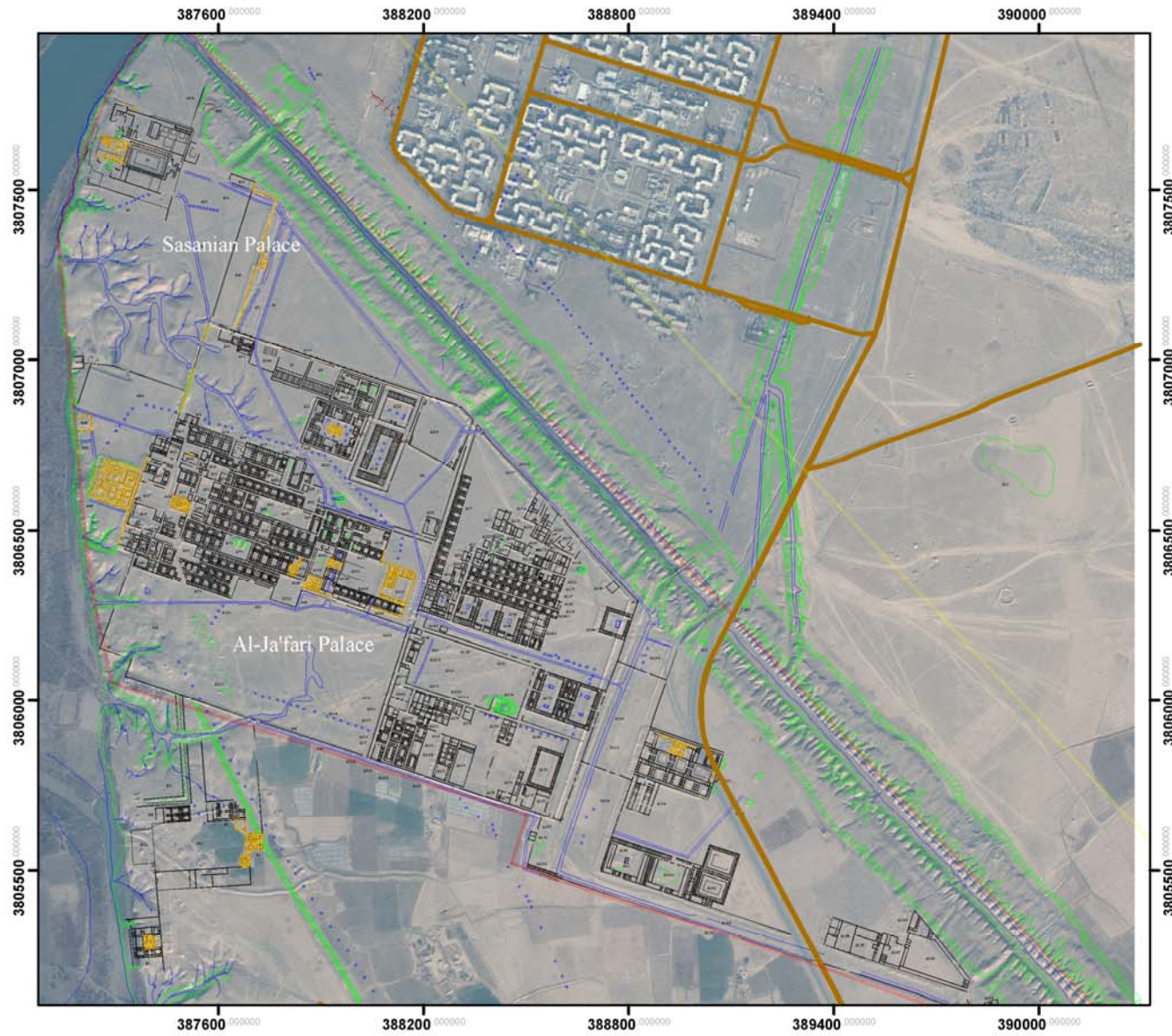


Figure 4 Sheet 101 al-Ja'fari with archaeological plan overlay

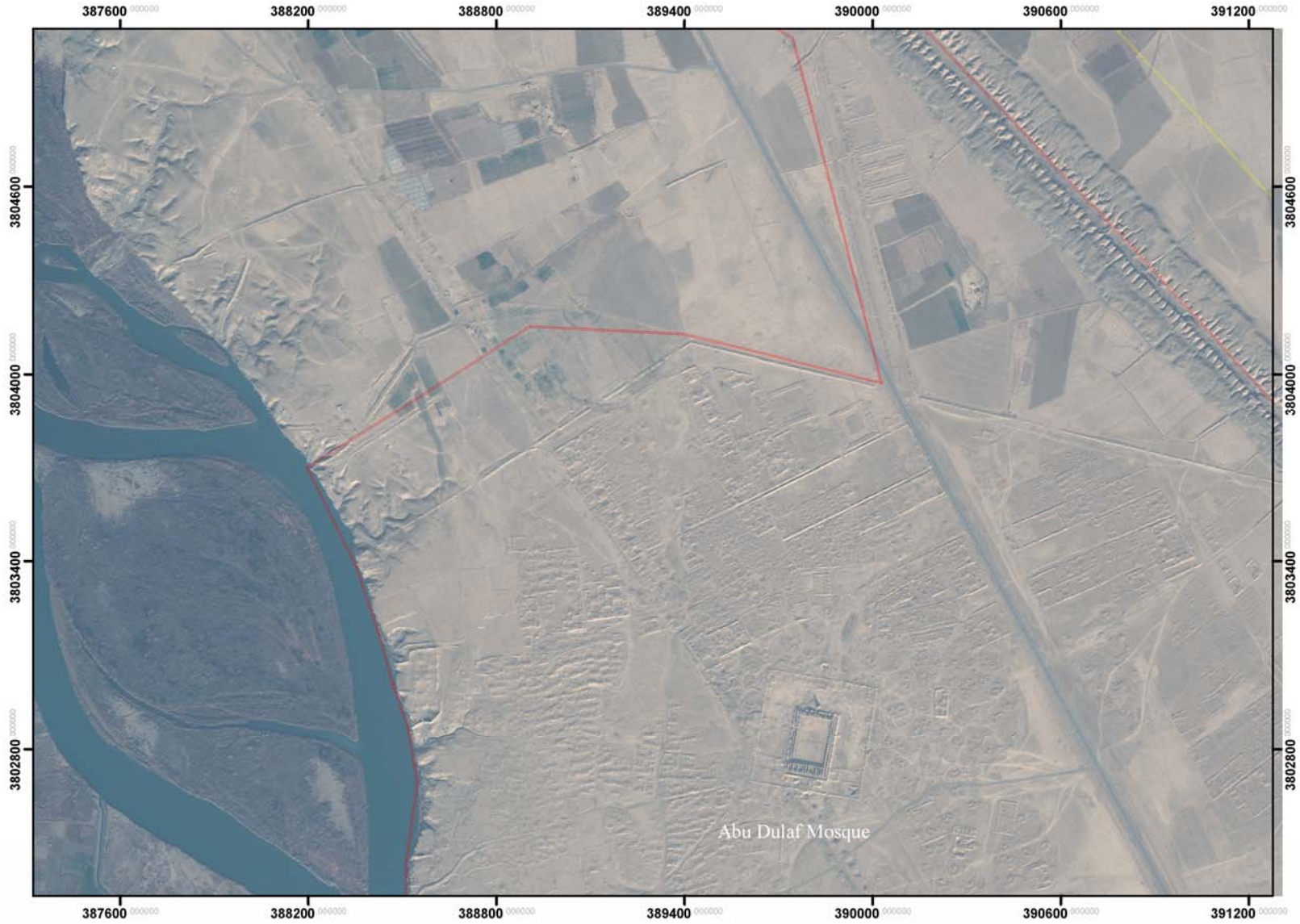


Figure 5 Sheet 102 Abu Dulaf

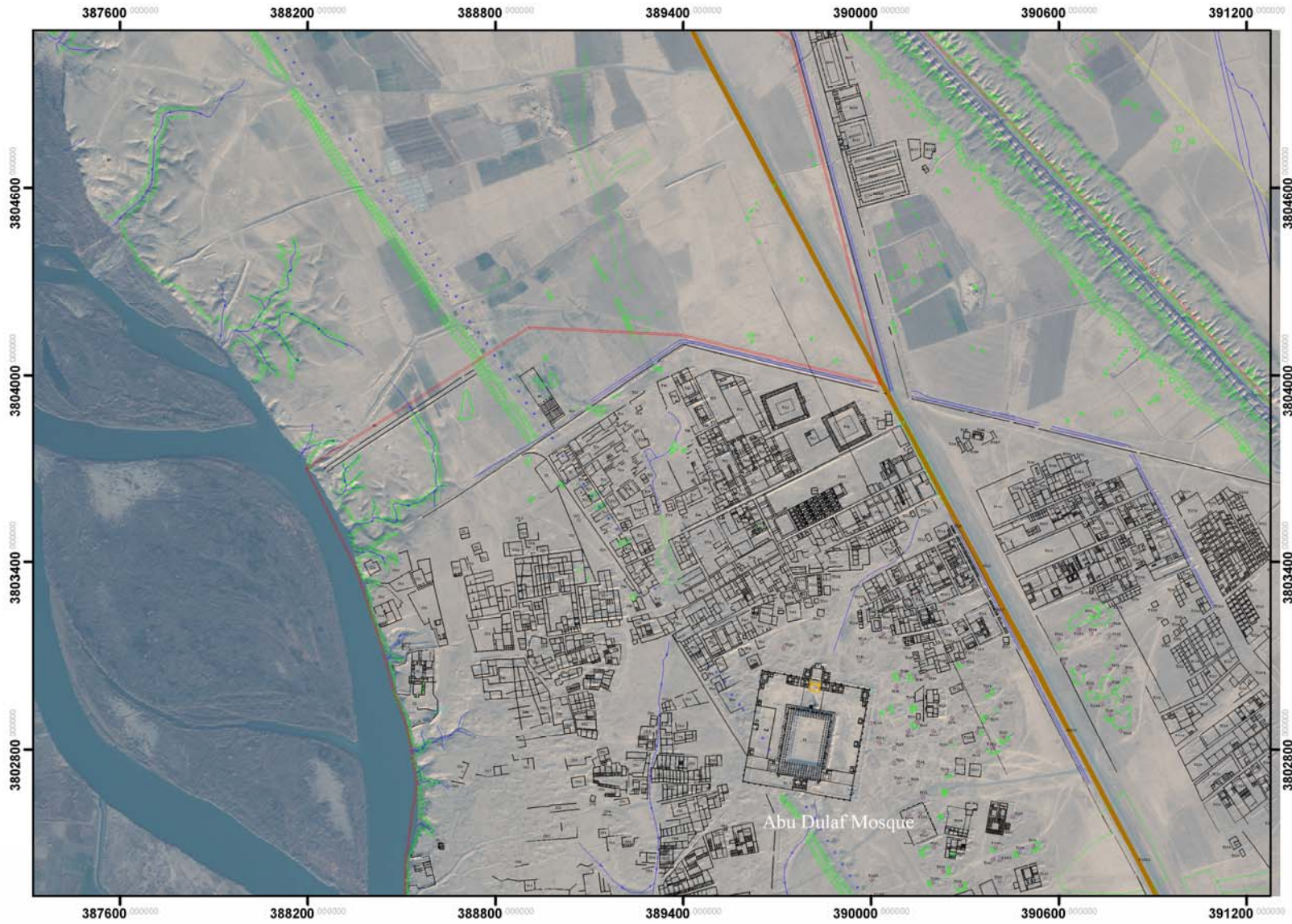


Figure 6 Sheet 102 Abu Dulaf with archaeological plan overlay

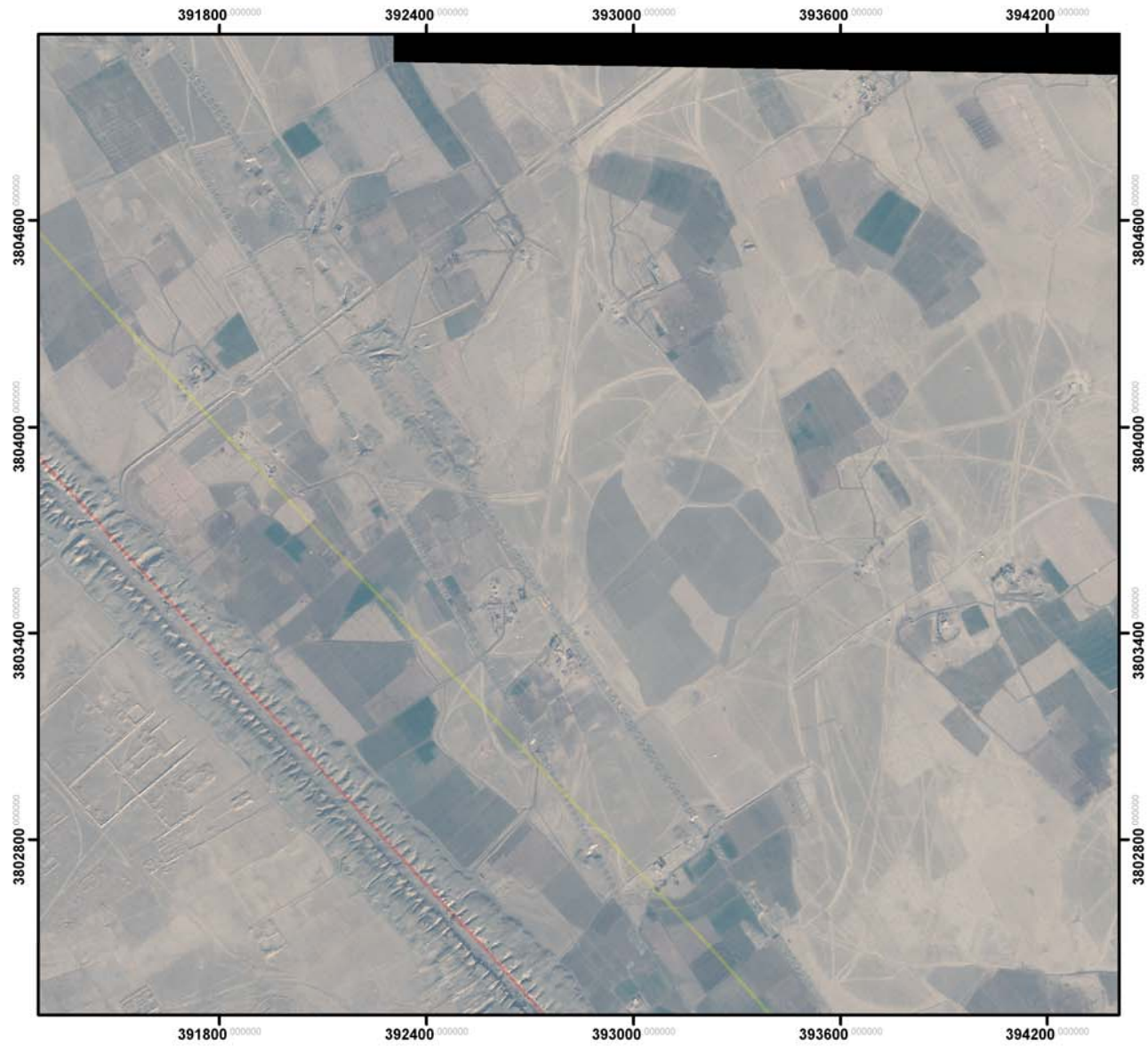


Figure 7 Sheet 103 Abu Dulaf East

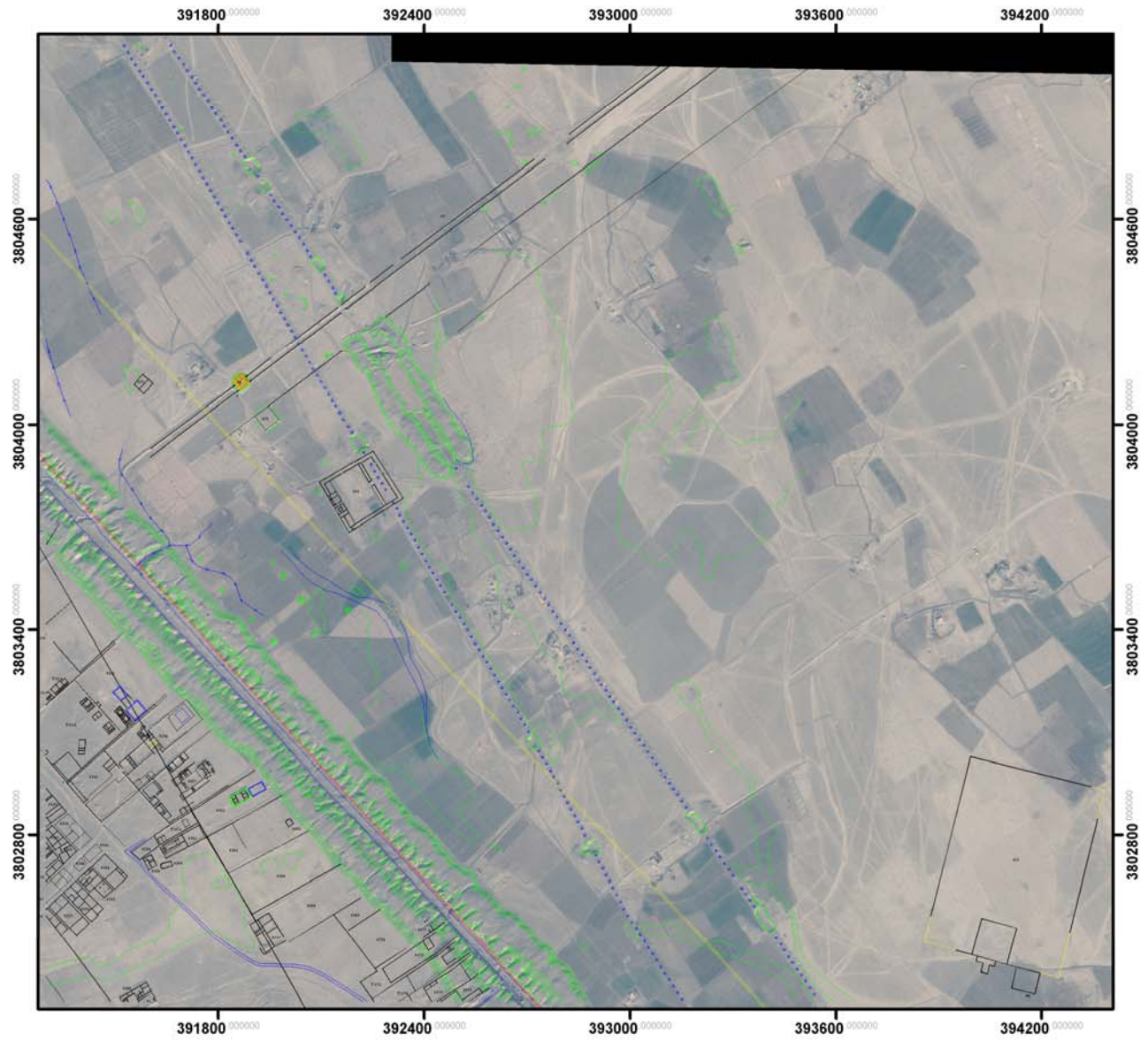


Figure 8 Sheet 103 Abu Dulaf East with archaeological plan overlay

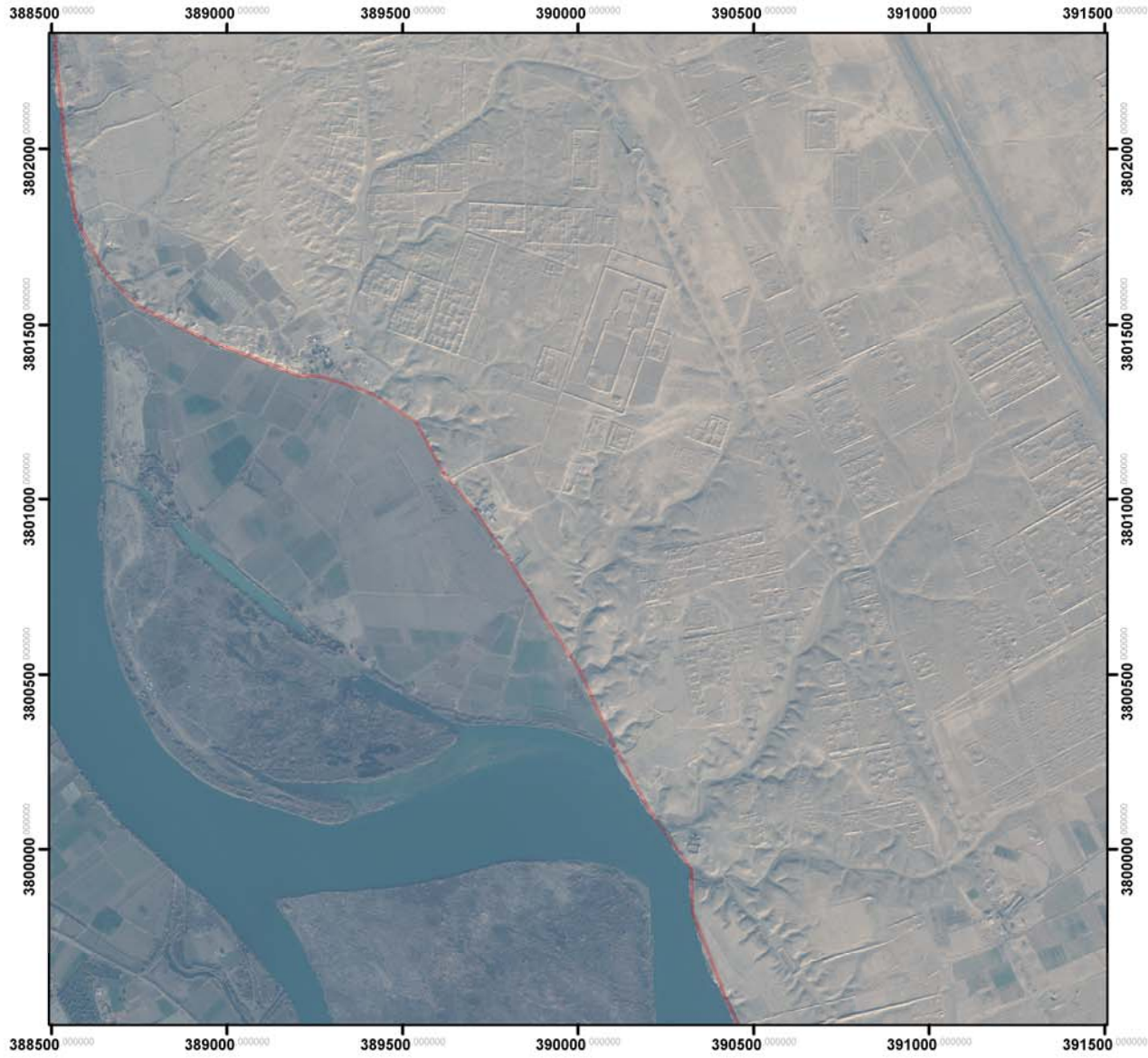


Figure 9 Sheet 104 al-Mutawakkiliyya West

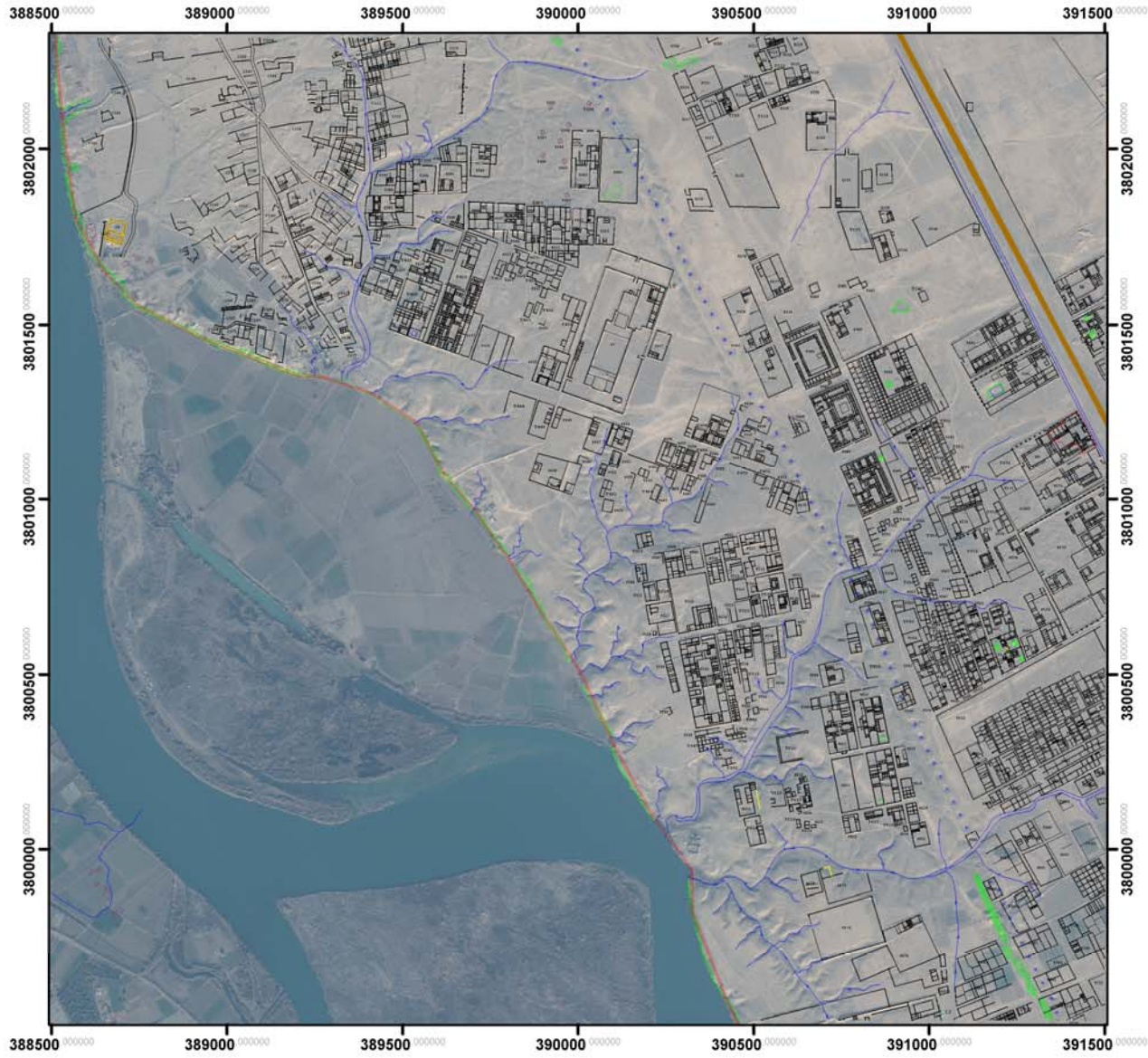


Figure 10 Sheet 104 al-Mutawakkiliyya West with archaeological plan overlay

