

# SETTLEMENT HISTORY OF IRAQI KURDISTAN

VOLUME 9



ARTHUR STEFANSKI  
RAFAL KOLIŃSKI XENIA KOLIŃSKA



CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

## CAVES

ĀKRÊ, HARĪR & ŞAQLĀŪA REGIONS

HARRASSOWITZ





SHIK 9

Arthur Stefanski  
Rafał Koliński Xenia Kolińska

Caves  
Ākrē, Harīr & Şaqlāūa Regions

# Settlement History of Iraqi Kurdistan

Edited by Xenia Kolińska and Rafał Koliński

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Photos on the cover

Left: Dariusz Szeląg in one of the caves of Cünā, Dariusz Piasecki; Aşkafra Valley seen from UC 091, Dariusz Piasecki; Prt Plateau and Mountains seen from satellite, image processing by Joanna Mardas, described by Xenia Kolińska; Ms Karolina Do Huu, Dariusz Piasecki.

Central: Gündk, reconstruction of the relief from Panel 2, interpretation Rafał Koliński, drawn by Xenia Kolińska, photo of the relief fragment by Dariusz Piasecki.

Right: Arthur Stefanski in front of the entrance to the cave UC 012, Dariusz Piasecki; Ms Karolina Do Huu, Dariusz Piasecki; Mr Atheel Abdallah Ibrahim, Dariusz Piasecki; Harir Massif and Plain seen from satellite, image processing by Joanna Mardas, described by Xenia Kolińska.

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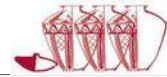
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Along with archaeological sites and architecture, caves constituted the third category of features documented within the framework of the UGZAR project. As mentioned in previous volumes, this work should be understood as a continuation of the work of past Iraqi colleagues. From the mid-1930s, the Iraqi Directorate of Antiquities began gathering data on the cultural heritage of Mesopotamia. Their registers of archaeological sites and monuments contain data on settlement mounds, architectural features, and on caves present in mountainous areas, referred to in the *Atlas of the Archaeological Sites in Iraq* (AASI) as *kahaf* (Arab.) or *āṣkaft-ê* (Kurd.).

There were two primary reasons for our interest in caves, which are not typically studied in archaeological surveys. Firstly, they were sometimes used as shelters in the Paleolithic and Neolithic – Šānedar (Shanidar) cave, one of the best-known cave sites, is located only about 45 km north of the border of the study area of the UGZAR project. Additionally, at least three caves within the study area (Barak, Hajiyah and Kaiwanian) were studied in the surveys led by Robert Braidwood in 1954 (Braidwood, Howe, 1960, 20, 29, 59). Secondly, they were occasionally used as hermitages in the medieval period, especially in regions inhabited by Christian communities. Early Christian medieval monk communities in the Middle East organized and functioned in a variety of ways. Syrian monasticism (Fiey, 1965, 12-13) held the monastery as the central gathering place of the community of monks, while they themselves inhabited the vicinity of the monastery, living as hermits in small huts, rock-hewn niches, or in caves, self-organizing their abodes and provisions. It should be noted that the area covered by the study, between Īsmāūa Gorge and Bēxmê Gorge, was part of the historical diocese of Marga in the metropolitan province of Adiabene, and many of the towns at the foot of the mountains already existed in the second half of the 1st millennium AD. The connection of many caves with the tradition of nomenclature associated with Christian saints or hermits is confirmed by the names recorded in the Iraqi register, for example Mār 'Awdiṣō, Mār Īūhanā, and Raban Buīa. Some caves are also connected to local folkloric beliefs, such as Raban Buīa/Īsū Rahmān near Ṣaqlāūa, which has a polished stone inside of it that purportedly increases fertility. Otherwise, caves are usually named by residents of nearby villages with terms that refer to some notable characteristic of the caves, e.g., “dusty” or “gray” (Salman, 1970, 285, nos. 1445, 1475, 1461).

In the Iraqi register, caves are frequently combined into one inventory number, but it is often the case that each one has a separate name provided (e.g., Salman, 1970, 285, nos. 1445, 1475, 1461). Like other features included in the register, caves are always assigned to a nearby town or village. It is not entirely clear as to how land ownership applies to caves, but it is known that they were, and still are, used by shepherds as shelters or pens for animal herds – and sometimes equipped with stone or wooden troughs, and their entrances closed off with makeshift fences, or even walls with doors. Stable and sheepfold structures were found inside some caves, occasionally even with multiple spaces. We were not able to establish the specific ownership of caves, but, following the example of our Iraqi colleagues, we assigned individual caves to the places they seem to be associated with, generally by proximity.

The wealth and significance of the finds in Šānedar cave was the greatest incentive for us to document the caves in our study area, and our desire for interesting finds was further intensified by the presence of the oldest rock reliefs in Mesopotamia in Gündk cave. This should not obscure our primary motivation: the aim of the research was to create an archaeological map of a part of Iraqi Kurdistan, and to register all features that could be the subject of future studies, including interdisciplinary ones. The data presented in the catalogue volumes is intended to help specialists

select and plan future research, in accordance with their specialization, research interests, and financial and organizational possibilities. In summary, documenting the caves was specifically aimed at:

- determining whether they were used by humans in the past, and how;
- if so, then in which periods, through the dating of lithics and ceramics found in and around the immediate vicinity of the caves;
- the registration of the presence of speleothems, which can be analyzed to provide proxy data on ancient climates and climatic change.

The area of Iraq, in terms of its landforms, can be divided into the mountains of the Kurdistan region, Upper Mesopotamia (al-Ġazira – partly also in Syria) and the Mesopotamian Lowland in the south. The Kurdish mountains, along with the Taurus and the Zagros mountains, surround the Mesopotamian basin from the north and the east, forming the northern border of the area known as the Fertile Crescent. The activities of the UGZAR project covered a number of mountain ranges that make up the southernmost ranges of the Kurdish mountains. The Ākrê Massif, Prt Range and Harīr Massif delineate the northern boundary of the surveyed area, while the Safīn and Pirmām ranges are entirely within it. These mountain ranges all have a fold structure, and form relatively narrow and high ridges and terraces, divided by deep valleys. They emerged in the Alpine orogeny and belong to the Aqra-Bekhme Formation (Al-Qaym, 1989, 149).

These aforementioned mountain ranges consist mainly of limestone and dolomite, in which the karst processes responsible for cave formation take place. Therefore, there is a relationship between the distribution of caves and the geological structure of the area.

The cave forms that were encountered can be classified into proper caves (single-chamber, or multi-chamber), and shallower rock shelters, which were usually shell-shaped. Characteristically, the majority of these opened from vertical or very steep rock faces. Other types of caves were rare; for instance, UC 093 in the Āṣkafta Valley had an entrance opening from above, unlike the other surveyed caves.

The presentation of the caves, similarly to settlement sites, was organized according to geographic criteria. The most important category was the location within a respective mountain range; from the west, four units were distinguished, divided into smaller sections.

- 1.1. The southern slopes of the Ākrê Massif from the Chosr River to Zntā Gorge:
  - between Īsmāūa and Gündk Gorges,
  - between Gündk village and Ākrê town,
  - between Ākrê town and Cūnā village.
- 1.2. The southern slopes of the Prt Range from Zntā Gorge to Bēxmê and the Greater Zab River valley:
  - between Zntā and Kalāti villages,
  - between Nērūa and Bīê villages.
- 2.1. The south-eastern slopes of the Pirāt Mountains and the Harīr Massif:
  - between Bēxmê Gorge and Spīlik Pass,
  - between Spīlik Pass and Xānzād-i Sorān village.
- 2.2. The Qala Qāsm Range:
  - between Baraka and Āspīndāra villages.
- 2.3. The Safīn Massif:
  - between Pūngīna village and Ṣaqlāūa town,
  - Ṣaqlāūa town.

The documentation of the caves was carried out during three field seasons conducted in 2015-2017. In the first of these seasons,

## PREFACE



90 caves were documented west of the Greater Zab river. In subsequent field seasons, caves to the east of the Greater Zab were documented: six in 2016, and fourteen in 2017. The preliminary methodology of the cave survey was different from the identification of potential settlement sites. Caves are not visible on satellite imagery, so it was not possible to use it for the preparation of the initial identification list. Thus, the data from the ASI served as a primary source for planning the survey. Once in the field, it turned out that the information from the ASI was not particularly useful, as the cave names registered in it had mostly been forgotten. This was largely the result of the wars caused by Kurdish uprisings and the attempts to suppress them, which lasted de facto from 1960 to 1991. During this period, a significant part of the population was essentially replaced: the residents of the foothill towns, which were largely inhabited by Jews and Christians at the time, either fled or were displaced. Many Kurdish villages were also destroyed, and their inhabitants displaced. Today's residents gave new names to local caves, being unaware of their old ones, so it was generally not possible to determine whether the caves we documented were the same ones that were listed in the ASI. Due to this, much of the information about the locations and present names of existing caves was provided by the *moxtars* of their respective villages.

To put it bluntly, the search and documentation of caves was usually not the most inviting task – there was difficulty with interviews, a lot of climbing and rough terrain, occasional bat colonies and large spiders, and little archaeological material on the surface, making the dating of the caves quite tenuous. Despite this, the archaeological potential of the surveyed caves was evident in several interesting finds, the presence of speleothems in many documented caves, and in the imposing size of some of the larger caves. It is highly probable that this research potential would be confirmed with future studies, including excavations inside the caves and on their talus slopes. As an example, Braidwood's survey in a number of caves within our study area produced numerous lithic finds dating to the Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods (Braidwood, Howe, 1960, 59, 60), while these same caves over 60 years later had enough sediment accumulation to raise the floor level sometimes by a meter or more, when cave measurements were compared. Comprehensive investigation of the more promising caves in our survey area, reaching archaeological layers below recent sediment accumulation, would be likely to yield significant archaeological materials.

We owe the documentation of the caves to the persistence and diligence of Dr Dariusz Szeląg, who focused on this task in the 2015 season, conducting both the interviews in local villages and the documentation itself. In the two subsequent field seasons, interviews were carried out by Rafał and Xenia, while Dr Szeląg carried out the documentation activities in 2016. In 2017, his duties were taken over by Arthur Stefanski, the primary author of this volume, who had participated on the cave survey in the previous seasons. He has made efforts to develop the descriptions and documentation of the caves in a consistent and homogenous way, allowing for the assessment of research potential by specialists for future studies. The UGZAR project owes to him the careful preparation of cave plans and sections, as well as the catalogue presented in this volume, which is, at the present time, the only comprehensive regional archaeological study of caves in the Fertile Crescent. This volume was created not only thanks to Darek and Arthur, but also thanks to the other team members, who had the strength and enthusiasm to help them in the survey activities, creating an informal "caveman team". We, the older members of the UGZAR team, limited ourselves to providing a few directions and input for this research, and we can only thank you for saving our old knees from the wear and tear of taking part in this arduous endeavour!

Cave survey team 2015: Dr Dariusz Szeląg (leader), Mrs Michalina Dzwoniarek-Konieczny, Mr Arthur Stefanski, Mr Maciej Czarnecki, Mr Filip Wałdoch, as well as Mr Sarkaft Amer Tajaldin, and Mr Atheel Abdallah Ibrahim representing the Akkré Centre of Antiquities. Field photographs were taken either by Mr Dariusz Piasecki, or by Ms Karolina Do Huu (including as well videos), or by Dr Dariusz Szeląg himself.

Cave survey team 2016: Dr Dariusz Szeląg (leader), Mr Arthur Stefanski, as well as Mr Karwan Abdulrahman Muhammad Amin, and Mr Rebwar Jalal Aziz, representing the Erbil Antiquities Directorate. As in the former season field photographs were taken either by Mr Dariusz Piasecki, or by Ms Karolina Do Huu, or by Dr Dariusz Szeląg.

Cave survey team 2017: Mr Arthur Stefanski (leader), Mr Jan Dołgowicz, as well as Mr Karwan Abdulrahman Muhammad Amin, representing the Erbil Antiquities Directorate. Field photographs were taken by Mr Mateusz Korpusik, as well as by Mr Arthur Stefanski and Mr Jan Dołgowicz in a few instances.

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Toronto, 1 January 2021

Arthur Stefanski  
University of Toronto

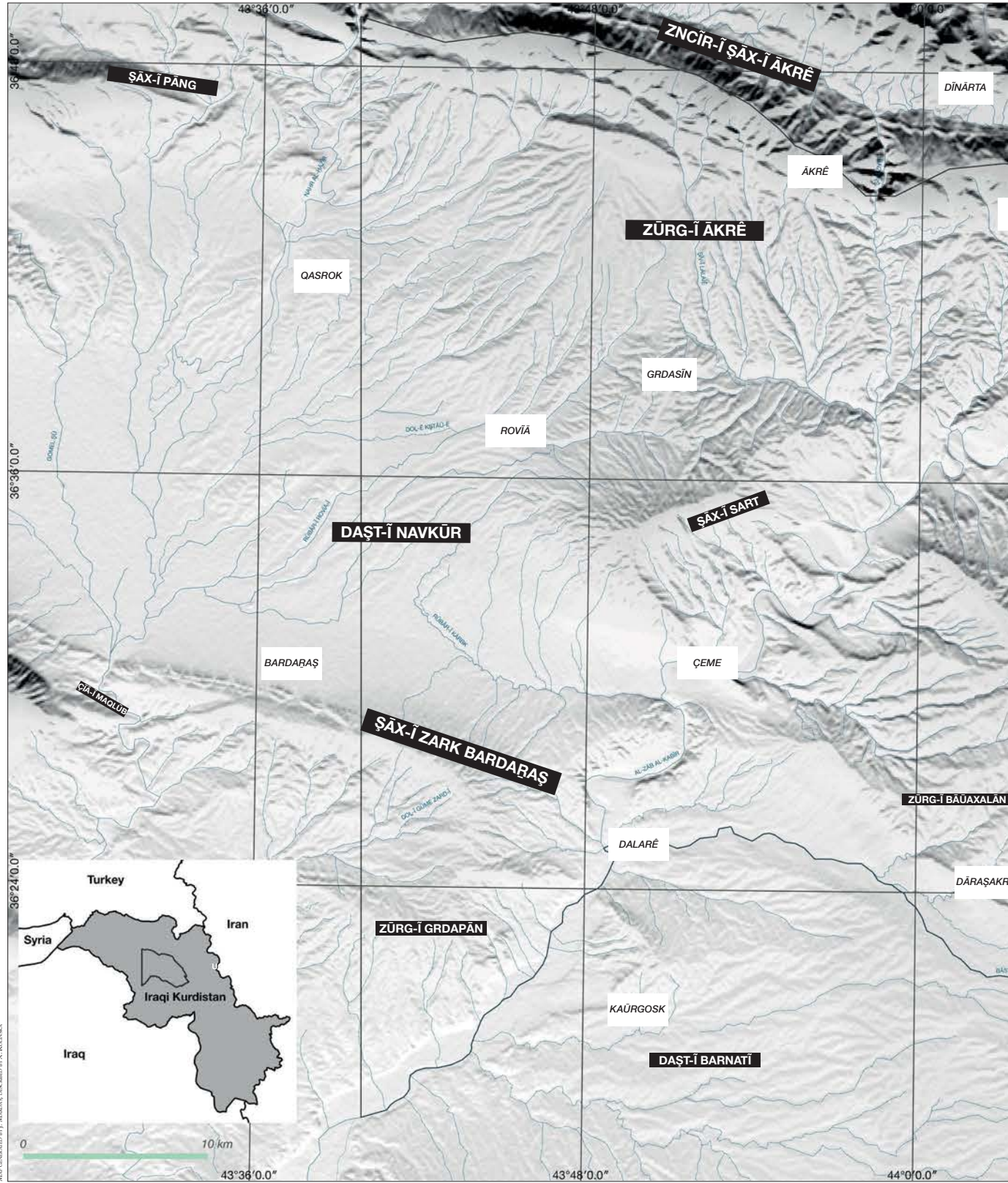
Rybna, 1 January 2021

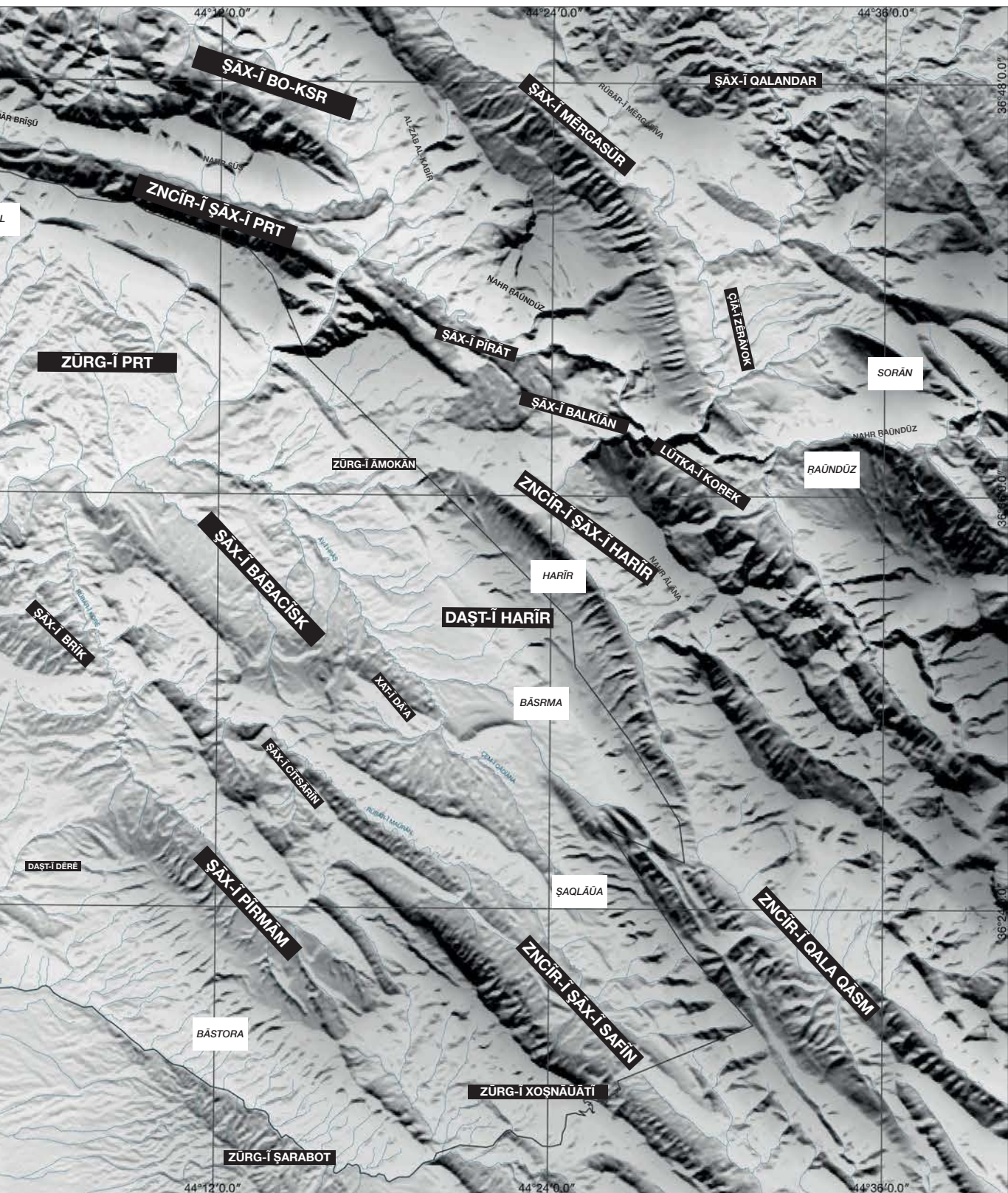
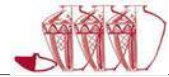
Rafał Koliński  
Adam Mickiewicz University  
Xenia Kolińska  
Present and Past Foundation

# PREFACE



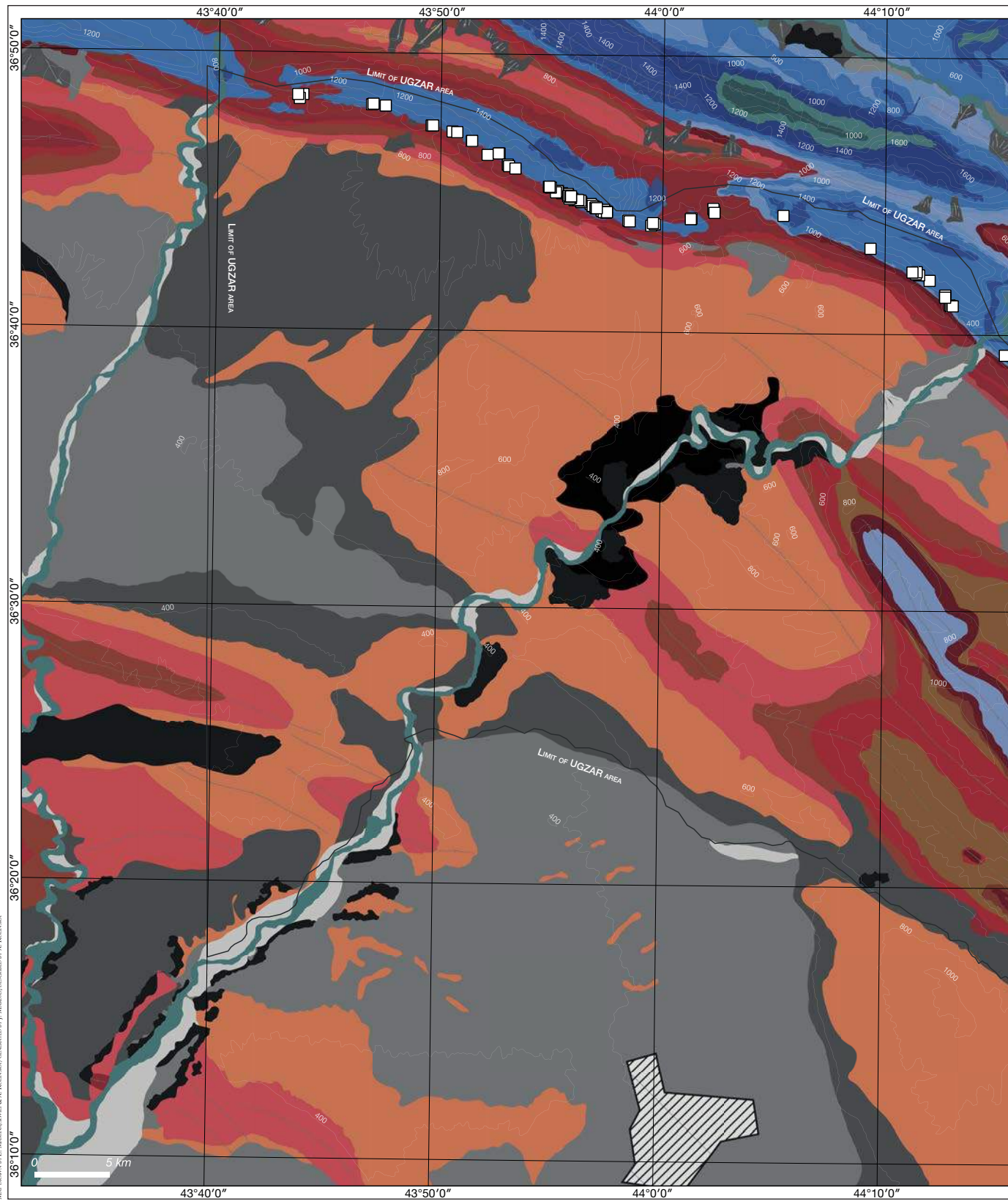
# UGZAR STUDY AREA





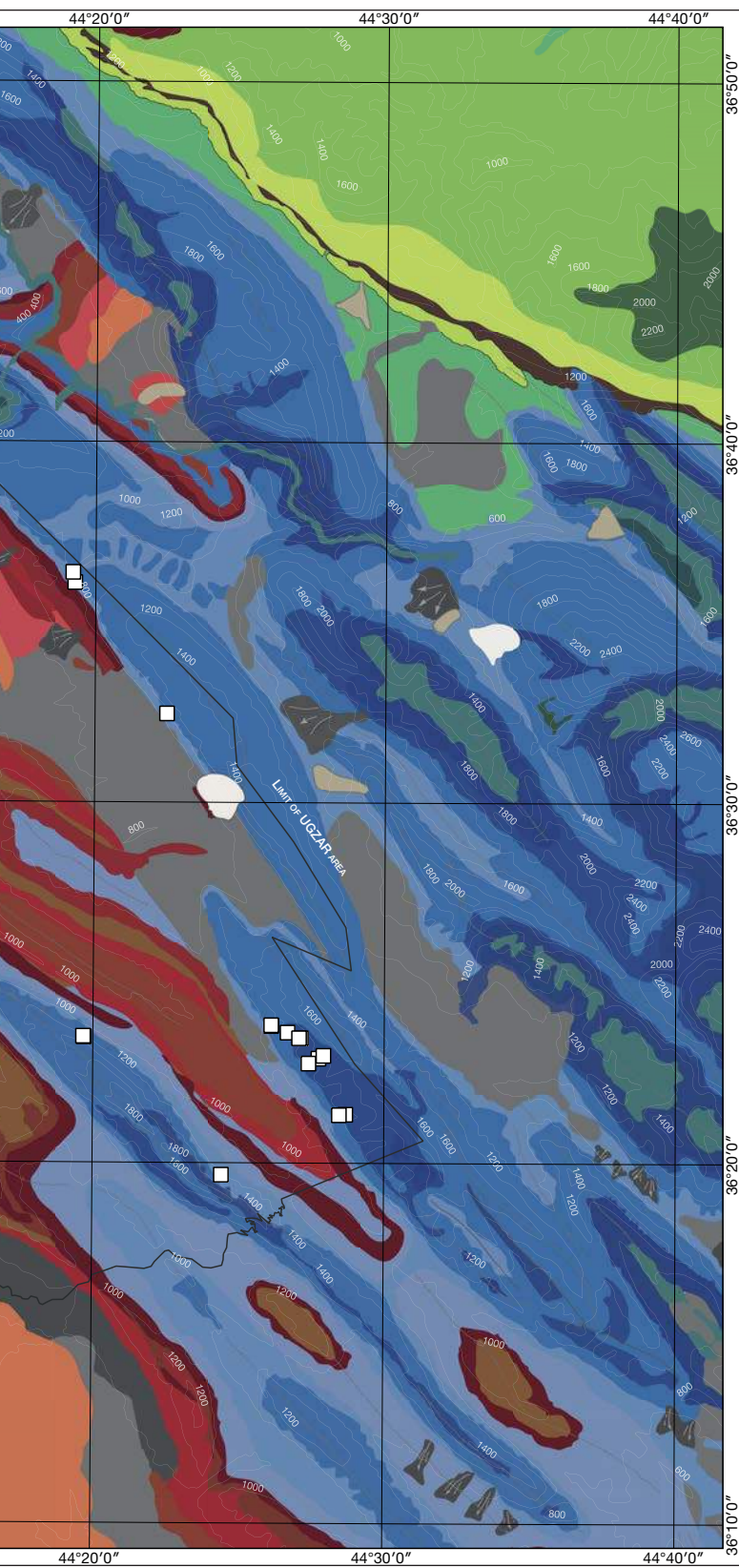


# GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE UGZAR STUDY AREA



Map drawn by L. MARIANOPOULOS & X. KOUSSIS / CONSULTANTS | MATERIAL PROVIDED BY X. KOUSSIS

Background map: Geological map of Erbil. Edited in: 7/08/2012, by: Ministry of Natural Resources, General Directorate of Mineral Investment, Directorate of Geological Survey and Mineral Investigation - GIS Department. Supervised by: Aziz Asad Small, chief Geologist.



LEGEND

- Town
- Anticline
- Flow
- Land slide
- QUATERNARY**
  - Flood plain deposits (Qf)
  - Residual soil and Polygenetic deposits (Qr)
  - Slope deposits (Qs)
  - Alluvial fan deposits (Qaf)
  - River terraces (Qt)
- TERTIARY**
  - Bai Hassan (Upper Bakhtiari) Formation (Pliob)
  - Mukdadiyah (Lower Bakhtiari) Formation (Mio3-plim)
  - Injana (Upper Fars) Formation (Mio3i)
  - Fatha (Lower Fars) Formation (Mio2f)
  - Pilaspi Formation (Eoc2-3p)
  - Avanah Formation (Eoc2-3a)
  - Gercus Formation (Eoc1-2g)
  - Khumala Formation (Pal2-Eoc1k)
  - Kolosh Formation (Pal1-2ko)
- CRETACEOUS**
  - Tanjero Formation (K2t)
  - Shiranish Formation (K2s)
  - Aqra-Bekhme Formation (K2be)
  - Qamchuqa Formation (K1qa)
  - Balambo, Garagu and Sarmord Formations (K1ba)
- JURASSIC**
  - Chia Gara, Barsarin, Naukelekan and Sargelu Formations (J2)
  - Sehkaniyan and Sarki Formations (J1)
- TRIASSIC**
  - Balut and Kura China Formations (T13b)
- EUGEOSYNCLINAL UNITS**
  - Merga Red Beds (Mio3mb)
  - Govanda Limestone (Mio1-2go)
  - Suwais Red Beds Series (Mio1-2sb)
  - Naopurdan Shaly Rock (Olin)
  - Walsh Volcanic Rock Group (Pal-Eocw)
  - Qulqula Conglomerate Formation (Kqc)
  - Qulqula Radiolarian Formation (Kqr)
  - Shalair Series (Upper Qandil Thrust) (K2sh)
  - Qandil Metamorphic Series (K2qm)
  - Bulfat Massif (K2bm)
  - Bulfat Group (K2bg)

Prepared by: Najeeb Patto Osa, Geomorphologist, Rawand Kadhim Ali, Department of Agriculture, Ryam Kherallah Dawood, Researcher, Paywand H. Abdulrhman, Geographer.  
 Source: State Establishment of Geological Survey and Mining -1997 (GEOSURV), Baghdad - Iraq.  
 The original was made available courtesy of the kaymakam of Şaqlâua, Mr. Rozgar Sadeq.

## INTRODUCTION



The SHIK series consists of several volumes presenting the registered dataset as a catalogue of settlement sites, documented caves, and architectural remains. Each volume is structured in a similar way. For each site/monument, there is a section containing its description and a section presenting collected material, comprising of plates of drawings and/or photographs as well as tables with descriptions of the illustrated fragments shown on facing pages.

The purpose of this introduction is to explain how the data collected were processed and how the information presented in this particular volume of the publication is organized. The tabular presentation of data and the never-ending quest to save space required synthesis of some information, and, in many cases, abbreviations were used which may not be well-known or apparent to the reader. These will be presented below.

### THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CAVES

**The publication numbers of caves**, beginning with the letters “UC” (for UGZAR Cave), were assigned after the conclusion of fieldwork according to geographical order, starting in the western part of the study area, and allotted to successive geomorphological units (valleys), as they were defined during fieldwork. The field numbers of caves beginning with the letter “C” have been assigned during the progress of fieldwork and reflect the itineraries of the UGZAR team rather than the historical or geographical reality. These numbers are given because field reports and earlier publications (prior to 2018) referred to the caves using C-numbers.

**The name of the cave** is provided based on information acquired locally, typically in the closest village to the cave, or whichever village that served as a starting point for the field team in their search for caves. On occasion, someone led the field team to a cave, so there was no doubt as to its local name, while in other instances the locations of named caves were indicated from afar (which sometimes posed difficulties in identification, as will be discussed below). In a few instances, cave names were indicated or confirmed by shepherds roaming in their vicinity. The term “not established” used in numerous cases refers to a few particular situations: 1) when no information on the name of the cave was retrieved locally, either when it was unknown or otherwise unnamed, or the cave was found during field walking without prior knowledge of its location; 2) when local informants provided the names of several caves, but the number of caves documented differed from the number of the names given to the field team, and when there were doubts concerning the attribution of some of the names; 3) when documented caves were located very close to one another, and thus even when the names of the caves located in a particular place were known, it was not possible to tell which name belonged to which cave unless the field team was accompanied by locals; 4) when no names were provided by local informants, and although some names were listed either in the ASI or in the AASI, their attribution to actual caves was difficult to establish or otherwise tenuous. It should be mentioned that preliminary cave identifications were done in the field by the “cavemen” team in 2015, while in subsequent seasons identifications were initially done by the reconnaissance team, and the other team was responsible only for the documentation of caves. The transcription of Kurdish names was standardized following the rules set by Feryad Fazil Omar in his *Deutsch-Kurdisches Wörterbuch (Zentralkurdisch/Soranî)* published in Berlin in 2005.

A detailed explanation of the way in which Kurdish names are transliterated within this publication is presented in the “Atlas” volume of the SHIK series. However, it is important to understand that more than ten different dialects of Kurdish are presently in use within the surveyed territory, with some of these belonging to the Badinani (Pisowicz et al. 2012, 7) group of dialects, and others to that of Sorani. It is thus possible that some local forms were corrupted or transformed when recorded by our inspectors using their own dialects.

**The geographical position** is given as measured by a Garmin GPSmap CSx60 hand-held GPS receiver. The readings were usually taken at the entrance of the cave or in front of it. However, due to the partial blockage of the instrument’s satellite reception by mountains, especially in narrow valleys or in the case of caves located at the base or in the lower section of a relatively high slope, the measurements have an error ranging from 10 up to 30 m. Where possible, corrections were made to faulty GPS positions using QGIS software, if the actual location of the cave could be ascertained based on terrain features observable on satellite imagery. Still, the present authors believe that even with an error of  $\pm 30$  m, the position is precise enough to find the cave in question in the future. The position is given in two different reference grids: WPS84 in degrees, minutes and seconds, and UTM 38S in meters.

**Height above sea level.** As no data on the readings of benchmarks located in the study area was available to the team, measurements were taken with a GPS device mentioned above. Still, as with measurements taken at archaeological settlement sites, it was observed that readings taken with one instrument could differ by as much as 15 m from the readings taken with another, and due to the problems related to satellite reception mentioned above, the indicated height should be treated with caution, with the standard deviation of the height determination as large as  $\pm 25$  m. The measurement of height above sea level was taken at the same point as the measurement of the geographic position.

**Region** provides information regarding the name of the neighbouring village, as well as the name of the administrative unit (*nāxîa*) to which the village belongs.

**Type of cave.** Three types of caves are distinguished: rock-shelters, single-chamber caves, and multi-chamber caves. Rock-shelters are typically shallow, with at least one of the entrance dimensions bigger than its depth. In many cases, especially caves of the first group, the sediment inside is very scarce and confined to depressions and crevices in the rock. Only when the entrance is closed with some kind of structure, a more substantial deposit is present. The single-chamber caves have usually one chamber with a number of smaller or larger recesses. The entrance is often quite large, but the depth of the cave is significantly deeper than any of the opening dimensions. Multi-chamber caves are usually composed of two or more chambers separated by a narrowing or a short corridor.

**Identification** refers to the way the cave was identified prior to documentation. In this case, a clear-cut distinction between categories is not easy to make. As already mentioned, names present in the ASI, especially for the Akre region, do not seem to be in use anymore. Thus, we decided to refer to the ASI or the AASI only when there was a high level of certainty that the documented cave was the same as the one listed in either one of these sources, or in both. Only a few caves were mentioned in publications; these are indicated with “bibliography” entries.



## INTRODUCTION

Most of the remaining caves were identified based on interviews, but in some places, especially in villages with several caves nearby, the information provided by the informants was not precise enough to be certain that the documented cave was actually the one mentioned in the interview. Thus, “interview” is given as the means of identification only in cases where there was no doubt that the documented cave was identical with the one mentioned by the informant; otherwise, “field walking” is used to indicate that the cave was discovered during field activities.

**Periods of occupation** contain data on **collection areas** and on **the chronology of the collected archaeological material**.

Typically, two collection areas were delimited: one inside the cave, designated “I”, and another on the talus outside the entrance of the cave, designated “A”. If either of those is listed in the relevant field, it means that archaeological material illustrated on the plate(s) was collected in that particular area; conversely, an empty field means that no such material was retrieved (however, please refer to the “Material collected” entry in the Description section).

**The description** is divided into five sections. “Location” refers to the cave’s location with respect to geomorphological units. “Dimensions” give measurements of the entrance to the cave (width x height) and the dimensions of the chamber (depth x height x width), taken with a Bosch GLM 250 VF Professional laser rangefinder. The method of measuring dimensions varied depending on the morphology of a given cave, particularly if it had irregular features. While most features were measured directly, especially those at ground level or accessible heights, this was not always possible, in which case dimensions were estimated. Top or section plans are usually schematic, rather than a specific cross-section through the cave, and combine actual measurements with depictions of cave features in order to represent the overall morphology of a cave.

The features that were inaccessible and could not be measured (e.g. niches or recesses that were too high up) have been represented schematically. In some cases, therefore, features on the plan may exceed the maximum dimensions given in the description, which were taken at ground level. “Material collected” lists the main classes of archaeological finds retrieved. It should be noted that if “pottery” is listed in this section, but it is not illustrated either with a drawing or photographic plates, it means that only undiagnostic and undecorated body sherds (usually small in size) were found. “Speleothems” show the presence or absence of these rock formations in the cave, to provide information for potential future paleoclimate studies. Finally, “Description” gives additional information on the cave and its most important features, including evidence of modern use, structures, etc.

**The number and the name in the AASI/ASI** are provided only if the cave in question has been previously recorded by the Antiquities Service of Iraq and listed either in the gazetteer *Archaeological Sites in Iraq* (Salman 1970) or plotted on maps in the *Atlas of Archaeological Sites in Iraq* (Salman 1976). It must be noted that, as in the case of sites, the Kurdish names of caves are often corrupted in both publications due to the difficulties of writing Kurdish in classical Arabic script, the inability of non-Kurdish speakers to distinguish all of the sounds of the Kurdish language, the lack of short vowel marks in writing, or, indeed, for all of these reasons simultaneously. Moreover, in the case of the majority of the caves documented on the territory west of the Greater Zab,

the names given in the ASI are not in use anymore; the present-day names were probably given by people settling down in the area due to population movements caused mainly by the anti-Kurdish policy of the Iraqi government of Saddam Hussein’s era. For a more detailed analysis of working with the ASI and the AASI, cf. SHIK vols. 1 and 2.

The bibliography section contains references to the particular cave in scholarly publications.

Four categories of information which were present in the descriptions of archaeological sites are not provided for caves. The first is the area of the cave which can be easily calculated on the basis of the published plan. The second is the size of the outside collection area; the main reason for omitting this information was the lack of precision in GPS measurements. The third concerns the observation conditions. Most of the surveyed caves are presently used as animal shelters to varying degrees; hence, their floor surface is often covered with a layer of animal dung which almost completely obscures the visibility of archaeological material. Where this was not the case, there was almost always a significant accumulation of exogenetic, endogenetic, and other biological sediments inside the cave. For this reason, this section describes instead the conditions on the talus, where archaeological material was found much more frequently. With this in mind, “good” means good visibility of the surface, with little or no vegetation or stones. “Difficult” designates partial visibility of the surface, for instance, due to stones or plant cover. “Bad” conditions mean that the surface is entirely or almost entirely covered either with vegetation or with stones. Finally, the last category to be left out is the relation to water; since all the caves are openings in rocky slopes of small or medium-sized gorges formed by water erosion, it was not recorded. Some of these gorges begin at springs providing enough water for a perennial flow, while the rest are active either after rains or when the snow in the mountains melts in the spring.

### DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

Artefacts collected in the caves are presented on three types of plates: PL.PP.XXX.X, PL.DF.XXX.X and PL.MF.XXX.X. The label PL.PP is an abbreviation of “Plate: Pottery Profiles”, PL.DF is “Plate: Decorated Fragments” and PL.MF is “Plate: Miscellaneous Finds”. XXX.X stands for the UC number of the cave and the running number of plates for a particular cave.

### Drawings and photographs of pottery fragments

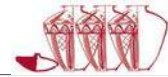
Drawings of pottery are reproduced at a scale of 1 : 4. The scale for photographed artefacts is given on each PL.DF plate as a linear scale.

All the drawings and photographs of the material are provided with tables containing information on individual features of each item, including dimensions, colour, technological description, information on decoration and, where possible, a proposed dating. Some of the finds are both drawn and photographed – usually, these are pottery fragments with more elaborate decoration, for which a drawing would not suffice.

The abbreviations used in these tables are presented in more detail in the following section.

**The number column** contains the individual number of a sherd, composed of a letter designating a particular collection area and a running number. Sometimes the “+” sign appears between numbers, e.g., “A13+22”, which means that two or more sherds

## INTRODUCTION



were joined after the material from the site had already been allocated numbers.

The **WCT** column contains the interim identification of a particular sherd to period and type (separated by a slash) as defined in the Working Ceramic Typology (Ur 2013). In rare instances, these determinations are given in square brackets, meaning that the original field identification was rejected, and the fragment in question was either identified as belonging to another period or left without a period determination (cf. the “UGZAR period” column). The relation between the Working Ceramic Typology and the determinations used in this publication will be discussed more extensively in the chapters devoted to the study of particular periods, cf. SHIK vol. II.

The **UGZAR period** column contains the determinations of periods made when the pottery material was studied for the final publication. An empty field means that the sherd in question could not be identified as belonging to any particular period.

The **diameter** column gives the rim or base diameter in centimetres, usually measured on the outside of the rim/base.

The **height** column gives the height of the sherd in centimetres, measured when reconstructing the original position of the fragment within the vessel, using either the rim/base surfaces or the decoration and/or traces of forming. Thus, it is not just the physical dimension of the sherd. When it was possible to determine the complete original height of the vessel, the measurement is preceded by the abbreviation **c**.

The **thickness** column gives the thickness of the wall of the vessel in centimetres. When there is an observable difference in the thickness of the sherd, two numbers are given: the first one refers to the measurement taken in the upper part of the fragment, and the second in the lower part of the fragment.

The **break** column contains the description of the colour(s) visible in the break of a sherd. If there is more than one colour, then they are listed from the outside to the inside in separate rows. A slash at the end of the row divides the description of the break in the upper part of the vessel from the description of the lower part of the sherd. If present, traces of overfiring in the pottery kiln are noted in the last row.

### ABBREVIATIONS

<b>l.</b> light	<b>p.</b> pale	<b>d.</b> dark
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The **temper** column contains information on the size, frequency, and composition of intentional additions to the paste used for shaping the described vessel. In order to achieve a satisfactory level of coherence among the descriptions, almost all determinations of the composition of temper were done by Dr Dorota Ławecka of the University of Warsaw.

Three main groups of tempers were identified: vegetal (denoted by the letter **V**), mineral (**M**), and pottery grit (**PG**); they are always listed in separate rows. Occasionally, if no temper was observed in the break, the designation **o** was used, and if the quality of the clay is high, the abbreviation **fc** (for fine clay) is added. The vegetal and the pottery grit tempers are differentiated only based on the size of particles.

### ABBREVIATIONS

<b>t</b> tiny	<b>s</b> small	<b>m</b> medium	<b>l</b> large	<b>xl</b> extra large
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These are always put in brackets and if several sizes of particles are present, they are separated by full stops. The same categories are used in the case of the mineral temper, but here different types of minerals could be identified as well.

### ABBREVIATIONS

<b>b</b> basalt	<b>f</b> feldspar	<b>g</b> granite	<b>l</b> limestone
<b>m</b> mica	<b>q</b> quartzite	<b>u</b> unidentified	

In the case of this last group of tempers, the colour of particles is usually noted to allow the identification of the temper in the future. Finally, the presence of one of three types of sand is noted:

<b>fs</b> fine sand	<b>s</b> sand	<b>cs</b> coarse sand
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A standard density of the temper particles is not noted. For extremes, the following abbreviations were used:

<b>f.</b> few	<b>a.</b> abundant	<b>xa.</b> extremely abundant
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The **surface treatment** column describes the way in which the surfaces of the vessel's walls were handled after shaping. The treatment observed is given from the outside to the inside. If only one surface is described, then it is assumed that the other surface (usually internal) was not treated in any way. If there are no additional notes, it is assumed that both surfaces of the fragment received the same treatment.

### ABBREVIATIONS

<b>t.</b> top	<b>b.</b> bottom	<b>r.</b> rim	<b>h.</b> handle
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Five main types of surface treatment were noted:

<b>o</b> no treatment	<b>WS</b> wet smoothed	<b>B</b> burnished	<b>P</b> polished	<b>R</b> roughened
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Two types of slip are distinguished: **S** (slip) means that the surface of the pot was intentionally covered with a thin layer of fine clay dispersed in water, and **Ss** (self-slip) that a similar but thinner layer of clay has built up during the drying of the pot. Sometimes, the surface treatment could not be determined due to the fact that the original surface had been damaged by erosion (**er.**), concealed by a layer of calcite crust (denoted by **?**), or covered with painted, moulded, or glazed decoration obscuring the visibility of the surface (**deco**).

### OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

<b>tt.</b> tool traces	<b>scr.</b> scraping	<b>ct.</b> cutting
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The **colour of the surface** is determined using a Munsell Soil Chart™ reading on the dry, clean outer surface of the sherd. If there is more than one colour, then that on the upper part of the sherd is noted first. As the colours are read from a dry surface, the sample quite often does not correspond exactly to one of the colours in the Munsell Soil Chart™; hence,



## INTRODUCTION

the abbreviations dr – darker, lr – lighter or pr – paler are added after the colour's symbol.

**Decoration.** If the surface of the sherd is decorated, one of the following abbreviations is used in this column:

<b>APL</b> aplicated	<b>CMB</b> combed	<b>EXC</b> excised	<b>GLZ</b> glazed	<b>GRV</b> grooved
<b>INC</b> incised	<b>MLD</b> moulded	<b>PNT</b> painted	<b>RBD</b> ribbed	<b>STM</b> stamped

When two (or more) decoration techniques appear in combination, their codes are separated by a “+” sign. It is assumed that the decoration is placed on the outer surface of the fragment. When that is not the case, abbreviations r. – rim or in. – inside are respectively employed.

The colour of the decoration is given only in the case of painted or glazed decoration. Again, the Munsell Soil Chart™ is used to determine the colour. Word description is used only in the case of glazed decoration when the colour does not match any of the samples present in the Munsell chart. The colour designations are preceded either by out. or in. for the external and internal surface, respectively; lack of such abbreviations means that the colour is the same on both surfaces. If more than one colour is used, they are listed in separate rows. Occasionally, other designations listed in the “Colour of the surface” section could be used here.

**Forming technique.** Only basic potter's techniques were identified:

<b>H</b> by hand	<b>NTW</b> no trace of wheel visible	<b>SW</b> on slow wheel	<b>W</b> fast wheel	<b>M</b> in mould
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Occasionally, more than one technique was used on the same sherd; in such cases, the designations are linked by a “+” sign. SC means that the base bears traces of cutting by string.

### GEOLOGICAL MAP

In this volume, we have included a geological map of the area of the Kurdistan region studied by the UGZAR project (pp. 16-17). This map is a copy of the original provided to us courtesy of the *kaymakam* of Şaqlāūa, Mr Rožgar Sadeq. It was prepared in 2012 for the needs of several institutions: the Ministry of Natural Resources, the General Directorate of Mineral Investment, and the Directorate of Geological Survey and Mineral Investigation. Not all of the map elements were included here; for instance, we decided to not include roads, or specialized information useful for geologists. We tried to eliminate some of the errors of the original map, which are typical with such a complex document. We are also aware that some errors may have occurred as a result of creating such a copy.

The map has been simplified and prepared so that it is easier and more convenient to use by archaeologists. We have therefore changed the method of marking geological layers – we assigned specific colour ranges to different periods and sediments. The intent was to increase the readability of the map so that the user could identify the period of formation of particular geological formations more easily. We have also added geographic names used in our project. A particularly important issue was the association of the caves that we documented with

the period of formation of their respective rock formations. If our georeferencing has been precise, then the documented caves are the result of karstic processes taking place in the rocks formed during the deposits from the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods.

*RK, AS, XK*

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS



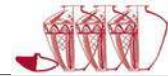
AASI	عيسى سلمان (المحرر)، اطلس المواقع الاثرية في العراق، بغداد ١٩٧٦ (Salman, I., ed., <i>Atlas of Archaeological Sites in Iraq</i> , Baghdad 1976)
AOAT	Alter Orient und Altes Testament
ASI	عيسى سلمان (المحرر)، المواقع الاثرية في العراق، بغداد ١٩٧٠ (Salman, I., ed., <i>Archaeological Sites in Iraq</i> , Baghdad 1970)
BaF	Baghdader Forschungen
EHAS	Eastern Habur Archaeological Survey
EPAS	Erbil Plain Archaeological Survey
KAS	Koya Archaeological Survey
KDW	Omar, F.F., <i>Kurdisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch (Zentralkurdisch/Sorani)</i> , Berlin 2005
LoNAP	Land of Nineveh Archaeological Project
SHIK	Settlement History of Iraqi Kurdistan
UGZAR	Upper Greater Zab Archaeological Reconnaissance
WCT	Ur, J., <i>Working Ceramic Typology</i> , 7 <sup>th</sup> edition, manuscript, 2013
WVDOG	Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft



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## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE



NUMBER OF PERIOD	PERIOD DESCRIPTION
1	HASSUNA SAMARRA
2	HALAF
3	UBAID
4	LATE CHALCOLITHIC 1-2 EARLY NORTHERN Uruk POST-UBAID
5	LATE CHALCOLITHIC 3-5 NORTHERN MIDDLE Uruk SOUTHERN MIDDLE Uruk LATE Uruk
6	NINEVITE V EARLY JEZIRAH I-II EARLY DYNASTIC I-II
7	MIDDLE AND LATE 3 <sup>RD</sup> MILLENNIUM EARLY JEZIRAH III-V EARLY DYNASTIC III AKKADIAN POST-AKKADIAN Ur III
8	OLD BABYLONIAN KHABUR WARE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE
9	MITANNI
10	MIDDLE ASSYRIAN LATE BRONZE AGE
11	NEO-LATE ASSYRIAN IRON AGE
12	POST-ASSYRIAN NEO-BABYLONIAN ACHAEMENID
13	SELEUCID HELLENISTIC
14	PARTHIAN ROMAN
15	SASANIAN
16	LATE SASANIAN EARLY ISLAMIC
17	EARLY ISLAMIC (ABBASID)
18	MIDDLE ISLAMIC
19	MIDDLE AND LATE ISLAMIC
20	LATE ISLAMIC
21	UNDIFFERENTIATED ISLAMIC



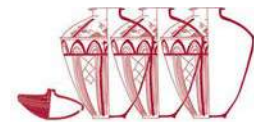
## DOCUMENTED PERIODS OF OCCUPATION

PERIOD	REGION	MOUNTAIN RANGE	AREA	VILLAGE	CAVE
7	Ākrê	Ākrê Massif	Şermn-Gündk	Gündk	UC 006
8	Ākrê	Ākrê Massif	Şermn-Gündk	Gündk	UC 006
	Şaqlāüa	Safin Massif	Püngina-Şaqlāüa	Şaqlāüa	UC 110
11	Ākrê	Prt Mountains	Zntā-Kalātī	Zntā	UC 065
13	Harīr	Harīr Massif	Harīr	Xānzād-i Sorān	UC 097
14	Ākrê	Prt Mountains	Zntā-Kalātī	Zntā	UC 065
16	Ākrê	Ākrê Massif	Şermn-Gündk	Gündk	UC 005, UC 006
	Şaqlāüa	Safin Massif	Püngina-Şaqlāüa	Şaqlāüa	UC 110
17	Ākrê	Ākrê Massif	Şermn-Gündk	Gündk	UC 004
19	Ākrê	Ākrê Massif	Şermn-Gündk	Gündk	UC 004
20	Ākrê	Ākrê Massif	Şermn-Gündk	Şermn	UC 001 — UC 003
				Gündk	UC 004, UC 006
			Xrds-Ākrê	Xrds	UC 007 — UC 009
				Rās al-'Ain	UC 010 — UC 012
				Xerpe	UC 013
				Ākrê	UC 014 — UC 019
		Ākrê-Cünā	Bāşql Āgā	UC 020 — UC 027	
			Bāşql Rāünd	UC 028 — UC 043	
			Cünā	UC 044 — UC 064	
		Prt Mountains	Zntā-Kalātī	Zntā	UC 065 — UC 066
				Xānagê	UC 067 — UC 072
				Büsêl	UC 073 — UC 076
	Kalātī			UC 077	
	Nêrûa-Bîê	Nêrûa	UC 078		
		Bîê	UC 079 — UC 090		
	Harīr	Pirāt Mountains	Āşkafta Valley	Āşkafta	UC 091 — UC 094
		Harīr Massif	Gūlak-Xānzād-i Sorān	Gūlak	UC 095 — UC 096
	Şaqlāüa	Qala Qāsm Range	Baraka-Āspindāra	Baraka	UC 098 — UC 102
Kauartīān				UC 103 — UC 105	
Āspindāra				UC 106 — UC 107	
Safin Massif		Püngina-Şaqlāüa	Püngina	UC 108	
			Şaqlāüa	UC 109 — UC 110	



# PREVIOUS WORK OF THE ANTIQUITIES SERVICE

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## INTRODUCTION

“The Iraqi Atlas” is our working name for a two-volume publication by Salman. We never went into the field without it. Although overladen with equipment, we always carried a couple of pages in our pockets. They seemed almost ad hoc, as if the drawings and notes were made by hand – in contrast to maps generated by modern software using satellite and spy imagery.

The Atlas was often our most useful aid during interviews. Filled with extremely useful but often unclear information, it inspired us and our informers, refreshed memories, and facilitated understanding. It was our anchor in the Iraqi reality and a guide and compass of this project.

We owe this to the long-standing work of our Iraqi colleagues who began to create file cards for the archaeological sites located in Iraq in the mid-1930s. They used information obtained during excavations, surveys, and from local inhabitants. This activity lasted until the 1970s and probably continued even later.

The results of this decades-long research were published in 1970 under the name of the then Director-General of Antiquities of Iraq, Dr Isa Salman. The first volume, entitled *Archaeological Sites in Iraq* (ASI), contained a list of archaeological sites, architectural monuments, and caves recorded during the preceding 30 years. They were arranged geographically by provinces, districts, and municipalities (*muhafazah, qaða, nahiah*). Descriptions of sites included the number of the file card, the name of the neighbouring village, and often also the settlement period. In 1976, this catalogue was supplemented by a second volume, *Atlas of Archaeological Sites in Iraq* (AASI), which contained maps showing the location of the sites. The publication of these books, presenting the rich cultural heritage of Iraq, was an innovative activity in the field of archaeological heritage management and, as far as the editors are aware, the first such project in the Near East.

Despite its obvious advantages, working with the Atlas was often difficult. Although the file cards record the locations and local names of sites, these sometimes refer to villages which no longer exist. Moreover, some names are dubious, as they often show traces of Aramaic, Kurdish, Farsi, or Turkish, and are not always written correctly in the standard Arabic alphabet. Additionally, the maps published in the AASI sometimes look off, due to each one having a different scale. This is due to the fact that draughtsmen had to fit them to the format of the book and scaled them depending on the place and the size of the area. However, if we look closely at these maps and georeference them, it becomes apparent that they were precise for their time, having been created on the basis of measurements, detailed topographical maps, and air photographs. Until recently, they were the most precise maps available in Mesopotamian archaeology! Furthermore, some of the sites listed in the ASI do not appear on the AASI maps, and some sites shown on the maps are not included in the ASI (these additional sites may have been recorded between 1970 and 1975, after the publication of the ASI).

The Iraqi publication is not all that well known among Western researchers due to the language barrier. Having to decipher handwritten Arabic characters on the maps is also quite difficult. However, it nonetheless turns out to be handy and relevant with some effort. The maps and catalogue created by Iraqi archaeologists have accompanied us through the years, helping us in locating ancient sites and monuments. It is often sufficient just to learn the 30 letters of the Arabic and Kurdish alphabets to effectively use the Atlas! Without the Atlas, our work might have been less tiring, and we might have avoided stressing about Kurdish site

names, but we would betray the comradeship which should link all of us who work to preserve the cultural heritage of the Near East by not giving it sufficient credit. This is why we have made an attempt to present the utility of this valuable resource.

Consequently, we have combined 11 maps published in the AASI which encompass the area of the UGZAR project (Plates 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 47, 51, 52, 128, 130). Each of them shows the richness of cultural heritage in the respective *qaða* or *nahiah* and includes a list of sites. Every list begins with the number 1, so on our copy, the range of each map and the numbers of sites shown on it were marked in different colours. The combined map was then adjusted for print, i.e. scaled down and unified. It forced us to change the size of the markings indicating sites and villages, which would have been illegible otherwise. The scaling and the disproportionate size of the site markings make it impossible to georeference the map due to the large margin of error. The combined map shows the distribution of sites from the AASI not only in the UGZAR region but also in the areas investigated by other projects: LoNAP, EPAS, KAS, and the Khalifan Archaeological Project. Thus, it gives an idea of the wider archaeological context of the finds and shows areas where cultural heritage objects were catalogued but not marked on the map, possibly due to lack of access.

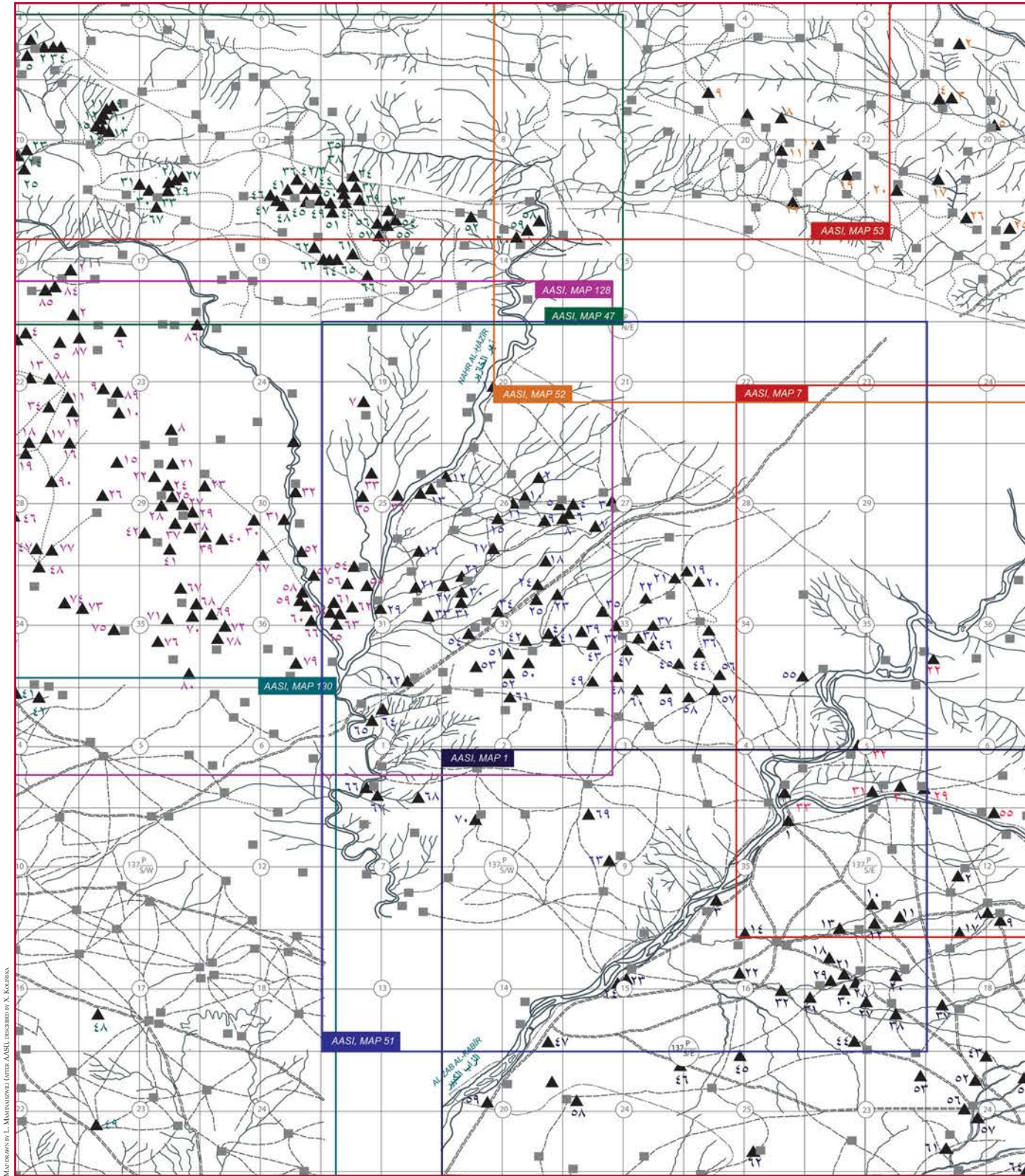
The maps are accompanied by tables. They consist of two main columns, and the colours of their headings refer to the colours of the respective plates. In the AASI and ASI volumes, data was organized according to administrative units. In the UGZAR volumes, the first column of the table contains the number of the site as shown on the map, and the second column has the identification of the site in the ASI catalogue. This cross-referencing was necessary because the lists in the ASI and AASI were never compatible.

The 2015-2017 field seasons saw the documentation of 110 caves located on the southern slopes of the Äkrê and Prt mountain ranges, on the western slopes of the Pîrât, Harîr, and Qala Qâsm mountains, and on the north-western slopes of the Safin Massif. On the copy of the map combined from the ones published in the AASI, which shows the distribution of sites (pages 30-31), we have only marked the area covered by our surveys. There are two reasons for this: firstly, we managed to locate and identify only three caves in the area covered by Maps 2 and 7 in the AASI. Secondly, Map 51 does not include the slopes of the Äkrê and Prt mountains, so it was not possible to compare it with the locations of cave sites found in those areas by the UGZAR team. On the other hand, the ASI volume does contain data on this area, but we were only able to identify six caves out of the 50 that were listed in it. The likely reason for this was that the cave nomenclature had changed, probably as a result of the population movements caused by political events and war in the Kurdistan region in recent decades. The new groups of people that settled there often did not give the caves in their vicinity new names, and the old names were forgotten.

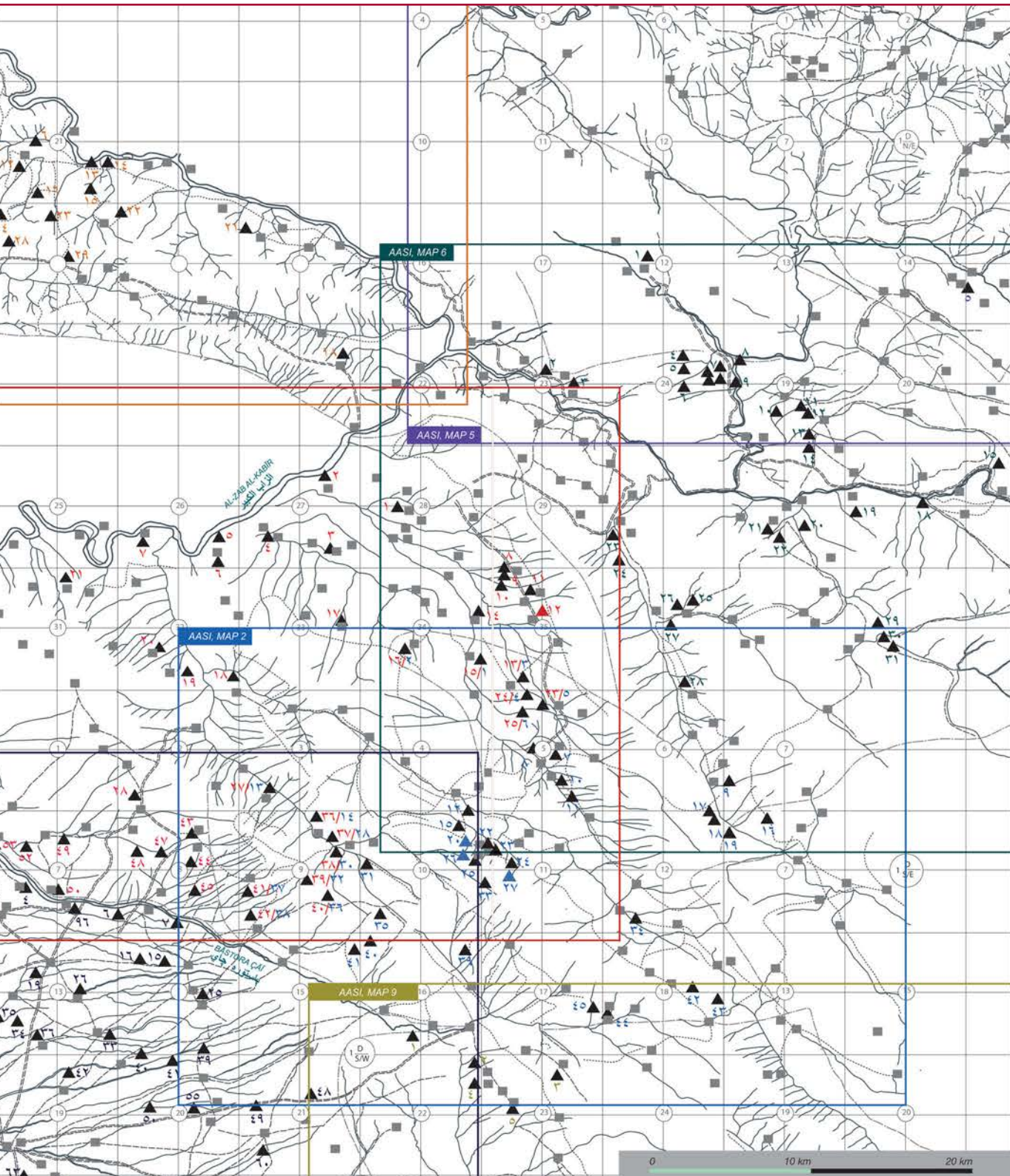
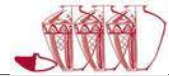
The names of caves and villages are given in the original spelling of the Iraqi publications; thus, they should be treated as a copy of the source material. Many contain errors. Some of these errors result from the fact that Kurdish sounds were represented in Arabic script without the additional characters used nowadays for writing in Farsi and Kurdish. In some cases, an unintelligible name was obviously distorted. Comments on, corrections, and interpretations of names and errors in their notation will be discussed in a separate article in the first volume of the SHIK series.

XK, RK

# JOINT AASI MAPS I, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 47, 51, 52, 128, 130

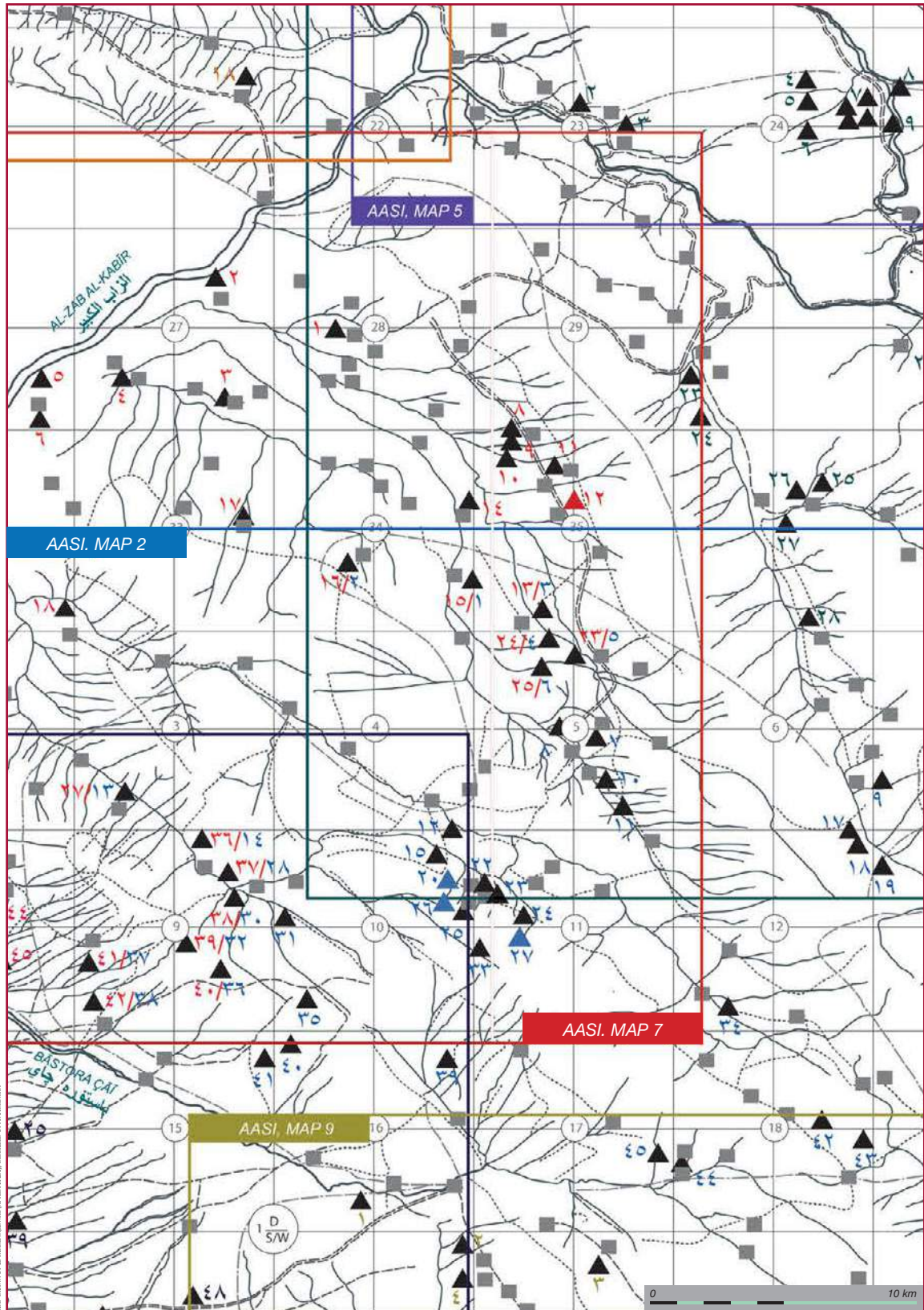


Map drawn by L. Marinova (former AASI) according to X. Kourava





# IDENTIFICATION OF CAVES ON MAPS 7 AND 2 OF AASI



Map drawn by L. Mansour (with AASI) according to X. Kerssens.

## IDENTIFICATION OF CAVES FROM ASI AND AASI WITH UGZAR CAVES

### CORRESPONDENCE OF ASI AND AASI CAVES FOR UGZAR AREA.

AASI, MAP 2		ASI		
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٢٠	كهف حسن البصري	شقلاوة	حسن البصري (كهف)	٢٤٦
٢٦	كهف كونابيسك	شقلاوة	حسن البصري (كهف)	٢٤٨
٢٧	اشكفت حصار	شقلاوة	حصار (اشكفت)	٢٤٦
٣٣	كهف سورحمان	شقلاوة	سورحمان (يوسف رحمان) كهف	٢٤٧

AASI, MAP 7		ASI		
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
١٢	كهف وخرابة خانزاد	خرواتن	خانزاد و كهف خانزاد (خرا ئب)	٤٨٤

### IDENTIFICATION OF ASI AND AASI CAVES WITH UGZAR CAVES.

AASI, MAP 2		ASI			UGZAR
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file	Cave publication number/field number
٣٣	كهف سورحمان	شقلاوة	سورحمان (يوسف رحمان) كهف	٢٤٧	UC 109/C 109

AASI, MAP 7		ASI			UGZAR
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file	Cave publication number/field number
١٢	كهف وخرابة خانزاد	خرواتن	خانزاد و كهف خانزاد (خرا ئب)	٤٨٤	UC 097/C 096

## IDENTIFICATION OF CAVES PRESENT IN ASI

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI FOR UGZAR AREA.

VILLAGE	ASI			UGZAR CAVE	
	page in ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument		الاضبارة - number of file
Şrmn	٢٨٨	شرمن	بياريا (اشكفت)	١٤٠٠	UC 002/C 002
	٢٨٩	شرمن	سروكاني شرمن (اشكفت)	١٤٣٧	UC 003/C 003
	٢٨٩	شرمن	مر يوحنا أورش (اشكفت)	١٤٠٢	UC 001/C 001
Şüş	٢٨٩	شوش	الاء (اشكفت)	١٣٩٧	-
	٢٨٩	شوش	همسكي (اشكفت)	١٣٩٦	-
Gündk	٢٨٧	كندك	كندك (كهف قريه)	٥٢	UC 006/C 004
Xrds	٢٨٩	خروس	كجه (اشكفت)	١٣٩٢	-
	٢٨٩	خروس	مازن (اشكفت)	١٣٩١	-
Rās al-'Ain	٢٨٩	رأس العين	مي (اشكفت)	١٣٨٩	-
Xerpe	٢٨٨	خرپه	باريك (اشكفت كبه)	١٣٨٥	-
	٢٨٩	خرپه	عجماية (اشكفت)	١٣٨٤	-
	٢٨٩	خرپه	قيجي (اشكفت)	١٣٨٣	-
	٢٨٩	خرپه	كرمك (اشكفت)	١٣٨٢	-
Bāşql Āgā	٢٨٨	باشغال اغا	باشغال اغا (اشكفتان)	١٤١١	-
			اشكفت خولي	١	-
			اشكفت حيوان	٢	-
			اشكفت شور ه كي	٣	-
			اشكفت كرتش	٤	-
Bāşql Rāūd	٢٨٨	باشغال راوند		١٤١٢	-
			اشفت ملا زاده	( ١ )	-
			اشفت حاج بونس	( ٢ )	-
			اشفت كني شنك	( ٣ )	-
			اشفت طوكي	( ٤ )	-
			اشفت ميوجه	( ٥ )	-
			اشفت ابن جلكي	( ٦ )	-
			اشفت كليك	( ٧ )	-
			اشفت بلنت	( ٨ )	-
			اشفت خمه كرى	( ٩ )	-

\* Place names given in the table in the Latin alphabet are not transliterations of names listed in the ASI, but are written according to the modern pronunciation.