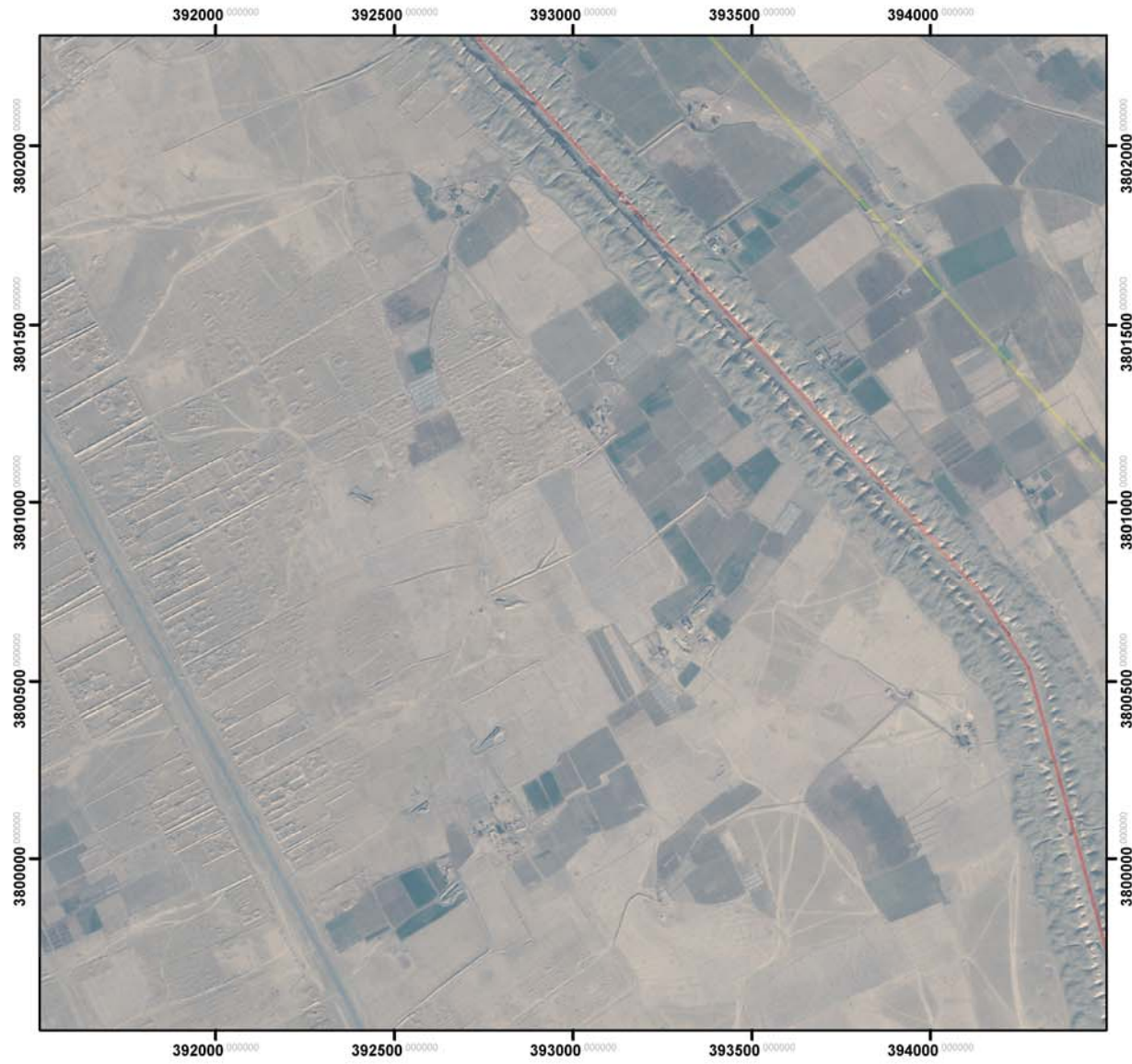


Figure 11 Sheet 105 al-Mutawakkiliyya East

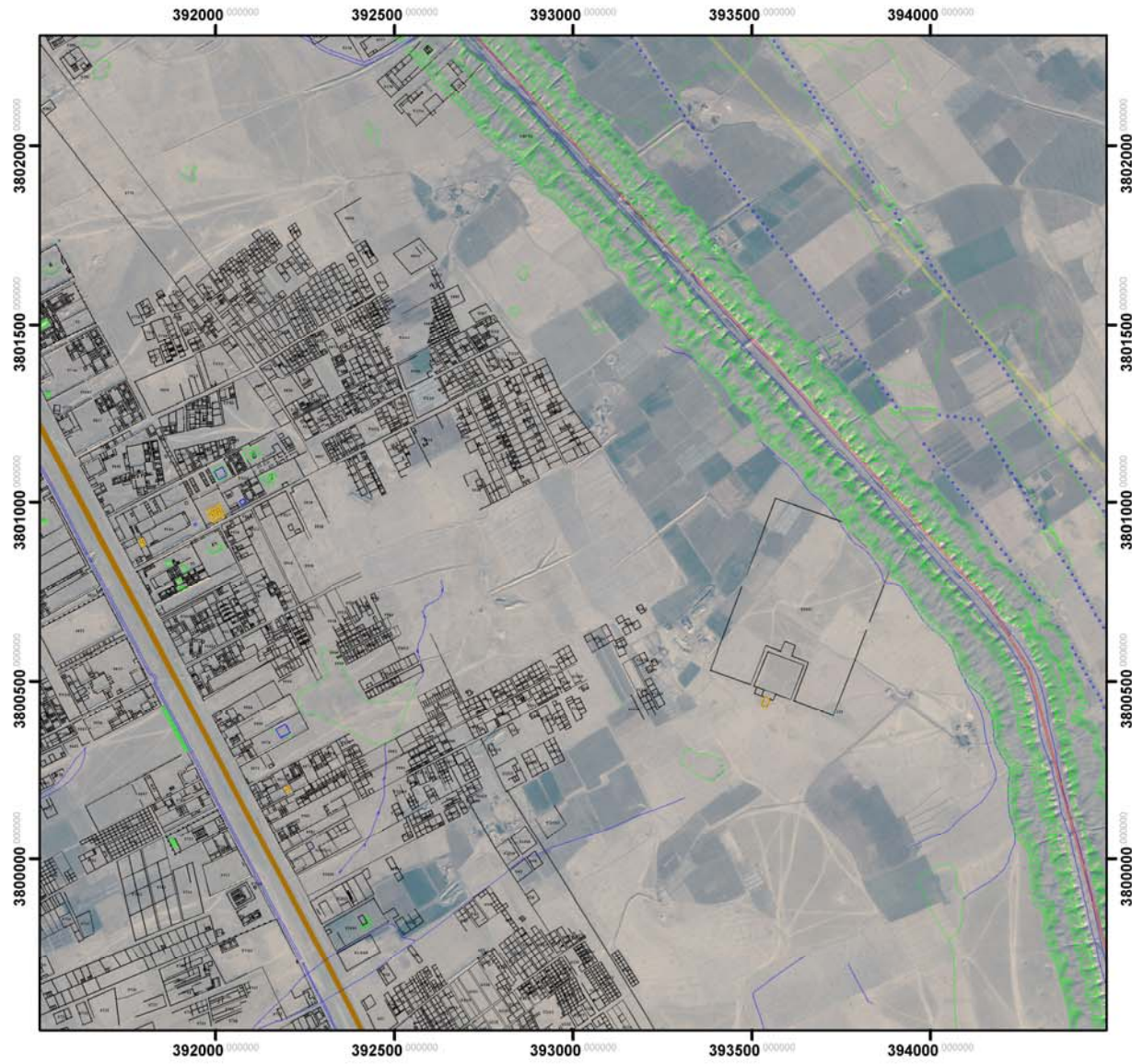


Figure 12 Sheet 105 al-Mutawakkiliyya East with archaeological plan overlay



Figure 13 Sheet 106 al-Zanqur

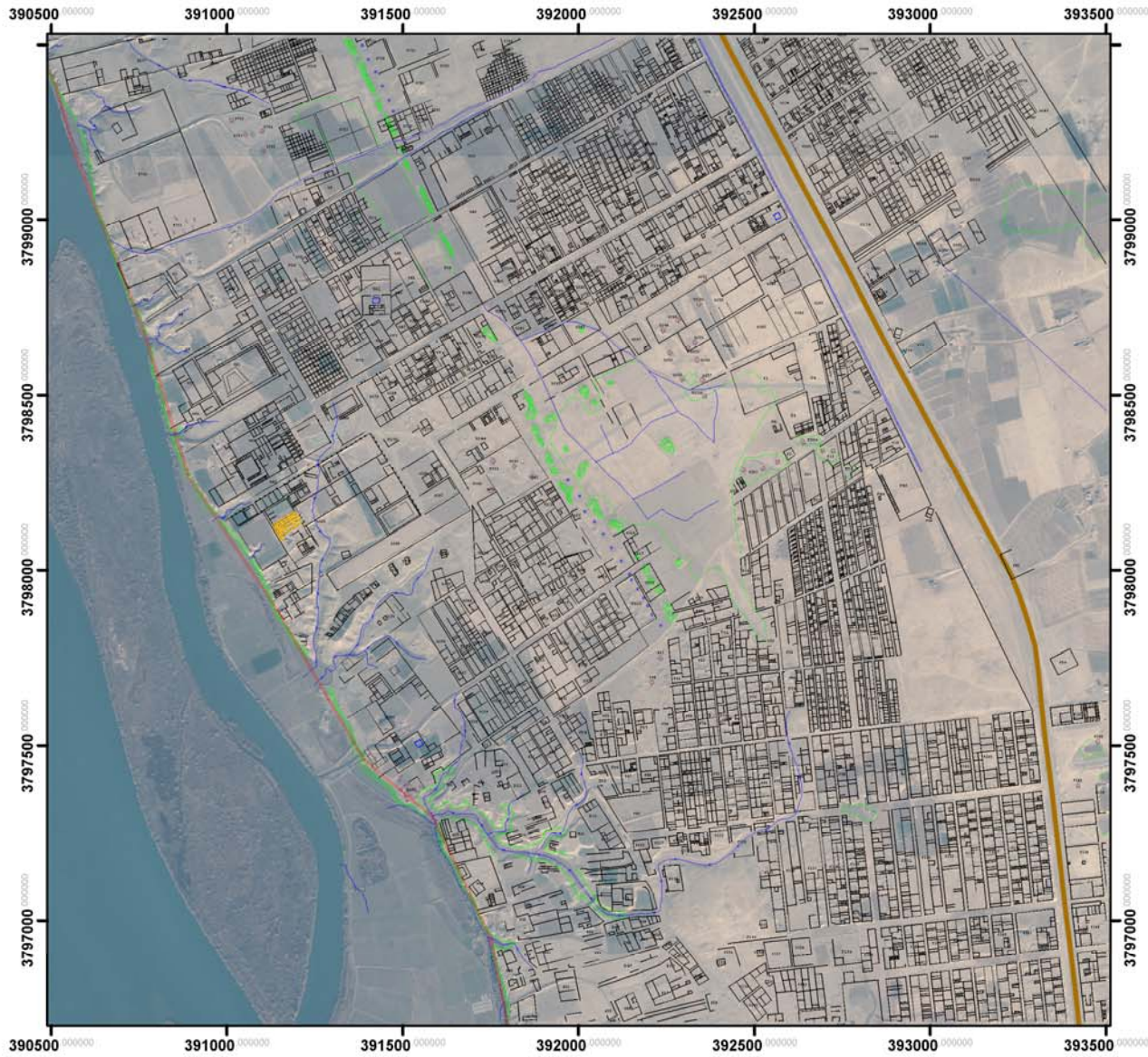


Figure 14 Sheet 106 al-Zanqur with archaeological plan overlay

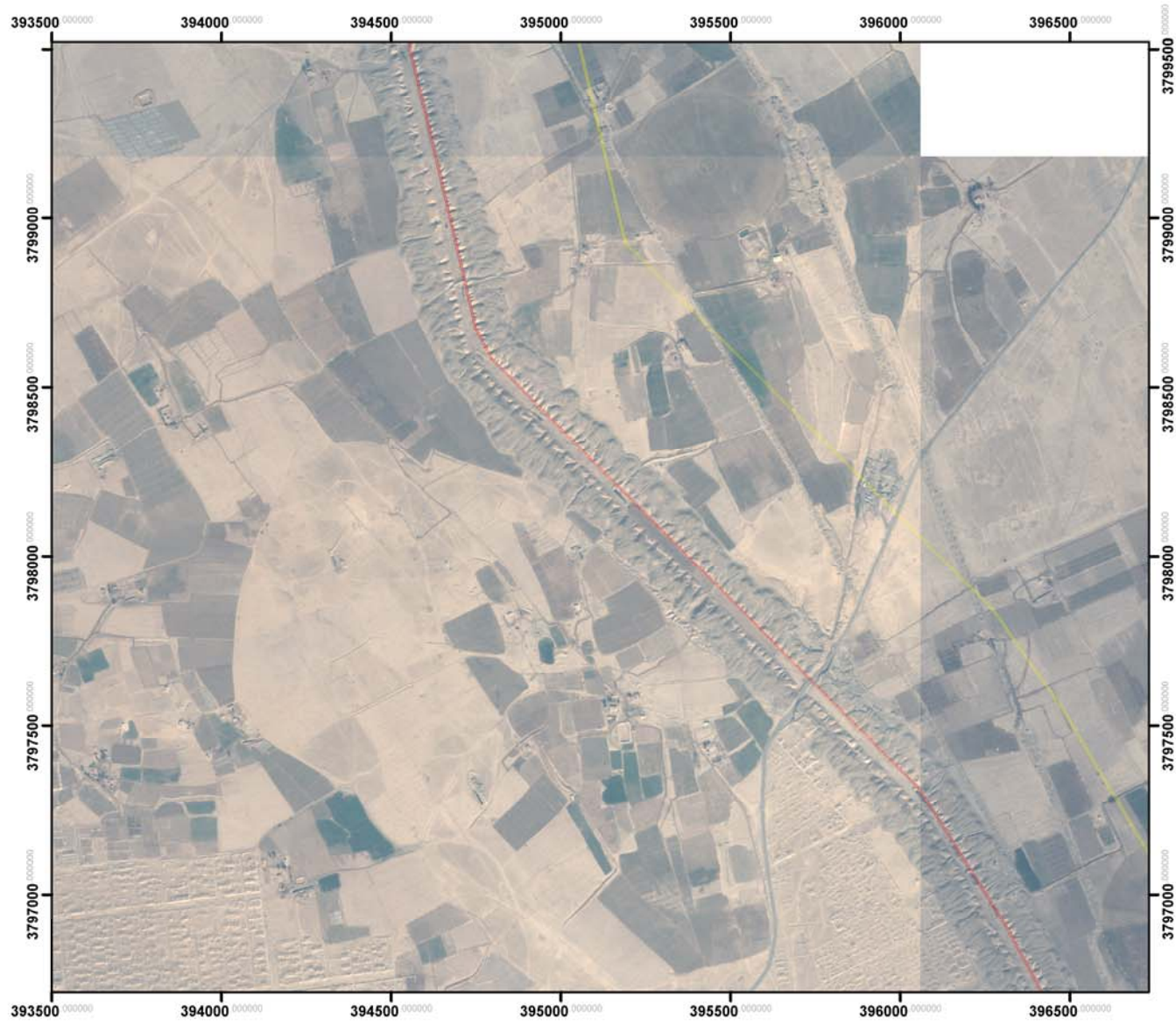


Figure 15 Sheet 107 Ashnas Northeast



Figure 16 Sheet 107 Ashnas Northeast with archaeological plan overlay



Figure 17 Sheet 108 Ashnas and Shaykh Wali

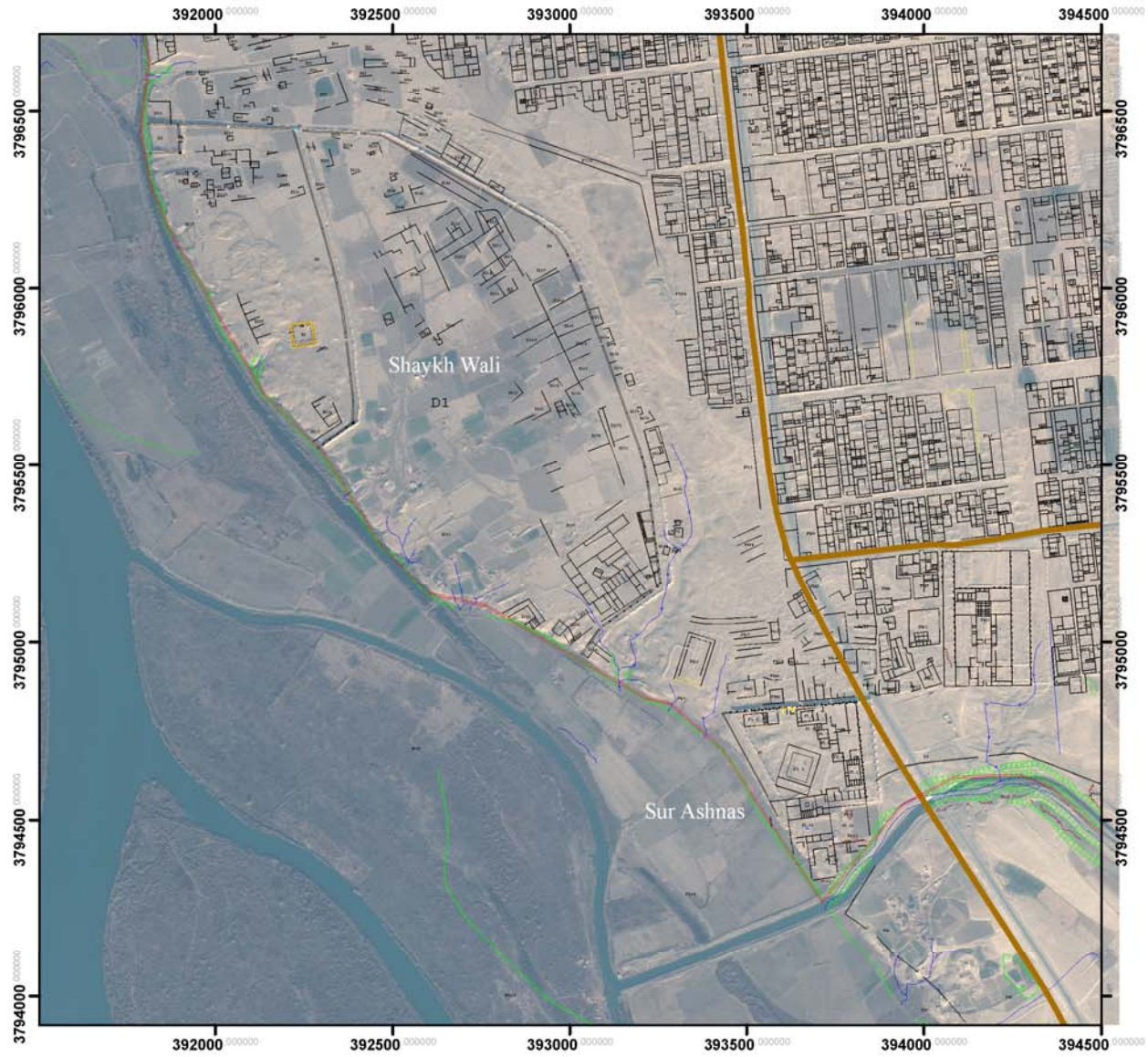


Figure 18 Sheet 108 Ashnas and Shaykh Wali with archaeological plan overlay

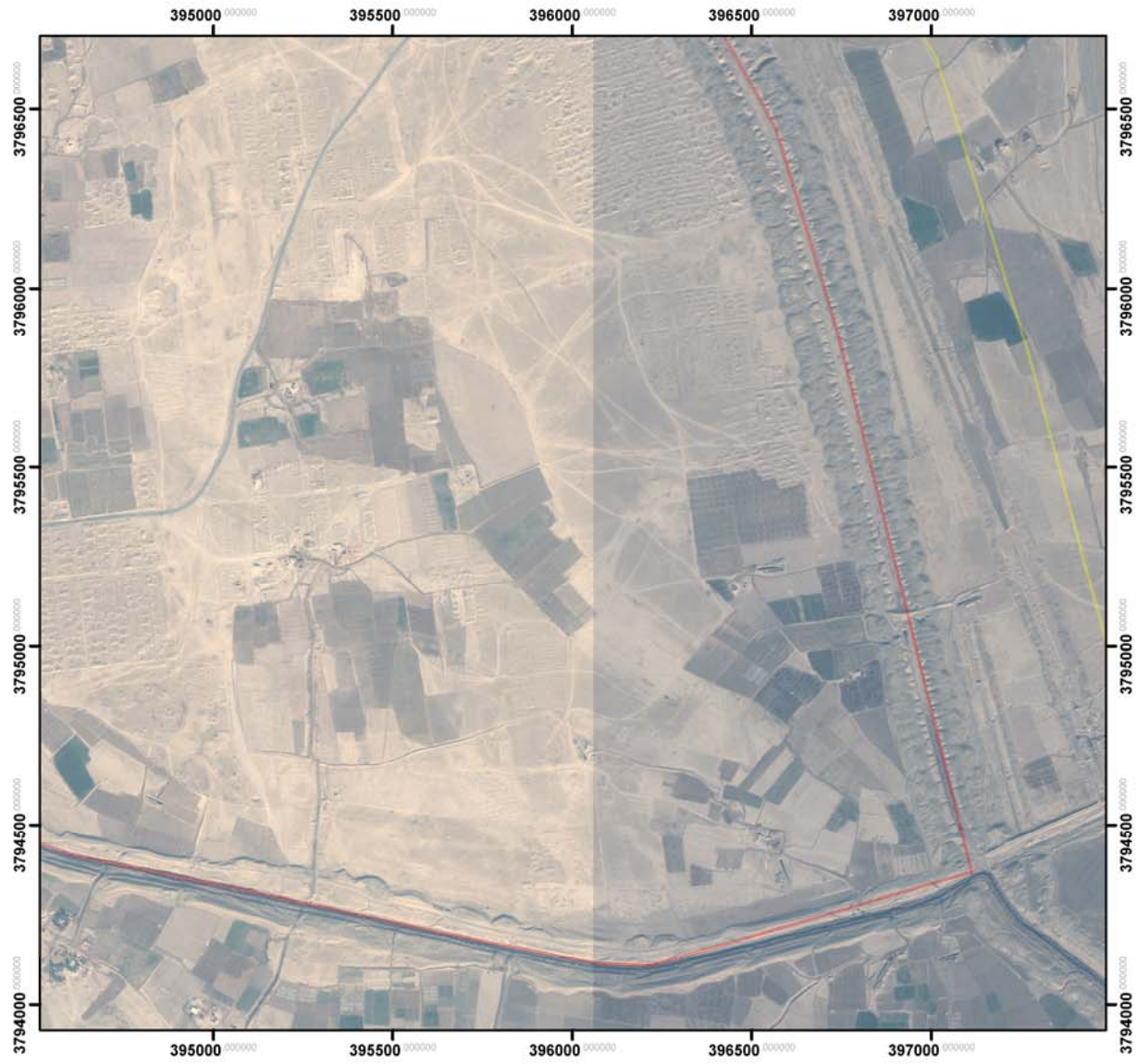


Figure 19 Sheet 109 Ashnas East

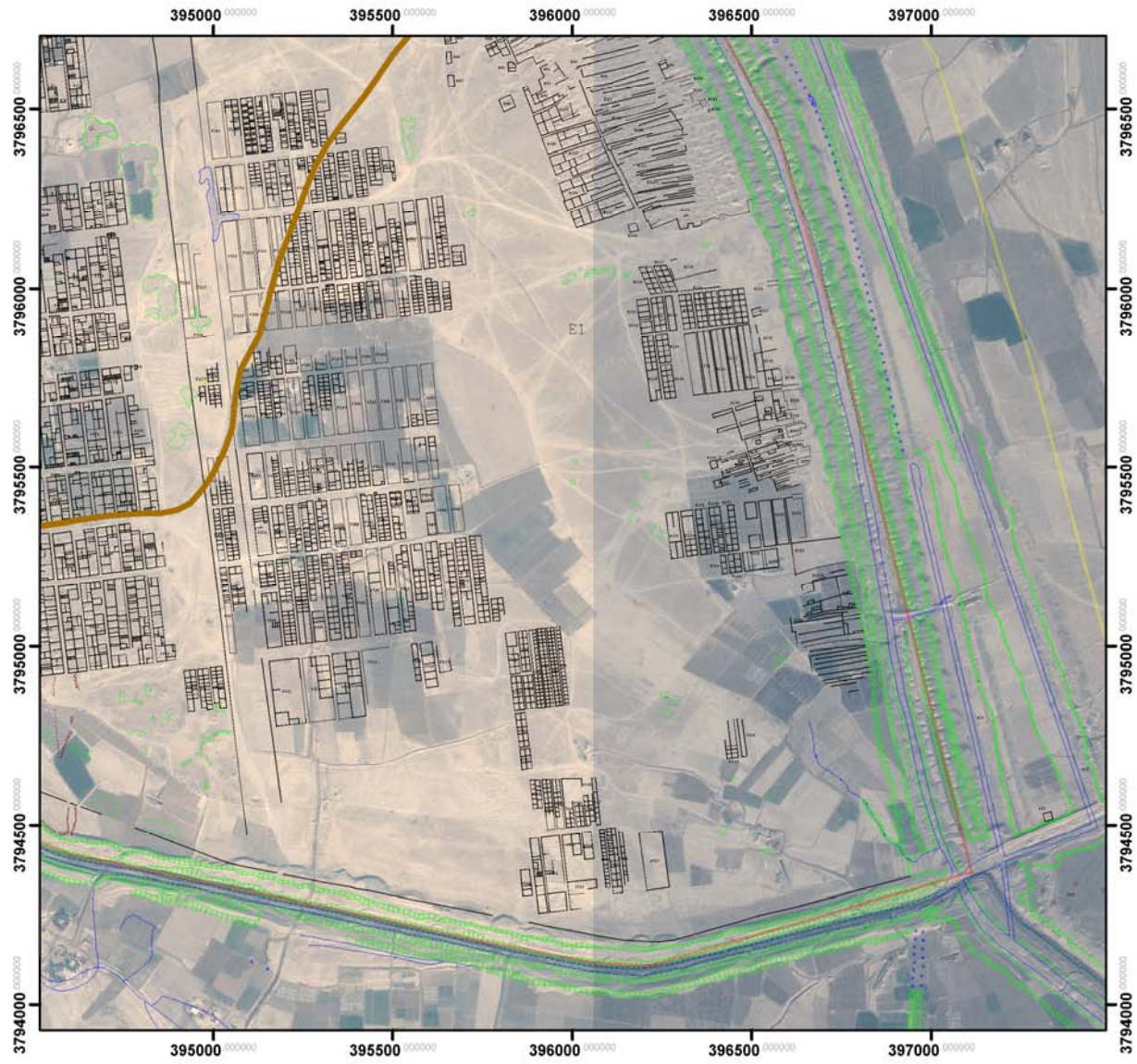


Figure 20 Sheet 109 Ashnas East with archaeological plan overlay

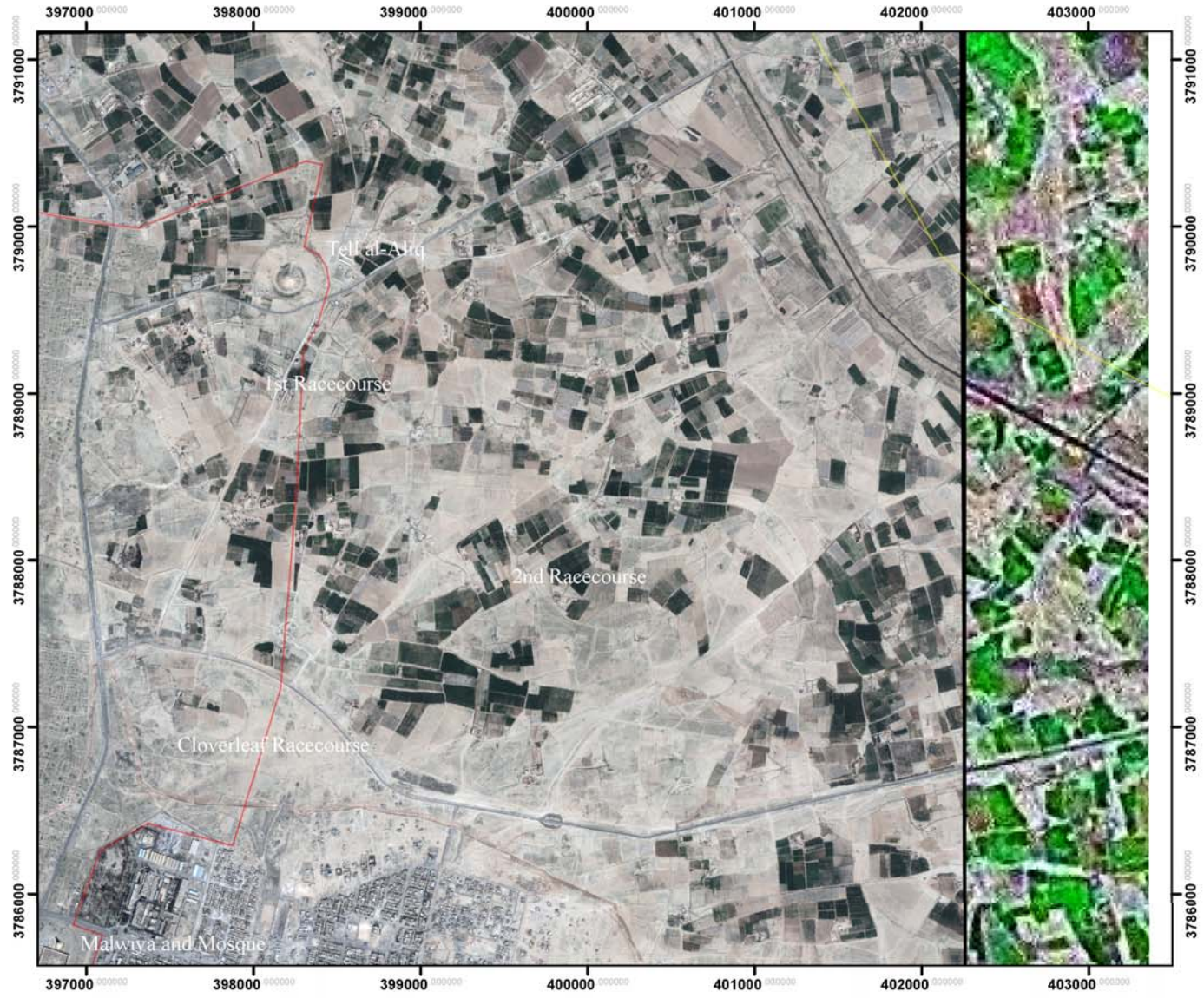


Figure 21 Sheet 201 Samarra Northeast

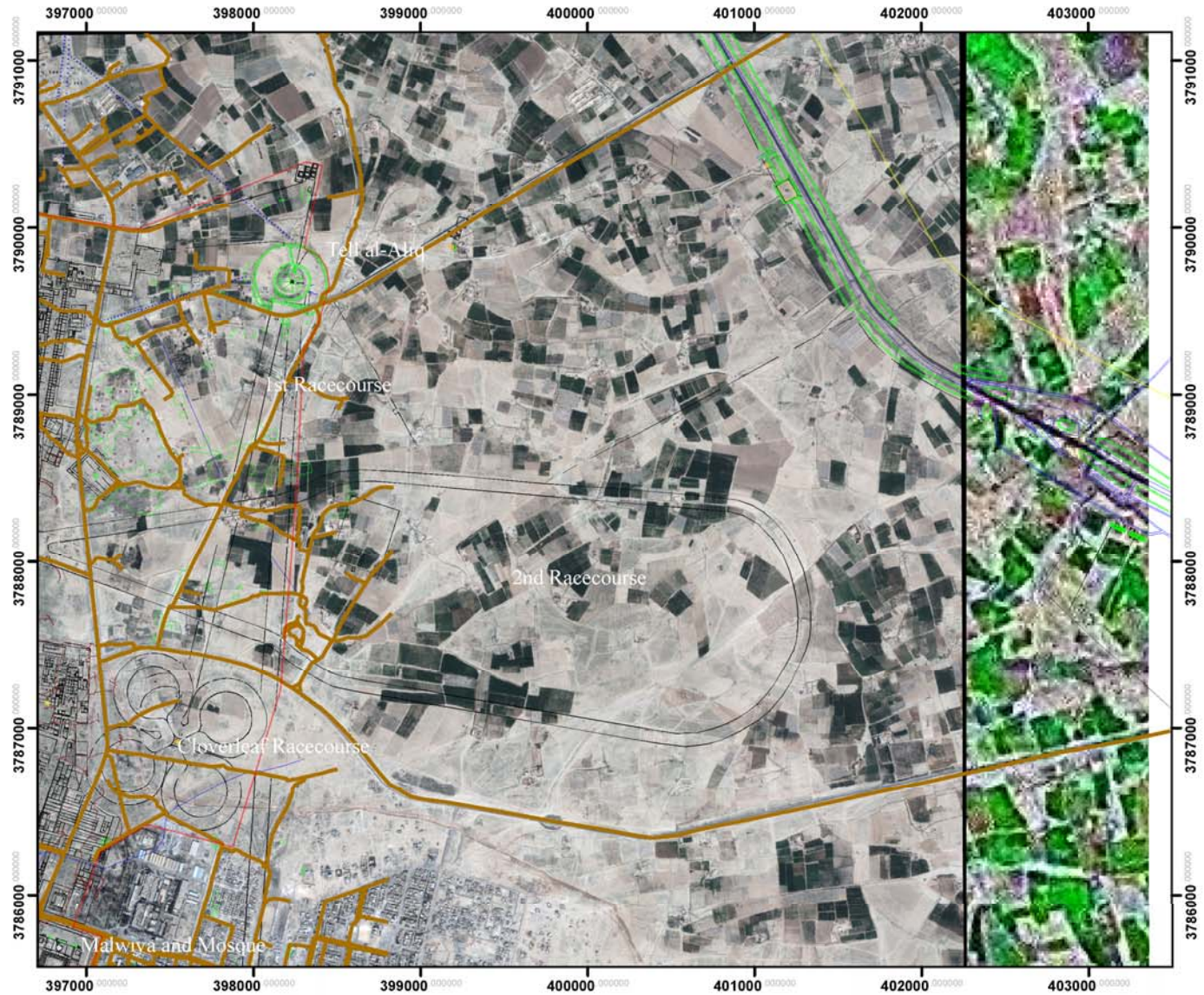


Figure 22 Sheet 201 Samarra Northeast with archaeological plan overlay

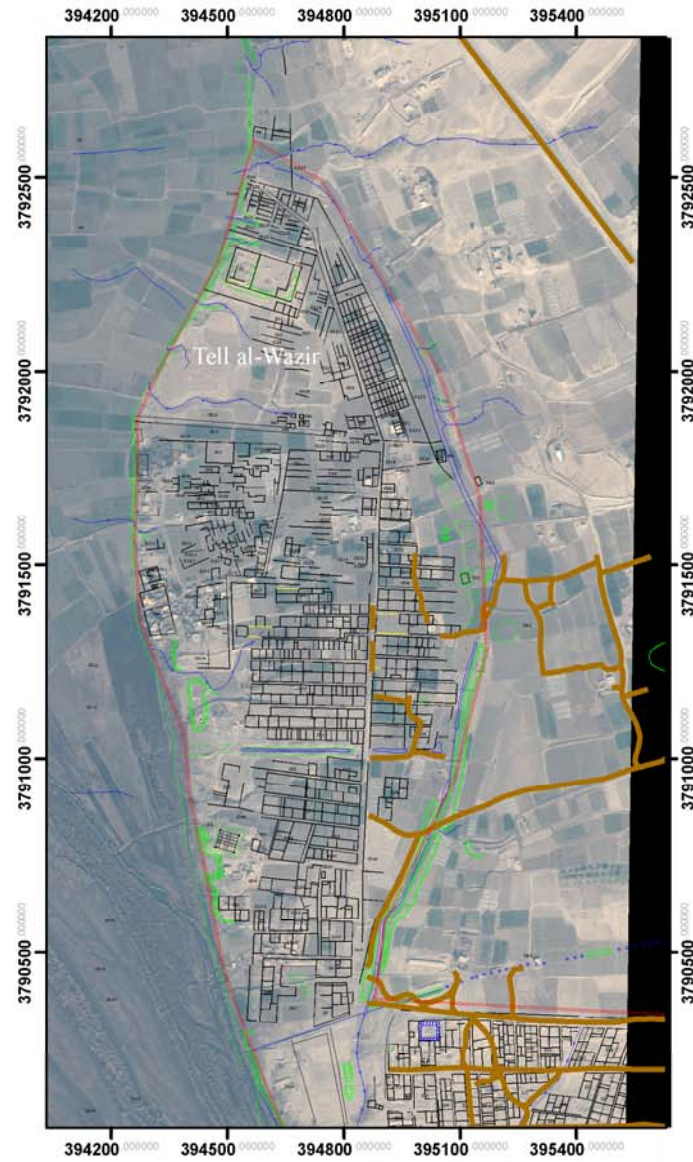
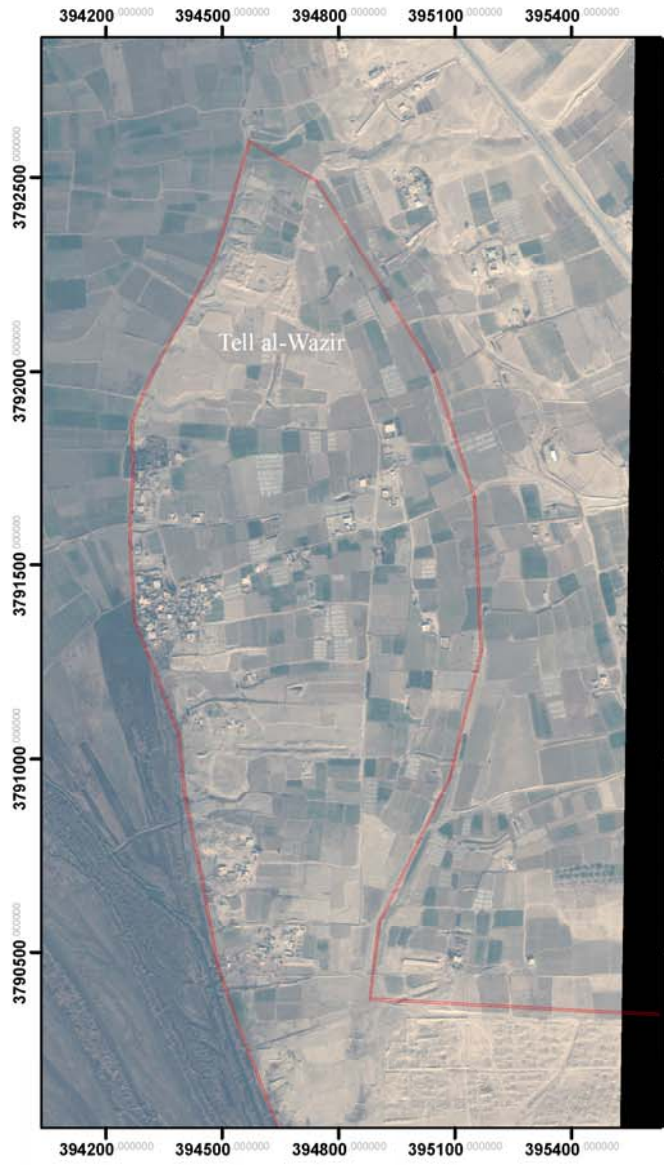


Figure 23 Sheet 110 Tell al-Wazir



Figure 24 Sheet 111 Qasr al-Khalifa – Caliphal Palace



Figure 25 Sheet 111 Qasr al-Khalifa – Caliphal Palace with archaeological plan overlay