## IDENTIFICATION OF CAVES PRESENT IN ASI WITH UGZAR SITES

VILLAGE	ASI			UGZAR CAVE	
	page in ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument		الاضبارة - number of file
Cūnā	٢٨٨	جونه	جونه الثلاثه (اشكفتان)	١٤١٣	-
			اشكفت كوثر	(١)	-
			اشكفت جك جه كلوه	(٢)	-
			اشكفت بيرزنكر	(٤)	-
			اشكفت كاوور	(٥)	-
			اشكفت كه كورى	(٦)	-
Zntā	٢٨٨	زنتا	وداي زنتا (اشكفتات)	١٤١٤	-
			اشكفت موسليا	(١)	-
			اشكفت براك	(٢)	-
			اشكفت ليفنوك عدد/٢	(٣)	-
			اشكفت زيتون	(٤)	-
			اشكفت كرمك	(٥)	-
Xānagê	٢٨٨	جانه كي	خلوه (اشكفت)	١٤١٧	-
Bcêl	٢٨٨	بجيل	بجيل و كهوفها (قرية)	١٤١٥	-
Nêrūa	٢٨٨	نيروة	بوكرزاهه في كلي نيروه (اشكفت)	١٤١٨	-
			تينك (اشكفت)	١٤١٥	-
Biê	٢٨٨	بيا	بيا (كهوف قرية)	١٤٢٠	-
			اشكفت رف	— ١	-
			اشكفت جمك	— ٢	-
			اشكفت هاجيا	— ٣	UC 089/C 080
Bêxme	٢٨٩	بيخمه	ديره (اشكفت)	١٤١٩	-
Xrūātān	٢٢	خرواتان	خانزاد و كهف خانزاد (خرائب)	٤٨٤	UC 097/C 096
Şaqlāūa	٢٠	شقلاوه	حسن البصري (كهف)	٣٩٧	-
Şaqlāūa	٢١	شقلاوه	كونه بيسك (كهف)	٢٤٨	-
Şaqlāūa	٢٠	شقلاوه	حصار (اشكفت)	٢٤٥	-
Şaqlāūa	٢٠	شقلاوه	سورحمان (يوسفارحمان) (كهف)	٢٤٧	UC 109/C 109

## INDEX OF SITES PRESENT ON JOINT MAPS 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 47, 51, 52, 128, 130

AASI, MAP 1		ASI		
خريطة ١ - محافظة: اربيل، ناحية: مركز		محافظة اربيل - قضاء الركن. صفحات ١١-١٣		
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
١	افران	افران	افران (خرابة)	٤٧٤
٢	خرابة كرده زه رد	کرد زرد	زرد (کرد)	٣٤٠
٣	خرابة كور كوسك	كور كوسك	كور كوسك (خرابة)	٣٣٦
٤	خرابة شوزال	شوزال	شوزال (کرد)	٣٣٤
٥	خرابة خزنیکان عرب	خزنیکان عرب	خزنیکان عرب (خرابة)	٣٣٩
٦	کرد قراذکه	قلاموتکه	قراذکه (کرد)	٣٧٨
٧	قولي لان	هافديان	قولي لان	٣٣٠
٨	خرابة خزنیکان افندي	خزنیکان افندي	خزنیکان افندي (قبرستان)	٣٤
٩	خرابة كرده عرق	کرد عرق	عرق (کرد)	٣٤٨
١٠	خرابة وسطه عرب	سیدان	وسطه عرب (خرابة)	٣٥٢
١١	خرابة كماره	ديرزيان	كماره (خرابة)	٣٥٢
١٢	خرابة سيدان	شیدان	سیدان خرابه	٣٥٤
١٣	خرابة قوج	سیدان	قوج (خرابة)	٣٥٥
١٤	کرد آغولان	آغولان	آغولان (کرد)	٣٣٨
١٥	كلك سورناوا	بولاق	كلك سورناوا و خرابه قوجاغ	٣٧٥
١٦	خرابة قوجاغ	بولاق	كلك سورناوا و خرابه قوجاغ	٣٧٥
١٧	خرابة قوج	أشوكان	قوج (خرابة)	٣٣٧
١٨	خرابة خليل	خرابة دراو	خليل (خرابة)	٣٤٤
١٩	ملاچرك	بحرکه	ملاچرك	٣٣٢
٢٠	خزنه تپه	داربند	خزنه تپه	٣٤٦
٢١	خرابة قادراغا	خرابة دراد	قادراغا (کرد)	٣٤٣
٢٢	امام طه	طویزاوه	امام طه (خرابة)	٢٤٢
٢٣	تل كرده رشه	كرده رشه زاب	رشه (کرد)	٢٤١
٢٤	کرد بلك	كرده رشه زاب	بلك (کرد)	٢٤٢
٢٥	تل قبرستان شوك	شوك	شوك (قبرستان)	٣٧٧
٢٦	خرابة كلكان	كلكان	كلكان (خرابة)	٤٢٩
٢٧	تل شيخ قصري	الانه	كونه نين	٢٣١
٢٨	مقبرة درويش عبد الله	خرابة دراو	درويش عبد الله (ممقبرة)	٧١١
٢٩	خرابة كرده شير	خرابة دراو	شير (کرد)	٣٤٥
٣٠	کرد مسينا	كقدا جوغان	مسينا (تل کرد)	٢٣٦
٣١	قلعة فوكاني	كرده شير	فوكاني (قلعة)	٣٥٦
٣٢	قلعة جواني	كرده شير	جواني (قلعة)	٣٥٧
٣٣	خرابة بيرزين	بيرزين	بيرزين (خرابة)	٣٣٥
٣٤	کردي جوتيار	کردي جوتيار	جوتيار (کرد)	٢٣٢

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رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٣٥	تليتتا	عين كاوه	تليتتا او كرد مسينا	٢٢٩
٣٦	خرابة كرك	كركك	كرك (خرابة)	٣٥٠
٣٧	تل كزنه	كزنه	كزنه (تل)	٢٣١
٣٨	تل الشيخ احمد	قلاد جوغان	الشيخ احم (تل)	٢٣٤
٣٩	تل قراتكه	كورك كبير	قرات كه (كرد)	٣٧٨
٤٠	خرابة قبرستان شاويس	شاويس	شاويس (قبرستان)	٣٥١
٤١	اورل برست	طويزاوه	اورل برست (خرابة)	٤٢٠
٤٢	خرابة پير كوت	بير زين	پير كولت (خرابة)	٣٤١
٤٣	مارعوده	عين كوه	كمارعوده (تل)	٢٢٨
٤٤	خرابة قلعه كه	قلاتكه	قلعه كه (خرابة)	٢٤٤
٤٥	خرابة السيد حسين	كورهبان	السيد حسين (تل)	٢٢٥
٤٦	خرابة جالوك	جالوك كبير	جالوك (خرابة)	٢٢٠
٤٨	كرد جام چوغان	مام چوغان	مام چوغان (كرد)	٤٢٨
٤٩	كرد خزنه	كزنان اسماعيل	خزنه (كرد)	٤٢٦
٥٠	تل مموره	بير رش	كموره (تل)	٣٧٩
٥١	تل قصر	عين كاوه	خزنه (مقبرة عين كاوه) (تل)	٢٢٧
٥٢	كردى يلده	عين كاوه	يلده (كرد)	٢٣٠
٥٣	حلوآچى	رشكين	حلوآچى (كرد)	٢٤٠
٥٥	كرد حنان	كسزان اسماعيل	حلوآچى (كرد)	٤٢٧
٥٦	تل رشكين	رشكين	رشكين (تل)	٢٣٧
٥٨	ديره	ديره	ديره (قلعة)	٢٢٣
٥٩	قصر (ملا عمر)	ملا عمر	دملا عمر (قصر)	٢٢٦
٦٠	كرد كلكان	كانيكين	كلكان كرد	٣٤٩
٦١	حاجپلر	توراق	حاجي لر (تل)	٢٧٩
٦٢	خرية السيد احمد	ساتوره	رالسيد احمد (تل)	٢٢٤
٦٣	كرد قالج آغا	اربييل	قالج آغا (تل)	٢٨٢
٦٤	كلك مشك	اربييل	كلك مشك (كرد)	٢٨٤
٩٦	كرد ترموسك	تندورة	ترموسك (كرد)	٣٣٣

AASI, MAP 2		ASI		
خريطة ٢ - محافظة: أربيل، قضاء: شقلاوة		محافظة اربيل - قضاء شقلاوة، ناحية الركن. صفحات ٢١ - ٢٠		
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
١	كرده پا	سورسوره	با (كرد)	٤٠٨
٢	كردى ديروك	باسرم	مار نيخا (خرابة)	٤١٠
٣	كرد شون	موتراوه	شون (كرد)	٤٠٧
٤	كردى موتكا	آلي سيدك	موتكا (كرد)	٤٠٦
٥	كردى لانكا	آلي سيدك	لانكا (كرد)	٤٠٥

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رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٦	خربة كليسة	آلي سيدك (٩)		
٧	كرد خرابه	شاويسيان	خرابة (كرد)	٤٠٤
٨	قصورك	قصورك	قصورك (كرد)	٤٠٣
٩	كردى كانى كرك	خه طى	كانى كرك (كرد)	٤١٩
١٠	خرابة كاوان	مامه جلکه	كاوان (خرابة)	٤٠٢
١١	كونه قيج	كروان مير محملي	كونه قيج	٤٠١
١٢	كوردیوان	شه قلاوه	كوردیوان	٢٥٥
١٣	كونه أشكه ره	أشكه	كونه أشكه ره	٢٤٩
١٤	كردى خمخان	الوان	خمخان (تلول كرد)	٢٦٠
١٥	قلاته سور	شقلاوة	سور (قلاته سور) (قلاته)	٢٥٧
١٦	كرد بالوكاوه	بالوكاوه	بالوكاوه (كرد)	٤٢٢
١٧	خربتازينه			
١٨	خربتازينه			
١٩	خرابة بيروان	توتمه	بيروان (خرابة)	٤٢٠
٢٠	كهف حسن البصري	شقلاوة	حسن البصري (كهف)	٢٤٦
٢١	قلعة كاوان	شقلاوة	كاوان (قلعة)	٢٥٦
٢٢	دار مار حنان	شقلاوة	مار حنان (دار)	٢٥٣
٢٣	قلعة ميره سن	شقلاوة	ميره سن (قلعة) الأميرحسن (قلعة)	٢٥٤
٢٤	كردى زيوره	شقلاوة	زيوره (كرد)	٢٥٨
٢٥	قلا قشمشوني	شقلاوة	قشمشوني (قلا)	٢٥٢
٢٦	كهف كونابيسك	شقلاوة	حسن البصري (كهف)	٢٤٨
٢٧	اشكفت حصار	شقلاوة	حصار (اشكفت)	٢٤٦
٢٨	راش ويش	الوان	راش ويش (تل)	٢٦١
٢٩	خرابة مارنيخا	آلي سيدك	ديروك (كرد)	٤٠٩
٣٠	كردى باويان	كوره	باويان (كرد)	٢٥٩
٣١	ترجينه	بير رش	ترجينه	٢٦٥
٣٢	ماوه لو	كردى ماوه ان	ماوه ان (كرد)	٤٩٨
٣٣	كهف سورحمان	شقلاوة	سورحمان (يوسف رحمان) كهف	٢٤٧
٣٤	خرابة حاجى مالك	مهجوره	حاجى مالك (خرابة)	٣٩٧
٣٥	خرابة كوته	بيروز	كوته (خرابة)	٤٢٥
٣٦	خرابة كانى بلانه	ماوه لو	كانى قلاته	٢٦٣
٣٧	منارة زندان وتل كله جين	كلياوه	زندان (مفارة)	٢٧٠
٣٨	خرابه	بانه مان	خرابه	٢٦٦
٣٩	خرابه شهر ست	قلا شيخ سفلى	شهر ست (خرابه)	٤١٣
٤٠	خرابه برنقشينه	كراو	برنقشينه (خرابه)	٤١٨
٤١	خرابه كراو	كراو	مامور (خرابه)	٤١٧
٤٢	كرد بانش كان	بيلىكه	بانس كان (كرد)	٣٩٩
٤٣	كرد باپير	هيدان	باپير (كرد)	٤٠٠

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رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٤٤	خرابة هودر			
٤٥	كرد قلاتوك	كراو	قلا توك (كرد)	٤١٦
٤٦	خرابة شهريازار	زيارة كبير	شهريازار (خرابة)	٤١٤

AASI, MAP 5		ASI		
خريطة ٥ - محافظة: اربيل، ناحية: مركز		محافظة اربيل - قضاء راوندوز - ناحية برادوست. صفحة ١٨		
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٥	موقع محيس		مجيسير (قرية)	٧١٢

AASI, MAP 6		ASI		
خريطة ٦ - محافظة: اربيل، مركز قضاء: راوندوز		محافظة اربيل - قضاء راوندوز - ناحية الرکز. صفحة ١٦		
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
١	كاواة قلات	شيسنته	كاوله قلات	٧٠٥
٢	جفرکان قديم	جفرکان	جفرکان قديم	٧٠٣
٣	شکوت خلان	خلان	خلان (اشکوت)	٧٠٢
٤	کھف بيستون			
٥	قلا ت برده بان	هافديان	برده بان (قلا ت)	٦٩٥
٦	کھف ديانا	ديانا	ربيه (كرد)	٦٨٦
٧	کھف مامديان	هافديان	هافديان (اشکوت)	٦٨١
٨	کرد دپوره	هافديان	دپوره (كرد)	٦٩٣
٩	قلا ت برده بان	هافديان	برده بان (قلا ت)	٦٩٥
١٠	کرد دشت	بالکيان	دشت (كرد)	٦٨٣
١١	کرد ملا يابن	ديريزيان	ملا يابن (كرد)	٦٨٤
١٢	کرد لاکوتان	غفور اوه	لاکوتان (كرد)	٦٨٤
١٣	کرد ربيته	ديانا	ربيه (كرد)	٦٨٦
١٤	کرد بيناهلك			
١٥	کھف کوسباي سبي			
١٦	قلا باته مير	جومرخين	بانه مير (قلا)	٦٨٧
١٧	قلا باته باو	جومرخين	بانه باو (قلعة)	٦٩٤
١٨	اشکوت چنير اوا	جنير اوا	جنير اوا (اشکوت)	٦٩٢
١٩	اشکوفت پيرداسر	خانديان	پيرداسر (اشکوفت)	٦٩١
٢٠	اشکوت کلي خرندي	الانه	کلي خرندي (اشکوت)	٧٠٧
٢١	کرد رزا	کاني قور	رزا (كرد)	٧٠٨
٢٢	خرابة بيشوران	کاني قرر	بيشوران (خرابة)	٧٠٩
٢٣	کرد چويارشک	جوله ميرک	چويارشک (كرد)	٧٠١



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رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٢٤	كرد شرکان	شرکان	شرکان (کرد)	٧٠٠
٢٥	كرد زيخي سوسنان	بله جیری	زيخي سوسنان (کرد)	٦٩٦
٢٦	زوي يوسف	بله جیری	زوي يوسف	٦٩٩
٢٧	كونه نین	الانه	كونه نین	٧٠٦
٢٨	كاوله و قلابیونه	باناوی	كاوله و قلابیونه	٦٩٧
٢٩	كرد زنگویاط	كروا	زنگویاط (کرد)	٦٨٩
٣٠	اشكوت كرده	كروا	كروا (اشكوت)	٦٩٠
٣١	كرد توشره	كروا	توشرا (کرد)	٦٨٨

AASI, MAP 7		ASI		
خريطة ٧ - محافظة: أربيل، قضاء: شقلاوة، ناحية: حرير		محافظة اربيل - قضاء شقلاوة - ناحية حرير. صفحات ٢٢ - ٢٣		
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
١	كرد قرن كرك			
٢	بردين	بردين	شمسه خر (کرد)	٤٨٧
٣	خر بة كابن			
٤	كردي قلاته	هرش	شمسه خر (كردي)	٤٩١
٥	قلا قوره بك	قوره بك	قلاته قوره بك	٤٨٩
٦	خر بة زوي برکنده	فقیان	أشي الكبير (خرابة)	٤٩٠
٧	كردي مكردان	مكردان	أشي الكبير (خرابة)	٥١٢
٨	موقع باتاس	مركز الناحية	أشي الكبير (موقع)	٣٨٣
٩	كردي تلى	باتاس	أشي الكبير (تل)	٢٧
١٠	تل خشو	حرير	أشي الكبير (تل)	٤٩٤
١١	موقع فيروز	مركز الناحية	باتاس (موقع)	٣٨٣
١٢	كهف وخرابة خانزاد	خروان	خانزاد و كهف خانزاد (خراب)	٤٨٤
١٣	كرده شون	موتراوه	شون (كرده)	٤٠٧
١٤	كرد قاسمي	قاسمين	قاسمين (کرد)	٤٩٣
١٥	كرد پا	سورسوره	با(كرده)	٤٠٨
١٦	كردي ديروك	باسرم	مار نيخا(خرابة)	٤١٠
		باسروم	كلييه (خرابة)	٤١١
١٧	كرد قلا كبور	كبور	قلاكبور (کرد)	٤٩٢
١٨	دوين قلعه/قلعه صلاح الدين	دوين	دوين (قلعة صلاح الدين) الايوبي (قلعة)	٥١٧
١٩	ديره بروش	پنكا/پنكان	ديره بروش	٥١٦
٢٠	خر بة قلاتهجن	قلاتهجن	قلاتهجن (خرابة)	٥١٥
٢١	خرابة زركويس	زركويس	زركويس (خرابة)	٥١٤
٢٢	كردي قلاته	قه لاته		

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رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٢٣	باسرم	آلي سيدك	ديروك (كردي)	٤٠٩
٢٤	كردي موتكا	آلي سيدك	موتكا (كردي)	٤٠٦
٢٥	خربة كليسه	مير روسته مه		
٢٦	كرد ابراهيم	ماواران	ابراهيم (كرد)	٤٩٦
٢٧	كوبه اشكه ره		كونه اشكه ره	٢٤٩
٢٨	قلعه ديرى	ديره	ديره (قلعه)	٤٨٥
٢٩	قلعه رشوان	رشوان	رشوان (قلعه)	٤٧٨
٣٠	خربة شبيغ اوسو	خلوان	شبيغ اوسو	٤٧٧
٣١	خربة قرية العتيق	خلوان	العتيق (خربة قرية)/العتيق	٤٧٧
٣٢	كرد شبيغ رش	كوبال	كرد شبيغ (كرد)	٥٠٣
٣٣	كرد مامك	كرد مامك	مامك (كرد)	٥٠٤
٣٤	كرد ديوان	شه قلاوه	كورد ديوان	٢٥٥
٣٥	قلاته سور	شقلاوله	سور (قلاته سور) (قلاته)	٢٥٧
٣٦	كردي خمخان	الوان	خمخان (تلول كرى)	٢٦٠
٣٧	راش ويش	الوان	راش ويش (تل)	٢٦١
٣٨	كردي باويان	كوره	باويان (كردي)	٢٥٩
٣٩	ماوه لو	كردي ماوه ان	ماوه ان (كرد)	٤٩٨
٤٠	خرية كاني بلانه	ماوه لو	كاني قلته	٢٦٣
٤١	منارة زندان وتل كله جين	كلياوه	زندان (مفارة) ٢٧٠, ٢٦٩	٢٧٠
٤٢	خرابه	بانه مان	خرابه	٢٦٦
٤٣	خرابه سوكاني			
٤٤	كرد خجور	بريبان ديره	خجود (كرد)	٥٠٩
٤٥	كرد موروكان	بريبان ديره	مزروكان (كرد)	٥١٠
٤٦	قولي لان			
٤٧	خرابه سرويكاني	سرويكاني	سرويكاني (خرابه)	٤٩٩
٤٨	خرابه ديره	هرشم	قلاتوكه (كرد)	٥٠٠
٤٩	خرابه دربنده سيد	دربنده سيد	دربنه سيد (خرابه)	٥٠٥
٥٠	بليتان	بليتان	بليتان (خرابه)	٥١١
٥١	كرد ترموسك			
٥٢	كرد كركان	دربنده سيد	كوكان (كرد)	٥٠٦
٥٣	خرابه قره قاجن	قره قاجن	اشه جمك (خرابه)	٥٠٨
٥٤٩	كردي ماوان			
٥٥	كيلا سبي/زه روان			

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AASI, MAP 9		ASI		
خريطة ٩ - محافظة: أربيل، ناحية: مركز		محافظة أربيل - قضاء الركن. صفحة ٢٤		
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٢	خرابكا	اشكفت سقا	خرابكا	٥٢٤
٣	كرد قلعة	ونكة	قلعة (كرد)	٥٣٢
٤	باقلين	اشكفت سقا	كان سبي	٥٢٥
٥	خربة أليان	أليان	أليان (أريان)	٥٤١

AASI, MAP 47		ASI		
خريطة ٤٧ - محافظة: دهوك، ناحية: الزور		محافظة نينوى - قضاء الشيخان - ناحية مزوري. صفحات ٢٨٦-٢٨٧		
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
١، ٢، ٣، ٤، ٥	كهوف بربين	خوريني	جم ناوسك و كهوف بربين	١٤٥٩
٩، ١٠، ١١، ١٢	كهوف كلي قيامه	نصره	كلي قيامه (كهف)	١٤٥٨
١٣، ١٤، ١٥	كهوف دحله نوي	دحله نوي	كلي قيام (كهوف)	١٤٥٧
٢٣	خربة كلي كفن	دهكان	كلي كفن (كهف)، موق الشمس	١٤٤٦
٢٤	خربة كلي هناره	كلي نوي	كلي هناره (اشكفت)	١٤٥٦
٢٥	اشكفت مامندي			
٢٧، ٢٨، ٢٩	كهوف ارماش	أرماش	أرماش (كهوف)	١٤٤٩
٣٠	كهف مروره	أزخ	مروره (كهف)	١٤٤٧
٣١	كهف ناوسكي	أزخ	ناوسكي (كهف)	١٤٤٨
٣٣	دير ماركوركييس			
٣٤	موضع الحوض الحجري	مير سيده	٦ - الحوض الحجري قرب	١٤٤٥
٣٥	كهف سريح	مير سيده	٣ - سريح	١٤٤٥
٣٦	خربة القلعة			
٣٧	كهف دوكان	مير سيده	٤ - دوكان	١٤٤٥
٣٨	كهف دوكان	مير سيده	٢ - دوكان	١٤٤٥
٣٩	كهف دركه	مير سيده	٥ - دركه	١٤٤٥
٤٠	كهف رش	مير سيده	١ - رش	١٤٤٥
٤١	كهف سردقني	بيرة	٣ - سردقني	١٤٧٥
٤٢، ٤٣	كهفان منحوته	بيرة	٢ - الكهفان النحوتان	١٤٧٥
٤٤	كهف صالحوك	بربر عليا بيرة	شبقاية او كهوف شيخ خالد (اشكفت) ١ - صالحوك (كهف)	١٤٧٥
٤٥	خربة باصفرة	باصفرا	١ - ناوسك باصفرا	١٤٤٢
٤٦	اشكفت كاني جنار	بيرة ؟	كاني جنار (اشكفت)	١٤٣٦
٤٧	دير بشموني	تله	بشموني (خربة ديرف)	١٤٣٥
٤٨	كرد تله	تله	تله (كرد)	١٤٣٤

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رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٤٩	كهف منحوتة			
٥٠	مسلة كانية	باصفرا	٢ - مسلة كانيا	١٤٤٢
٥١	خرية كانية	باصفرا	٣ - خرية كانيا	١٤٤٢
٥٢	كهف يونس حنا	خوريت كبير	يونس حنا (كهف)	١٤٥١
٥٣	اشكفت كوني	سركاف	١ - كوفي (اشكفت)	١٤٤١
٥٤، ٥٥	كهف سركاف	سركاف	٢ - كوفي (كهف)	١٤٤١
٥٦	كرد چم آفرانيه	آفرانيه	چم آفرانيه (كرد)	١٤٥٠
٥٧	خرية دير باسكه دير	باسكه دير	الدير (خرية)	١٤٥٢
٥٨	اشكفت كافر	ببرة	كافر (اشكفت)	١٤٧٩
٥٩	موقع الشمس	دهكان	موقع الشمس	١٤٤٦
٦٠	خرية كلي كفن	دهكان	كلي كفن (خرية)	١٤٤٦
٦١	قبر ستان ملكوشان	ملكوشان	ملكوشان (كبرستان)	١٤٣٧
٦٢	كهف ناوسكه زيوه	ختاره	ناوسكه زيوه	١٤٥٣
٦٣	ملكوشان	ملكوشان	الدير (خرية)	١٤٤٠؟
٦٤، ٦٥	كهف كلي زيتون	ملكوشان	كلي زيتون (كهف)	١٤٣٩
٦٦	كرد كويه قلاه	ملكوشان	كويه قلاه (كرد)	١٤٣٨
٦٧	خرية بريفكه	بريفكه	بريفكه (خرية)	١٤٦٦

AASI, MAP 51		ASI		
خريطة ٥١ - محافظة: دهوك، قضاء: عقره، ناحية: العشاير السبعة		محافظة نينوى - قضاء عقرة - ناحية العشاير السبعة. صفحات ٢٩١ - ٢٩٠		
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
١	كرد كوران	حمه	كوران (كرد)	١٣٢٩
٢	خرابة كنكرد	كلوك	كنكرد (خراب)	١٣٣١
٣	كرد فيا	روفييا	روفييا (كرد)	١٣٠٠
٤	خرية سي كرك	سي كرك	سي كرك (خرابة)	١٣٠١
٥	خرية سي كرك	سي كرك	سي كرك (خرابة)	١٣٠١
٦	خرية سي كرك	سي كرك	سي كرك (خرابة)	١٣٠١
٧	كرد جوجر كبير	جوجر كبير	جوجر كبير (كرد)	١٢٩٧
٨	اسنكران		اسنكران (كرد)	١٣٣٠
٩	خرابة چيا محن	ببر جاويش	چيا محن (خرابه)	١٣٠٨
١٠	كرد ديناران	ديناران	ديناران (خرابه)	١٣٠٣
١١	كرد ستان ديناران	ديناران	ديناران (قبرستان)	١٣٠٤
١٢	خرابة الحسينه	الحسينية	الحسينية (خرية)	١٣١٢
١٣	خرابة شركينه	الحسينية	شركينه (خرية)	١٣١٣
١٤	كرد بمرزه	بامرزه	بامرزه (كرد)	١٣٠٣
١٥	پيربوب	بهرآوة	بيربوب (خرية)	١٣٢٨

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رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
١٦	کرد عبارش	دوليجان صغير	عبارش (خرابه)	١٣٠٦
١٧	کرد قلارش	كاني اسبهان	قلارش (کرد)	١٣٢٤
١٨	خرابة واش	اسماوة	واش (خرابه)	١٣٠٩
١٩	خرابة كوره	درستان كبير	كوره (خرابه)	١٢٧٥
٢٠	خرابة محمد حسن	درستان كبير	محمد حسن (خرابه)	١٢٧٦
٢١	خرابة شمیلان	درستان كبير	شمیلان (خرابه)	١٢٧٧
٢٢	خرابة عيس	كريدو	عيسی (خرابه)	١٢٨٢
٢٣	خرابة حاجي	دوستك	حاجي (خرابه)	١٣٢٢
٢٥	کرد يم	كرديم	يم (کرد)	١٣٣٣
٢٦	خرابة كاني اسبهان	كاني اسبهان كبير	كاني اسبهان (خرابه)	١٢٩٥
٢٧	خرابة ولي	بير جاويش	ولي (خرابه)	١٣٠٩
٢٨	کرد دوليجان كبير	ديناران	دوليجان كبير (کرد)	١٣٠٧
٢٩	کرد كريكه	كريكه	كريكه (کرد)	١٢٧٢
٣٠	طوبزآوه	طوبزآوه صغير	طوبزآوه (کرد)	١٣٢٥
٣١	خرابة حسن بك	اسماوة كبير	واش (خرابه)	١٢٩٢
٣٢	تاوژل	محمدحسن (خرابه)	محمدحسن (خرابه)	١٢٨١
٣٣	خرابة سي چيا	سماوة كبير	سي جيا (خرابه)	١٢٩٢
٣٤	کرد ماموزين	ماموزين	ماموزين (کرد)	١٢٩٨
٣٥	خرابة اوقر	ياصان	أومر (خرابه)	١٢٨٠
٣٦	قبرستن ياصان	طوبزآوه	ياصان (قبرست)	١٢٧٨
٣٧	خرابة جياماش	طوبزآوه	جياماش (خرابه)	١٢٨٦
٣٨	کرد بدو	صالي بكي	بدو أو كرد محمد مولود	١٢٨٣
٣٩	صاكي بكي	صالي بكي	صالي بكي (کرد)	١٣٣٢
٤٠	خرابة قبرستان	زنكنان	برستان و شيع محمد (خرابه)	١٣١٨
٤١	خرابة شيع محمد	زنكنان	برستان و شيع محمد (خرابه)	١٣١٨
٤٢	خرابة بانجبرك	ياك	بانجبرك (خرابه)	١٣١٧
٤٣	خرابة شيك	زنكنان	شيك (خرابه)	١٢١٩
٤٤	خرابة جيا سكان	بلصنان	جياسكان (خرابه)	١٢٧٩
٤٥	خرابة عفيفة	طوبزآوه	عفيفة اورقو (خرابه)	١٢٨٥
٤٦	خرابة جبو	كريدو (بدو)	جبو (خرابه)	١٢٨٤
٤٧	خرابة سايمل جبه	دوكندان	سليمان جيبه (خرابه)	١٢٩٠
٤٨	خرابة عيشان	دوكندان كبير	عيشان (خرابه)	١٤٤١
٤٩	خرابة حسن ميكاتيل	زنكنان	حسن ميكاتيل (خرابه)	١٣٢٠
٥٥	کرد جمه كورا	حمه	كورا (كردی)	١٢٩
٥٦	بل بهراوه	بهراوه	كبهراوه (تلا)	١٣٢٣
٥٧	بل بهراوه	بهراوه	كبهراوه (تلا)	١٣٢٣
٥٨	خرابة آشي صغير	داره تو	آش الصغير (خرابه)	١٢٨٧
٥٩	خرابة آشي كبير	داره تو	آشي الكبير (خرابه)	١٢٨٨

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رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٦٠	خرابة يونس	دوكندان صغير	يونس (خرابة)	١٢٩١
٦١	خرابة زمزموك	رمزموك	زمزموك (خرابه)	١٣١١
٦٢	خرية حصار	كاني لان	حصار (خرابه)	١٣٠٥
٦٣	كرد شمسه خر	شمسه خر	شمسه خر (كرد)	١٢٧٠
٦٤	خرابة تبه	دوسرة	خزنه تبه و تبه رش	١٣٢١
٦٥	تبه رش	دوسرة	خزنه تبه و تبه رش	١٣٢١
٦٦	خرالسولي	دوسرة	برامبرى كند و السولي (خرابه)	١٢٧٣
٦٧	خرابة براقبري كند	دوسرة	برامبرى كند و السولي (خرابه)	١٢٧٣
٦٨	قبرستان دوسره	دوليجان كبير	دوسرة (قبرستان)	١٢٧٤
٦٩	كرد شبيغ موسى	كرده بان كبير	شبيغ موسى (كرد)	١٢٦٩
٧٠	خرابة كرده بان	كرده بان	كرده بان	١٢٦٨
٧١	خرابة كلوك	كلوك	كلوك (خرابه)	١٢٧١

AASI, MAP 52		ASI		
خريطة ٥٢ - محافظة: دهوك، قضاء: عقرة ناحية: نهلة		محافظة نينوى - قضاء عقرة - ناحية نهلة. صفحة ٢٩٢		
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٣	اشكفت هوكي			
٤	قلعة هوكي	هوكي	صاليه و قلعتا هوكي (كهوف)	١٦٢٩
٥	خرانب (بازي كلي)	بازي طلي	بازي كلي (خرائب)	١٦٢٧
٦	خربي قلنك			
٧	كنيسة هرن	هرن	هرن (كنيسة)	١٦٢٦
٨	اشكفت هفيار و كهوف قرية زمن	كورتكا	كن هفيارد و كهف قرية زمن	١٦٣٢
٩	اشكفت كوري	شهبي	كوري (اشكفت)	١٦٣١
١٠	كهف بروكي	أرتون	بروكي و اشكفت كني ايشنت	١٦٣٤
١١	كهوف قرية بامشمش	بامشمش	بامشمش (كنيسة)	١٦٣٣
١٢	اشكفت رش	بيره كبره	رش (اشكفت)	١٦٢٥
١٣	سرركفر	زوره كوان	سرركفر	١٦١٧
١٤	كهوف كلي زوره كوات	زوره كوان	كلي زوره كوان (كهوف)	١٦١٩
١٥	اشكفت كلي صوفتي	صوفتي	كلي صوفتي	١٦٤٦
١٦	اشكفت آوي لوكا	وادي آوي لوكا	آوي لوكا (اشكفت)	١٦٢٣
١٧	اشكفت جمك	بني موات	جمك (اشكفت)	١٦٣٧
١٨	اشكفت صنم مان	صوحيه	صنم مان (اشكفت)	١٦٤٥
١٩	اشكفت خانه كه	خانه كه	خانه كه (اشكفتات)	١٦٣٥
٢٠	كنائس و كهوف دوخري	دوفري	دوفري (خرائب كنائس)	٩٣٩
٢١	اشكفت و خربة طور	سাকে	طور (اشكفت و خربه)	١٦١٨
٢٢	اشكفت هندان ماله	ابو مره	سري هندان ماله (اشكفت)	١٦٢٠

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رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٢٣	اشكفت زيوه	زيوه	زيوه (اشكفت)	١٦٢٠
٢٤	اشكفت كلي بيرس دينارته	جبل بيرس	بيرس دينارته	١٦٢٢
٢٥	كربيش	كربيش	كربيش (اشكفت)	١٦٤١
٢٦	كفه اشكفت و اشكفته كلي حسنو	كربيش	كفه اشكفت و اشكفته كلي صنوك	١٦٤٠
٢٧	اشكفته كلي ميزرك	كربيش		١٦٢٦
٢٨	اشكفت دينارته	دينارته	دينارته (اشكفتات)	١٦٤٣
			١- بانه رش	
			٢- دانزده بار	
		دينارته	دينارته	١٦٤٢
٢٩	اشكفت آمام	آمام	آمام (اشكفتات)	١٦٤٤

AASI, MAP I28		ASI		
خريطة ١٢٨ - محافظة: نينوى قضاء: الشيخان المركز		محافظة نينوى - قضاء الشيخان - ناحية المركز. صفحات ٢٨١-٢٨٠		
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
١	اشكفت هندوان	اشكفت هندوان	هندوان (كهف اشكفت)	٦٧٣
٢	كهف نافكة	كلي جميد	نافسكه و اشكفت كلي جميد	٦٧٥
٤	كرى عجو	اشكفتان	كر عجو	٦١٤
٥	خرية رسول	شكفتيات	رسول (خرابة)	٥٩٦
٦	موسىكا	موسىكان	موسىكان (تل)	٦٤٩
٧	دير دين	ديرين	دييرين (دير)	٦٦٩
٨	جسر جروانه			
٩	كركوخ	بيراسك	كركي خزينة	٦١٦
١٠	كرك غرييه او (عربة) عين سفني			
١١	تل كربلاص			
١٢	كركى آفيا	بيراسيك	آفيا (تل)	٦١٥
١٣	كركنيشك			
١٥	كرى مبارك			
١٦	كركى پارو	كنداله	كركى بارا	٦٢٤
١٧	كرکش	دوشيفان	كركىش (تل)	٦٠٩
١٨	كركى نيسكا	دوشيفان	كركى نيسكا (تل)	٦١١
١٩	كركيره الحان	دوشيفان	كركير (تل)	٦١٠
٢١	تل عبروس	بيتنار	عبروس (تل)	٦٥٦
٢٢	كرچان	بيتنار	امام طه (خرابة)	٦٥٧
٢٣	كركب	مهد	كركب	٦٥٨
٢٤	دولة هجر	محمودان	دولة وادى هجر	٦٥٥

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رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٢٥	دوداري	محمودان	وادي دوداي	٦٥٢
٢٦	كركي پيرا	كنداله	كركي بيرا	٦٢٤
٢٧	خرخروك	مقبل	كرمريا و خرخروك (تلول)	٦٥٢
٢٨	دلسان	محمودان	وادي دلسان	٦٥٤
٢٩	كرمريا	مقبل	كرمريا و خرخروك (تلول)	٦٥٢
٣٠	تل سى كرك	سى كرك	سى كرك (تل)	٦٥٩
٣١	شيخ مولا	زيناوه عتيفه	شيخ مولا (تل)	٦٦١
٣٢	تل زيناوه ميرى	زيناوه ميرى	زيناوه ميرى (تل)	٦٦٠
٣٣	شيخ معروف	جرا	شيخ معروف (تل)	٦٦٨
٣٤	تل خزنه			
٣٥	حاجي سليمان	جرا	حاجي سليمان (تل)	٦٦٧
٣٦	خربة دار توخازر			
٣٧	موسى كان	موسى كان	موسى كان (تل)	٦٤٩
٣٨	كركى جاله	موسى كان	كركى جاله	٦٥٠
٣٩	تل سيف الدين	موسى كان	سيف الدين (تل)	٦٤٩
٤٠	تل سوسن	موسى كان	سوسن (تل)	٦٥١
٤١	تل خاتون امره	خاتوناوه	خاتوناوه (تل)	٦٢٧
٤٢	كرى موسى	خاتوناوه	كرى موسى	٦٢٦
٤٦	خرية كيسكان			
٤٧	تل خربة طه	طاق مكائيل	كر خزنه او كورخزنه	٦١٨
٤٨	كر خزنه	طاق مكائيل	كر خزنه او كورخزنه	٦١٨
٥٢	تل كومل	جومل	جومل (تل)	٦٦٢
٥٣	تل كوتل	درويشان	كوتل (تل)	٦٤٧
٥٤	خرية بان	كلكجي	بان (خرية)	٦٦٢
٥٦	تل شيخ ابراهيم	كلكجي	الشيخ ابراهيم (خرية)	٦٦٥
٥٧	خرية يوسف	عبداليه	يوسف (تل)	٦٤١
٥٨	كره شيك	عبداليه	كره شيك (تل)	٤٢٨
٥٩	خرية عجو	عبداليه	حمه (تل خرية)	٦٣٩ ؟
٦٠	يونس عبو	عبداليه	يونس عبو (تل)	٦٤٠
٦١	شيخ صالح	درويشان	الشيخ صالح الغرني (تل)	٦٤٢
٦٢	محمد عبي	درويشان	محمد عبي (تل)	٦٤٥
٦٣	تل شيخ مراد	درويشان	الشيخ مراد (تل)	٦٤٦
٦٤	شيخ صالح	درويشان	الشيخ صالح الشرقي (تل)	٦٤٤
٦٥	خرية كرمك	كرمك	كرمك (خرية)	٦٤٢
٦٦	كرده كال	كلشين	كرده كال	٦٣٦
٦٧	تل جمه رش	جمه رش	جمه رش (تل)	٦٢٨
٦٨	كرنو كال	طاق رشو	كرنو كال	٦٣٠
٦٩	بئر العمية	طاق رشو	بئر العمية	٦٣١



## INDEX OF SITES PRESENT ON JOINT MAPS 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 47, 51, 52, 128, 130

رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٧٠	طاق رشو	طاق رشو	الدير (طاق رشو) (تل)	٦٣٢
٧١	امام شمسان			
٧٢	محمد اسماعيل	برازي الكبير	محمد الحاج اسماعيل (خرية)	٦٣٣
٧٣	خان كمشان	أسكي كاني ساردك	شكمشان (خان)	٥٩٧
٧٤	شاه ويران	كويكان	شاه ويران (تل)	٦١٩
٧٥	تل كوداد	كوداد	كوداد (تل)	٥٩٨
٧٦	تل رحال	ديرين	رحال (خرية)	٥٩٦
٧٧	طاق حرب			
٧٨	تل قو	برازي كبير	رقو (تل)	٦٣٤
٧٩	باباو	كلشين	باباو (قلعة)	٦٣٥
٨٠	كرد شيك			
٨٤	خرائب لاش بناية الدير	لانشي	لانش و بناية الدير (تل قرية)	٦٧٤
٨٥				
٨٦	خنس			
٨٧	اشكف كلي خديده	كلي جميدة	نافسكه و اشكفت كلي جديدة	٦٧٥
٨٨	كهف دير صليده			
٨٩	كيروكاباچي			
٩٠	كرخالبيار			

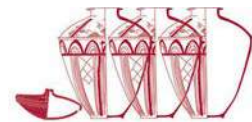
AASI, MAP 130		ASI		
خريطة ١٣٠ - محافظة: نينوى، قضاء: الوصل		محافظة نينوى - قضاء الوصل - ناحية تلكيف. صفحات ٢٣٦ - ٢٣٤		
رقم الموقع - number	اسم الموقع - name of site	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
٤١	خرية تكماه	كانونة	يكماه (خرية)	١٨٢
٤٢	تل زيهر تلان	كاتونة	زيهر تلان (تل)	١٨١
خريطة ١٣٠ - محافظة: نينوى، قضاء: الوصل		محافظة نينوى - قضاء الوصل - ناحية الحمدانية. صفحات ٢٣٧ - ٢٤١		
٤٨	تل الصوان	قره شه	عطران (تل)	٤٥١
٤٩	عمر خان	كهريز؟ حاوي أصلان؟	كهريز (خرية) ماجد (خرية)	٤٦١ ٤٠٢





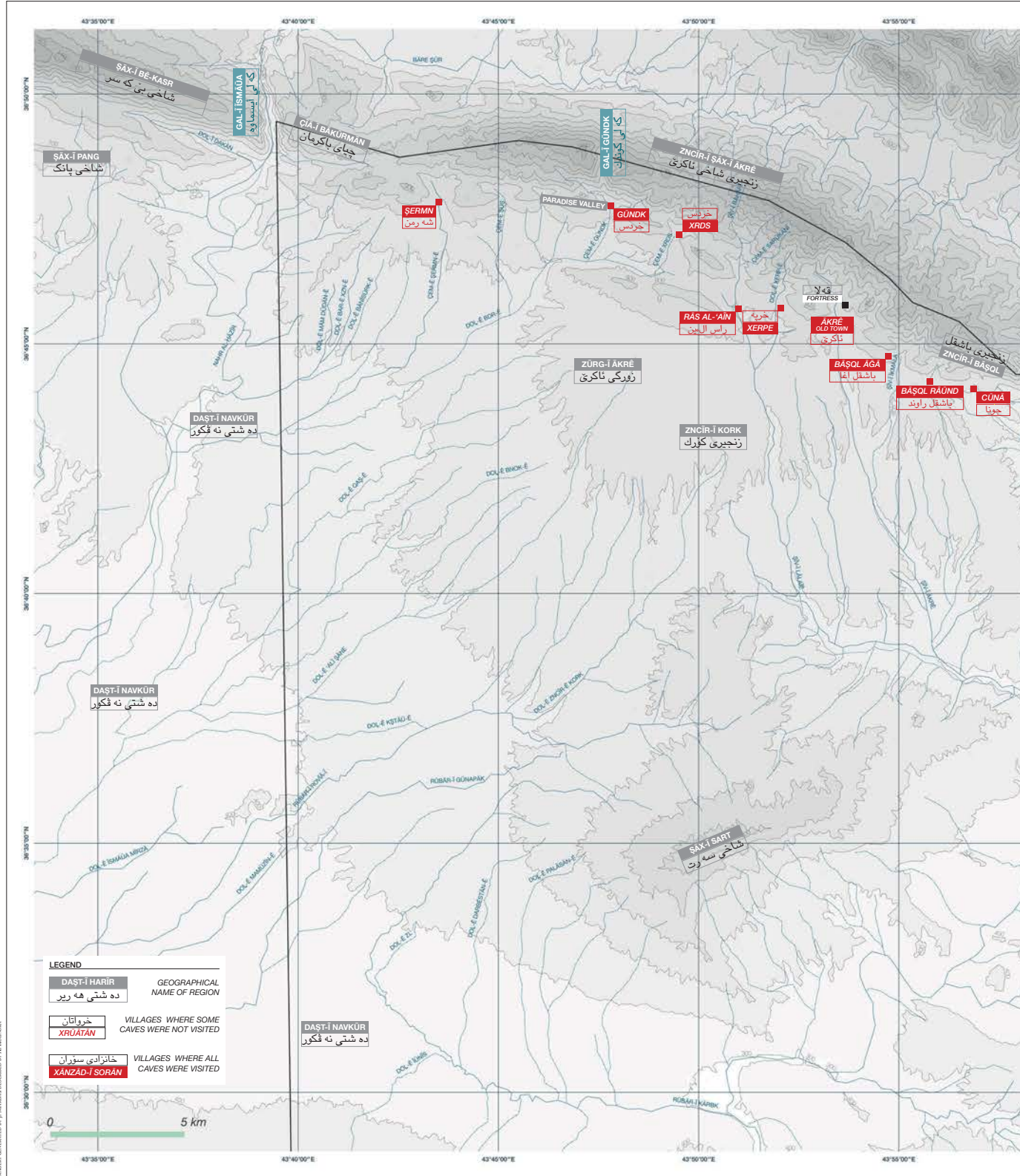
# ÄKRÊ REGION

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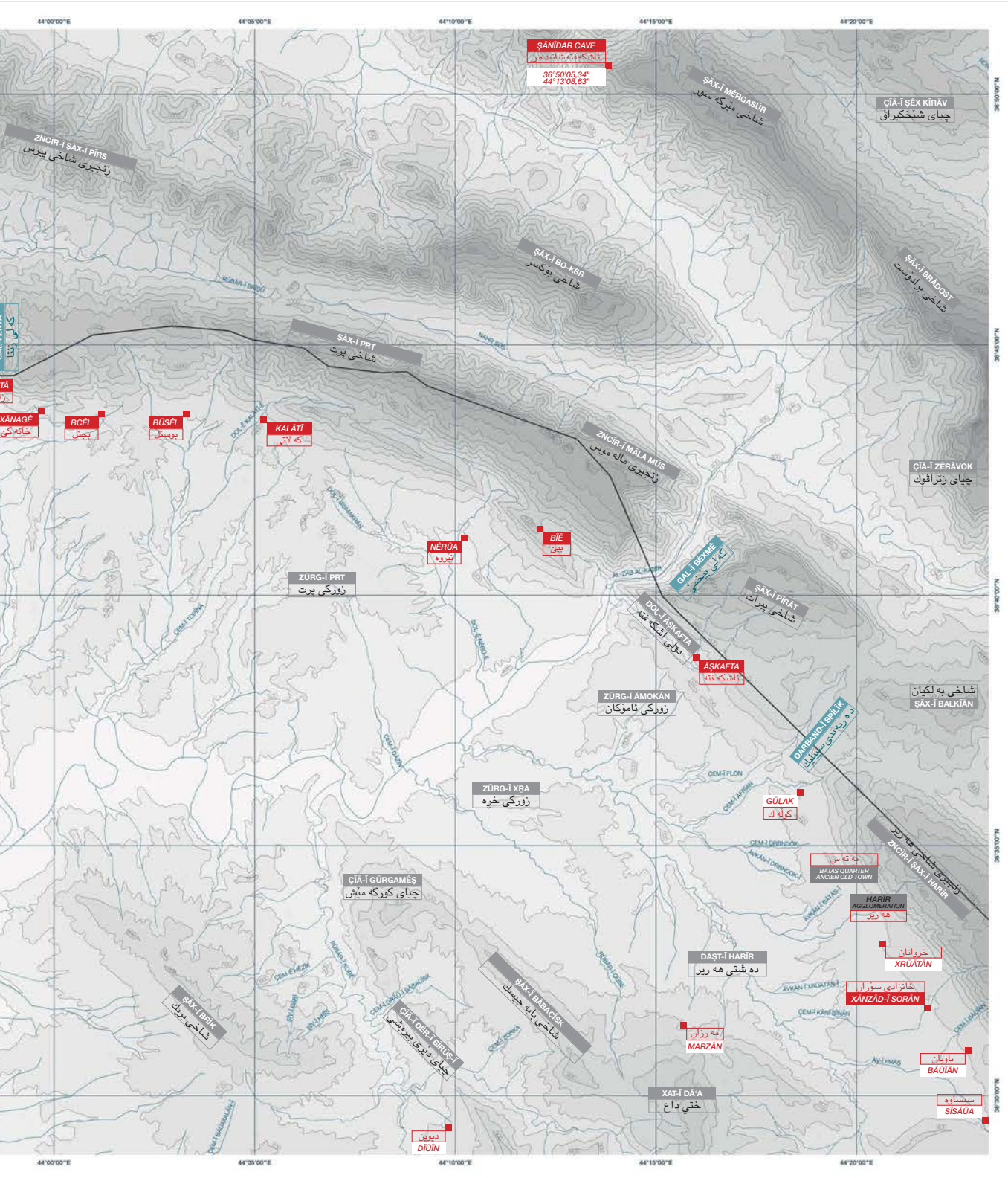


# MAP

## BETWEEN İSMAÜA AND BËXMË PASSES

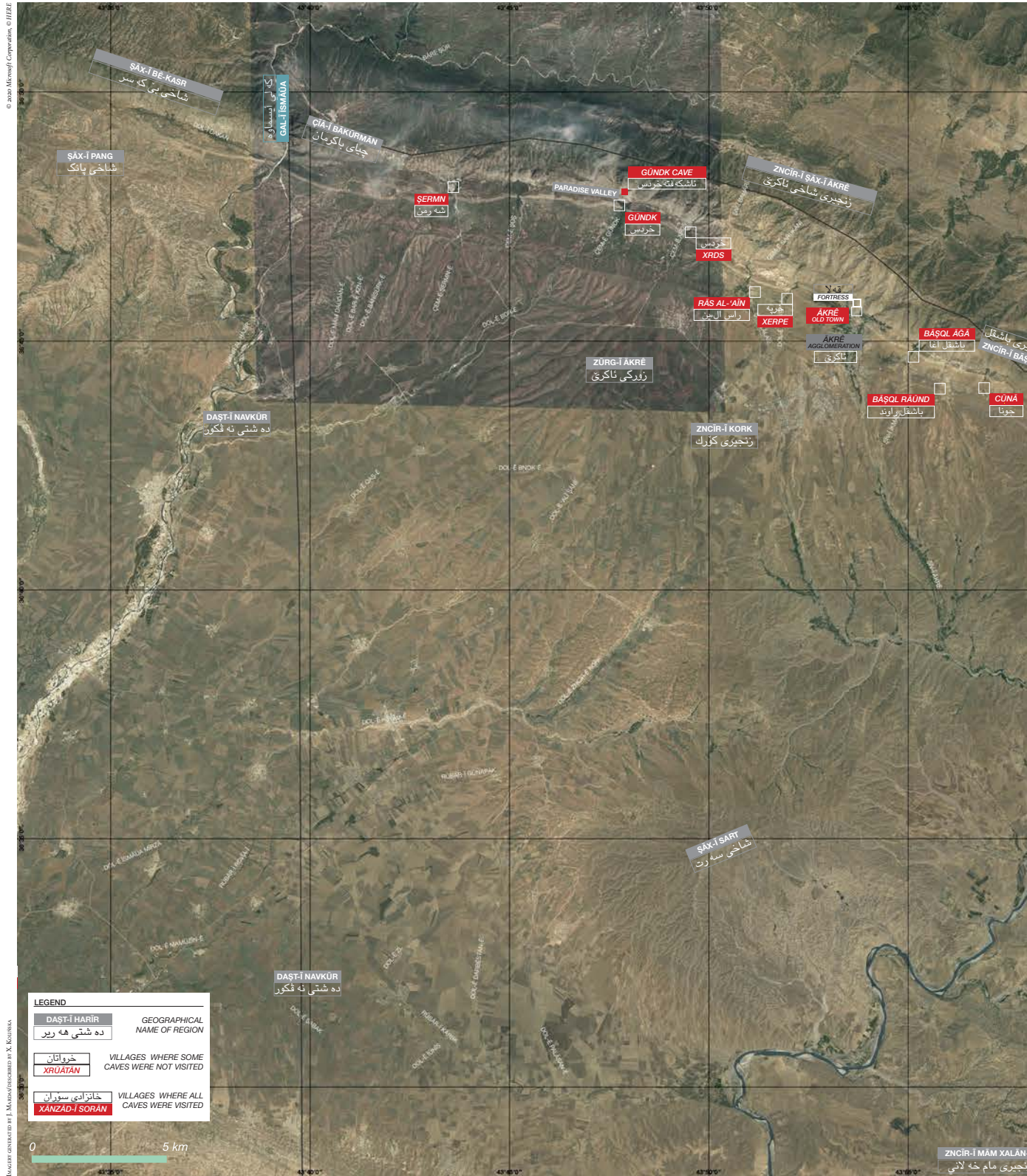


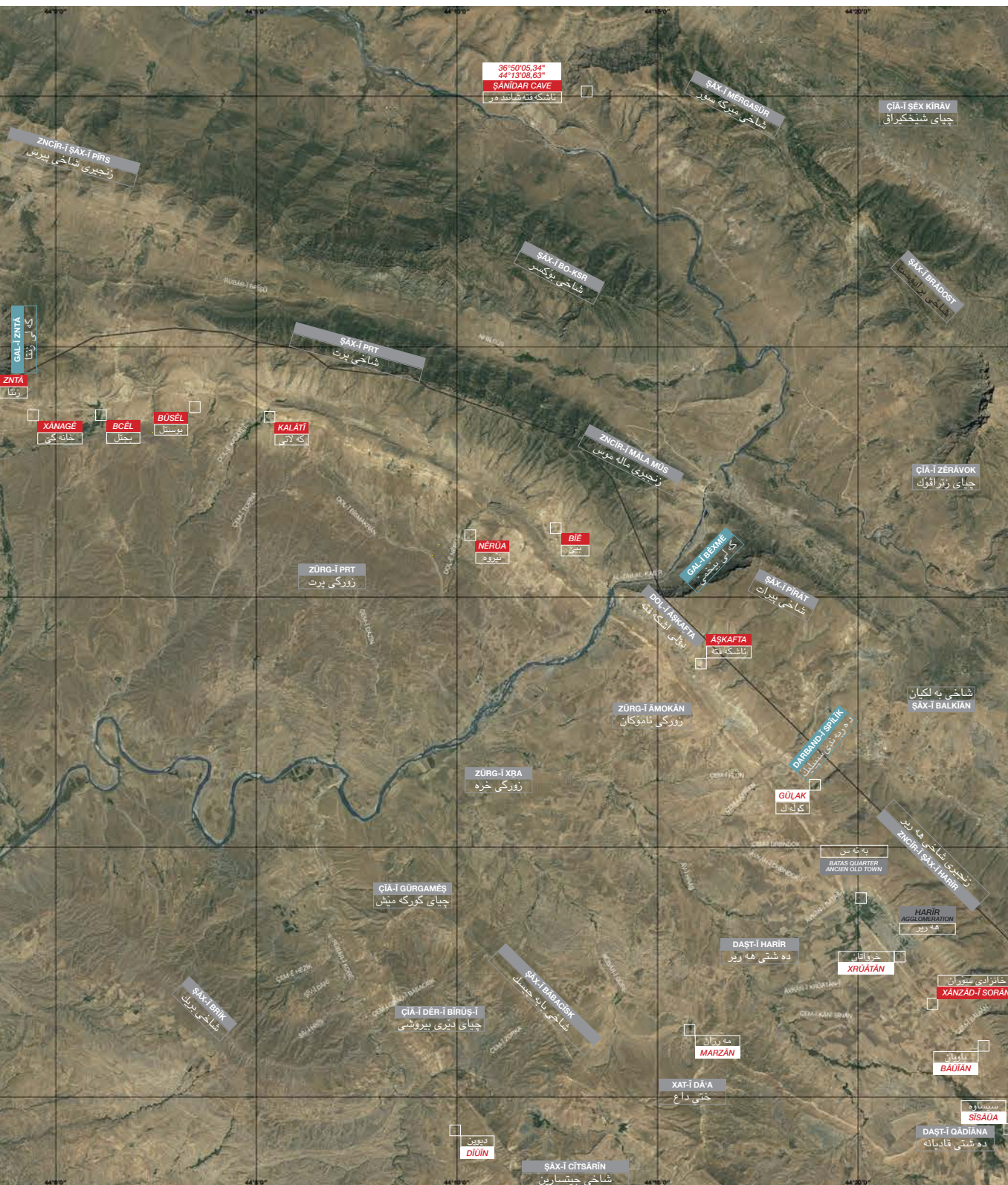
MAPS BY GENRATED BY J. MATHIAS/ENRICHED BY X. KOSINSKA



# SATELLITE IMAGERY

## BETWEEN İSMAÜA AND BËXMË PASSES



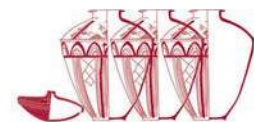




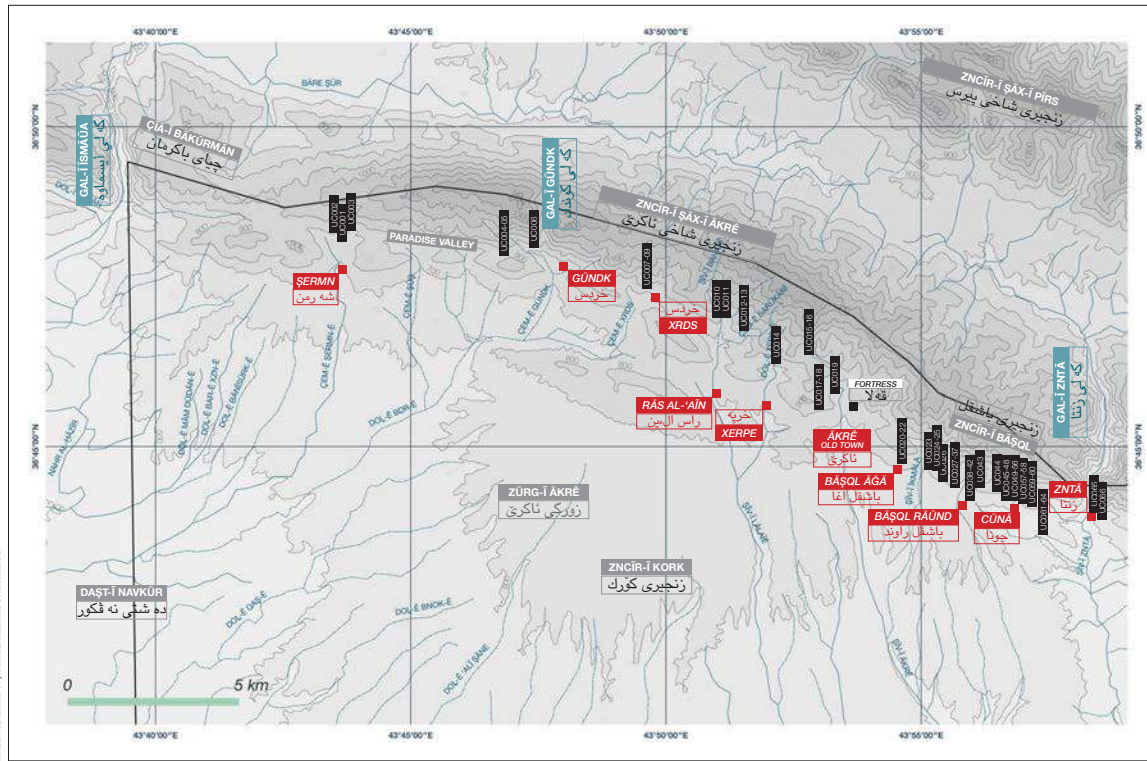


# ĀKRĒ REGION: ĀKRĒ MASSIF

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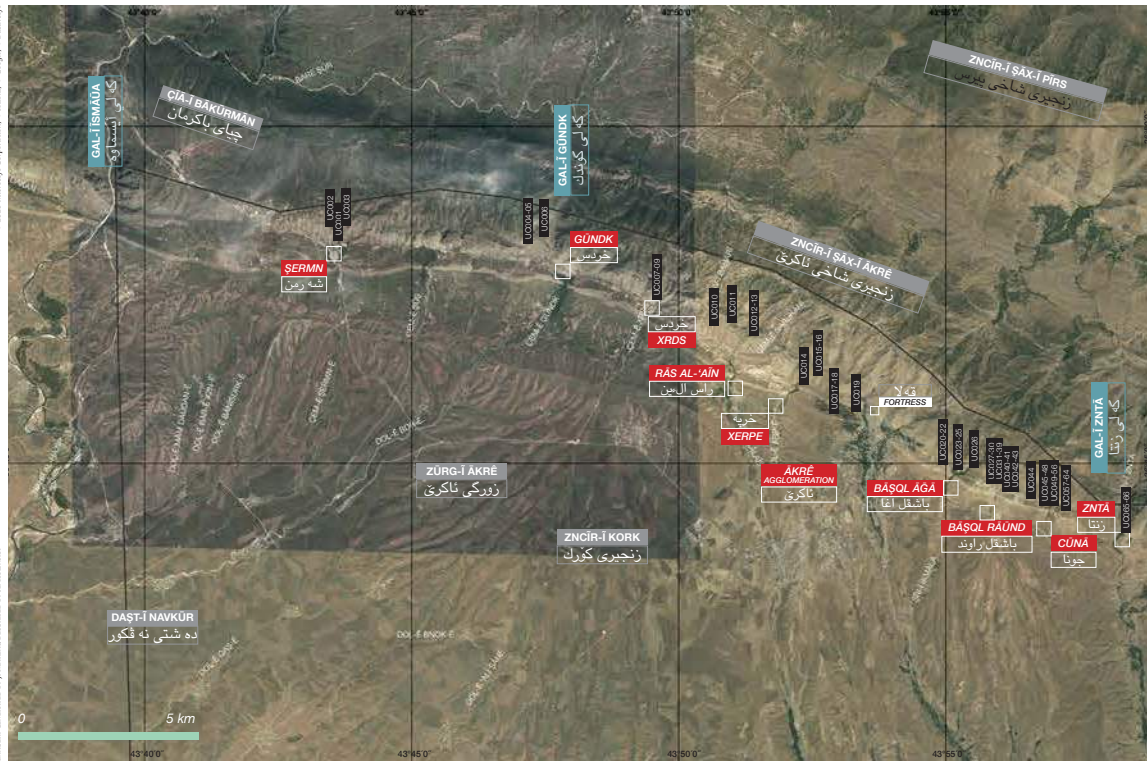


MAP. BETWEEN İSMÄÜA AND ZNTÄ PASSES



MAPSIT CONSULTING BY J. MANNING/SCHEIDT & M. KOLBMAN

SATELLITE IMAGERY. BETWEEN İSMÄÜA AND ZNTÄ PASSES

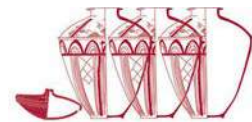


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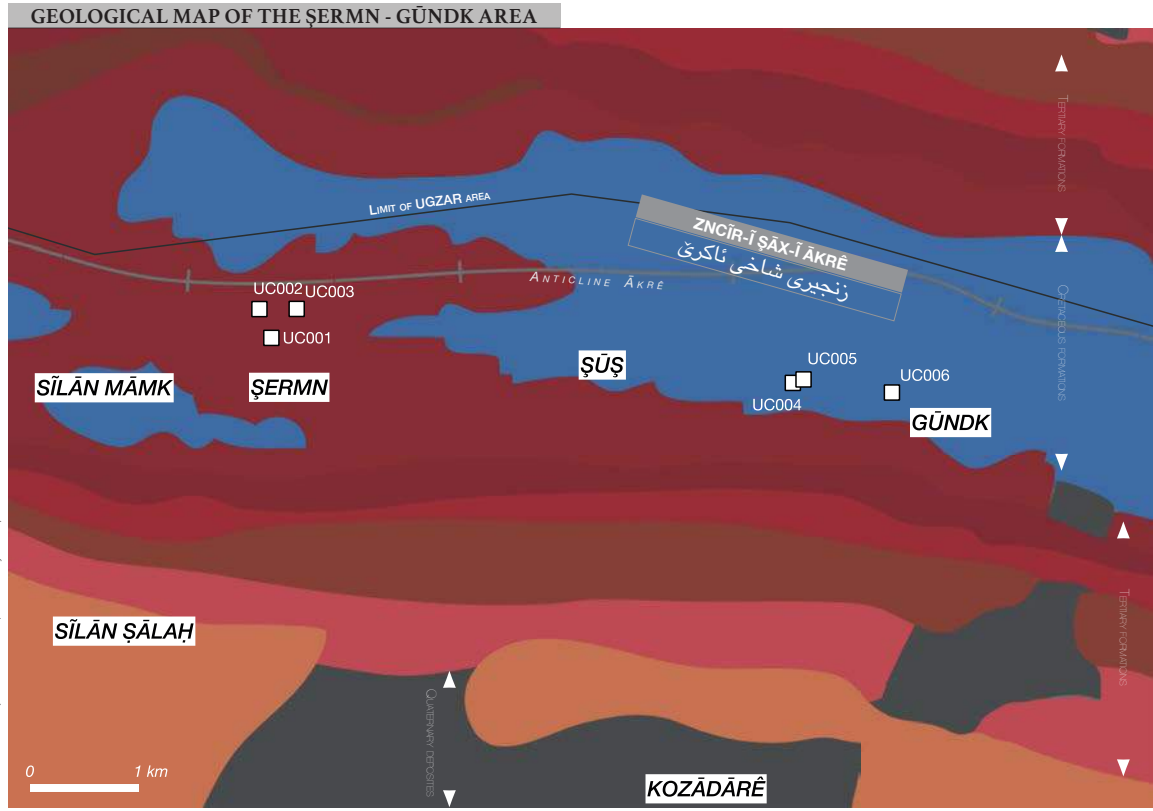
MAPSIT CONSULTING BY J. MANNING/SCHEIDT & M. KOLBMAN

# BETWEEN ĪSMĀŪA AND GŪNDK PASSES

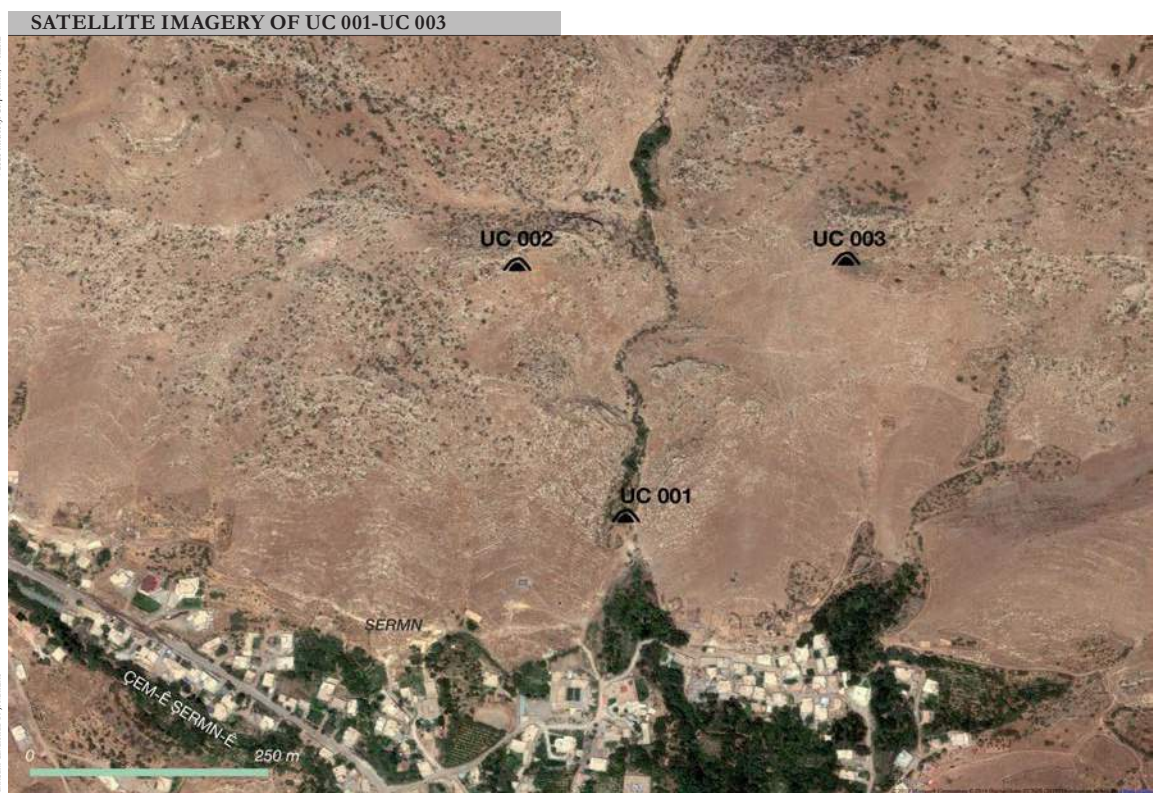
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# CAVES OF ŞERMN



Morimoto et al., Murotsu et al. & X. Keates / (eds) 2017, J. Murotsu, Murotsu et al. & X. Keates



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Morimoto et al. & X. Keates / (eds) 2017, J. Murotsu, Murotsu et al. & X. Keates

## CAVES OF ŞERMN

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

A number of caves registered as historical sites by the Iraqi Directorate of Antiquities can be found on the southern slopes of the Akre Massif. Most of these caves are located on the easily accessible slopes of the main mountain range which opens into fertile valleys, bordered on the south by a range of lower rocky hills. Thus, a traveller passing through the area would most probably have no idea about the richness of these valleys. The settlements that are found in this area are known from historical sources, and their place names probably survived for hundreds of years – until about 50-80 years ago, when a significant change in the population took place. These places had been inhabited for over a thousand years by Jewish, Christian, and Kurdish communities.

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

Şermn, known in the Christian tradition as Šalmat, is among the settlements mentioned in the *Book of Governors* by Thomas of Marga (Wallis Budge 1893, II, 251, 296), largely due to the illustrious personality of Mār Aḥḥa, the Metropolitan of Atōr and Adiabene. It is known that he occupied this position from 741 until 751. In his youth, he attended a school in Šalmat, which suggests that the town had existed at least from the beginning of the 8th century AD. He was later buried there, and a church dedicated to him was erected over his remains. Šalmat is also mentioned by Yāqūt al-Ḥamūi, who refers to it as Šarmala' (Yāqūt, Vol. 3, 281, 335). It is almost certainly the same place, as it always appears in the context of Šūs and is famous for its delicious pomegranates. The later history of Šalmat, encompassing the 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, is related by Fiey (1965, 260-262). In addition to various events and figures associated with Şermn, the Dominican father mentions sites connected with local Christians, including the Mār Aḥḥa church, the Mār Sawa chapel, and the Mār Yōḥannān cave. Fiey gathered this information in 1961 when the Christian community of Şermn numbered only 96 people, who still maintained the existing traditions of place names. For comparison, the Nestorian community consisted of 30 families around 1850 (Badger 1983, 392), while 250 Chaldeans were registered in 1911 (Fiey 1965, 262).

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

The caves in Şermn were recorded in the register on 5 May 1951. The name of Mār Yōḥannān was also noted among them.

## IDENTIFICATION

We have determined that the largest cave, UC 001, should likely be identified with the Mār Yōḥannān cave (1402). The name of the ASI cave no. 1437 indicates that it is above the stream of the village of Şermn, which fits the location of UC 003. As there are no other caves in the area, we connected UC 002 with the Bīārīā cave.

XK

<sup>1</sup> When discussing this town, Fiey refers to p. 257 in volume V of Yāqūt's work (Fiey 1965, 261, note 4). This is an incorrect reference, and the mention of the town of Šarmala can instead be found on pp. 281 and 335 of volume III and on p. 128 in volume VI, where the index is provided. The standardized name of Yāqūt was proposed by Fiey, while the original spelling is: شرملة.

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

VILLAGE	ASI		
	page in ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument
Şermn	٢٨٨	شرمن	بياريا (اشكفت)
	٢٨٩	شرمن	سروكاني شرمن (اشكفت)
	٢٨٩	شرمن	مر يوحنا أورش (اشكفت)

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN ŞERMN

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 001	C 001	36°48'19"N 43°43'38"E	797 m	present	-	-	اشكفتى ماري يوحنا نا	Åskaft-ē Mār Ūḥannā	Mr Ūḥannā 'āu raš
UC 002	C 002	36°48'28"N 43°43'33"E	868 m	present	yes	-	اشكفتى بياريا	Åskaft-ē Bīārīā	Bīārīā
UC 003	C 003	36°48'28"N 43°43'47"E	891 m	absent	yes	yes	اشكفتى سروكاني شرمن	Åskaft-ē Sarūkāni Şermn	Sarūkāni Şermn

# UC 001

## PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the west.

PHOTO BY K. DO-HUU



The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO-HUU

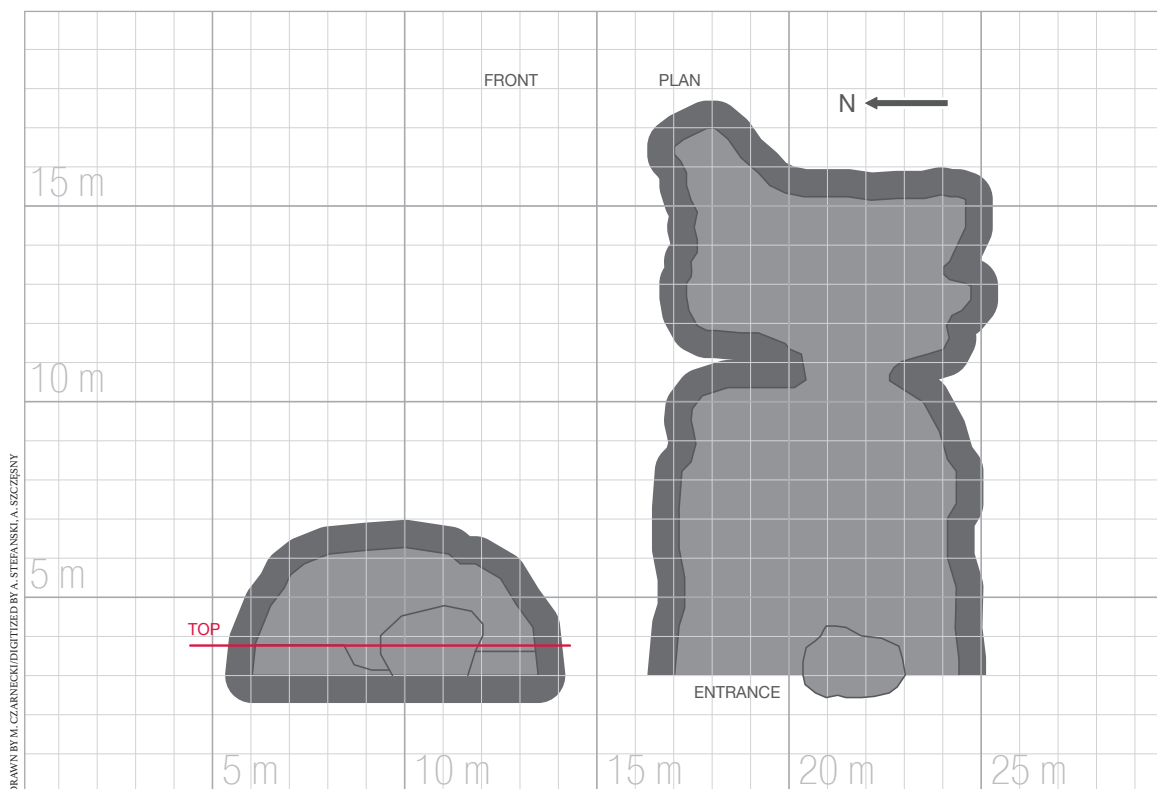


# UC 001

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 001/C 001
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	اشكه فتن مار ئبوچه نا
TRANSLITERATION	Āşkft-ê Mār Īūhannā
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°48'19"N 43°43'38"E UTM 38S 0386470, 4074035
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	797
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Şermn
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
ASI/interview	
DOCUMENTED ON:	16 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION	
LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, low on slope.
DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 7.4 m x 3.3 m. Chamber: 14.0 m x 3.5 m x 7.5 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
DESCRIPTION.	Two distinct chambers; the entrance is partially blocked by a large rock collapsed from the ceiling, with low stone walls constructed at its sides. Speleothems are present on the upper walls and there is manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor consists of compacted soil, loose stones and pebbles, and some animal dung.
ASI & AASI	
ASI	Mr Īūhannā 'āū rš (āškft) (اشكفت) ٥٣ مر يوحنا أو رش
AASI	the region was not marked on any AASI map
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
Fiey, J-M., <i>Assyrie chrétienne</i> . Vol. 1, Beyrouth 1965, p. 262	
Salman, I., <i>Archaeological Sites in Iraq</i> . Baghdad 1970, p. 289.	