Figure 26 Sheet 112 Central City North



Figure 27 Sheet 112 Central City North with archaeological plan overlay



Figure 28 Sheet 113 Central City South



Figure 29 Sheet 113 Central City South with archaeological plan overlay

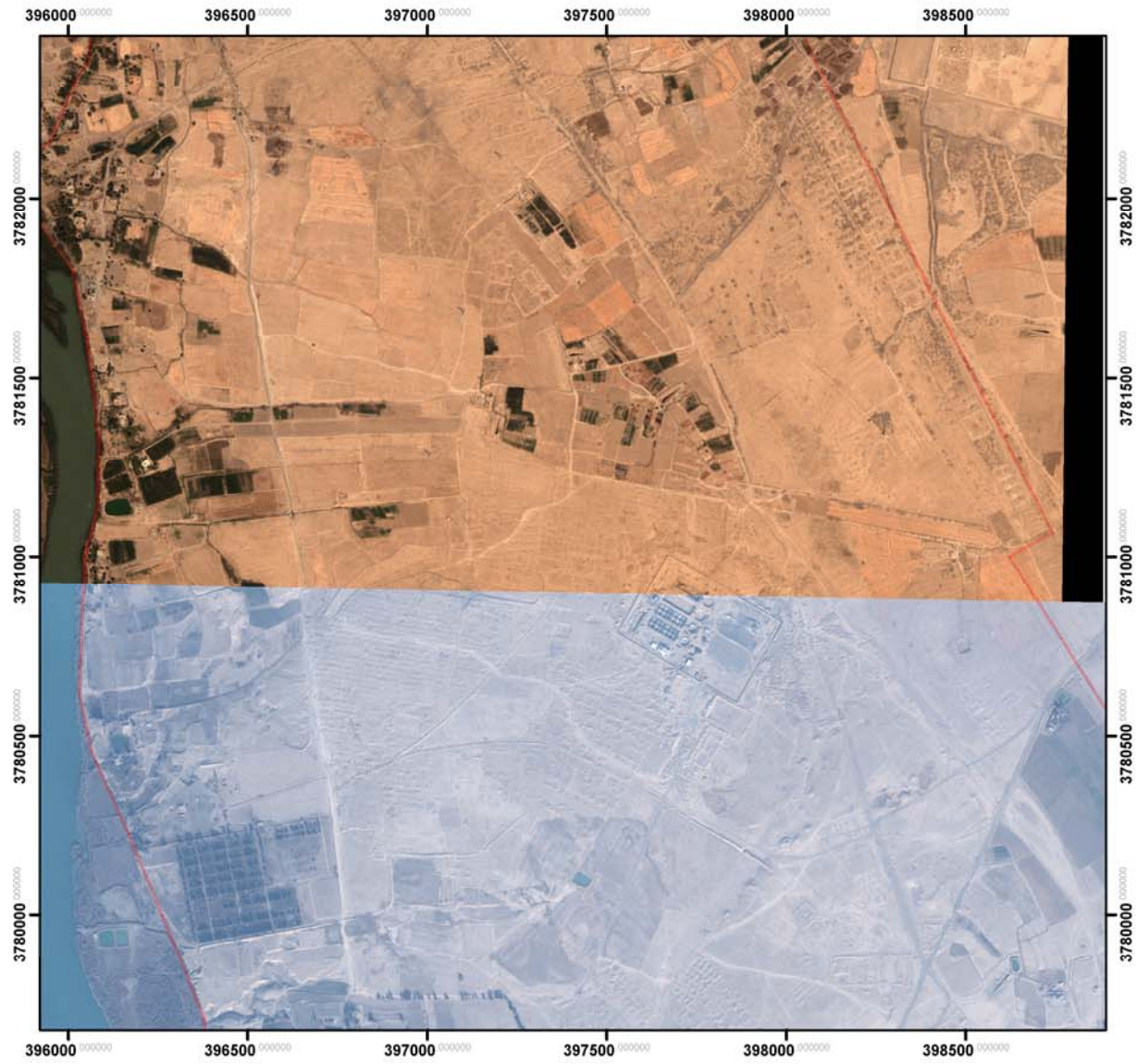


Figure 30 Sheet 114 Jubayriyya

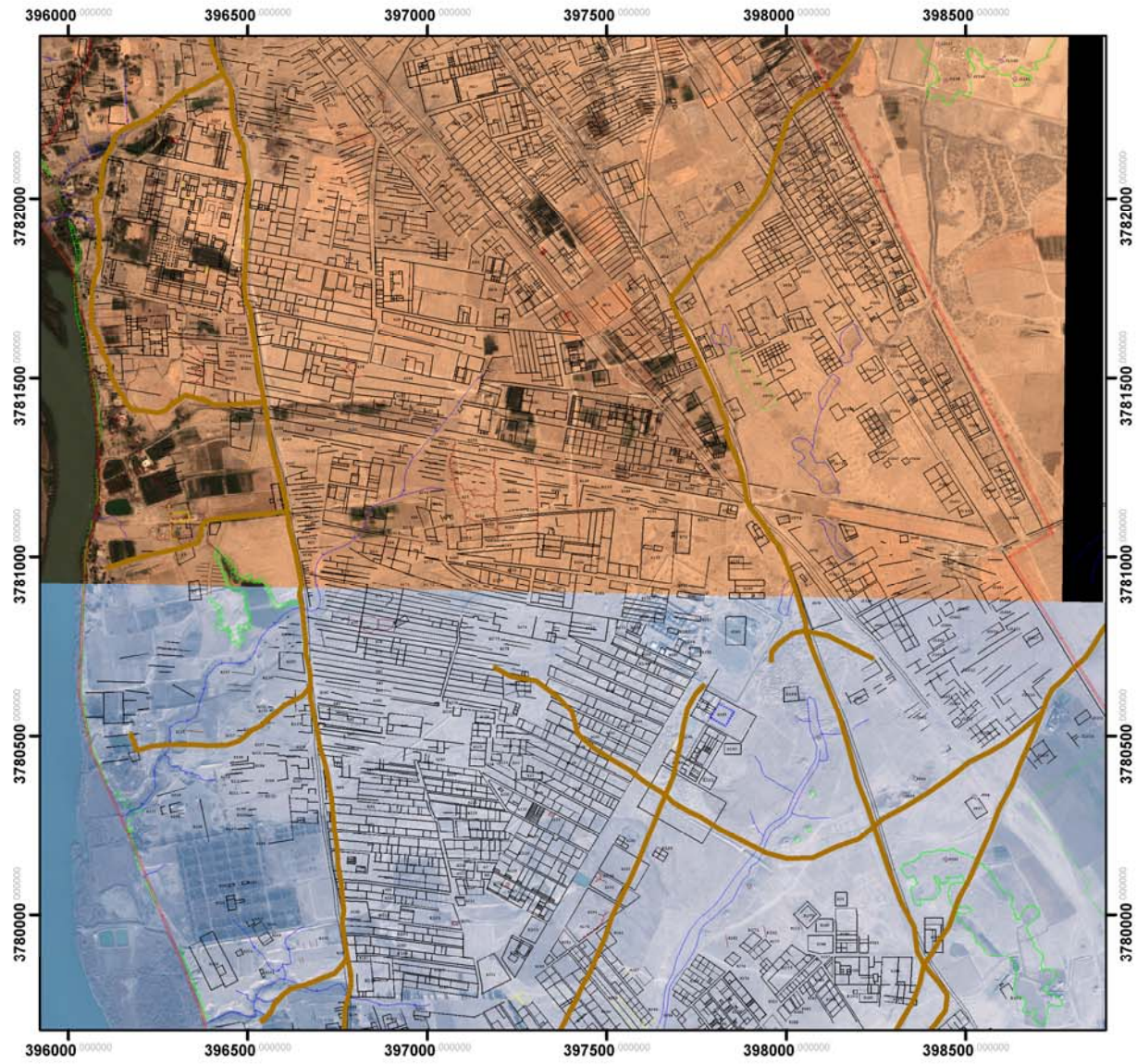


Figure 31 Sheet 114 Jubayriyya with archaeological plan overlay

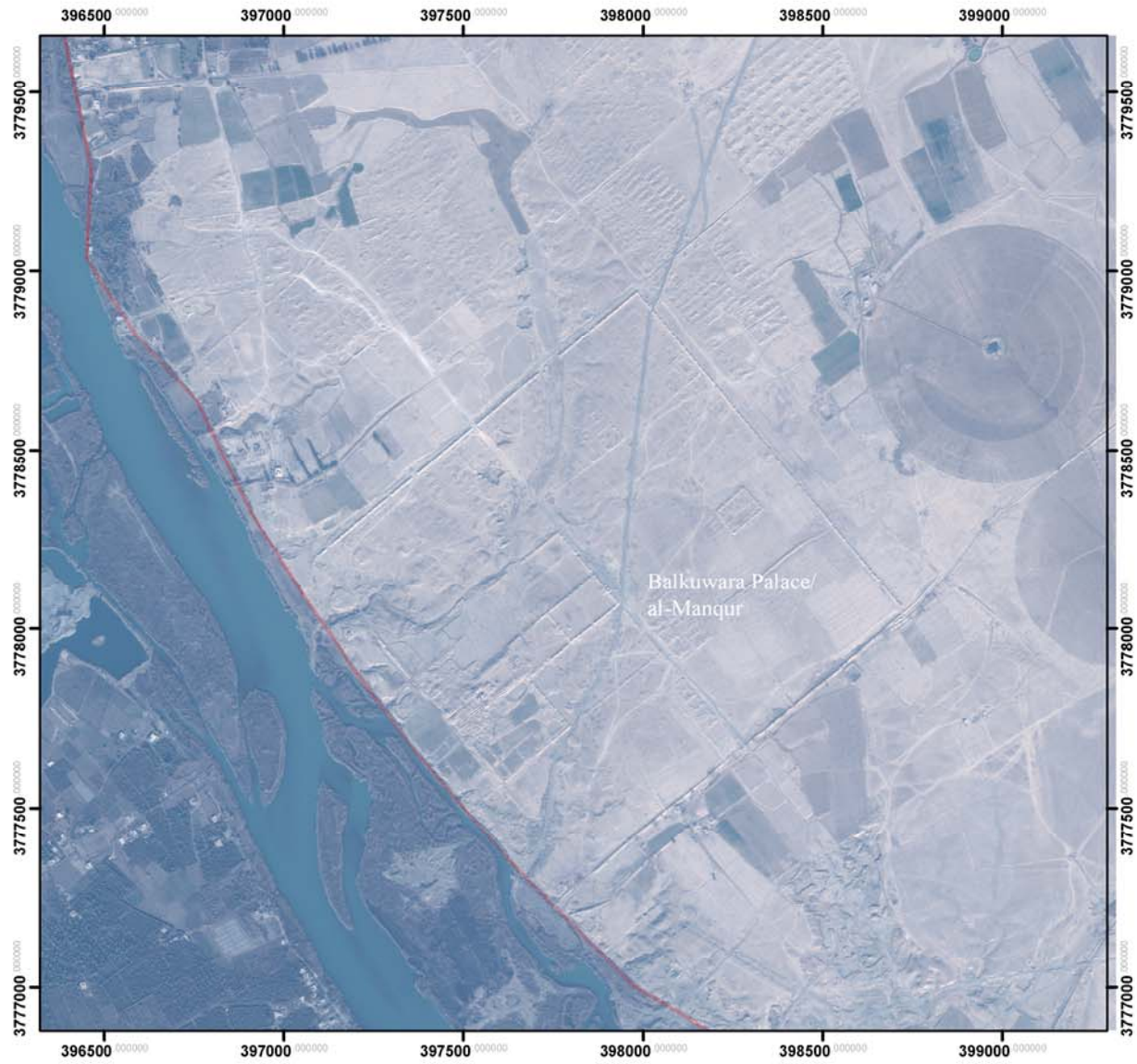


Figure 32 Sheet 115 Balkuwara

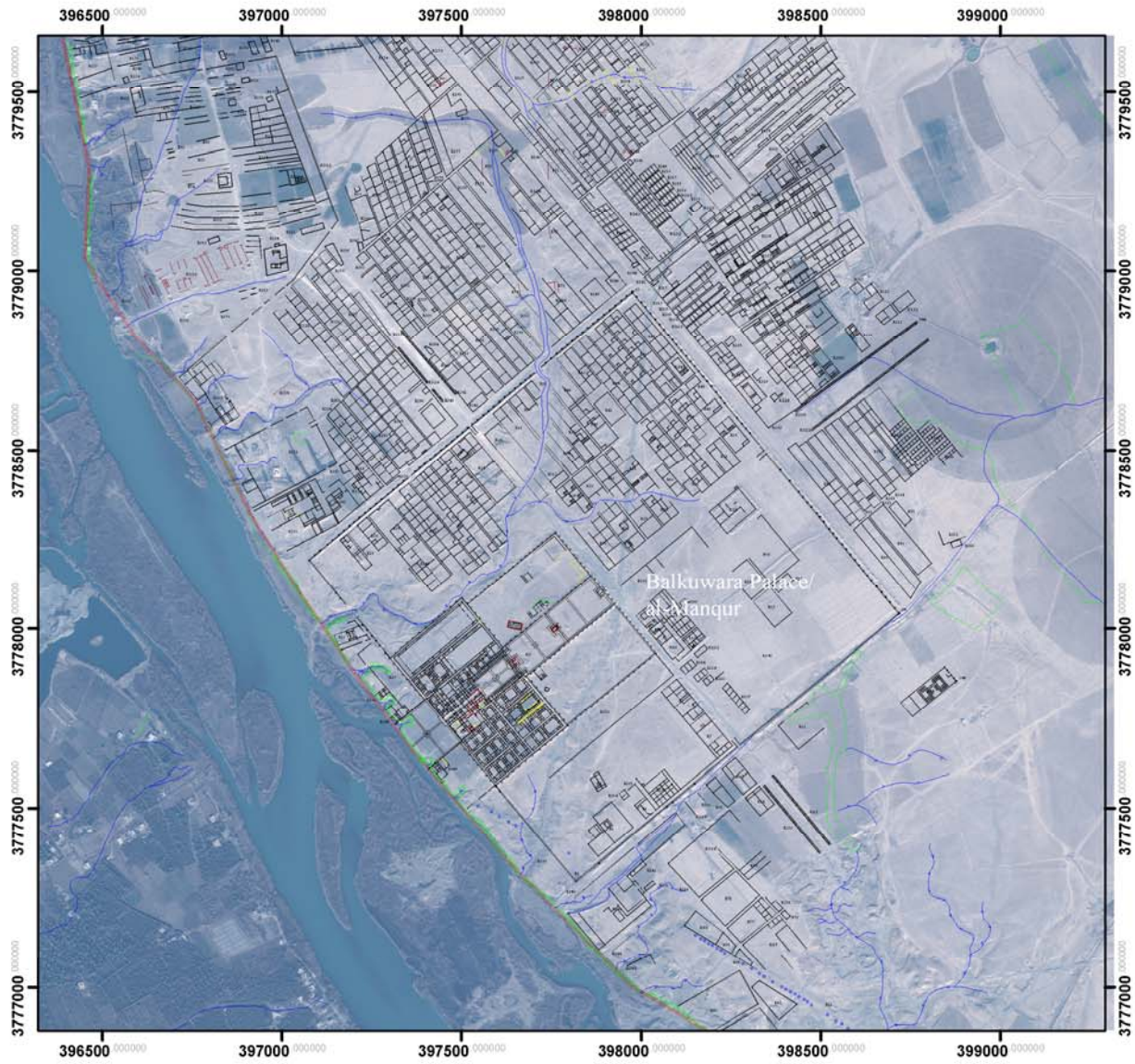


Figure 33 Sheet 115 Balkuwara with archaeological plan overlay



Figure 34 Sheet 116 al-Qadisiyya and al-Musharrahah

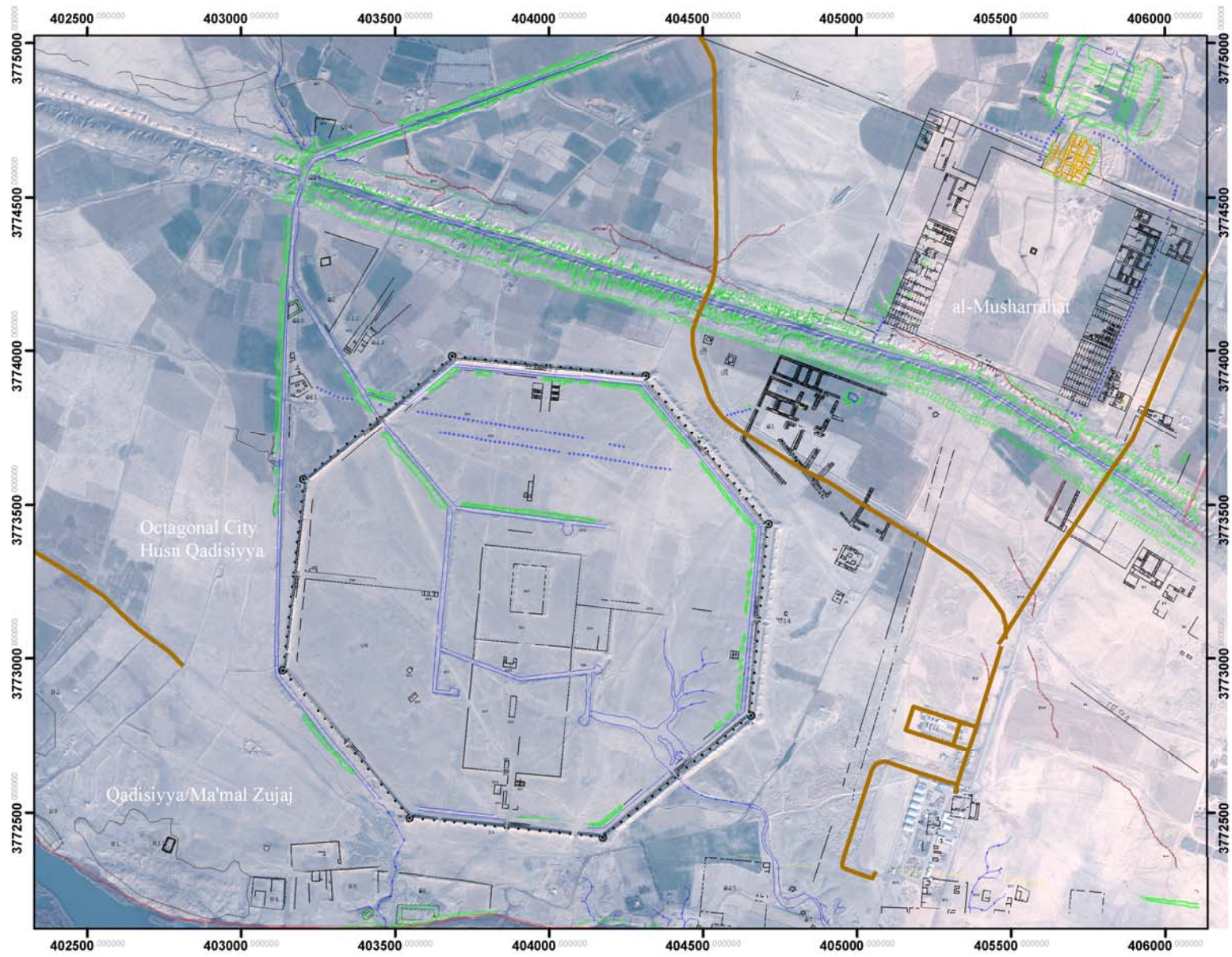


Figure 35 Sheet 116 al-Qadisiyya and al-Musharrahat with archaeological plan overlay

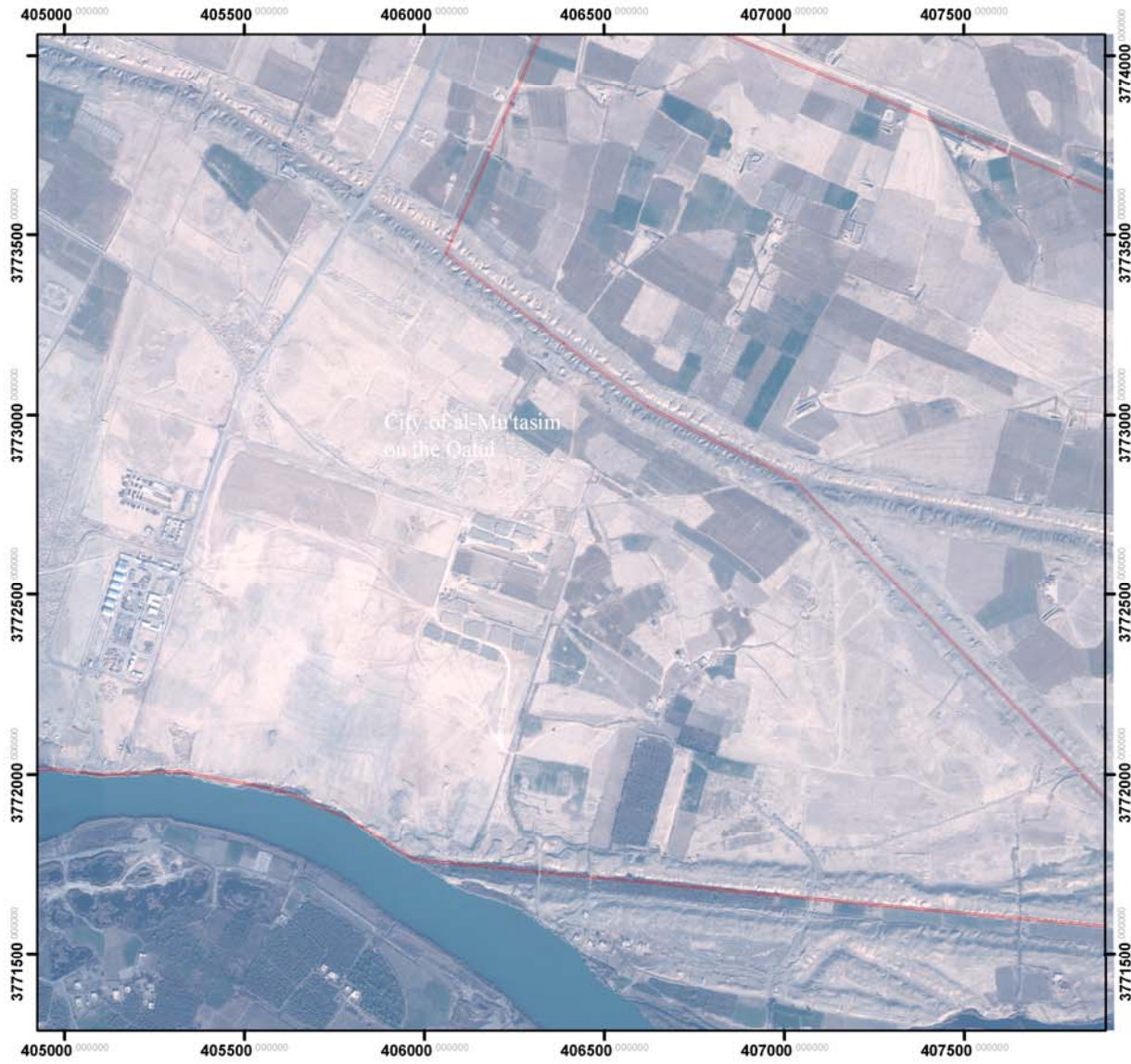


Figure 36 Sheet 121 al-Qadisiyya East



Figure 37 Sheet 121 al-Qadisiyya East with archaeological plan overlay

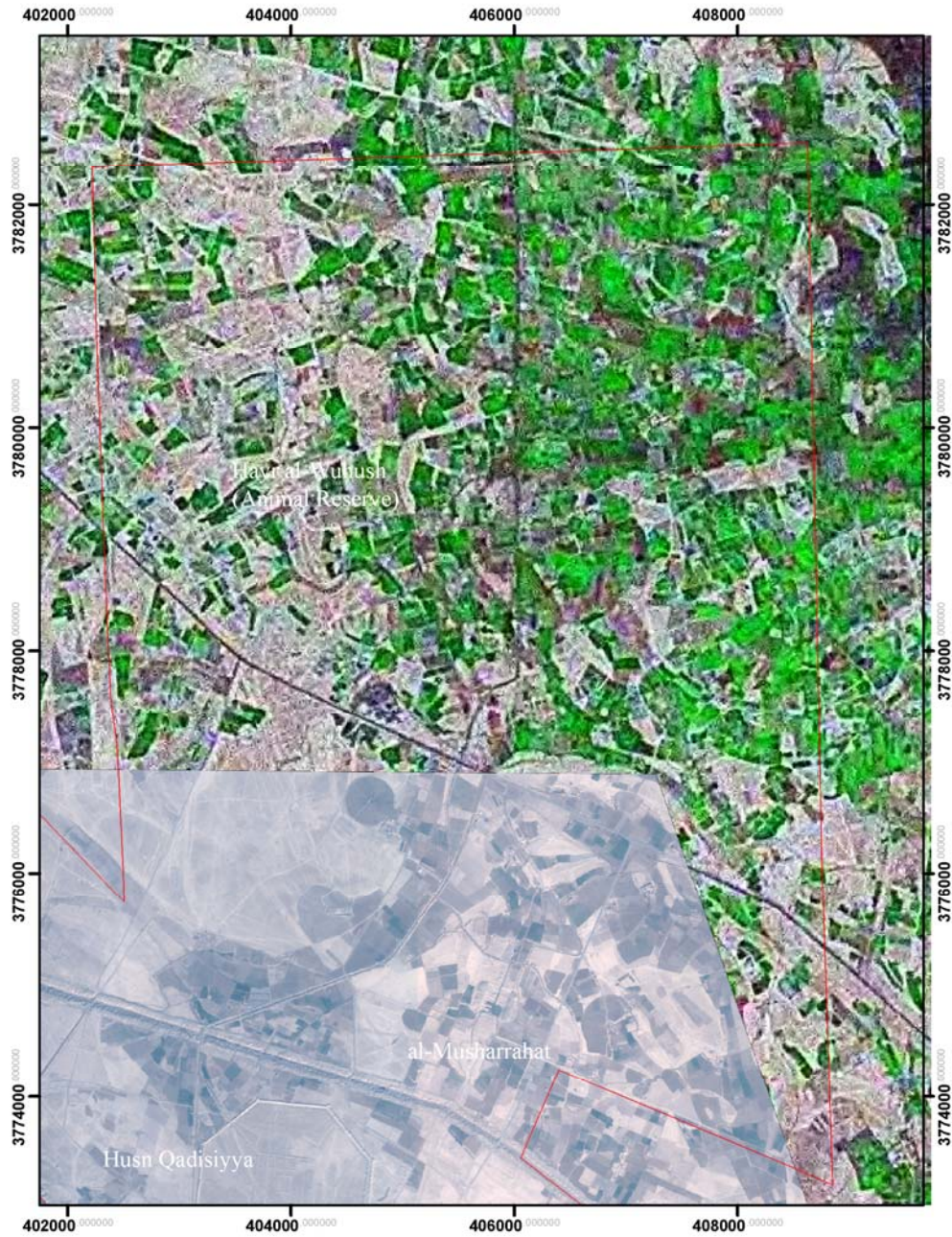


Figure 38 Sheet 203 al-Musharrahah and the Animal Reserve (Hayr al-Wuhush)

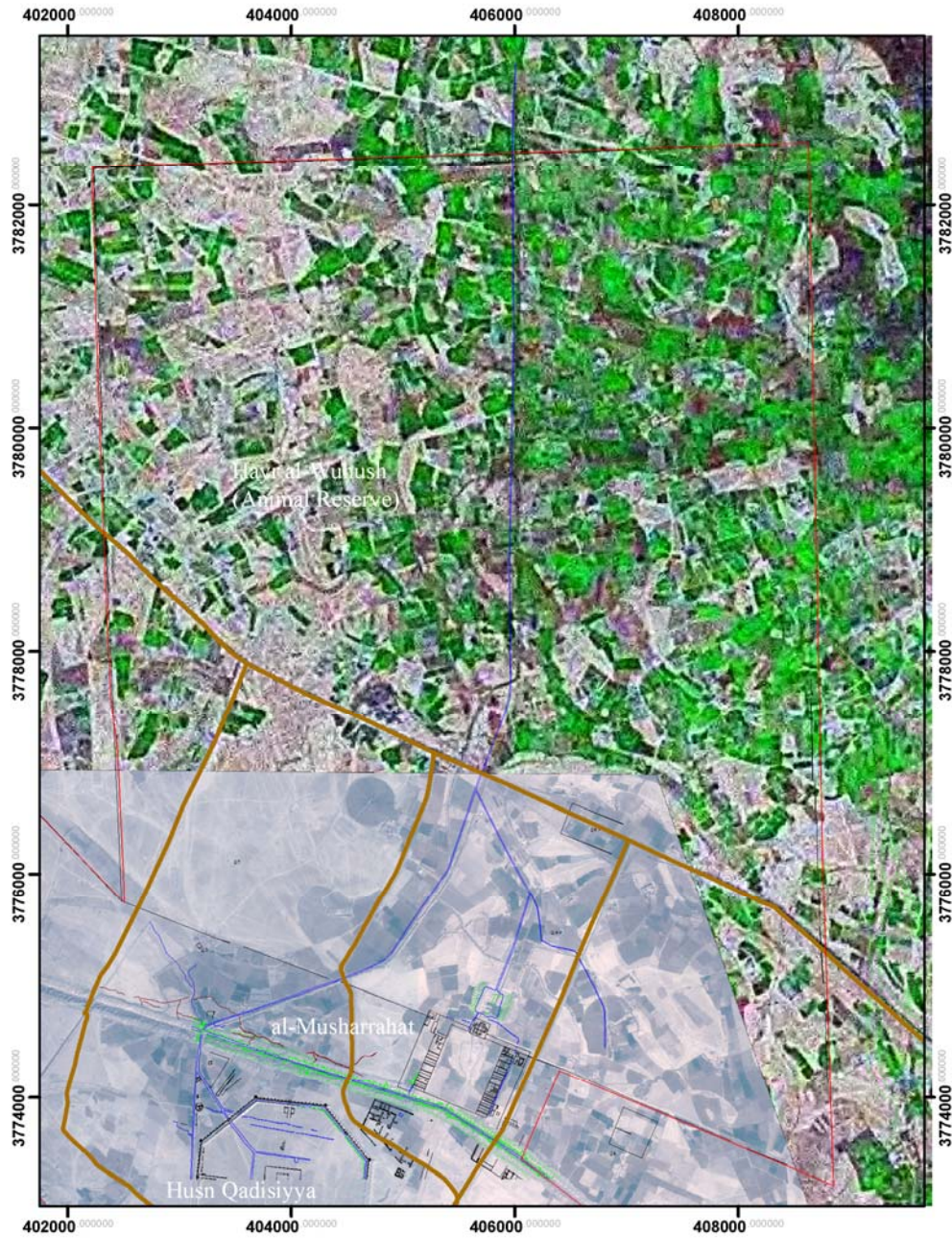


Figure 39 Sheet 203 al-Musharrahat and the Animal Reserve (Hayr al-Wuhush) with archaeological plan overlay