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY M. CZARNECKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPANSKI, A. SZCZESNY

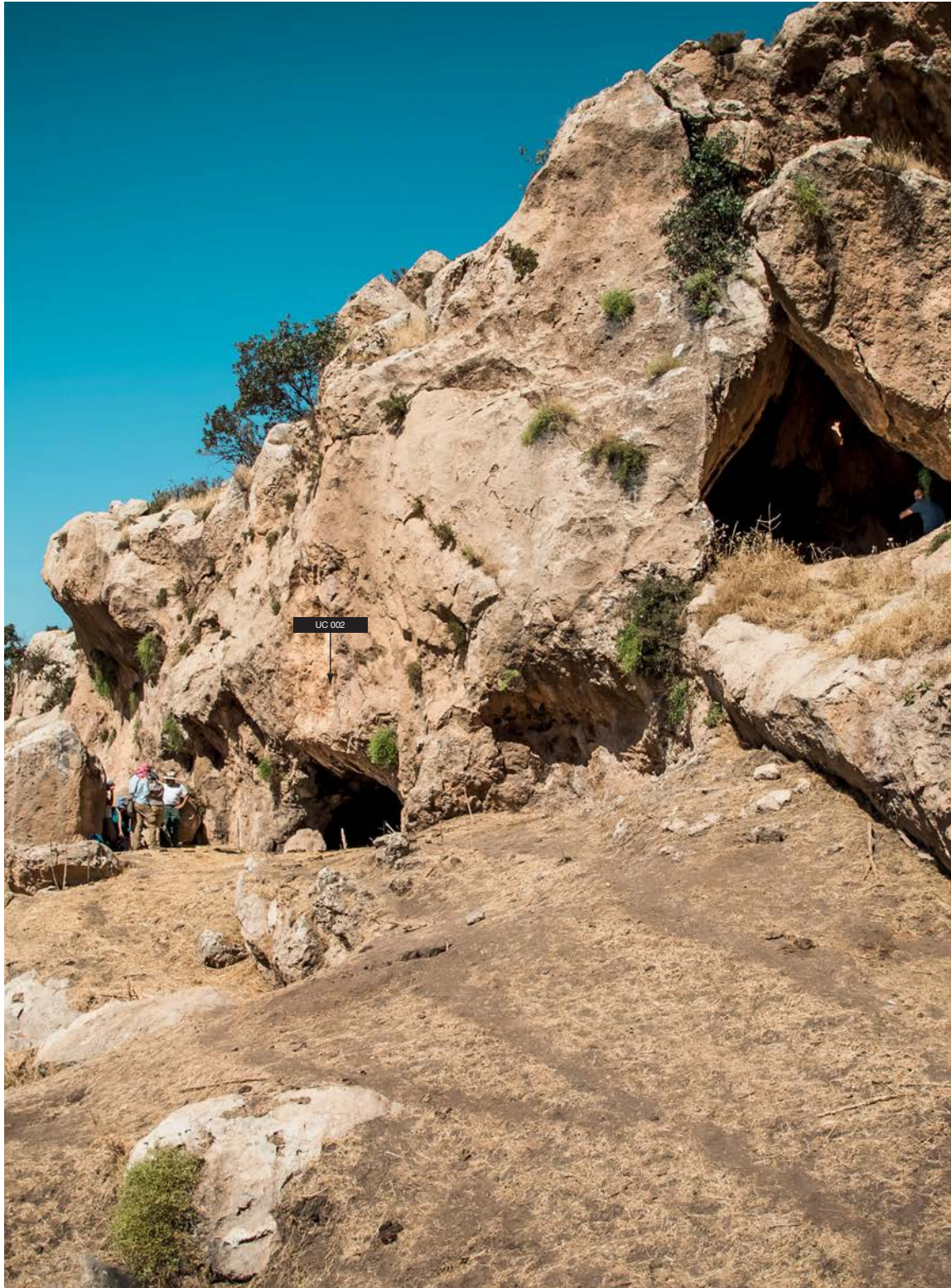


## UC 002

### PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east.

PHOTO BY D. PASECCI



# UC 002

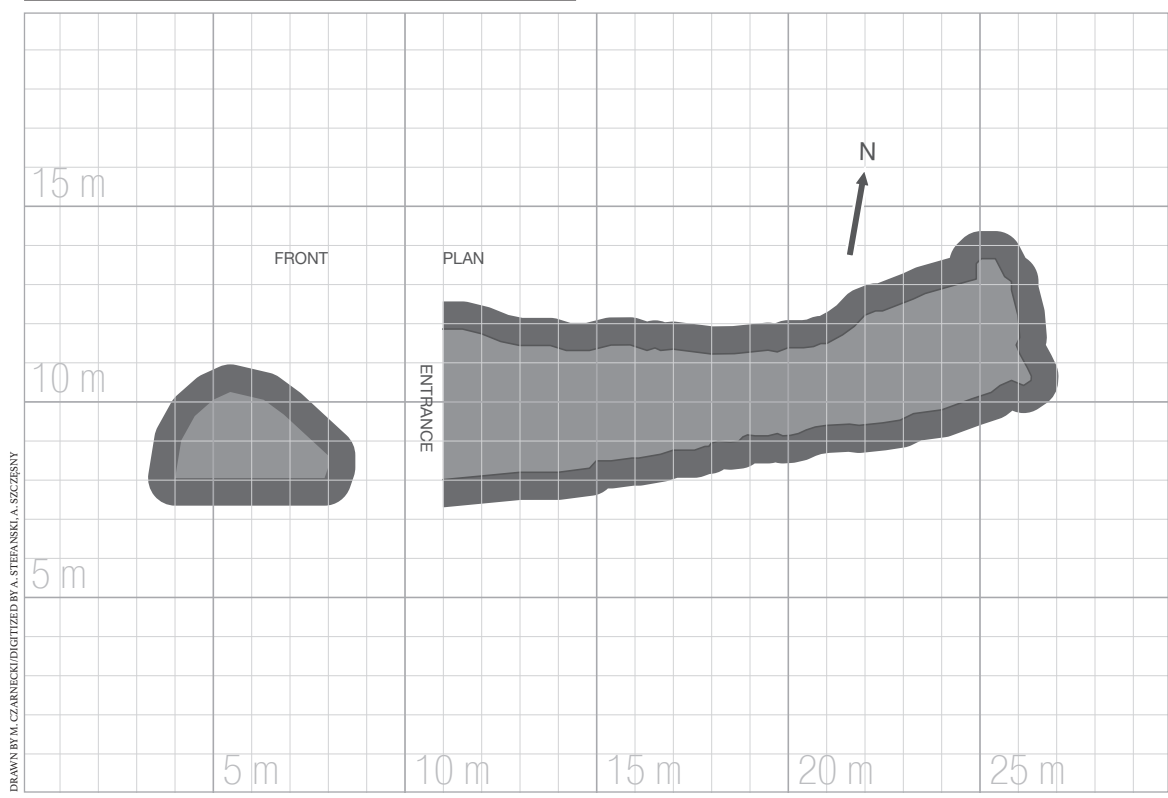
REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 002/C 002
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	اشكه فتى بياريا
TRANSLITERATION	Āškaft-ê Biariā
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°48'28"N 43°43'33"E UTM 38S 0386360, 4074314
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	868
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Şermn
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
ASI/interview	
DOCUMENTED ON:	16 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: yes OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 3,9 m x 2,2 m. Chamber: 15,0 m x 2,2 m x 3,9 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave with a long tunnel, sloping upwards. Speleothems as well as manganese oxide and some bitumen on the ceiling. The floor is of soil, some loose stones, and animal dung.

ASI & AASI
ASI Biariā (Āškaft) بياريا (اشكفت) ١٤٠٠
AASI the region was not marked on the AASI map

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Salman, I., <i>Archaeological Sites in Iraq</i> . Baghdad 1970, p. 288.

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 002

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The interior of the cave, view towards the entrance.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 002

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.002.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
12			21	3.3	0.7	reddish brown grey reddish brown	M b(s,m) f(s,m)	P	2.5YR6/6			W

## PL.PP.002.1



## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.002.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
11		XX		2.5	0.9	l. yellow	M fs	deco	n.d.	GLZ	d. green	W

## PL.DF.002.1



## UC 003

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI

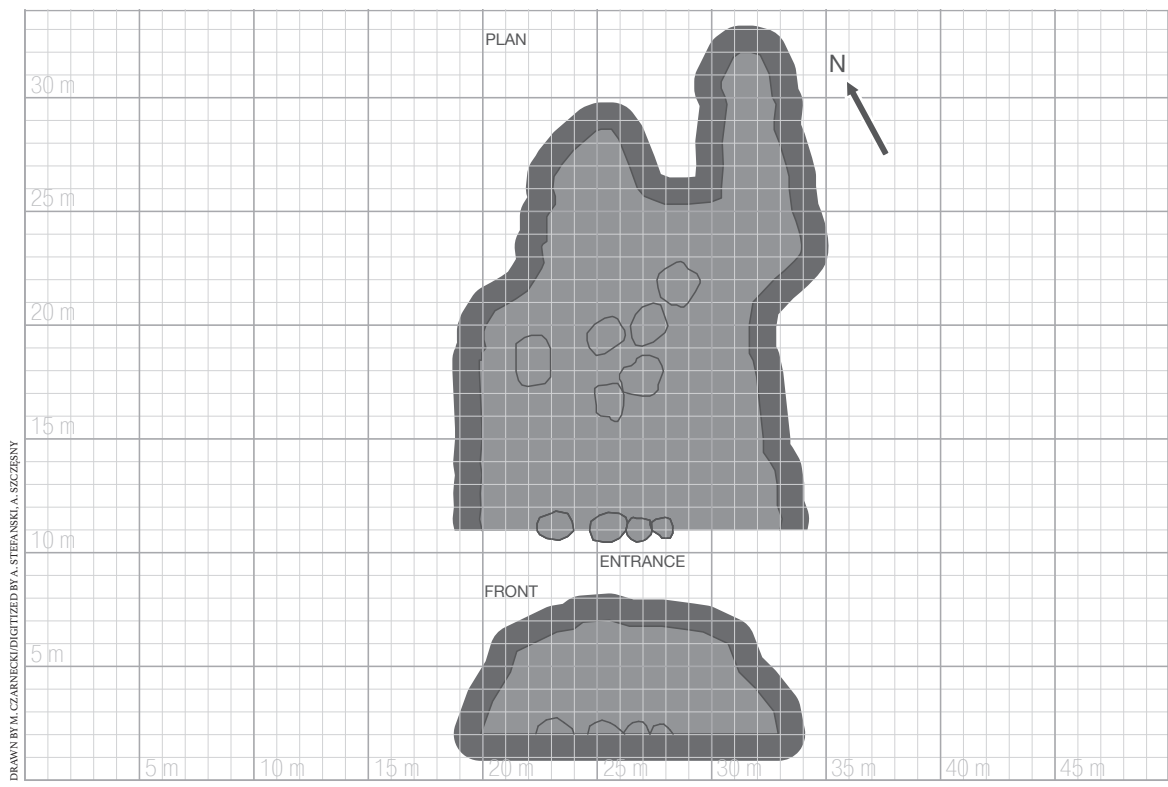


# UC 003

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 003/C 003
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	اشكه فتى سروكاني شرمين
TRANSLITERATION	Āškaf-t-ê Sarūkānī Šrmn
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°48'28"N 43°43'47"E UTM 38S 0386706, 4074318
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	891
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Šermn
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
ASI/interview	
DOCUMENTED ON:	16 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A, B
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION	
LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, rock cliff.
DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 13.0 m x 5.0 m. Chamber: 21.0 m x 5.0 m x 13.0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED.	Pottery.
SPELEOTHEMS.	Absent.
DESCRIPTION.	A single-chamber cave, with recesses in the rear corners of the cave and boulders inside. Manganese oxide and bitumen on the ceiling and the upper walls. The floor consists of compacted soil, small stones and pebbles, and some animal dung.
ASI & AASI	
ASI	Srūkānī Šrmn (Āškft) (اشكفت) ١٤٢٧ سروكاني شرمين
AASI	the region was not marked on any AASI map
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
Fiey, J-M., <i>Assyrie chrétienne</i> . Vol. 1, Beyrouth 1965, p. 255.	
Salman, I., <i>Archaeological Sites in Iraq</i> . Baghdad 1970, p. 289.	

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 003

### PHOTOS

The eastern part of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The western part of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 003

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.003.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1		XX	10	2.4	0.8	beige	M l (s.m) f. PG (s.m.l) a.	out.: P in.: WS	7.5YR7/3			W

## PL.PP.003.1



DRAWN BY L. WALKA/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.003.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
B1				7.3	0.5	l. d. brown d. grey h. d. greyish brown d. reddish brown	M l (?) PG (s.m.l)	WS	2.5Y8/3			W+H (h.)
B2				4.1	0.3	buff grey buff	M l (s.m) s	out.: P in.: o	7.5YR6/6			W+H (h.)
B3		XX		2.7	0.5	reddish grey reddish	PG (s.m)	P	2.5YR6/6			H
B4	20	XX		2.0	0.4	p. yellow l. orange	V (s.m) M s	WS	7.5YR5/4 10YR4/1			H

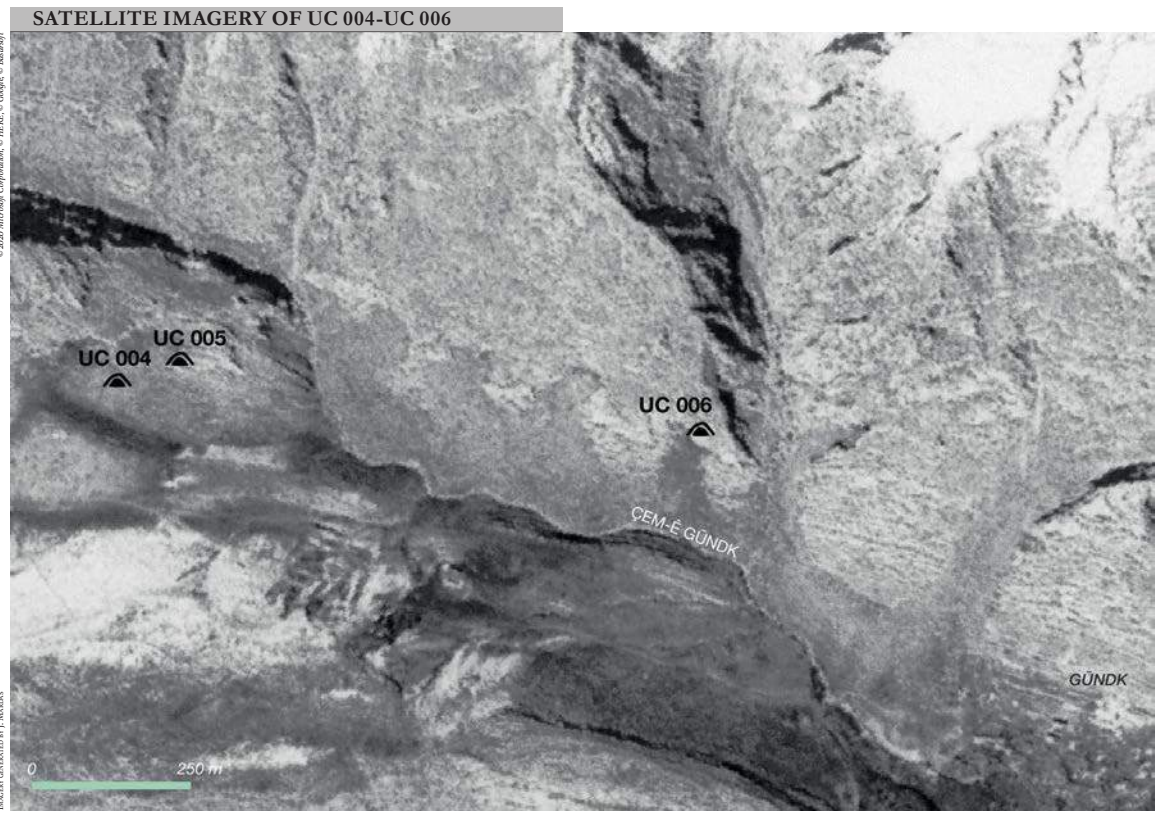
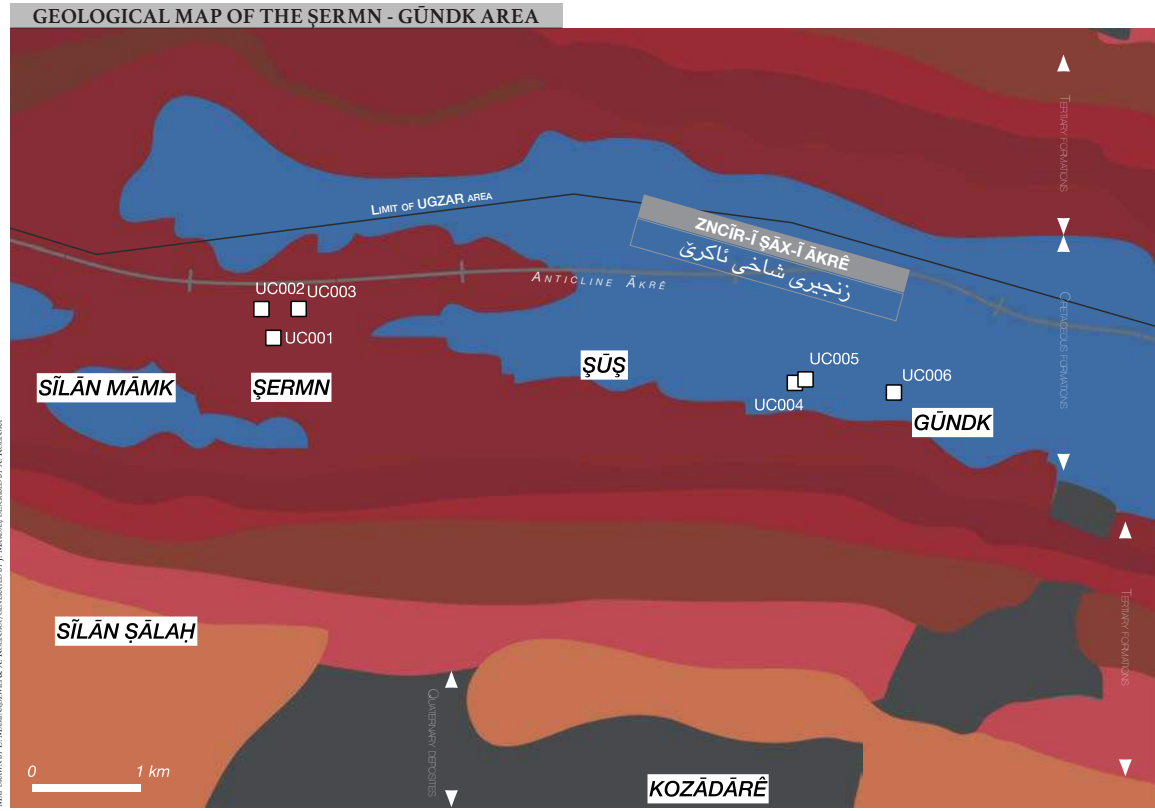
## PL.DF.003.1



PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGER



# CAVES OF GÜNDK



Morimoto et al., Mammals of the X. Kousha / Gandoman / J. Mamas, excavations X. Kousha.

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Morimoto et al., J. Mamas

## CAVES OF GÜNDK

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

The three villages of Şermn, Şūş and Gündk are situated within a fertile valley at the foot of the southern slopes of the main range of the Akrê Massif. The first two, which are located in the western part of the valley, seem to lie on the edge of what is almost one large garden, separated from Gündk by a low saddle. As was mentioned in the previous description of Şermn, as well as in the descriptions of US 086 and US 087 in Şūş, these places have been inhabited for over a thousand years by Jewish, Christian and Kurdish communities. The local populations, including the Kurds, were displaced from this area during the second half of the 20th century (cf. p. 61). Before we present a brief history of Gündk, it should be mentioned that the Iraqi Directorate of Antiquities recorded two caves in Şūş. Both are listed in the table on p. 34 of this volume; however, our team was unable to locate them during the course of our reconnaissance and fieldwork activities.

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

In the local Christian tradition, the village of Gündk is known as Nerem. It was mentioned by Thomas of Marga in the *Book of Governors* in the context of local residents causing problems for the monks of Beth 'Awé (Wallis Budge 1893, II, 665, 669). Fiey describes the history of Nerem in considerable detail, mentioning people, events and monuments associated with the Nestorian community dating mainly to the 17th century (Fiey 1965, 253). Perhaps the most famous landmark is the well-preserved monastery of Mār 'Awdiṣō', visited by Reverend George Percy Badger in 1850. According to Reverend Badger, 12 Nestorian families lived in Nerem at that time, and the monastery was inhabited by a bishop, a priest and a nun (Badger 1853, 389-392). Bishop Tfinkji notes that 100 Christians lived in the village in 1911 with a resident priest; Fiey, however, does not believe these numbers (Fiey 1965, 253). Only a handful of Christians remained there by 1925. The Chaldean Patriarch Paul II Cheikho told Fiey that data he had collected around 1950 showed that the monks living in the monastery participated in masses in Şermn (il y avait "environ cent ans"). Fiey most likely did not quite believe this statement since he put it in quotation marks. He was more certain of what he had found out during his own research. The monastery building was inhabited from 1955-1956 by the Little Sisters of Jesus community, and several monks from the Little Brothers of Jesus congregation (Fiey 1965, 253-256) lived in the house on the premises of the monastery from 1953-1956. While seemingly out of place in a volume on caves, we are relating this history here as the recorded names of the caves are associated with Christian saints. In our opinion, these names would have been remembered and their usage maintained by the monks living in the monastery, and almost certainly by the clergy of the bishopric in Akrê. The archaeologists who recorded these monuments in 1938 did not list these names, although they picked up on the Christian tradition in Şermn as early as 1951. Instead, the names of the caves were noted down by Fiey, who gathered information in 1961 from the local clergy. Fiey mentions three caves near the monastery and provides their locations and names: "Grotte Ambusk, Grotte de Mār 'Awdiṣō', située près du sommet de la montagne et où pourtant l'on dit qu'une source coule; et surtout la Grotte dite de Mār Yōhannān (...). Elle est bien connue des archéologues pour ses fameux bas-relief de Gunduk, représentant des scènes de chasse et autres."

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

VILLAGE	ASI	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
Gündk	٢٨٧	كندك (كهف قريه)	٥٣

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN GÜNDK

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 004	C 005	36°48'08"N 43°46'53"E	928 m	present	yes	yes	اشكه فتى امبوسك	Åşkafi-ê Åmbûsk	"Grotte d'Ambusk"
UC 005	C 006	36°48'09"N 43°46'57"E	928 m	absent	yes	yes	اشكه فتى مار عوديشوع	Åşkafi-ê Mār 'Awdiṣō'	"Mār 'Awdiṣō' "
UC 006	C 004	36°48'05"N 43°47'30"E	836 m	present	yes	yes	اشكه فتى كوندك	Åşkafi-ê Gündk	"Mār Yūhanna"

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

On 17 February 1938, Iraqi archaeologists recorded only one cave in this area, giving its name as Gndk (*khf qria*). The Arabic term *kahaf qariah* often refers to caves adapted by local landowners to serve their purposes. Their entrances are usually closed off with a wall or fence; there are animal pens constructed inside and troughs for feeding livestock brought in or hewn from the rock in the cave. Sometimes, there are even entire houses or household complexes built within the caves. These caves are intended to be inhabited in the winter to shelter the herds from the elements. UC 051 in the UGZAR research area is an example of such a cave. While the buildings are abandoned today, it was clearly a complex that was meant to be inhabited year-round. Entrance walls and smaller livestock facilities were present in many other documented caves (cf. Şanedar cave, Solecki 1971).

## IDENTIFICATION

The primary basis of our initial identification of the caves in Gündk was Fiey's account, due to the detailed description he had provided in his work. He noted that there were reliefs in the Mār Yōhannān cave, which identifies it as UC 006 beyond any doubt. Unlike the other caves in this area, it had walls and livestock facilities built inside, which suggests that it also had such features at the time when Iraqi archaeologists entered it in the register as Gndk (*khf qria*) under file number 53. Thus, Mār Yōhannān and Gndk (*khf qria*) refer to the same cave. We have identified Grotte de Mār 'Awdiṣō' with UC 004 due to its location on the top of the mountain, rising *en face* of the monastery, and the fact that water is abundant there. As UC 005 is the only other cave recorded in Gündk, we have decided that it corresponds to Fiey's Grotte Ambusk. The names of saints have been given in their Arabic spelling in this section, and we have preceded them with the Kurdish term for caves, "aşkaft". We have also written "Åmbûsk" in a Kurdish normalization.

XK

# UC 004

## PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



Close-up of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU

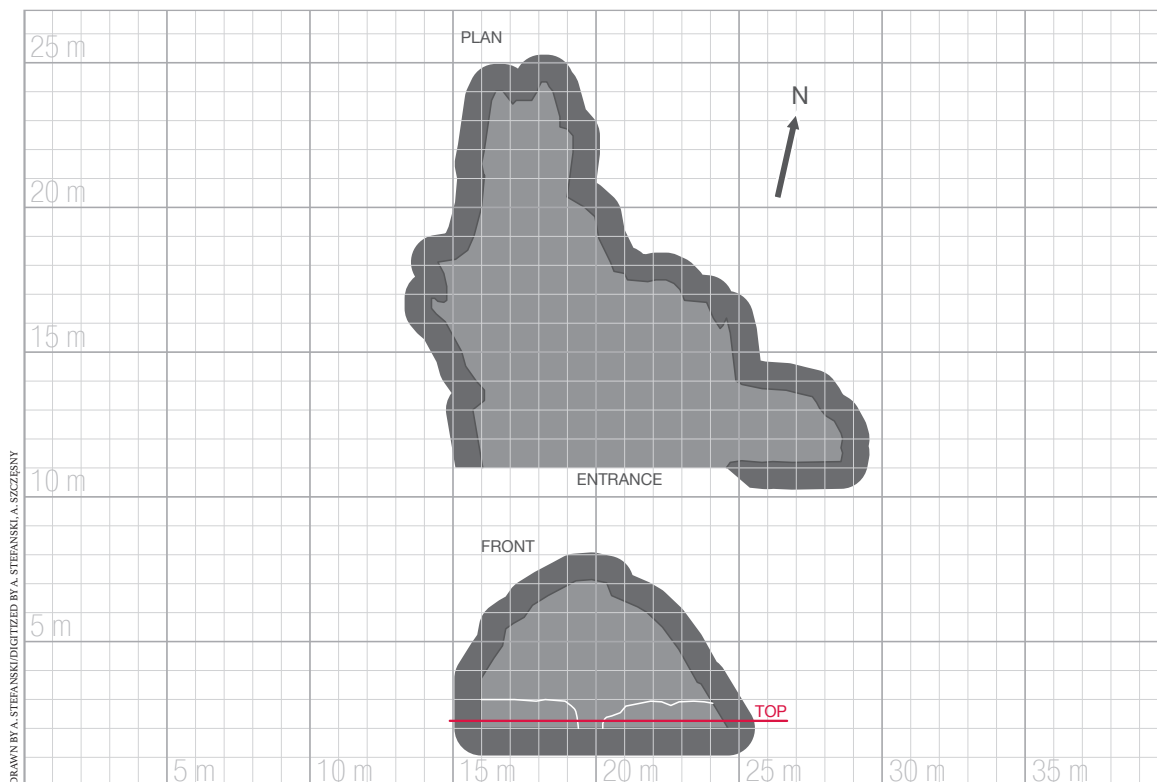


# UC 004

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 004/C 005
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	اشكه فتن امبوسك
TRANSLITERATION	Āškaft-ê Āmbūsik
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°48'08"N 43°46'53"E UTM 38S 0391298, 4073633
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	928
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Gündk
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
bibliography/field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	19 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	17, 19, 20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, rock cliff.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 8,5 m x 5,1 m. Chamber: 13,1 m x 7,0 m x 12,4 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, lithics.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave with recesses inside. Speleothems on the upper walls and ceiling. Manganese oxide and bitumen visible on the cave ceiling, which also has a water drip. The floor is composed of soil and some small pebbles, and is covered in animal dung.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
Fiey, J-M., <i>Assyrie chrétienne</i> . Vol. 1, Beyrouth 1965, p. 255.

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEFANSKI, A. SZCZĘSNY

## UC 004

### PHOTOS

The central part of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY K. DO-HUU



The western-central part of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY K. DO-HUU



PHOTOS

The western wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The eastern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 004

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.004.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1	20	XX	24	4.3	0.7	buff	M fs	deco	n.d.	GLZ	green	W
A2				2.8	1.0	t. reddish brown buff grey buff t. reddish brown	V (s.m) t. PG (s.m)	WS	5YR7/6			H
A3				2.5	0.6	buff d. grey buff	V (s.m) M u-grey part. (s.m)	WS	10YR7/4			H
A4	19	XIX		3.5	1.4	buff l. greyish brown buff	V (s.m) M l(LS)	o	10YR8/3	APL		H
A5				3.9	0.3-0.6	beige	M fs q	out.:WS in.: o	2.5Y8/3			W+H (h.)
A10	17	XVII		2.7	0.7	p. grey	M l(s)	out.:WS in.:	cream	MLD+INC		M

## PL.DF.004.1



PHOTOS BY D. PASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZLAGIER

# UC 004

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ON PL.MF.004.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A2S	core	radiolarite	n.d.	complete

## PL.MF.004.1

PHOTOS BY M. KORBUSK/PROCESSED BY S. TILLI/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER



## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS NOT ILLUSTRATED

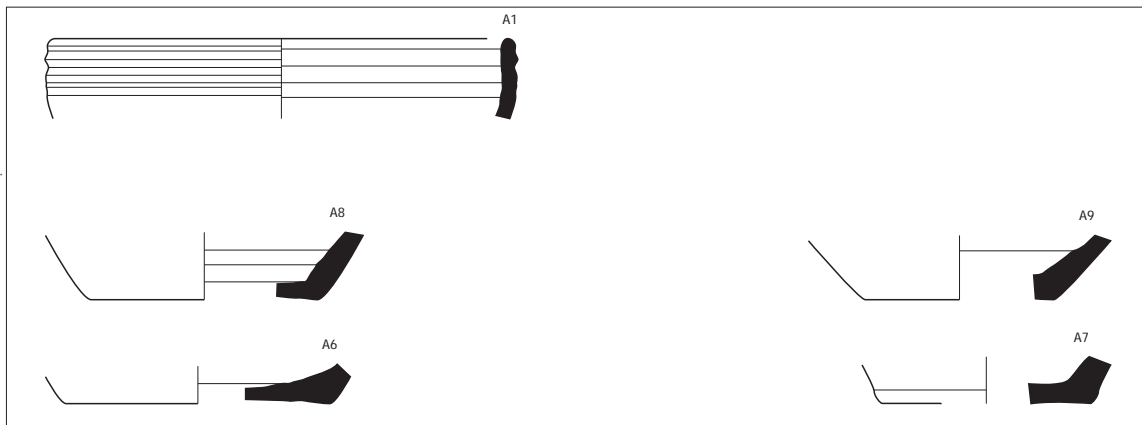
FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1S	blade-flake	siliceous rock	n.d.	complete
A3S	blade	flint	n.d.	complete
A5S	core	flint	n.d.	complete
A6S	platform rejuvenation flake	flint	n.d.	complete
A7S	flake	flint	n.d.	complete
A8S	fragment of a blade	flint	n.d.	fragmentary
A10S	fragment of a blade	flint	n.d.	fragmentary

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.004.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	h	th			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1	20	XX	24	4.3	0.7	buff	M fs	deco	n.d.	GLZ	green	W
A6		XX	14	2.0	0.6-1.1	buff	M s a.	out.: L P h. o in.: WS	7.5YR7/4			W
A7		XX	11	2.5	0.9-1.5	l. grey	M l(s) s	out.: P in.: WS	10YR6/2			W
A8		XX	12	3.5	0.7-1.2	reddish buff	PG (s.m) a.	out.: L P h. o in.: WS	2.5YR6.5/5			W
A9		XX	10	3.4	0.9-1.3	brick red buff brick red	PG (s.m) a.	out.: P in.: o	2.5YR7/6			W

## PL.PP.004.1

DRAWN BY L. WALIK/A. DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY





## UC 005

### PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY K. DO-HUU

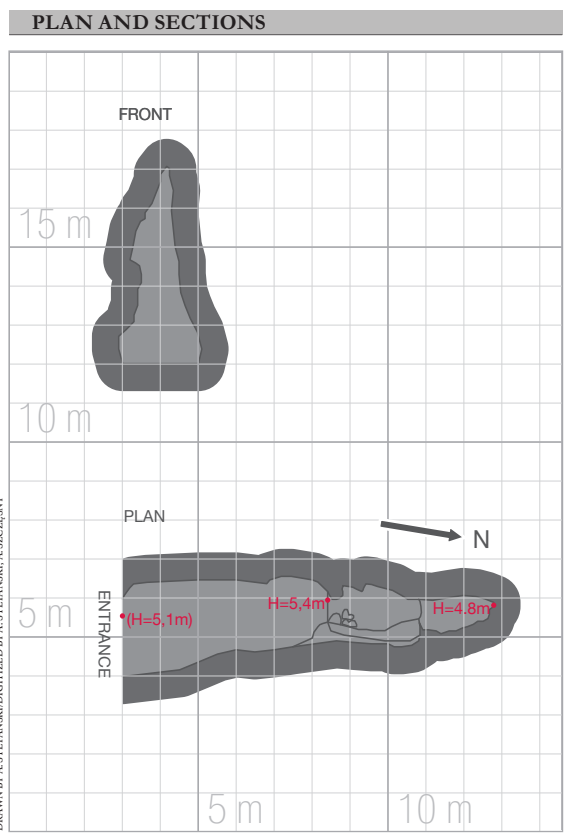


# UC 005

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 005/C 006
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	اشكه فتى مار عوديشوع
TRANSLITERATION	Āṣkaft-ê Mār 'Awdišō'
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°48'09"N 43°46'57"E UTM 38S 0391397, 4073666
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	923
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Gündk
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
bibliography/field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	19 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	16

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 2.0 m x 5.1 m. Chamber: 9.7 m x 5.4 m x 2.4 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, lithic.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A tunnel-like, single-chamber cave. Manganese oxide and bitumen on the ceiling. The floor is composed of soil and covered in dust.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Fiey, J-M., <i>Assyrie chrétienne</i> . Vol. 1, Beyrouth 1965, p. 255.



## UC 005

### PHOTO

The interior of the cave, behind the entrance.

PHOTO BY K. DO-HUU

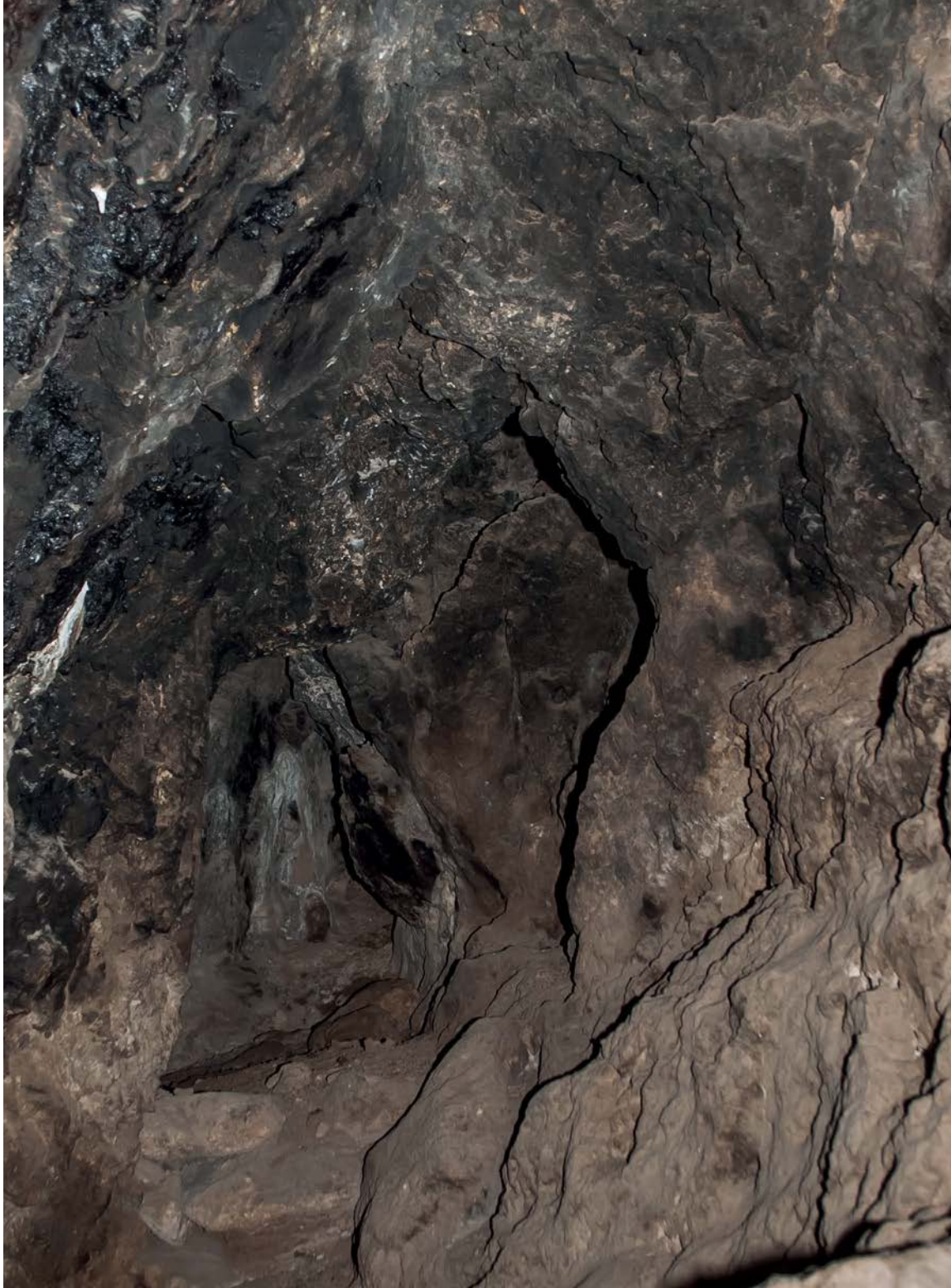


# UC 005

**PHOTO**

The interior of the cave, towards the rear northern side.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 005

### PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the inside.

PHOTO BY K. DO-HUU



# UC 005

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ON PL.MF.005.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A2S	flake from core preparation	radiolarite	n.d.	weathered

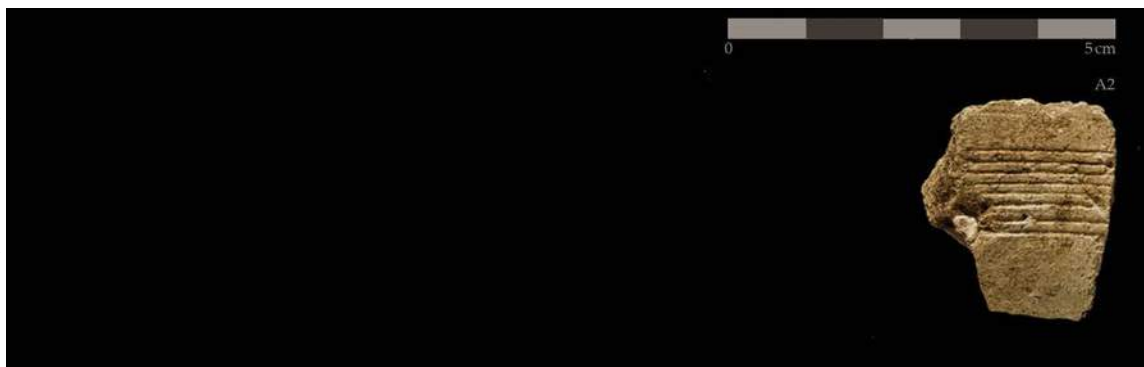
## PL.MF.005.1

PHOTOS BY M. KORPUSIK/PROCESSED BY S. TILLI/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER



## PL.DF.005.1

PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DOHL/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER



## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.005.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A2	i6			2.3	0.6	p. yellowish grey	M l(s)	WS	5YR8/3	CMB		W

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.005.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1		XX	i6	3.4	0.8-1.0	l. grey/ grey	PG (s.m)	out.: P? in.: WS	5YR8/4 10YR8/1			W

## PL.PP.005.1

DRAWN BY L. WALIKA/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZĘSNY



# UC 006

## PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



View to the Gündk village and the western side of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



## UC 006

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 006/C 004
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	اشكه فتنى گوندك
TRANSLITERATION	Āškaft-ê Gündk
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°48'05"N 43°47'30"E UTM 38S 0392215, 4073544
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	836
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Gündk
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter connected to a single-chamber cave	
IDENTIFICATION	
ASI/previous research	
DOCUMENTED ON:	17-19 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	7, 8, 16, 20
ASI & AASI	
ASI	Gndk (kahaf qarīa) كندك (كهف قريه) ٥٣
AASI	the region was not marked on any AASI map
IN THE CHRISTIAN TRADITION	
Kahaf Mār Yūhnnān	كهف مار يوحنا

## PHOTO

View to the Gündk village and the eastern side of the cave.



PHOTO BY D. PASIECKI

## DESCRIPTION

LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.

DIMENSIONS. Rock shelter. Entrance: 27.0 m x 20.0 m.  
Chamber: 19.0 m x 20.0 m x 27.0 m.  
Cave. Entrance: 9.0 m x 6.0 m.  
Chamber: 20.0 m x 6.8 m x 11.2 m.

MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, lithics.

SPELEOTHEMS. Present.

DESCRIPTION. A large rock shelter with a half-dome shape, with a smaller cave on its eastern side which has a stone wall in its entrance. There are three panels of reliefs on the upper western wall of the rock shelter, likely dating to the mid-3rd millennium BC based on their iconography. Panel 1 was heavily damaged, but retains part of a wild goat and spear, Panel 2 was completely destroyed, and Panel 3 is relatively much better preserved, and depicts human and animal figures. Speleothems are visible on the walls and ceiling of the rock shelter, and there are niches in the rock shelter with manganese oxide and some bitumen on their surfaces. The ceiling and walls of the smaller eastern cave have a layer of manganese oxide and carbonate, as well as bitumen. The western rock face also has calcium carbonate deposits, including in the vicinity of the reliefs. There are some plants on the walls, and a crevice has been eroded in the northern rock face from seasonal water flow, likely originating from a large upper niche on the northern wall, which has a circular hole eroded in it. Two small water troughs were constructed on the middle platform of the rock shelter. The floor of the rock shelter is composed of some soil, dried grass, and is covered with animal dung, and also has protruding rock surfaces, while the western cave has a floor of loose dirt, smaller rocks, and protruding rock surfaces, and some animal dung.

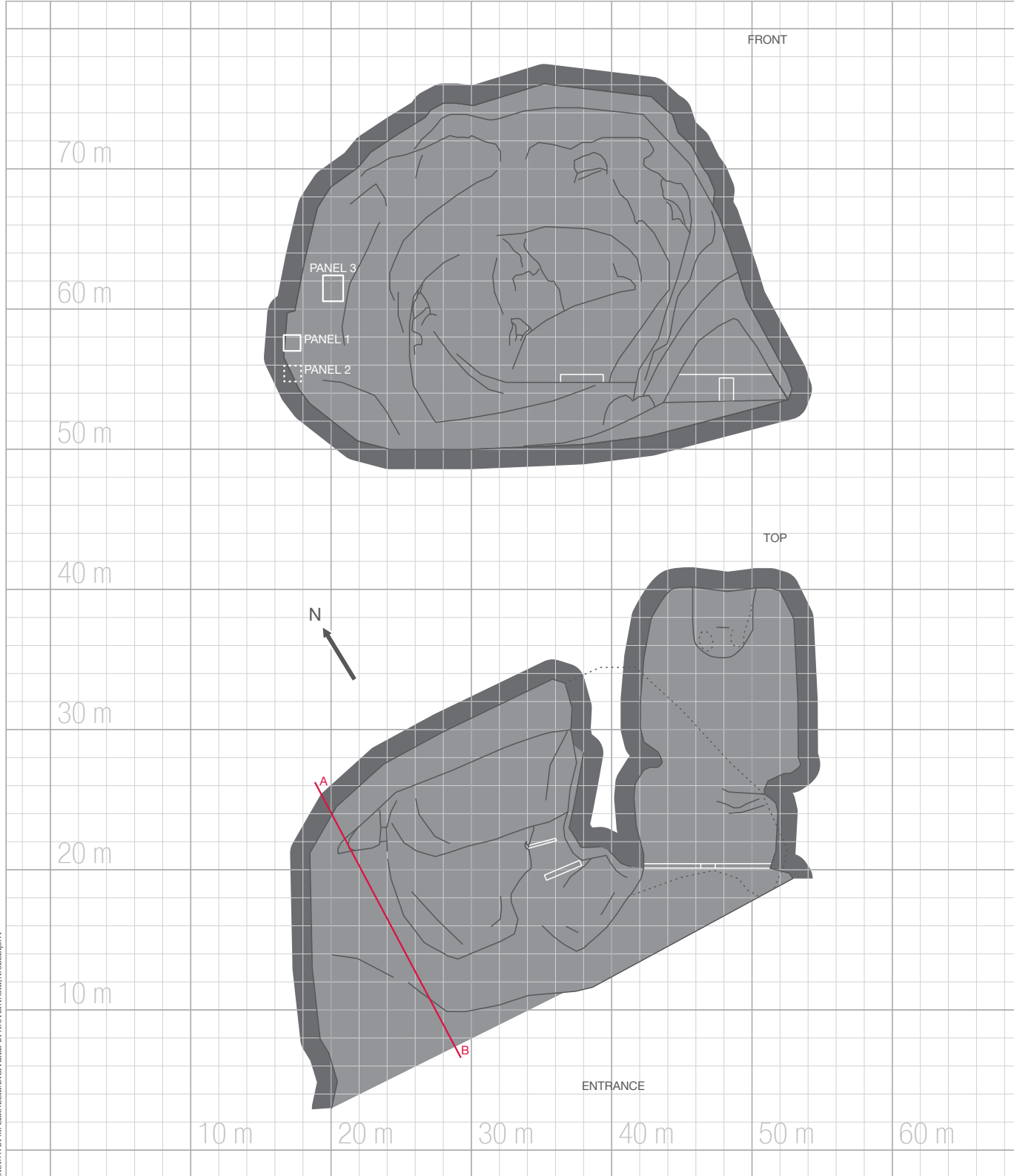
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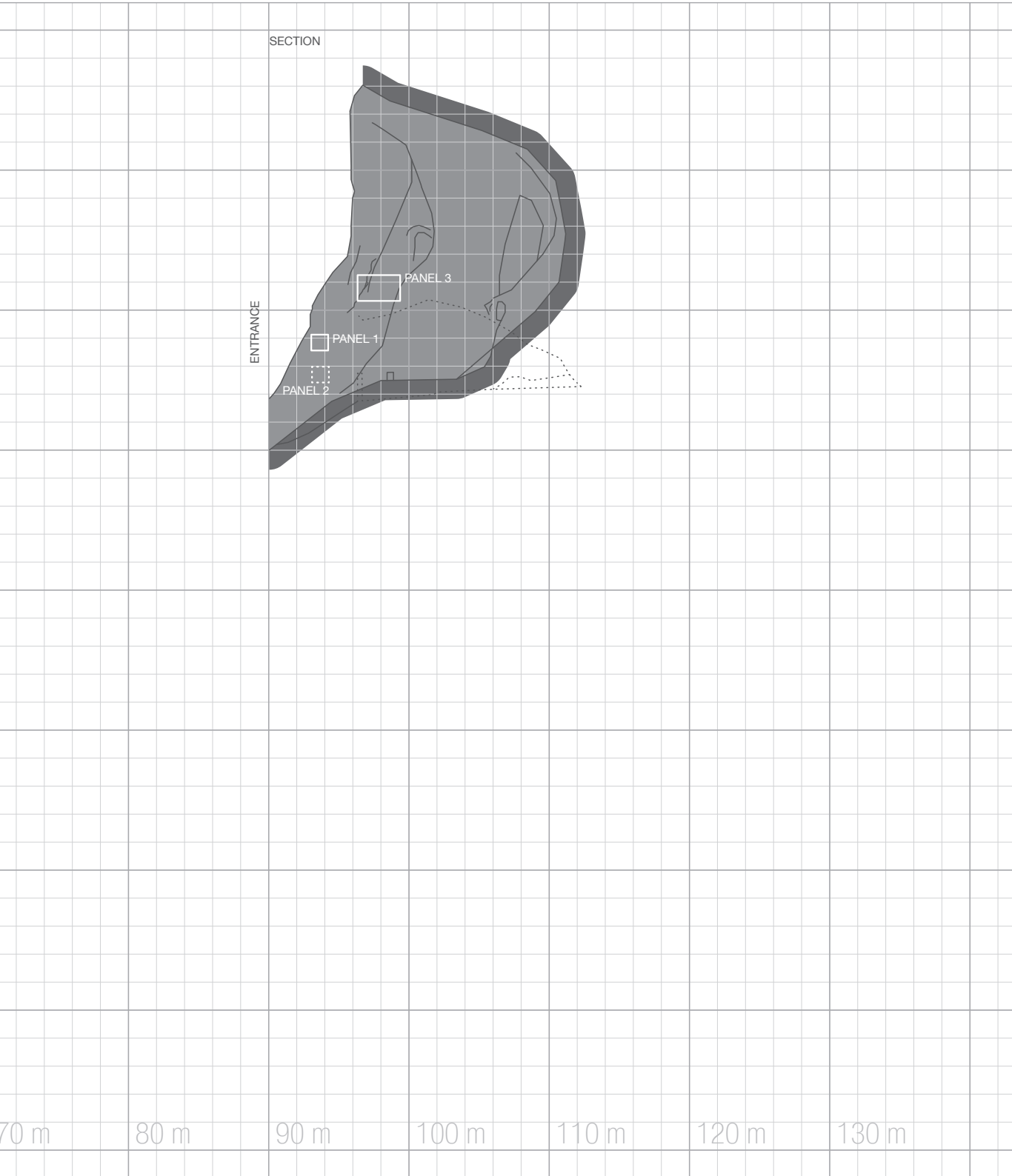
# UC 006

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY M. CZRNECKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEFANSKI, A. SZCZĘPNY

# UC 006



# UC 006

## ARRANGEMENT OF RELIEFS

Locations of the reliefs on the western wall of the cave.



## UC 006

PHOTO BY D. PIASCKI



The Gündk reliefs are located on the western side of UC 006. Panels 1 and 2 were hewn one above the other on a rock face that curves towards the interior of the shelter. Panel 3 is on the inside, mostly extending on the western wall of the cave and continuing onto the northern wall. The reliefs and related scholarship have recently been discussed by Reade and Anderson (2013, 77–96, but cf. Koliński 2016, 168–170).

## PANEL 1

Approximate dimensions: 1.7 m x 1.9 m.

Height above the ground: 9.7 m.

Preservation. The left side of the scene, which depicted a human figure, was entirely destroyed by an explosion in 1996.

Description. Panel 1 depicts a hunting scene, with a human figure on the left and an animal on the right. The figure on the left is a male clad in a kilt, ending above his knees. The face seems to be beardless, and the head shaved. One hand is held back, and the other is extended forward, possibly holding a bow (drawings of this relief are contradictory, sometimes depicting a bow and sometimes not). The animal is facing right and leaning down on its front legs, with its knees on the ground, its head raised, and its hind legs straight. Its crescent-shaped horns identify it as a wild goat. An arrow (or, less likely, a javelin) is stuck in the animal's back. The shaven head and dress of the human figure suggest a date in the mid or late 3rd millennium BC. Hunting scenes had already appeared in Mesopotamia in the Late Uruk period, but were rare in the 3rd and the 2nd millennium BC, and became popular again during the Iron Age.

## PANEL 2

Approximate dimensions: 1.95 m x 0.55 m.

Height above the ground: 7.2 m.

Preservation. This relief panel was completely destroyed by an explosion in 1996. Two fragments of the panel were found in 2013 on the slope below UC 006 (Koliński 2016, 168–69).

Description. Reade and Anderson (2013, 86) saw this panel as depicting a banquet scene, which has been disproven by recently retrieved fragments. The larger fragment was fitted into the middle of the drawing of the panel published by al-Amin, which showed two persons (male on the right and female on the left) seated on stools and facing each other. In between the seated figures, there is a triangular item on which two smaller human figures are visible. A similar diminutive figure is held by the closest of the two figures standing behind the seated female. The person behind the seated male carries a basket on his head. The far-right part of the panel is unclear. In my opinion, Panel 2 represents a scene from the creation myth, showing Enki and Ninmah forming humans out of clay. This panel should be dated to the 3rd quarter of the 3rd millennium BC.

## PANEL 3

Approximate dimensions: 5.1 m x 2.0 m.

Height above the ground: 9.7 m.

Preservation. Complete, with some sections obscured by calcite inclusions.

Description. A mythological or ritual scene. The central figure is a male in a long robe seated on a stool, facing right. He has long hair, a beard, and two horn-like upright elements on his head (part of his headgear?). He holds an upright palm-leaf in his left hand. An ibex stands in front of him, turned towards the left. Its front leg rests on the knee of the man, and its head is raised so that it can nibble on the leaf. Further to the right, there is an unidentified animal feeding a kneeling suckling, with a human figure standing behind it, all facing left. Above, an eagle or Anzu-bird is depicted. There are animals on both ends of the panel facing the centre of the scene: a feline on the left, and either a feline or a canine on the right. This scene most likely depicts Sumuqan/Šakkan, “king of the mountains”, a god put in charge of plants and wild animals by Enlil, and should be dated to the Akkadian period.

## CONCLUSIONS

The Gündk reliefs are unique due to their age (being the oldest rock reliefs in Mesopotamia) and content (mythological scenes). They were hewn in a place chosen because of its particular landform: it is a gigantic rock-shelter located close to a pass across the mountains, visible from a distance, with water dripping from the ceiling even in the middle of the arid season. It can be hypothesised that the cave was used for worshipping the forces of nature, and in the mid 3rd millennium BC was turned into a more formal sanctuary dedicated to Sumuqan/Šakkan.

RK

# UC 006

## PHOTOS

Panel 3. Main scene: the god Sumuqan/Šakkan, Lord of the Mountains with highlanders and wild animals.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



Panel 3. Main scene (A) and secondary scene (B).



PHOTOS

Panel 3, Scene B: wild animal.

PHOTO BY J. MARDAS

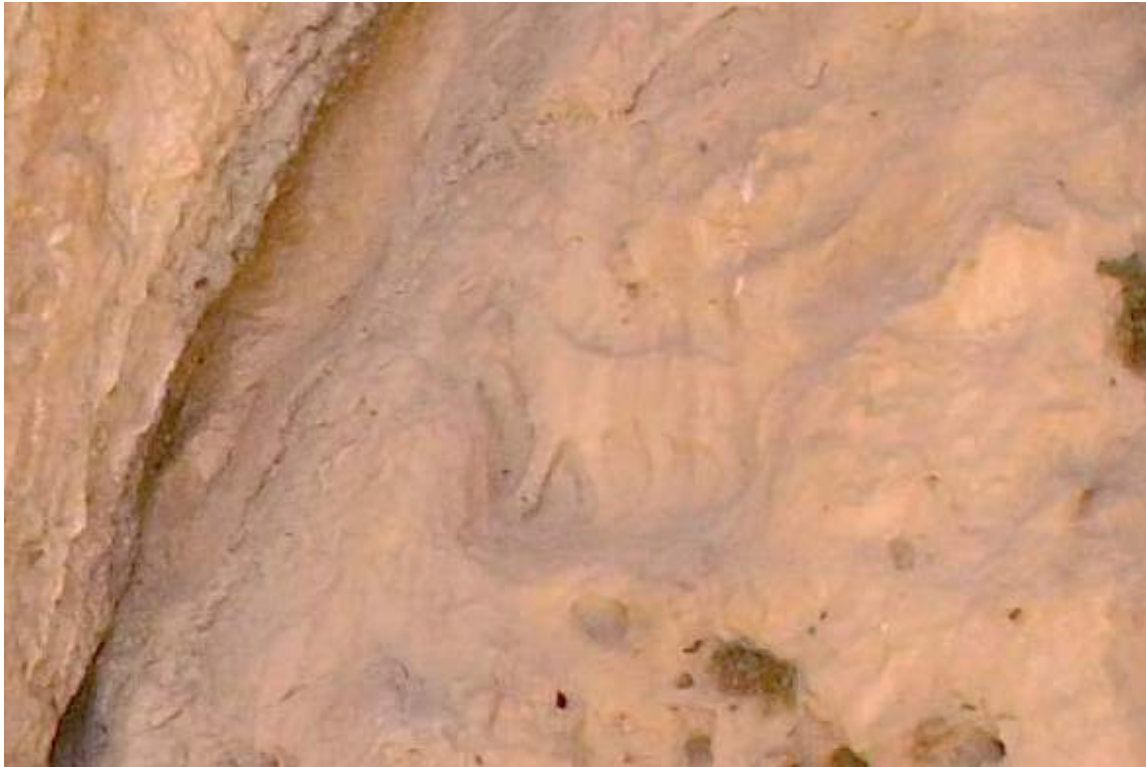


PHOTO BY J. MARDAS



# UC 006

## PHOTO

Panel 1: Hunting scene.



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# UC 006

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PHOTO BY D. PASECKI





# UC 006

PHOTO

Panel 2: fragment A.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



PHOTO

Panel 2: fragment B.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 006

## ARRANGEMENT OF RELIEFS

Fragments A and B embedded in al-Amin's drawing from 1948.





## UC 006

### PHOTOS

The eastern cave. The entrance seen from the inside.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The eastern cave. The central part seen from the entrance.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



PHOTOS

The eastern cave. The northern part of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The eastern cave. The eastern part of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 006

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.006.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1		XVI	8	6.5	0.9	p. green	M fs	out.: WS in.: ø	5Y8/2			W+H (h.)

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.006.2

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A2				3.2	0.5	p. yellow	M fs	out.: WS in.: deco	5Y8/2	in.: GLZ	green	W
A5		XX		3.7	0.3	L. brown	M l(s.m) PG (s.m)	out.: B in.: ø	10YR5/1			W+H

# UC 006

PL.DF.006.1



PL.DF.006.2





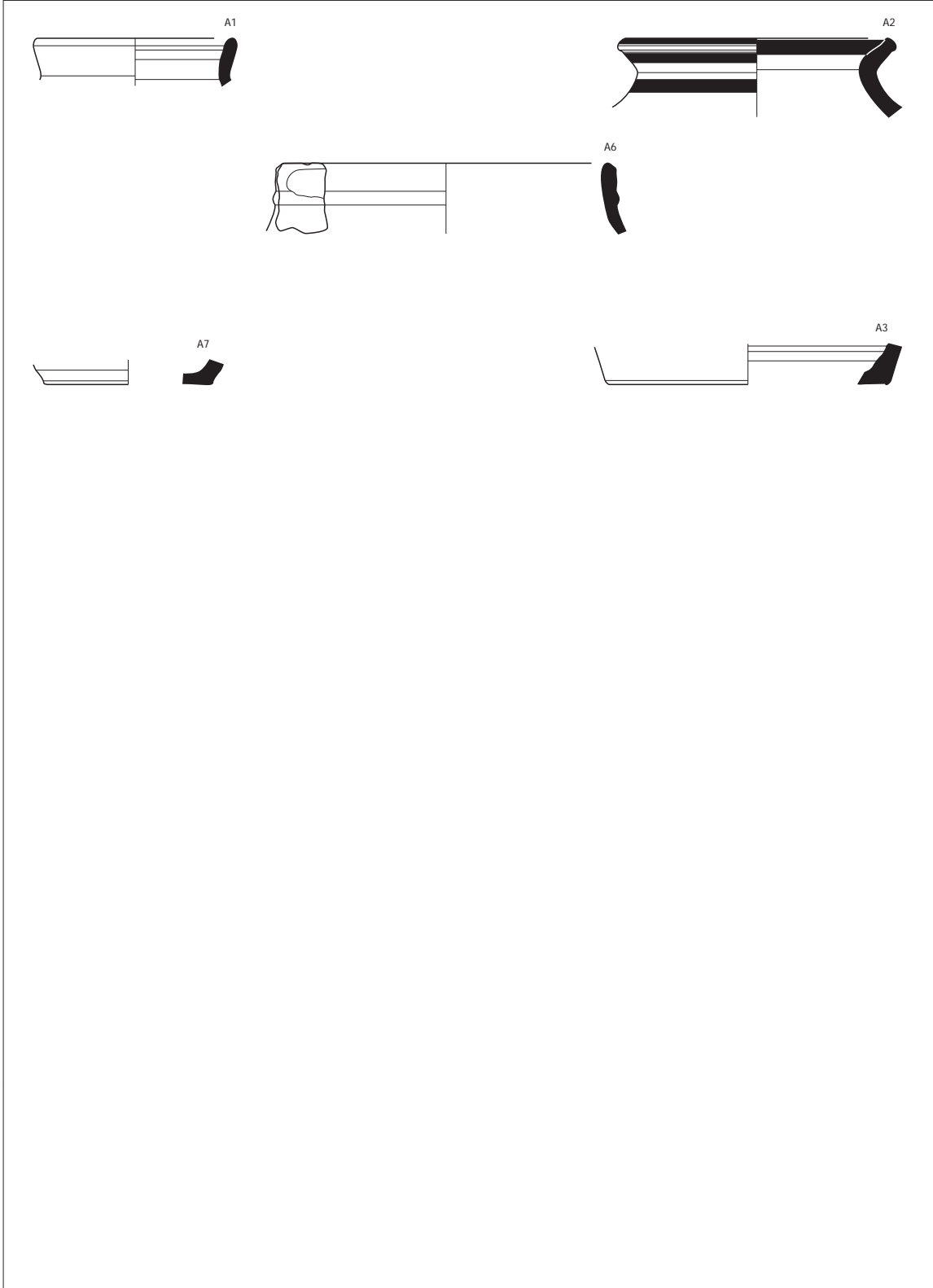
# UC 006

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.006.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1			13	2.7	0.7	brown grey brown	M b(m.l)	B	5YR6/1 5YR6/4			W
A2	8/1	VIII	17	4.5	1.0	n.d. overfired	V (m.l) M l(s) b(s,m)	WS	10YR8/3	PNT	d. grey	W
A3		XX	18	2.4	0.9	pink p. pink pink	M s cs u-brown part.	WS	5YR8/4			W
A6			21	4.6	0.8	grey reddish brown	PG (s,m)	B	10YR6/1			H
A7			11	1.6	1.0	p. brown	PG (s,m)	l: WS b.: o	2.5Y8/3			W

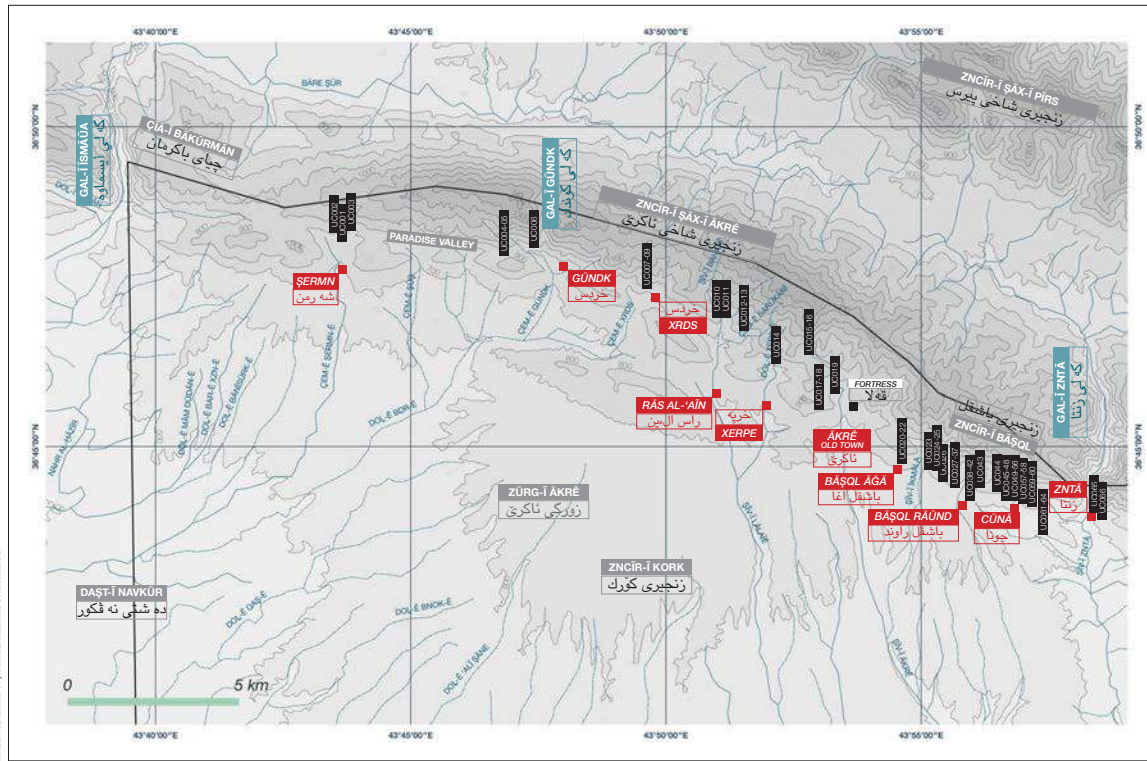
# UC 006

PL.PP.006.1



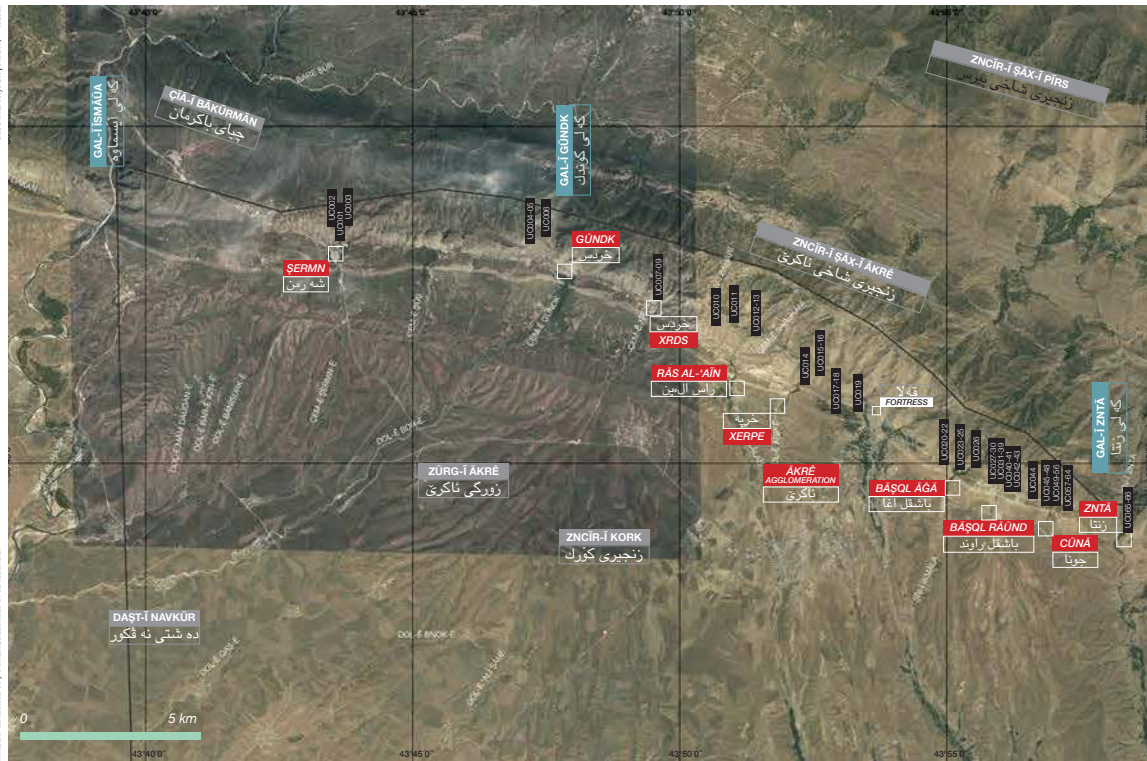
DRAWN BY L. WALIK/DIGITAL & PŁATEBY A. SZCZESNY

MAP. BETWEEN İSMÄUA AND ZNTÄ PASSES



Images courtesy of J. Manóvilas/Mapbox © X. Koussas

SATELLITE IMAGERY. BETWEEN İSMÄUA AND ZNTÄ PASSES

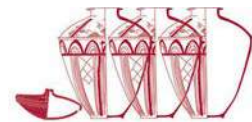


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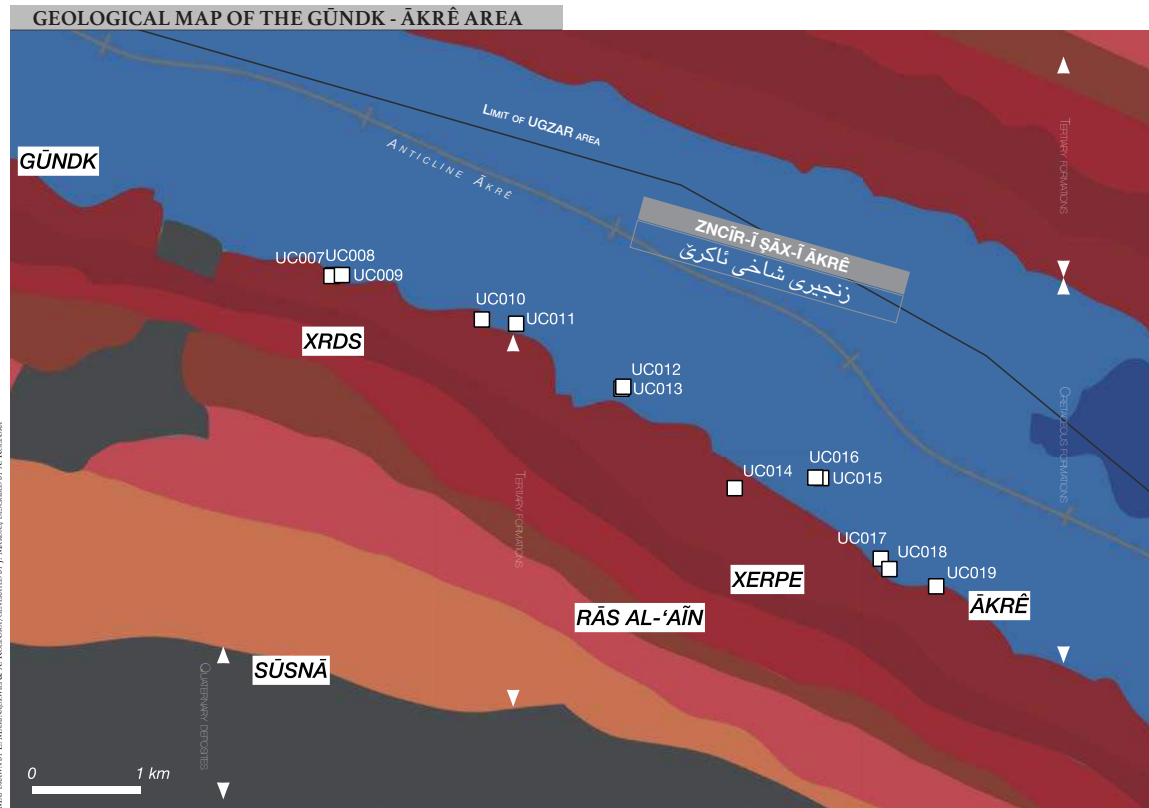
Images courtesy of J. Manóvilas/Mapbox © X. Koussas

# BETWEEN XRDS VILLAGE AND ĀKRÊ TOWN

---



# CAVES OF XRDS



Moradlouei, L., Mousavizadeh, S. & X. Koushan / GARDAPANAYI, J. Mousavizadeh, S. Koushan, X. Koushan.



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## CAVES OF XRDS

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

The landscape changes noticeably from Gündk to the city of Ākrê, which lends its name to the mountain range between Īsmāūa and Zntā Passes. This area lies on the southern slopes of the Ākrê Massif, the part of the valley where Xrds village lies is hidden behind a relatively high range of hills, making it relatively difficult to reach. This village is known to have had a predominantly Christian community until the mid-19th century. The Kurdish raids of ‘Oṭmān Āġa, which took place around 1863, caused most of the villagers to flee, and by 1865 the number of inhabited households decreased from 120 to only 7 (Fiey 1965, 252).

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

The name of the village of Hrd̄s is given by Thomas of Marga, who mentions that Raban Bāwāī the Musician founded a liturgical school there (Wallis Budge 1893, II, 296). Thus, it must have already existed in the early 8th century. Fiey describes the activities of its Christian inhabitants and monks at the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries and also reports on a number of events that took place in the 19th century.

By the 1960s, the Christian community of Xrds numbered only 20 people. Among the local places associated with Christianity, Fiey mentions “Škaftē Māzun”, claiming that the cave used to have a name associated with a Christian saint, already forgotten in his time (Fiey 1965, 251-252).

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

In an entry from 11 May 1951, Iraqi archaeologists recorded two caves in this location. In our opinion, a mistake was made in the Arabic placename, which hinders its identification: on p. 289, in the eighth row from the top, the “village” column contains the name “Hrus” (خروس), when it should instead be “Hrds” (خردس). The fact that there is no village called Hrus in the area between the Īsmāūa and Bēxmê Passes and the similarity of the handwritten letters و and د strongly suggest that this was a mistake in the ASI. An additional argument in favour of correcting the identification is that the name of one of the caves in the ASI coincides with the name given by Fiey (Māzn, Kurdish for “big, great”). Furthermore, there is also an error in the spelling of the name of the second cave in the same line: “Kça” instead of the correct “Kçka” (Kurdish for “small”). We assume, therefore, that the inhabitants of Xrds distinguished the caves in the vicinity by their size – Māzn (Great) vs Kçkê (Little) – and so we have corrected their names accordingly.

## IDENTIFICATION

Our team recorded three caves of different sizes in Xrds, of which we have published the two larger ones: UC 007 and UC 008. UC 009, a very small rock shelter, was not included due to the insignificance of the data. Of the two actual caves, we decided that the larger one, UC 007, should be identified with Škaftē Māzun (Fiey) or Aşkft Māzn (ASI), and the smaller cave, UC 008, with Aşkft Kçkê. XX

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

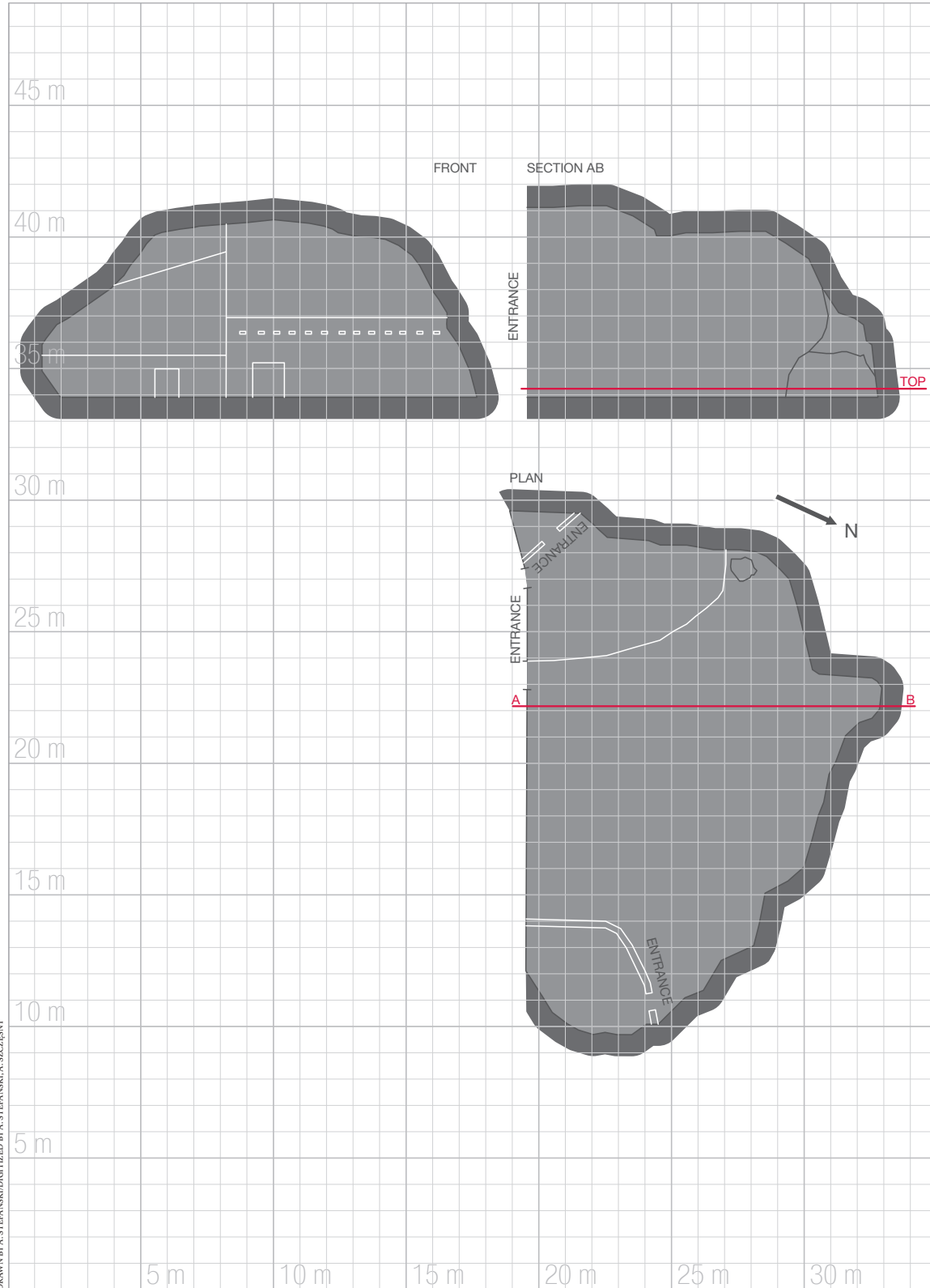
VILLAGE	ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
Xrds	٢٨٩	خروس	كچه (اشكفت)	١٣٩٢
	٢٨٩	خروس	مازن (اشكفت)	١٣٩١

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN XRDS

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 007	C 007	36°47'23"N 43°49'35"E	806 m	absent	-	-	اشكه فتى مازن	Aşkft-é Māzn	١٣٩١
UC 008	C 008	36°47'23"N 43°49'34"E	802 m	absent	-	-	اشكه فتى كچكى	Aşkft-é Kçk-é	١٣٩١
UC 009	C 009	36°47'23"N 43°49'38"E	794 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-

# UC 007

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEFANSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

## UC 007

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 007/C 007	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, low on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 16.5 m x 6.7 m. Chamber: 13.2 m x 7.5 m x 19.5 m.
LOCAL NAME	اشكفه فتح مازن	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	Āškafî-ê Māzn	SPELEOTHEMS.	Absent.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A large rock shelter with walls built in the entrance. Manganese oxide and bitumen on the ceiling. The floor is covered in packed soil and dung. Animal pens built inside.
DMS	36°47'23"N 43°49'35"E UTM 38S 0395299, 4072211		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	806		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Ākrê		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Xrds		
TYPE OF CAVE			
rock shelter			
IDENTIFICATION		ASI & AASI	
Service of Antiquities of Iraq		ASI	Māzn (Āškft) مازن (اشكفت) ۱۳۹۱
DOCUMENTED ON:		AASI the region was not marked on any AASI map	
20 August 2015			
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	Fiey, J-M., <i>Assyrie chrétienne</i> . Vol. 1, Beyrouth 1965, p. 252.	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20	Salman, I., <i>Archaeological Sites in Iraq</i> . Baghdad 1970, p. 289.	

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south, with modern walls built in the entrance.

PHOTO BY D. PASIECKI





## UC 008

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The interior of the cave.

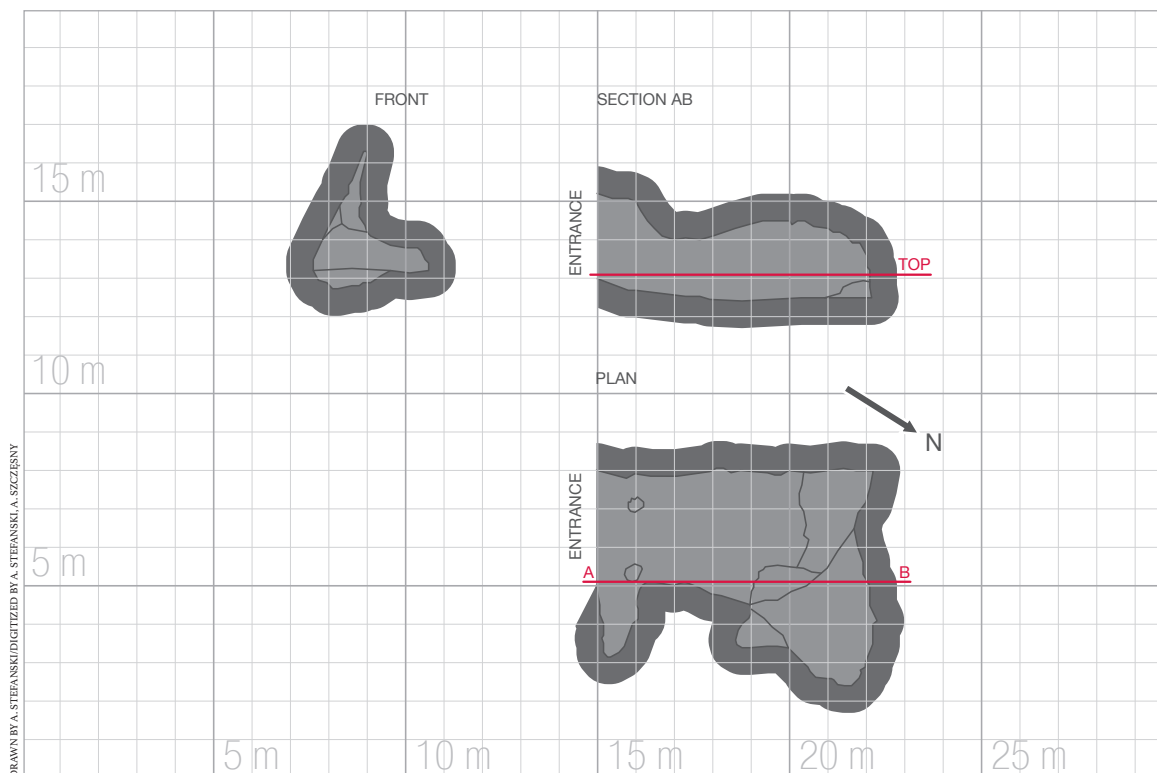
PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



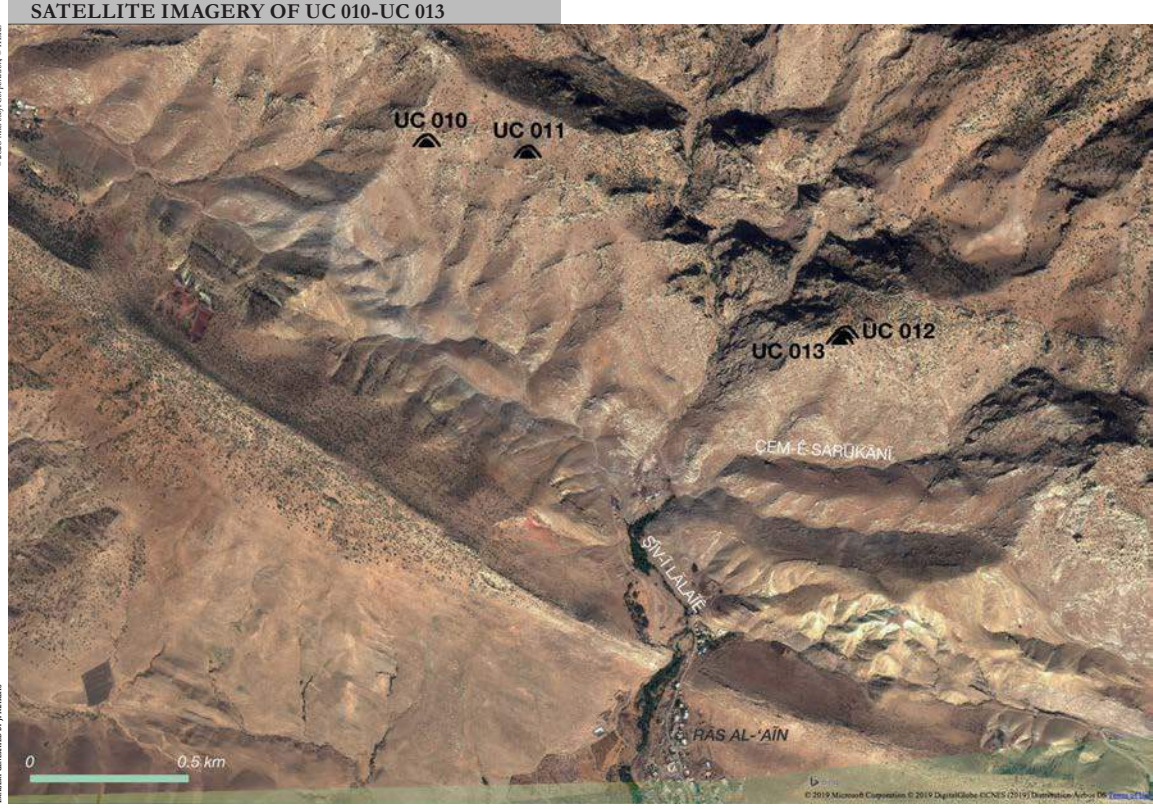
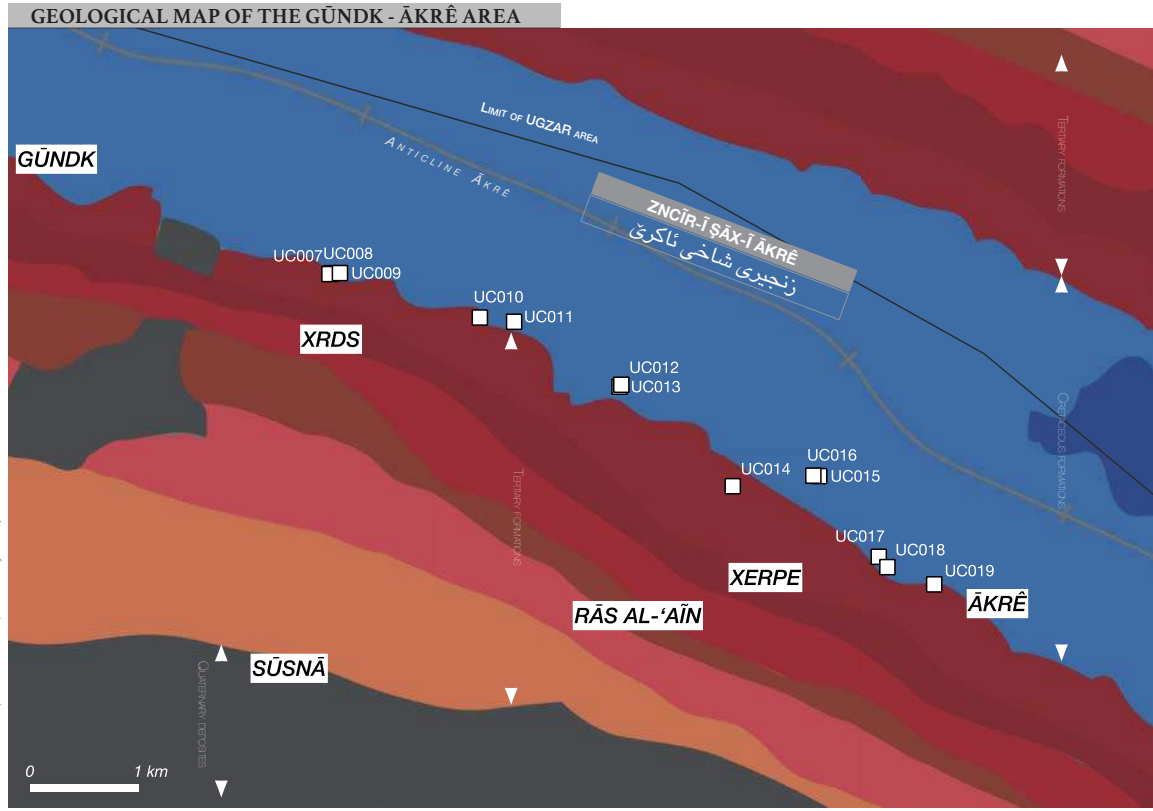
# UC 008

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 008/C 008	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, low on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 3.0 m x 2.2 m. Chamber: 7.2 m x 2.0 m x 4.8 m.
LOCAL NAME	اشكە فتى كچكى	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	Āškafi-ê Kçk-ê	SPELEOTHEMS.	Absent.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A single-chamber cave with a roughly triangular entrance. The bedrock floor slopes downward from the entrance, and after about 1.5 m there is a thick layer of animal dung.
DMS	36°47'23"N 43°49'34"E UTM 38S 0395285, 4072203		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	802		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Ākrê		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Xrds		
TYPE OF CAVE			
single-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION		ASI & AASI	
Service of Antiquities of Iraq/interview		ASI	Kğa (Āškft) كچه (اشكفت) ۱۳۹۲
DOCUMENTED ON: 20 August 2015		AASI	the region was not marked on any AASI map
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	Salman, I., <i>Archaeological Sites in Iraq</i> . Baghdad 1970, p. 289.	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE 20			

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



# CAVES OF RĀS AL-'ĀĪN



Morimoto et al., Manuscripta et X. Kocabaş / Manuscripta et J. Maras / Manuscripta et X. Kocabaş.

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Manuscripta et J. Maras

## CAVES OF RĀS AL-'ĀĪN

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

The village of Rās al-'Āin stretches across the slopes of the ridge which precedes the southern slopes of the Ākrē Massif where the Bahārī brook flows into Sīv-ī Lalāi-ê, which feeds into the Greater Zab river. Further up, Sīv-ī Bahārī passes through a deep gorge, from which one can see the ruins of an old village and mosque on the hills to the east that constitute the archaeological site of US 093 (Koliński 2020, 372). It is known that there were four Chaldean households there in the middle of the 19th century, but no trace of the Christian community remained by the 1960s. However, the *moxtar* at the time informed Fiey that his house was built on the foundations of a former church (Fiey 1965, 250-251).

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

Réš 'Āina, or Réša in an abbreviated form, is located in Sapessa and is known from the *Book of Governors*, where Thomas of Marga mentions it several times (Wallis Budge 1893, II, 453, 455, 487). Fiey gives its name vocalized from Aramaic as Rā's ul 'Āin and does not mention any sites or caves related to the Christian tradition there (Fiey 1965, 250).

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

Iraqi archaeologists recorded one cave in Rās al-'Āin on 5 November 1951, named "Mī". This seems to be a Kurdish name and may have different meanings depending on how it is vocalized (Jaba 1879, 410).

## IDENTIFICATION

During interviews, none of our informants knew the name given in the ASI; thus, we had no possibility of determining which of the four caves that we had recorded was the Mī cave.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

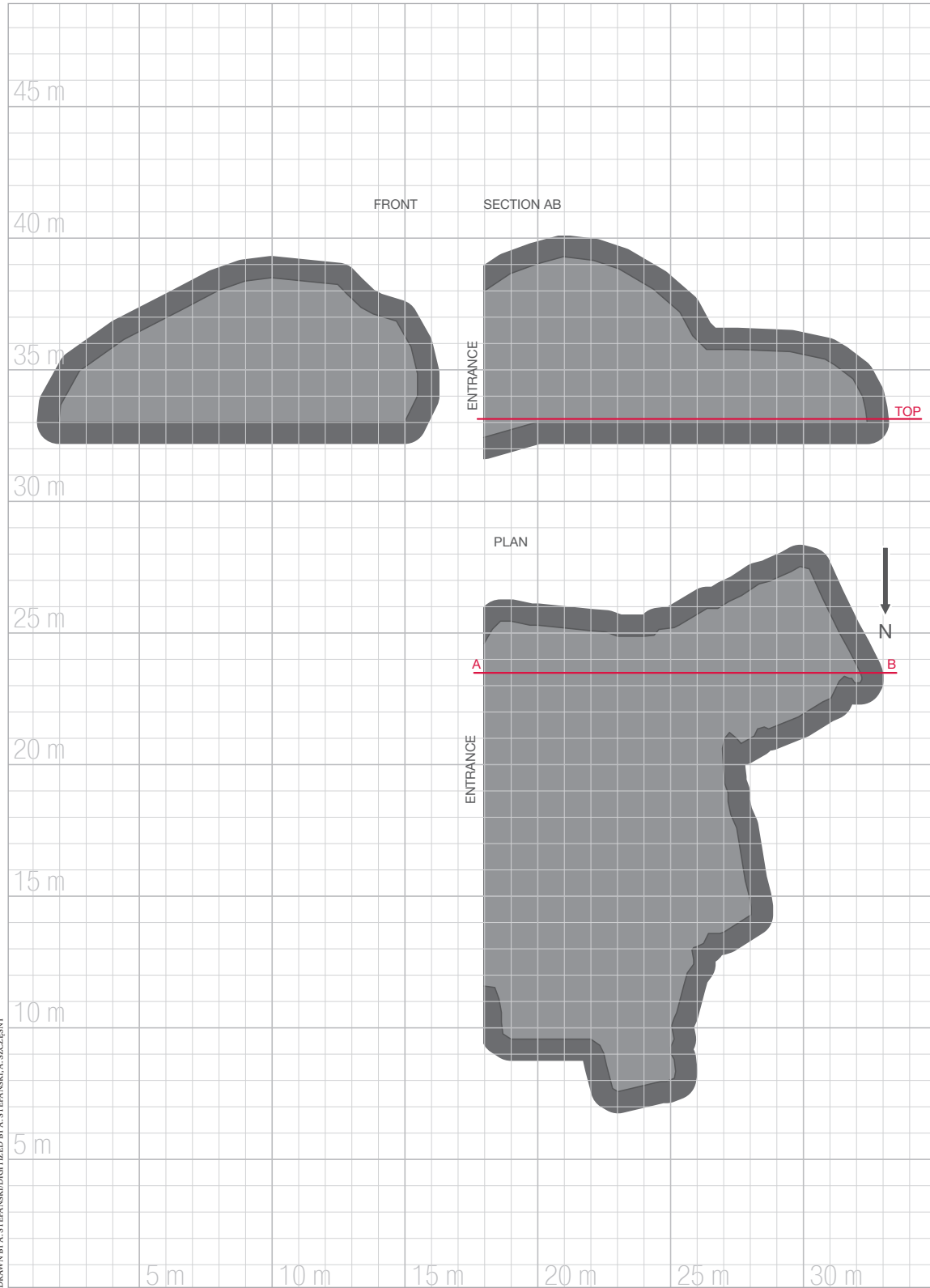
VILLAGE	ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة number of file
Rās al-'Āin	٢٨٩	رأس العين	مي (الشكفت)	١٢٨٩

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN RĀS AL-'ĀĪN

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 010	C 010	36°47'10"N 43°50'31"E	981 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 011	C 011	36°47'09"N 43°50'44"E	1010 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 012	C 012	36°46'51"N 43°51'24"E	968 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 013	C 013	36°46'50"N 43°51'23"E	975 m	present	-	-	-	-	-

# UC 010

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



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# UC 010

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 010/C 010
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°47'10"N 43°50'31"E UTM 38S 0396677, 4071801
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	981
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Rās al-'Ain
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	20 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

**DESCRIPTION**

LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.

DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 13.3 m x 5.5 m.  
Chamber: 14.2 m x 6.3 m x 19.8 m.

MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.

SPELEOTHEMS. Present.

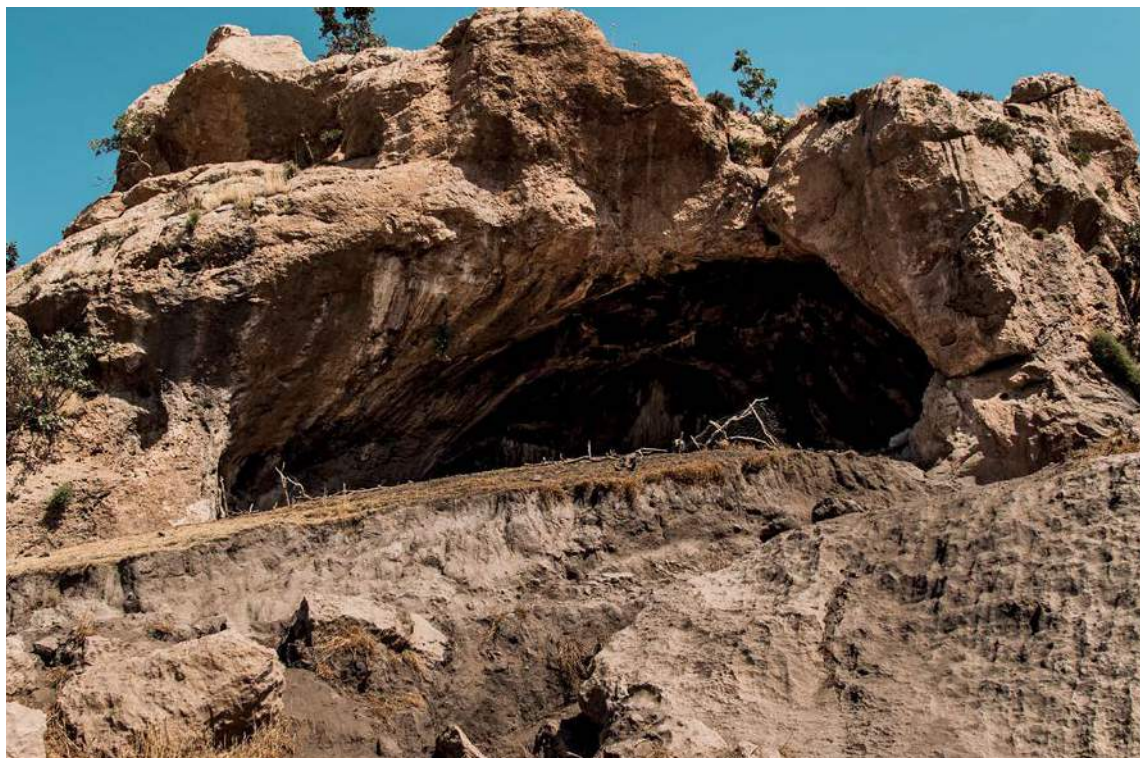
DESCRIPTION. Two distinct chambers; the entrance is partially blocked by a large rock collapsed from the ceiling, with low stone walls constructed at its sides. Speleothems are present on the upper walls and there is manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor consists of compacted soil, and is covered in animal dung.

BIBLIOGRAPHY	
-	

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the east.

PHOTO BY D. PASICKI



## UC 010

### PHOTO

The central and northern part of the cave. Filip Wałdoch, Maciej Czarnecki, and Arthur Stefanski during measurements.



# UC 010

PHOTO BY D. PASECCI





# UC 011

## PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI

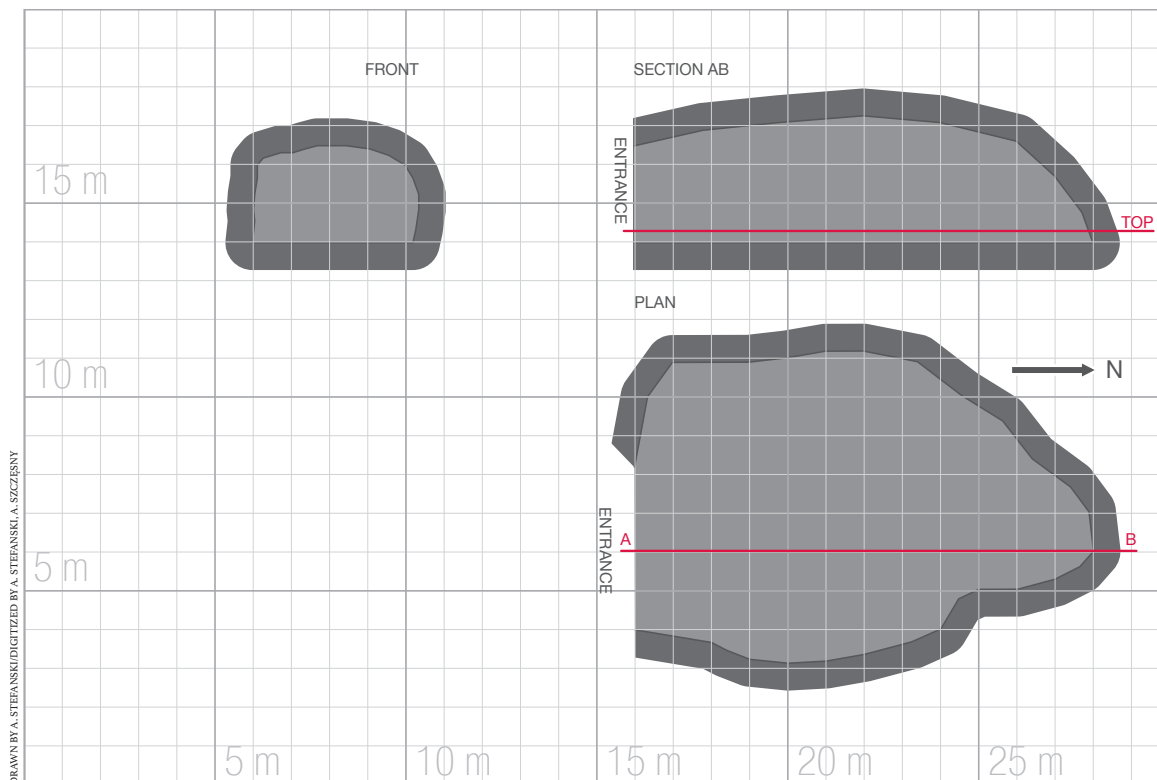


# UC 011

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 011/C 011
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°47'09"N 43°50'44"E UTM 38S 0396994, 4071762
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	1010
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Rās al-'Ain
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	20 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

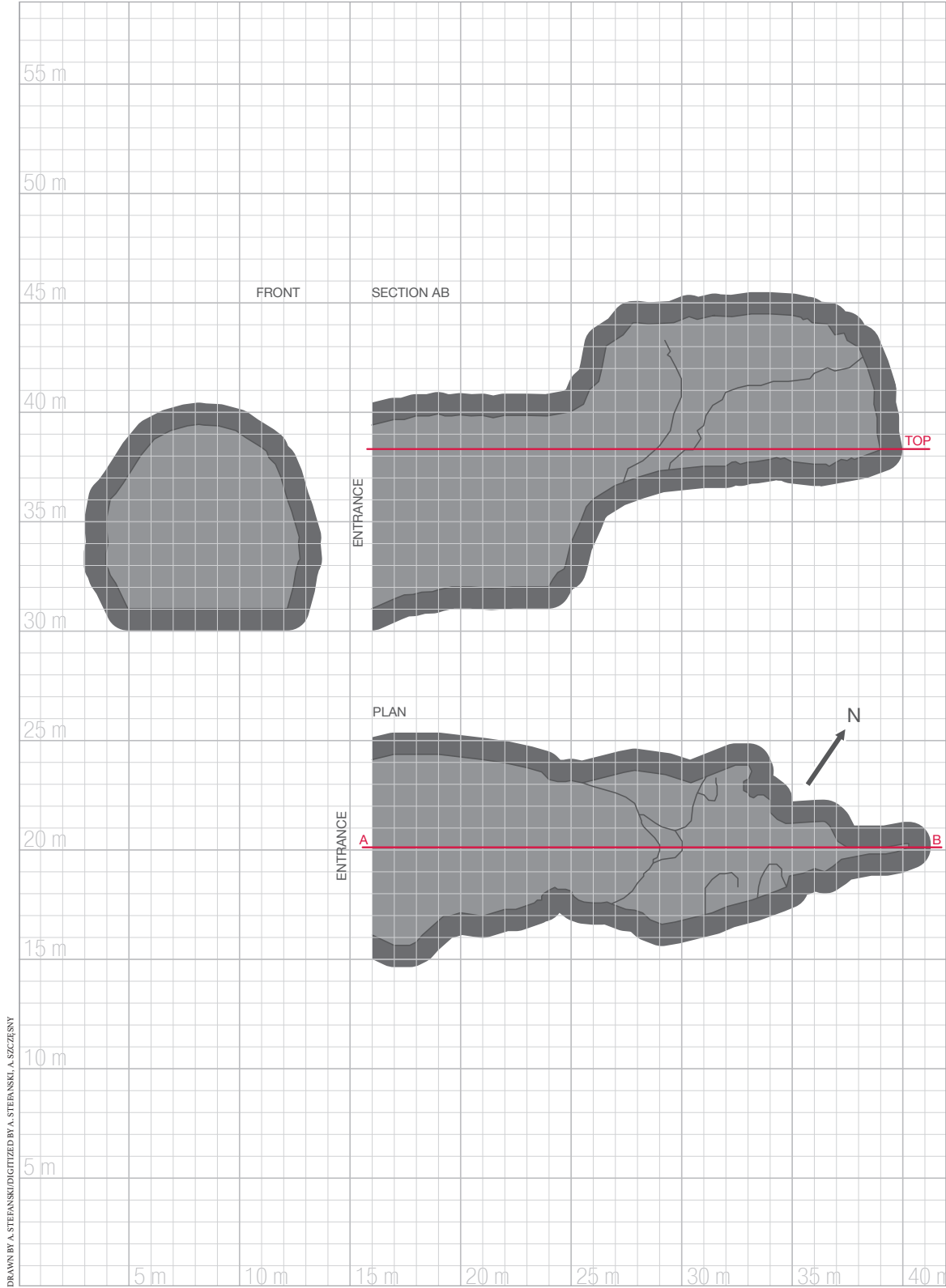
DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 4.2 m x 2.5 m. Chamber: 12.0 m x 3.3 m x 7.2 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave with a fenced off entrance. Speleothems present on the upper walls, and manganese oxide and bitumen on the upper walls and ceiling. The floor is covered with dried animal dung.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



# UC 012

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



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# UC 012

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 012/C 012
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°46'51"N 43°51'24"E UTM 38S 0397986, 4071179
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	968
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Rās al-'Ain
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	22 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, rock cliff, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 8.1 m x 8.4 m. Chamber: 24.3 m x 8.4 m x 8.6 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, lithics.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. The cave consists of a lower main chamber and a narrower upper chamber. Stalactites on the ceiling of the upper chamber. Manganese oxide present on the ceiling. The floor consists of dry soil, dust, small stones, and pebbles, as well as animal dung.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. PASCICKI



# UC 012

## PHOTO

View of the interior of the cave from the niche.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.012.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A4		XX		3.4	1.8	t. l. brown d. grey	PG (s.m.l)	out.: WS in.: er	10YR8/3			H (h.)
A5				3.0	1.0	d. brown	PG (s.m) s	n.d.	10YR7/3			H (h.)

## PL.DF.012.1



PHOTOS BY D. PASECKI/PLATE BY BY K.DO.HUU

# UC 012

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ON PL.MF.012.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A3	pipe	terracotta	1.9 x 2.3 x 0.3	bowl fragment
A1S	flake from core preparation	radiolarite	n.d.	complete
A8S	retouched flake	flint	n.d.	fragment

## PL.MF.012.1



PHOTOS BY M. KORPUSIK/PROCESSED BY S. TILLIPLATE BY T. SZMAGIER

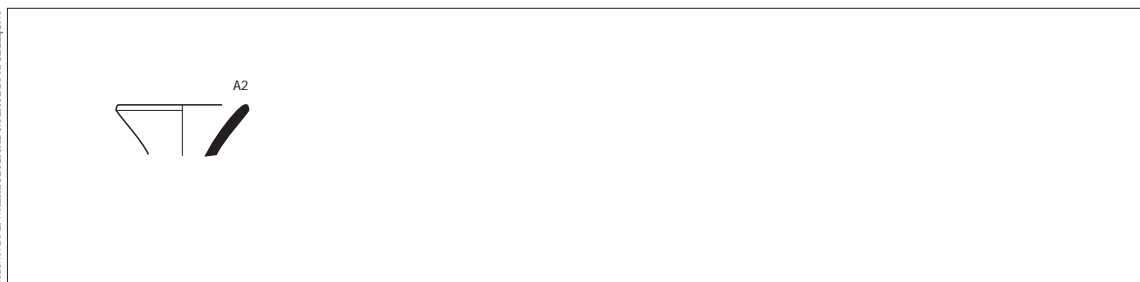
## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS NOT ILLUSTRATED

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A2S	blade	quartzite	n.d.	fragment
A3S	blade	quartzite	n.d.	fragment
A4S	flake	flint	n.d.	complete
A6S	flake	radiolarite	n.d.	complete
A7S	retouched blade-flake	flint	n.d.	fragment
A9S	flake from core preparation	radiolarite	n.d.	retouched edge

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.012.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A2			7	2.7	0.5	d. brown	M f[s] s	out.: B in.: er	10YR5/3			W

## PL.PP.012.1



DRAWN BY L. WALIKO/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY

# UC 013

## PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the east.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



The entrance of the cave seen from the inside.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI

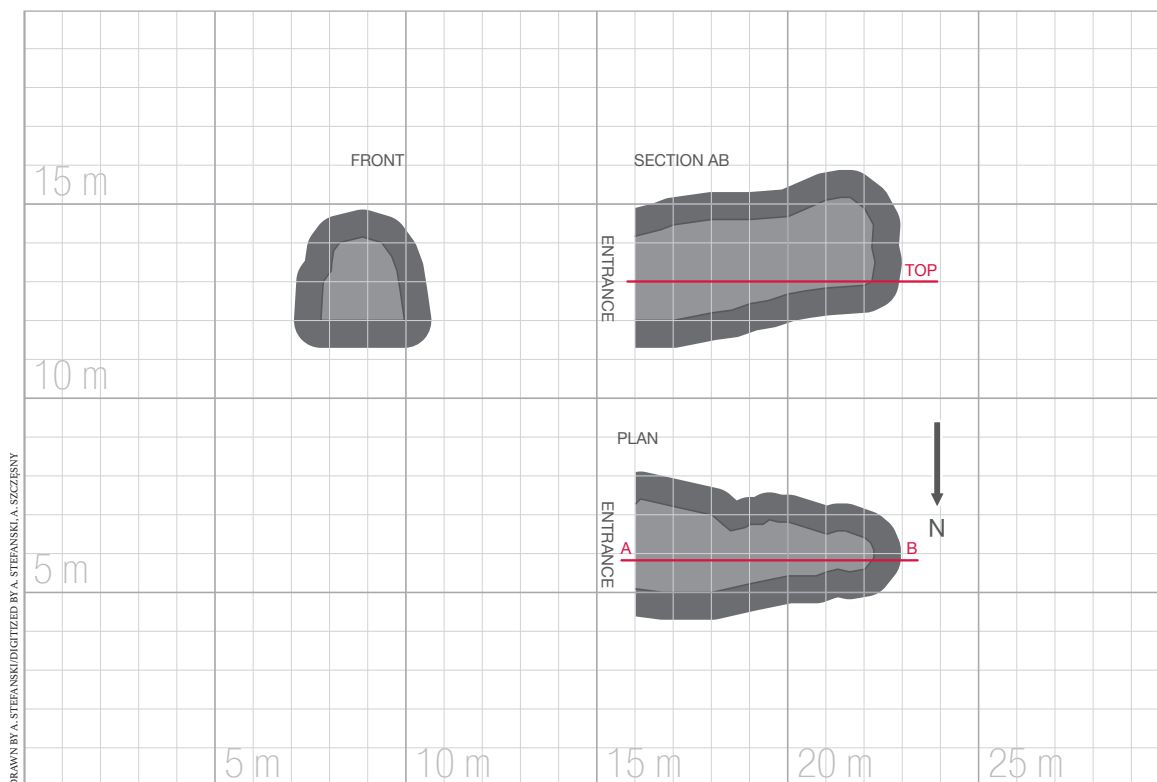


# UC 013

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 013/C 013
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°46'50"N 43°51'23"E UTM 38S 0397970, 4071161
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	975
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Rās al-'Ain
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	22 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

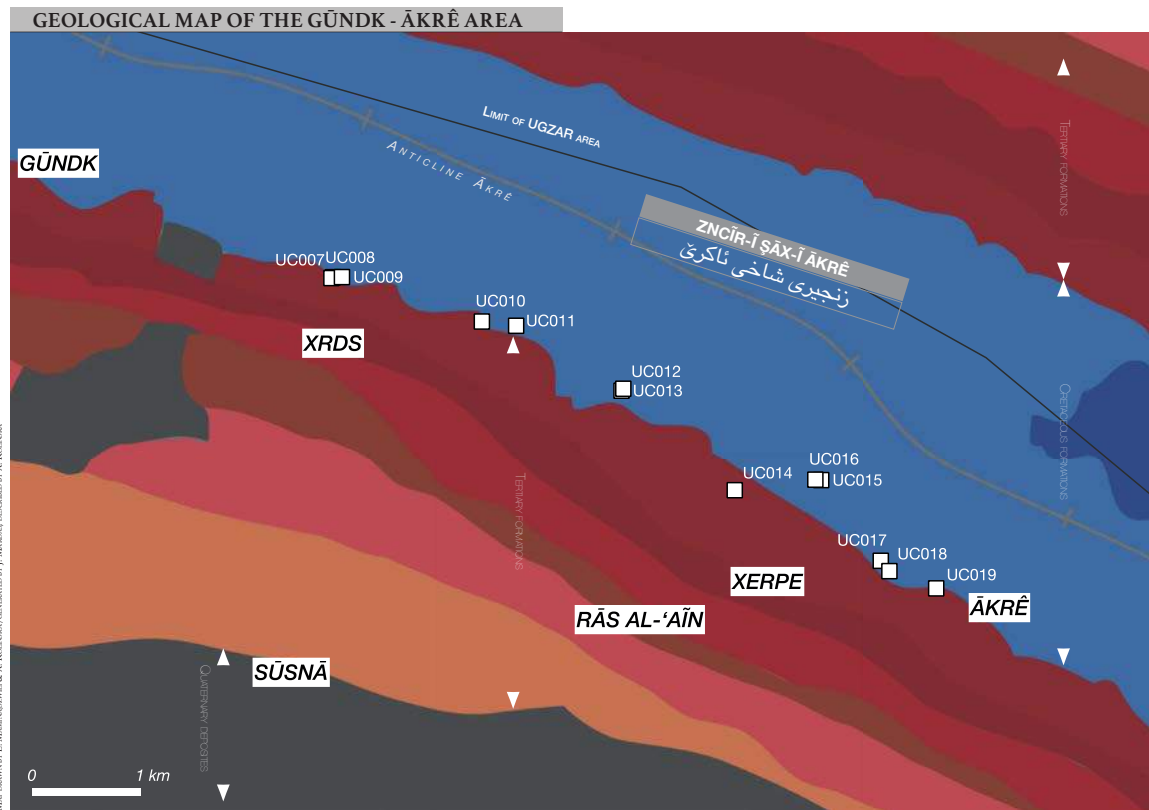
DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 2.2 m x 2.1 m. Chamber: 6.3 m x 2.5 m x 2.4 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A single tunnel-like chamber. Speleothems and manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor consists of dry soil, dust, and pebbles.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS





# CAVE OF XERPE



Морозов Л. М., Манасезни Г. X. Кедрово / Кедровий Г. Манасезниев X. Кедрова.



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## CAVE OF XERPE

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

The village of Xerpe can be divided into two areas. The northern part lies on the western slope of the hill overlooking the deep valley of the Xerp-ê stream. About a kilometre south, the stream feeds into Siv-ī Lālaī-ê, a larger stream flowing into the Greater Zab. Here, the Church of Our Lady towers over the surrounding houses, having been renovated by the Chaldean Patriarch Paul II Cheikho in the 1950s. This part of Xerpe is hidden by a range of hills preceding the southern slopes of the Ākrê Massif, like Xrds and Rās al-‘Ain to its west. On the other hand, the southern part of the village spreads out onto the western slopes by the stream and is visible from the winding road along the nearby mountains. A census of the population of the village carried out by the Bishopric of ‘Alāmādiā in 1850 shows that there were 20 households at that time. In 1914, Mgr Třinkdji counted 200 inhabitants in the village, and by 1961, at the time of Fiey’s visit, there were about 160, all of whom were Chaldean (Fiey 1965, 249-250).

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

The *Book of Governors* also proves useful in the case of Xerpe, but Thomas of Marga only writes that there existed a village called Ĥerpa, located in Sapespa (Wallis Budge 1893, II, 7, 150, 151, 450). The later history of Xerpe is described by Fiey; however, it is limited to the 19th and 20th centuries. Fiey records the presence of the “Grotte de Mār Yōħannān”, which was turned into a chapel in the 1950s (Fiey 1965, 249-250).

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

The Iraqi register notes four caves having been recorded in this area on 5 November 1951. Their names apparently had nothing to do with Christian traditions since they sound Kurdish: Bārīk, Qīçī (most likely Kçê), and Krmk. This is quite interesting, as Fiey found only Aramaic speaking inhabitants in Xerpe about 10 years later. Thus, it is likely that the authors of these works obtained information about this area from different sources.

## IDENTIFICATION

A total replacement of the population of this area in recent decades made it impossible to identify any of the caves we had surveyed with their historical names.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

VILLAGE	ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
Xerpe	٢٨٨	خربة	باريك (اشكفت كبه)	١٢٨٥
	٢٨٩	خربة	عجماية (اشكفت)	١٢٨٤
	٢٨٩	خربة	قيجي (اشكفت)	١٢٨٣
	٢٨٩	خربة	كرمك (اشكفت)	١٢٨٢

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN XERPE

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 014	C 014	36°46'21"N 43°52'06"E	811 m	-	-	-	-	-	-

# UC 014

## PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave closed off by a wall. View from the east.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI

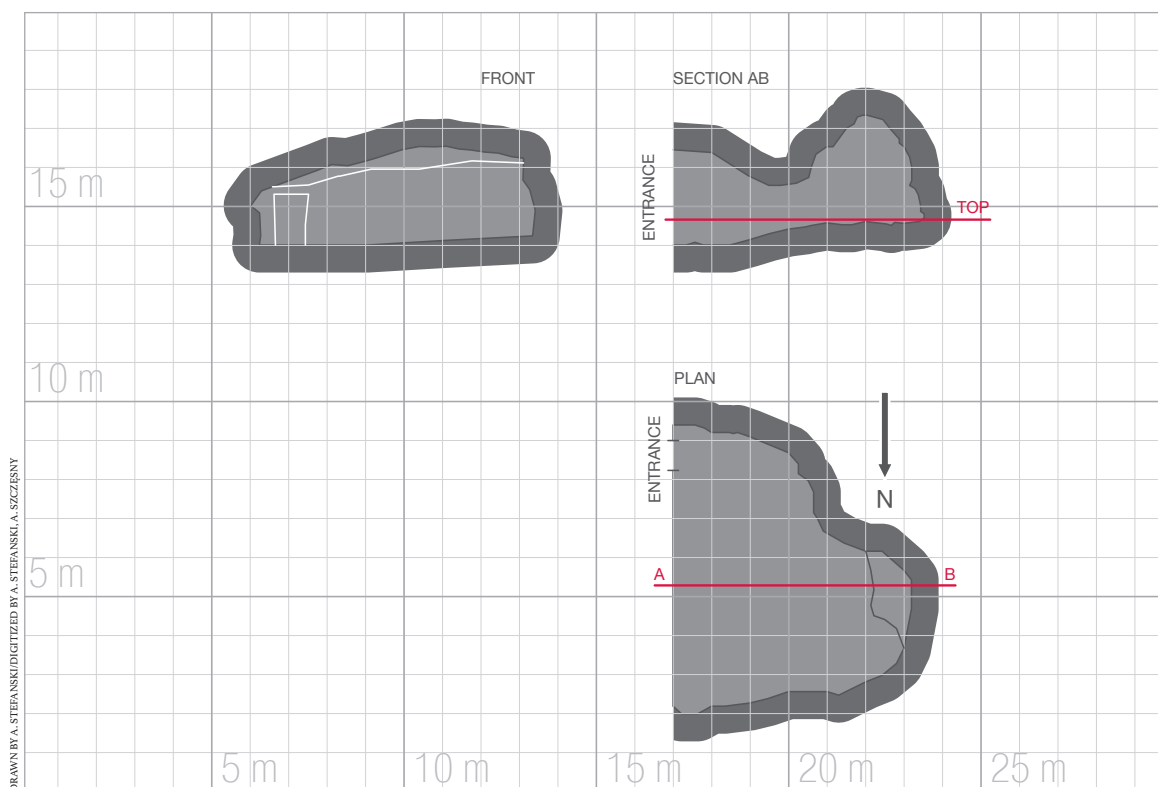


# UC 014

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 014/C 014
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°46'21"N 43°52'06"E UTM 38S 0399018, 4070240
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	811
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Xerpe
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	22 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

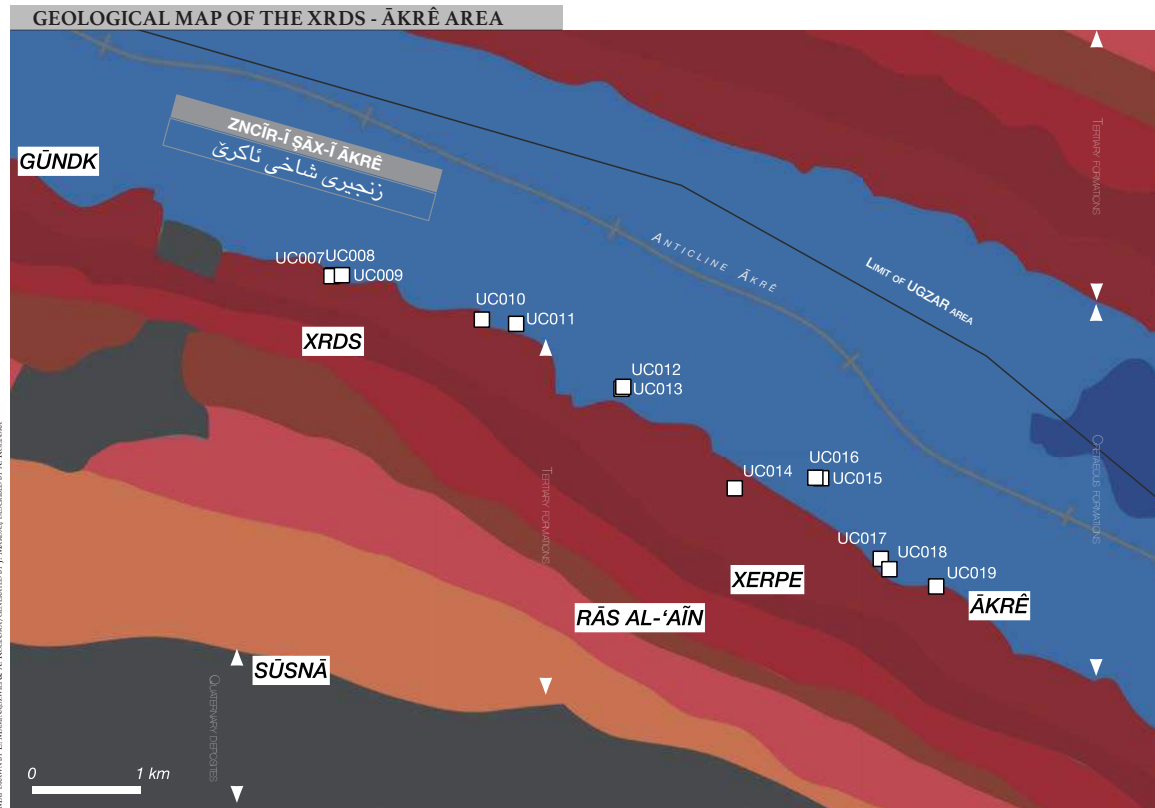
DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, low on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 7.2 m x 2.5 m. Chamber: 6.2 m x 2.6 m x 7.2 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A rock shelter with a stone wall in the entrance. Manganese oxide and bitumen on the upper walls and ceiling. Floor of dry soil, dust, pebbles, small rocks, and some animal dung.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘSNY

# CAVES OF ĀKRÊ



Morimoto et al., M. Masatsugu et al. & X. Keisuke / DOCUMENTS OF THE JAPANESE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



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## CAVES OF ĀKRÊ

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

The high ridges of the hills that shield the villages of Xrds, Xerpe, and the old part of Rās al-'Ain are crossed by two perennial streams, the Ākrê and the Īkmāla. They merge in the village of Smīlān and continue southward, feeding into Šiv-ī Lalaī-ê, a large stream flowing into the Greater Zab river. A rock outlier has formed in between the streams, hiding the cliff of the Ākrê Massif. The fortress of Qalā-ī Ākrê was built on its southern mountaintop, and the city now referred to as Old Ākrê can be found on the slopes below. There are several caves high on the cliffs of the mountain, but we did not document them for a number of reasons, primarily due to their inaccessibility on foot. It is also unlikely these were ever used, e.g. by ascetics. It is our opinion that these are relatively small caves and most probably do not have much relevant archaeological or geological data that would warrant scaling the mountain to reach them.

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

The earliest mention of Ākrê that has survived to the present day comes from the *Book of Governors*. It can be found under the name Eqra (Fiey 1965, 265), in the context of Raban Bāwaī the Musician establishing a liturgical school there (Wallis Budge 1893, II, 296). Therefore, it would be the third such school he had founded in this region. In the 13th century, Yāqūt al-Ĥamūī referred to al-'Aqra as al-Ĥumaidī several times, after a prominent tribe in this area, in the context of discussing other localities in the region such as Cūcar', Šermn, Šūš, and al-Ĥaīda (Yāqūt, II, 142, III, 281, 334, 695-696, 828). It is known that this tribe used the Ākrê fortress as their headquarters at the beginning of the 19th century. In the 1830s, they ravaged the Navkūr Plain to such an extent that the Ottoman authorities decided to take action, demolishing the fortress in 1838. A new overseer was sent to the area, who made an excellent impression on Grant, along with the city itself, which was full of green gardens (Grant 1841, 38). Fiey reports on the history of the Christian population of Ākrê and its monuments and deeds, showing that it was a well-known city in the 16th, 17th, and 19th centuries. Local legend supposedly held that the underground structures of the Ākrê fortress were once a church (Koliński 2020, 397, plan 426), which causes us to doubt this part of Fiey's account: "Il est un peu étonnant, de prime abord, de trouver une église dans une citadelle kurde (...), rien ne permet de dire que telle ait été la destination primitive de la salle" (Fiey 1965, 266-267). There is, however, little doubt that Christian traditions are very prominent in the city, as within it one can find the Cathedral of the Virgin Mary, a complex of buildings housing the seat of the bishop, where Fiey resided during his stay in Ākrê. There is also the rock-cut Jacobite church dedicated to Mār Guōrgīs. These Christian sanctuaries are adjacent to a synagogue and a grand mosque, but it is nonetheless difficult to imagine the contrasting coexistence of the lives of holy men with that of the impetuous Ĥumaidī tribe.

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

There are no caves assigned to this area in the Iraqi register. The entry from 17 October 1935 concerns the town as a whole, and the fortress was added to the list of monuments on 5 November 1951.

## IDENTIFICATION

Due to the lack of caves mentioned in historical sources and in the ASI, there was no possibility of identifying historical names.

XK

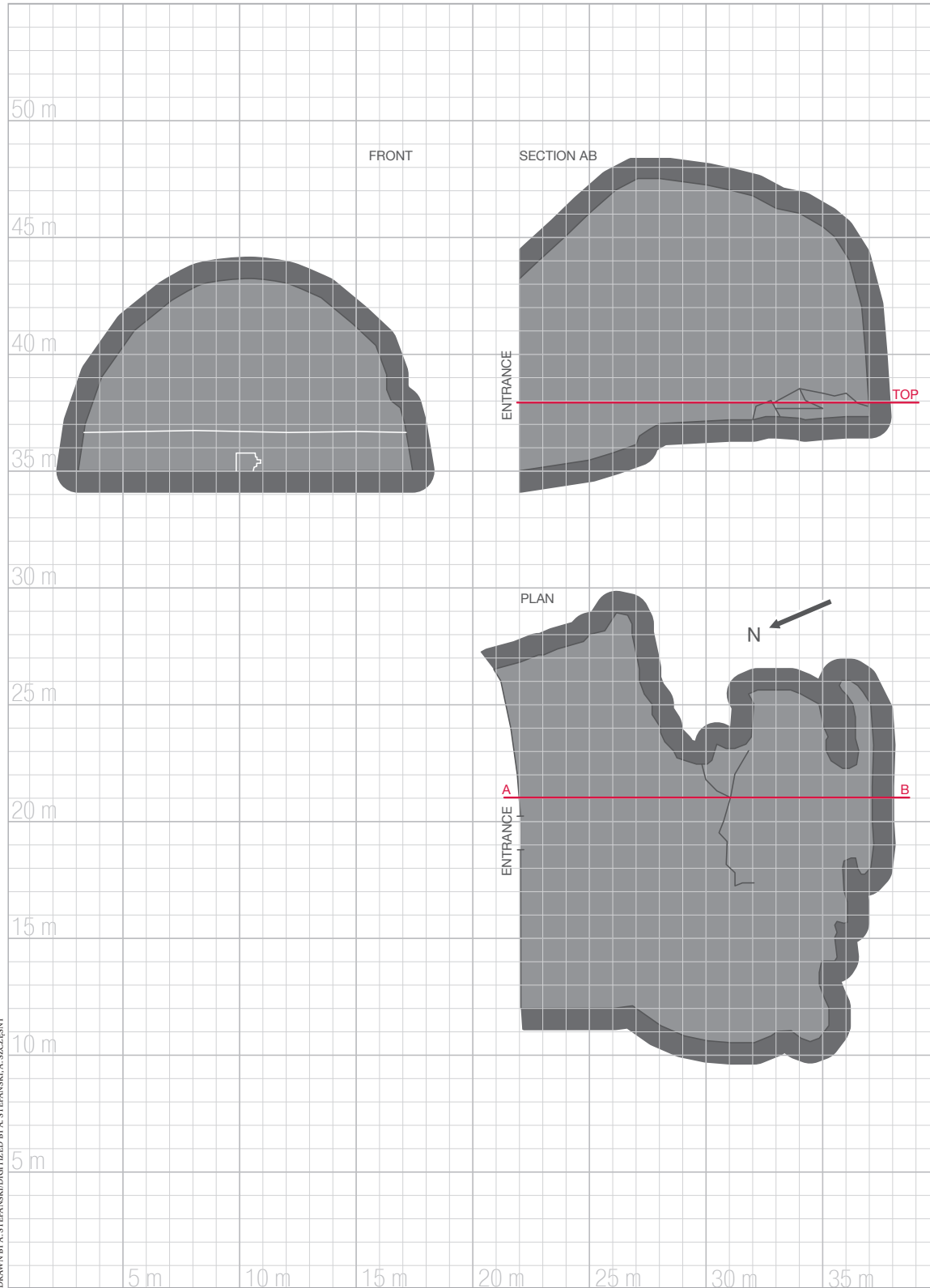
<sup>1</sup> We registered the Islamic site of US 027 in this location (Koliński 2019, 340-351).

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN ĀKRÊ

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 015	C 015	36°46'35"N 43°52'38"E	871 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 016	C 016	36°46'24"N 43°52'36"E	987 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 017	C 017	36°46'00"N 43°53'01"E	879 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 018	C 018	36°45'57"N 43°53'04"E	887 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 019	C 019	36°45'52"N 43°53'22"E	840 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-

# UC 015

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 015

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 015/C 015
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°46'35"N 43°52'38"E UTM 38S 0399828, 4070657
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	985
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Ākrê
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	27 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 14.3 m x 8.2 m. Chamber: 15.0 m x 11.5 m x 17.0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave with a stone wall in the entrance. Manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor is covered with a thick layer of dried dung.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
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## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave blocked off by a wall. View from the north-east.

PHOTO BY D. PASICKO





## UC 015

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the inside.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The eastern side of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 015

## PHOTO

The western side of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



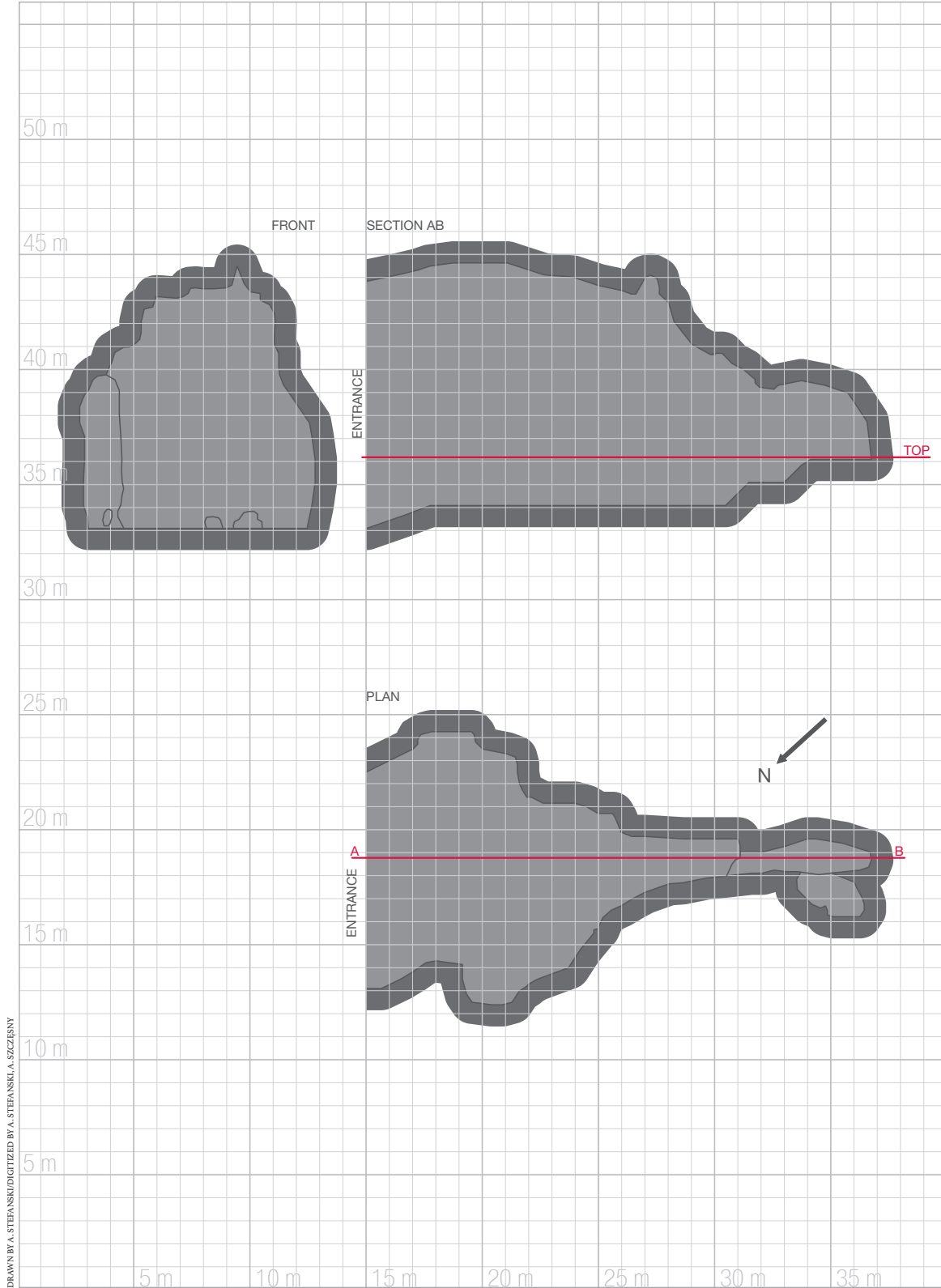
Aerial view of the valleys west of Äkrê with the locations of UC 015-018 indicated.

PHOTO BY J. UH/EPAS



# UC 016

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEFANSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 016

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 016/C 016
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°46'24"N 43°52'36"E UTM 38S 0399764, 4070338
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	987
REGION	
NĂXĪA	Äkrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Äkrê
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	27 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 9.4 m x 11.7 m. Chamber: 21.7 m x 10.5 m x 11.7 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, lithic.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. Three distinct chambers. Speleothems present along the upper walls. Manganese oxide and stalactites on the ceiling. Floor of dried dung, soil, and small rocks and pebbles.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
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## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the north-east.

PHOTO BY D. PASIECKI



# UC 016

## PHOTOS

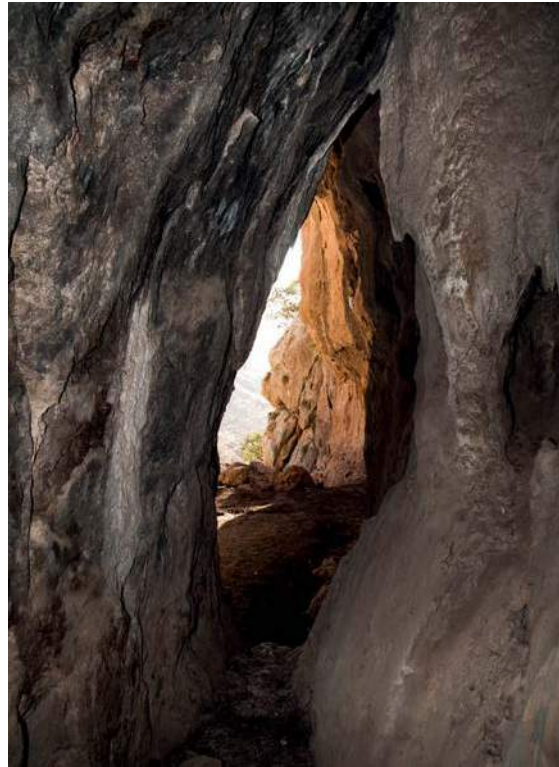
The entrance of the cave seen from the inside.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



The view through a crevice into the frontal chamber.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



The western wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



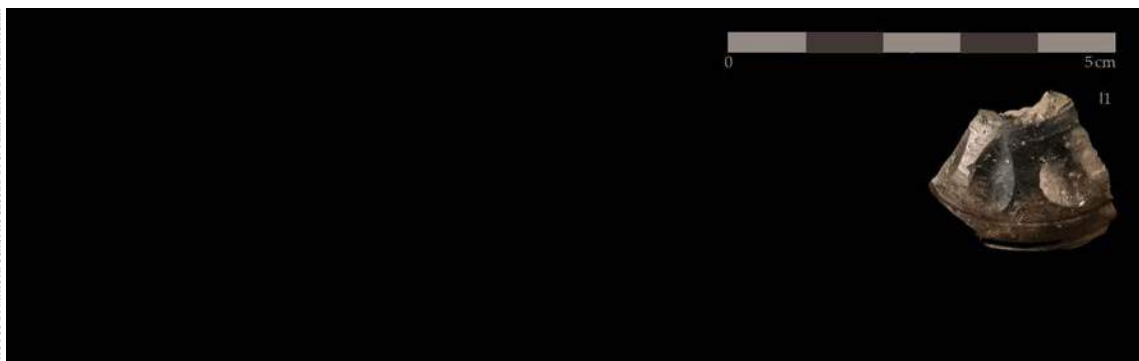
# UC 016

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ON PL.MF.016.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
I1	pipe	terracotta	2.3 x 2.2 x 0.3	small fragment

## PL.MF.016.1

PHOTOS BY M. KORPUSIK/PROCESSED BY S. TULLI/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER



## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS NOT ILLUSTRATED

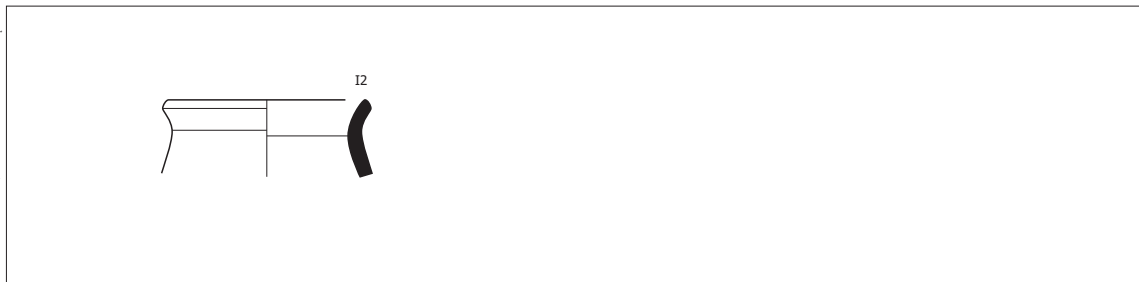
FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1S	flake	chert	n.d.	complete

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.016.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
I2			11	4.0	0.7	d. brown grey d. brown	V (s) f. M [(s) a. l(m) f.	out.: WS	7.5YR5/3			W

## PL.PP.016.1

DRAWN BY L. WALIK/A. DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY



# UC 018

## PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



North-western limits of Ākrê and the relation to sites UC 019 and US 094.

PHOTO BY J. UBI/EPAS

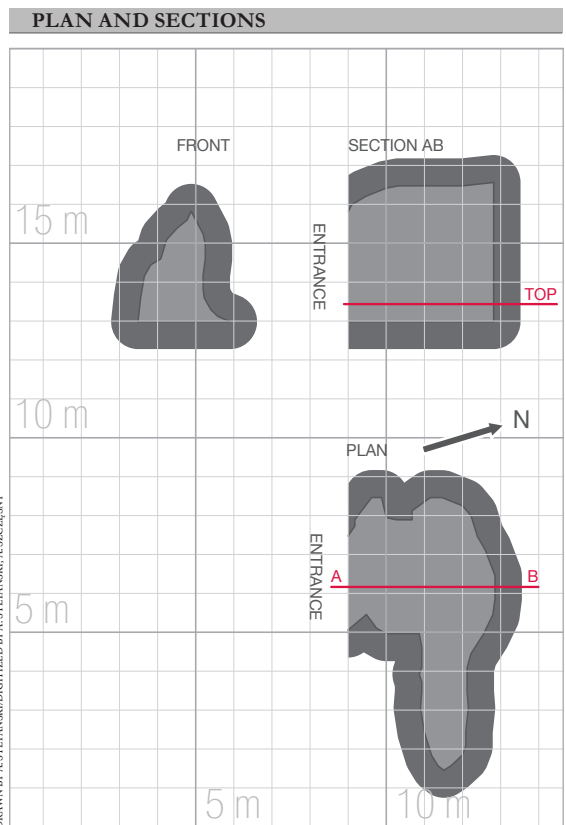


# UC 018

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 018/C 018
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°45'57"N 43°53'04"E UTM 38S 0400449, 4069491
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	887
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Ākrē
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	27 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 1.7 m x 2.8 m. Chamber: 3.8 m x 3.5 m x 7.0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. Two distinct chambers. Manganese oxide as well as stalactite forms visible on the ceiling. The floor consists of soil, some small rocks and pebbles, animal dung and exposed bedrock.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
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## UC 019

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south, from below.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI

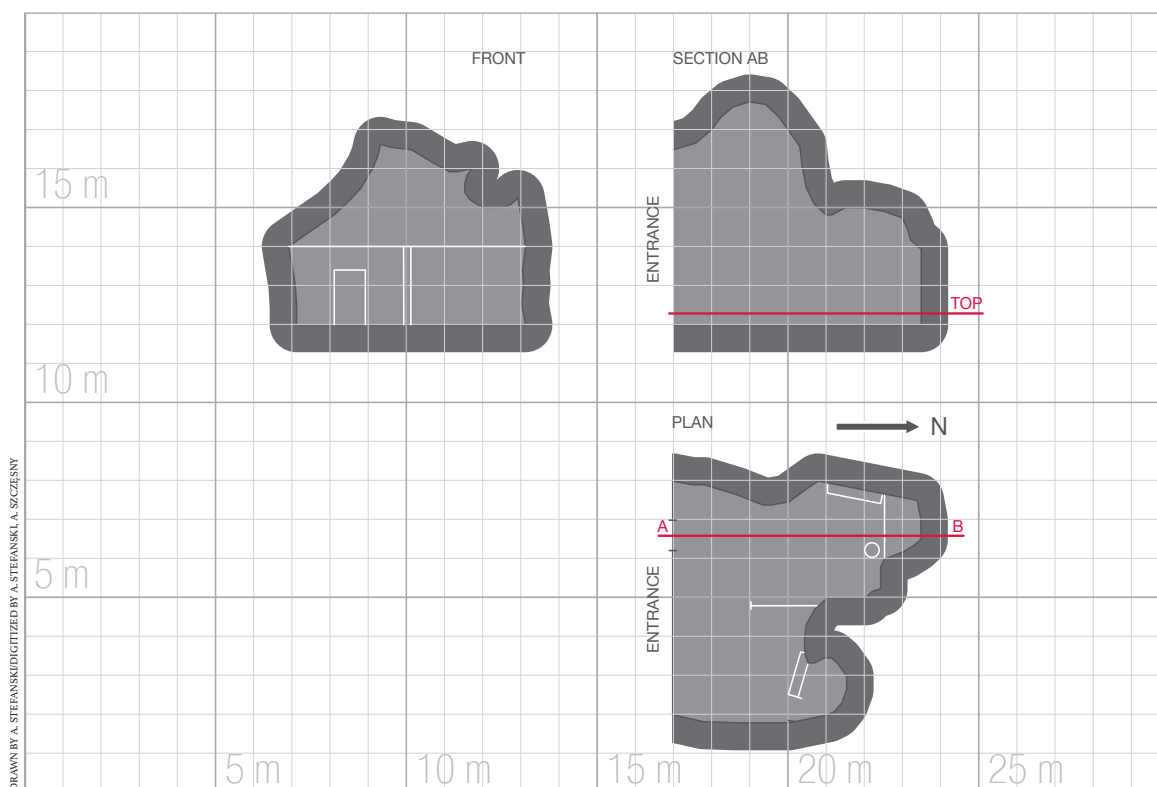


# UC 019

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 019/C 019
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°45'52"N 43°53'22"E UTM 38S 0400882, 4069332
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	840
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Ākrē
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	27 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

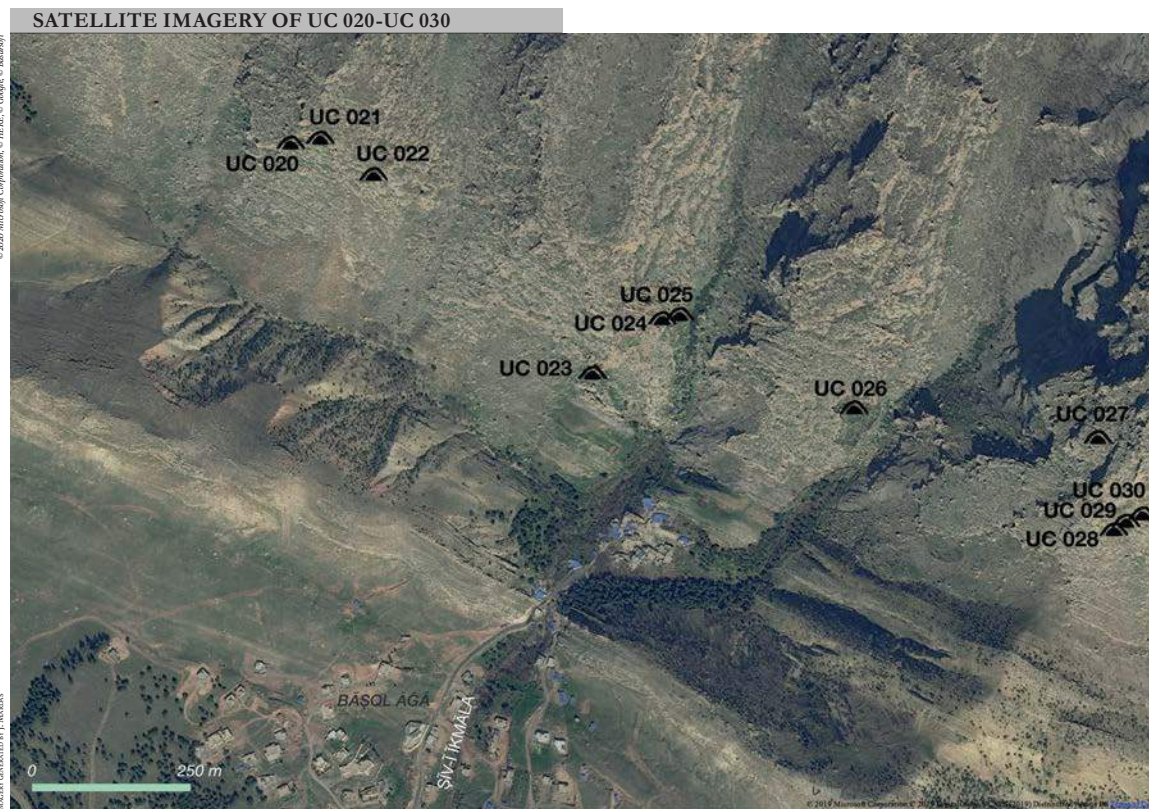
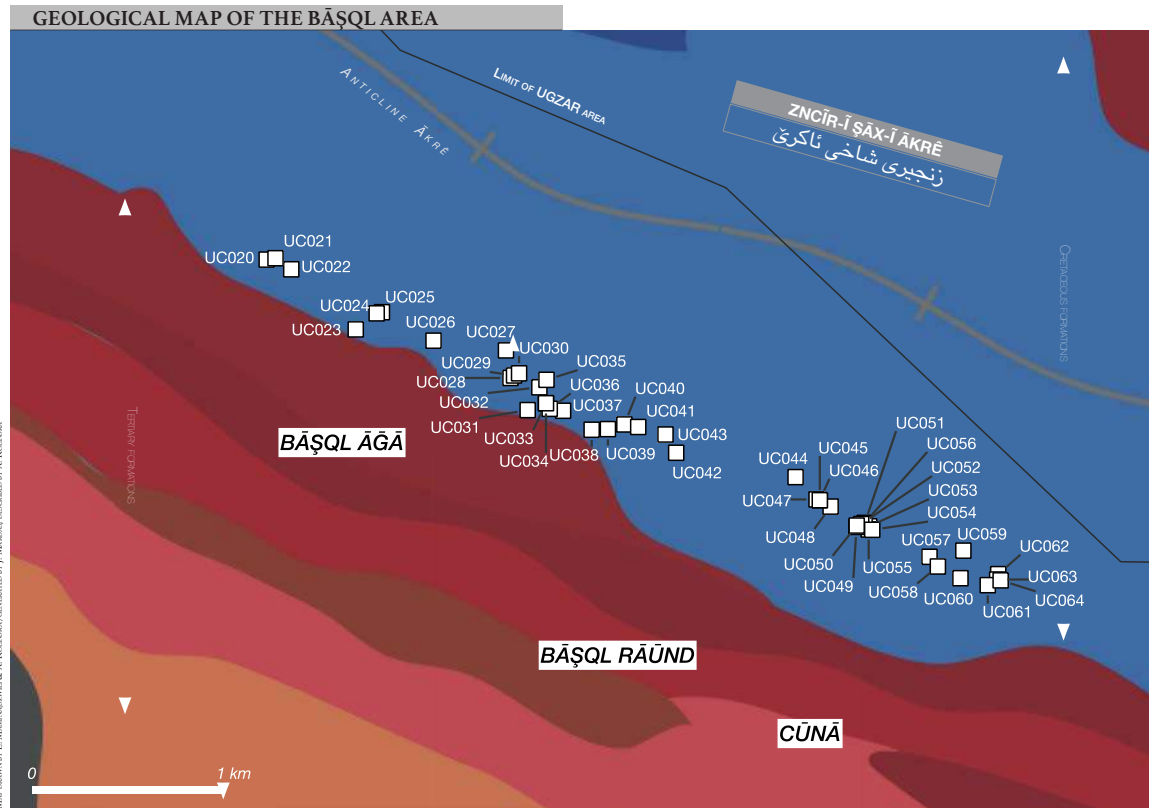
DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 6.0 m x 4.5 m. Chamber: 6.5 m x 5.8 m x 6.2 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave, fenced in at the entrance. Manganese oxide on the ceiling. Floor of soil, hay, dried animal dung, small rocks and pebbles. Animal pens constructed inside.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEFANSKI, A. SZCZESNY

# CAVES OF BĀŞQL ĀĠĀ



## CAVES OF BĀŞQL ĀĠĀ

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

East of Ākrê, the southern slopes of the Massif become narrower, and the adjacent range of hills becomes lower and adjoins the higher formations, leaving little room for the establishment of villages. This range of hills is crossed by ravines formed by streams flowing down from the mountains, similarly to Xrds, Xerpe, or Rās al-'Ain. The village of Bāşql Āġā occupies the first of such valleys situated east of Ākrê. The heart of this village lies at the confluence of two streams: the Īkmāla brook to the east and a small stream to the west.

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

Fiey is the only author who mentions the village of Bāşql. He refers to it as Bāş Qāl, although ten years prior, the Iraqi Antiquities Services clearly distinguished Bāşql Āġā from Bāşql Rāund in their register. The only fact that he relays is the presence of church ruins there (Fiey 1965, 267). During our fieldwork, we did not come across any such ruins.

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

The Iraqi register lists four caves in Bāşql Āġā under one number, recorded on 5 November 1951. Judging by the fact that the names are Kurdish, they were presumably provided by local villagers who used the caves as animal shelters.