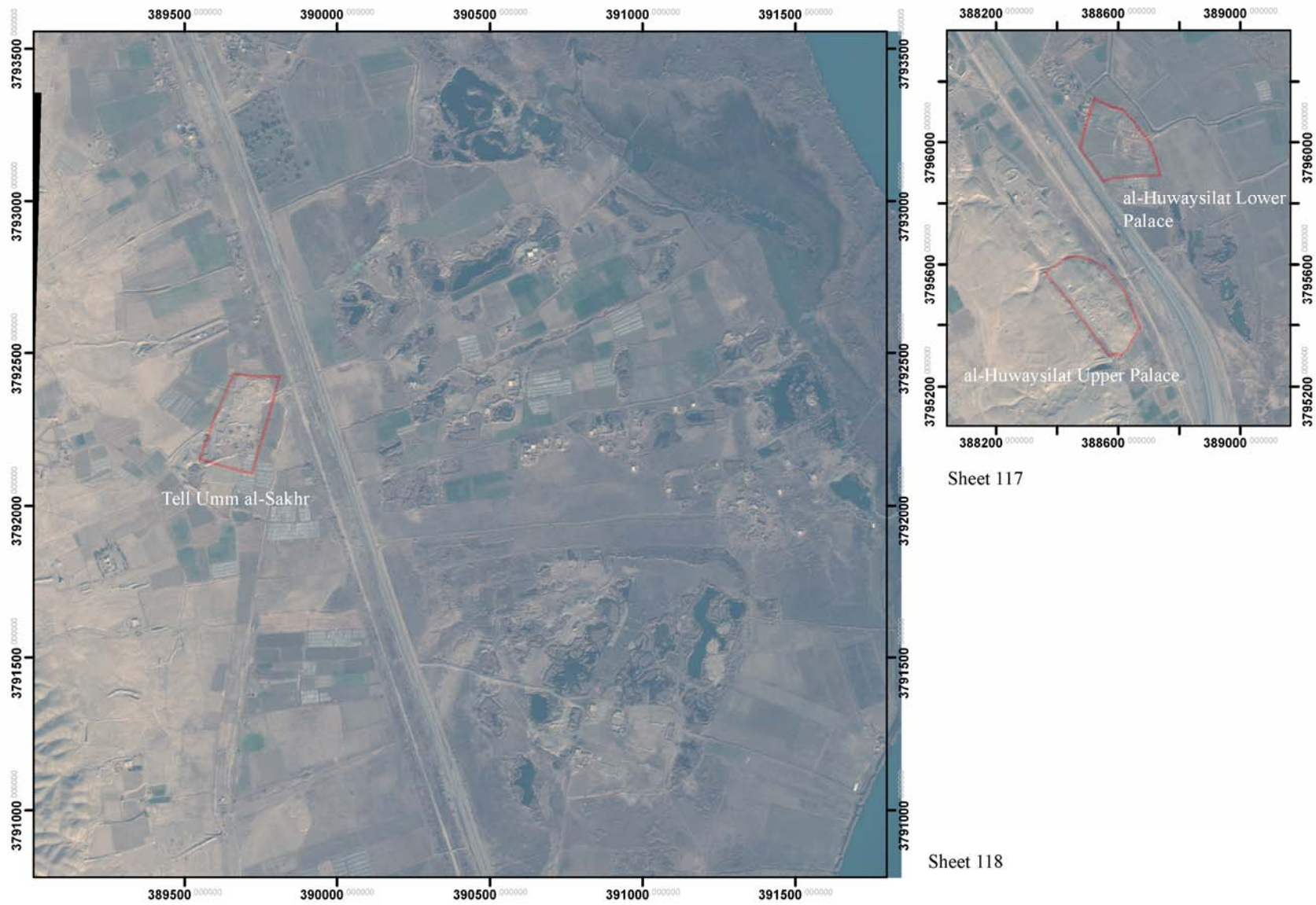


Figure 40 Sheet 117 al-Huwaysilat and Sheet 118 Tell Umm al-Sakhr

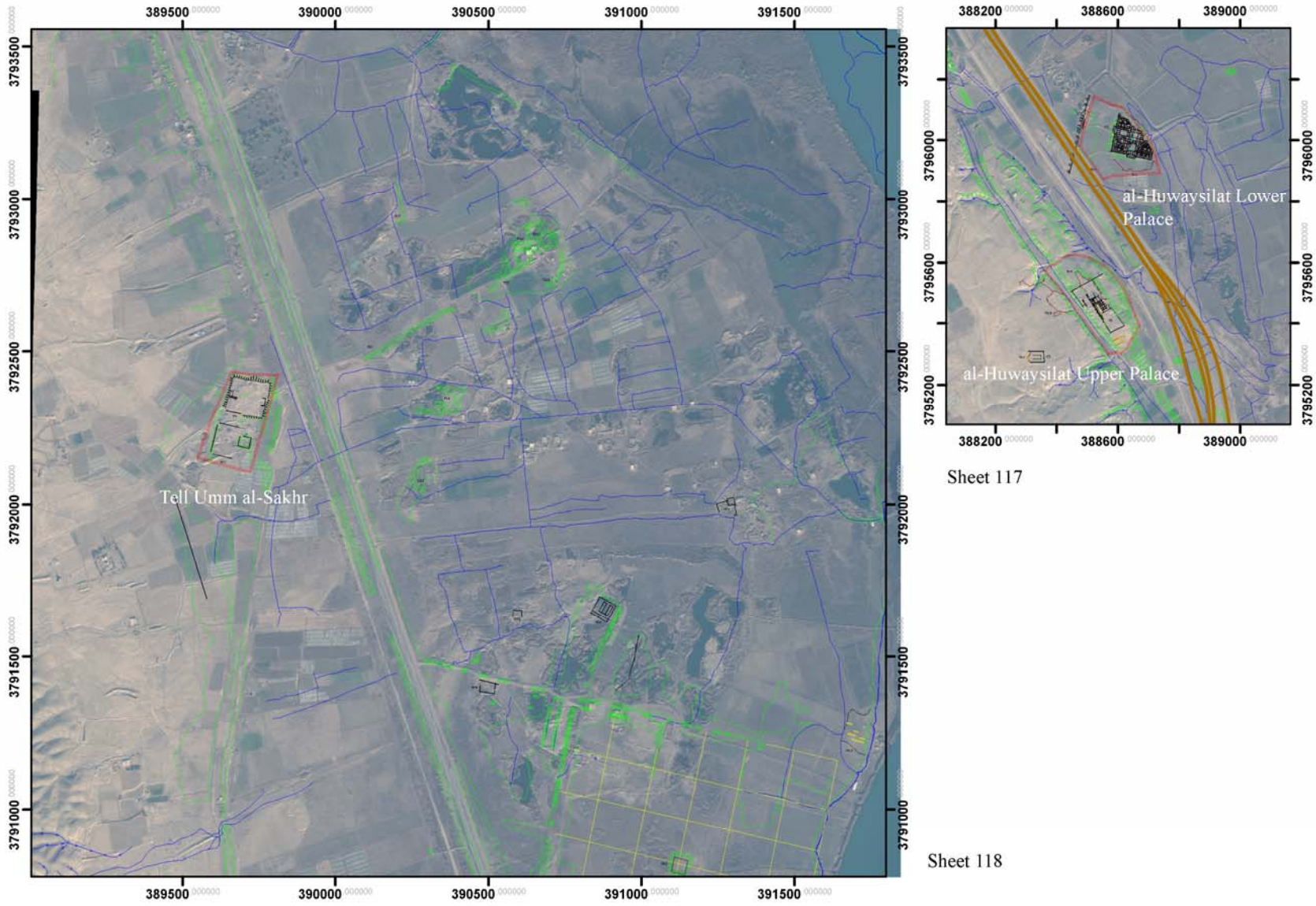


Figure 41 Sheet 117 al-Huwaysilat and Sheet 118 Tell Umm al-Sakhr with archaeological plan overlay



Figure 42 Sheet 119 al-Ma'shuq

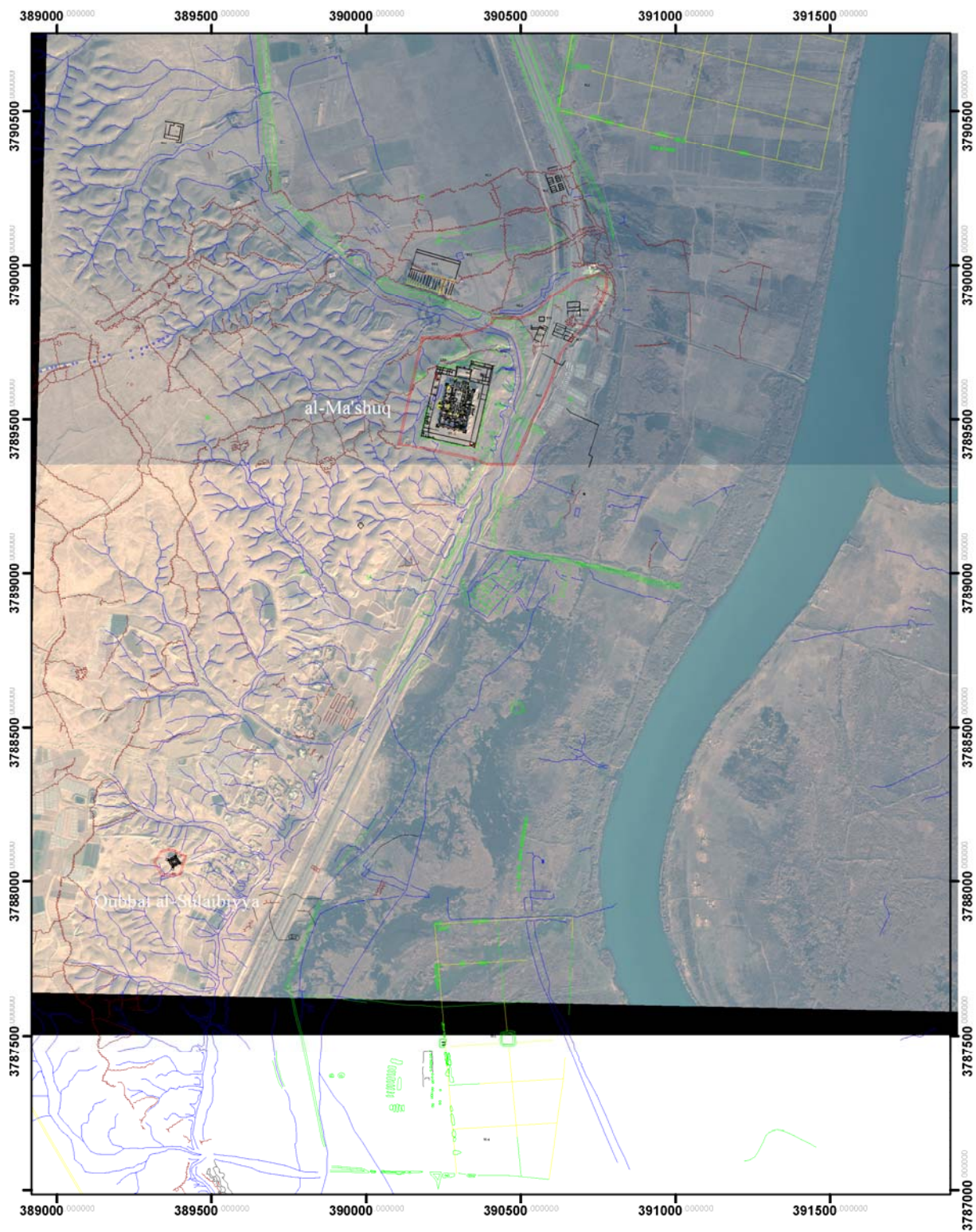
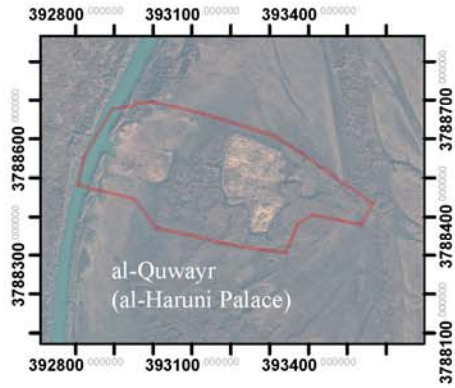
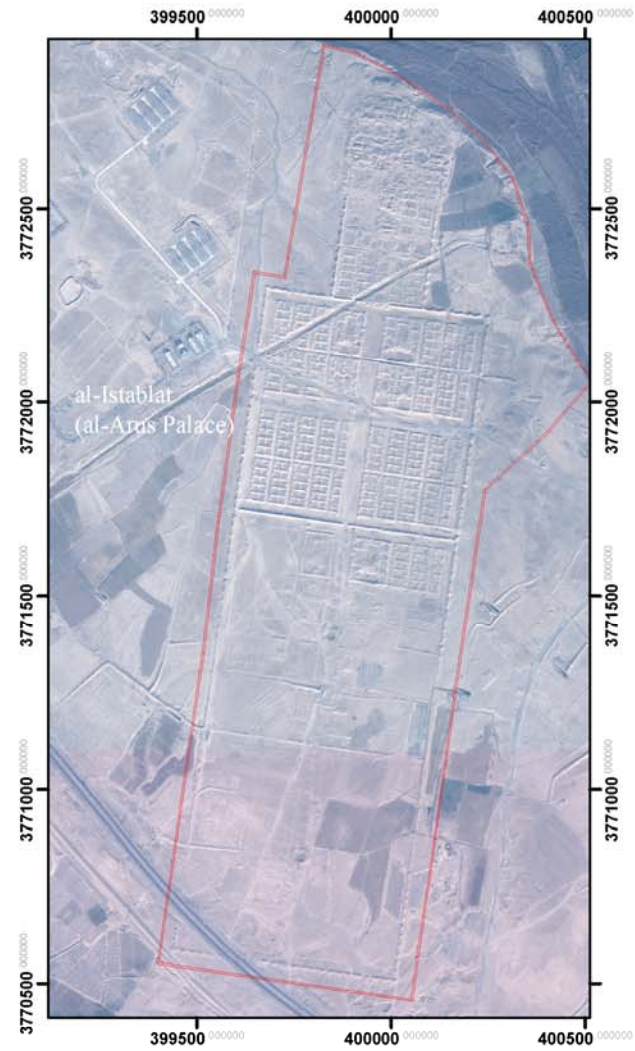


Figure 43 Sheet 119 al-Ma'shuq with archaeological plan overlay

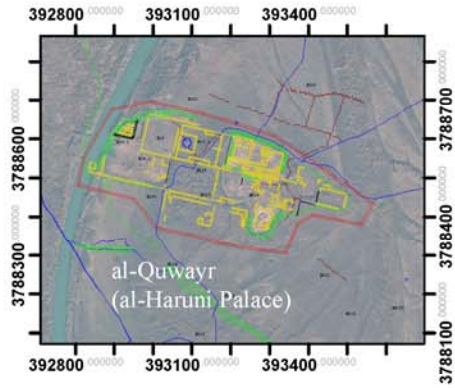


Sheet 120

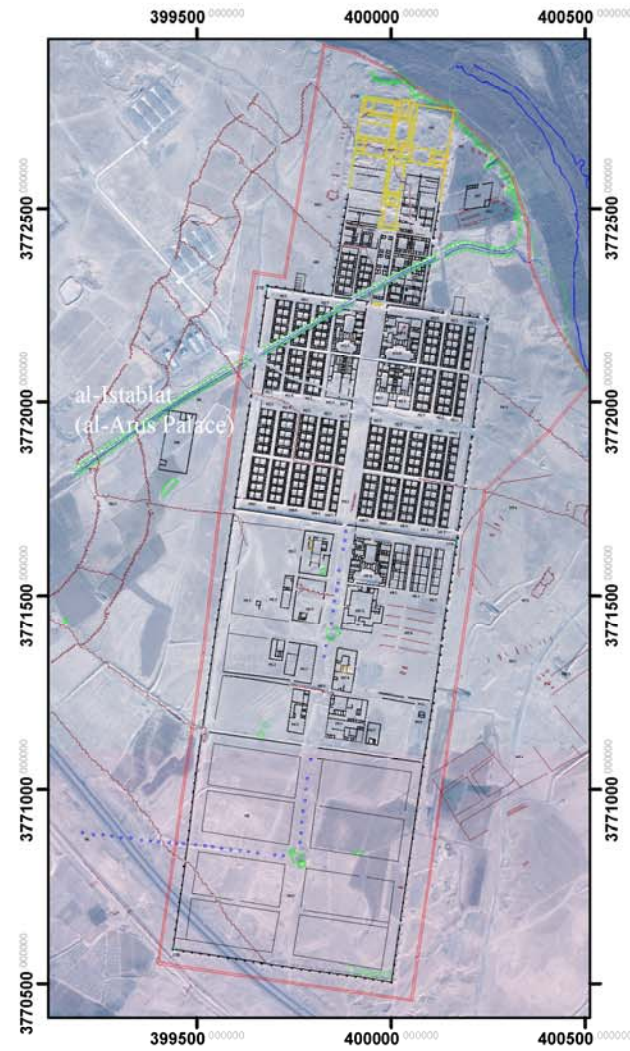


Sheet 123

Figure 44 Sheet 120 al-Quwayr and Sheet 123 al-Istablat



Sheet 120



Sheet 123

Figure 45 Sheet 120 al-Quwayr and Sheet 123 al-Istablāt with archaeological plan overlay

Samarra Archaeological City (Iraq)

No 276 rev

Official name as proposed by the State Party: Samarra Archaeological City

Location: Samarra Township, Salah al-Din Governorate

Brief description:

Samarra is the site of a powerful Islamic capital city which ruled over the provinces of the Abbasid empire extending from Tunisia to Central Asia for a century. The Samarra Archaeological City testifies to the architectural and artistic innovations that developed there and spread to the other regions of the Islamic world and beyond.

Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *site*.

1. BASIC DATA

Included in the Tentative List: 7 July 2000

International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for preparing the Nomination: No

Date received by the World Heritage Centre: 17 December 1982
1st February 2006

Background: This is a deferred nomination (7th session, Paris, 1983).

A first nomination dossier was examined by the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee at its 7th session (Paris, 1993). At the time, ICOMOS recommended that: “*the inscription of the cultural property on the World Heritage List be deferred.*”

The Bureau of the World Heritage Committee approved the following recommendation:

“*A revised file should be presented which would precisely indicate the perimeter of protection and which would include a safeguarding plan for the area. The Bureau strongly recommends that a zone non aedificandi be foreseen to afford protection to all of the vestiges of the ancient city, including the pottery kilns.*”

A new revised nomination dossier was submitted to UNESCO on 1 February 2006.

Consultations: ICOMOS consulted its International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management.

Literature consulted (selection):

Seton Lloyd, *The Archaeology of Mesopotamia from the Old Stone Age to the Persian Conquest* (London, revised edition 1984).

Robinson, C (ed), *A Medieval Islamic City Reconsidered, An Interdisciplinary Approach to Samarra, Oxford Studies in Islamic Art* 14, Oxford, 2001.

Technical Evaluation Mission: Owing to the circumstances, ICOMOS has not been able to organize a technical evaluation mission.

Additional information requested and received from the State Party: None

Date of ICOMOS approval of this report: 21 January 2007

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

[*Note:* This section is based entirely on the nomination dossier. Since ICOMOS was unable to send a site evaluation mission, it has been impossible to provide an up-to-date report on the present condition of the site and its monuments.]

Samarra Archaeological City is located on both sides of the River Tigris 130km north of Baghdad. The length of the city from north to south is 41.5km; its width varies from 8km to 4km.

Samarra was not surrounded by walls because it was protected by the Tigris River from the west, the Nahr al-Rasasi canal from the north and east, and the Nahr al-Qaim and Nahr al-Sanam canals from the south. Caliph Al-Mu'tasim billah combined military and civil quarters in planning his new city. This is shown by the separation of the mosque from the Caliphal Palace and the division of the residences into sectors, each destined for military commanders and their followers, and by the straight roads and streets organised in an orthogonal plan perpendicular to the Tigris. Crossing them is the main street, the Grand Avenue (maximum width 80-100m).

The city was built in a single layer, 80% of which is unexcavated. The main building materials are fired brick, mud-brick and adobe, with gypsum or mud mortar. After Samarra ceased to be the capital of the Abbasids, a more recent city continued to exist on part of its remains around the shrine of the two Imams Ali al-Hadi and Al-Hasan al-Askari.

The major architectural monuments of the city are:

- *The Great Mosque and its Spiral Minaret*

Built of fired brick and gypsum mortar, at 264m x 159m, it was the largest mosque in the Islamic World when it was built between 849 and 852. Its walls are reinforced by regularly spaced semi-circular towers. The walls are 10.5m high and there are sixteen gates. The mosque consists of four parts surrounding the open courtyard. The Spiral Minaret (*Al-Malwiya*) is the most unusual in the Islamic world. The sides of the square base are 32m long, and above five circular layers rise forming a huge spiral tower 54m high.

- *Abu Dulaf Mosque*

This mosque, situated to the north of the city, was similar to the Great Mosque but smaller, consisting of an open courtyard surrounded on its four sides by porticoes. The walls of the mosque are reinforced by semi-circular towers. The minaret is similar to that of the Great Mosque but smaller.

- *The Caliphal Palace (Qasr al-Khalifa)*

This palace, built on the orders of Caliph Al-Mu'tasim billah, is situated on the Grand Avenue (*al-Shari' al-A'zam*), overlooking the Tigris. It is one of the largest Arab Islamic Palaces (125ha), and includes living quarters, halls, administration rooms, *diwans*, guards' barracks, and facilities for rest and recreation. It is the only example of an imperial palace from later antiquity, the plan of which completely preserved. Excavations have been carried out in the Palace since 1910, but about three-quarters of the area remains unexcavated and the western garden has been flooded.

- *Al-Huwaysilat Palace*

Al-Huwaysilat, which is identified with the Qasr al-Juss in the medieval Arabic chronicles, stands on the West Bank of the Tigris. It was built by Caliph Al-Mu'tasim billah as a palace for relaxation. There are two buildings: the Lower and Upper Palaces. The Lower Palace, the larger and more important of the two, is a square building inside an outer enclosure surrounded by a wall reinforced by a series of towers. The palace includes a number of halls, rooms, and courtyards.

- *Balkuwara (Al-Manqur) Palace*

This palace on the Tigris south of the city was built by Caliph Al-Mutawakkil 'ala Allah for his son Abdullah Al-Mu'tazz around 854. It is rectangular in plan, with its corners oriented to the cardinal points. The building survives as mounds of unfired brick.

- *Al-Ma'shuq Palace*

The remains of this palace look out over the west bank of the Tigris. Built by Caliph Al-Mu'tamid 'ala Allah in 876, it is the best preserved of the Abbasid palaces at Samarra. The plan is rectangular and it is sited on an artificial barrel-vaulted platform, with many courtyards and a number of rooms and halls opening on to the central spaces. The internal division is tripartite. The walls of the palace are all reinforced by round towers on rectangular bases.

- *Bayt al-Zakharif*

This house, one of the important private residences, is noted for its carved stucco panels which form revetments about 1m high. Fifty houses from the 9th century city have been excavated, out of a total of c. 15,000 (including small housing units).

- *Husn al-Qadisiyya*

The plan of this unfinished city of octagonal shape, built in mud-brick and still unexcavated, was based on a circle 1.5km in diameter. It was built by Caliph Harun al-Rashid on the model of the Round City of Baghdad and abandoned in 796 before the city of Samarra was built.

- *Al-Musharrahat Palace*

Al-Musharrahat is about 6km to the east of the modern city of Samarra. It is one of the palaces built by Caliph Harun al-Rashid when he excavated the Nahr Abu al-Jund canal. Debris from the canal excavation was deposited to form a high mound. It was occupied by Caliph Al-Mu'tasim. Caliph Al-Mutawakkil demolished it and built the present palace (*Al-Musharrahat*) in its place, with the Birkat al-Buhturi basin in front, named after the poem by the Abbasid poet al-Buhturi.

- *Al-Istablat*

The area of al-Istablat is on the west bank of the Tigris 15km south of the modern city of Samarra. The plan consists of a small rectangle containing the palace, connected to a large rectangle with blocks of houses, each surrounded by a massive enclosure wall. This enormous monument is a military camp; it has been identified as the palace of al-'Arus, built by Caliph al-Mutawakkil in 851.

- *Tell Al-Alij*

Tell Al-Alij is an artificial mound for the Caliph to view horse-races, probably built by al-Mutawakkil.

- *Qubbat al-Sulaybiyya*

This domed structure was probably a mausoleum for three of the Caliphs who ruled in Samarra – Al-Muntasir, Al-Mu'tazz, and Al-Muhtadi. It is an octagonal building in the middle of which there is a square hall surrounded by an octagonal ambulatory with a hemispherical dome.

- *Al-Ja'fari Palace*

Al-Ja'fari was the new caliph's palace built by al-Mutawakkil in 859-61 at the north end of the site. It is the largest palace ever built in the Islamic world (211ha). Never excavated, it is well preserved.

Many other buildings are also known at Samarra, either from historical sources or from the archaeological survey. Forty-two palaces, four congregational mosques, and about 7,000 other buildings have been recorded in a database.

History and development

The area of Samarra was only lightly settled in antiquity. It underwent an upturn in its fortunes with the excavation of the Qatul al-Kisrawi, the northern extension of the Nahrawan canal which drew water from the Tigris, attributed to the Sassanian king Khusrau Anushirvan (531-78). To celebrate this project, a commemorative tower (*Burj al-Qaim*) was built at the southern inlet (*Nahr al-Qaim*) south of Samarra, and a palace with a walled hunting park at the northern inlet (*Nahr al-Rasasi*) near to al-Dur. A supplementary canal, the Qatul Abi al-Jund, excavated by the Abbasid Caliph Harun al-Rashid, was commemorated by a city in the form of a regular octagon (*Husn al-Qadisiyya*), called al-Mubarak and abandoned unfinished in 796 AD.

In 834-35, Caliph al-Mu'tasim left Baghdad in search of a new capital. He sought a residence for the court and an army base outside Baghdad, and was attracted by a region known for its hunting but otherwise poor in natural resources. The caliph's city was formally named Surra Man Ra'a ('*he who*

sees it is delighted'), later shortened in popular usage to Samarra.