## IDENTIFICATION

Our team documented 11 caves, but identifying them with the names in the ASI was impossible – the current inhabitants were not familiar with the names used 70 years ago.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

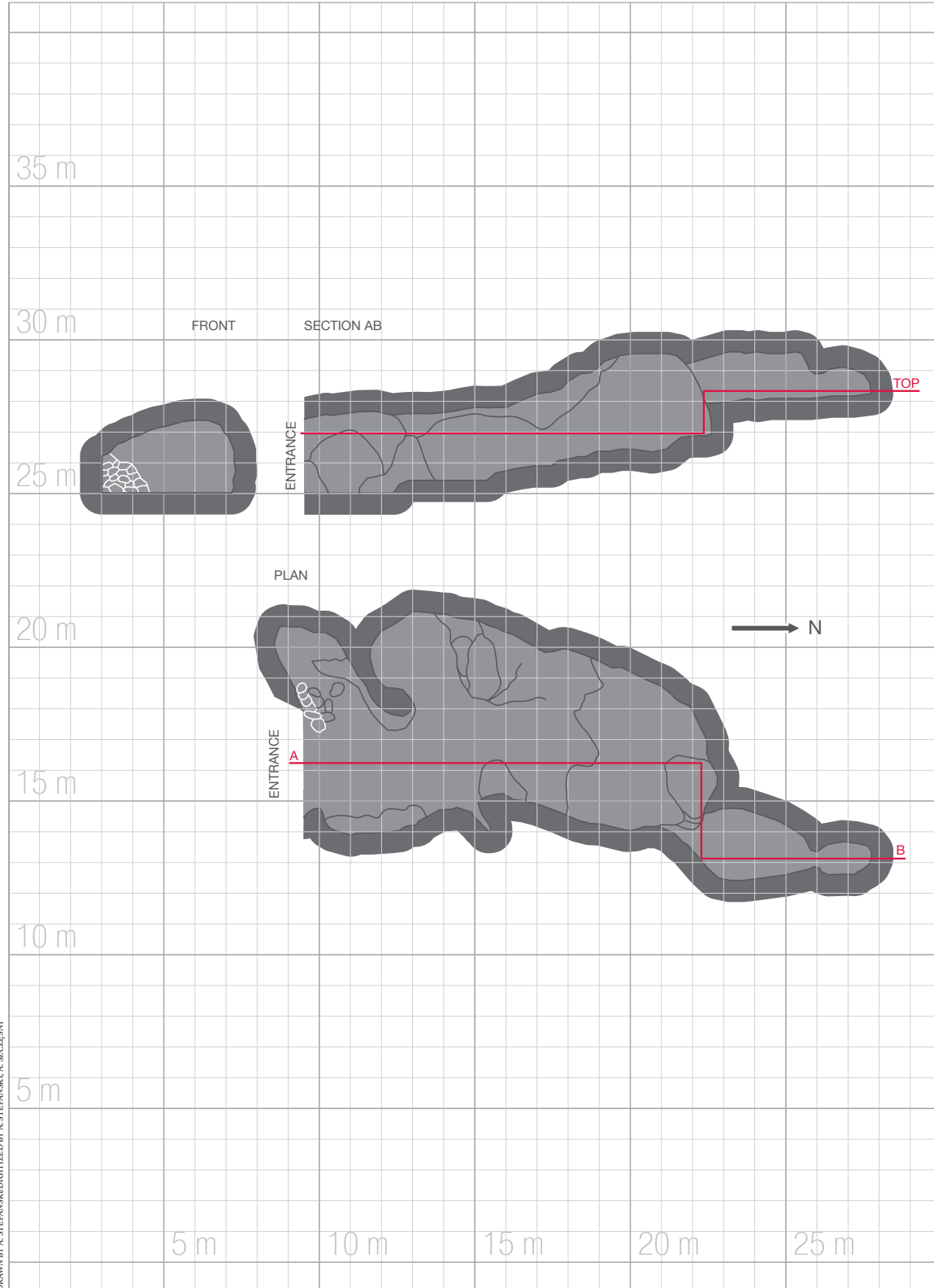
VILLAGE	ASI	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضرابة - number of file
Bāşql Āġā	٢٨٨	باشقال اغا (اشكفتان)	١٤١١
		اشكفت خولي	١
		اشكفت حيوان	٢
		اشكفت شور ه كي	٣
		اشكفت كرتش	٤

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN BĀŞQL ĀĠĀ

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 020	C 026	36°45'13"N 43°54'52"E	914 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 021	C 027	36°45'13"N 43°54'54"E	925 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 022	C 025	36°45'11"N 43°54'57"E	890 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 023	C 024	36°45'01"N 43°55'11"E	820 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 024	C 023	36°45'04"N 43°55'16"E	835 m	absent	yes	-	-	-	-
UC 025	C 022	36°45'04"N 43°55'17"E	830 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 026	C 020	36°45'00"N 43°55'28"E	811 m	absent	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 027	C 021	36°44'58"N 43°55'43"E	922 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 028	C 029	36°44'53"N 43°55'44"E	966 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 029	C 030	36°44'54"N 43°55'45"E	974 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 030	C 031	36°44'54"N 43°55'46"E	979 m	present	-	-	-	-	-

# UC 020

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEFANSKI, A. SZCZESNY

## UC 020

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 020/C 026
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°45'13"N 43°54'52"E UTM 38S 0403115, 4068106
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	914
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Äkrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bāşql Āġā
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	31 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 4.2 m x 2.5 m. Chamber: 14.0 m x 3.5 m x 7.0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, lithics.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. The cave consists of one long chamber with two large niches; a separate upper chamber is located at the upper right of the rear of the cave. The front niche is partly blocked off with a stone wall. Manganese oxide and some bitumen on the ceiling, with stalactites at the rear of the cave. The floor consists of dry soil, many small stones and pebbles, as well as bedrock outcrops towards the rear.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
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## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. PISACKI



## UC 020

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the inside.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The central part seen from the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 020

## PHOTO

The northern side of the cave.

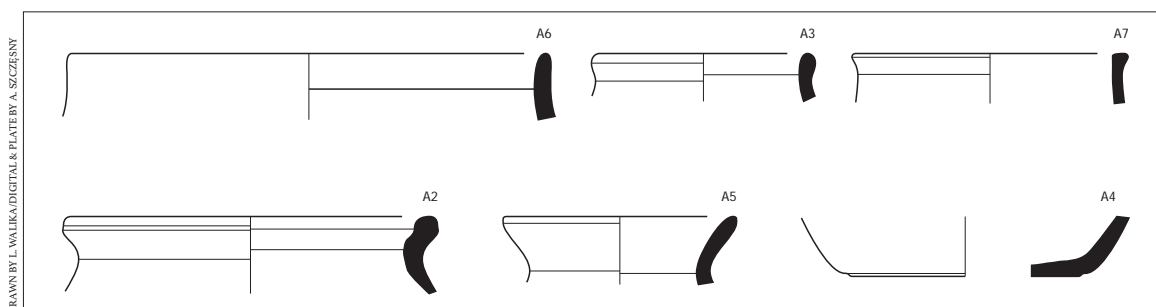
PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.020.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A2			19	4.2	0.4-1.0	buft / buft reddish brown	M l.(s) s a.	out.: WS in.: t.WS b. o	7.5YR8/5			W
A3			11	2.6	0.6	l. brown grey	V (s.m) f. M m ls PG (s.m)	WS?	5YR7/6			H?
A4			13	3.2	0.6-0.8	l. grey	M s	out.: WS in.: o	5YR7/6 / 2.5Y7/1			W
A5			12	3.7	0.8	reddish brown black reddish brown	M l.(s) a.	WS	7.5YR8/3 / 2.5Y6/1			H
A6			25	3.5	0.8	brown	PG (s.m.l) a.	B	7.5YR7/4			H
A7			13	2.7	0.5	p. pinkish grey	M l.(s.m) PG (s.m)	out.: WS in.: t.WS b. o	5YR7/4			W

## PL.PP.020.1



DRAWN BY L. WALIK/A/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY



# UC 020

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.020.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1		XXI		2.3	0.6	buff	M fs fc	WS	10YR8/3			H+W
A8	20	XX		4.2	0.8	buff	V (s.m.) f.	out.: WS	2.5YR8/2 1r			W
A9		XX		3.2	0.5	reddish	M l(t) fs	out.: WS	10YR8/2 1r			W
A10				2.5	0.6	orange	M l(t) PG (s.m)	out.: WS	5YR8/4 / 10YR8/3			W
A11	20	XX		3.5	0.4	yellowish green overfired	V (s.m)	out.: WS in.: o	5Y8/2 1r	INC		W
A12				4.4	0.8	buff pinkish grey buff	M l(t,s) m fs	out.: WS in.: o	cream	PNT	7.5YR7/4	W
A13				5.6	0.7	l. reddish l. reddish brown	V (s.m.) M l(t,s) m fs	out.: WS in.: o	5YR7/6	PNT (tr?)	5YR6/6?	W

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS NOT ILLUSTRATED

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1S	flake	dolomite	6.8 x 3.1 x 1.8	complete
A2S	flake	flint	n.d.	complete

# UC 020

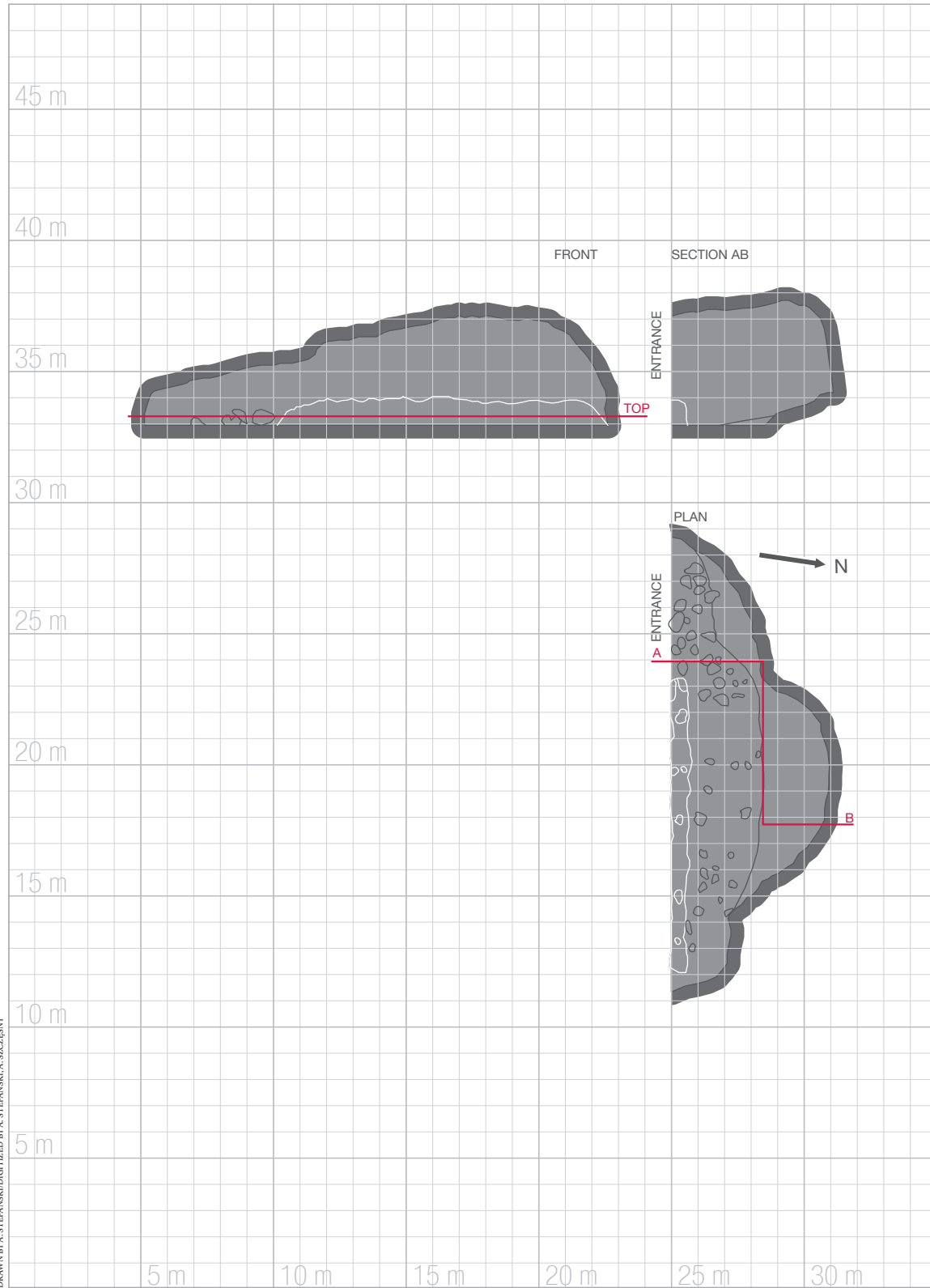
PL.DF.020.1



PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGER

# UC 022

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 022

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 022/C 025
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°45'11"N 43°54'57"E UTM 38S 0403245, 4068055
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	890
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bāşql Āġā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	31 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

**DESCRIPTION**

LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.

DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 17.3 m x 4.1 m.  
Chamber: 5.9 m x 4.5 m x 17.3 m.

MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.

SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.

DESCRIPTION. A shallow rock shelter; most of the entrance delineated by a partially collapsed stone fence. Rock fall inside. Manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor consists of soil, dry grass, and some dung.

BIBLIOGRAPHY	
-	

## PHOTO

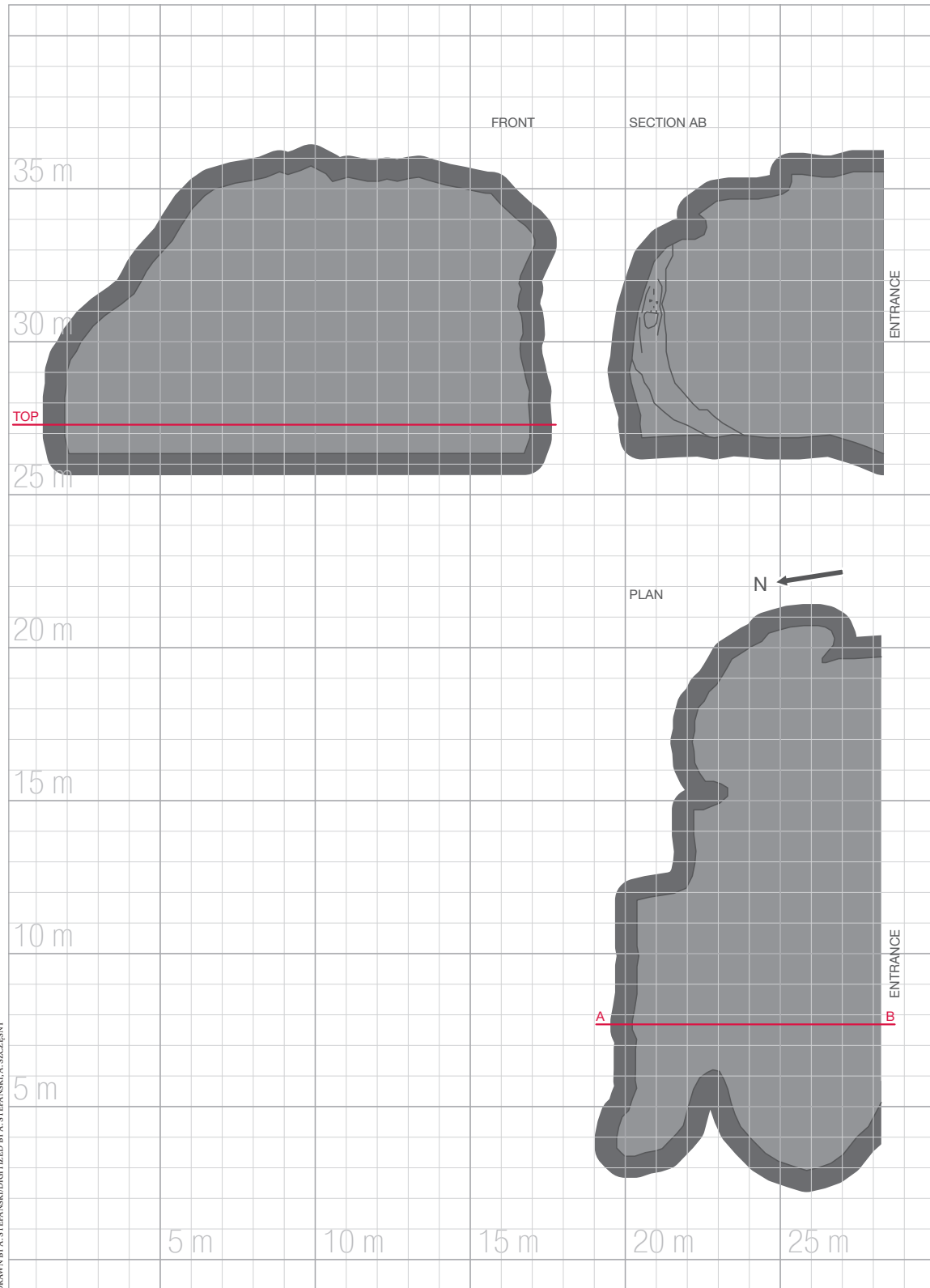
The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. PISACEK



# UC 023

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

## UC 023

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 023/C 024	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, rock cliff.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 14.7 m x 9.3 m. Chamber: 7.8 m x 9.3 m x 18.0 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A wide rock shelter. Speleothems present on the walls, manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor consists of dried dung and soil.
DMS	36°45'01"N 43°55'11"E UTM 38S 0403585, 4067737		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	820		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Äkrê		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bāşql Āġā		
TYPE OF CAVE			
rock shelter			
IDENTIFICATION			
field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	31 August 2015		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. PISACKI



## UC 023

### PHOTO

The interior of the cave.



# UC 023

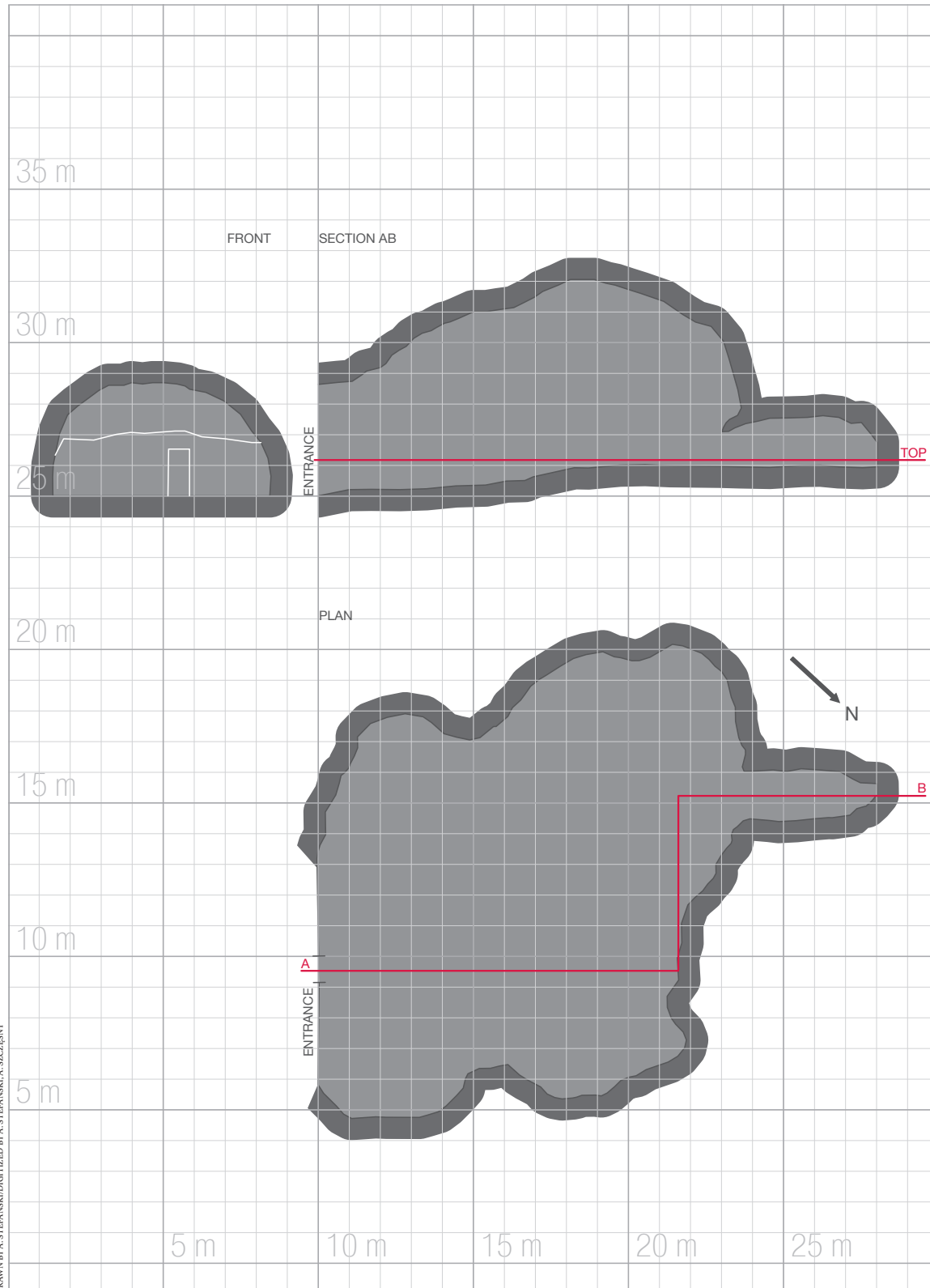
PHOTO BY D. PASECCI





# UC 024

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEFANSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

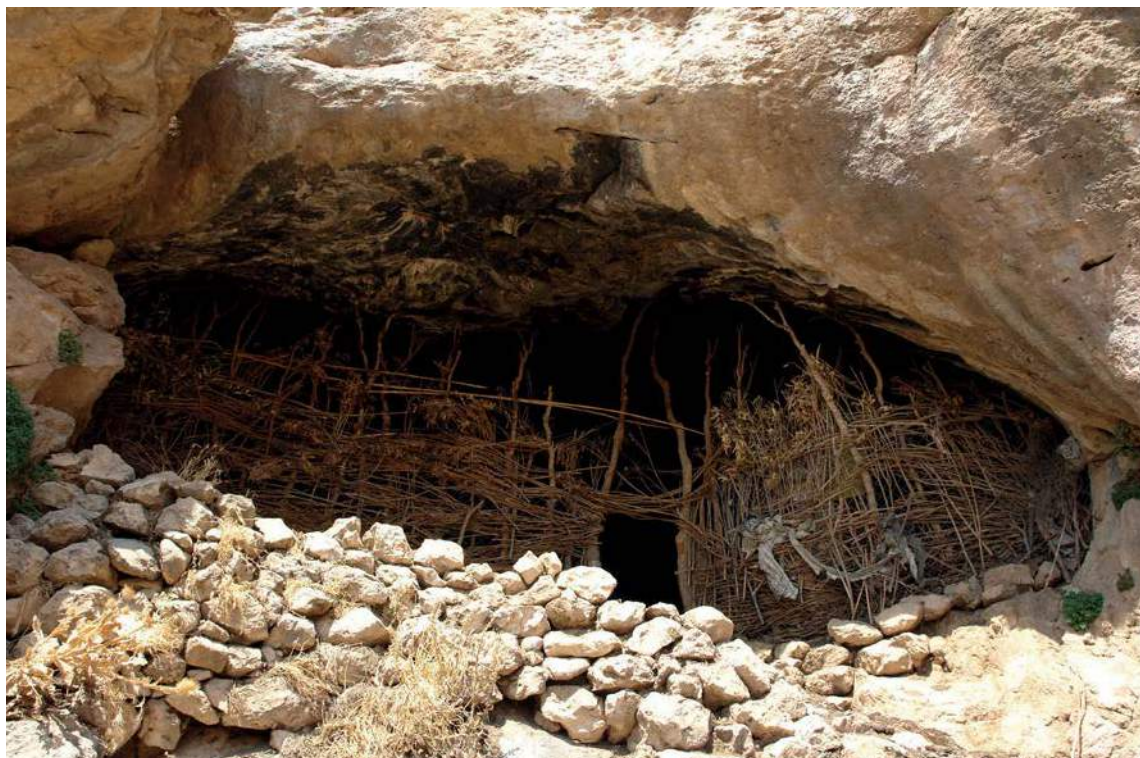
## UC 024

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 024/C 023
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°45'04"N 43°55'16"E UTM 38S 0403696, 4067822
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	835
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Äkrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bāşql Āġā
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	29 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
-	

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave with a makeshift fence.

PHOTO BY D. SZELĄC



## UC 024

### PHOTO

View of the entrance of the cave from the bottom of the valley.

PHOTO BY D. SZELAG



# UC 024

## PHOTOS

The cave seen from lower on the slope.

PHOTO BY D. SZEŁĄG



The interior of the cave.

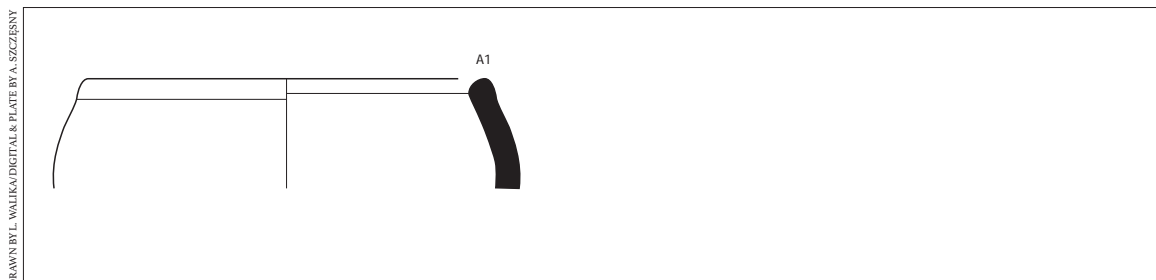
PHOTO BY D. SZEŁĄG



## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.024.1

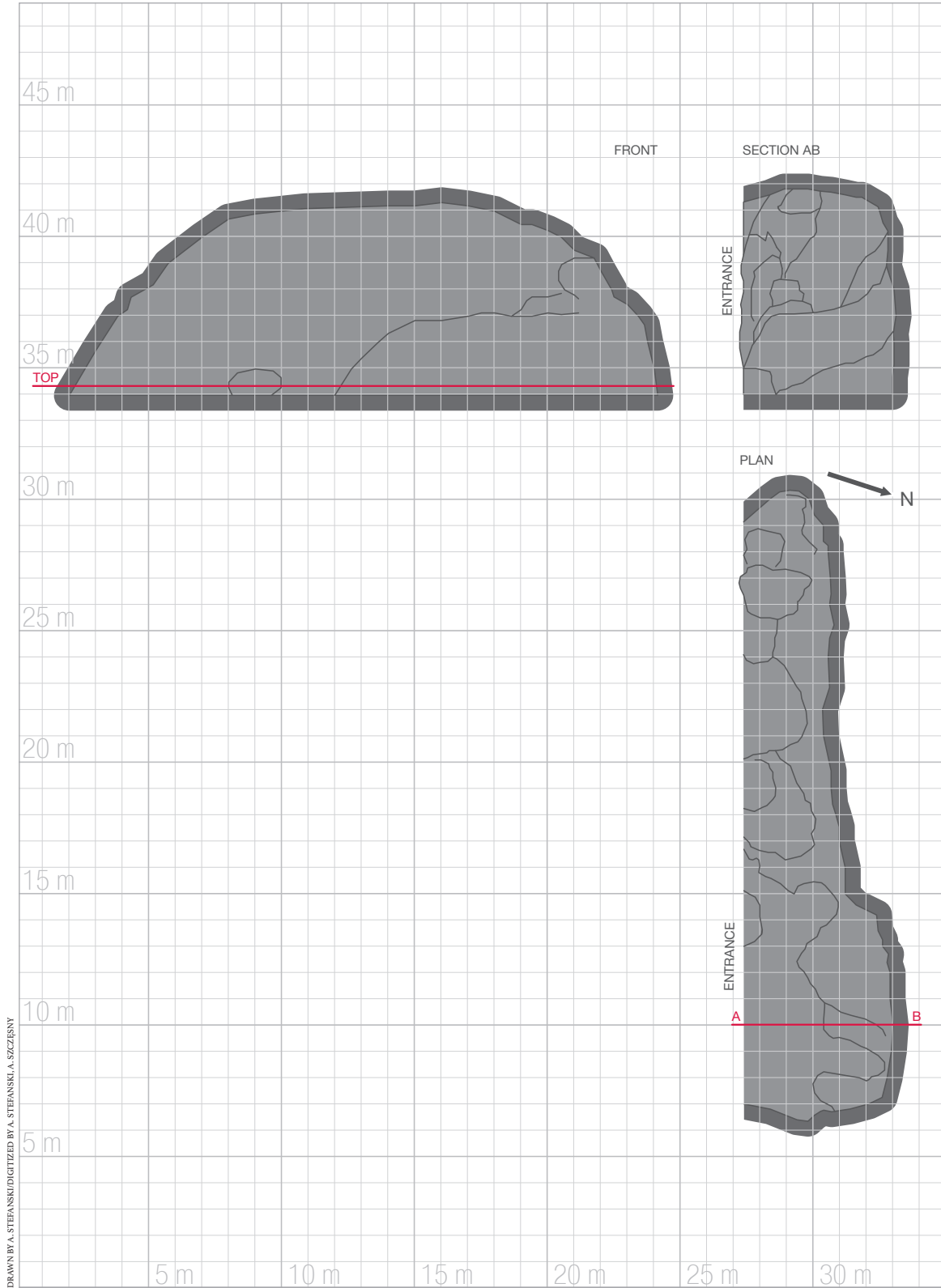
N <sup>o</sup>	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1			21	5.8	1.3	greyish brown grey greyish brown	M m fs PG (s.m)	B	10YR6/3			H

## PL.PP.024.1



# UC 025

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 025

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 025/C 022
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°45'04"N 43°55'17"E UTM 38S 0403724, 4067828
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	830
REGION	
NÄXÍA	Äkrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bâşql Äğä
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	29 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 22.1 m x 7.2 m. Chamber: 5.6 m x 7.8 m x 24.0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A partially collapsed rock shelter. Speleothems on the walls; stalactites as well as manganese oxide on the ceiling. Floor of soil and animal dung, as well as some exposed bedrock surfaces.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
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## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. SZELÄG



## UC 026

### PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east, looking down the slope.

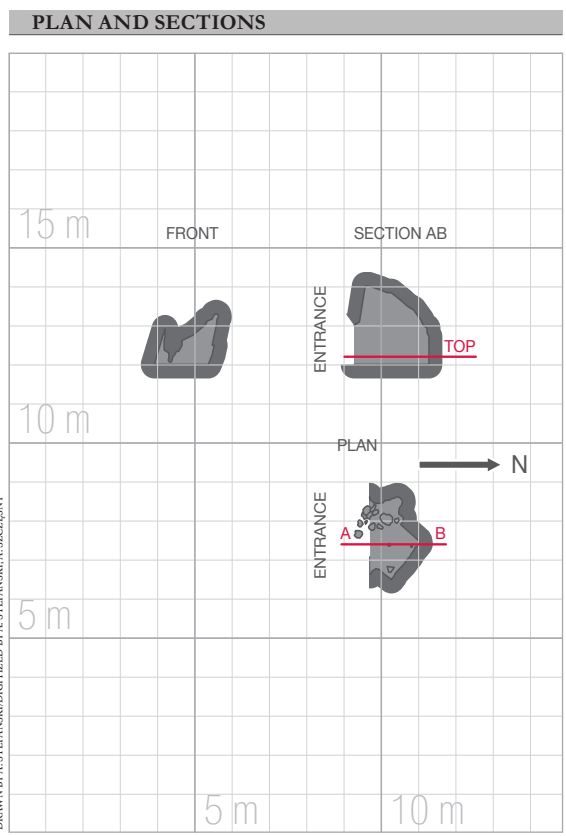
PHOTO BY D. SZELAG



# UC 026

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 026/C 020
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°45'00"N 43°55'28"E UTM 38S 0403997, 4067678
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	811
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bāşql Āġā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	29 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: yes OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, low on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 0.9 m x 1.2 m. Chamber: 2.0 m x 2.2 m x 1.8 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, lithics, bone.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A rock shelter with one main chamber. The floor consists of soil, pebbles, dried grass, and some animal dung.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
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## UC 026

### PHOTOS

Close-up of the entrance of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. SZELĄG



The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. SZELĄG



# UC 026

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS NOT ILLUSTRATED

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1	item	bronze	4.3 x 1.6 x 0.2	n.d.
A2S	flake	flint	n.d.	complete

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.026.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A2		XX		2.4	0.7	d. reddish brown l. reddish brown d. reddish brown	V (s) f. M m fs	deco	deco	GLZ	green	W
A3	20	XX		4.7	0.8	l. reddish beige l. reddish	V (s) f. M m fs	out.: deco in.: WS	deco	GLZ+IMP	green	W

## PL.DF.026.1



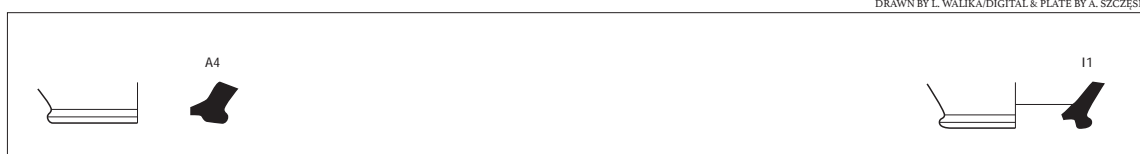
PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HULU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.026.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A4			9	2.3	1.0	p. green	M fs	WS	cream			W
I1			8	2.4	0.7	p. green	M m a. fs a.	WS	cream			W

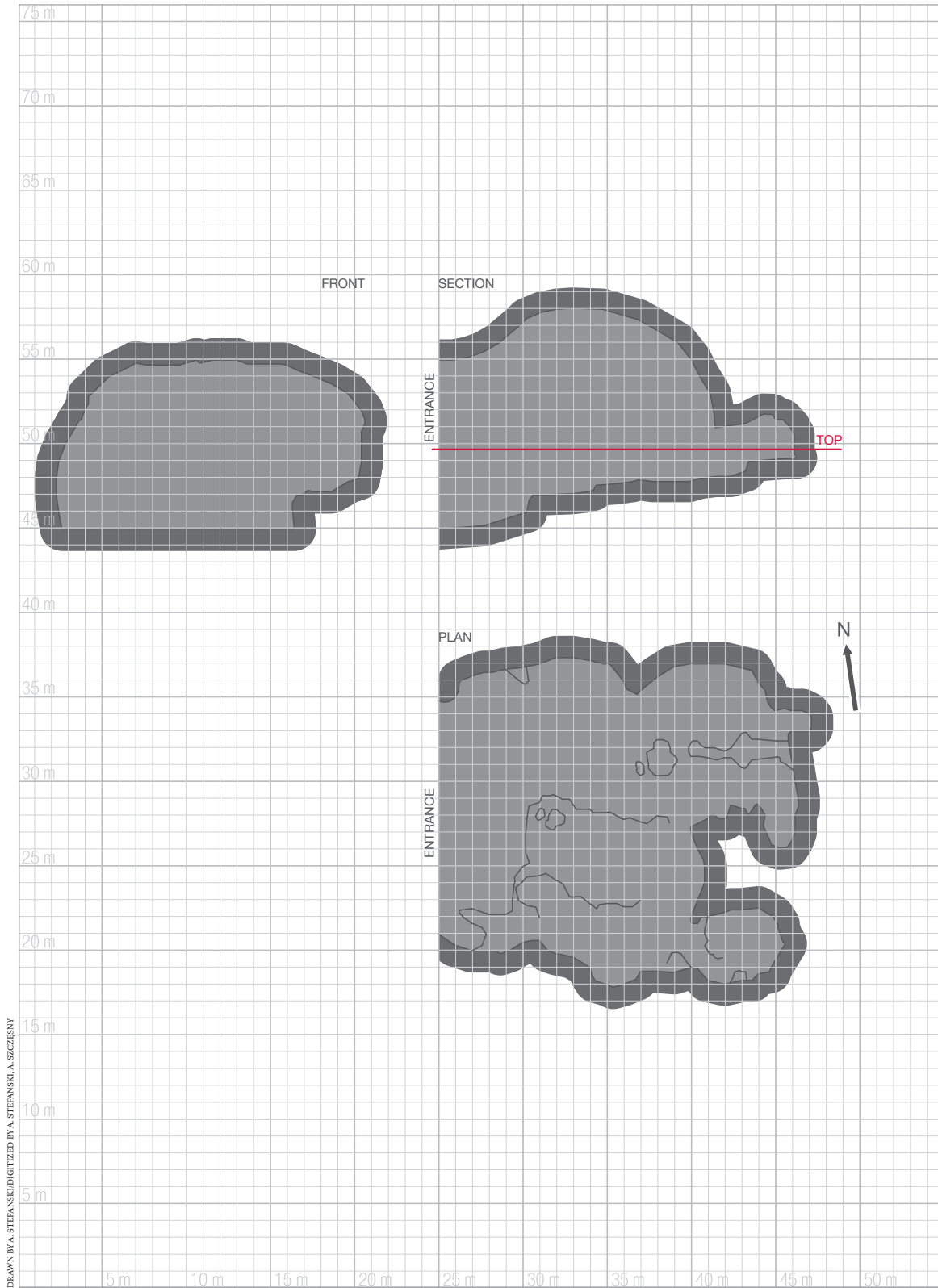
## PL.PP.026.1

DRAWN BY L. WALIKA/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZĘSNY



# UC 027

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘPNY

# UC 027

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 027/C 021
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'58"N 43°55'43"E UTM 38S 0404380, 4067626
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	922
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bāşql Āġā
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	29 August 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 17.0 m x 10.0 m. Chamber: 21.0 m x 13.3 m x 19.0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. The cave consists of one large chamber with rock fall in the entrance. Vines and plants hang from the upper walls as a result of water dripping from the ceiling. Manganese oxide and stalactites on the ceiling. The floor consists of soil, small stones and exposed bedrock surfaces; the rear niche features a pool of water.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the west, from the bottom of the slope.

PHOTO BY J. MADRAS



# UC 027

## PHOTOS

Close-up of the entrance of the cave.

PHOTO BY J. MARDAS



The interior of the cave, view of the northern wall.

PHOTO BY J. MARDAS



# UC 027

## PHOTOS

The interior of the cave, view of the southern wall.

PHOTO BY J. MARDAS



The interior of the cave, view of the eastern wall.

PHOTO BY J. MARDAS



## UC 028

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The entrance of the cave seen from the inside.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU

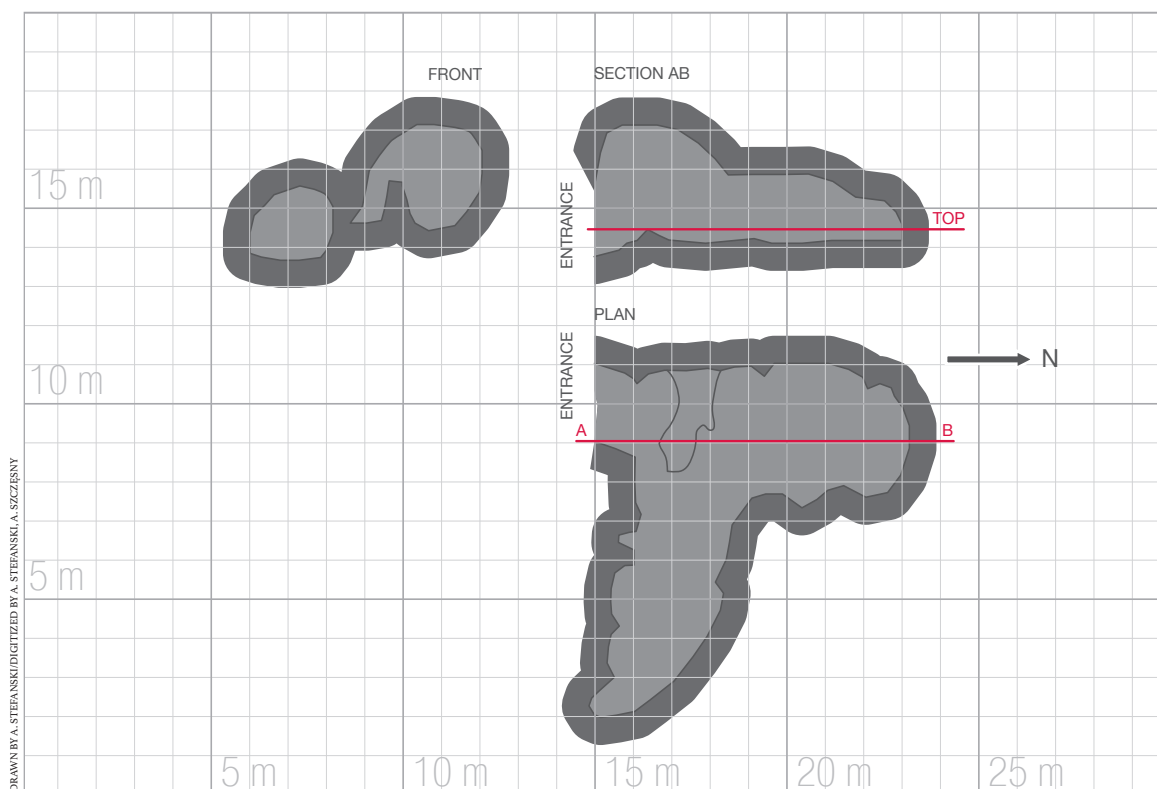


# UC 028

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 028/C 029
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'53"N 43°55'44"E UTM 38S 0404404, 40674480
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	966
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bāšql Āgā
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	3 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 2.0 m x 1.7 m. Chamber: 8.0 m x 2.8 m x 8.3 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Lithics.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave. Speleothems present on the ceiling, and there is manganese oxide on the ceiling and upper walls. Plants grow from the upper walls and lower ceiling. The floor consists of fine soil, with some small stones and pebbles, as well as rock outcrops.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS

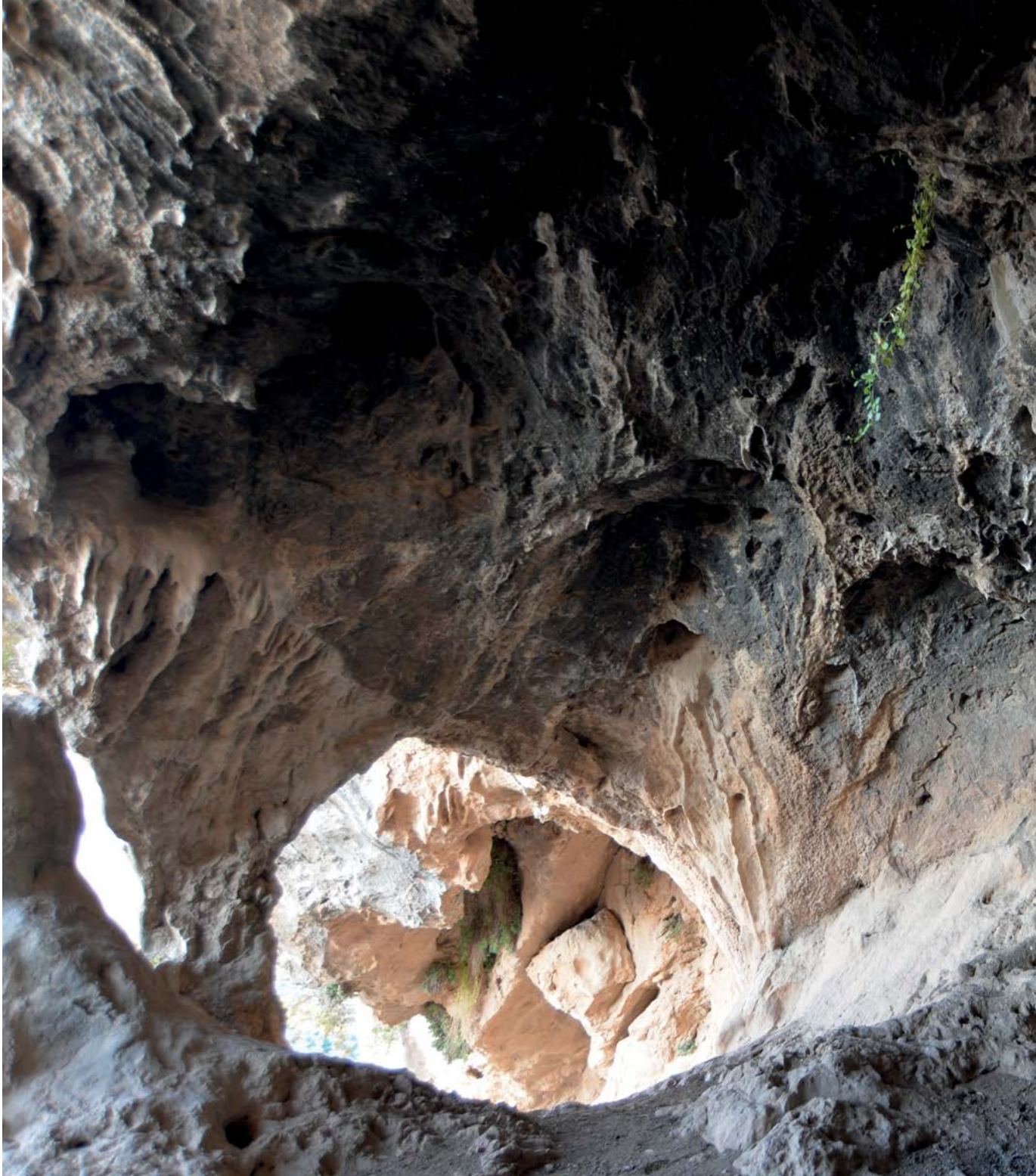




## UC 028

### PHOTO

View of the western part of the cave.



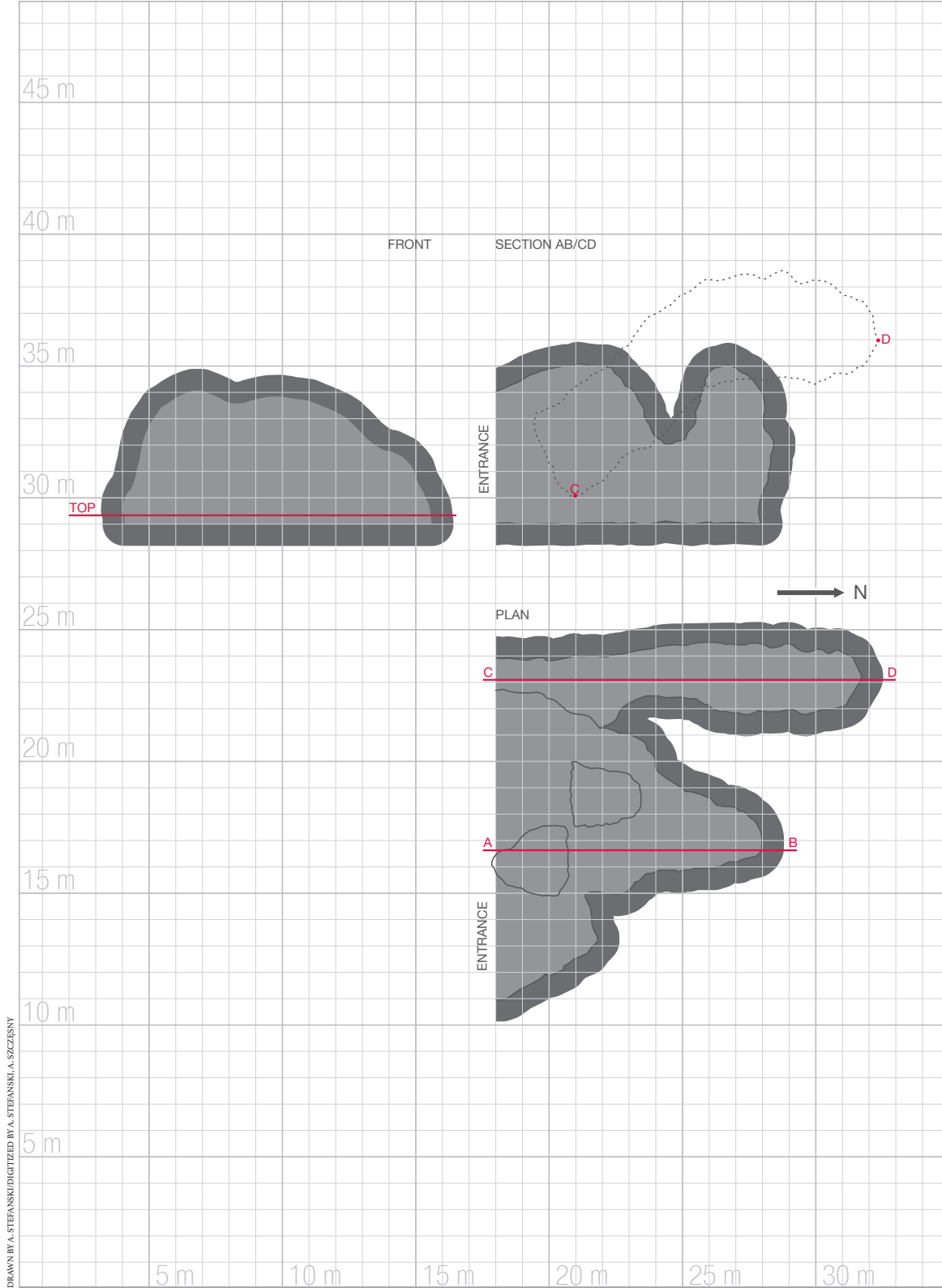
# UC 028

Photo by K. Do Huu



# UC 030

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 030

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 030/C 031
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'54"N 43°55'46"E UTM 38S 0404449, 4067505
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	978
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bāşql Āgā
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	3 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

**DESCRIPTION**

LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.

DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 11.5 m x 5.0 m.  
Chamber: 10.0 m x 6.0 m x 11.5 m.

MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.

SPELEOTHEMS. Present.

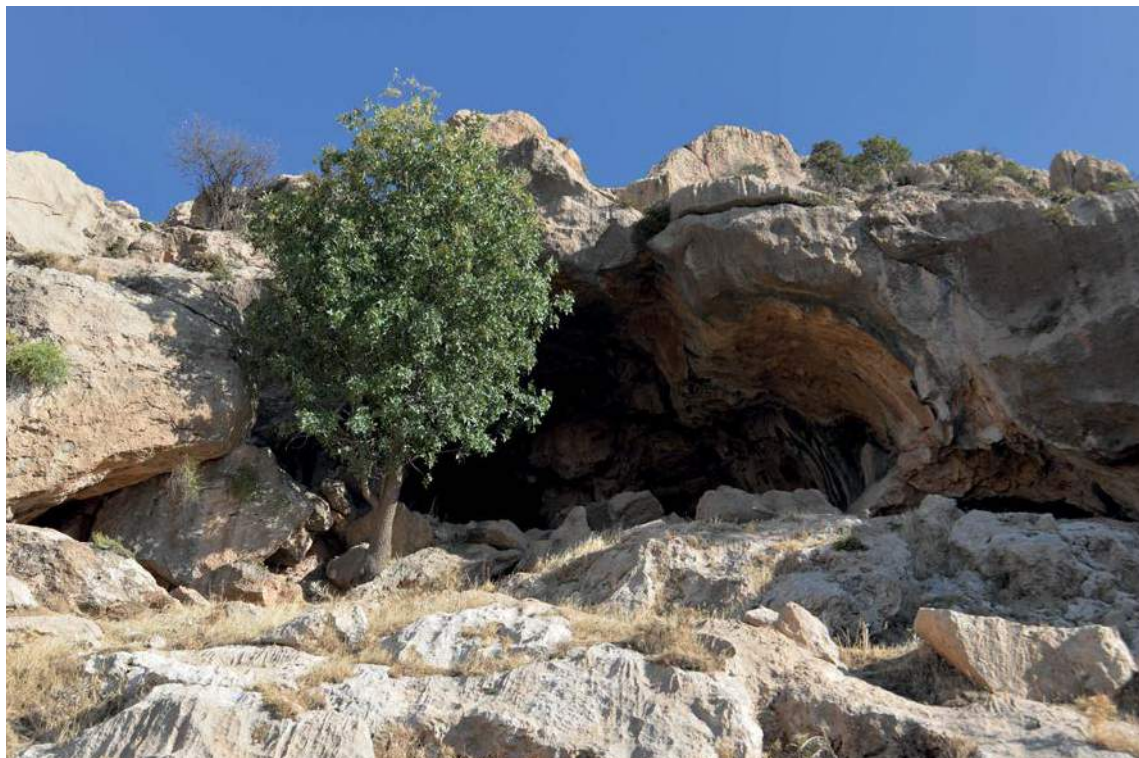
DESCRIPTION. A multi-chamber cave consisting of a lower chamber and an upper tunnel-like chamber on its western side. Speleothems present; manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor consists of dried soil, small stones, and animal dung.

BIBLIOGRAPHY	
-	

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



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## UC 030

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**PHOTO**

The eastern side of the interior of the cave.



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# UC 030

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Photo by K. Do Huu



## UC 030

### PHOTO

The western side of the interior of the cave.



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# UC 030

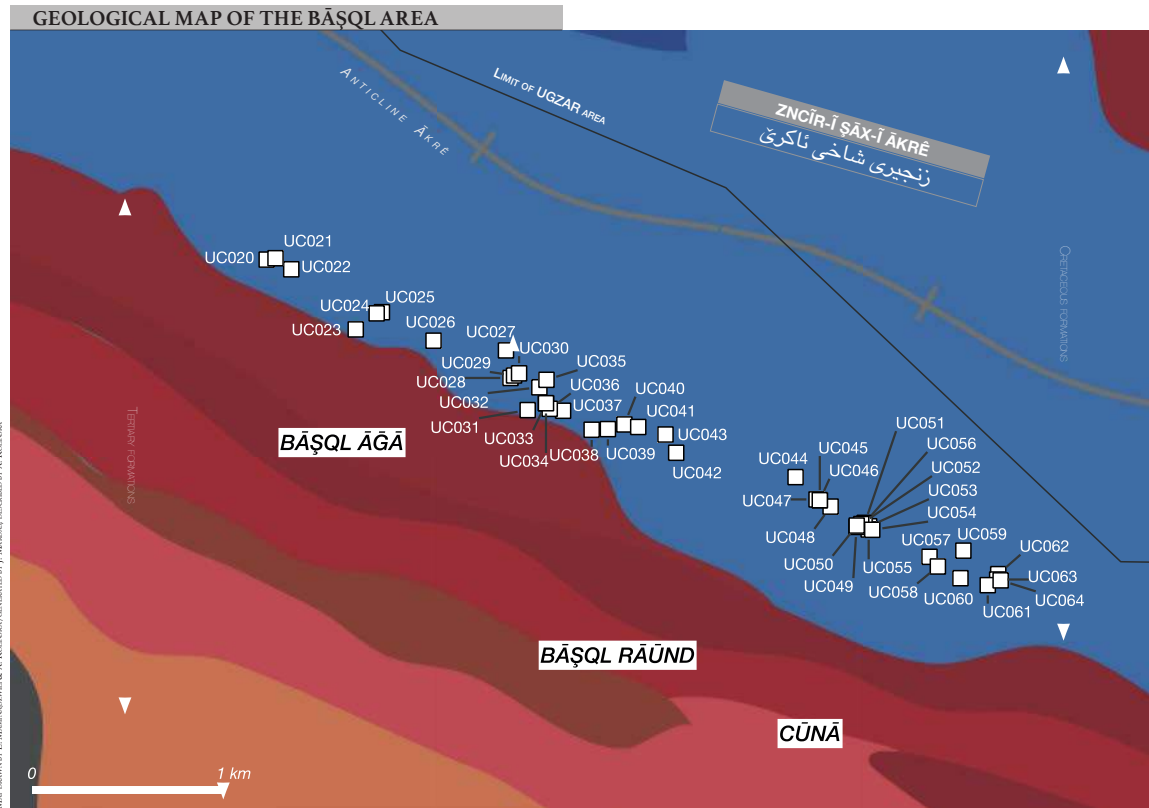
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PHOTO BY K. DO HUU

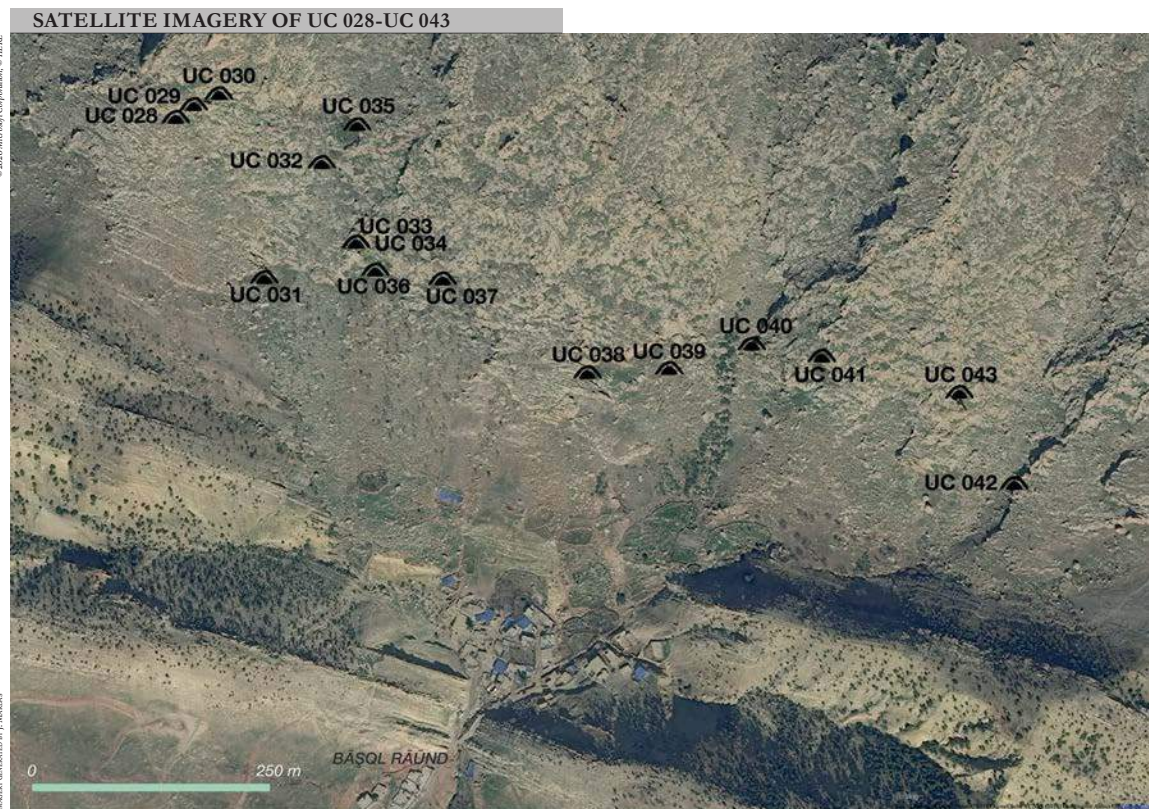




# CAVES OF BĀŞQL RĀUND



Morozovskiy, L., Mantsioshenko, E. X., Krasovskiy, G. A., Mantsioshenko, I. I., Mantsioshenko, X. K., Krasovskiy, X. K.



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Morozovskiy, L., Mantsioshenko, E. X., Krasovskiy, G. A., Mantsioshenko, I. I., Mantsioshenko, X. K., Krasovskiy, X. K.

## CAVES OF BĀŞQL RĀÜND

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

The households of Bāşql Rāüñd, like those of Bāşql Āġā, are scattered across the gentle slopes of the hills separating the Ākrê Mas-sif from the Ākrê Plateau. This village is located west of Bāşql Āġā, but it is difficult to draw a border between the two. Perhaps their boundaries can be demarcated by a hill on which we have located the archaeological site of US 095 (Koliński 2020, 436-451). As in the case of the neighbouring village, the oldest part of it is hidden in the upper part of the valley, from which two unnamed streams flow and merge into one stream that feeds into Şiv-î Ākrê about 5 km to the south.

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

The ASI is the only known source to mention Bāşql Rāüñd.

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

There are nine caves under the ASI number 1412, all of which were entered into the register on 5 November 1951. All the names were Kurdish, judging from the spelling, but were unknown to the present-day inhabitants.

## IDENTIFICATION

Our team documented 13 caves in Bāşql Rāüñd, but we were unable to determine any of their present names. For this reason, it was not possible to identify any of them with the list published in the ASI.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

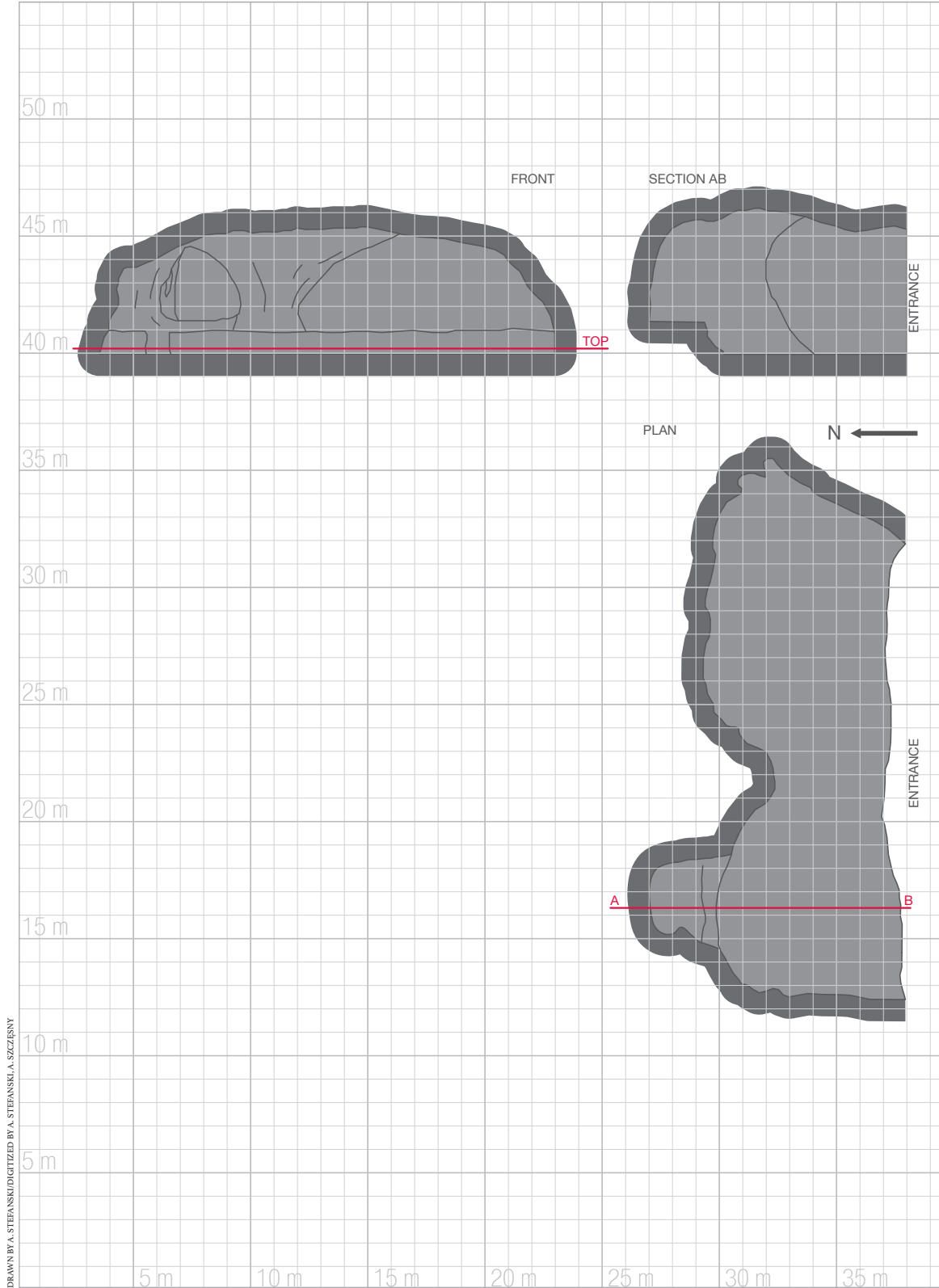
VILLAGE	ASI	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
Bāşql Rāüñd	٢٨٨	باشغال راوندی	١٤١٢
		اشفت ملا زاده	(١)
		اشفت حاج بونس	(٢)
		اشفت کتی شنک	(٣)
		اشفت طوکي	(٤)
		اشفت ميوجه	(٥)
		اشفت ابن جلکي	(٦)
		اشفت کلکي	(٧)
		اشفت بلنت	(٨)
		اشفت خمه کرى	(٩)

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN BĀŞQL RĀÜND

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 031	C 028	36°44'48"N 43°55'48"E	847 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 032	C 032	36°44'52"N 43°55'51"E	971 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 033	C 035	36°44'49"N 43°55'52"E	881 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 034	C 036	36°44'49"N 43°55'52"E	881 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 035	C 033	36°44'53"N 43°55'52"E	978 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 036	C 037	36°44'48"N 43°55'53"E	881 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 037	C 034	36°44'48"N 43°55'56"E	886 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 038	C 038	36°44'45"N 43°56'02"E	839 m	present	yes	-	-	-	-
UC 039	C 039	36°44'45"N 43°56'05"E	830 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 040	C 040	36°44'46"N 43°56'09"E	833 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 041	C 041	36°44'45"N 43°56'12"E	850 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 042	C 042	36°44'41"N 43°56'20"E	817 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 043	C 043	36°44'44"N 43°56'18"E	868 m	present	-	-	-	-	-

# UC 031

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

## UC 031

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 031/C 028	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 19.4 m x 5.3 m. Chamber: 11.0 m x 6.0 m x 22.2 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	Pottery, lithics.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A rock shelter consisting of one large main chamber and a small raised niche at the rear. Plants on the upper walls. Speleothems and stalactites on the ceiling, as well as manganese oxide. Floor of soil, pebbles, and animal dung.
DMS	36°44'48"N 43°55'48"E UTM 38S 0404495, 4067310		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	847		
REGION			
NÄXĪA	Äkrê		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bäşql Rāünd		
TYPE OF CAVE			
rock shelter			
IDENTIFICATION			
field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	3 September 2015		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS NOT ILLUSTRATED

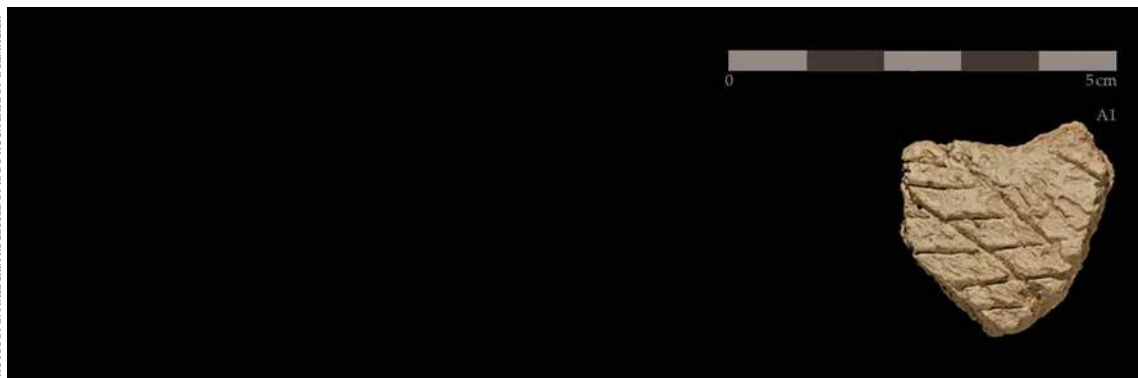
FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1S	flake	flint	1.1 x 1.6 x ?	complete
A2S	flake	flint	2.5 x 1.7 x 0.9	complete
A4S	flake	basalt	3.0 x 2.2 x 0.9	complete

## DECORATED FRAGMENT ON PL.DF.031.1

No	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	h	th			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1	20	XX		2.7	0.7	p. green p. brown	V (s.m) a.	WS?	2.5Y8/2	INC		W

## PL.DF.031.1

PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGER



## UC 031

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The northern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



# UC 031

## PHOTO

The eastern side of the cave.

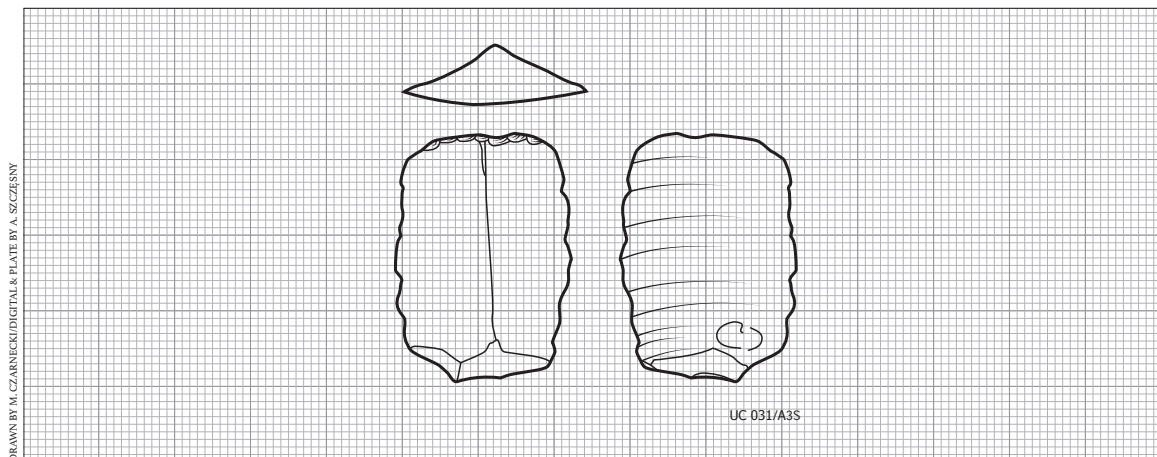
PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## LITHIC ILLUSTRATED ON PL.MF.031.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A3S	blade	siliceous rock	3.0 x 2.2 x 0.8	fragment

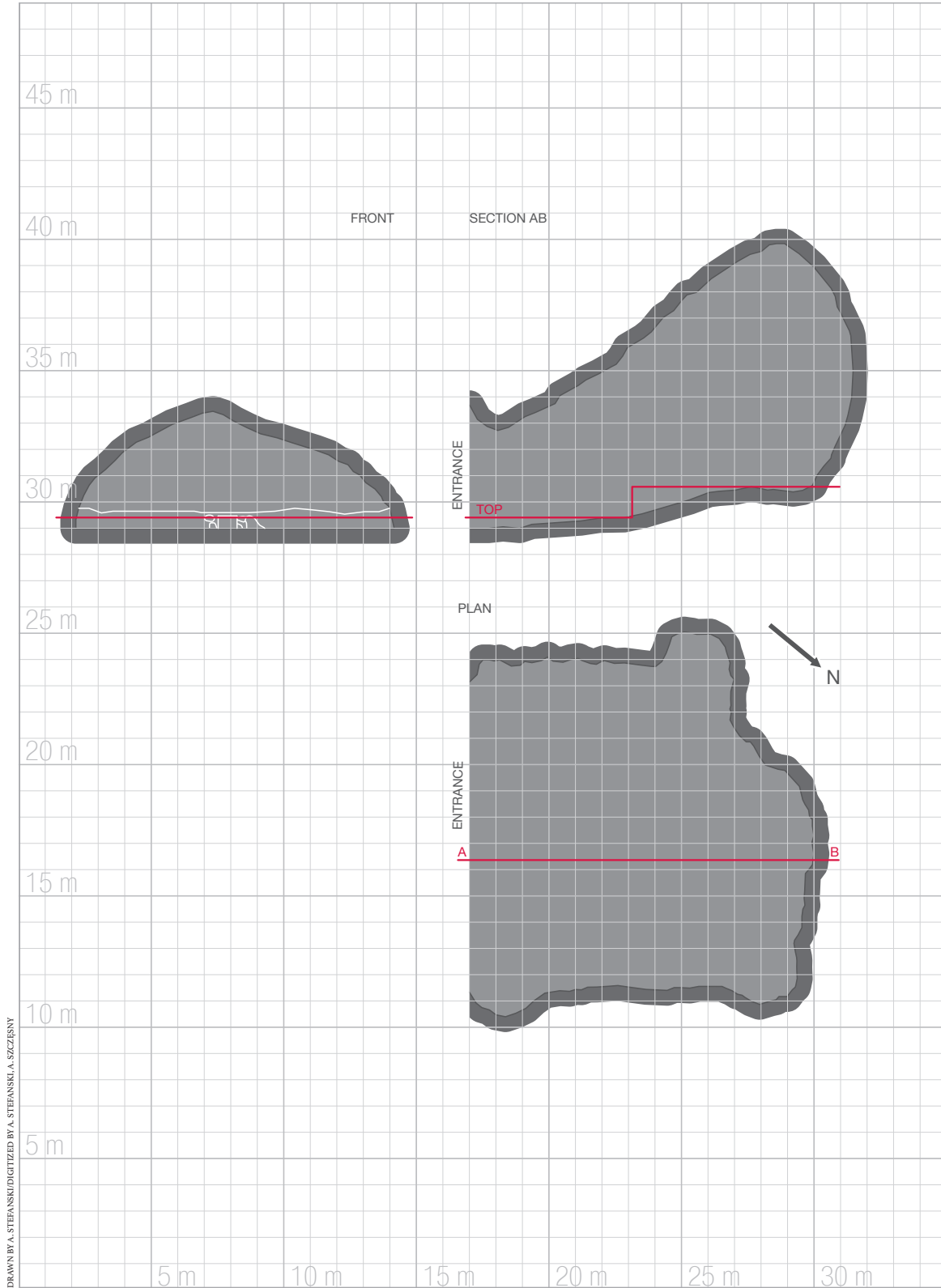
## PL.MF.031.1



DRAWN BY M. CZARNECKI/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZĘSNY

# UC 032

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 032

## REFERENCE NUMBERS

NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER UC 032/C 032

## NAMES

LOCAL NAME not established

TRANSLITERATION -

## GEOGRAPHIC POSITION

DMS 36°44'52"N 43°55'51"E UTM 38S 0404557, 4067431

ELEVATION (m a.s.l.) 971

## REGION

NÄXĪA Äkrê

NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE Bāşql Rāünd

## TYPE OF CAVE

single-chamber

## IDENTIFICATION

field walking

DOCUMENTED ON: 3 September 2015

## PERIODS OF OCCUPATION

AREAS COLLECTED INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no

CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE 20

## DESCRIPTION

LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.

DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 12.0 m x 4.5 m.  
Chamber: 13.0 m x 9.4 m x 13.8 m.

MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.

SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.

DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave with an entrance blocked off by a stone and twig fence. Manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor consists of dried dung.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

-

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU





## UC 032

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**PHOTO**

The interior of the cave.