Surra Man Ra'a was laid out in 836 on the east bank of the Tigris around the pre-Islamic settlement, with the main palace on the site of a monastery to the north. This palace complex, called in the sources Dar al-Khilafa, Dar al-Khalifa, Dar al-Sultan, and Dar Amir al-Mu'minin, had two major sub-units, the Dar al-'Ammah, the public palace where the caliph sat in audience on Monday and Thursday, and al-Jawsaq al-Khaqani, the residence of the Caliphs and their families, where four are buried.

It is not easy to reconstruct the plan of the original Surra Man Ra'a because of later rebuilding. From the palace an avenue extended south 3.5km to the markets, the mosque of al-Mu'tasim (both now under the modern town), and beyond. Army cantonments flanked this road and others were located outside Samarra. The area east of the city was walled as a hunting park (*al-Hayr*).

With the death of al-Mu'tasim in 842 came a point of decision: would Samarra be abandoned on the death of its founder or would it become a more permanent Abbasid capital? Al-Wathiq (842-47) chose to stay, and what was called a camp (*'Askar al-Mu'tasim*) became a real city. Al-Wathiq concentrated on the economic development of the city. He built a new palace, al-Haruni, on the banks of the Tigris at al-Quwayr, and this continued to be the residence of al-Mutawakkil, later occupied during the 860s by Turkish units.

The reign of al-Mutawakkil (847-61) changed the appearance of the city, for he was a lover of architecture. In a list of his building projects the new Congregational (Great) Mosque and up to 20 palaces are mentioned, costing 258-294 million dirhams. The new al-Malwiya Mosque, built between 849 and 851, formed part of an extension of the city to the east, extending into the old hunting park. Two new palaces with hunting parks were built in the south, at al-Istablât and al-Musharrahah (the Palace of al-Shah). A further palace, Balkuwara was built on the Tigris bank surrounded by a military cantonment for a new army corps under al-Mutawakkil's second son, al-Mu'tazz.

Three racecourses were built east of the main city. Two have an out-and-back course 80m wide and 10.42km long with a spectators' pavilion at the start and the third a pattern of four circles around a central pavilion (5.3km).

Under al-Mutawakkil the city centre reached its greatest extent, and was described in its heyday by al-Ya'qubi after the death of al-Mutawakkil in 861. There were seven parallel avenues; the one adjacent to the Tigris, Shari' al-Khalij, accommodated quays for the river transport, the principal means of supplying the city, and the cantonments of the Maghariba.

In 859, al-Mutawakkil began a new project to replace Surra Man Ra'a with a new caliphal city to the north, called, according to its coinage, al-Mutawakkiliyya, although written sources also call it al-Ja'fariyya. A canal was dug from a point 62km north to supply the new city, crossing the Qatul by an aqueduct, and running on both sides of the avenue, but the levelling was badly calculated, and little water flowed. The main palace, Al-Ja'fari, is located at the inlet to the Nahr al-Rasasi. The city plan is organised around a central avenue leading south past the Abu Dulaf mosque to the cantonments

of al-Karkh, thus similar to that of Surra Man Ra'a. The Sassanian hunting park north of the canal was reworked with a viewing platform at Tell al-Banat close to modern al-Dawr. After the assassination of al-Mutawakkil in 861 the city was abandoned.

The drain on the treasury played a role in the decade of troubles following al-Mutawakkil's death, which led to the making and unmaking of four caliphs, and military action in Samarra in 862-63, 865-66, and 870. More significant was the isolation of the Caliph with his army in Samarra, leaving him exposed to attempts by the soldiery to improve their lot. In the decade after the accession of al-Mu'tamid in 870, the army was removed from Samarra by Abu Ahmad al-Muwaffaq, although it continued to be the official residence of the Caliph until 892, when al-Mu'tadid re-established Baghdad as the capital.

The area around the markets continued to be occupied. The two imams Ali al-Hadi and Al-Hasan al-Askari had a house on the Shari' Abi Ahmad, near the mosque of al-Mu'tasim, and were buried there. The twelfth imam disappeared nearby in a cleft commemorated by the Sardab al-Mahdi in 874. The tomb was first developed in 944-45.

When Samarra was abandoned by the Caliphs at the end of the 9th century, occupation continued in a few areas, including the modern city of Samarra. Most of the rest of the site was left as it was until the beginning of the 20th century since the land lacks water and the soil is poor. At the present time some 80% of the buildings of the ancient city remain unexcavated (estimated to be *circa* 80% of the archaeological area).

3. OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE, INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY

Integrity and Authenticity

Because ICOMOS has not been able to conduct an evaluation mission, the consideration of the integrity and authenticity of this property has necessarily relied on the nomination dossier and the desk evaluations.

According to the nomination dossier, apart from some minor exceptions, Samarra archaeological city may be described as fully authentic. After its abandonment by the Caliphs, occupation continued in a few areas, such as what was to form the nucleus of the modern city. Most of the remaining area was left untouched until the beginning of the 20th century since the land lacks water and the soil is poor. The west bank of the Tigris was an exception, and the land there was cultivated.

Foreign archaeological missions had been interested in eastern civilizations, and Samarra in particular, since the mid 19th century. The German excavations of 1911-13 included exploration of the Caliphal palace, Balkuwara palace, Al-Ma'shuq palace, the Great Mosque, Abu Dulaf mosque, Tell Al-Alij, and seventeen residential houses. The Iraq Directorate-General of Antiquities excavated in 1936-40, and again from 1965 onwards. Starting in 1980, a considerable investment was put into the excavations. Starting in 1983 a map and database of the monuments was prepared by the Samarra Archaeological Survey. However, only a small part

of the site has been excavated: complete excavation would take centuries.

The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage is working to preserve the excavated and standing buildings by conserving those in danger of collapse and restoring parts destroyed by climatic and time factors, working with modern materials to the same specifications as the original materials, so as to distinguish the original from the restored parts. More extensive restorations have been undertaken at the Great Mosque and al-Ma'shuq.

On the matter of integrity, according to the nomination dossier, the site, like almost every archaeological site, is partially preserved, but it is possible to measure the degree to which loss has taken place in relation to the probable original extent of the city. At Samarra that loss is low by comparison with many other archaeological sites. Much of the loss is due to ploughing and cultivation, and to the growth of the modern city of Samarra.

To the extent that it is possible for ICOMOS to evaluate this property without the benefit of an evaluation mission, ICOMOS considers that the conditions for integrity and authenticity of the nominated property are met.

Comparative analysis

According to the nomination dossier, although eroded by recent events, Samarra has the best preserved plan of an ancient large city. Nowhere else in the world is the semi-complete plan of a large capital city preserved in all its details, extending from public buildings (mosques and palaces) to the smallest workman's or soldier's houses, sports facilities (racecourses, polo pitches, hunting reserves), cantonments and industrial buildings.

In comparable great capitals of that time such as Baghdad, Rome, Cordoba and Constantinople, comparatively little is preserved, in spite in some cases of long histories of excavations. They have continued to be flourishing cities with continual reconstruction over the centuries. However Samarra was abandoned after a relatively short time and so it retains much of its early plan.

For example, Cordoba, which became the capital of the Umayyad Emirate (later Caliphate) in Andalusia in 786, had no authority over other regions of the Islamic world. It continued to develop up to the present day, leading to the loss of many of its ancient monuments, apart from the mosque, transformed into a cathedral, and the palace complex of Madinat al-Zahra' outside the city. It is not possible to get a clear picture of the planning of the city and its buildings at the time of its prosperity as a capital. The same applies to Baghdad, built by Abu Ja'far al-Mansur in 762 as the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate: the course of history and modern development have destroyed all its remains.

There are many other examples around the world where imperial cities have not retained their original pattern because of continuous occupation and change: Tang Dynasty Chang'an and Yuan, and Manchu Beijing in China, Edo (Tokyo), Kyoto, and Nara in Japan, and the successive cities of Delhi in India.

In terms of monumental architecture, Samarra is distinguished by its mosques and palaces. The Great Mosque,

with its spiral minaret al-Malwiya, is one of the best known and largest ancient mosques in the Islamic world, and marks a new stage of mosque development by using a spiral minaret and a secondary outer enclosure with covered porticoes (Arabic *ziyada*), to provide shelter for Muslims unable to find a place in the mosque for the Friday prayer. Samarra is also the earliest site where archaeological evidence has been found of the *musalla*, the prayer ground outside the city intended for the holiday prayers.

The two caliphal palaces, Qasr al-Khalifa (Caliphal Palace) and al-Ja'fari, are among the largest ancient imperial palaces in the world whose plan is preserved.

ICOMOS considers that the comparative analysis justifies consideration of this property for the World Heritage List.

Justification of the Outstanding Universal Value

According to the nomination dossier, Samarra is the second capital, after Baghdad, of the Abbasid Caliphate, which extended from Tunisia to Central Asia, and it is the only surviving Islamic capital that preserves all its elements. After the loss of the monuments of Baghdad, Samarra represents the physical trace of the Caliphate at its height. It is the only Islamic capital which retains its original plan, architecture, and arts.

The city preserves two of the largest mosques (Al-Malwiya and Abu Dulaf) and the most unusual minarets, as well as the largest palaces (the Caliphal Palace Qasr al-Khalifa, al-Ja'fari, al-Ma'shuq, and others) in the Islamic world. Various kinds of carved stucco, which spread to other parts of the Islamic world at that time, were developed there and are known as the Samarra style. A new type of ceramic known as Lustre Ware, which imitated utensils made of precious metals such as gold and silver, was also developed in Samarra.

Criteria under which inscription is proposed

The property is nominated on the basis of criteria ii, iii, and iv.

Criterion ii: According to the nomination dossier, Samarra represents a distinguished architectural stage in the Abbasid period by virtue of its mosques, its development, the planning of its streets and basins, its architectural decoration, and its ceramic industries.

ICOMOS considers that the architecture and layout of Samarra show clear evidence of influences from elsewhere in the Muslim world and beyond, whilst later Muslim architecture from this region illustrates the influence of Samarra.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion is justified.

Criterion iii: According to the nomination dossier, Samarra is the finest preserved example of the architecture and city planning of the Abbasid Caliphate, which extended from Tunisia to Central Asia and was one of the world's great powers of that period. The physical remains of this state are usually poorly preserved since they are frequently built of unfired brick and reused bricks.

ICOMOS recognizes that Samarra is an outstanding example of Abbasid architecture and urbanism.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion is justified.

Criterion iv: According to the nomination dossier, the buildings of Samarra, such as the Malwiya and Abu Dulaf mosques, represent a new artistic concept in Islamic architecture by comparison with those that preceded and succeeded it. In their large dimensions and unique minarets these mosques demonstrate the pride and political and religious strength that correspond with the strength and pride of the state at that time.

ICOMOS is in full agreement with this analysis of the architectural and structural significance of the site.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion is justified.

ICOMOS considers that the Outstanding Universal Value has been demonstrated and that the nominated property meets criteria ii, iii, and iv.

4. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

The Present Situation (2006)

Following the 2003 war the archaeological area was occupied by the multi-national forces, who used it as a theatre for military operations. The State Board has sent many letters to the parties concerned in order to limit these violations.

ICOMOS is obliged to point out that, because of the continuing unsettled state of Iraq, it was unable to send a site evaluation mission to Samarra. This is regrettable since it means that the Advisory Body cannot supply professional advice and comment based on site evaluation. The information given below is derived solely from the nominations dossier, which in the light of the adverse constraints on the professional personnel of the State Party, which must of necessity be out of date in some particulars.

At the time of submission of the nomination (2006), all forms of activity and control are reduced to a low level because of the political situation. While the present situation continues, the principal danger is increasing intrusion of agricultural activities. The multi-national forces have at times occupied the Malwiya, which was also slightly damaged by a small bomb in April 2005. In August 2005 multi-national forces excavated an earth mound across the archaeological site north and south of the modern city. In February 2006, a bomb destroyed the Tombs of the Imams in Samarra: this monument lies outside the core zone of the protected area.

The present hostilities have had a disastrous impact on the local population, and also on the Samarra Archaeological City. In common with most of the other important archaeological sites in Iraq, Samarra has been exposed to the widespread problems of looting and the illicit trade in antiquities, activities that the State Party has been unable to stop owing to the present conditions in the country.

Development Pressure

The property has in recent years been subject to transgressions by neighbouring farmers. Solutions to these problems were provided by the Archaeological Law, and

action was taken before the outbreak of hostilities to remove the transgressions that happened before the enactment of the law. Claims were filed at the legal department of the State Board against the transgressors.

Expansion of construction was remedied by means of the law in two ways: at the local level and conducted by the Samarra Inspectorate of Antiquities in collaboration with relevant bodies such as the Department of Agriculture, the Municipality of Samarra, and others, in order to study the projects and grant or refuse consent. The second approach is by using a committee consisting of representatives of the ministries (including the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage), which studies the proposed projects. The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage has the decisive opinion in giving consent or otherwise. The application of this procedure has been in abeyance since 2003.

Environmental pressures

Climatic factors have a negative impact on the archaeological zone. Winds and rain bring with them dust, leading to the burial of the buildings, and particularly the restored parts.

There is an environmental problem from the dumping of garbage and debris. Up to 2003 the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage was working to prevent these activities and to punish the transgressors

Natural disasters and risk preparedness

The State Board provided fire-fighting equipment as a precaution against emergencies, but this is no longer operational. The height of the site above the level of the basin of the Tigris makes it safe from the risk of floods. It also lies outside the earthquake and seismic zone.

Visitors/tourism pressures

Tourism has come to a complete standstill at Samarra because of the political situation. The following comments relate to the period up to the outbreak of war in 2003.

Visitors and tourists in the past have been responsible for graffiti and defacing the walls of the buildings. Protection was provided by intensifying surveillance of the movement of visitors, the provision of tourist guides, and increasing the number of guards at all the main sites of the city, but these actions are no longer viable. An archaeological police department was formed to watch for vandals and stop pillage or violation of any kind, but it no longer has any function on the site.

Because of the large size of the city and the abundance of archaeological remains, the site is theoretically able to accommodate large numbers of visitors and tourists, and these were estimated before 2003 to be *c* 5,000 daily. There is no non-military access to the site at the present time.

ICOMOS considers that the main risk to the property arises from the inability of the responsible authorities to exercise control over the management and conservation of the site, owing to the present political situation. ICOMOS therefore recommends that, should the World Heritage Committee determine to inscribe this property on the World Heritage List at this time, the property should be also be inscribed

immediately on the List of World Heritage in Danger (see below).

5. PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

[*Note:* This section is based entirely on the nomination dossier. Since ICOMOS was unable to send a site evaluation mission, it has been impossible to discuss the extent to which statutory protection and management provisions are being implemented, if at all, at Samarra.]

Boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

Study of the detailed maps and plans provided by the State Party in the nomination dossier indicates that the area proposed for inscription is logical in that it covers the known caliphate city of Samarra. The buffer zone also appears to have been delineated with careful attention to the physical and visual protection of the nominated site. It should be stressed, however, that ICOMOS has been unable to ascertain the relevance of these boundaries in the field.

Although there has not been an opportunity to carry out an evaluation mission to check the adequacy of the boundaries of the core and buffer zones, ICOMOS considers that these are likely to be realistic and adequate.

Ownership

According to Article 7 of the 2002 Iraqi Archaeological Law No 55, Samarra Archaeological City is considered to be public property in which no dealings are allowed. Ownership is delegated to the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, and registered officially in the name of the Iraqi Ministry of Finance.

Protection

As the property of the State of Iraq, the archaeological buildings in the city are open in times of peace all the year round to receive visitors and tourists. Iraqi Law punishes those who vandalize or trespass on this property in accordance with Article 7 of the 2002 Antiquities and Heritage Law No. 55.

A strict Government decision was promulgated in 1995 which stipulated detention, imprisonment, and large financial penalties for interventions on the Iraqi archaeological heritage by agriculture, building, or digging. The Samarra Archaeological Inspectorate has in the past brought many cases before Iraqi courts which have resulted in imprisonment and fines on transgressors.

Iraqi archaeological law is considered to be among the strictest in the region. No public and private projects may be executed without the consent of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage.

It is forbidden by law to build modern constructions in the protected area. In the buffer zone, coordination and consultation takes place between the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage and the municipal, agriculture, irrigation, and environment departments, and any other relevant parties before every project. Once consent is given by the State Board, conditions are laid down, covering environmental concerns, preservation of specified spaces, and

height limitations. The State Board wrote shortly before the start of the 2003 war to departments concerned for information about any future projects within the buffer zone. The replies received from those departments are not yet being considered.

ICOMOS considers that in theory the protective measures for the property are adequate. However, it is conscious that the present situation in Iraq means that they cannot be adequately enforced, leaving the property with little actual protection. ICOMOS therefore recommends that, should the World Heritage Committee decide to inscribe this property on the World Heritage List, it should also be inscribed immediately on the List of World Heritage in Danger (as discussed below).

Conservation

According to the nomination dossier, all the buildings of Samarra Archaeological City are original and most are still unexcavated (estimated to be c.80% of the archaeological area).

A scientific method was followed up to 2003 in conserving standing remains: modern building materials were used in the work but to the same specifications and dimensions as the original materials (fired brick, mud-brick, and stucco). In this way it was possible for the observer to distinguish between original and restored parts. Consolidation of parts about to collapse was carried out without affecting the original form. Another method consisted of completing parts where the condition constitutes a danger to the building as a whole, without affecting the original form. Buildings where parts have been restored are about 20% of the city:

- *The Great Mosque and the Malwiya:* The external wall and the Malwiya minaret have been restored.
- *Abu Dulaf Mosque:* The arches of the prayer hall and the spiral minaret have been restored.
- *The Caliphal Palace:* The Bab al-Amma (Public Gate), the al-Hayr palace, and the Circular Basin have been restored.
- *Al-Ma'shuq Palace:* Only the facades of the palace and the upper floor of the palace have been restored.
- Restoration work was carried out on the walls of most of the excavated houses and the stucco decorations of the palaces.

These works were executed according to an annual plan prepared by the State Board based on the archaeological law.

Without the benefit of an evaluation mission, ICOMOS cannot provide comment on the state of conservation of this property. Based on the nomination dossier, ICOMOS considers that the overall approach to conservation at Samarra is likely to be acceptable. However, ICOMOS is concerned that some of the use of modern materials in restoration work is not fully consistent with contemporary conservation principles.

Management

Management structures and processes, including traditional management processes

The chain of responsibility passes from the Minister of State for Tourism and Archaeological Affairs to the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, its Museums Department, the Department of Investigations and Explorations, and the Salah al-Din Archaeology Directorate to the Samarra Archaeology Inspectorate.

Since its establishment at the beginning of the 20th century the State Board has followed a working management plan for the property by distributing the responsibilities. This is done centrally through the State Board in Baghdad, through the Inspectorate of Antiquities, or through coordination with other departments in Samarra.

Management in Samarra is divided between the Salah al-Din Directorate and specialised missions in the fields of exploration and maintenance, under the supervision of the State Board. The antiquities inspector at Samarra delegates responsibilities such as the movement of visitors and guides, supervision of guards and security to his staff. Because of the existence of a number of traditional buildings in the modern city constructed around the shrines of the two Imams, Ali al-Hadi and Al-Hasan al-Askari, one of the officials of the inspectorate is responsible for the management of these buildings.

Management plans, including visitor management and presentation

The budget is appropriated for maintenance, excavation, and management by the state centrally and it is spent through the sequence of management described above. The power of the State Board of Antiquities by virtue of its laws is the guarantee for the implementation of any central administration plans, and it is not considered necessary to create plans for each site separately. There is also a project being carried out by an American organisation in coordination with the State Board of Antiquities to prepare plans for the management of the archaeological sites in Iraq.

Involvement of local communities

The involvement of the local communities in the management of the site is minimal, although according to the nomination dossier, there are excellent informal relationships between the site staff and local authorities.

ICOMOS cannot adequately evaluate the management system without the benefit of an evaluation mission. ICOMOS considers that the management system for the property is not adequate at the present time, as a result of the political situation in Iraq, and cannot adequately assess the management system without the benefit of an evaluation mission. ICOMOS considers that it would be desirable to formulate and implement a more formal management plan and structure.

6. MONITORING

[*Note:* This section is based entirely on the nomination dossier. Since ICOMOS was unable to send a site evaluation mission, it has been impossible to provide an up-to-date report on the application of the

procedures outlined below at the present time. It appears highly likely that these are all currently in abeyance.]

According to the nomination dossier, the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage is responsible for adopting standards and criteria in the conservation of the property through priorities. Priority in conservation is given to buildings at greatest risk (e.g. at the Great Mosque, where bricks from its walls were being robbed by local people to build their houses). It is also responsible for conserving buildings of historical importance the remains of which are no longer visible in order to shed light on them and restore their architecture, such as the works performed in the Caliph al Palace (Bab al-Amma).

It is the responsibility of the Samarra Inspectorate of Antiquities to perform daily monitoring of all the buildings to check for any emergency or change. Standard techniques of monitoring and observation are in use, leading to the preparation of periodic reports on the state of the property and changes as a result of natural factors or the effect of visitors.

There is an annual photography programme for the monuments carried out by a specialised section at the Board which maintains a photographic archive.

Administrative arrangements were put in place shortly before the outbreak of hostilities in 2003 to monitor the property, both centrally by the State Board in Baghdad and on site by the Samarra Inspectorate of Antiquities. These measures included the establishment of the central security force (archaeological police), who are responsible for any emergency to which the sites are subjected.

ICOMOS considers that the monitoring measures for the property are in theory adequate, although this cannot be fully assessed without an evaluation mission.

7. CONCLUSIONS

ICOMOS considers that evaluation missions are an essential component of its capacity to advise the World Heritage Committee regarding proposals for inscription of properties in the World Heritage List.

In the case of Samarra, without the benefit of an evaluation mission, the ICOMOS evaluation and recommendations has been confined to reviewing the nomination dossier and consulting experts about this property. Such a procedure can resolve the question of whether the property demonstrates outstanding universal value, and the application and justification of criteria, but is unacceptably limiting to ICOMOS in commenting on the adequacy of boundaries and buffer zones, threats and the responses to them, protection, conservation, and management.

In the absence of an evaluation mission, ICOMOS has also not had the opportunity of forwarding specific questions to the State Party regarding these matters or of ascertaining for itself the efforts being made to mitigate harm to the property.

ICOMOS also notes that this property is but one on the Tentative List for Iraq which might be at owing due to the present situation. ICOMOS is very concerned about Iraq's cultural heritage and the fact that it is extremely difficult for

the State Party to utilise its heritage protection structures generally.

ICOMOS therefore notes that this is an unusual set of circumstances within the context of its role in providing expert advice to the World Heritage Committee on the evaluation of nominations to the World Heritage List.

Recommendations with respect to inscription

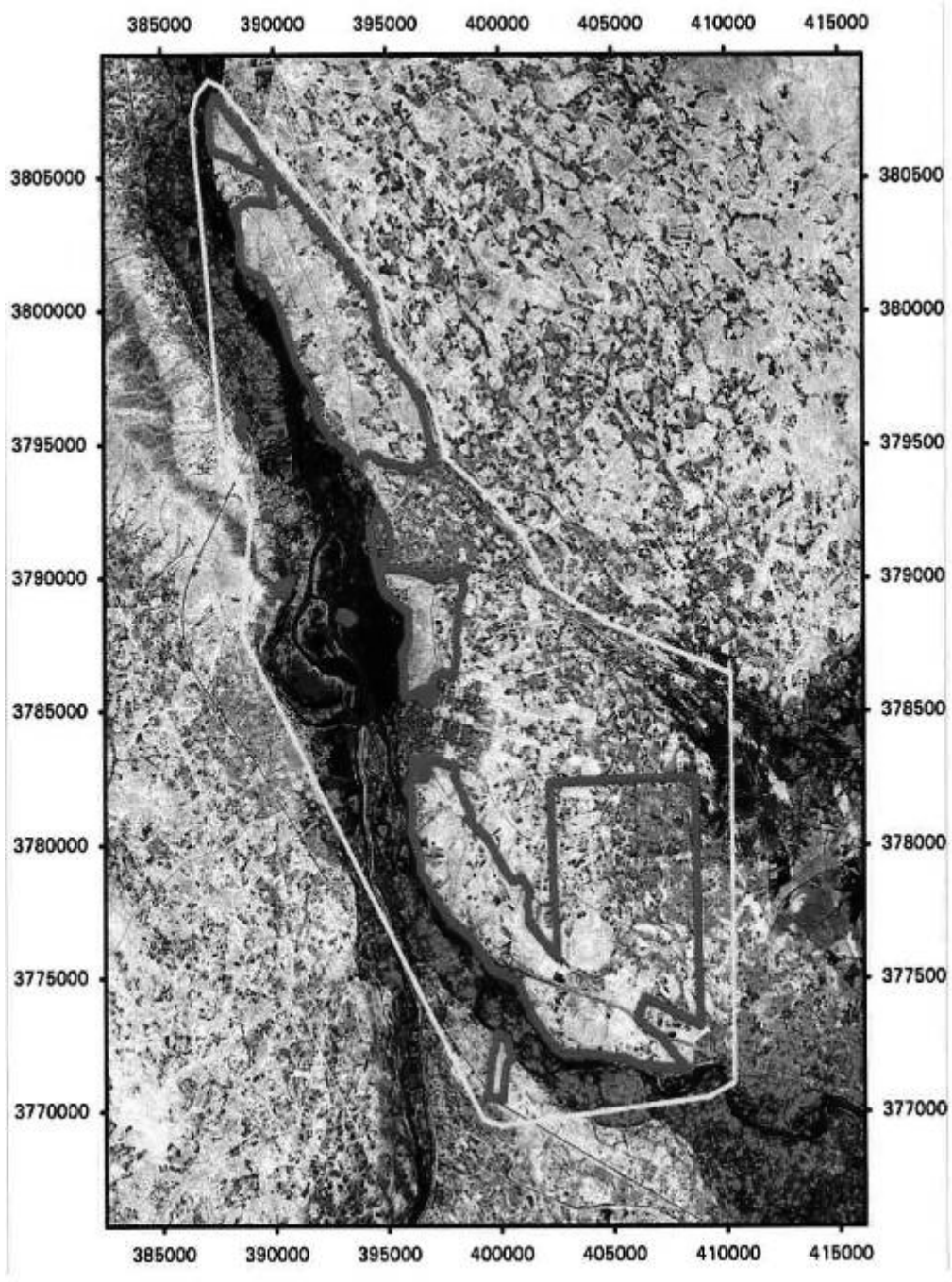
In terms of its specific findings, ICOMOS considers that Samarra Archaeological City, Iraq, demonstrates Outstanding Universal Value, and that the application of criteria ii, iii, and iv is justified, as summarized above.

In the absence of an evaluation mission, ICOMOS has no choice but to recommend to the World Heritage Committee that the examination of this nomination be *deferred* in order to allow for a future time when the State Party can reassert its protection of this and other heritage properties, and an evaluation mission can occur.

However, if the World Heritage Committee were to decide to inscribe the property now due to exceptional circumstances, ICOMOS would recommend that it also immediately be inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Should the World Heritage Committee decide to take this form of decision, ICOMOS recommends that it should subsequently also consider the need to examine the situation of other properties on the Tentative List of Iraq.

In any event, ICOMOS recommends to the World Heritage Committee that it use all possibilities offered by the World Heritage Convention to engage immediately in preventive measures and, when the situation makes this possible, in conservation work for Iraq's cultural heritage generally and for all properties inscribed on Iraq's Tentative List in particular.



Map showing the boundaries of the nominated property



Great Mosque and its Spiral Minaret



Abu Dulaf Mosque



Caliph Palace



Interior of House no.5

Ville archéologique de Samarra (Irak)

No 276 rev

Nom officiel du bien tel que

proposé par l'État partie : Ville archéologique de Samarra

Lieu : Ville de Samarra,
gouvernorat de Salah al-Din

Brève description :

Samarra est le siège d'une puissante capitale islamique qui régna sur les provinces de l'Empire abbasside, qui s'étendit pendant un siècle de la Tunisie à l'Asie centrale. La ville archéologique de Samarra témoigne des innovations architecturales et artistiques qui se développèrent ici avant de s'étendre aux autres régions du monde islamique et au-delà.

Catégorie de bien :

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *site*.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Inclus dans la liste indicative : 7 juillet 2000

Assistance internationale au titre du Fonds du patrimoine mondial pour la préparation de la proposition d'inscription : Non

Date de réception par le

Centre du patrimoine mondial : 17 December 1982
1^{er} février 2006

Antécédents : Il s'agit d'une proposition d'inscription différée (7e session, Paris, 1983).

Une première proposition d'inscription a été examinée par le Bureau du Comité du patrimoine mondial au cours de sa 7e session (Paris, 1983). L'ICOMOS recommandait alors que : « *Que l'inscription de ce bien culturel sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial soit différée* ».

Le Bureau du Comité du patrimoine mondial approuva la recommandation suivante :

« *Le dossier présenté doit être révisé dans le sens d'une délimitation plus précise du périmètre de protection et de la définition du plan de sauvegarde. Le Bureau recommande vivement qu'une zone non aedificandi soit prévue pour protéger l'ensemble des vestiges de l'ancienne ville, y compris les fours potiers* ».

L'État partie a soumis une nouvelle proposition d'inscription révisée le 1^{er} février 2006.

Consultations : L'ICOMOS a consulté son Comité scientifique international sur la gestion du patrimoine archéologique.

Littérature consultée (sélection) :

Seton Lloyd, *The Archaeology of Mesopotamia from the Old Stone Age to the Persian Conquest*, London, revised edition 1984.

Robinson, C (ed), *A Medieval Islamic City Reconsidered, An Interdisciplinary Approach to Samarra, Oxford Studies in Islamic Art* 14, Oxford, 2001.

Mission d'évaluation technique : Compte tenu des circonstances, l'ICOMOS n'a pu organiser de mission d'évaluation technique.

Information complémentaire demandée et reçue de l'État partie : Aucune

Date d'approbation de l'évaluation par l'ICOMOS : 21 janvier 2007

2. LE BIEN

Description

[Note : Cette section repose entièrement sur le dossier de proposition d'inscription. L'ICOMOS n'ayant pu envoyer de mission d'évaluation sur site, il n'a pas été possible de fournir un rapport à jour sur l'état actuel du site et de ses monuments]

La ville archéologique de Samarra s'élève sur les deux rives du Tigre, à 130 km au nord de Bagdad. Du nord au sud, la ville s'étend sur 41,5 km, tandis qu'elle varie en largeur entre quatre et huit km.

Samarra n'était pas encerclée de remparts car elle était protégée par le Tigre à l'ouest, le canal Nahr al-Rasasi au nord et à l'est, et les canaux Nahr al-Qaim et Nahr al-Sanam au sud. Pour concevoir sa nouvelle ville, le calife Al-Mu'tasim billah avait réuni quartiers militaires et civils, comme l'attestent la séparation de la mosquée du palais califal, la division des résidences en quartiers, chacun destiné aux commandants des armées et à leurs subalternes, et l'organisation des routes et des rues rectilignes sur un plan orthogonal perpendiculaire au Tigre. La rue principale, la « *Grand Avenue* » (largeur maximale 80-100 m), les traverse.

La ville fut construite sur une seule strate, dont il reste encore 80 % à mettre à jour. La brique cuite, la brique crue et l'adobe, avec le gypse ou le mortier de boue, sont les principaux matériaux de construction. Quand Samarra perdit son statut de capitale des Abbassides, une ville plus récente subsista sur une partie de ses vestiges, autour du sanctuaire des deux imams Ali al-Hadi et Al-Hassan al-Askari.

Les principaux monuments architecturaux de la ville sont :

- *La Grande Mosquée et son minaret en spirale*

Cette mosquée de 264 m x 159 m, en brique cuite et en mortier de gypse, était la plus grande mosquée du monde

islamique quand elle fut construite, entre 849 et 852. Des tours semi-circulaires régulièrement espacées renforcent ses murs. Ces derniers font 10,5 m de haut, avec seize portes. La mosquée se compose de quatre ailes entourant une cour à ciel ouvert. Le minaret en spirale (*Al-Malwiya*) est extrêmement inhabituel dans le monde musulman. Sa base est un carré de 32 m de côté ; au-dessus, cinq couches circulaires s'élèvent, formant une colossale tour en spirale de 54 m de haut.

- *Mosquée Abu Dulaf*

Cette mosquée, au nord de la ville, ressemble à une version plus petite de la Grande Mosquée, avec une cour à ciel ouvert entourée de portiques sur ses quatre côtés. Les murs de la mosquée sont renforcés par des tours semi-circulaires. Le minaret est lui aussi similaire à celui de la Grande Mosquée, mais de plus petite taille.

- *Le palais califal (Qasr al-Khalifa)*

Ce palais, construit sur l'ordre du calife Al-Mut'asim billah, se trouve sur la *Grand Avenue (al-Shari' al-A'zam)*, en surplomb du Tigre. C'est l'un des plus grands palais islamiques arabes (125 ha), avec des quartiers de vie, des halls, des salles administratives, des *diwans*, des baraquements pour les gardes et des infrastructures de repos et de loisirs. C'est le seul exemple de palais impérial datant de l'Antiquité tardive au plan entièrement préservé. Des fouilles sont conduites dans le palais depuis 1910, mais les trois quarts de la zone n'ont pas encore été mis à jour et le jardin occidental a été inondé.

- *Palais Al-Huwaysilat*

Al-Huwaysilat, identifié au Qasr al-Juss dans les chroniques arabes médiévales, se dresse sur la rive occidentale du Tigre. Ce palais à vocation de détente fut construit par le calife Al-Mu'tasim billah. Il compte deux édifices : le palais inférieur et le palais supérieur. Le palais inférieur, le plus grand et le plus important des deux, est un bâtiment carré enclous dans une enceinte entourée d'un rempart renforcé par une série de tours. Il abrite plusieurs halls, salles et cours.

- *Palais Balkuwara (Al-Manqur)*

Le calife Al-Mutawakkil 'ala Allah fit bâtir ce palais sur le Tigre, au sud de la ville, pour son fils Abdullah Al-Mu'tazz vers 854. Il présente un plan rectangulaire et des coins alignés sur les points cardinaux. Il ne reste de ce bâtiment que des monticules de brique crue.

- *Palais Al-Ma'shuq*

Les vestiges de ce palais surplombent la rive occidentale du Tigre. Construit par le calife Al-Mu'tamid 'ala Allah en 876, c'est le mieux préservé des palais abbassides de Samarra. De plan rectangulaire, il s'élève sur une plateforme artificielle voûtée en berceau, avec de nombreuses cours et plusieurs salles et halls ouvrant sur les espaces centraux. La division intérieure est tripartite. Les murs du palais sont tous renforcés par des tours circulaires dressées sur des soubassements rectangulaires.

- *Bayt al-Zakhirif*

Cette maison, l'une des plus importantes résidences particulières, se démarque par ses panneaux en stuc sculpté, qui forment des revêtements de 1 m de haut environ. 50 maisons du IXe siècle ont été mises à nu, sur un total de 15 000 environ (petits logements compris).

- *Husn al-Qadisiyya*

Le plan de cette ville inachevée de forme octogonale, construite en brique d'adobe et pas encore fouillée, suivait un cercle de 1,5 km de diamètre. Elle fut bâtie par le calife Harun al-Rashid sur le modèle de Bagdad, la ville ronde, puis abandonnée en 796 avant la construction de Samarra.

- *Palais Al-Musharrahah*

Al-Musharrahah se trouve à environ 6 km à l'est de la ville moderne de Samarra. C'est l'un des palais construits par le calife Harun al-Rashid quand il fit creuser le canal Nahr Abu al-Jund. Les déblais du creusement du canal furent déposés de façon à former un haut monticule. Le palais était occupé par le calife Al-Mu'tasim. Le calife Al-Mutawakkil le démolit et fit construire à sa place le palais actuel (*Al-Musharrahah*), avec le bassin Birkat al-Buhturi devant, baptisé d'après un poème du poète abbasside al-Buhturi.

- *Al-Istablat*

Le quartier de al-Istablat se trouve sur la rive occidentale du Tigre, à 15 km au sud de la ville moderne de Samarra. Le plan se compose d'un petit rectangle contenant le palais, relié à un grand rectangle avec des pâtés de maisons, chacun entouré d'un mur d'enceinte massif. Cet énorme monument est un camp militaire ; il a été identifié comme le palais de al-'Arus, édifié par le calife al-Mutawakkil en 851.

- *Tell Al-Alij*

Tell Al-Alij est un tertre artificiel permettant au calife d'observer les courses de chevaux, probablement construit par al-Mutawakkil.

- *Qubbat al-Sulaybiyya*

Cette structure en forme de dôme était probablement le mausolée de trois des califes qui régnèrent sur Samarra – Al-Muntasir, Al-Mu'tazz et Al-Muhtadi. C'est un bâtiment octogonal au milieu duquel se trouve un hall carré entouré d'un promenoir octogonal et couronné d'une coupole hémisphérique.

- *Palais Al-Ja'fari*

Al-Ja'fari était le nouveau palais califal, édifié par al-Mutawakkil en 859-861 tout au nord du site. C'est le plus grand palais jamais construit dans le monde islamique (211 ha). Jamais fouillé, il est bien préservé.

On connaît bien d'autres édifices à Samarra, soit d'après les sources historiques soit d'après les études archéologiques. 42 palais, quatre mosquées d'assemblée et environ 7 000 autres édifices ont été enregistrés dans une base de données.

Histoire et développement

La zone de Samarra n'était que peu peuplée dans l'Antiquité. Sa chance tourna avec le creusement du Qatul al-Kisrawi, l'extension vers le nord du canal Nahrawan qui amenait de l'eau depuis le Tigre, attribué au roi sassanide Khusrau Anushirvan (531-578). Pour célébrer ce projet, une tour commémorative (*Burj al-Qaim*) fut édifée au niveau de l'embouchure méridionale (*Nahr al-Qaim*) au sud de Samarra, et un palais doté d'un parc de chasse fermé par des murs au niveau de l'embouchure septentrionale (*Nahr al-Rasasi*) près de al-Dur. Un canal supplémentaire, le Qatul Abi al-Jund, creusé par le calife abbasside Harun al-Rashid, occasionna la construction d'une ville en forme d'octogone régulier (*Husn al-Qadisiyya*), baptisée al-Mubarak et abandonnée inachevée en 796 après J.-C.

En 834-835, le calife al-Mu'tasim quitta Bagdad, à la recherche d'une nouvelle capitale. Il cherchait une résidence pour sa cour et une base militaire en dehors de Bagdad, et fut attirée par une région connue pour la chasse mais par ailleurs pauvre en ressources naturelles. La ville du calife fut officiellement baptisée Surra Man Ra'a (« celui qui la voit en est ravi »), que l'usage populaire abrégea plus tard en « Samarra ».

Surra Man Ra'a fut construite en 836 sur la rive orientale du Tigre autour du peuplement pré-islamique, avec le palais principal érigé sur le site d'un monastère, au nord. Cet ensemble palatial, nommé dans les sources Dar al-Khilafa, Dar al-Khalifa, Dar al-Sultan et Dar Amir al-Mu'minin, comportait deux grandes sous-unités, le Dar al-'Ammah, le palais public où le calife tenait audience le lundi et le jeudi, et al-Jawsaq al-Khaqani, la résidence familiale des califes, où quatre d'entre eux sont enterrés.

Il n'est pas aisé de reconstituer le plan de la Surra Man Ra'a d'origine, à cause des reconstructions ultérieures. Depuis le palais, une avenue s'étendait vers le sud sur 3,5 km jusqu'aux marchés, à la mosquée de al-Mu'tasim (tous deux sous la ville moderne aujourd'hui) et au-delà. Des cantonnements militaires flanquaient cette route, et d'autres étaient situés en dehors de Samarra. La zone à l'est de la ville, encerclée par un mur, était un parc de chasse (*al-Hayr*).

La mort de al-Mu'tasim en 842 imposa de prendre une décision : fallait-il abandonner Samarra, puisque son fondateur n'était plus, ou allait-elle devenir une capitale abbasside plus définitive ? Al-Wathiq (842-847) choisit d'y rester, et ce qu'on appelait jusqu'alors un camp (*'Askar al-Mu'tasim*) devint une vraie ville. Al-Wathiq axa ses efforts sur le développement économique de la ville. Il fit construire un nouveau palais, al-Haruni, sur les rives du Tigre à al-Quwayr, et celui-ci resta la résidence de al-Mutawakkil, avant d'être plus tard occupé pendant les années 860 par les bataillons turcs.

Le règne de al-Mutawakkil (847-861), un passionné d'architecture, transforma l'aspect de la ville. La liste de ses projets de construction mentionne la nouvelle mosquée d'assemblée (la Grande Mosquée) et une vingtaine de palais, pour un coût de 258-294 millions de dirhams. La nouvelle mosquée al-Malwiya, érigée entre 849 et 851, faisait partie d'une extension de la ville vers l'est, jusqu'à l'ancien parc de chasse. Deux nouveaux palais avec des parcs de chasse furent bâtis au sud, à al-Istablak et à al-Musharrahah (le palais de al-Shah). Un autre palais, celui

de Balkuwara, fut édifé au bord du Tigre, entouré d'un cantonnement militaire destiné à accueillir un nouveau corps d'armée sous les ordres du second fils de al-Mutawakkil, al-Mu'tazz.

Trois champs de courses furent construits à l'est du centre-ville. Deux comportent une piste rectiligne de 80 m de large et de 10,42 km de long, avec un pavillon pour les spectateurs au départ, et la troisième quatre pistes circulaires autour d'un pavillon central (5,3 km).

Sous le règne de al-Mutawakkil, le centre-ville s'étendit jusqu'à atteindre son envergure maximale, et fut décrit à son apogée par al-Ya'qubi, après la mort de al-Mutawakkil en 861. Il y avait sept avenues parallèles ; l'une, adjacente au Tigre, Shari' al-Khalij, accueillait les quais pour le transport fluvial, principal moyen d'approvisionnement de la ville, et les cantonnements du Maghariba.

En 859, al-Mutawakkil lança un nouveau projet pour remplacer Surra Man Ra'a par une nouvelle ville pour la résidence du calife au nord, baptisée, si l'on en croit sa monnaie, al-Mutawakkiliyya, mais que l'on trouve aussi dans des sources écrites sous le nom de al-Ja'fariyya. Un canal fut creusé à partir d'un point situé à 62 km au nord pour alimenter la nouvelle ville, traversant le Qatul via un aqueduc, et courant des deux côtés de l'avenue, mais le planage fut mal calculé, et le débit était faible. Le palais principal, Al-Ja'fari, se trouve à l'embouchure du Nahr al-Rasasi. Le plan de la ville s'organise autour d'une avenue centrale menant vers le sud, au-delà de la mosquée Abu Dulaf, jusqu'aux cantonnements de al-Karkh, similaires à ceux de Surra Man Ra'a. Le parc de chasse sassanide au nord du canal fut réaménagé et doté d'une plate-forme d'observation à Tell al-Banat, près de l'actuel al-Dawr. Après l'assassinat de al-Mutawakkil en 861, la ville fut abandonnée.

L'épuisement du trésor joua un rôle dans la décennie de troubles qui suivit la disparition de al-Mutawakkil : pendant cette période, quatre califes furent faits et défaits, et des actions militaires perturbèrent Samarra en 862-863, 865-866, et 870. Qui plus est, le calife se trouva isolé à Samarra avec son armée, aux prises avec une soldatesque désireuse d'améliorer son sort. Dans la décennie qui suivit l'accession au trône de al-Mu'tamid en 870, Abu Ahmad al-Muwaffaq retira l'armée de Samarra, mais la ville demeura la résidence officielle du calife jusqu'en 892 : cette année-là, al-Mu'tadid rétablit Bagdad comme capitale.

La zone autour des marchés demeura occupée. Les deux imams Ali al-Hadi et al-Hassan al-Askari possédaient une maison sur Shari' Abi Ahmad, près de la mosquée de al-Mu'tasim, et ils y furent enterrés. Le douzième imam disparut non loin, dans une faille, et fut commémoré par le Sardab al-Mahdi en 874. Son tombeau fut d'abord construit en 944-945.

Quand les califes abandonnèrent la ville à la fin du IXe siècle, l'occupation perdura dans quelques zones, y compris sur le site de la ville moderne de Samarra. La plus grande partie du reste du site fut laissée en l'état jusqu'au début du XXe siècle, la terre manquant d'eau et le sol étant pauvre. Actuellement, 80 % environ des édifices de l'ancienne ville n'ont pas encore été fouillés (ils représentent, d'après les estimations, autour de 80 % de la zone archéologique).

3. VALEUR UNIVERSELLE EXCEPTIONNELLE, INTÉGRITÉ ET AUTHENTICITÉ

Intégrité et authenticité

L'ICOMOS n'ayant pas pu conduire de mission d'évaluation, l'intégrité et l'authenticité du bien ont nécessairement dû être envisagées sur la seule foi du dossier de proposition d'inscription et d'évaluations théoriques.

D'après la proposition d'inscription, la ville archéologique de Samarra peut être décrite comme parfaitement authentique, à quelques exceptions mineures près. Après son abandon par les califes, l'occupation perdura dans quelques quartiers, comme par exemple celui qui devait former le noyau de la ville moderne. La plus grande partie du reste du site resta en l'état jusqu'au début du XXe siècle, la terre manquant d'eau et le sol étant pauvre. La rive occidentale du Tigre faisait exception, et les terres y étaient cultivées.

Depuis le milieu du XIXe siècle, des missions archéologiques étrangères s'intéressent aux civilisations orientales et à Samarra en particulier. Les fouilles allemandes de 1911-1913 ont entrepris l'exploration du palais califal, du palais Balkuwara, du palais Al-Ma'shuq, de la Grande Mosquée, de la mosquée Abu Dulaf, du tell Al-Alij et de dix-sept maisons résidentielles. La Direction générale des antiquités d'Irak a conduit des fouilles en 1936-1940, avant de les reprendre à partir de 1965. À partir de 1980, des fonds considérables ont été investis dans les fouilles. À partir de 1983, la Mission archéologique de Samarra a préparé une carte et une base de données des monuments. Cependant, seule une petite partie du site a été mise au jour : des fouilles complètes prendraient des siècles.

L'Office d'État des antiquités et du patrimoine travaille à la préservation des bâtiments fouillés et subsistants en réalisant des travaux de conservation sur ceux qui présentent un risque d'effondrement et en restaurant les parties détruites par les facteurs climatiques et l'usure du temps, en travaillant avec des matériaux modernes présentant les mêmes caractéristiques que les ceux d'origine, de façon à distinguer les parties originelles des parties restaurées. Les plus importantes restaurations ont été entreprises sur la Grande Mosquée et al-Ma'shuq.

Sur la question de l'intégrité, selon le dossier de proposition d'inscription, le site est préservé en partie, comme la quasi-totalité des sites archéologiques, mais il est possible de mesurer le degré de perte par rapport à la probable superficie d'origine de la ville. À Samarra, cette perte est faible par rapport à ce que l'on peut observer sur bien d'autres sites archéologiques. Elle est en majeure partie due au labourage et aux cultures, ainsi qu'à la croissance de la Samarra moderne.

Dans la mesure où il est possible pour l'ICOMOS d'évaluer ce bien sans l'appui d'une mission d'évaluation, l'ICOMOS considère que le bien répond de façon appropriée aux conditions d'intégrité et d'authenticité.

Analyse comparative

D'après la proposition d'inscription, en dépit de l'érosion provoquée par les récents événements, aucune autre grande ville antique ne présente un plan aussi bien préservé que Samarra. On ne trouve nulle part ailleurs dans le monde le plan quasi complet d'une grande capitale préservé dans ses moindres détails, depuis ses édifices publics (mosquées et palais) jusqu'aux plus petites maisons d'ouvriers ou de soldats, en passant par ses infrastructures sportives (champs de courses, terrains de polo, réserves de chasse), ses cantonnements et ses bâtiments industriels.

Dans les grandes capitales comparables de l'époque, telles que Bagdad, Rome, Cordoue et Constantinople, peu de traces témoignent du plan comparativement, malgré des fouilles de longue date dans certains cas. Elles sont restées des cités florissantes, avec une reconstruction perpétuelle au fil des siècles. À l'inverse, Samarra fut abandonnée après un laps de temps relativement court, et conserve donc une grande partie de son ancien plan.

Cordoue par exemple, qui devint la capitale de l'émirat omeyyade de Cordoue (plus tard califat) en Andalousie en 786, n'avait aucune autorité sur les autres régions du monde islamique. Elle continua de se développer jusqu'à ce jour, ce qui entraîna la perte de bon nombre de ses anciens monuments à l'exception de la mosquée, transformée en cathédrale, et du complexe palatial de Madinat al-Zahra' à l'extérieur de la ville. Il est impossible de se faire une idée claire du plan de la ville et de ses bâtiments à l'époque où elle était une capitale florissante. Il en va de même pour Bagdad, construite par Abu Ja'far al-Mansur en 762 en tant que capitale du califat abbasside : le cours de l'histoire et le développement moderne ont détruit tous ses vestiges.

Dans le monde, les exemples de villes impériales qui ont perdu leur schéma originel du fait d'une occupation continue et de l'évolution ne manque pas : Chang'an et Yuan de la dynastie Tang, la Beijing mandchoue en Chine, Edo (Tokyo), Kyoto et Nara au Japon et les villes successives de Delhi en Inde.

En termes d'architecture monumentale, Samarra se distingue par ses mosquées et ses palais. La Grande Mosquée, avec son minaret en spirale al-Malwiya, est l'une des plus célèbres et des plus grandes mosquées antiques du monde musulman ; elle marque une nouvelle phase dans le développement des mosquées avec un minaret en spirale et une seconde enceinte extérieure avec des portiques couverts (en arabe *ziyada*), afin d'abriter les fidèles n'ayant pas pu trouver une place dans la mosquée pour la prière du vendredi. Samarra est aussi le site le plus ancien où l'on ait trouvé des preuves archéologiques du *musalla*, l'espace de prière en dehors de la ville destiné à accueillir les voyageurs pour la prière.