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# UC 032

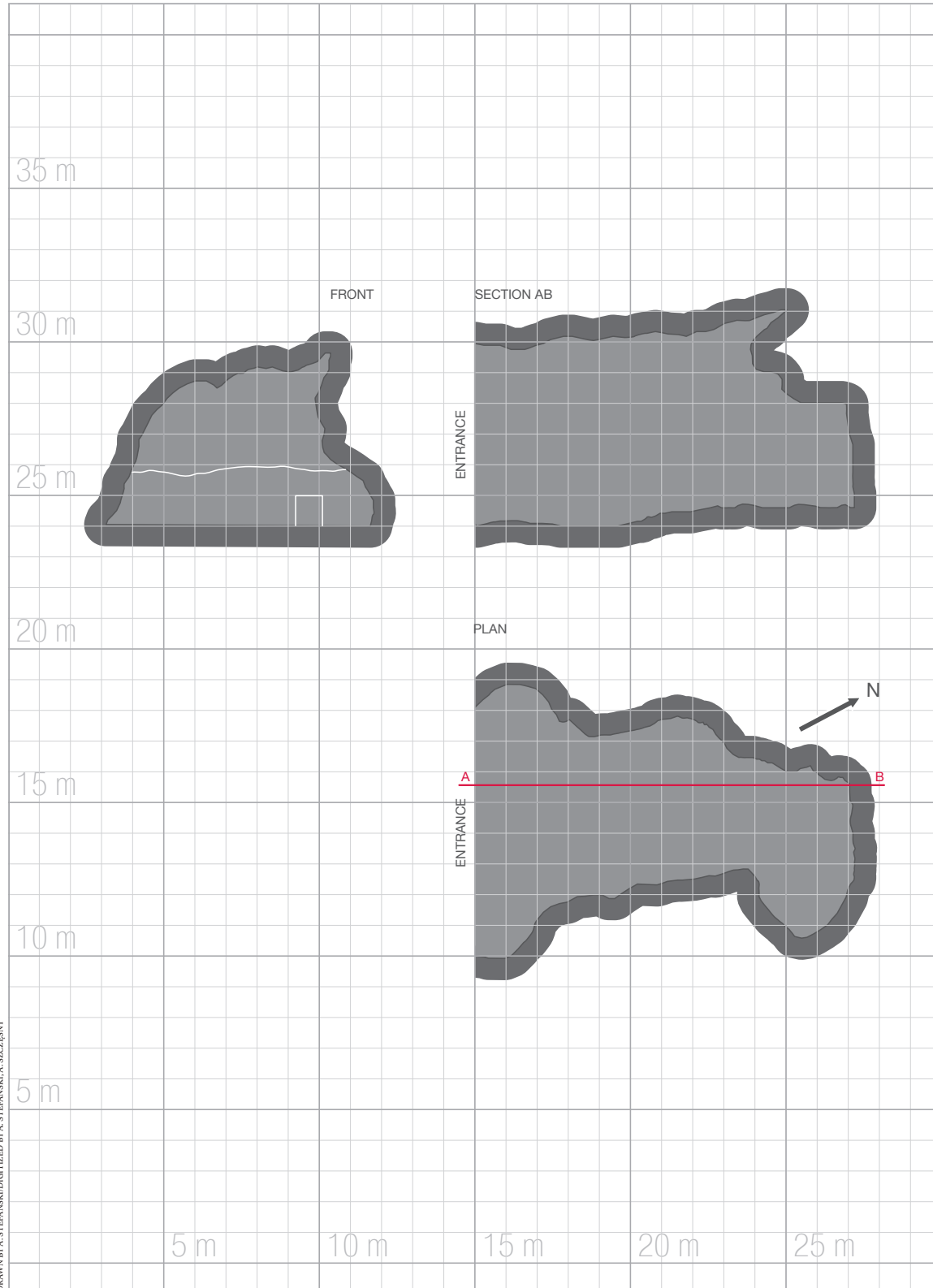
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PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



# UC 033

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 033

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 033/C 035
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'49"N 43°55'52"E UTM 38S 0404592, 4067347
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	881
REGION	
NÄXĪA	Äkrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bāşql Rāünd
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	5 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 8.1 m x 5.7 m. Chamber: 12.2 m x 5.7 m x 8.1 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A single chamber; the entrance to the cave is fenced in. Speleothems present along the upper part of the entrance. Manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor consists of a layer of dried dung.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PHOTO

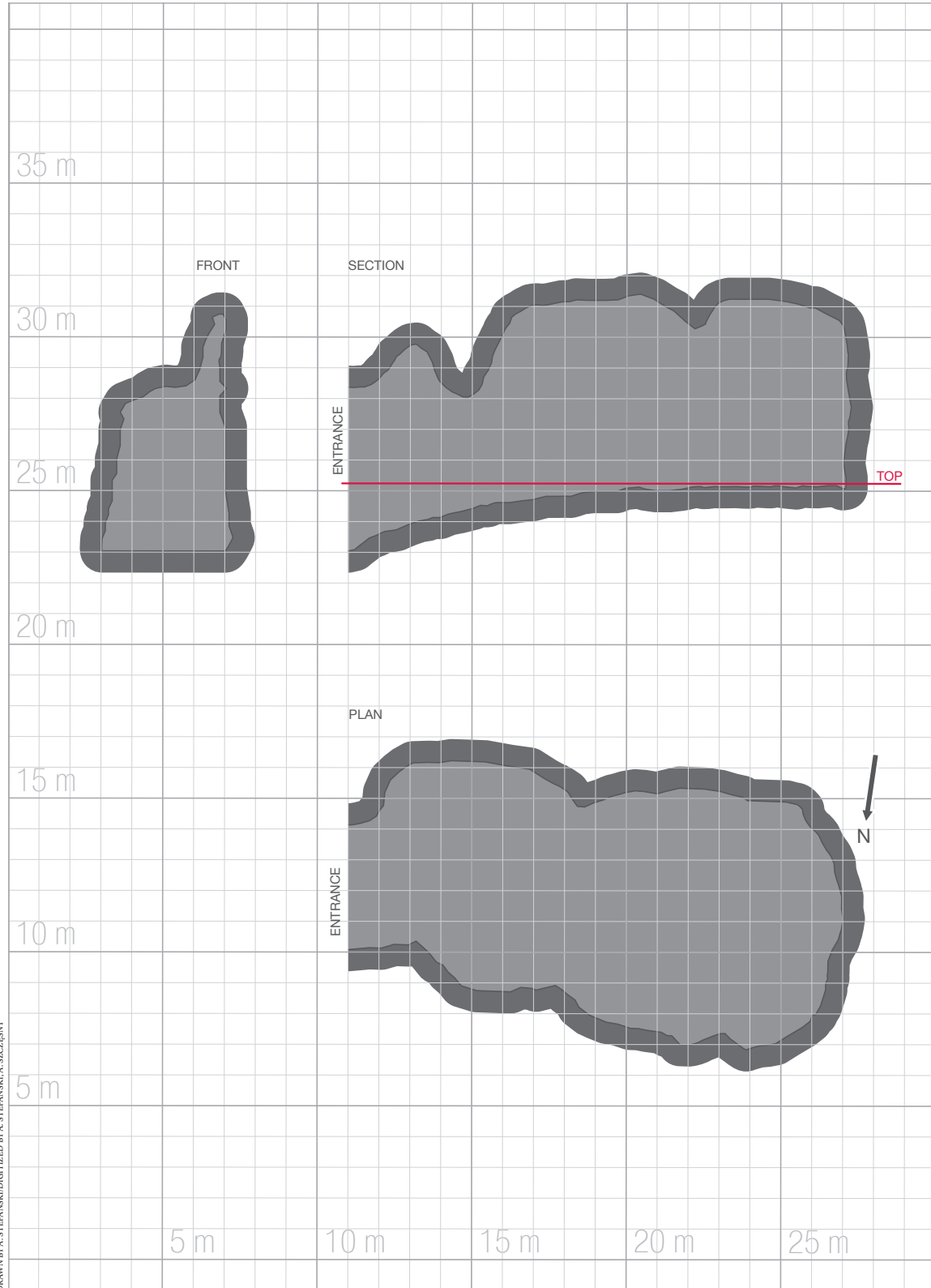
The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. SZELAG



# UC 038

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 038

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 038/C 038
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'45"N 43°56'02"E UTM 38S 0404833, 4067206
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	839
REGION	
NÄXÍA	Äkrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bäşql Rāünd
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	5 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 4.1 m x 5.5 m. Chamber: 16.0 m x 6.6 m x 7.4 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave. Manganese oxide, bitumen, and speleothems on the ceiling and upper walls. The floor consists of dried soil and animal dung.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
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## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the east.

PHOTO BY D. SZELAG



## UC 038

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### PHOTO

The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. SZELAG



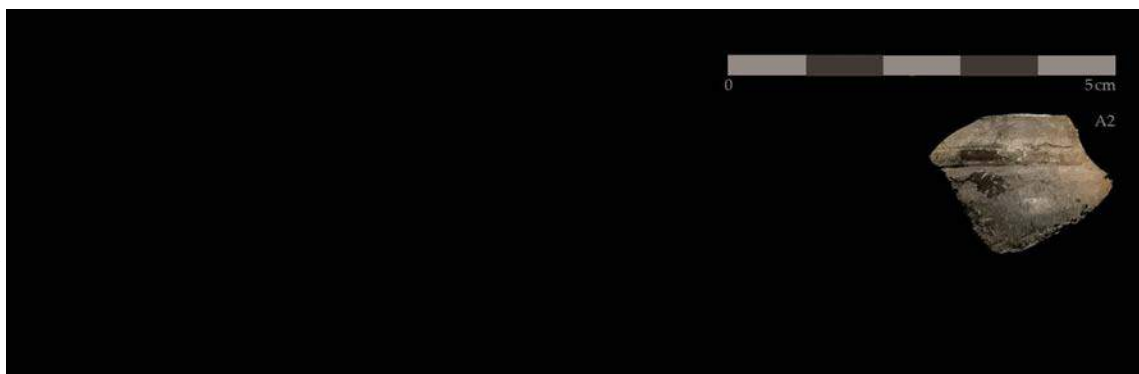
# UC 038

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ON PL.MF.038.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A2	pipe	terracotta	2,7 x 1,9 x 2	small fragment of bowl

## PL.MF.038.1

PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER



## DECORATED FRAGMENT ON PL.DF.038.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1	21	XXI		4,6	1,2	t. brown black t. brown	M m(s,m,l) a.	WS	5YR5/4			H (h.)

## PL.DF.038.1

PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER





## UC 040

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave blocked off by a modern stone wall. View from the west.

PHOTO BY D. SZELAG



The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. SZELAG

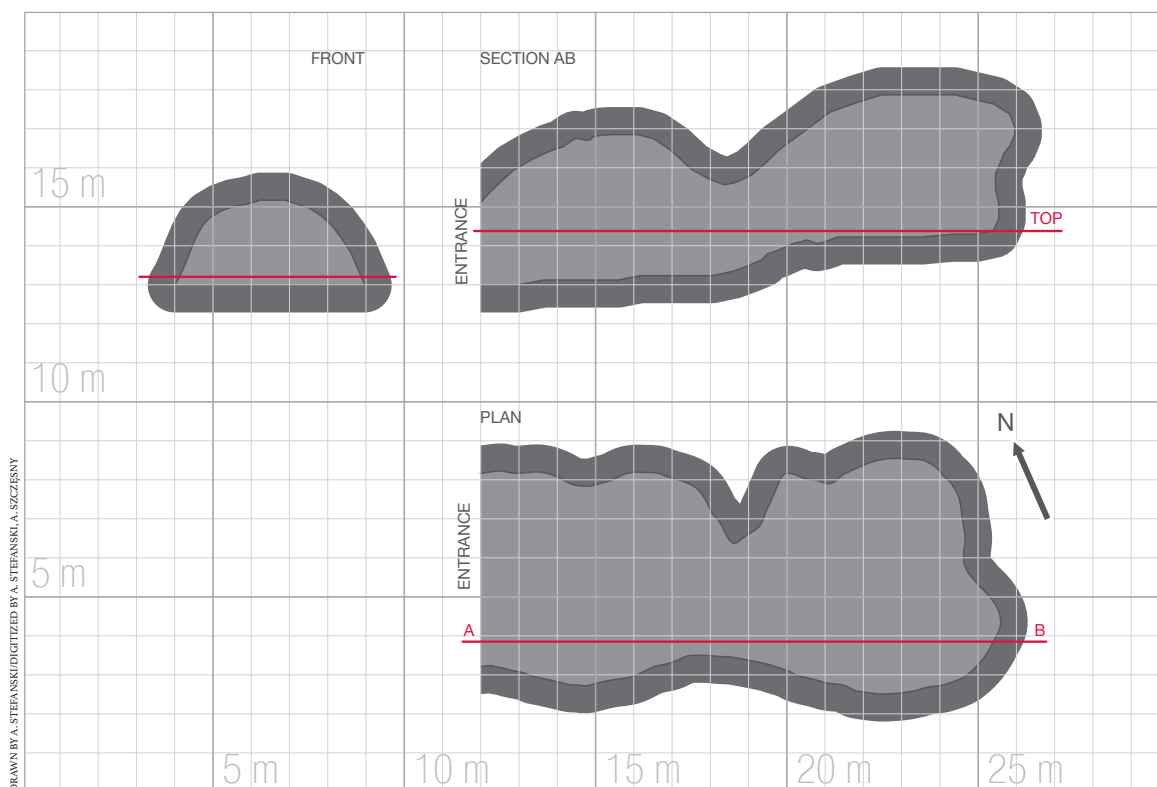


# UC 040

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 040/C 040
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'46"N 43°56'09"E UTM 38S 0405006, 4067234
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	833
REGION	
NÄXÍA	Äkrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bäşql Rāünd
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	5 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

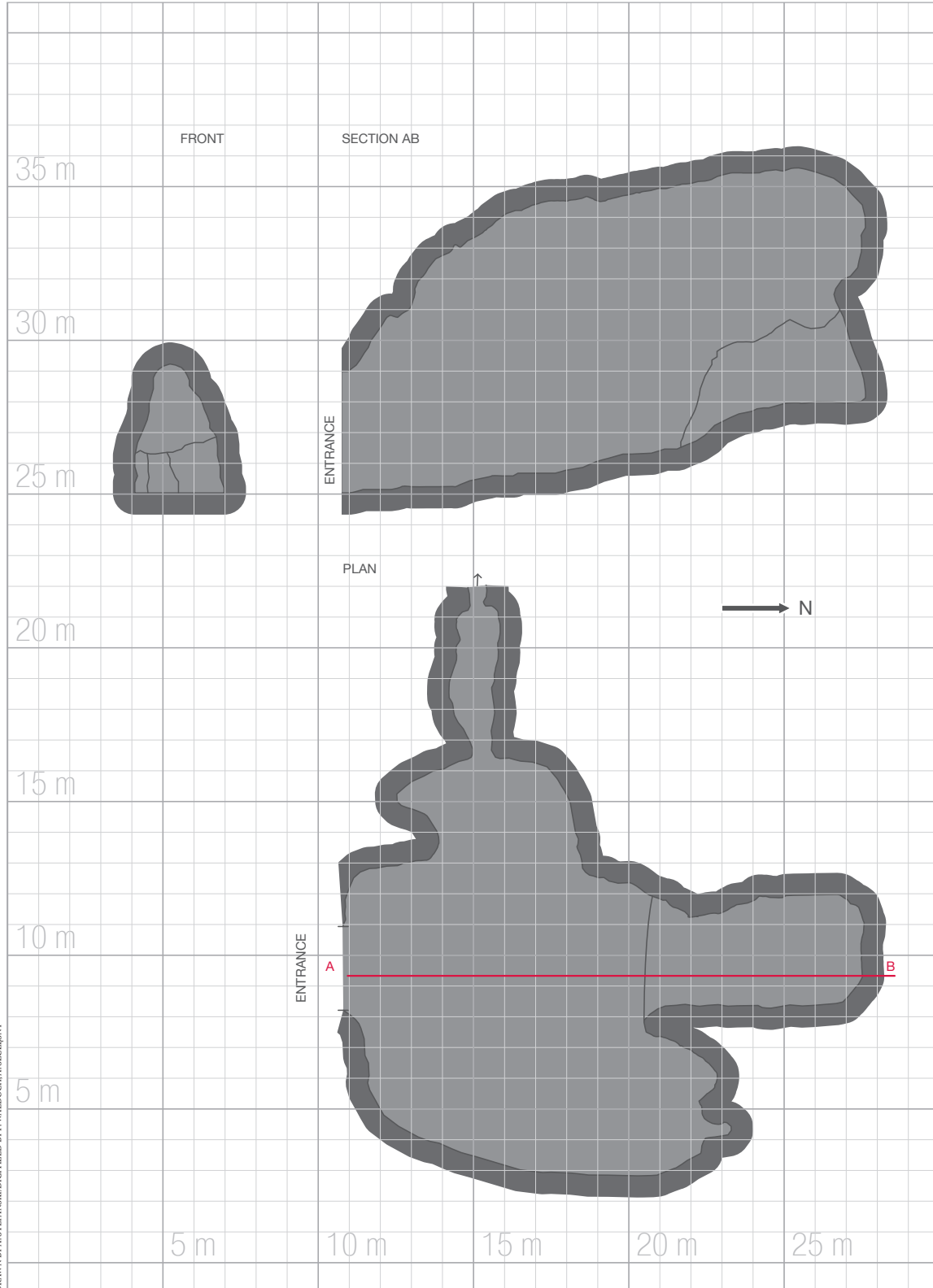
DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 5.0 m x 2.2 m. Chamber: 14.0 m x 3.8 m x 6.2 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave. Speleothems on the upper walls. Manganese oxide on the upper walls and ceiling, and some bitumen visible on the upper walls. Floor of dried dung.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



# UC 041

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY F. WALEDOCH, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 041

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 041/C 041
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'45"N 43°56'12"E UTM 38S 0405079, 4067221
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	850
REGION	
NÄXÍA	Äkrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bäşql Rāünd
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	5 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

**DESCRIPTION**

LOCATION. Unterraced valley, rock cliff.

DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 2.7 m x 4.2 m.  
Chamber: 15.2 m x 8.6 m x 13.0 m.

MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.

SPELEOTHEMS. Present.

DESCRIPTION. A multi-chamber cave consisting of one large chamber and a tunnel which branches off to the west for an undetermined distance (approximately 5 m of this tunnel was explored). Speleothems, stalactites, and manganese oxide on the upper walls and ceiling of the main chamber. The floor of the main chamber consists of dried dung, while the tunnel has a floor of dust and dried soil.

BIBLIOGRAPHY	
-	

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east.

PHOTO BY D. SZELÄC



## UC 041

### PHOTO

The eastern part of the interior of the cave.



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# UC 041

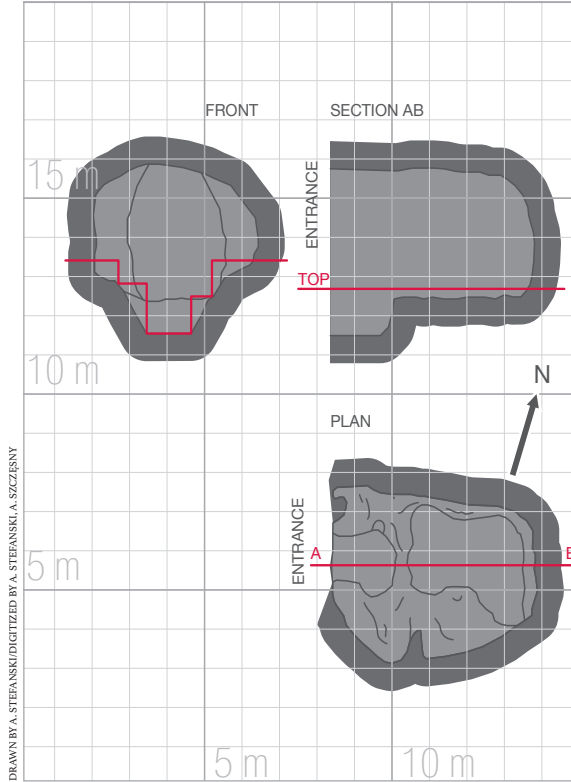
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PHOTO BY D. SZELAG



# UC 042

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## PHOTO

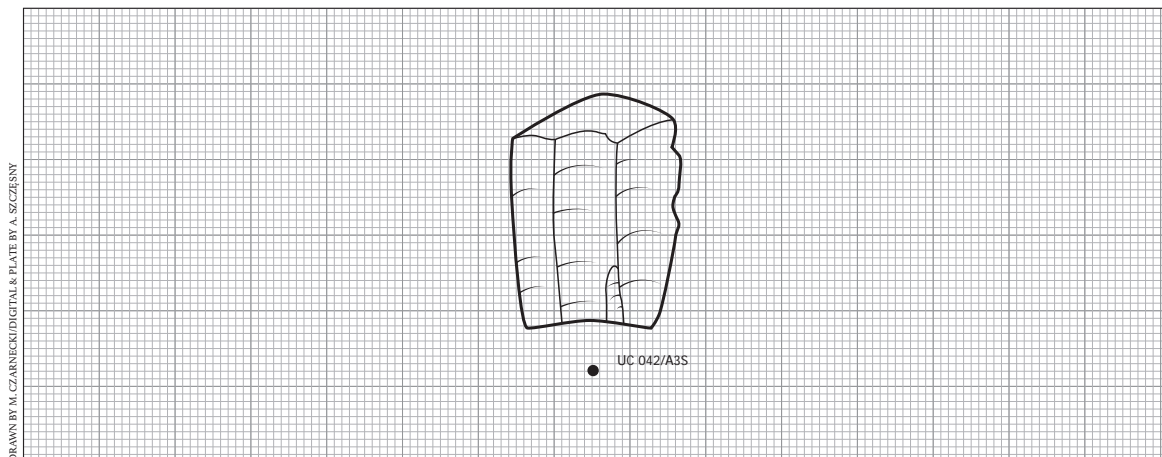
The entrance of the cave seen from the west-southwest.



## LITHIC ILLUSTRATED ON PL.MF.042.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A3S	blade	siliceous rock	3.0 x 2.2 x 0.8	fragment

## PL.MF.042.1



# UC 042

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 042/C 042	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, low on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 4.4 m x 4.2 m. Chamber: 5.4 m x 4.2 m x 4.2 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	Pottery, lithics.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A shallow rock shelter. Speleothems along the upper walls; manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor consists of dried soil and some animal dung.
DMS	36°44'41"N 43°56'20"E UTM 38S 0405280, 4067085		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	817		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Ākrē		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bāšql Rāūd		
TYPE OF CAVE			
rock shelter			
IDENTIFICATION			
field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	9 September 2015		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

### MISCELLANEOUS FINDS NOT ILLUSTRATED

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A <sub>2</sub> S	flake	flint	2.7 x 9.8 x 1.3	complete
A <sub>4</sub> S	flake	chert	3.1 x 1.3 x ?	complete

### POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.042.1

No	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	h	th			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1			8	1.5	0.4	reddish brown	M 1 (t.s) a. s a.	WS	7.5YR7.5/4			W

### PL.PP.042.1





## UC 042

### PHOTO

The interior of the cave.



# UC 042

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



## UC 043

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east, from the bottom of the slope.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



Close-up of the entrance of the cave, view from the south-east.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI

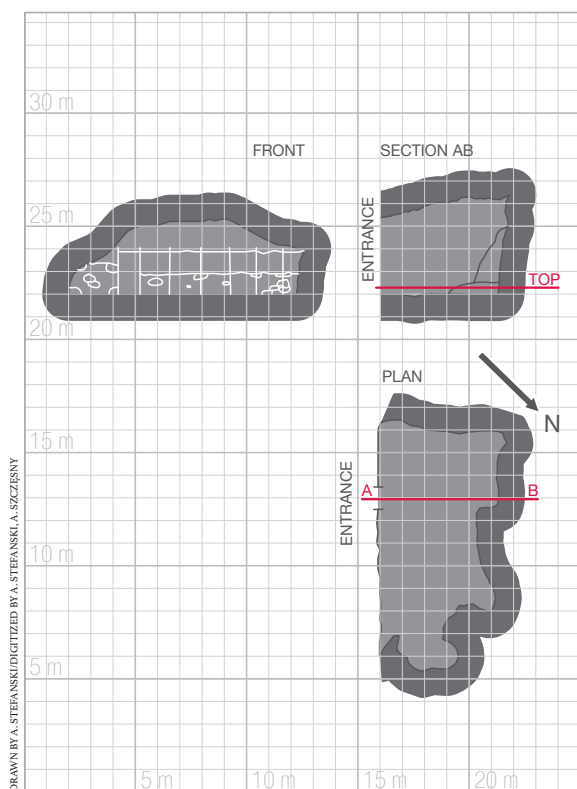


# UC 043

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 043/C 043
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'44"N 43°56'18"E UTM 38S 0405224, 4067181
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	868
REGION	
NÄXIA	Äkrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bäşql Rāünd
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	9 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 10.1 m x 3.3 m. Chamber: 5.6 m x 4.2 m x 10.4 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A rock shelter with a stone and chain link fence in the entrance. Speleothems on the ceiling as well as manganese oxide. The floor consists of dried dung.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 043

### PHOTO

The interior of the cave.

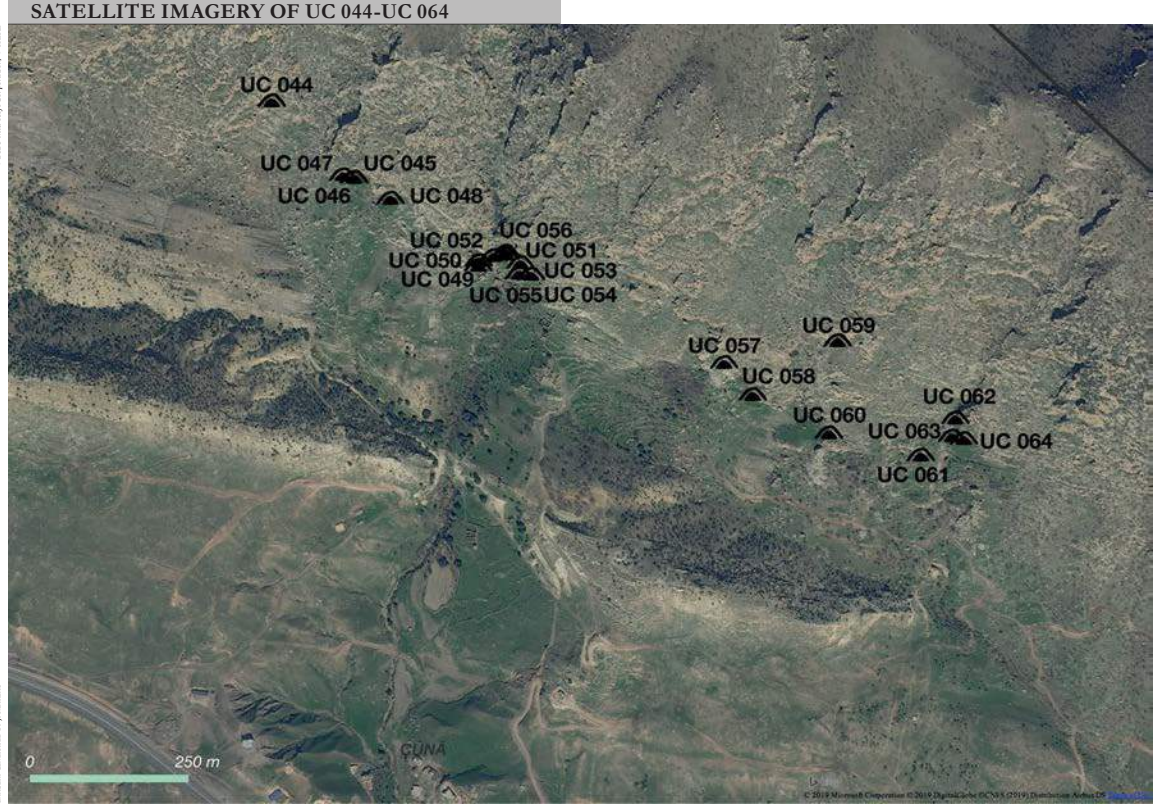
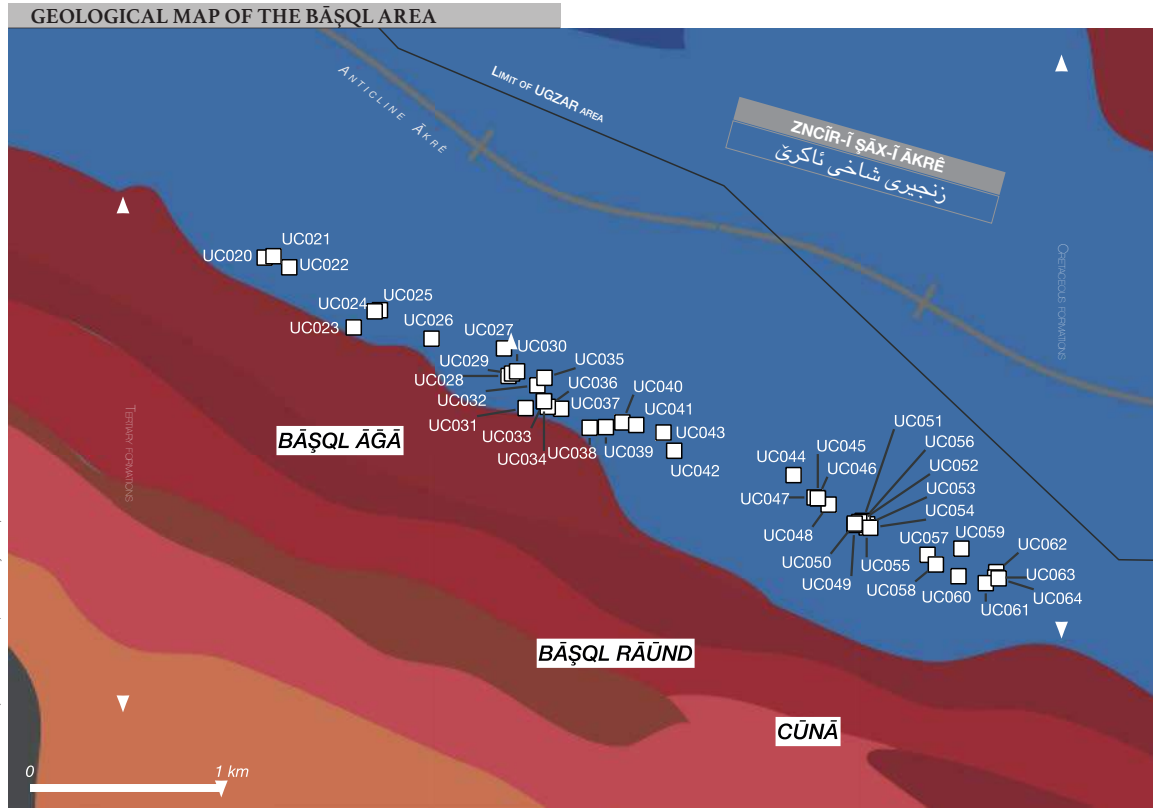


# UC 043

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# CAVES OF CŪNĀ WEST



## CAVES OF CŪNĀ WEST

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

Following the road east from Bāşql Rāūnd, we pass through the village of Cūnā. It stretches from the mouth of the valley and cuts into the southern slope of the Akrē Massif. The ruins of an old village lie to the north, higher up on the slopes, having been abandoned in favour of a more advantageous location on the Akrē-Bēxmē road. Numerous caves are located along the slopes and cliffs of the mountains above the valley. Our field team documented 21 caves in this area; for convenience, we have divided them into Cūnā West and Cūnā East.

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

As with many other locations, we can rely on Fiey, who refers to this locality as Gōna and mentions the cave of a saint (Fiey 1965, 267). The ASI is the other source that refers to Cūnā.

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

Six caves were recorded under the number 1413; they were entered into the register on 5 November 1951. Caves 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 are mentioned by name. The name of the record as a whole is Cūnā al-ṭalāṭa (Āşkfītan) since the third cave was considered the most important among this set of sites. Perhaps this refers to UC 051, which is significantly larger than any other cave in the area. All of the names given, judging from their spelling, are Kurdish. It is rather surprising that there is no mention of the Barak cave, which was surveyed by Robert Braidwood and his team in 1954 and where prehistoric (Zarzian) artefacts were found (Braidwood, Howe 1960, 29). This discovery occurred four years after the Cūnā caves were recorded in the Iraqī Directorate of Antiquities archives, which may explain why Barak is not listed among the ASI caves.

## IDENTIFICATION

While our team documented 21 caves in Cūnā, we were unable to identify any of them with the names given in the ASI, nor with the cave associated with a saint mentioned by Fiey. Identifying Braidwood's Barak cave among our documented caves was a separate issue. Braidwood provides the geographic location of the cave (36°45'N, 43°58'E), but it is somewhat imprecise, as most of the caves in the Cūnā West region and all of the Cūnā East caves are located within those coordinates. Additional information indicates that the cave lies east of the village and is 12 m wide and 8 m deep and that its entrance opens to the southwest (Braidwood, Howe 1960, 29). These features allow us to identify it as UC 063, which is the only recorded cave with the correct location, size, and direction of its opening. Regrettably, flint artefacts found in front of its entrance were not documented. The name of the cave in this publication was changed to Baraka, which reflects its Kurdish form more closely.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

VILLAGE	ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
Cūnā	٢٨٨	جونہ	جونہ الثلاثة (اشكفتان)	١٤١٣
			اشكفت كوثر	( ١ )
			اشكفت جك چه كلوه	( ٢ )
			اشكفت بيرزنكر	( ٤ )
			اشكفت كاوور	( ٥ )
			اشكفت كه كورى	( ٦ )

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN CŪNĀ

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 044	C 056	36°44'37"N 43°56'45"E	876 m	present	yes	-	-	-	-
UC 045	C 053	36°44'33"N 43°56'51"E	799 m	present	yes	-	-	-	-
UC 046	C 054	36°44'33"N 43°56'51"E	799 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 047	C 055	36°44'33"N 43°56'50"E	783 m	present	yes	-	-	-	-
UC 048	C 052	36°44'32"N 43°56'53"E	800 m	absent	yes	-	-	-	-
UC 049	C 046	36°44'28"N 43°56'59"E	761 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 050	C 047	36°44'29"N 43°56'59"E	793 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 051	C 044	36°44'29"N 43°57'00"E	766 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 052	C 045	36°44'29"N 43°57'00"E	759 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 053	C 048	36°44'28"N 43°57'01"E	784 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 054	C 049	36°44'28"N 43°57'02"E	772 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 055	C 050	36°44'28"N 43°57'01"E	766 m	absent	yes	-	-	-	-
UC 056	C 051	36°44'29"N 43°57'00"E	796 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 057	C 057	36°44'23"N 43°57'14"E	757 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 058	C 058	36°44'22"N 43°57'16"E	732 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 059	C 059	36°44'24"N 43°57'21"E	798 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 060	C 064	36°44'20"N 43°57'21"E	719 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 061	C 063	36°44'19"N 43°57'27"E	697 m	absent	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 062	C 060	36°44'20"N 43°57'29"E	719 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 063	C 061	36°44'20"N 43°57'29"E	703 m	present	yes	yes	اشكفت به رد كه	Āşkfī Baraka	-
UC 064	C 062	36°44'19"N 43°57'29"E	705 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-



## UC 044

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east, from below.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



View of the eastern part of the cave, Cūnā village and the main Ākrē-Bēxmē road (in the direction of Bēxmē).

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 044

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 044/C 056
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'37"N 43°56'45"E UTM 38S 0405911, 4066956
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	876
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Äkrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	14 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 16.5 m x 17.5 m. Chamber: 13.0 m x 17.5 m x 19.0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A large rock shelter. Speleothems on the upper walls and manganese oxide on the ceiling. Floor of bedrock outcrops, as well as platforms between rock outcrops of dried soil, pebbles, small rocks, and some animal dung.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PHOTO

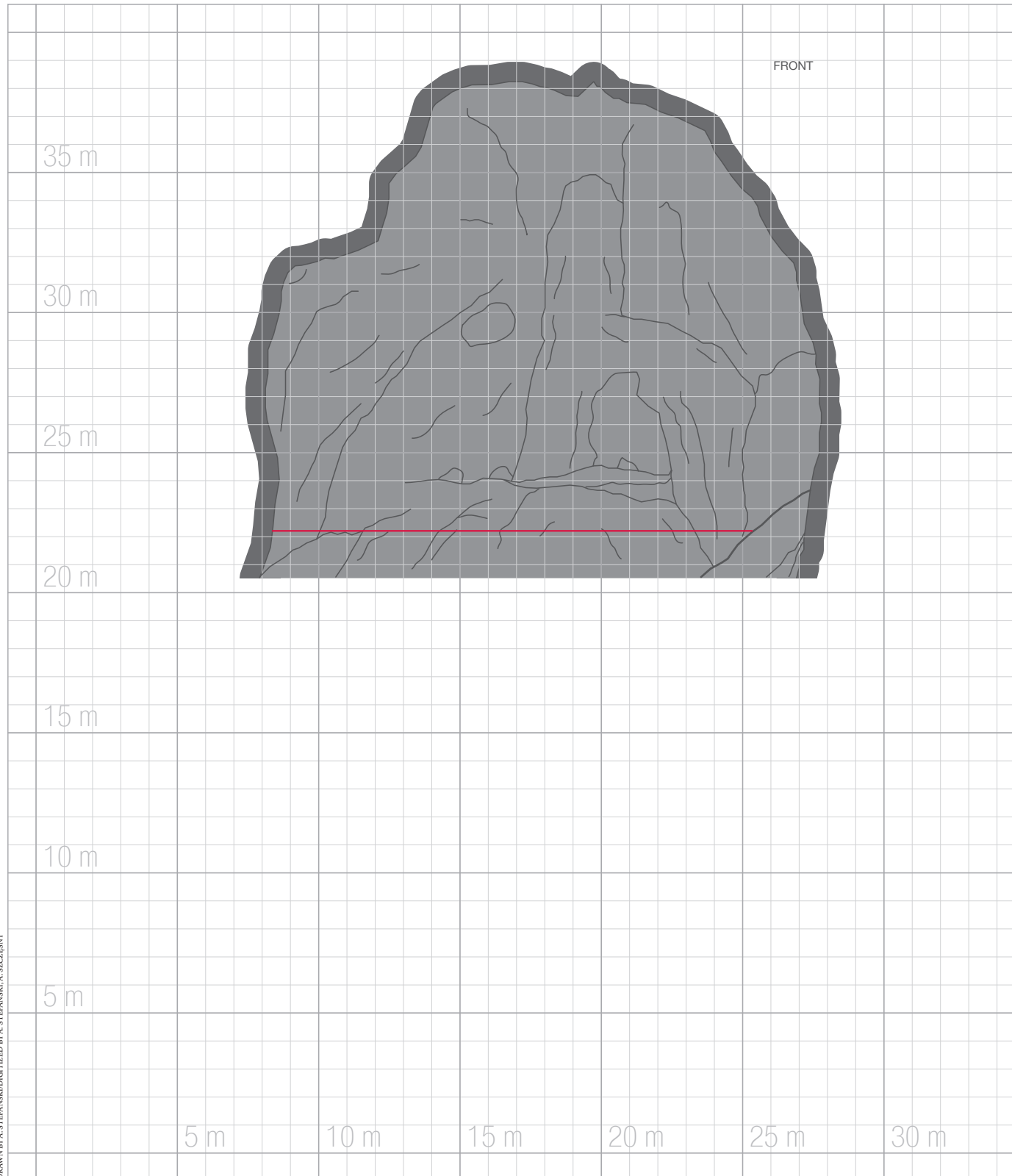
View to the western side of the cave and the Äkrê Plateau

PHOTO BY D. PASICKO



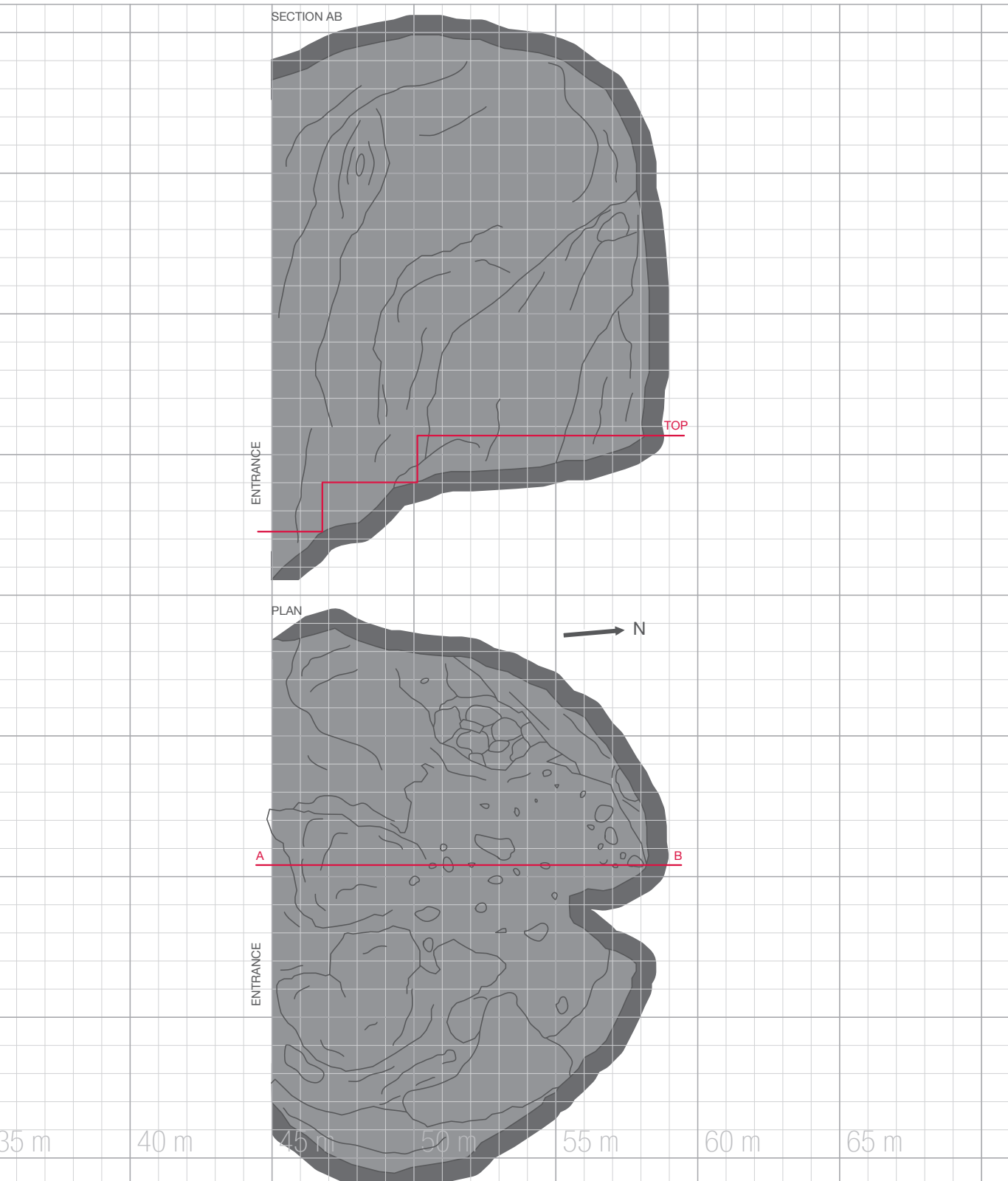
# UC 044

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 044



## UC 044

### PHOTOS

The eastern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The northern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 044

**PHOTO**

The western wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI

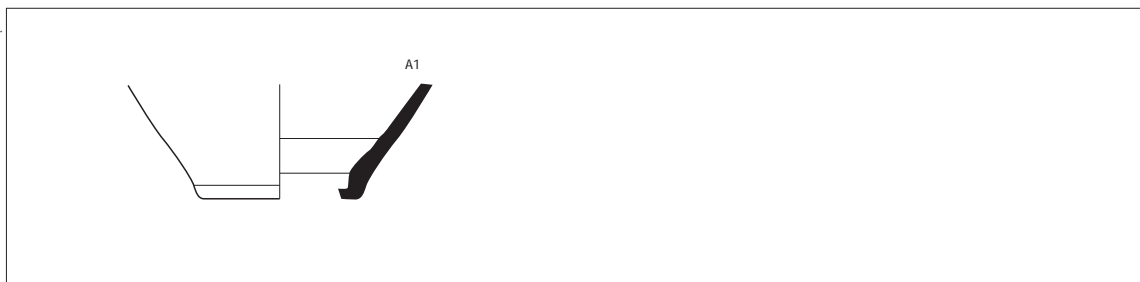


**POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.044.1**

No	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	h	th			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1			8	6.0	0.5-0.7	reddish brown l. grevish brown	M l.(s.m) cs a.	out.: WS (u.) in.: o	7.5YR6/3			W

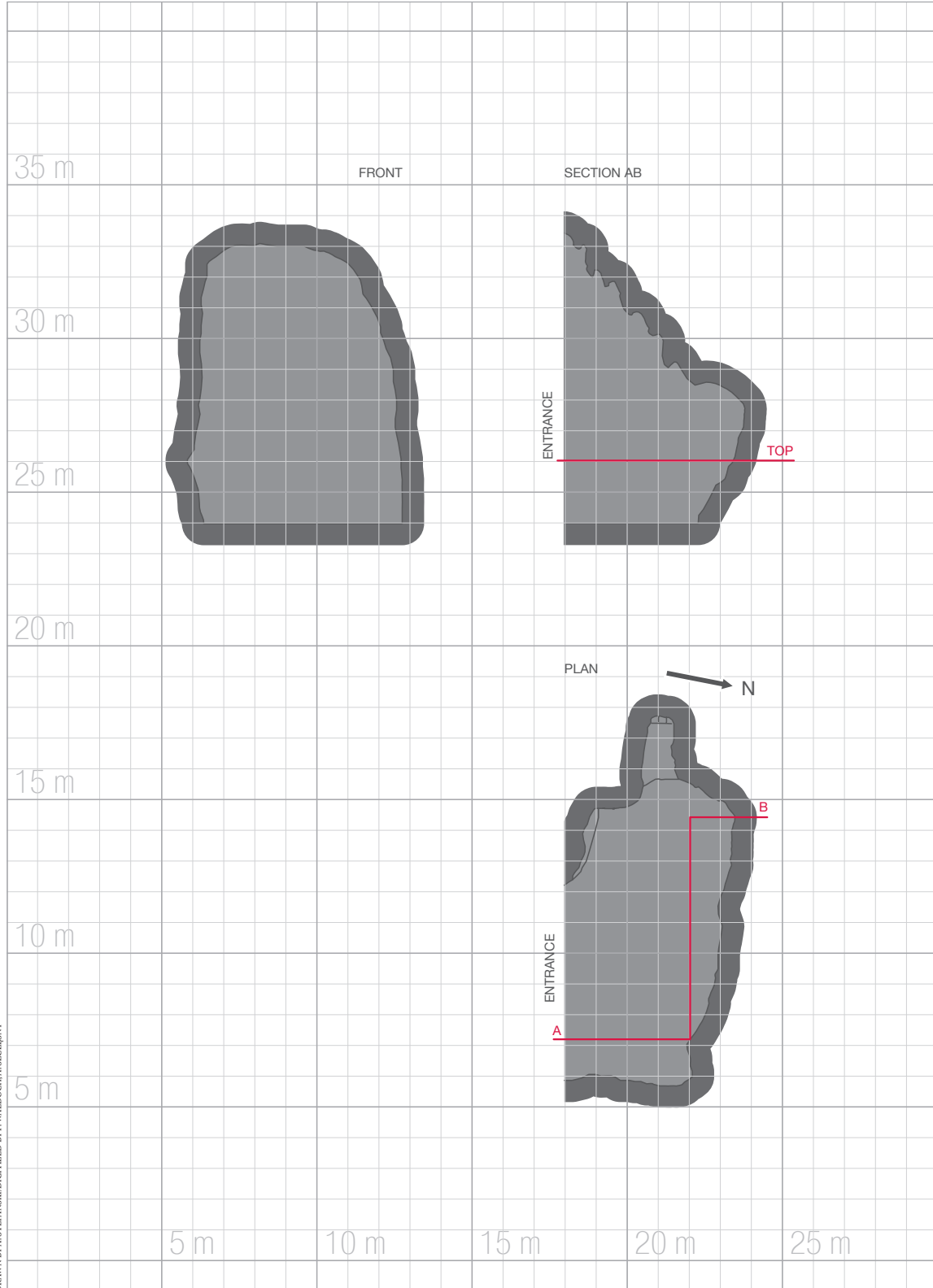
**PL.PP.044.1**

DRAWN BY L. WALIK/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY



# UC 045

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY F. WALEDOCH, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 045

## REFERENCE NUMBERS

NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER UC 045/C 053

## NAMES

LOCAL NAME not established

TRANSLITERATION -

## GEOGRAPHIC POSITION

DMS 36°44'33"N 43°56'51"E UTM 38S 0406039, 4066833

ELEVATION (m a.s.l.) 799

## REGION

NĀXĪA Ākrē

NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE Cūnā

## TYPE OF CAVE

rock shelter

## IDENTIFICATION

field walking

DOCUMENTED ON: 14 September 2015

## PERIODS OF OCCUPATION

AREAS COLLECTED INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A

CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE 20

## DESCRIPTION

LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.

DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 6.6 m x 9.2 m.  
Chamber: 5.2 m x 9.2 m x 10.0 m.

MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery.

SPELEOTHEMS. Present.

DESCRIPTION. A rock shelter with a semi-circular stone wall in the entrance. Manganese oxide and speleothems on the ceiling. Floor covered in animal dung.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-southeast.

PHOTO BY D. PASIECKI





## UC 045

### PHOTOS

The eastern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The northern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 045

## PHOTO

The western wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.045.1

No	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1			?	5.3	1.1	l. reddish brown l. buff d. grey l. buff l. reddish brown	V (s.m.l) a.	o	7.5YR7.5/4			H

## PL.PP.045.1

DRAWN BY L. WALIK/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY



## UC 046

### PHOTOS

The entrance and the interior of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. PASECCI



Cünā village seen from the interior of the cave.

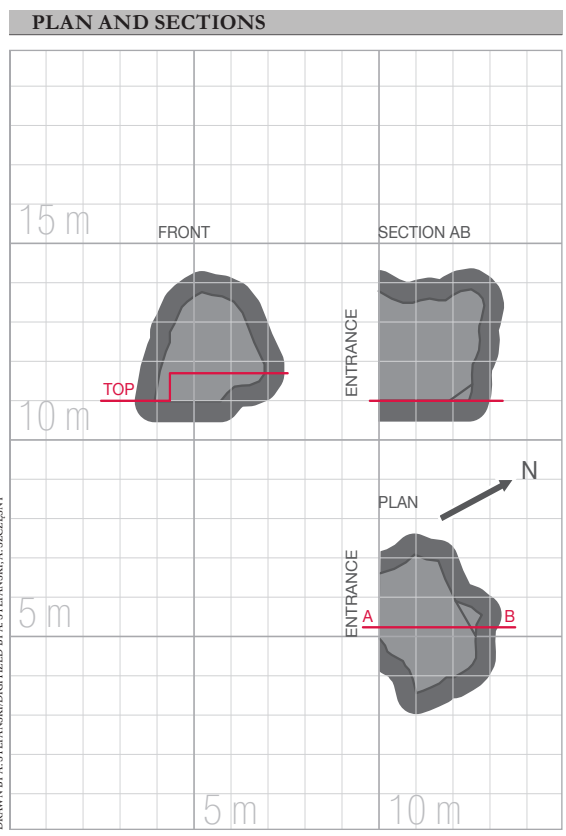
PHOTO BY D. PASECCI



# UC 046

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 046/C 054
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'33"N 43°56'51"E UTM 38S 0406040, 4066833
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	799
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	14 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 2.8 m x 2.7 m. Chamber: 2.5 m x 2.7 m x 3.5 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A small, shallow rock shelter with a low stone fence running outside along the bottom of the entrance. Manganese oxide and speleothems on the ceiling and upper walls. The floor consists mostly of dried soil and small pebbles, as well as some dung.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-



## UC 047

### PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI

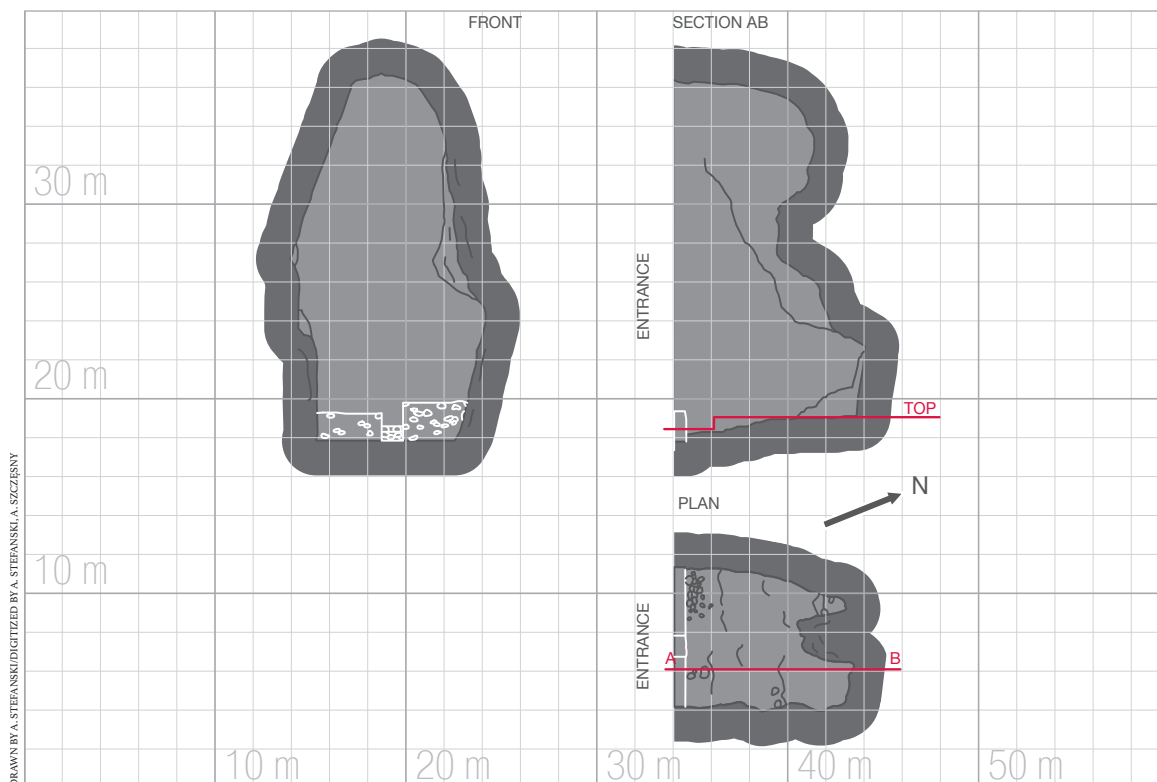


# UC 047

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 047/C 055
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'33"N 43°56'50"E UTM 38S 0406022, 4066837
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	783
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	14 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 7.5 m x 19.0 m. Chamber: 9.5 m x 19.0 m x 7.5 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A tall rock shelter with an inaccessible niche approximately 15 m above floor level. The entrance is preceded by a stone fence. Speleothems are visible towards the upper walls. The floor is composed of mostly dried soil as well as bedrock outcrops.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEFANSKI, A. SZCZĘSNY

## UC 047

### PHOTOS

The north-eastern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The north-western wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI

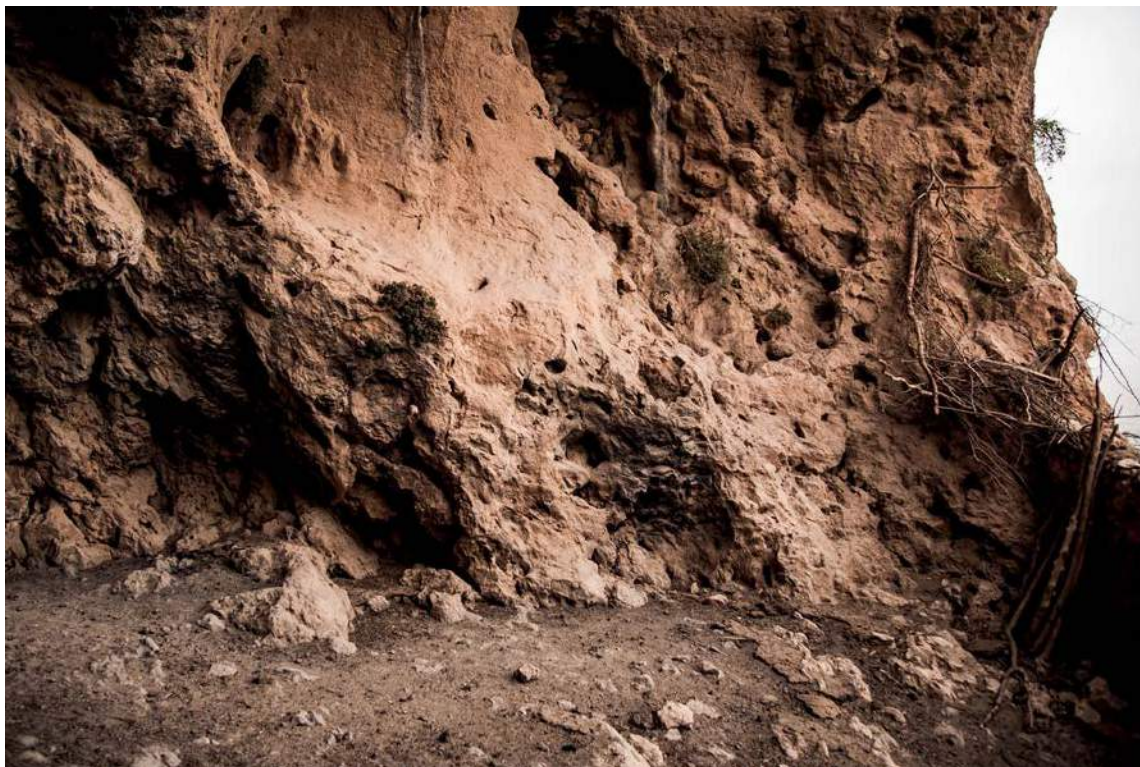


# UC 047

## PHOTO

The south-eastern wall of the cave.

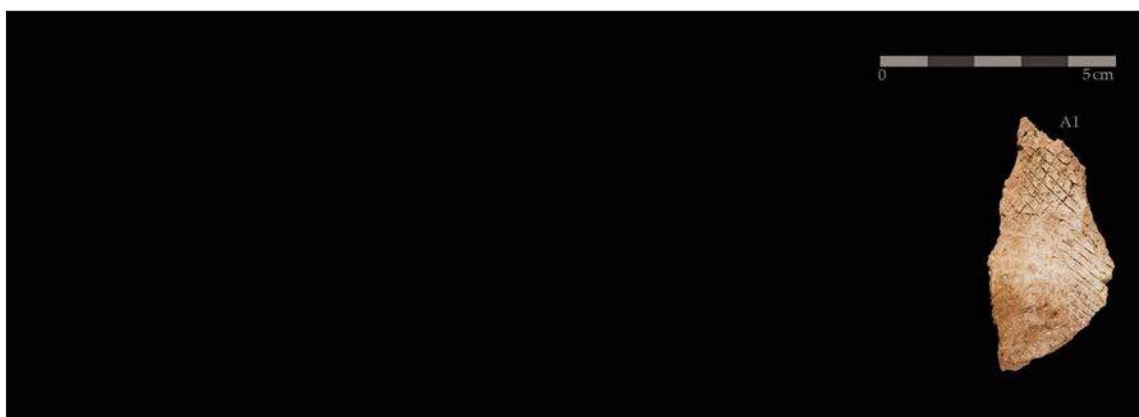
PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.047.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1		XX		5.4	0.5	butt	V (s.m) a.	out.: WS	10YR8/3 Ir	INC		W

## PL.DF.047.1

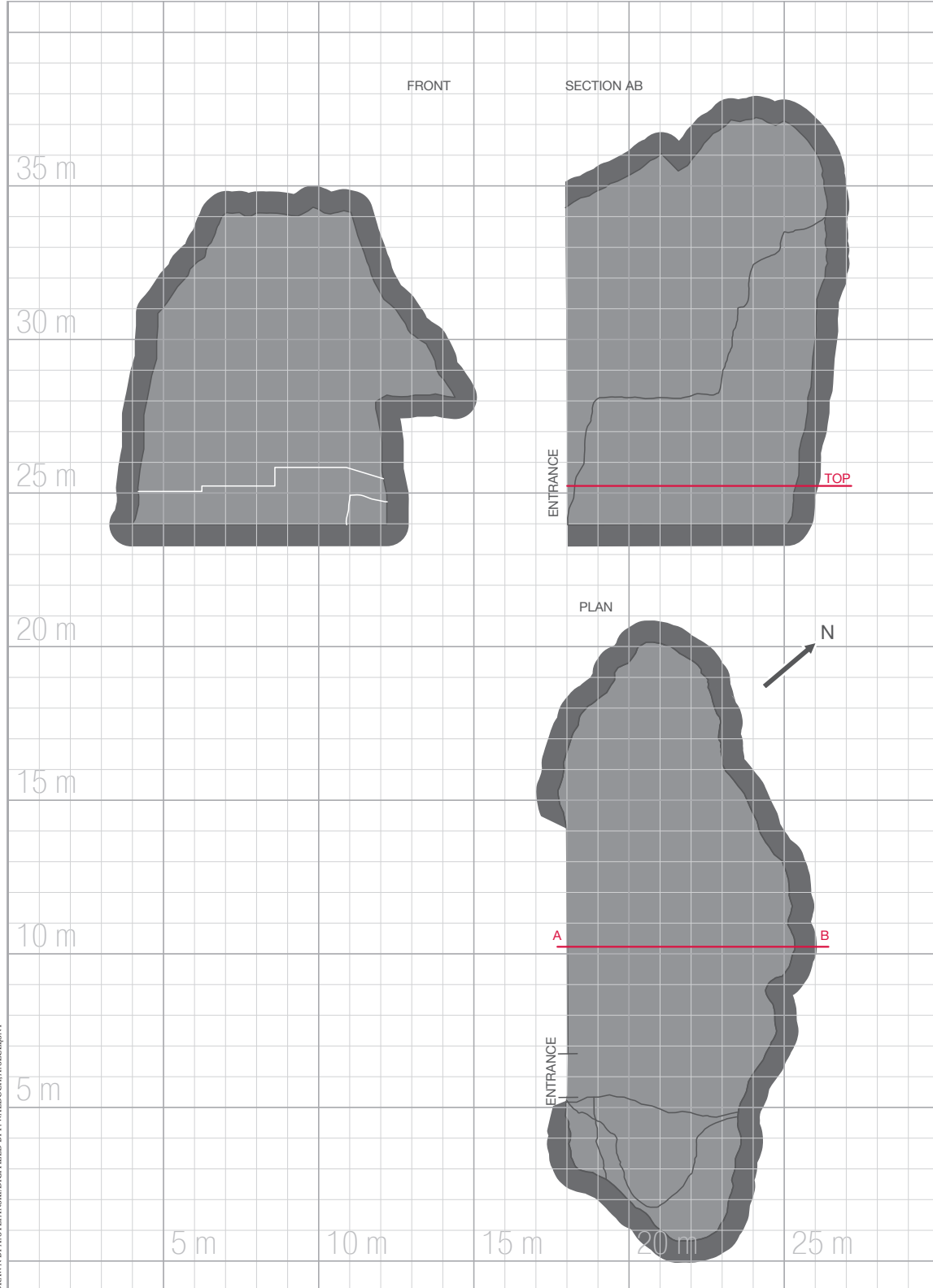


PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGER



# UC 048

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY F. WALEDOCH, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 048

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 048/C 052
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'32"N 43°56'53"E UTM 38S 0406097, 4066799
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	800
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	14 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 8.0 m x 10.0 m. Chamber: 7.3 m x 12.8 m x 17.0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A rock shelter; the entrance has a low stone and twig wall. Manganese oxide on the ceiling. Floor of animal dung.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. PASICKO



## UC 048

### PHOTOS

The south-eastern part of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The north-eastern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 048

## PHOTO

The south-western part of the interior of the cave.

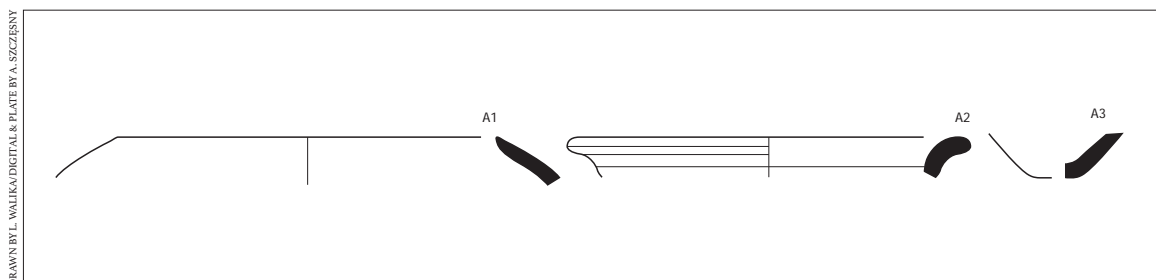
PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.048.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UCZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1			20	2.2	0.8	brick red / t. greyish brown black	M m/(s.m.l) a. PG? (s.m)	o	5YR6/4			H
A2			20	1.8	0.8	reddish brown grey red	PG (s.m.l)	out.: B in.: P	2.5YR6/6 5YR6/6			H
A3			?	2.3	0.8	t. reddish brown t. l. brown grey / l. brown grey l. brown	M l/(s.m)	WS	5YR7/5			W

## PL.PP.048.1



DRAWN BY L. WALIK/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY

## UC 049

### PHOTOS

The entrance seen from the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI

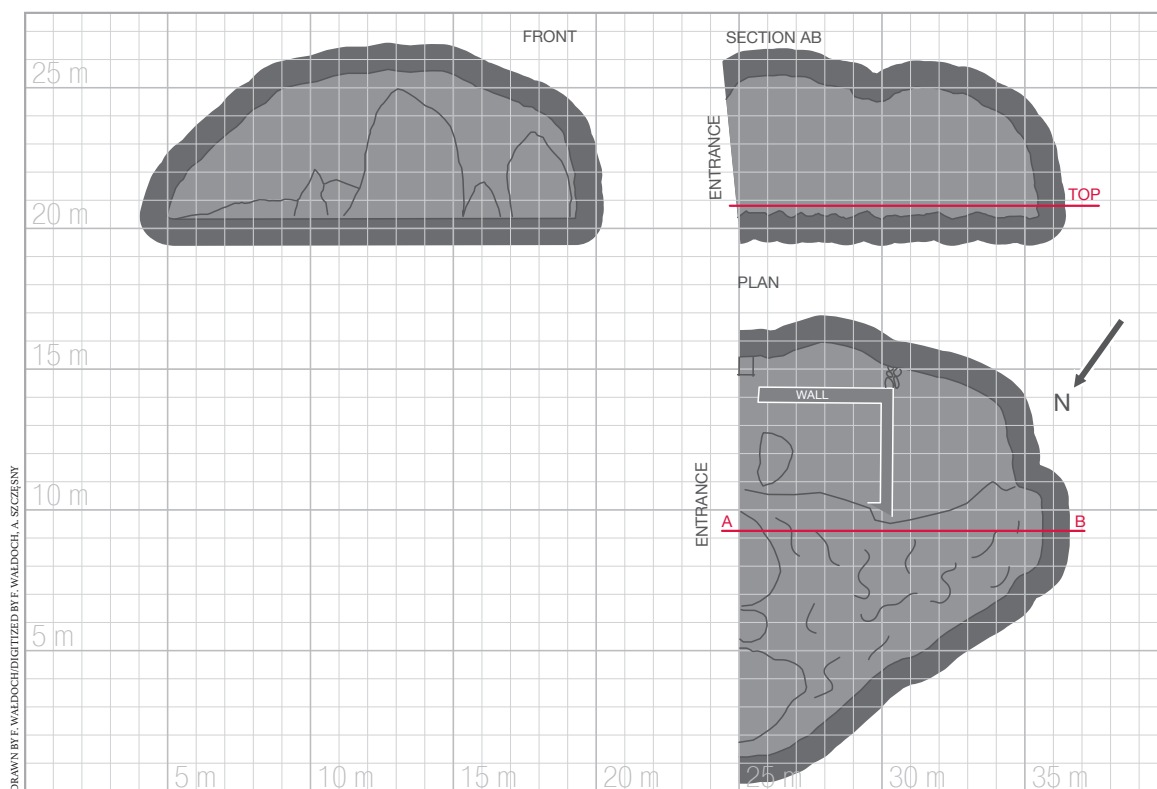


# UC 049

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 049/C 046
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'28"N 43°56'59"E UTM 38S 0406234, 4066692
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	761
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	9 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, low on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 14.0 m x 5.0 m. Chamber: 10.5 m x 4.6 m x 14.0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A wide rock shelter. Walls built up inside. Ceiling and walls have manganese. Floor is covered in stones and dust, and some hay.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

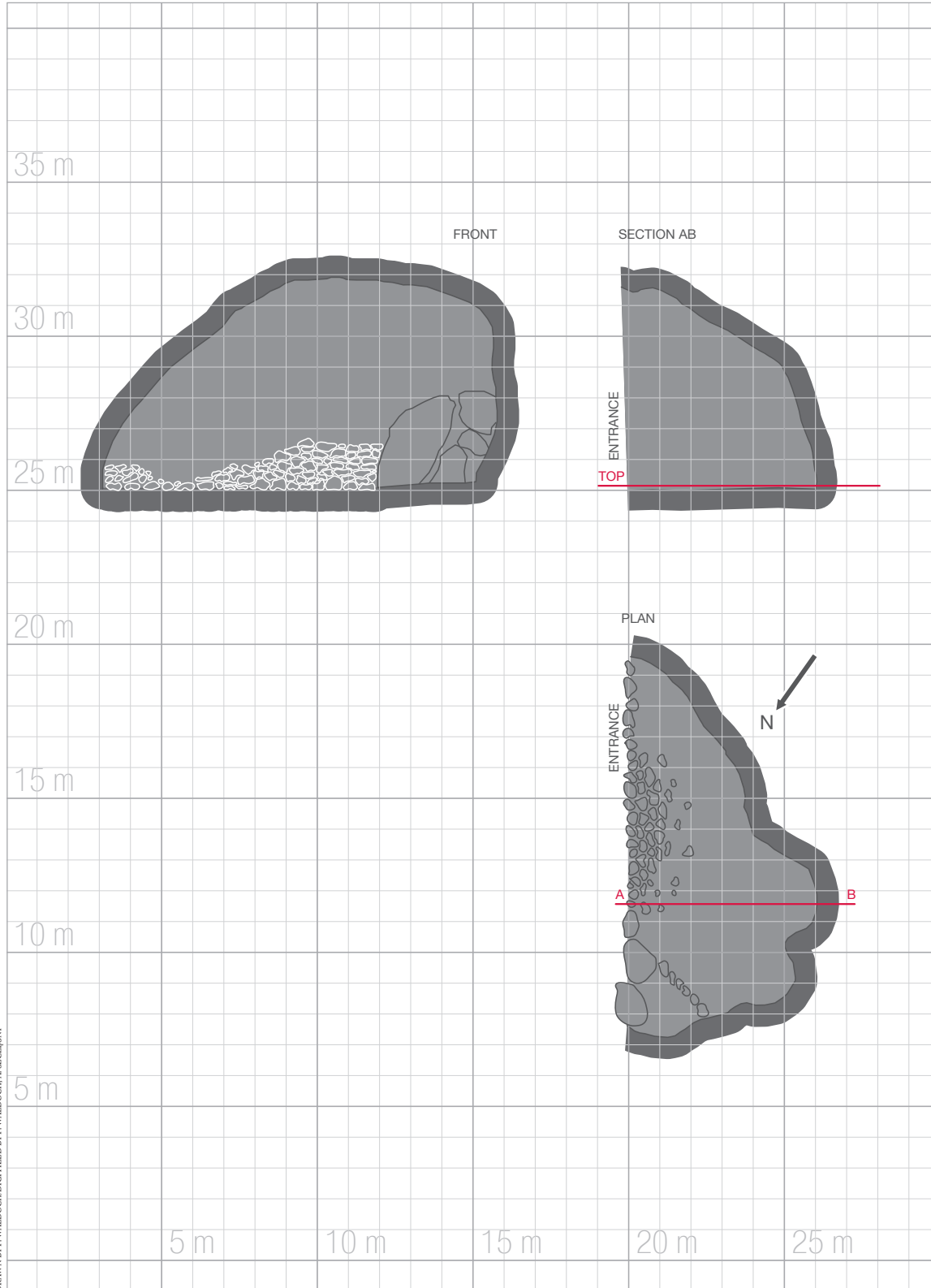
## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY F. WALDOCH/DIGITIZED BY F. WALDOCH, A. SZCZESNY

# UC 050

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY F. WALDOCH/DIGITIZED BY F. WALDOCH, A. SZCZESNY

# UC 050

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 050/C 047
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'29"N 43°56'59"E UTM 38S 0406235, 4066699
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	793
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	9 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 12.0 m x 6.5 m. Chamber: 6.0 m x 6.5 m x 12.0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A rock shelter with a partly destroyed stone wall in the entrance. Manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor is covered in fallen rocks, stones, dried soil, and dust.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PHOTO

The entrances of caves UC 050 (upper) and UC 049 (lower) seen from the east.