Les deux palais califaux, Qasr al-Khalifa (palais califal) et al-Ja'fari, comptent parmi les plus grands anciens palais impériaux dont le plan est préservé.

L'ICOMOS considère que l'analyse comparative justifie que l'inscription de ce bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial soit envisagée.

Justification de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Selon le dossier de proposition d'inscription, Samarra fut, après Bagdad, la deuxième capitale du califat abbasside,

qui s'étendit de la Tunisie à l'Asie centrale, et c'est la seule capitale islamique subsistante à avoir conservé tous ses éléments. Après la perte des monuments de Bagdad, Samarra représente l'empreinte physique du califat à son apogée. C'est la seule capitale islamique qui ait conservé son plan d'origine, son architecture et ses arts.

La ville conserve deux des plus grandes mosquées (Al-Malwiya et Abu Dulaf) et des minarets des plus inhabituels, ainsi que les plus grands palais du monde islamique (palais califal Qasr al-Khalifa, al-Ja'fari, al-Ma'shuq, et d'autres). Divers types de stuc sculpté furent développés ici ; connus sous le nom de style de Samarra, ils s'étendirent à d'autres contrées du monde musulman à l'époque. Un nouveau type de céramique vit également le jour à Samarra : la poterie lustrée, aux reflets métalliques pour imiter les ustensiles en métaux précieux tels que l'or et l'argent.

Critères selon lesquels l'inscription est proposée

Le bien est proposé sur la base des critères ii, iii et iv.

Critère ii : Selon le dossier de proposition d'inscription, Samarra représente une phase architecturale remarquable de la période abbasside du fait de ses mosquées, de son développement, du plan de ses rues et de ses bassins, de sa décoration architecturale et de son industrie de la céramique.

L'ICOMOS considère que l'architecture et la disposition de Samarra témoignent clairement d'influences venues d'ailleurs dans le monde musulman et d'au-delà, tandis que l'architecture musulmane plus tardive dans cette région illustre l'influence de Samarra.

L'ICOMOS considère que ce critère est justifié.

Critère iii : Selon la proposition d'inscription, Samarra est le plus bel exemple en bon état de conservation de l'architecture et de l'urbanisme du califat abbasside, qui s'étendit de la Tunisie à l'Asie centrale et fut l'une des grandes puissances mondiales de cette période. Les vestiges physiques de cet État sont habituellement assez mal conservés, car les constructions étaient fréquemment en briques crues et en briques réutilisées.

L'ICOMOS reconnaît que Samarra est un exemple exceptionnel de l'architecture et de l'urbanisme abbassides.

L'ICOMOS considère que ce critère est justifié.

Critère iv : Selon la proposition d'inscription, les bâtiments de Samarra, telles que les mosquées Malwiya et Abu Dulaf, représentent un nouveau concept artistique dans l'architecture islamique par rapport à ceux qui le précédèrent et ceux qui suivirent. Par leurs dimensions imposantes et leurs minarets uniques, ces mosquées expriment la fierté et la puissance politique et religieuse correspondant à la puissance et à la fierté de l'État à cette époque.

L'ICOMOS est parfaitement d'accord avec cette analyse de l'importance architecturale et structurale du site.

L'ICOMOS considère que ce critère est justifié.

L'ICOMOS considère que la valeur universelle exceptionnelle a été démontrée et que le bien proposé pour inscription répond aux critères ii, iii et iv.

4. FACTEURS AFFECTANT LE BIEN

La situation actuelle (2006)

Après la guerre de 2003, la zone archéologique a été occupée par les forces multinationales, qui l'ont utilisée comme théâtre de leurs opérations militaires. L'Office d'État a envoyé de nombreuses missives aux parties concernées afin de limiter ces violations.

L'ICOMOS est contraint de souligner que l'instabilité permanente en Irak lui a interdit d'envoyer une mission d'évaluation du site à Samarra. C'est regrettable, le comité consultatif n'ayant pu fournir de conseil professionnel et de commentaires fondés sur l'évaluation du site. Les informations données ci-après proviennent exclusivement de la proposition d'inscription qui, à la lumière des contraintes pesant sur le personnel spécialisé de l'État partie doit nécessairement être obsolète à certains égards.

À l'époque de la soumission de la proposition d'inscription (2006), toutes les formes d'activité et de contrôle étaient très réduites, du fait de la situation politique. Si la situation actuelle perdure, le principal danger réside cependant dans une intrusion croissante des activités agricoles. Les forces multinationales ont en certaines occasions occupé la Malwiya, qui a aussi été légèrement endommagée par une petite bombe en avril 2005. En août 2005, les forces multinationales ont mis à jour un monticule de terre sur le site archéologique au nord et au sud de la ville moderne. En février 2006, une bombe a détruit les tombes des imams à Samarra : ce monument se trouve en dehors de la zone principale de l'aire de protection.

Les hostilités actuelles ont eu un impact désastreux sur la population locale mais aussi sur la ville archéologique de Samarra. Comme la plupart des autres sites archéologiques majeurs d'Irak, Samarra a été exposée au vaste problème du pillage et du commerce illicite des antiquités, des activités que l'État partie a été incapable d'endiguer du fait de la situation actuelle dans le pays.

Pression liées au développement

Ces dernières années, le bien a été la victime de transgressions de la part des paysans voisins. La loi archéologique apportait la solution à ce problème, et des mesures ont été prises avant le début des hostilités pour éliminer les transgressions commises avant la promulgation de la loi. Des plaintes ont été déposées contre les contrevenants auprès du service juridique de l'Office d'État.

La loi a remédié à l'expansion de la construction de deux manières : à l'échelon local, sous l'égide de l'Inspection des antiquités de Samarra, en collaboration avec les organismes compétents tels que le département de l'agriculture, la municipalité de Samarra et d'autres, afin d'étudier les projets, pour leur accorder ou leur refuser le feu vert. La seconde approche fait appel à un comité composé de représentants des ministères (notamment de

l'Office d'État des antiquités et du patrimoine), qui étudie les projets proposés. La décision finale concernant l'autorisation ou le refus du projet revient à l'Office d'État des antiquités et du patrimoine. Cette procédure n'est plus appliquée depuis 2003.

Pressions environnementales

Les facteurs climatiques sont dommageables pour la zone archéologique. Les vents et les pluies apportent de la poussière, enfouissant les bâtiments en général, et les parties restaurées en particulier.

On note aussi un problème environnemental lié aux ordures et aux débris. Jusqu'en 2003, l'Office d'État des antiquités et du patrimoine œuvrait à prévenir ces activités et à punir les contrevenants.

Catastrophes naturelles et préparation aux risques

L'Office d'État a fourni un équipement de lutte contre l'incendie, pour les cas d'urgence, mais celui-ci n'est plus opérationnel. La hauteur du site au-dessus du niveau du bassin du Tigre le met à l'abri des risques d'inondation. Il est aussi en dehors de la zone des tremblements de terre et des risques sismiques.

Pressions liées aux visiteurs et au tourisme

La situation politique actuelle a mis un coup d'arrêt complet au tourisme à Samarra. Les observations suivantes portent sur la période précédant le début de la guerre en 2003.

On doit aux visiteurs et aux touristes des graffitis et des dégradations des murs des bâtiments. Dans un but de protection, on a donc intensifié la surveillance des mouvements des visiteurs et augmenté le nombre de guides touristiques et de gardes sur les principaux sites de la ville, mais ces mesures ne sont plus viables. Un service de police archéologique a été mis sur pied pour éviter le vandalisme et arrêter les pillages ou les violations en général, mais il n'a plus aucune fonction sur le site.

Du fait de la grande taille de la ville et de l'abondance des vestiges archéologiques, le site est théoriquement apte à accueillir un grand nombre de visiteurs et de touristes, estimé à 5 000 par jour environ avant 2003. Il n'y a actuellement aucun accès non militaire au site.

L'ICOMOS considère que le principal risque pesant sur le bien émane de l'incapacité des autorités responsables à exercer leur contrôle sur la gestion et la conservation du site, du fait de la situation politique actuelle. L'ICOMOS recommande donc que, si le Comité du patrimoine mondial décide d'inscrire dès à présent ce bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, il soit aussi inscrit immédiatement sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril (voir ci-dessous).

5. PROTECTION, CONSERVATION ET GESTION

[Note : Cette section repose entièrement sur le dossier de proposition d'inscription. L'ICOMOS n'ayant pu détacher de mission d'évaluation sur site, il est impossible de discuter l'envergure de l'éventuelle mise en œuvre des dispositions légales de protection et de gestion à Samarra]

Délimitations du bien proposé pour inscription et de la zone tampon

L'étude des plans détaillés fournis par l'État partie dans le dossier de proposition d'inscription indique que la zone proposée pour inscription est logique, en ce qu'elle couvre la ville du califat connue de Samarra. La zone tampon semble aussi avoir été délimitée en prêtant attention à la protection physique et visuelle du site proposé pour inscription. Il convient cependant de souligner que l'ICOMOS n'a pu s'assurer sur le terrain de la pertinence de ces délimitations.

Bien qu'il n'y ait pas eu de possibilité d'envoyer une mission d'évaluation pour vérifier l'adéquation des délimitations de la zone principale et de la zone tampon, l'ICOMOS considère qu'elles sont probablement réalistes et appropriées.

Droit de propriété

Conformément à l'article 7 de la loi archéologique irakienne n°55, la ville archéologique de Samarra est considérée comme propriété publique, et aucune transaction n'y est autorisée. La propriété est déléguée à l'Office d'État des antiquités et du patrimoine, et officiellement enregistrée au nom du ministère des Finances irakien.

Protection

En tant que propriété de l'État irakien, les édifices archéologiques de la ville sont en temps de paix ouverts toute l'année aux visiteurs et aux touristes. La loi irakienne punit les vandales et les intrus sur le bien conformément à l'article 7 de la loi n°55 de 2002 sur les antiquités et le patrimoine.

Un arrêté gouvernemental strict a été promulgué en 1995 : les interventions sur le patrimoine archéologique irakien liées à l'agriculture, à la construction et aux excavations sont passibles de détention, de peines de prison et de lourdes amendes. Par le passé, l'Inspection archéologique de Samarra a porté devant les tribunaux irakiens de nombreuses affaires qui ont abouti à des peines de prison et à des amendes pour les contrevenants.

La loi archéologique irakienne est considérée comme l'une des plus strictes de la région. Aucun projet public ou privé ne peut être exécuté sans le feu vert de l'Office d'État des antiquités et du patrimoine.

La loi interdit d'ériger des constructions modernes dans la zone protégée. Dans la zone tampon, la coordination et la consultation interviennent avant tout projet entre l'Office d'État des antiquités et du patrimoine et le conseil municipal, les départements de l'agriculture, de l'irrigation et de l'environnement ou toute autre partie compétente. Une fois le feu vert de l'Office d'État accordé, les conditions sont posées, recouvrant les questions environnementales, la préservation d'espaces spécifiques et les limitations de hauteur. Peu avant le début de la guerre de 2003, l'Office d'État a écrit aux départements concernés pour obtenir des informations sur tous les projets futurs dans la zone tampon. Les réponses reçues de ces départements n'ont pas encore été étudiées.

L'ICOMOS considère que les mesures de protection du bien sont en théorie appropriées. Toutefois, il est bien conscient que la situation actuelle en Irak interdit leur application appropriée, laissant le bien faiblement protégé en réalité. L'ICOMOS recommande donc que, si le Comité du patrimoine mondial décide d'inscrire dès à présent ce bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, il soit aussi inscrit immédiatement sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril (voir ci-dessous).

Conservation

Selon le dossier de proposition d'inscription, tous les bâtiments de la ville archéologique de Samarra sont d'origine et la plupart n'ont pas encore été fouillés (environ 80 % de la zone archéologique, d'après les estimations).

Jusqu'à 2003, une méthode scientifique a été suivie pour la conservation des vestiges encore debout : on se servait de matériaux de construction modernes, mais qui présentent les mêmes caractéristiques et les mêmes dimensions que les matériaux d'origine (brique cuite, brique d'adobe et stuc). L'observateur pouvait ainsi distinguer les parties d'origine de celles restaurées. On consolidait les parties sur le point de s'effondrer sans toucher à leur forme d'origine. Une autre méthode consistait à compléter des parties quand leur état représentait un danger pour l'ensemble de l'édifice, ce toujours sans toucher à la forme d'origine. Les édifices partiellement restaurés représentent environ 20 % de la ville :

- *La Grande Mosquée et la Malwiya* : le mur extérieur et le minaret de la Malwiya ont été restaurés.
- *Mosquée Abu Dulaf* : les arcades de la salle de prière et le minaret en spirale ont été restaurés.
- *Le palais califal* : le Bab al-Amma (porte publique), le palais al-Hayr et le bassin circulaire ont été restaurés.
- *Palais al-Ma'shuq* : seules les façades et l'étage supérieur du palais ont été restaurés.
- Des travaux de restauration ont été réalisés sur les murs de la plupart des maisons fouillées et sur les décorations en stuc des palais.

Les travaux ont été exécutés suivant un plan annuel préparé par l'Office d'État sur la base de la loi archéologique.

En l'absence d'une mission d'évaluation, l'ICOMOS ne peut commenter l'état de conservation de ce bien. Sur la base du dossier de proposition d'inscription, l'ICOMOS considère que l'approche globale de la conservation de Samarra est probablement acceptable. Cependant, l'ICOMOS s'inquiète de ce que l'utilisation de matériaux modernes dans les travaux de restauration ne soit pas toujours parfaitement en accord avec les principes contemporains de la conservation.

Gestion

Structures et processus de gestion, y compris les processus de gestion traditionnels

La chaîne des responsabilités va du ministère d'État du Tourisme et des Affaires archéologiques à l'Office d'État des antiquités et du patrimoine, son département des musées, celui des fouilles et des explorations, et la Direction de l'archéologie de Salah al-Din, en passant par l'Inspection archéologique de Samarra.

Depuis son établissement au début du XXe siècle, l'Office d'État a suivi un plan de gestion pour le bien, qui fonctionne en répartissant les responsabilités. Cette distribution se fait à l'échelon central, via l'Office d'État à Bagdad, l'Inspection des antiquités ou via la coordination avec d'autres départements de Samarra.

La Direction de Salah al-Din et des missions spécialisées dans l'exploration et l'entretien, sous la houlette de l'Office d'État, se partagent la gestion de Samarra. L'inspecteur des antiquités à Samarra délègue au personnel des responsabilités telles que la supervision du flux des visiteurs et des guides, et celle des gardiens et de la sécurité. La ville moderne, construite autour du sanctuaire des deux imams Ali al-Hadi et Al-Hassan al-Askari, abrite plusieurs bâtiments traditionnels ; l'un des officiels de l'Inspection est responsable de leur gestion.

Plans de gestion, y compris gestion des visiteurs et présentation

Le budget est approprié pour l'entretien, les fouilles et la gestion centrale par l'État, et il est dépensé via la chaîne de gestion déjà décrite. Le pouvoir de l'Office d'État des antiquités en vertu de ses lois garantit la mise en œuvre des plans de l'administration centrale, et il n'est pas jugé nécessaire de créer des plans séparés pour chaque site. Une organisation américaine travaille également sur un projet en concertation avec l'Office d'État des antiquités, en vue de préparer des plans pour la gestion des sites archéologiques en Irak.

Implication des communautés locales

L'implication des communautés locales dans la gestion du site est minimale, quoiqu'il existe d'après la proposition d'inscription d'excellentes relations officieuses entre le personnel du site et les autorités locales.

En l'absence d'une mission d'évaluation, l'ICOMOS ne peut apprécier comme il convient le dispositif de gestion. L'ICOMOS considère que le dispositif de gestion du bien n'est pas approprié à l'heure actuelle, en raison de la situation politique en Irak, et ne peut s'en faire une idée précise sans l'appui d'une mission d'évaluation. L'ICOMOS considère qu'il serait souhaitable de formuler et de mettre en œuvre un plan et une structure de gestion plus formels.

6. SUIVI

[Note : Cette section repose entièrement sur le dossier de proposition d'inscription. L'ICOMOS n'ayant pu envoyer de mission d'évaluation sur site, il n'a pas été possible de fournir un rapport à jour sur l'application présente des

procédures expliquées ci-après. Il semble extrêmement probable qu'elles ne soient pas appliquées à l'heure actuelle.]

Selon le dossier de proposition d'inscription, l'Office d'État des antiquités et du patrimoine est responsable de l'adoption des normes et des critères de conservation du bien en fonction de priorités. En termes de conservation, la priorité va aux édifices les plus menacés (par exemple la Grande Mosquée, où les autochtones volaient des briques des murs pour construire leur maison). Il est aussi chargé de la conservation des bâtiments d'importance historique dont les vestiges ne sont plus visibles, afin de les mettre en lumière et de restaurer leur architecture ; ainsi en va-t-il des travaux réalisés dans le palais califal (Bab al-Amma).

Il incombe à l'Inspection des antiquités de Samarra d'effectuer le suivi quotidien de tous les bâtiments, afin de vérifier qu'il n'y ait pas d'urgence ou de changement. Les techniques normales de suivi et d'observation sont en usage et donnent lieu à la préparation de rapports réguliers sur l'état du bien et les changements résultant de l'action des facteurs naturels ou des visiteurs.

Un programme annuel de photographie des monuments est réalisé par une section spécialisée de l'Office, qui conserve des archives photographiques.

Des dispositions administratives ont été mises en place peu de temps avant le début des hostilités en 2003 pour assurer le suivi du bien, à la fois par l'administration centrale, via l'Office d'État à Bagdad, et sur le site, via l'Inspection des antiquités de Samarra. Ces mesures incluaient l'établissement d'une force centrale de sécurité (police archéologique), responsable pour toute urgence affectant les sites.

L'ICOMOS considère que les mesures de suivi du bien sont en théorie appropriées, bien que cela ne puisse être parfaitement estimé en l'absence d'une mission d'évaluation.
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7. CONCLUSIONS

L'ICOMOS considère que les missions d'évaluation sont un élément essentiel de sa capacité à conseiller le Comité du patrimoine mondial sur les propositions d'inscription de biens sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

Dans le cas de Samarra, sans l'appui d'une mission d'évaluation, l'évaluation et les recommandations de l'ICOMOS se sont limitées à l'étude du dossier de proposition d'inscription et à la consultation d'experts sur ce bien. Une telle procédure peut permettre de répondre à la question de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien, ainsi qu'à celle de l'application et de la justification des critères, mais elle limite de façon inacceptable la possibilité pour l'ICOMOS de commenter l'adéquation des délimitations et des zones tampon, les menaces et les réponses à celles-ci, la protection, la conservation et la gestion.

En l'absence d'une mission d'évaluation, l'ICOMOS n'a pas eu non plus l'occasion de faire suivre des questions précises sur ces points à l'État partie ni de se faire par lui-

même une idée des efforts faits pour atténuer les dommages au bien.

L'ICOMOS note également que ce bien n'est que l'un de ceux de la Liste indicative de l'Irak, ce qui est peut-être dû à la situation actuelle. L'ICOMOS est très inquiet quant au patrimoine culturel de l'Irak et du fait qu'il est extrêmement difficile pour l'État partie d'utiliser, d'une manière générale, ses structures de protection du patrimoine.

L'ICOMOS note donc qu'il se trouve là face à des circonstances inhabituelles dans le contexte du rôle qui est le sien, à savoir fournir un avis d'expert au Comité du patrimoine mondial sur l'évaluation des propositions d'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

Recommandation concernant l'inscription

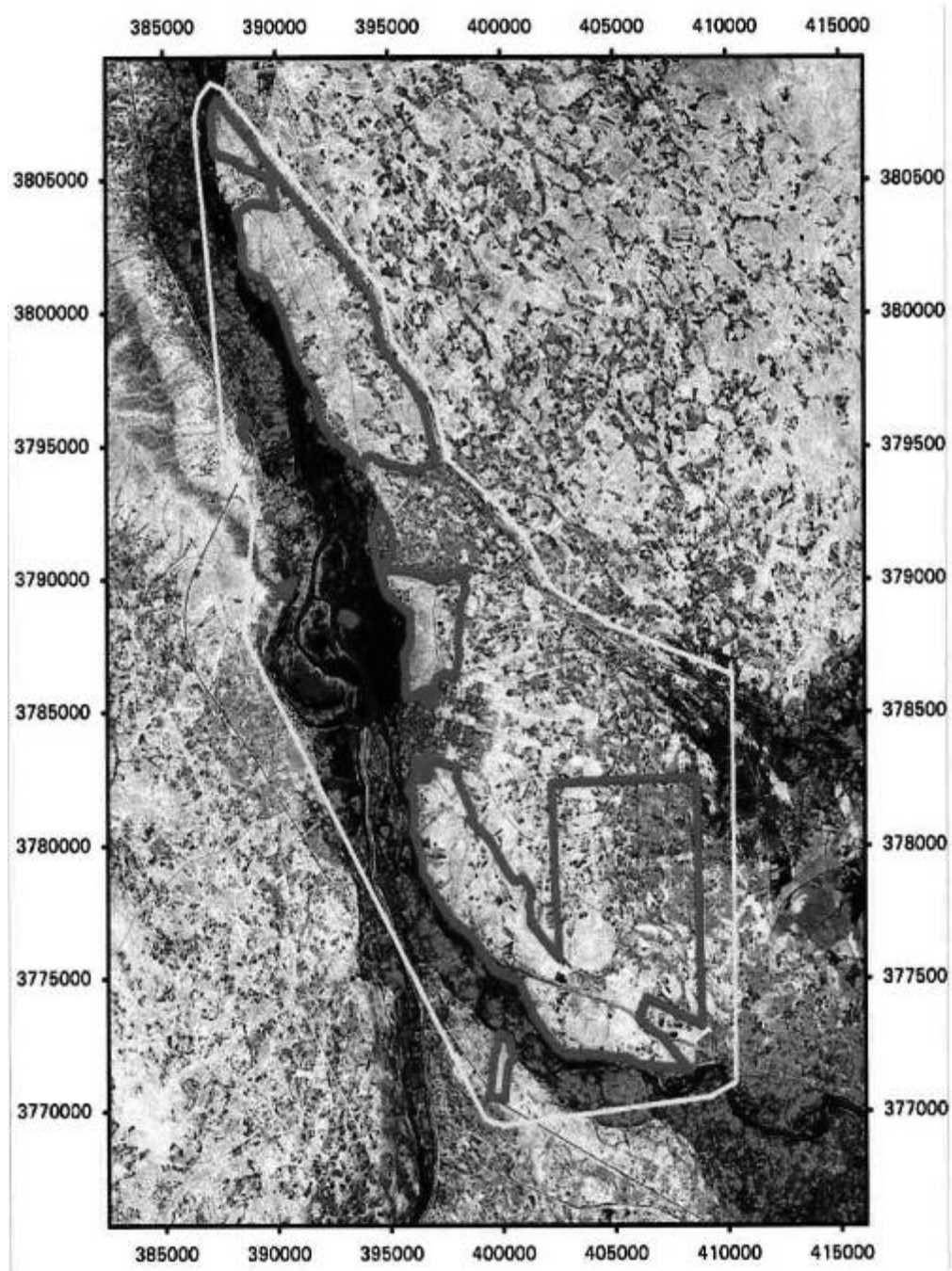
En termes de conclusions qui lui sont propres, l'ICOMOS considère que la Ville archéologique de Samarra, Irak, a une valeur universelle exceptionnelle et que l'application des critères ii, iii et iv est justifiée, comme résumé ci-dessus.

En l'absence d'une mission d'évaluation, l'ICOMOS n'a pas d'autre choix que de recommander au Comité du patrimoine mondial de *différer* l'examen de cette proposition d'inscription afin de laisser à l'État partie le soin de rétablir à l'avenir la protection de ce bien et d'autres biens du patrimoine et de permettre l'organisation d'une mission d'évaluation.

Toutefois, si le Comité du patrimoine mondial décide d'inscrire le bien dès à présent en raison de circonstances exceptionnelles, l'ICOMOS recommande que le bien soit aussi immédiatement inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril.

Si le Comité du patrimoine mondial opte pour ce type de décision, l'ICOMOS recommande que soit aussi envisagée par la suite la nécessité d'examiner la situation d'autres biens figurant sur la Liste indicative de l'Irak.

Dans tous les cas, l'ICOMOS recommande au Comité du patrimoine mondial d'utiliser toutes les possibilités que lui offre la Convention du patrimoine mondial pour prendre immédiatement des mesures préventives et, quand la situation le permettra, pour entreprendre des travaux de conservation pour le patrimoine culturel de l'Irak en général et tous les biens figurant sur la Liste indicative de l'Irak en particulier.



Plan indiquant les délimitations du bien proposé pour inscription



Grande mosquée et son minaret en spirale



Mosquée Abu Dulaf



Palais califal



Intérieur de la maison n°5