PHOTO BY D. PASICKO





# UC 050

## PHOTOS

The entrance of cave UC 050 seen from the east.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The western wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 050

## PHOTOS

Şiv-î Zntâ valley seen from the entrance of UC 050.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



UC 051 seen from UC 050.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 051

## PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The interior of the cave, view from the northernmost part of the cave. Dariusz Szeląg during measurements.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



# UC 051

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 051/C 044
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'29"N 43°57'00"E UTM 38S 0406277, 4066710
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	766
REGION	
NĂXĪA	Äkrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	12 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, low on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 28.4 m x 14.0 m. Chamber: 34.0 m x 15.1 m x 28.4 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A large multi-chamber cave with numerous buildings constructed inside within the last few decades; now largely abandoned, though still in use by shepherds as evidenced by the presence of animal dung in some areas. The main chamber houses four complete structures; towards the rear of the chamber, walls divide it into a number of spaces. Auxiliary chambers are walled off. Speleothems, manganese oxide, and some bitumen on the upper walls and ceiling. The front part of the main chamber has a paved floor, with large amounts of rubble from collapsed walls. The rear area of the main chamber and the other chambers have dried soil floors, with some rubble. The talus and foreground of the cave are built up with concrete stairs and platforms.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PHOTO

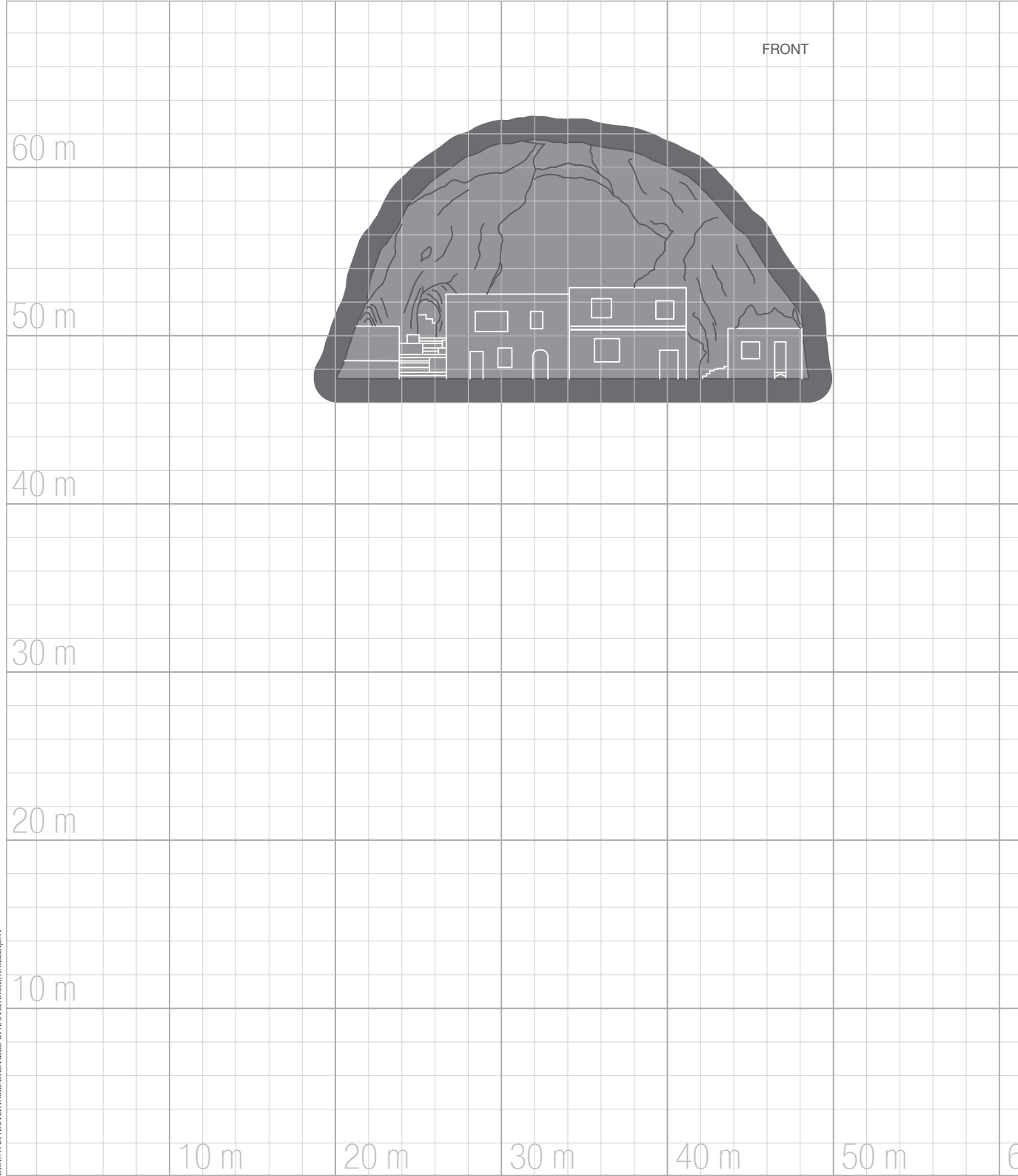
The north-eastern part of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



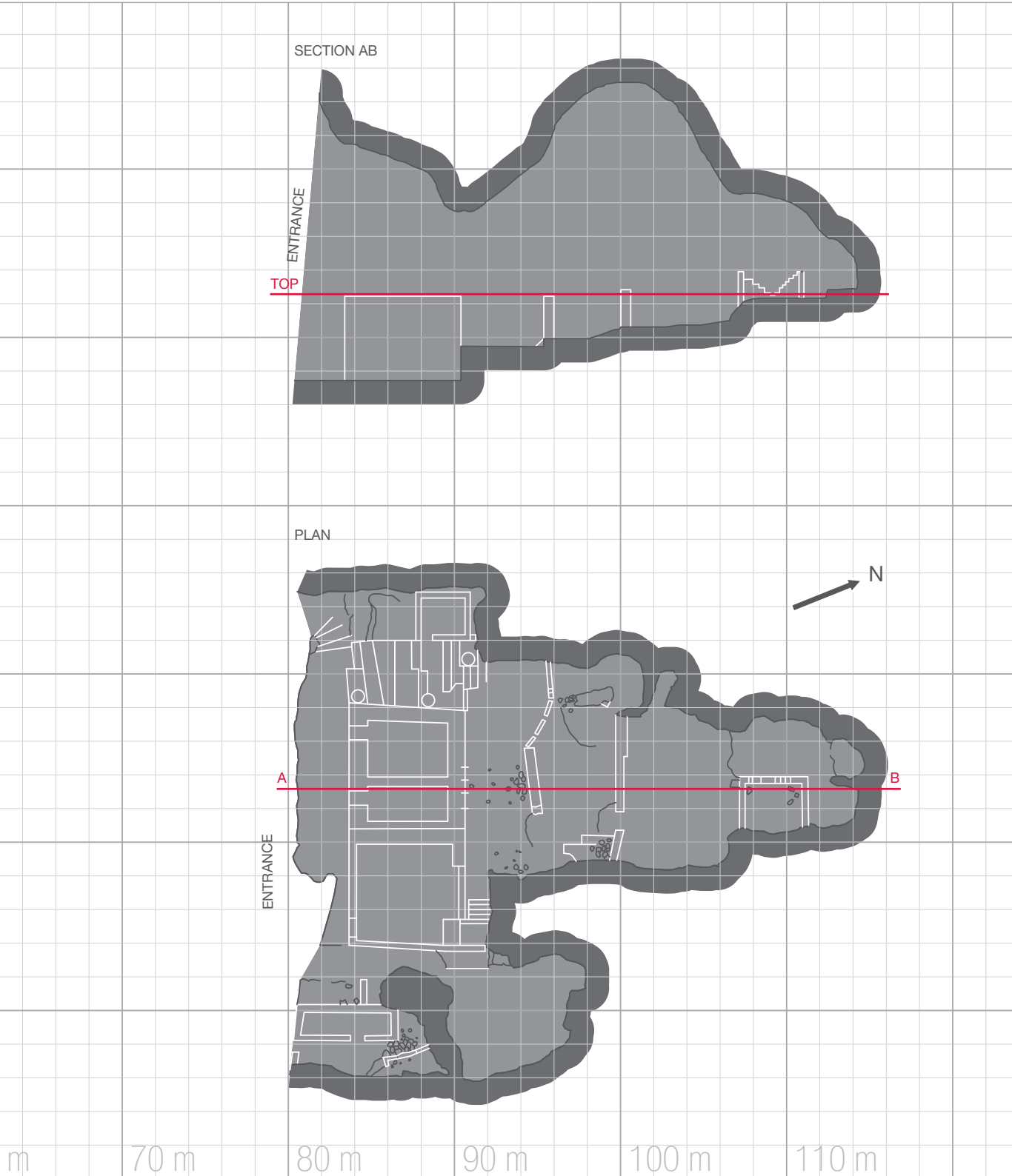
# UC 051

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEFANSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 051



## UC 051

### PHOTOS

The northernmost part of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The central, south-eastern part of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



# UC 051

## PHOTOS

The central, north-eastern part of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



Tannur inside the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU





## UC 052

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI

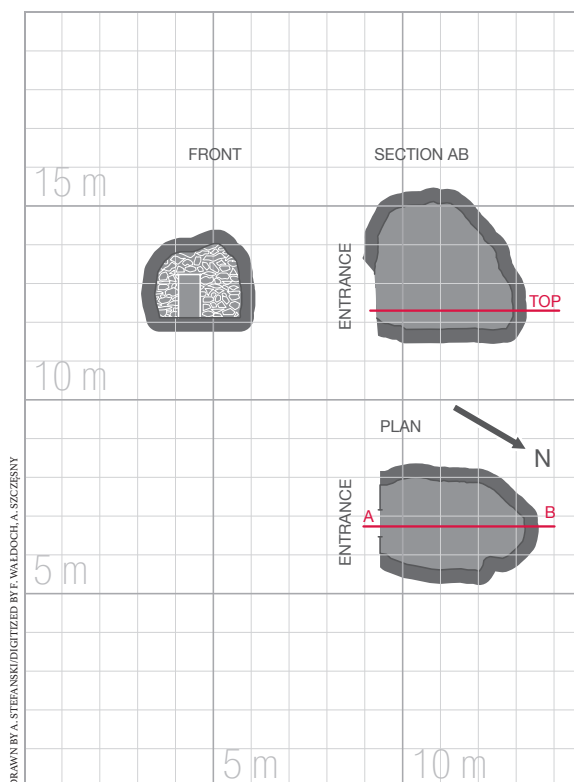


# UC 052

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 052/C 045
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'29"N 43°57'00"E UTM 38S 0406259, 4066708
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	759
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	9 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

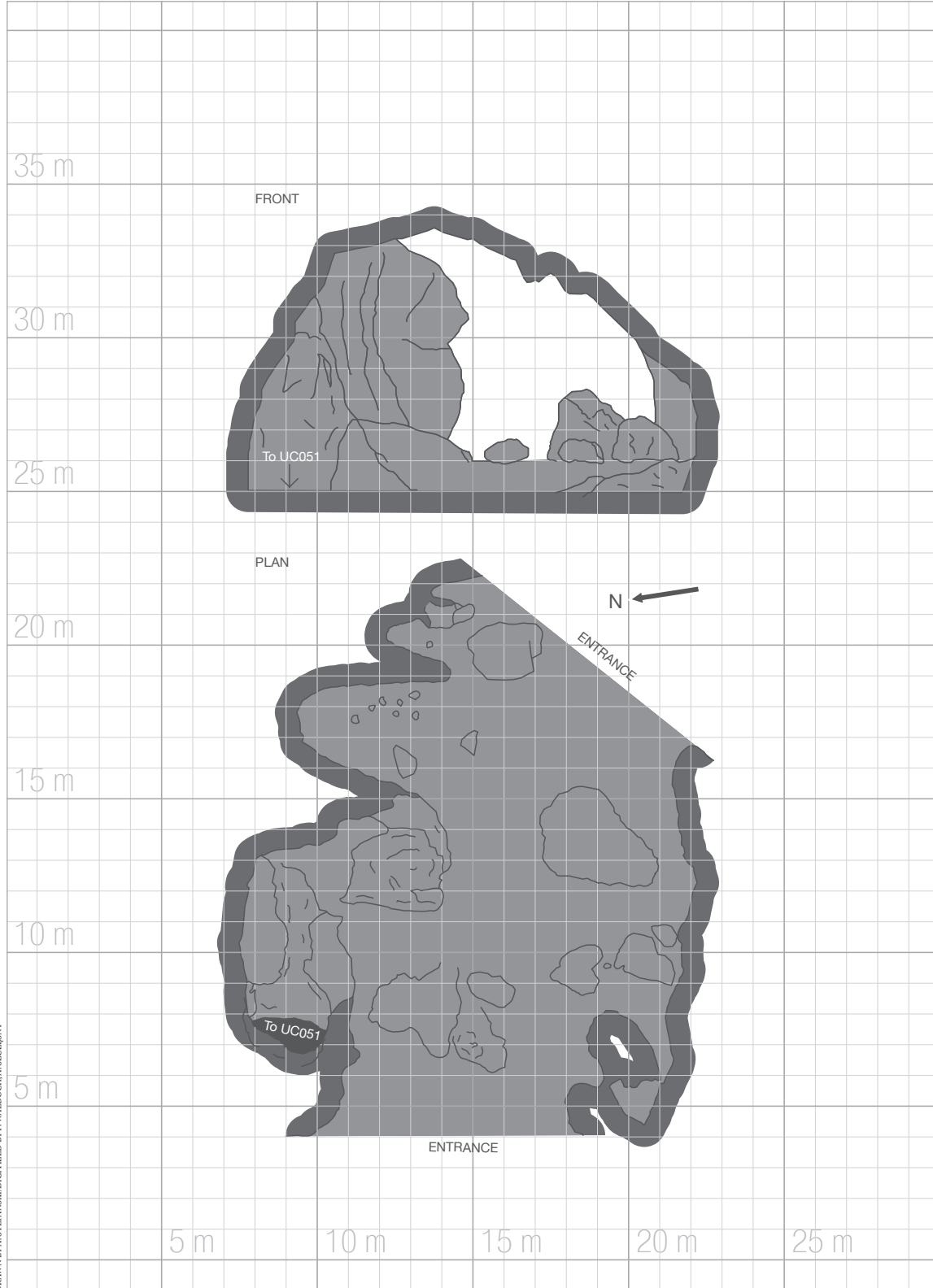
DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, low on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 2.3 m x 2.4 m. Chamber: 4.1 m x 3.7 m x 2.8 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A small single-chamber cave. The entrance has a stone wall partly covered with plaster. Manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor is partially plastered, and covered with animal dung.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



# UC 053

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY F. WALEDOCH, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 053

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 053/C 048
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'28"N 43°57'01"E UTM 38S 0406300, 4066695
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	784
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	12 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: A, B OUTSIDE: C
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 14.0 m x 8.6 m. Chamber: n.d. x 8.6 m x 14.0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, lithics.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A rock shelter formed by a partially collapsed rock arch. There are three niches on the northern side: one is a hole that goes through the ceiling of UC 051, while the other two are relatively shallow. Collection areas A and B were in the shallow niches, which yielded hoards of lithic artefacts, while collection area C was outside, to the S-SW from UC 053. Manganese oxide present on the upper walls and ceiling, and speleothems on the upper walls. The floor consists of dried grass, soil, and bedrock outcrops.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PHOTO

View of the cave from the south-east.



PHOTO BY D. PASICKI

## UC 053

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from below. View from the south-east.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The western entrance of the cave seen from inside.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



## UC 053

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS NOT ILLUSTRATED

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1S	fragment of a flake	flint	n.d.	small fragment
A2S	flake	flint	2,7 x 1,4 x 0,5	complete
A3S	flake	radiolarite	2,4 x 1,7 x 0,7	complete
A6S	flake	siliceous rock	2,3 x 1,8 x ?	complete
A8S	flake	sandstone	3,0 x 1,9 x 0,5	complete
A9S	flake	radiolarite	2,8 x 2,2 x 0,7	complete
A10S	massive flake	flint	4,6 x 2,2 x 0,8	complete
A11S	massive flake	sandstone	2,2 x 3,2 x 1,4	complete
A12S	flake	flint	1,6 x 3,1 x 0,5	complete
A15S	flake	flint	3,7 x 2,4 x 0,6	complete
A16S	flake	flint	2,0 x 2,0 x 0,9	complete
A18S	flake	sandstone	3,1 x 1,6 x 0,8	complete
A20S	massive blade-flake	sandstone	5,3 x 2,7 x 0,9	complete
A21S	fragment of a blade	flint	n.d.	fragment
A22S	fragment of a blade	radiolarite	n.d.	fragment, charred
A23S	flake	radiolarite	n.d.	complete
A25S	fragment of a flake	radiolarite	n.d.	fragment
A26S	flake	radiolarite	1,2 x 2,1 x ?	complete
A28S	fragment of a blade	radiolarite	n.d.	fragment
A29S	flake	radiolarite	1,6 x 2,0 x ?	complete
A31S	flake	sandstone	1,9 x 1,2 x ?	complete
A32S	flake	radiolarite	2,5 x 1,6 x 0,4	complete
A33S	flake	undetermined	1,8 x 1,2 x 0,4	complete
B1S	flake	siliceous rock	n.d.	complete
B2S	flake	flint	n.d.	complete
B3S	flake	siliceous rock	n.d.	complete
B4S	flake	radiolarite	n.d.	complete
B5S	fragment of a flake	basalt	n.d.	fragment
B6S	flake	sandstone	n.d.	fragment
B7S	flake	siliceous rock	n.d.	fragment
C1S	flake	sandstone	n.d.	fragment
C2S	flake	radiolarite	n.d.	fragment
C3S	fragment of a blade	radiolarite	n.d.	complete

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS NOT ILLUSTRATED

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	ll	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1				4,0	0,8	p. grey	V (s) L M (s) ?	out.: WS inl.: o	5Y8/3,5	CMB		W

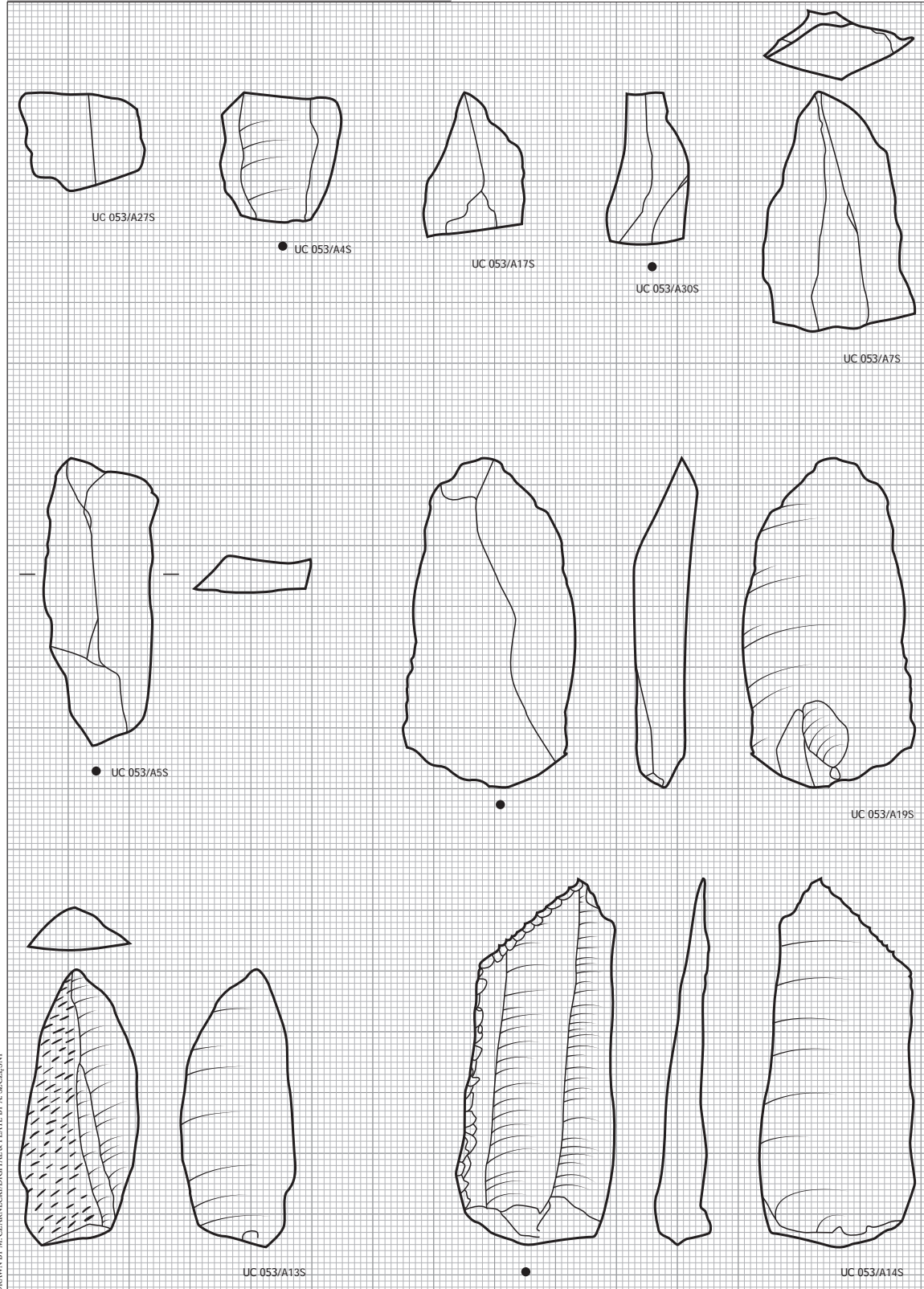
# UC 053

## LITHICS ILLUSTRATED ON PL.MF.053.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A4S	distal part of a blade	basalt	1.8 x 1.7 x 0.3	fragment
A3S	blade	sandstone	4.1 x 2.5 x 0.7	complete
A7S	proximal part of a blade	radiolarite	3.4 x 2.0 x 0.8	fragment
A3S	blade-flake	flint	4.4 x 1.7 x 0.7	complete
A4S	retouched blade	siliceous rock	3.9 x 2.5 x 0.8	complete
A7S	proximal end of a blade	sandstone	2.0 x 1.4 x 0.3	fragment
A9S	blade-flake	sandstone	4.8 x 2.2 x 0.8	complete
A7S	fragment of a blade	radiolarite	1.5 x 1.6 x 0.2	fragment
A3oS	blade-flake	radiolarite	2.2 x 1.1 x 0.43	complete

# UC 053

## PL.MF.053.1

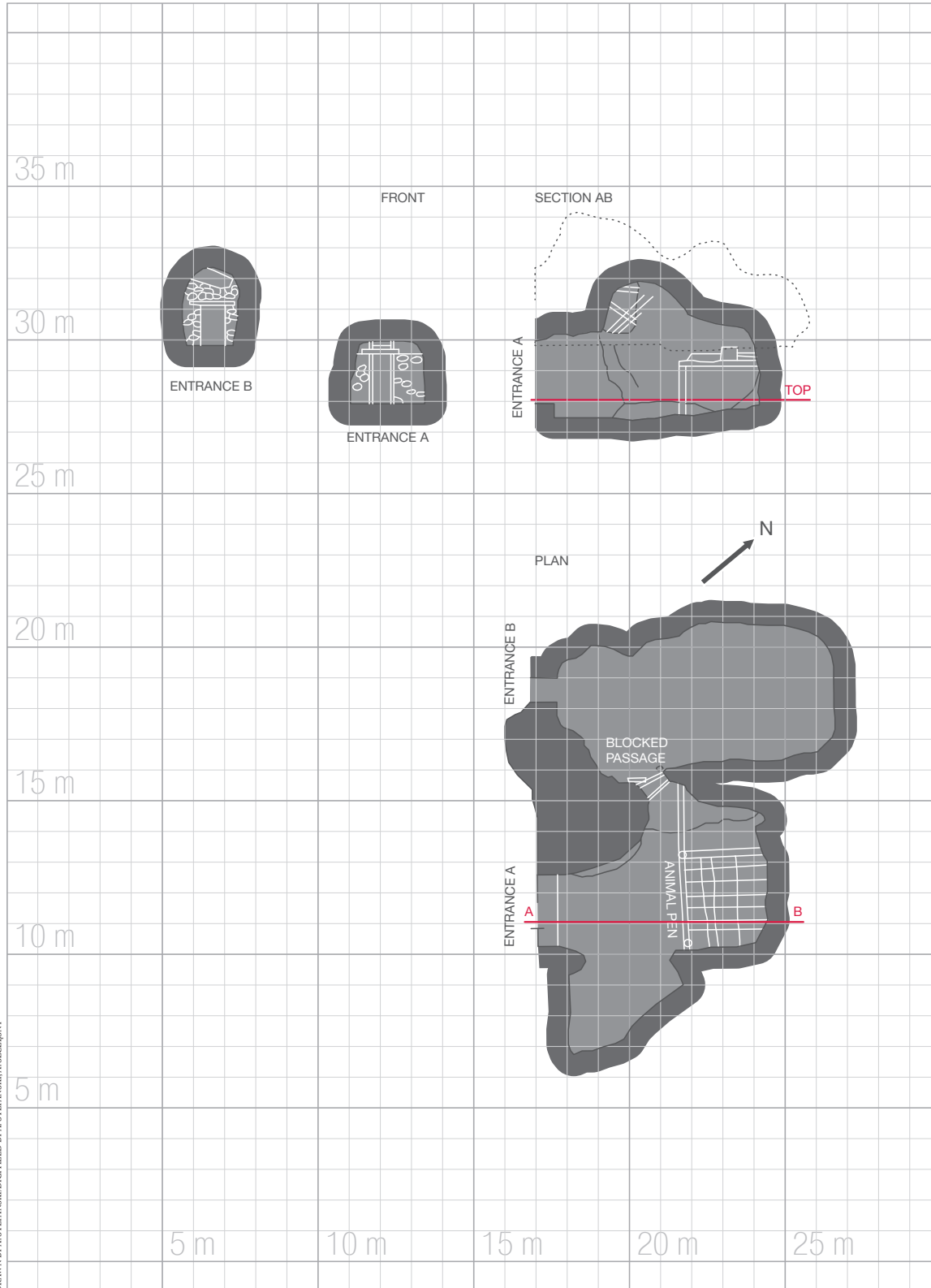


DRAWN BY M. CZARNECKI/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZĘŚNY



# UC 054

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

## UC 054

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 054/C 049	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, low on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance A: 2.4 m x 2.0 m. Entrance B: n.d. Chamber: 7.0 m x 4.5 m x 14.0 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Absent.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	The cave consists of two chambers with separate entrances from the outside. There is another entrance to the second chamber, about 2.6 m above the floor of the lower chamber and barred with wooden planks. Manganese oxide and bitumen on the upper walls and ceiling. The floor of the bottom chamber consists of dried dung. There is a wooden animal pen at the rear of the bottom chamber.
DMS	36°44'28"N 43°57'02"E UTM 38S 0406317, 4066677		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	772		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Äkrê		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā		
TYPE OF CAVE			
multi-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	9 September 2015		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PHOTO

The entrances of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. PASICKO



## UC 054

### PHOTOS

A construction of wood and branches in the central, north-eastern part of the lower cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The southern part of the interior. On the left, the inner passageway blocked with sheet metal, twigs, and branches.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 054

## PHOTOS

The western part of the elongated chamber, located in the north-western part of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The south-eastern part of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



## UC 055

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



View of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI

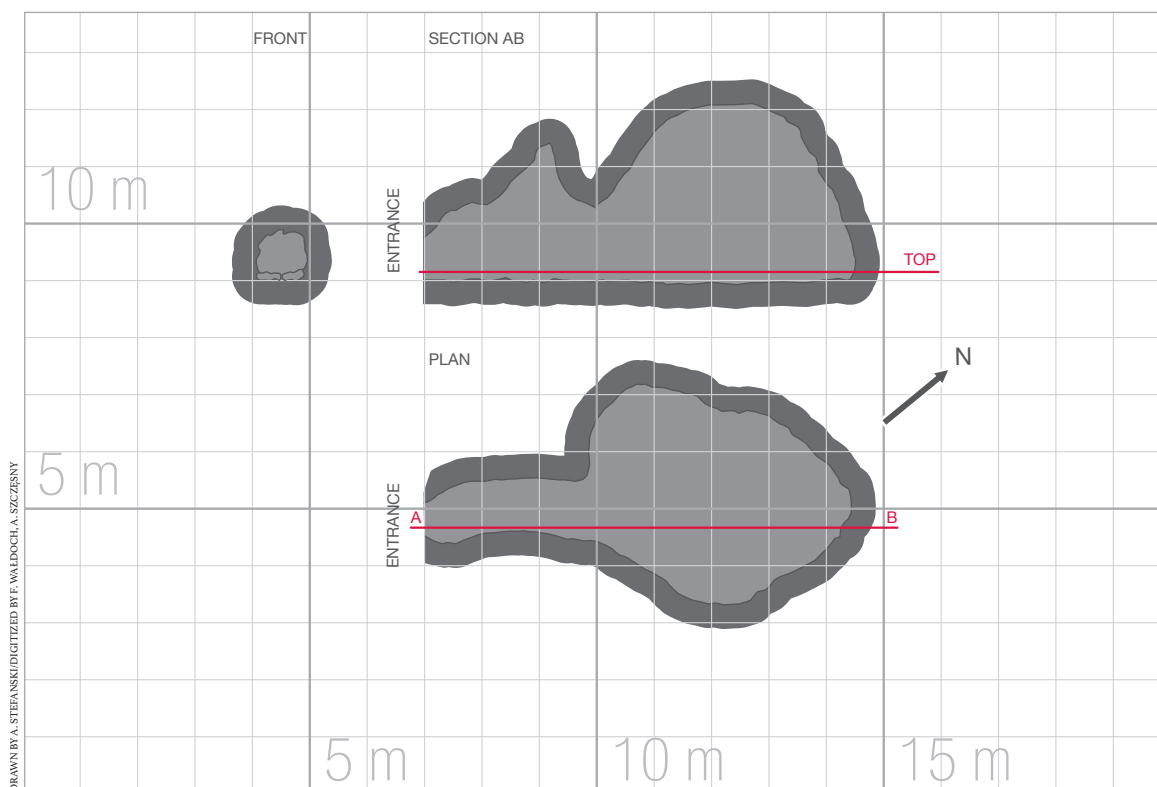


# UC 055

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 055/C 050
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'28"N 43°57'01"E UTM 38S 0406298, 4066679
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	766
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	12 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: yes OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, low on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 0.8 m x 0.7 m. Chamber: 7.5 m x 3.0 m x 3.5 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A cave with a narrow entrance. Manganese oxide on the ceiling. Floor of dried soil and dust.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 055

### PHOTOS

The interior of the cave seen from the inside.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The northern part of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



# UC 055

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.055.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
I2				11.4	0.9	p. brown	M 1(1) fs a.	out.: WS in.: bitumen	5Y8/1.5	CMB		W

## PL.DF.055.1

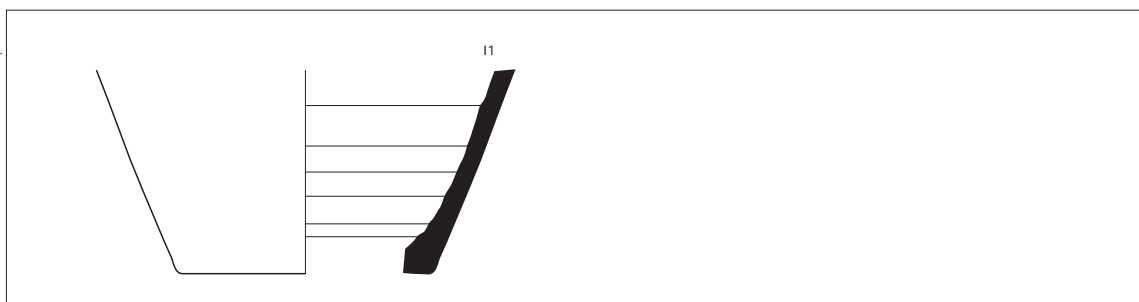


PHOTOS BY D. PASEK/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.055.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
II			13	10.7	0.9	p. brown	M 1(1) fs a.	out.: WS in.: bitumen	10YR7/4			W

## PL.PP.055.1



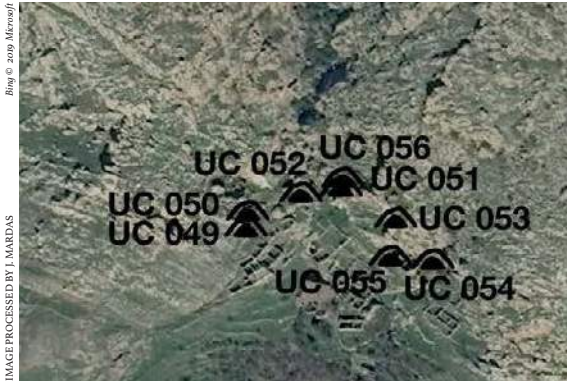
DRAWN BY L. WALIK/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY



# UC 055

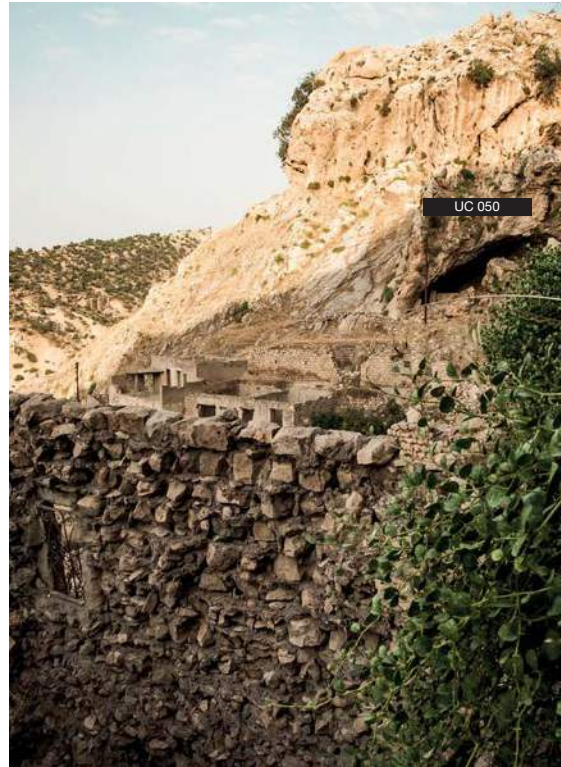
## PHOTOS

The abandoned houses of Cünâ village on satellite imagery.



The north-western wall of the house.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The south-eastern side of the building.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



# UC 055

## PHOTOS

The eastern side of the house and the entrance.

PHOTO BY D. PASIECKI



The south-western side of the building.

PHOTO BY D. PASIECKI



## UC 056

### PHOTO

View from the entrance of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 056

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 056/C 051
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'29"N 43°57'00"E UTM 38S 0406277, 4066713
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	796
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	12 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

**DESCRIPTION**

**LOCATION.** Unterraced valley, high on slope.

**DIMENSIONS.** Entrance: 8.2 m x 7.5 m.  
Chamber: 10.0 m x 7.5 m x 7.4 m.

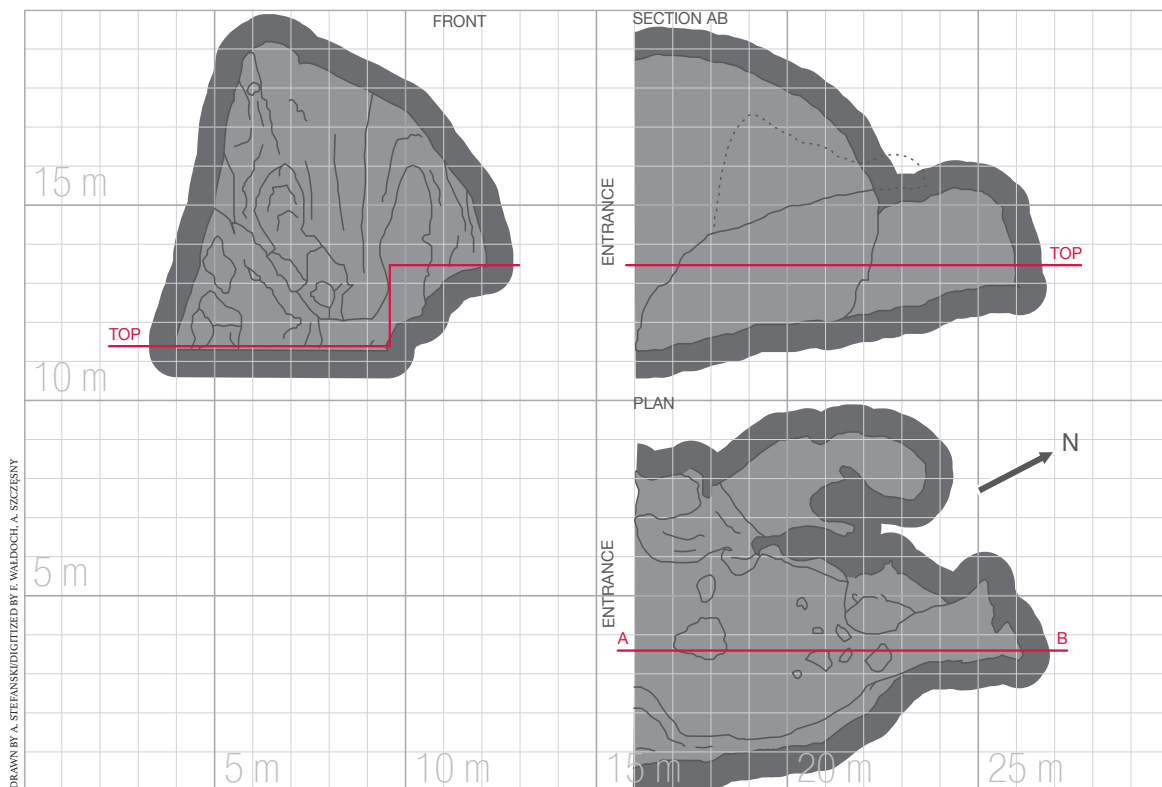
**MATERIAL COLLECTED.** Pottery, lithics.

**SPELEOTHEMS.** Present.

**DESCRIPTION.** A multi-chamber cave; the main chamber is shallow due to a rock collapse, and there is another chamber about 3 m above the floor of the main chamber. Speleothems are visible along the upper walls, and there is manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor consists of dried soil and small rocks, while the upper chamber has an exposed bedrock floor.

BIBLIOGRAPHY	
-	

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 056

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The south-western wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 056

## PHOTOS

The interior of the cave, the north-eastern wall.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



View of the bottom of the entrance of the cave from the western niche.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



## UC 056

### PHOTOS

The eastern part of the entrance and Ākrê Plateau.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The western part of the entrance and Ākrê Plateau.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 056

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS NOT ILLUSTRATED

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1S	fragment of a blade	flint	n.d.	fragment
A2S	flake	radiolarite	n.d.	complete
A3S	flake	chert	n.d.	complete

## DECORATED FRAGMENT ON PL.DF.056.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	h	th			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1		XX		3.6	0.8	l. reddish brown grey	PG (s.m.l) a.	out.:WS in.:er	5YR6/6	INC		W

## PL.DF.056.1



PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGER





## CAVES OF CŪNĀ EAST

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

Following the road east from Bāşql Rāūd, we pass through the village of Cūnā. It stretches from the mouth of the valley and cuts into the southern slope of the Ākrē Massif. The ruins of an old village lie to the north, higher up on the slopes, having been abandoned in favour of a more advantageous location on the Ākrē-Bēxmē road. Numerous caves are located along the slopes and cliffs of the mountains above the valley. Our field team documented 21 caves in this area; for convenience, we have divided them into Cūnā West and Cūnā East.

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

As with many other locations, we can rely on Fiey, who refers to this locality as Gōna and mentions the cave of a saint (Fiey 1965, 267). The ASI is the other source that refers to Cūnā.

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

Six caves were recorded under the number 1413; they were entered into the register on 5 November 1951. Caves 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 are mentioned by name. The name of the record as a whole is Cūnā al-ṭalāṭa (Āşkfān) since the third cave was considered the most important among this set of sites. Perhaps this refers to UC 051, which is significantly larger than any other cave in the area. All of the names given, judging from their spelling, are Kurdish. It is rather surprising that there is no mention of the Barak cave, which was surveyed by Robert Braidwood and his team in 1954 and where prehistoric (Zarzian) artefacts were found (Braidwood, Howe 1960, 29). This discovery occurred four years after the Cūnā caves were recorded in the Iraqī Directorate of Antiquities archives, which may explain why Barak is not listed among the ASI caves.

## IDENTIFICATION

While our team documented 21 caves in Cūnā, we were unable to identify any of them with the names given in the ASI, nor with the cave associated with a saint mentioned by Fiey. Identifying Braidwood's Barak cave among our documented caves was a separate issue. Braidwood provides the geographic location of the cave (36°45'N, 43°58'E), but it is somewhat imprecise, as most of the caves in the Cūnā West region and all of the Cūnā East caves are located within those coordinates. Additional information indicates that the cave lies east of the village and is 12 m wide and 8 m deep and that its entrance opens to the southwest (Braidwood, Howe 1960, 29). These features allow us to identify it as UC 063, which is the only recorded cave with the correct location, size, and direction of its opening. Regrettably, flint artefacts found in front of its entrance were not documented. The name of the cave in this publication was changed to Baraka, which reflects its Kurdish form more closely.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

VILLAGE	ASI			
	page in ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
Cūnā	٢٨٨	جونہ	جونہ التلاہ (اشکفتان)	١٤١٣
			اشکفت کوثر	(١)
			اشکفت جک جه کلوه	(٢)
			اشکفت بیزنکر	(٤)
			اشکفت کاوور	(٥)
			اشکفت که کوری	(٦)

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN CŪNĀ

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 057	C 057	36°44'23"N 43°57'14"E	757 m	absent	yes	-	-	-	-
UC 058	C 058	36°44'22"N 43°57'16"E	732 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 059	C 059	36°44'24"N 43°57'21"E	798 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 060	C 064	36°44'20"N 43°57'21"E	719 m	absent	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 061	C 063	36°44'19"N 43°57'27"E	697 m	absent	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 062	C 060	36°44'20"N 43°57'29"E	719 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 063	C 061	36°44'20"N 43°57'29"E	703 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 064	C 062	36°44'19"N 43°57'29"E	705 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-

## UC 057

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the west.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



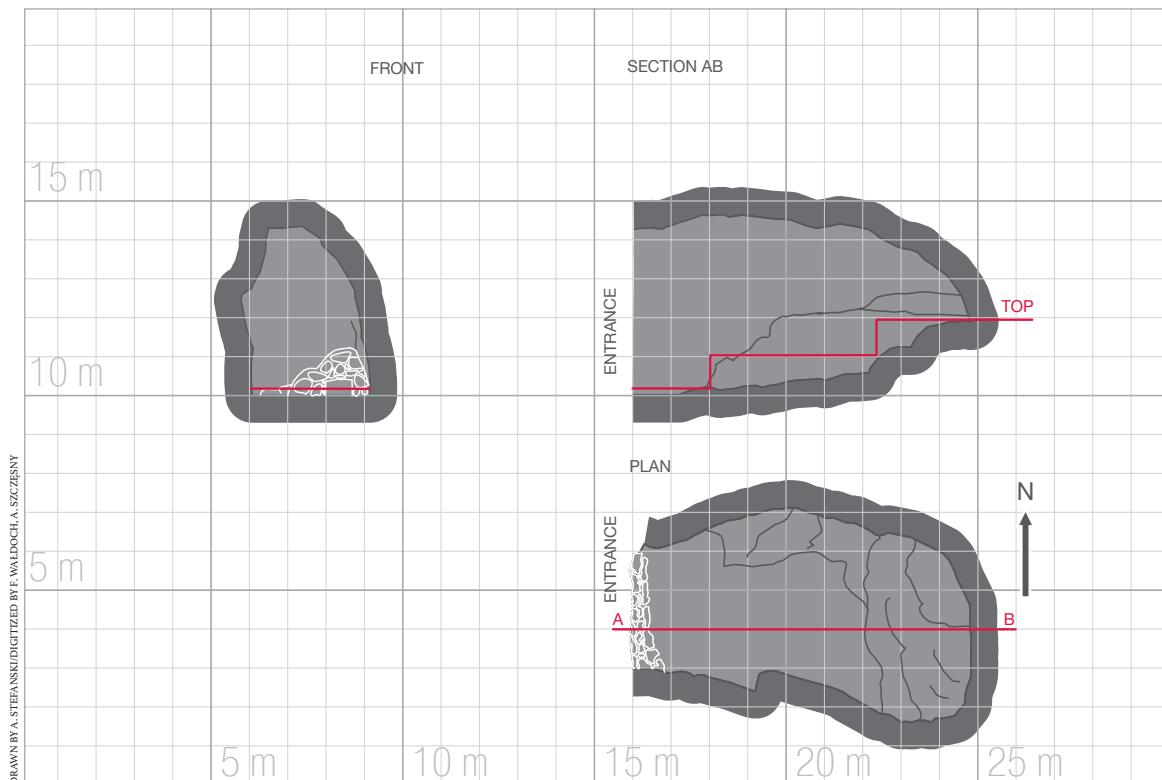
# UC 057

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 057/C 057
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'23"N 43°57'14"E UTM 38S 0406620, 4066534
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	757
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	14 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 3.2 m x 4.4 m. Chamber: 8.7 m x 4.4 m x 4.6 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave preceded by a low stone fence. Manganese oxide on the ceiling and upper walls. Floor of soil and dried animal dung.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 057

### PHOTOS

The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



View to the south from the entrance of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 057

## PHOTOS

The interior of the cave, the southern wall.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



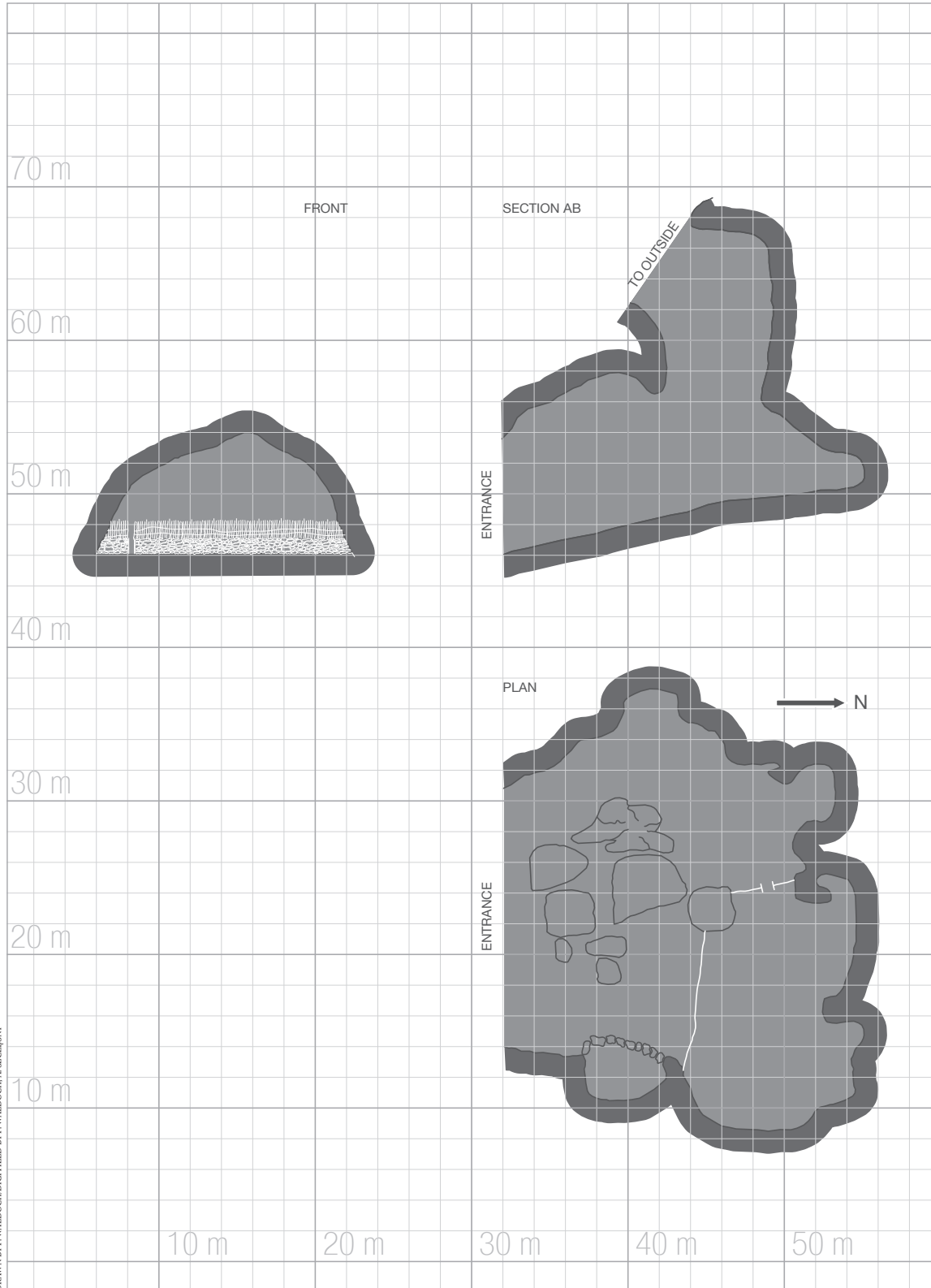
View to the west from the entrance of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 058

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY F. WALDOCH/DIGITIZED BY F. WALDOCH, A. SZCZESNY

# UC 058

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 058/C 058
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'22"N 43°57'16"E UTM 38S 0406664, 4066483
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	752
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	14 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: yes OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 16.5 m x 8.0 m. Chamber: 23.4 m x 16.6 m x 23.2 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, lithic.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A large single-chamber cave, with a wide entrance fenced in with a low stone wall and a twig and wire mesh upper fence. Manganese oxide on the ceiling as well as some speleothems, which are also present on the upper walls. Several large rocks inside. Floor covered in animal dung. Animal pens constructed inside.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. PASICKI





## UC 058

### PHOTOS

The eastern part of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The western part of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



# UC 058

## PHOTOS

View of the interior of the cave from its south-eastern part.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



View of the interior of the cave from its western part.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 058

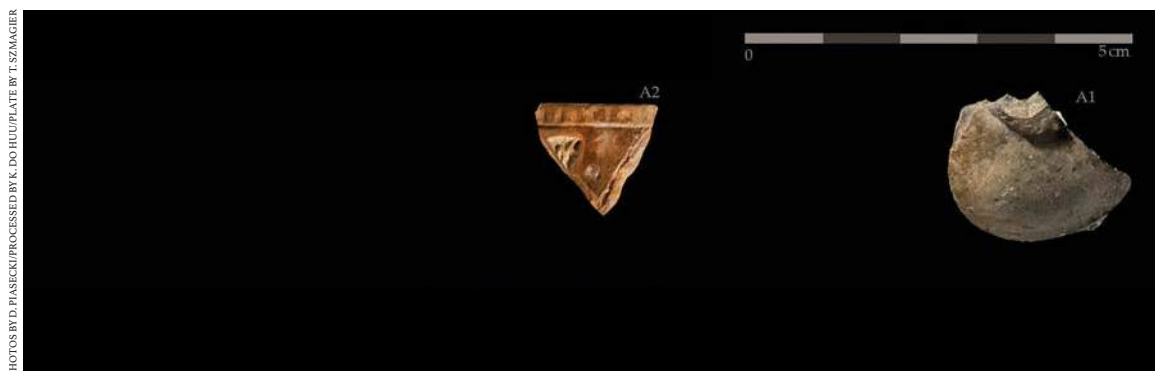
## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ON PL.MF.058.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1	pipe	terracotta	2.3 x 1.9 x 0.4	small base fragment of bowl
A2	pipe	terracotta	1.4 x 1.6 x 0.3	rim fragment of bowl

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS NOT ILLUSTRATED

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1S	flake	radiolarite	4.4 x 3.1 x 0.65	complete

## PL.MF.058.1



## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.058.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
I1				16.0	0.6-0.9	d. reddish brown	M l(s.m) s q(t) a.	out.: B P in.: o	2.5YR5/4 5YR4/1			H

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.058.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A3			9	2.5	1.1	l. beige	M l(s.m) f(s.m.l) a. fs	WS	5Y8/2			W
A4		?		1.7	0.8	reddish brown grey reddish brown	M u-black part.(s.m)	P (tr.)	2.5YR5/4			H (h.)

# UC 058

PL.DF.058.1



PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DOHL/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER

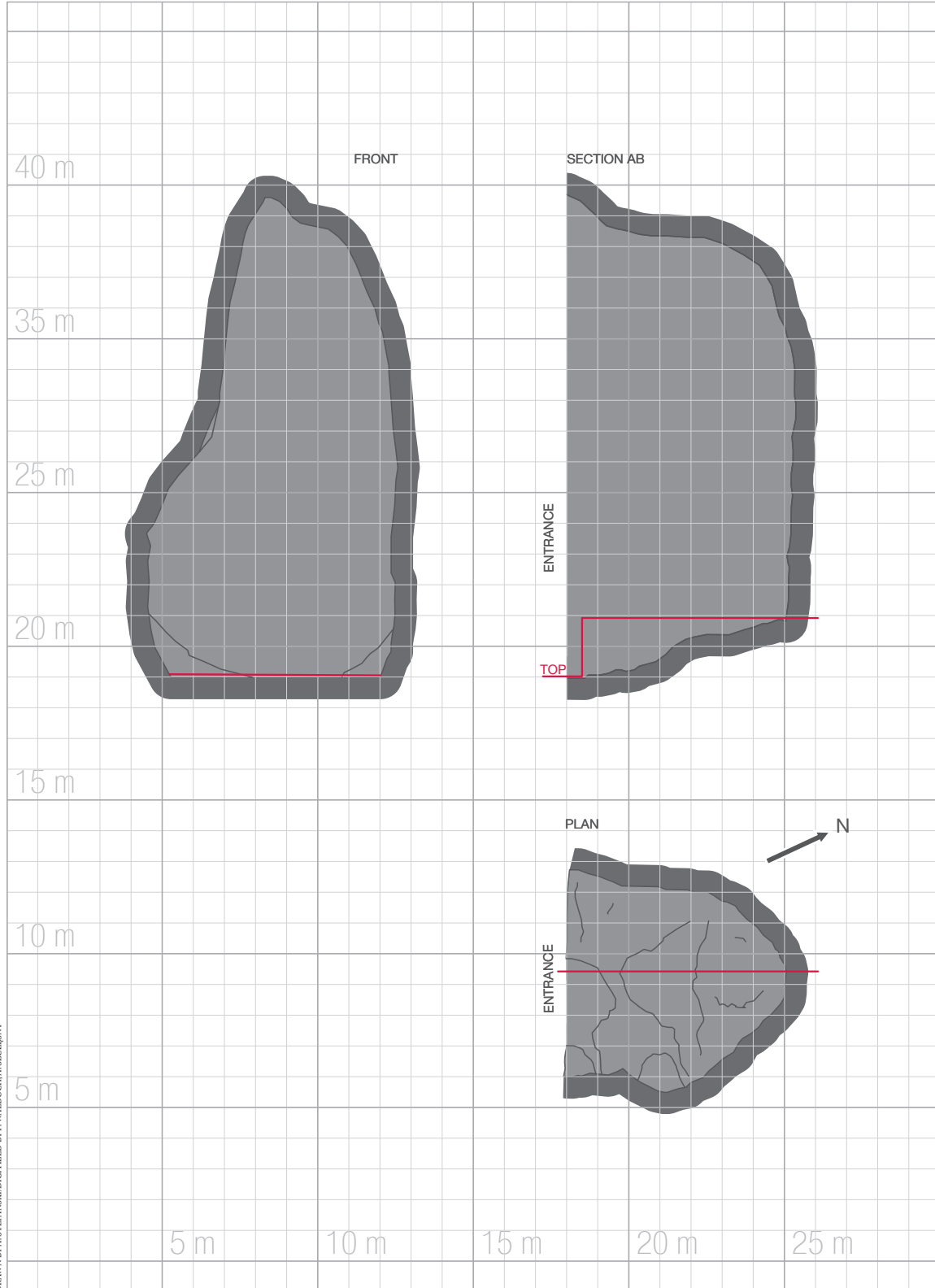
PL.PP.058.1



DRAWN BY L. WALIKA/DIGITAL PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY

# UC 059

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY F. WALEDOCH, A. SZCZĘŚNY

# UC 059

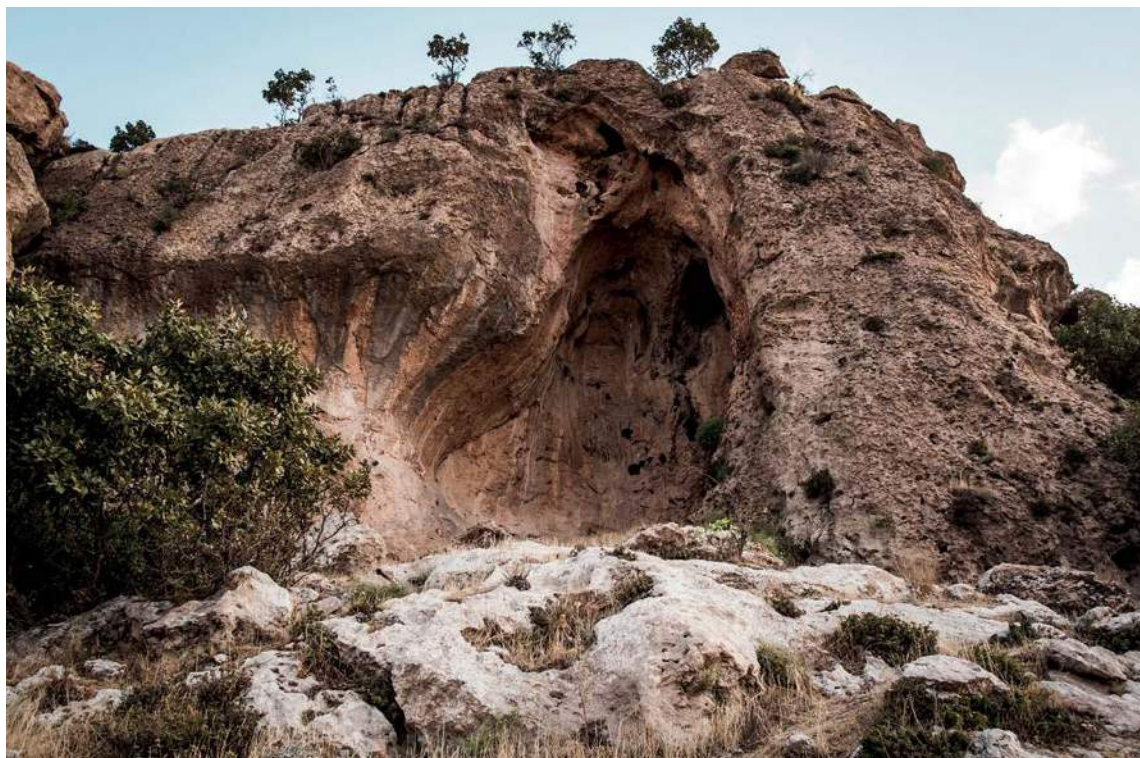
REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 059/C 059
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'24"N 43°57'21"E UTM 38S 0406799, 4066567
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	798
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Äkrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	17 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 6.7 m x 15.0 m. Chamber: 7.0 m x 15.0 m x 6.7 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A relatively shallow, tall rock shelter. Speleothems on the upper walls. The floor consists of a small dried soil platform, while rocks form a surface towards the rear and sides of the cave.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PHOTO

The cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. PASICKO



## UC 060

### PHOTOS

View to the south-west and on Ākrē Plateau.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



View from the south-west towards the entrance of the cave, hidden behind the stone wall.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI

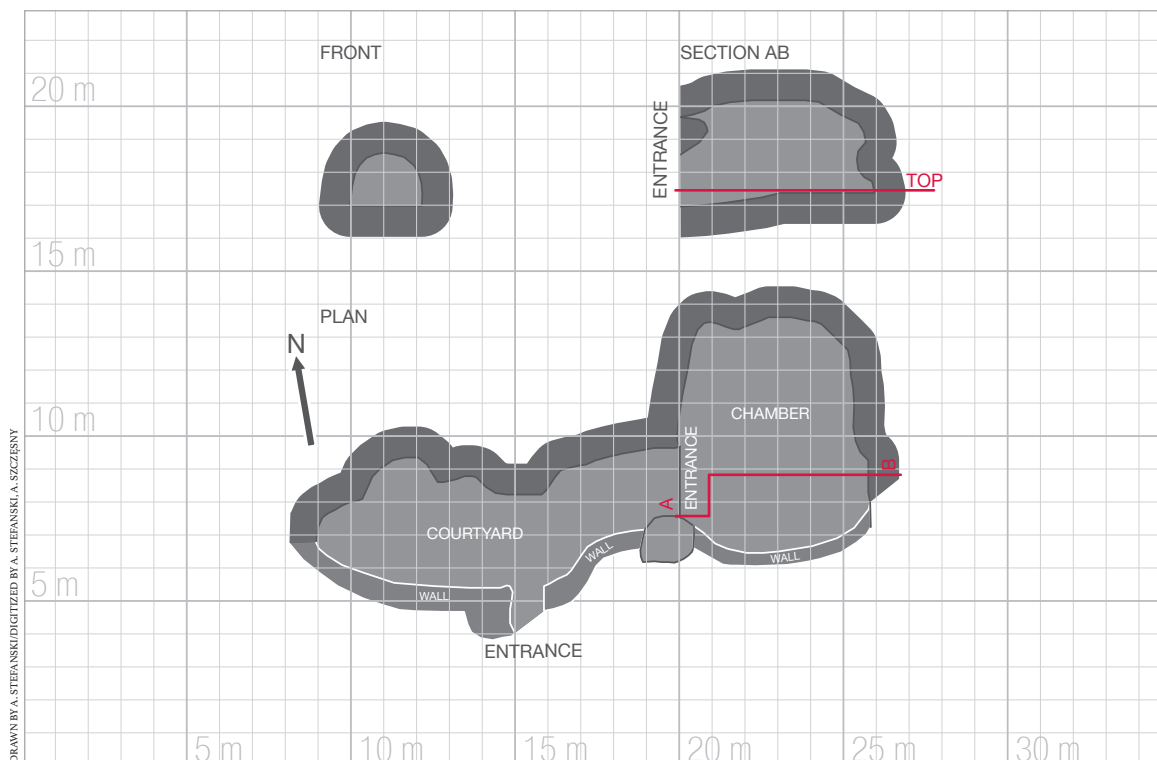


# UC 060

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 060/C 064
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'20"N 43°57'21"E UTM 38S 0406783, 4066421
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	719
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	17 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, low on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 2.1 m x 1.6 m. Chamber: 5.8 m x 3.1 m x 7.0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave, preceded by a courtyard with a stone fence along the southern edge. The southern wall of the cave interior is also built up with a stone and sheet metal wall. Manganese oxide and some bitumen on the ceiling. The floor consists of dried animal dung.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEFANSKI, A. SZCZĘSNY



## UC 060

### PHOTOS

Small courtyard in front of the cave's entrance.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The western part of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 060

## PHOTOS

The cave is closed by a stone wall. On the right, the entrance to the western enclosure is visible.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



View from the cave towards the western enclosure.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 061

## PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the slope.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI

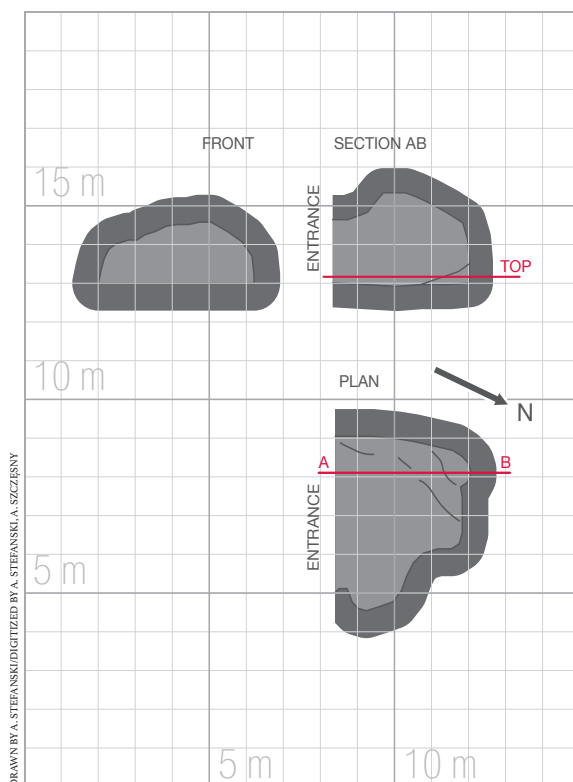


# UC 061

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 061/C 063
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'19"N 43°57'27"E UTM 38S 0406928, 4066384
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	697
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	17 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, low on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 4.1 m x 1.5 m. Chamber: 3.6 m x 2.3 m x 4.4 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, lithic.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A low rock shelter. Manganese oxide on the ceiling and upper walls. The floor consists of dried grass, loose soil, and a bedrock surface towards the rear half.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



# UC 061

## PHOTOS

The Šiv-ī Zntā valley and Zntā village on the left seen from the entrance of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



Prt Plateau seen from the entrance of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



# UC 061

## PHOTO

View to the western slope below the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS NOT ILLUSTRATED

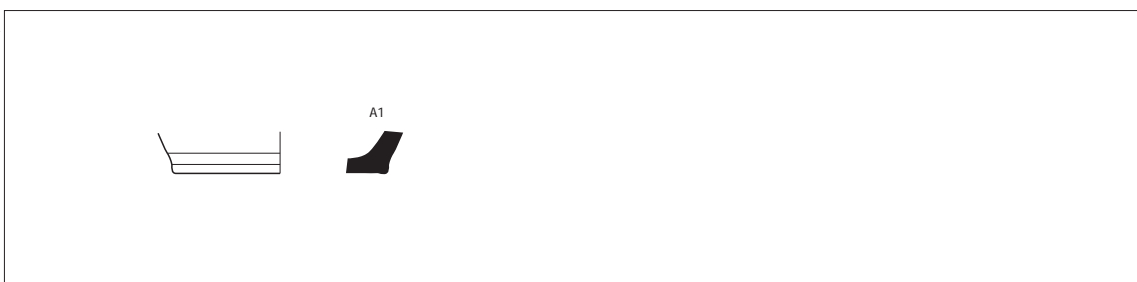
FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
AtS	bottom part of a flake	radiolarite	2.2 x 1.6 x 0.7	fragmentary

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.061.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1		XX	11	2.2	0.9	1. reddish brown 1. grey	M 1[s.m] es a.	out.: WS in.: o	5YR6/6			W

## PL.PP.061.1

DRAWN BY L. WALIK/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY



## UC 062

### PHOTOS

The rock shelter seen from the north-west.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The interior of the rock shelter – view of the north-eastern wall.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



# UC 062

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 062/C 060
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'20"N 43°57'29"E UTM 38S 0406983, 4066442
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	719
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	17 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

**DESCRIPTION**

LOCATION. Unterraced valley, low on slope.

DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 6.0 m x 6.2 m.  
Chamber: 5.3 m x 6.2 m x 6.0 m.

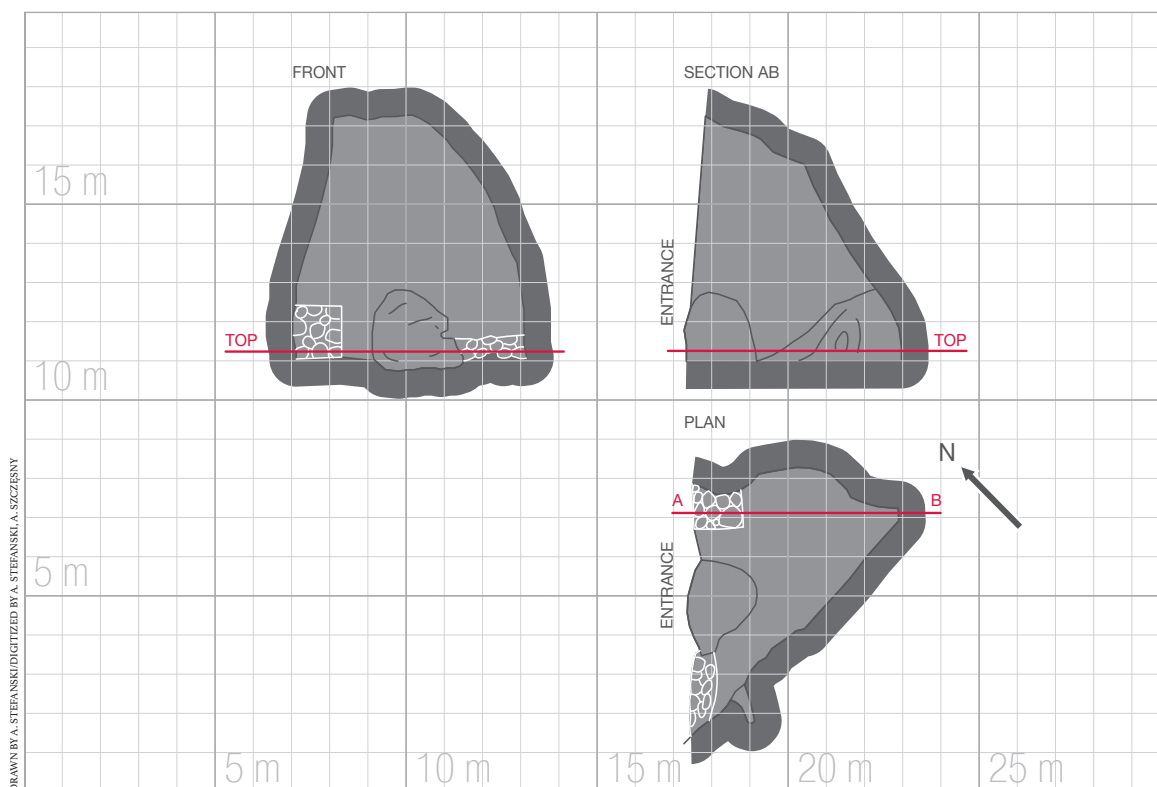
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.

SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.

DESCRIPTION. A triangular rock shelter with a large boulder in the entrance. A small deep tunnel at the right front side of the rock shelter. Manganese oxide on the upper walls and ceiling. Floor of hay and dried soil.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS





## UC 063

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The entrance of the cave seen from the inside.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



# UC 063

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 063/C 061
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	اشكه فتنى به ره كه
TRANSLITERATION	Āşkaf-tê Baraka
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'20"N 43°57'29"E UTM 38S 0406978, 4066414
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	703
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrê
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
bibliography, interview	
DOCUMENTED ON:	17 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

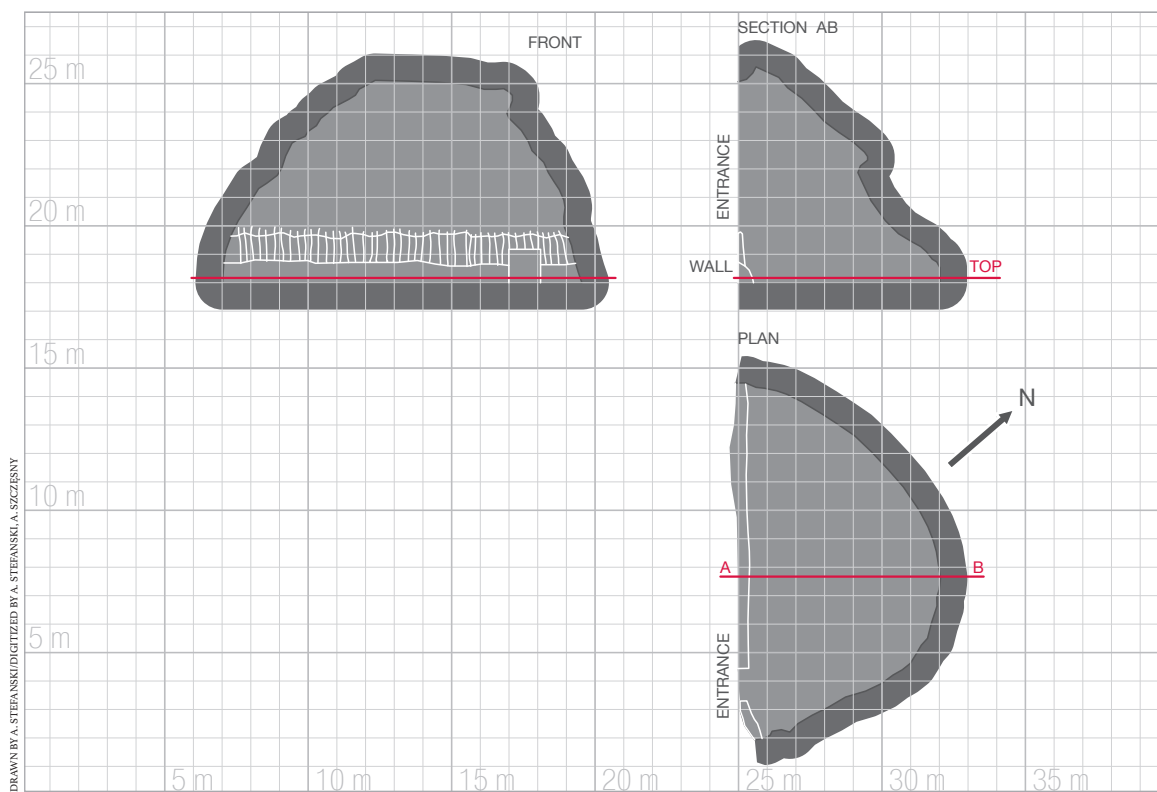
DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, low on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 12.5 m x 7.0 m. Chamber: 7.0 m x 7.5 m x 12.5 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, lithics.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A rock shelter with a fenced-off entrance. The upper walls have speleothems and plants as well as manganese oxide, which is also present on the ceiling. The floor consists of a thick layer of dried dung. Based on its appearance, dimensions, and location, this cave is <i>Ishkaf Barak</i> identified by Braidwood and Howe.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Braidwood, R. J., Howe, B., *Prehistoric Investigations in Iraqi Kurdistan*, 1960, Chicago, pp. 28, 58, Pl. II A.

Koliński, R., *Report on the Field Activities of the Upper Greater Zab Archaeological Reconnaissance Project in Year 2013*, p. 8.

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 063

### PHOTOS

The interior of the cave seen from its south-eastern end.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The interior of the cave – view of the northern wall.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 063

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS NOT ILLUSTRATED

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1S	fragment of a blade, narrow burin?	flint	3.5 x 2.2 x ?	fragment, covered with calcareous coating
A2S	microlithic arrowhead	flint	3.1 x 1.0 x 0.4	complete
A3S	bottom part of a blade	chert	n.d.	fragmentary
A4S	small flake	flint	1.1 x 1.1 x ?	complete

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.063.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	ll	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1			2.3	0.7		p. yellow	M l? ls	n.d.	cream	CMB		W
A2		XX	3.4	0.7		d. greyish brown	M m/s.m) a.	out.: WS in.: o	to YR4/1	INC		W

## PL.DF.063.1



PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGER

## UC 064

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The north-western side of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 064

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 064/C 062
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'19"N 43°57'29"E UTM 38S 0406996, 4066410
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	705
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Ākrē
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Cūnā
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	17 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

**DESCRIPTION**

LOCATION. Unterraced valley, low on slope.

DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 4.0 m x 2.0 m.  
Chamber: 5.0 m x 2.0 m x 5.4 m.

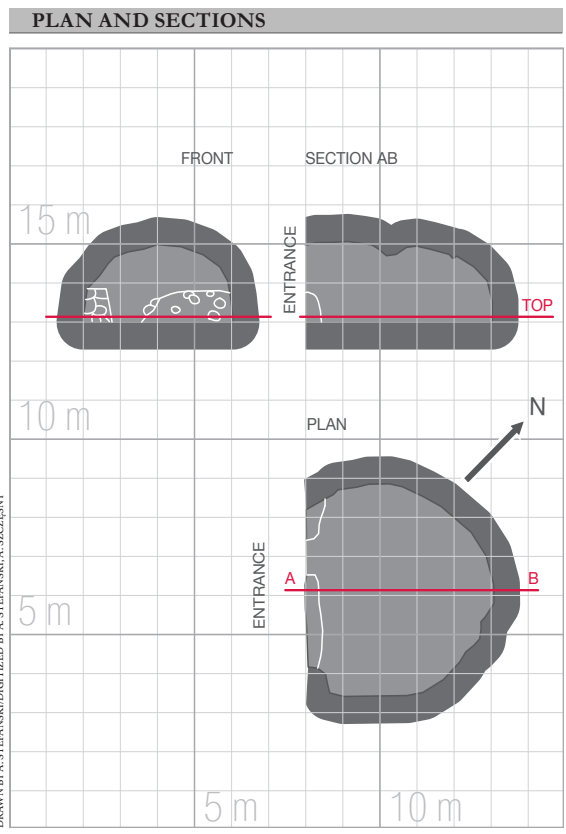
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.

SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.

DESCRIPTION. A small, somewhat deep rock shelter. Preceded by a stone fence. Manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor consists of dried soil, as well as small rocks and pebbles. Collection area for UC 064 is the same as area A for UC 063.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

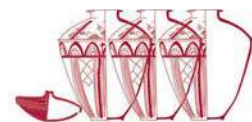
-





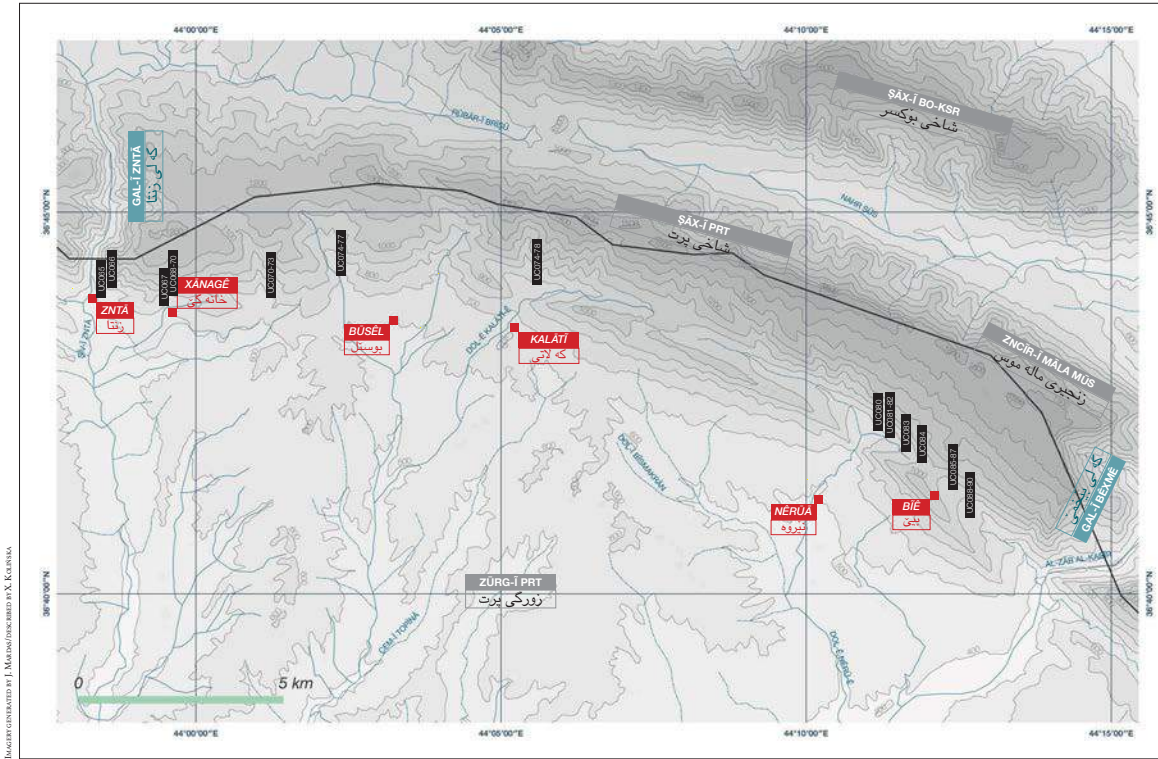
# ÄKRÊ REGION: PRT RANGE

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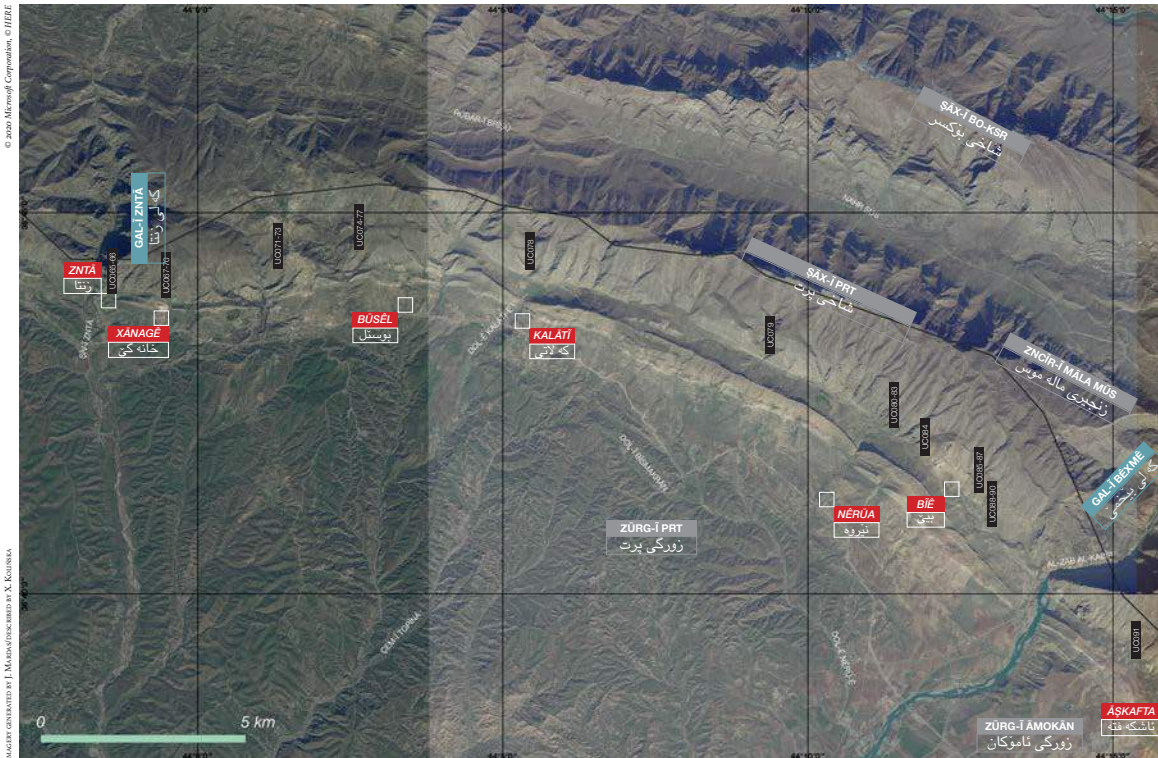


MAP. BETWEEN ZNTĀ AND BĒXMĒ PASSES



Images constructed by J. Manouchehrnia in X. Kourina.

SATELLITE IMAGERY. BETWEEN ZNTĀ AND BĒXMĒ PASSES

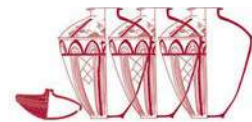


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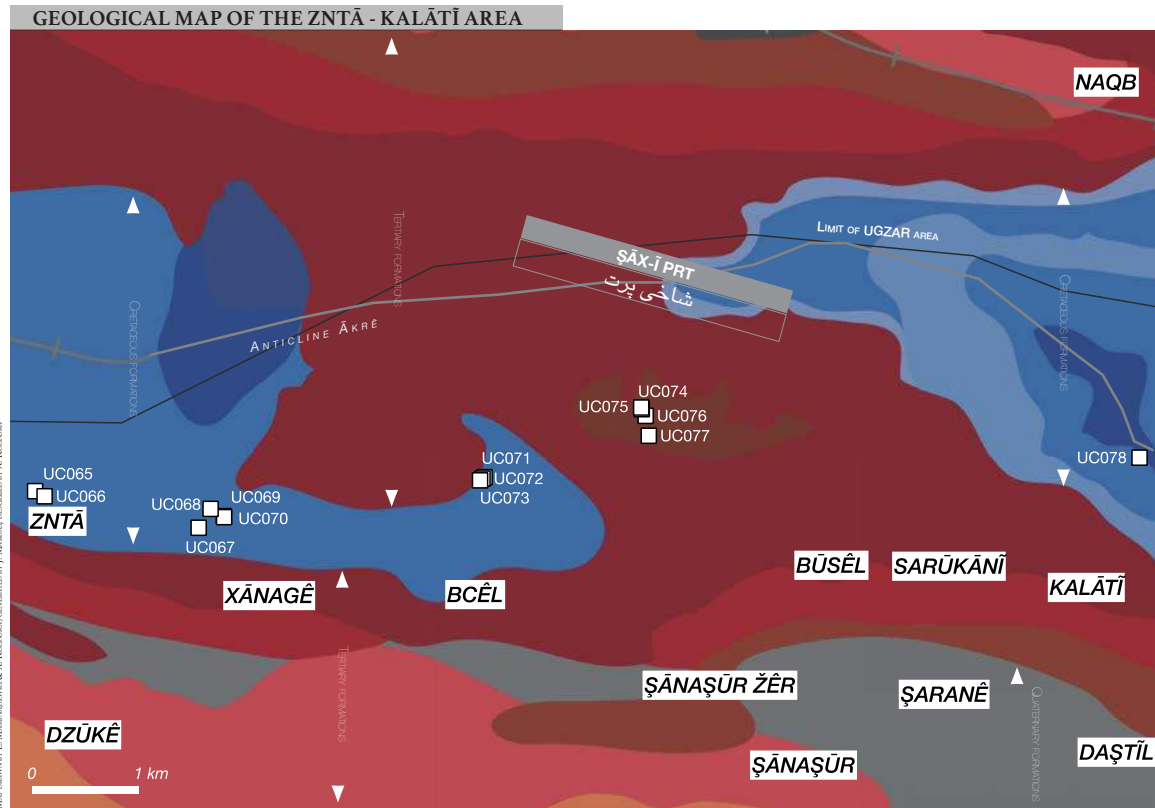
Images constructed by J. Manouchehrnia in X. Kourina.

# BETWEEN ZNTĀ AND BÊXMÊ PASSES

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# CAVES OF ZNTĀ



Moravcsik L., Matuszewska E. & X. Kocabaş / (co)authors: J. Moravcsik, Matuszewska E., Kocabaş X.



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Moravcsik L., Matuszewska E. & X. Kocabaş / (co)authors: J. Moravcsik, Matuszewska E., Kocabaş X.

## CAVES OF ZNTĀ

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

Between the Zntā and Bēxmê Passes, hamlets are located at the foot of the southern slopes of the Prt Mountains. Usually, houses lie along the banks of streams which flow from higher up in the mountains. Zntā village is unique, however, because Şiv-î Zntā, which feeds into the Greater Zab opposite Çamakaî Sarû, originates in the Nahla Valley, north of both mountain ranges. The Zntā stream crosses the mountains through a gorge, along which the road to Dînârta now runs. This gorge is likely to have functioned in the past as a travel route through the mountains.

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

The village of Zntā is discussed by Fiey (spelt as Zantā), who traces historical Christianity in the area. He mentions the ruins of a church but nothing about caves (Fiey 1965, 267).

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

As in Cūnā, five caves were recorded together under number 1414. This group is labelled as Ūādî Zntā. Like most other sites in this area, they were entered into the register on 5 November 1951. The names given for these caves are Kurdish, so we believe that they were used by the local inhabitants at the time.

## IDENTIFICATION

Our team documented two caves above Zntā village, east of the mouth of the gorge. We could not associate them with the ones recorded in the ASI because the residents of the village did not know the names from that register.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

VILLAGE	ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
Zntā	٢٨٩	زنتا	وداي زنتا (اشكفتات)	١٤١٤
			اشكفت موسليا	(١)
			اشكفت براك	(٢)
			اشكفت ليفنوك عدد/٢	(٣)
			اشكفت زيتون	(٤)
			اشكفت كرمك	(٥)

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN ZNTĀ

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 065	C 069	36°44'02"N 43°58'27"E	614 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 066	C 077	36°44'00"N 43°58'31"E	636 m	absent	yes	-	-	-	-

## UC 065

### PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The western part (the first corridor) of the cave. The entrance of the cave is visible on the left.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 065

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 065/C 069
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'02"N 43°58'27"E UTM 38S 0408421, 4065845
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	612
REGION	
NAXIA	Bcēl
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Zntā
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
interview	
DOCUMENTED ON:	20 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: yes OUTSIDE: A, B
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	14, 20

## DESCRIPTION

LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.

DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 1.8 m x 1.2 m.  
Chamber: 35 m x 3.4 m x 6 m.

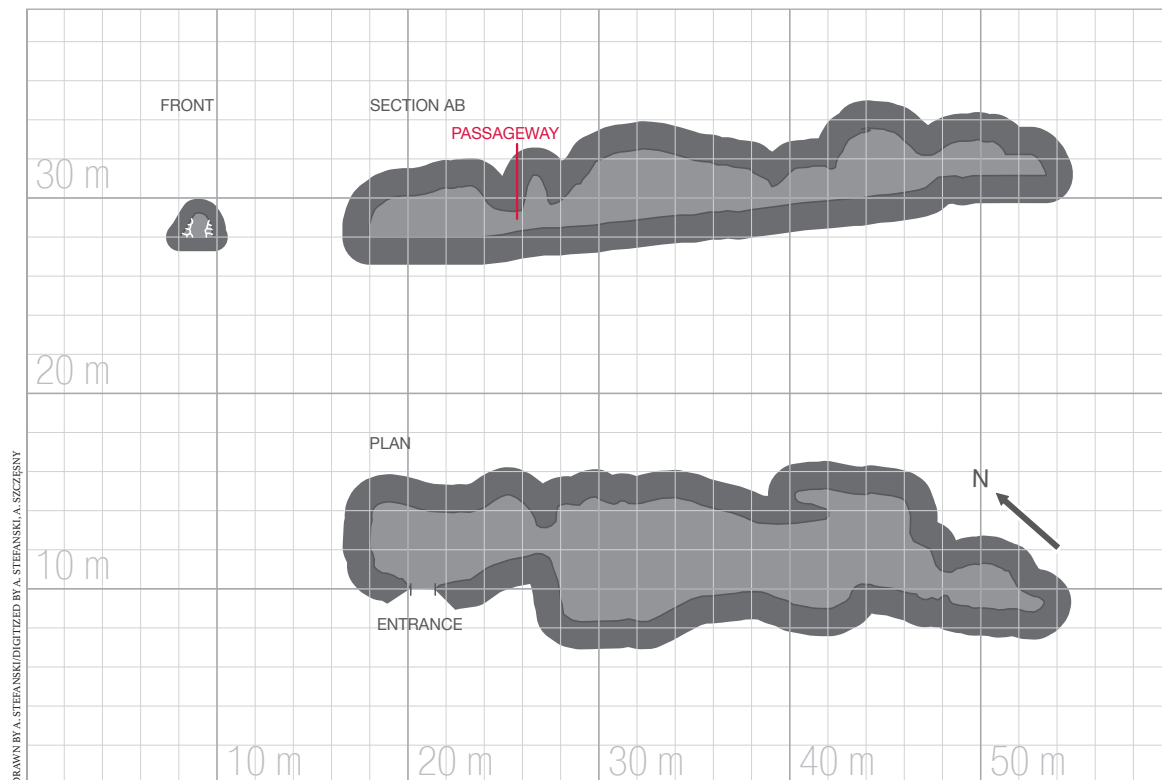
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, silver coin, glass bracelet, lithic.  
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.

DESCRIPTION. A multi-chamber cave consisting of four chambers, each divided by a lowered ceiling level forming a passageway. The entrance to the cave is squared off by rocks. The second chamber has an opening to the outside. The upper walls have speleothems, and there is manganese oxide and bitumen on the upper walls and ceiling. The floor consists of dried soil, dust, dried grass, and loose stones and pebbles.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Koliński, R., *Report on the Field Activities of the Upper Greater Zab Archaeological Reconnaissance Project in Year 2015*, p. 14.

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 065

### PHOTOS

The first corridor seen from the west.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The passage from the first corridor to the chamber in the central part of the cave. View from the west.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



# UC 065

## PHOTOS

The passage from the chamber in the central part of the cave towards the first corridor in the western part of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The chamber in the central part of the cave seen from the west.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU





## UC 065

### PHOTOS

View from the chamber in the central part of the cave towards the passage to the second corridor in the eastern part of the cave. View from the west.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



View from the second corridor towards the chamber in the central part of the cave. The passage to the first corridor is visible in the background. View from the east.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



# UC 065

## PHOTOS

View from the end of the passage between the chamber and the second corridor towards the second corridor located in the eastern part of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The second corridor seen from the east and the passage to the chamber in the central part of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 065

### MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ON PL.MF.065.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A2	coin	silver	diam. 1.9, 0.1	drachma of Osroes II, edges damaged, reverse entirely worn

### MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ON PL.MF.065.2

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A3	pipe	terracotta	3.1 x 2.3 x 0.4	small fragment of bowl/shank join
A3S		flint?	2.6 x 2.2 x 1.6	complete
A4	pipe	terracotta	3.2 x 1.7 x 0.4	small fragment of bowl

### MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ON PL.MF.065.3 AND 4

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1	bracelet	glass	5.9 x 3.5 x 0.7-0.5	1/3 missing

# UC 065

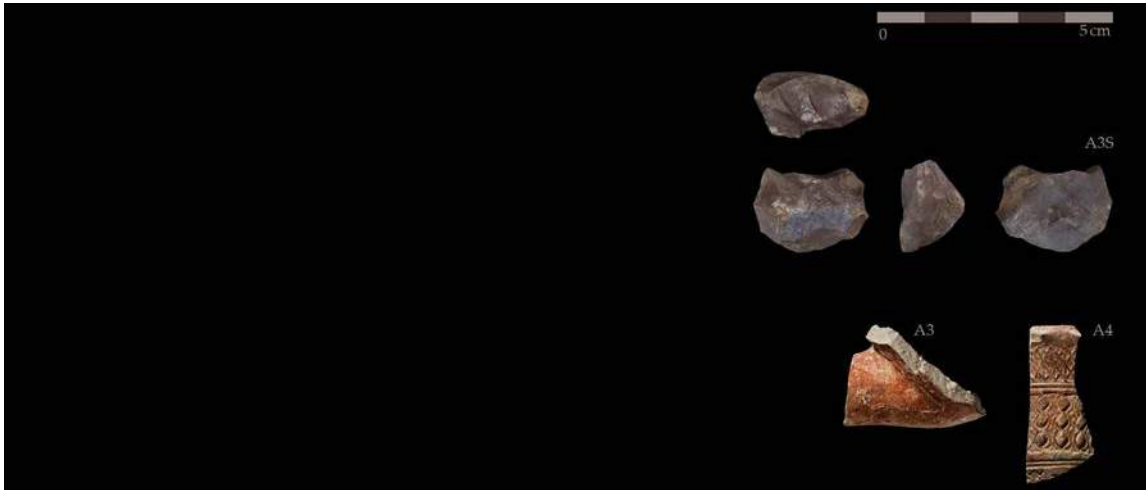
PL.MF.065.1

PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER



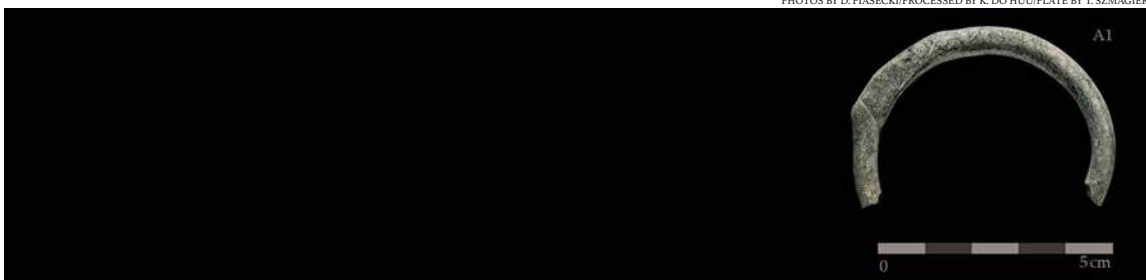
PL.MF.065.2

PHOTOS BY M. KORBUSIK, D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY S. TILLI, K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER



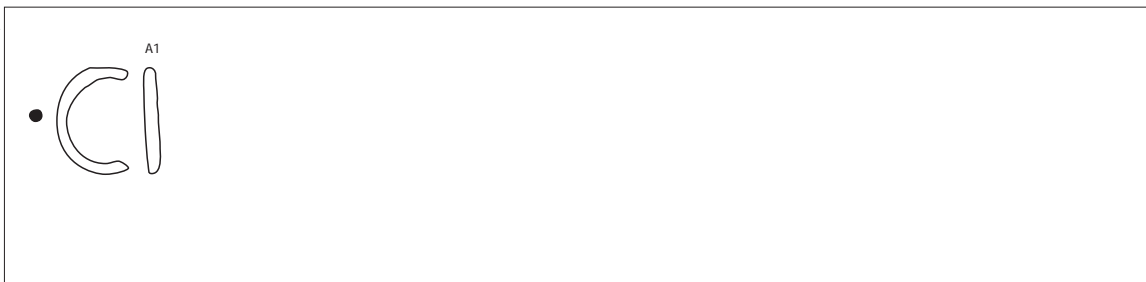
PL.MF.065.3

PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER



PL.MF.065.4

DRAWN BY L. WALIK/A DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY



# UC 065

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.065.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A5			4.4	0.8		l. yellow	M s a.	out.: deco in.: er	n.d.	GLZ	green	W
A6		XX	2.5	0.9		black	M l(s.m.l) a.	o	7.5YR6/3 5YR6/4			H (h.)
A7			4.9	0.6-0.9		l. l. yellow reddish brown	M l(t.s) a. s a.	out.: WS	2.5Y8/3	CMB		W
A8		XX	3.2	0.7		l. reddish brown d. brown l. reddish brown	M m(s.m)	out.: WS	2.5YR5/4	RSD+IMP		W

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.065.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A9			12	2.1	0.6	reddish brown	M s	o	10YR5/4			W
A10		XI	16	3.9	0.8	l. reddish buff	V (s.m) M m f. [s2]	o	2.5YR6.5/6			W
A11			2.4	0.7		d. reddish brown	M l(s.m)	WS	10R5/4			W

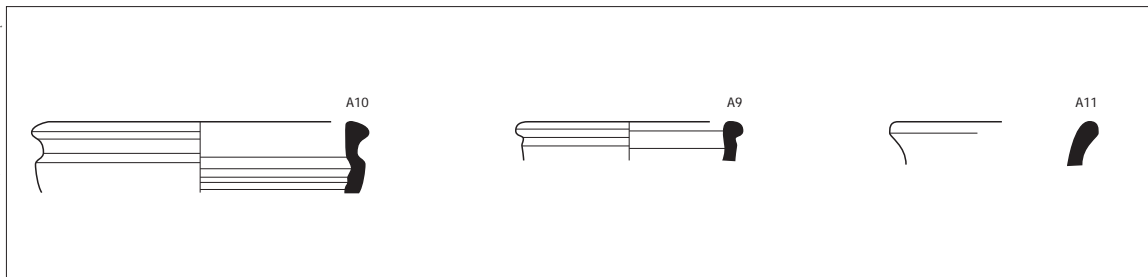
# UC 065

## PL.DF.065.1



PHOTOS BY D. PASECKI/PROCESSED BY K.DOHL/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER

## PL.PP.065.1



DRAWN BY L. WALIK/A DIGITAL PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY

## UC 066

### PHOTOS

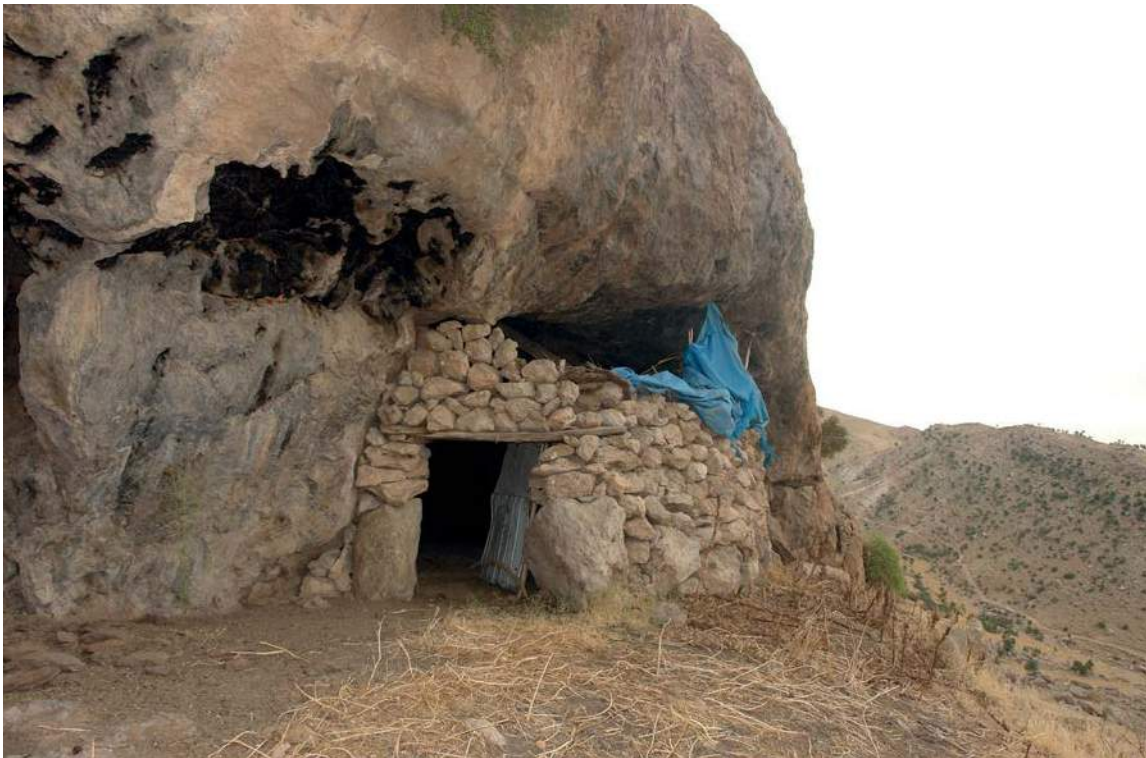
The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. SZELĄG



The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

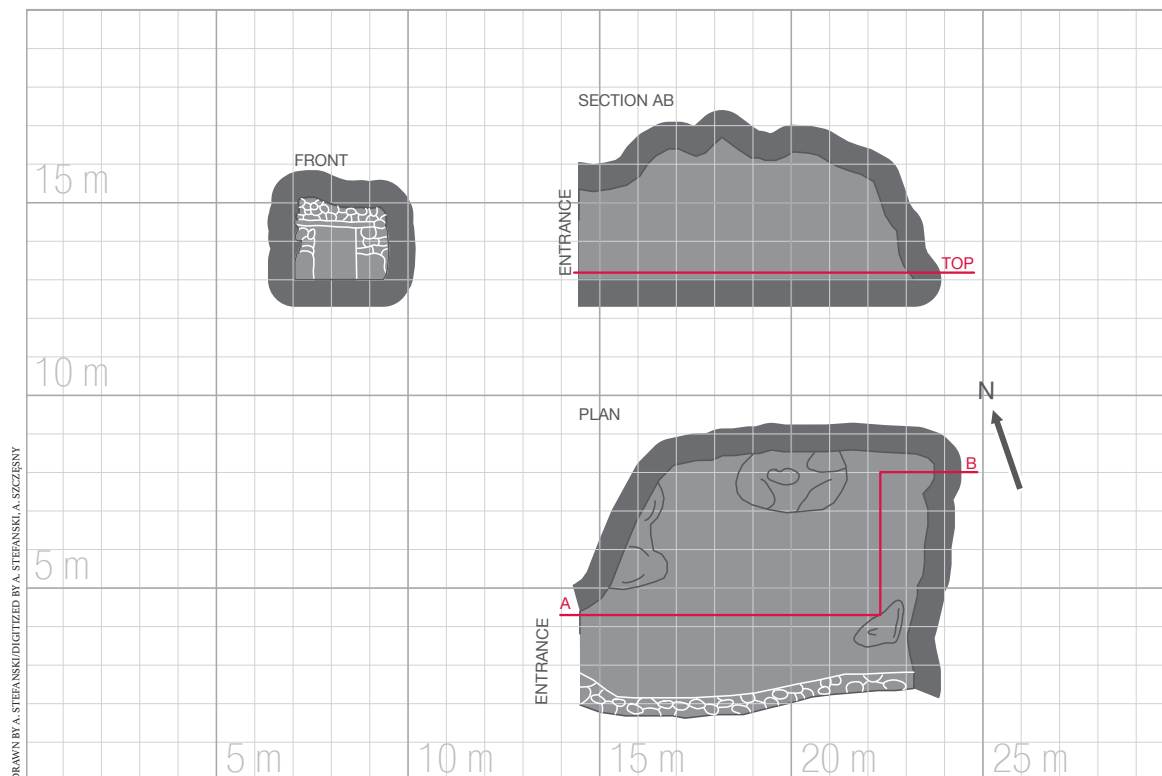
PHOTO BY D. SZELĄG



## UC 066

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 066/C 077	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 2.3 m x 2.1 m. Chamber: 8.7 m x 3.6 m x 6.6 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	Pottery.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	The cave consists of a single chamber which is built up with a stone wall along its southern side. Speleothems present on the upper walls. Manganese oxide and bitumen on the ceiling. The floor consists of dried dung.
DMS	36°44'00"N 43°58'31"E UTM 38S 0408511, 4065796		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	636		
REGION			
NAXÍA	Bcêl		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Zntā		
TYPE OF CAVE			
single-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
interview			
DOCUMENTED ON:	28 September 2015		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PLAN AND SECTIONS





## UC 066

### PHOTOS

The interior of the cave. View towards the entrance blocked off by a stone wall.

PHOTO BY D. SZELĄC



The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. SZELĄC



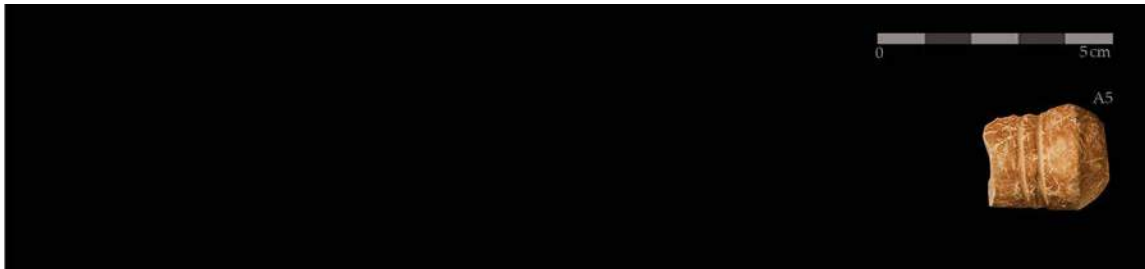
## UC 066

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ON PL.MF.066.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A5	pipe	terracotta	diam. 2.2 x 2.4 x 0.3	small fragment of shank

## PL.MF.066.1

PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER

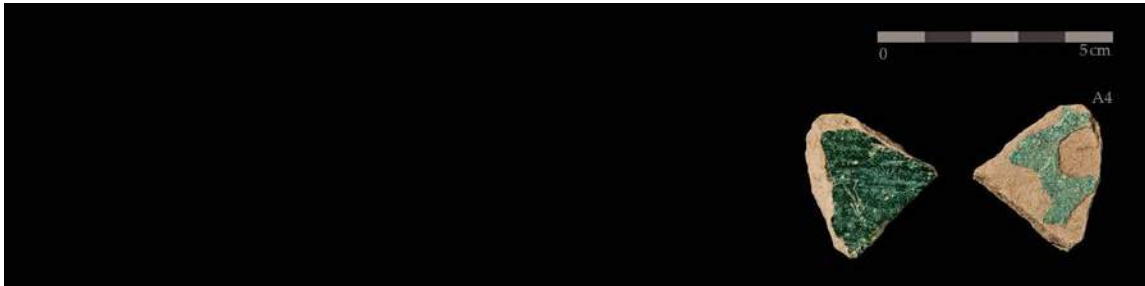


## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.066.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A4	20	XX		2.9	0.8	d. brown	M fs	deco	n.d.	GLZ	out.: d. green in.: greenish	W

## PL.DF.066.1

PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER

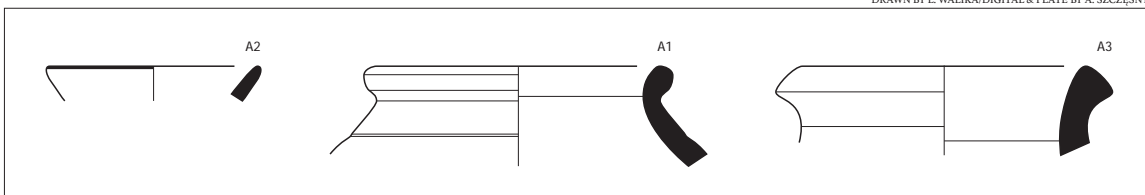


## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.066.1

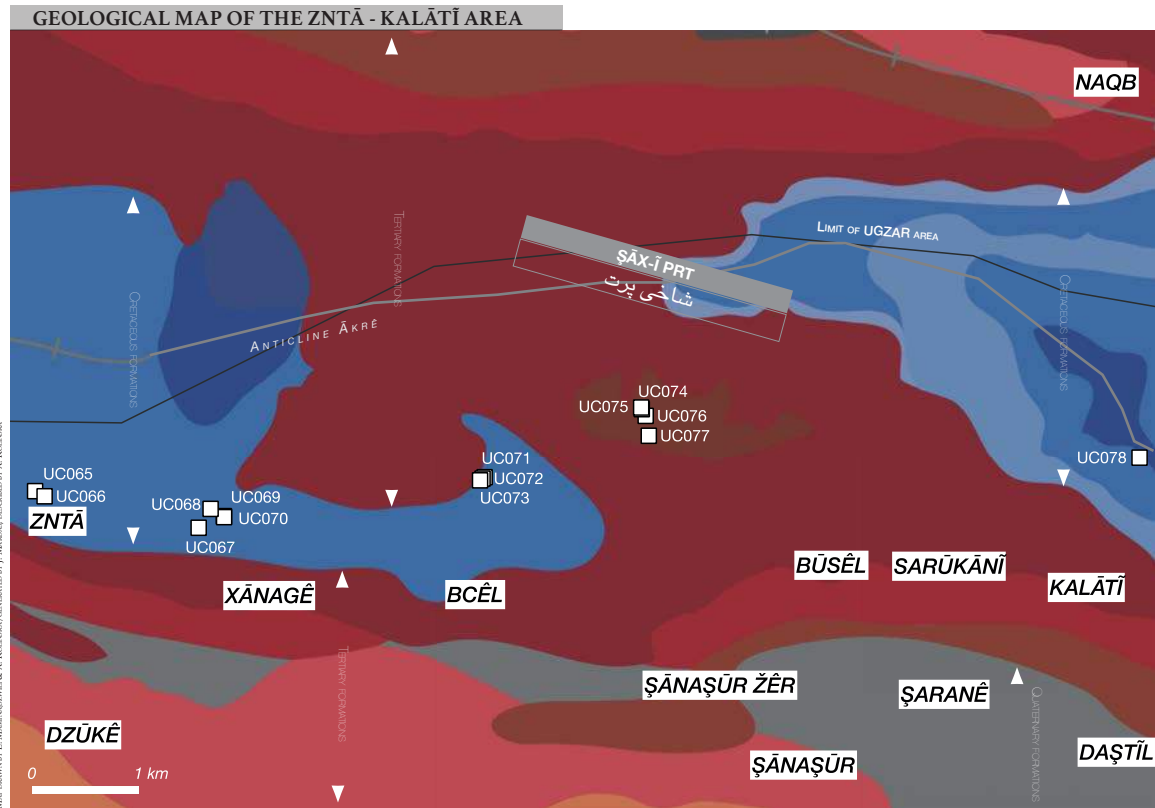
N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1			1.5	4.7	1.0-1.2	l. brown l. grey	M l(s.m) m fs	er.	10YR7/3			W
A2				1.9	0.6	reddish brown / beige reddish brown	M l(s.m) PG?	n.d.	5YR6.5/4	PNT	black	W
A3			1.5	4.1	2.4	p. brown p. reddish p. grey	V (s.m.l) M l(s.m) s f.	out.: WS Ss	2.5Y8/3 pr			W

## PL.PP.066.1

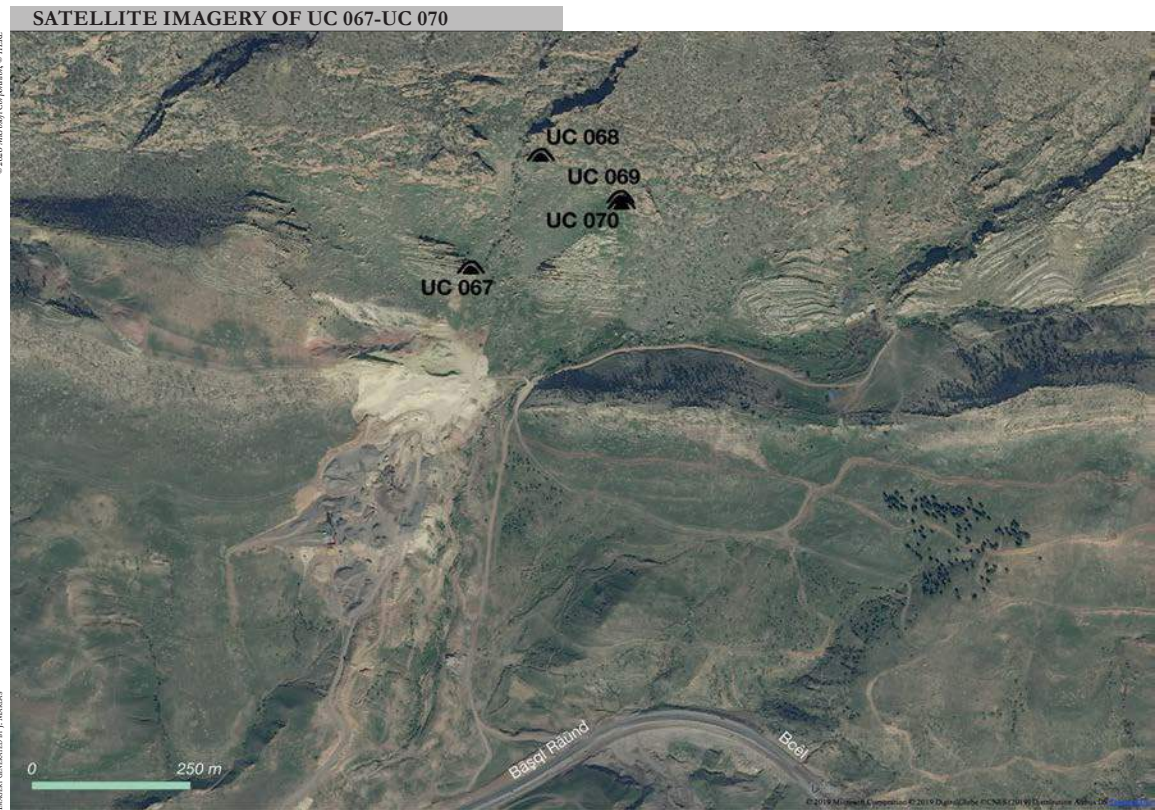
DRAWN BY L. WALIKA/DIGITAL &amp; PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY



# CAVES OF XĀNAGÊ



Morimoto et al., M. Masatoshi et al. & X. Keisaku / (eds.) Morimoto et al., M. Masatoshi et al. & X. Keisaku



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## CAVES OF XĀNAGĒ

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

Xānagē lies about a kilometre east of Zntā. It is a village of several houses, deep within the valley of a stream that flows into Šiv-ī Zntā. Caves are located on its northern side, on the rocky slope of the Prt Mountains.

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

The village was recorded as خانہ کي in the ASI (Salman 1970, 288). Fiey calls it Ḥānagā and mentions the ruins of a church, as well as nearby caves (Fiey 1965, 267).

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

Iraqi archaeologists recorded one cave in Xānagē on 5 November 1951, listed under the number 1417.

## IDENTIFICATION

We located four caves in Xānagē – they had no associated names, and thus, it was impossible to identify the ASI cave.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

VILLAGE	ASI	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة- number of file
	page in ASI	القرية - name of village	
Xānagē	٢٨٨	خلوه (اشكفت) جانہ کي	١٤١٧

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN XĀNAGĒ

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 067	C 065	36°43'51"N 43°59'29"E	644 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 068	C 068	36°43'57"N 43°59'34"E	754 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 069	C 066	36°43'55"E 43°59'39"E	736 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-
UC 070	C 067	36°43'54"N 43°59'39"E	735 m	present	-	-	-	-	-

## UC 068

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



Two niches in the northern wall of the cave.

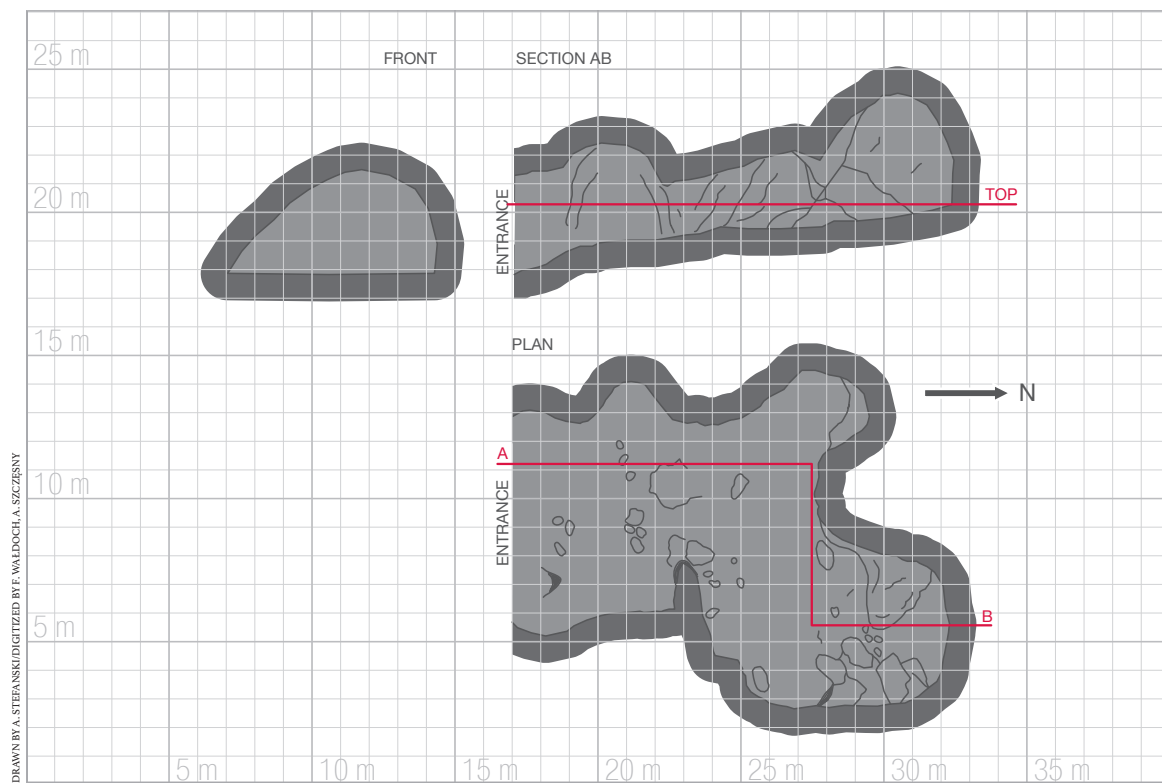
PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 068

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 068/C 068	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 7.3 m x 3.6 m. Chamber: 16.3 m x 4.2 m x 11.8 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	Lithics, bead.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A single-chamber cave; rock fall inside. Speleothems on the upper walls and manganese oxide on the ceiling. Floor of fine dust, interspersed with pebbles and small rocks.
DMS	36°43'57"N 43°59'34"E UTM 38S 0410069, 4065678		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	754		
REGION			
NĂXIA	Bcêl		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Xănagê		
TYPE OF CAVE			
single-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	20 September 2015		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 068

### PHOTOS

The eastern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The eastern niche.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 068

## PHOTO

Road to Xānagê village seen from the entrance of the cave. Šiv-ī Zntā in the background.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ON PL.MF.068.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1S	flake	sandstone?	2.7 x 2.4 x 0.5	complete
A1	bead	glazed frit	1.4, diam. 1.2	complete

## PL.MF.068.1

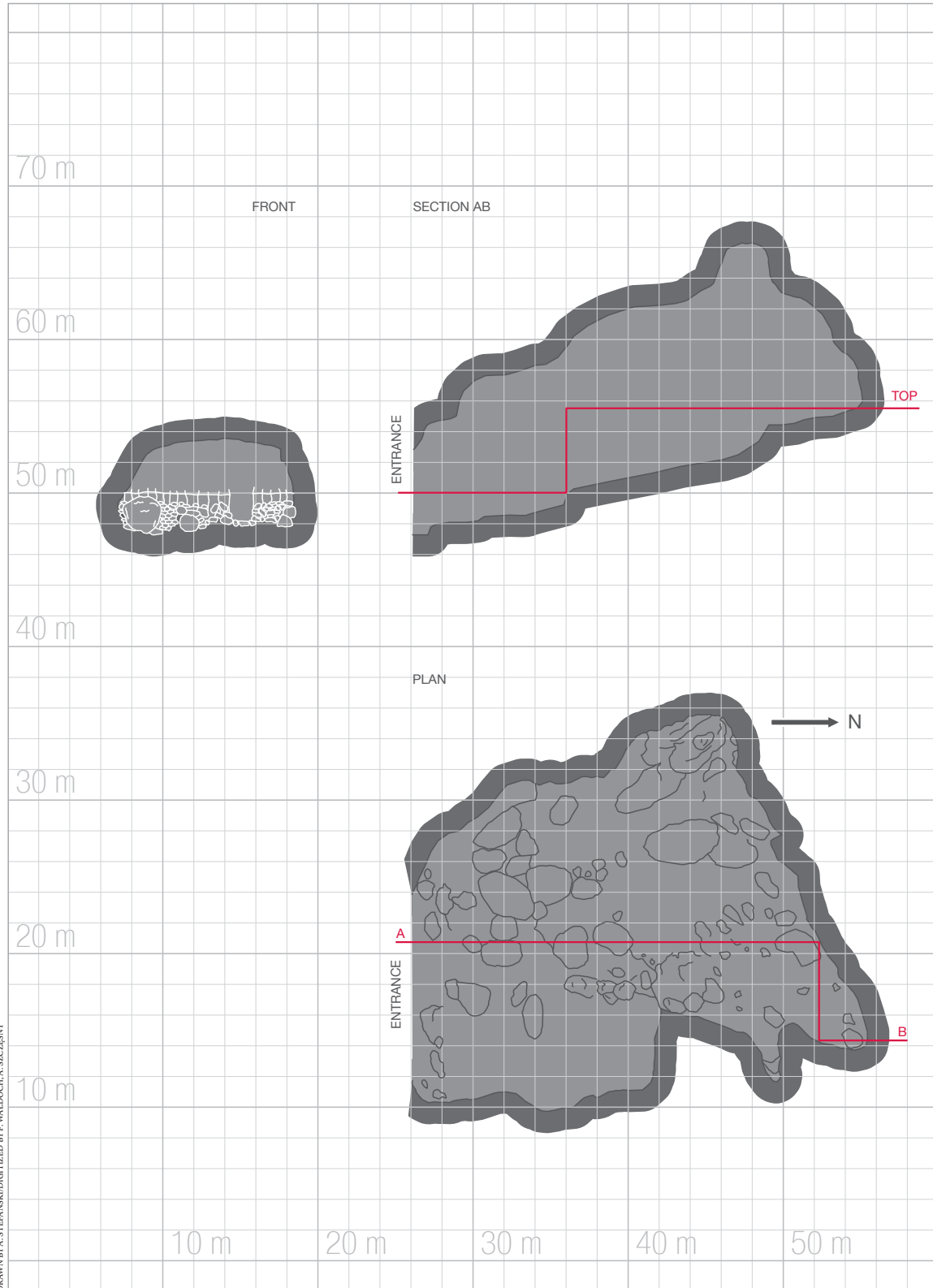


PHOTOS BY M. KOPFUSIK/PROCESSED BY S. TILLI/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER



# UC 069

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/ DIGITIZED BY F. WALEDOCH, A. SZCZĘŚNY

## UC 069

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 069/C 066
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°43'55"E 43°59'39"E UTM 38S 0410194, 4065610
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	736
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Bcêl
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Xānagê
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	20 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: yes OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 12.0 m x 5.5 m. Chamber: 28.0 m x 13.4 m x 22.2 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, lithics.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A very large single-chamber cave; the entrance has a stone wall and a fence. Speleothems and manganese oxide on the upper walls and ceiling. Large fallen boulders and stones on the floor; the floor consists of dried soil, dust, and animal dung, with some exposed bedrock towards the sides.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.



PHOTO BY K. DO HUU

# UC 069

## PHOTOS

View from the inside.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The interior of the cave. View towards the entrance.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 069

## PHOTO

The eastern wall of the cave, near to the entrance.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## LITHICS ILLUSTRATED ON PL.MF.069.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1S	flake	siliceous rock	3.0 x 2.4 x ?	complete
A2S	blade	chert	4.4 x 2.1 x ?	complete

## PL.MF.069.1



PHOTOS BY M. KOPFUSIK/PROCESSED BY S. TILLI/PLATE BY T. SZMAGIER

# UC 069

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.069.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
14			19	4.5	0.6	d. brown	M cs a.	out.: P (tr.) in.: o	7.5YR5/3	INC+IMP		H
15			22	8.2	0.7	d. brown	M m(s.m.l) a.	out.: WS in.: o	5YR6.5/4 10YR6.5/3			H (h.)

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.069.1

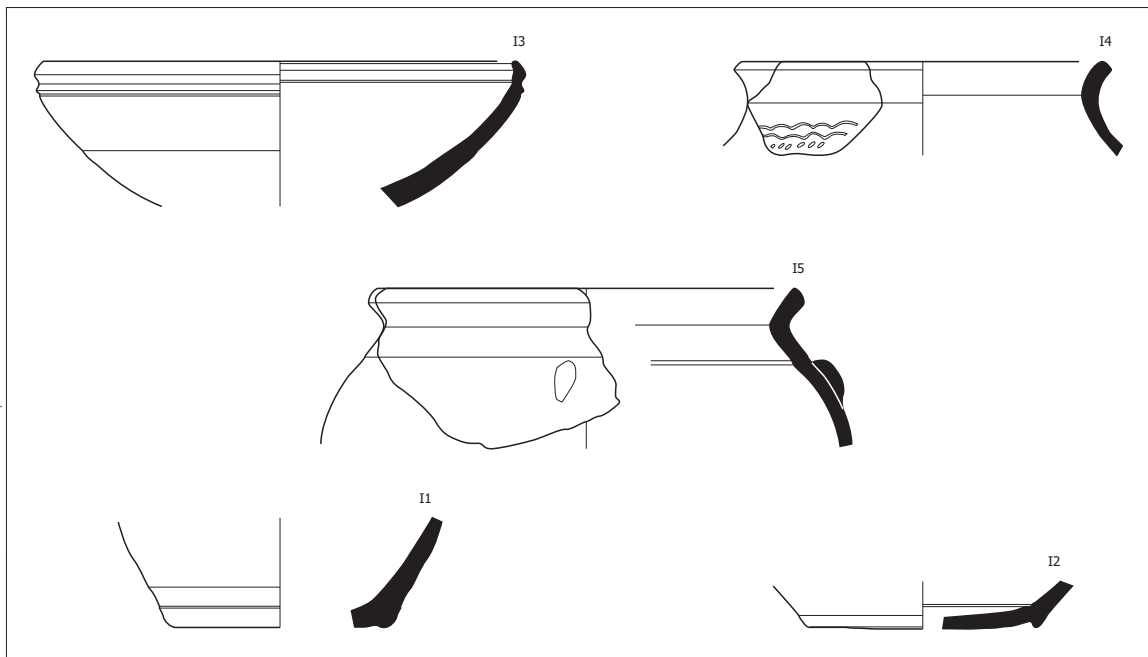
N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			Ø	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
11			11	5.6	0.7-1.1	buff	M l(t.s) a. fs	out.: WS in.: o	2.5Y8/2 7.5YR8/3			W
12			12	2.4	0.7	reddish brown	M l(t.s) fs	out.: WS in.: o	10YR8/2 Ir			W
13			25	7.7	0.8-1.2	l. reddish brown d. grey l. reddish brown	V (s.m.l) M l(s.m) f. m	out.: WS in.: o	2.5Y8/2			W
14			19	4.5	0.6	d. brown	M cs a.	out.: P (tr.) in.: o	7.5YR5/3	INC+IMP		H
15			22	8.2	0.7	d. brown	M m(s.m.l) a.	out.: WS in.: o	5YR6.5/4 10YR6.5/3	APL		H

# UC 069

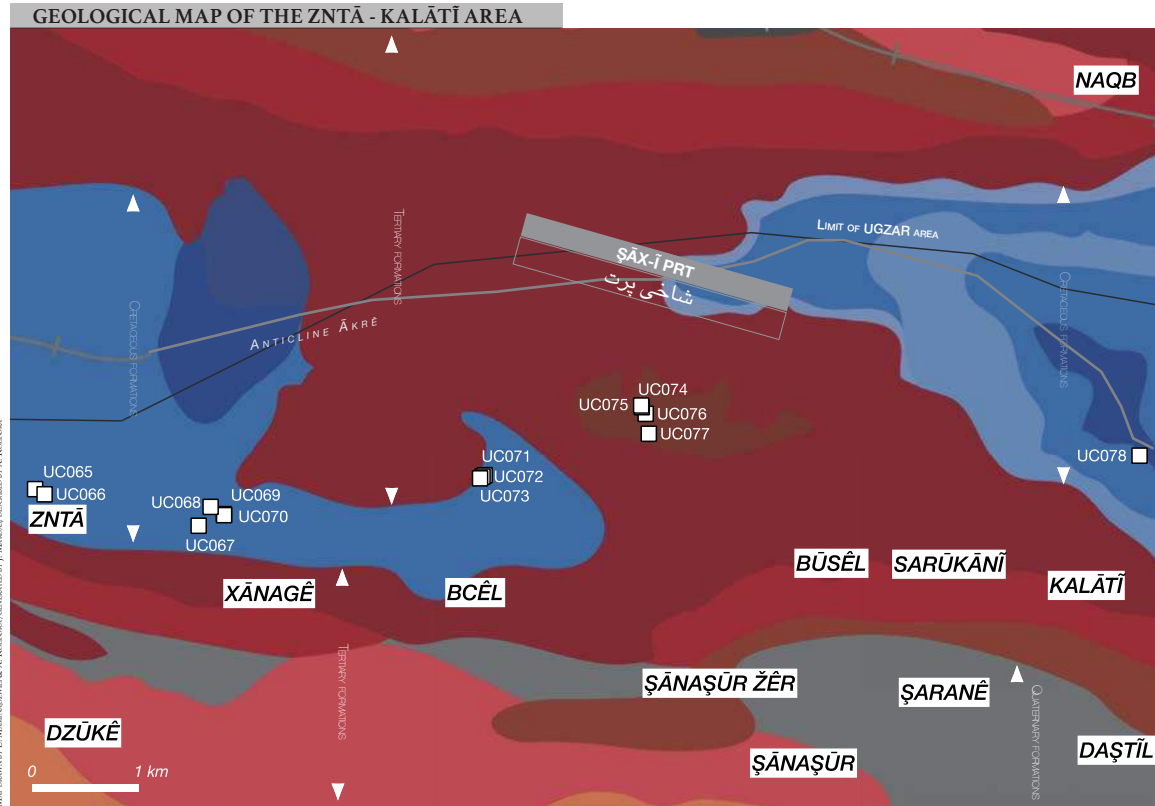
PL.DF.069.1



PL.PP.069.1



# CAVES OF BCĒL



## CAVES OF BCÊL

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

Bcêl is the second largest town at the foot of the Ākrê Massif and Prt Mountains. The oldest part of the village lies in a valley hidden behind a range of hills running south of the Prt Mountains. Cliffs rise above the valley, and a spring can be found further to the north, about 700 m above sea level.

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

The ASI entry for Bcêl is بحيل و كهو فها (قرية) "Bġil and its caves (village)", which may indicate that the caves were inhabited or at least developed at the time (Salman 1970, 288). Fiey also mentions Bcêl, writing about a church as well as numerous mills found there (Fiey 1965, 267).

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

Iraqi archaeologists recorded the caves in Bcêl on 5 November 1951, under the number 1415. Judging by the ASI name for this record, the entry was for a group of caves.

## IDENTIFICATION

The caves we surveyed had no traces of former buildings or structures. UC 072 and UC 073 were large enough to allow for the construction of buildings or animal pens inside, but it was impossible to identify either of them with the caves listed in the ASI.

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## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

VILLAGE	ASI			
	page in ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضبارة - number of file
Bcêl	٢٨٨	بحيل	بحيل و كهوفها (قرية)	١٤١٥

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN BCÊL

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 071	C 070	36°44'07"N 44°01'17"E	772 m	absent	-	-	-	-	١٤١٥
UC 072	C 071	36°44'07"N 44°01'16"E	771 m	present	yes	-	-	-	١٤١٥
UC 073	C 072	36°44'06"N 44°01'15"E	774 m	present	yes	-	-	-	١٤١٥



## UC 072

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. SZELAG



The eastern wall in the main chamber of the cave.

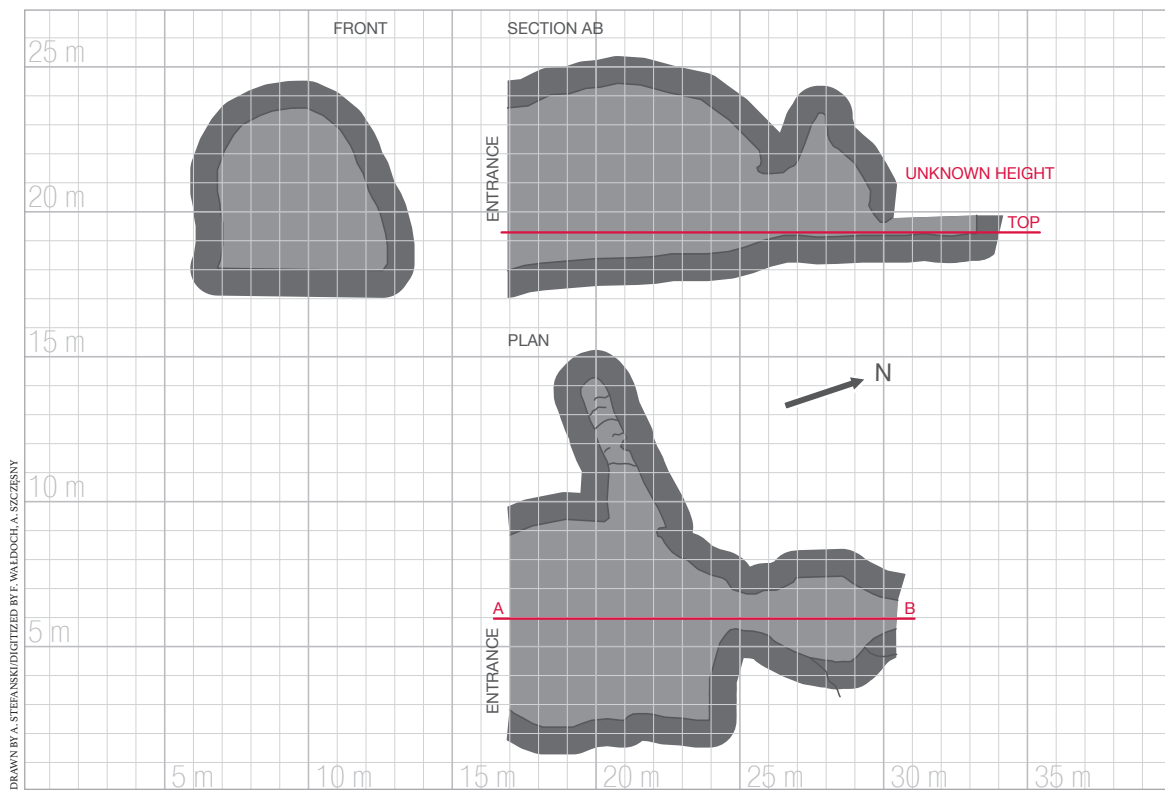
PHOTO BY D. SZELAG



## UC 072

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 072/C 071	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 6.0 m x 5.6 m. Chamber: 13.0 m x 6.0 m x 7.3 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	Pottery.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A cave with four distinct chambers: one on the left of the entrance, a passage at the rear of the main chamber, and a low inaccessible passage continuing to the final chamber, which was not explored. Speleothems present on the ceiling. Manganese oxide and bitumen on the upper walls and ceiling. The floor consists of compacted soil and some dried animal dung.
DMS	36°44'07"N 44°01'16"E UTM 38S 0412622, 4065962		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	771		
REGION			
NAXÍA	Bcêl		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bcêl		
TYPE OF CAVE			
multi-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	23 September 2015		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 072

### PHOTOS

The entrance of a narrow corridor in the western wall of the main chamber.

PHOTOS BY D. SZELAG



The north-western wall of the main chamber of the cave and the entrance to the corridor leading to the smaller chamber.



## UC 072

## PHOTO

The smaller chamber of the cave.

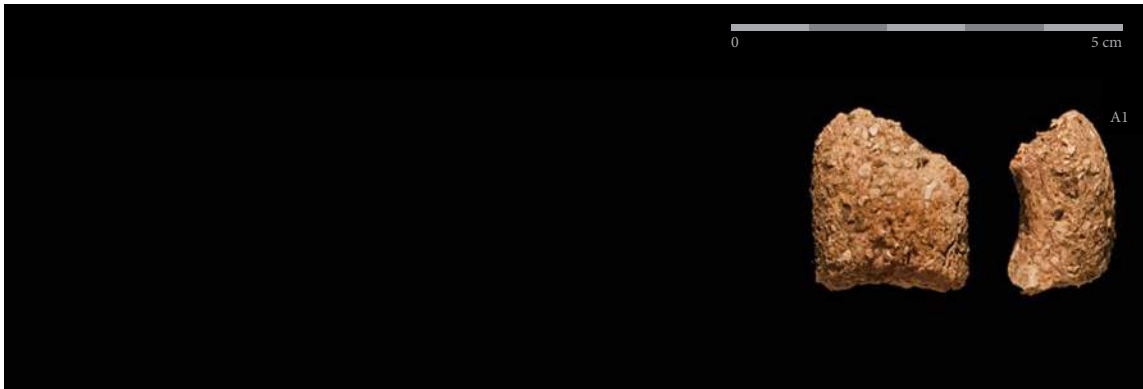
PHOTO BY D. SZELAG



## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.072.1

N <sup>o</sup>	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1		XXI		2.1	1.2	p. reddish brown p. reddish	PG (s.m.l) a.	er.	5YRS/4			H (h.)

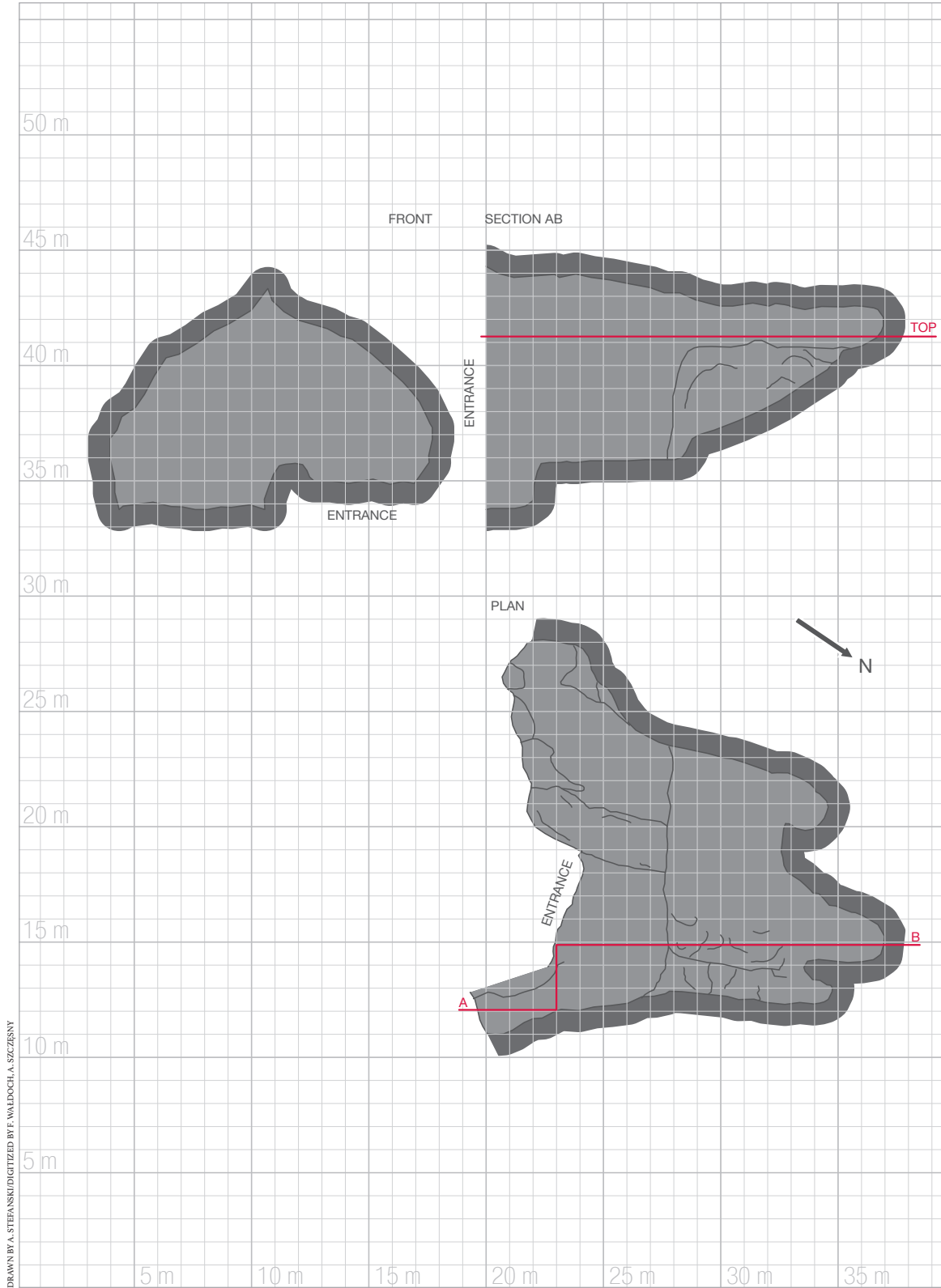
## PL.DF.072.1



PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGER

# UC 073

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 073

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 073/C 072
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°44'06"N 44°01'15"E UTM 38S 0412599, 4065946
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	774
REGION	
NAXÍA	Bcêl
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bcêl
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	23 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 13.6 m x 9.5 m. Chamber: 17.0 m x 9.5 m x 16.8 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A cave consisting of an upper and lower chamber. Speleothems are present near the ceiling on the upper walls, and there is manganese oxide, bitumen, and carbonate on the ceiling. The floor consists of soil, dried dung and gravel.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
-

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east.

PHOTO BY D. SZELÁC



## UC 073

### PHOTOS

Close-up of the entrance of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The western part of the first level of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 073

## PHOTOS

The north-eastern wall of the first level of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



The western part of the northern wall of the second level of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI





## UC 073

### PHOTOS

The eastern part of the northern wall of the second level of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The western part of the second level of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



# UC 073

## PHOTO

The entrance seen from the inside.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI

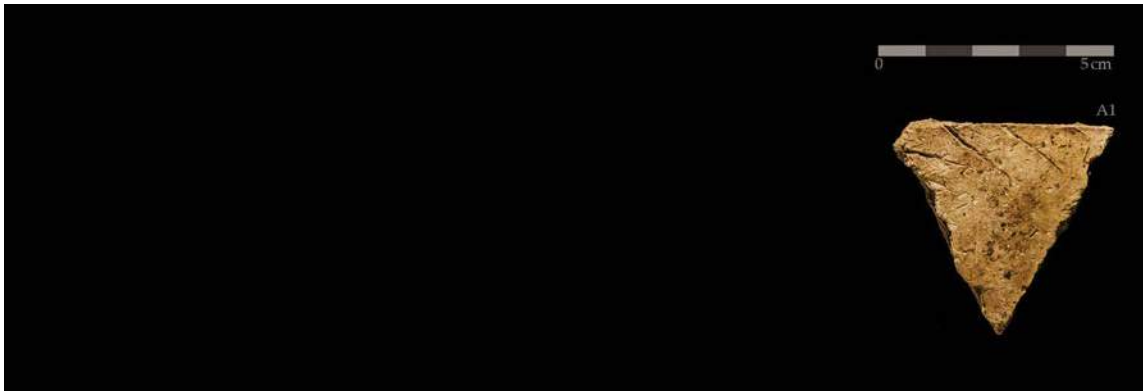


## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.073.1

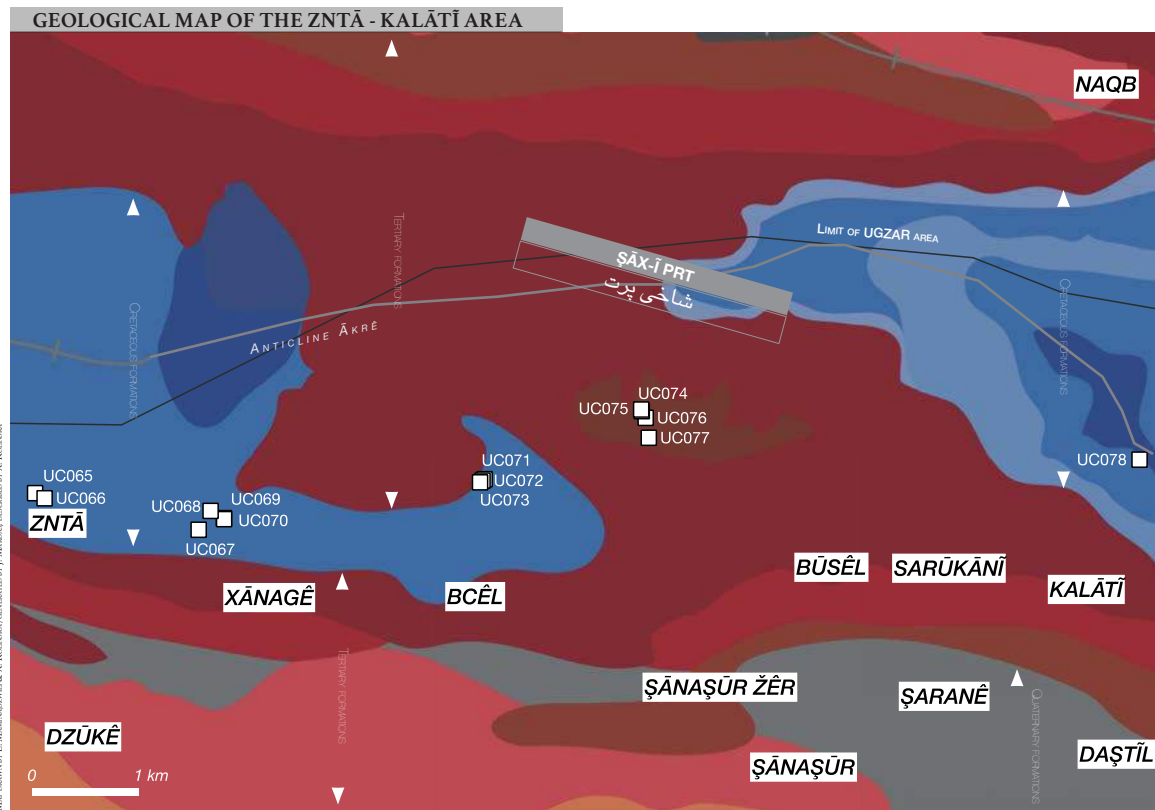
N <sup>o</sup>	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1				4.o	o.8	p. yellow p. orange	V (s.m.) M l(s.m)	out.: WS in.: o	2.5Y8/4	INC		W

## PL.DF.073.1

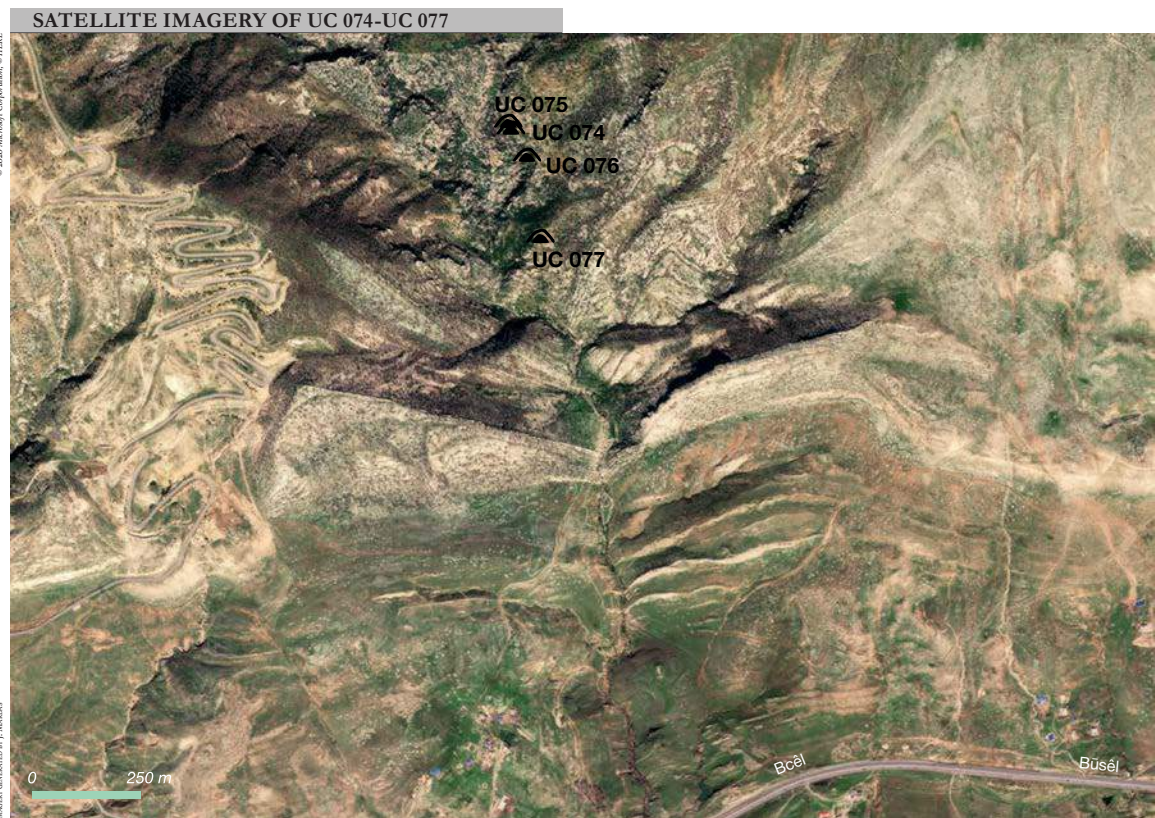
PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGER



# CAVES OF BŪSĒL



Morimoto et al., L. Muroşevski et al., X. Kocabaş et al., J. Muroşevski et al., J. Muroşevski et al., X. Kocabaş et al.



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Morimoto et al., L. Muroşevski et al., X. Kocabaş et al., J. Muroşevski et al., J. Muroşevski et al., X. Kocabaş et al.

## CAVES OF BŪSĒL

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

We have associated four caves located between Būsêl and Bcêl with the former village since we initially obtained information about them in Būsêl. The caves open on the slopes of the stream valley, which joins Doĵ-ê Kalātî-ê further to the south. No sources known to us, i.e. the ASI or Fiey, mention any villages with caves in the area between Bcêl and Kalātî.

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## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN BŪSĒL

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 074	C 074	36°44'28"N 44°02'16"E	828 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 075	C 075	36°44'29"N 44°02'16"E	830 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 076	C 073	36°44'26"N 44°02'18"E	784 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 077	C 076	36°44'20"N 44°02'19"E	785 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-

# UC 074

## PHOTOS

The cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The north-eastern wall of the cave with the entrances to the northern and eastern niches.

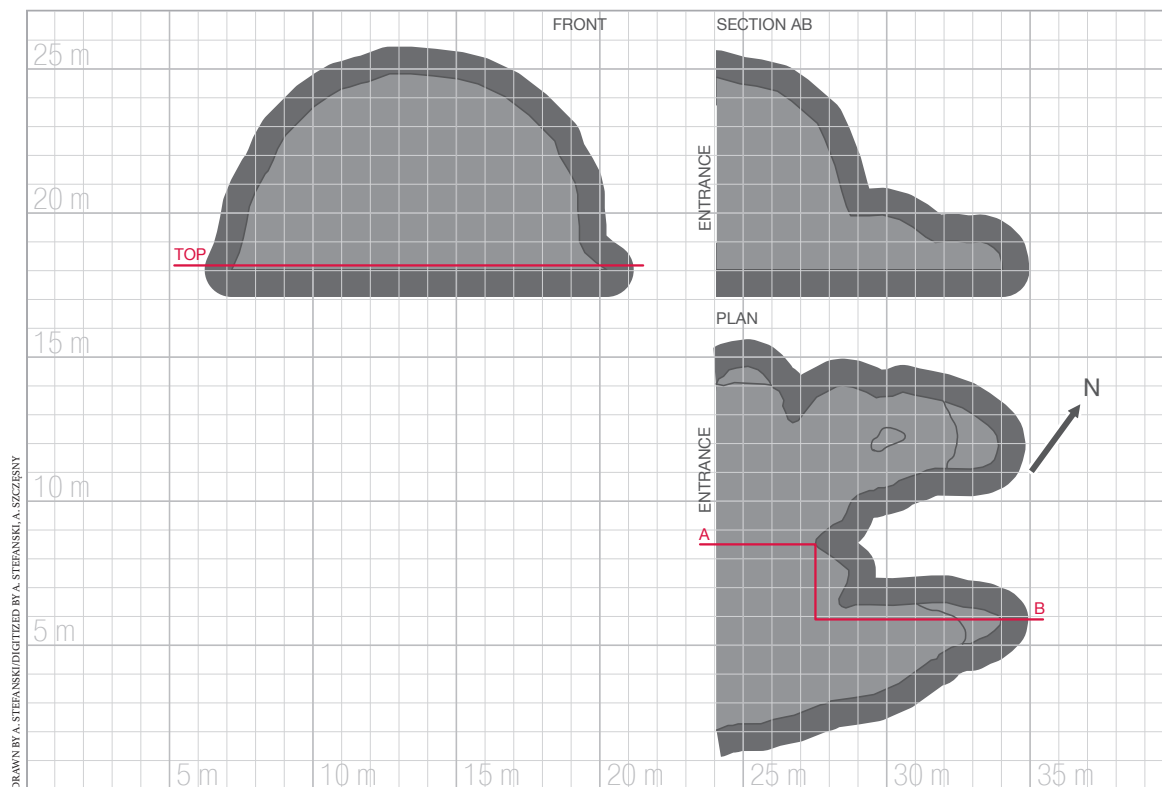
PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 074

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 074/C 074	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 12.5 m x 6.7 m. Chamber: 10.0 m x 6.7 m x 12.5 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A rock shelter with two prominent niches. Speleothems on the upper walls and manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor consists of grass and a mixture of dust and dried soil.
DMS	36°44'28"N 44°02'16"E UTM 38S 0414117, 4066614		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	828		
REGION			
NAXÍA	Bcêl		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Büsêl		
TYPE OF CAVE			
rock shelter			
IDENTIFICATION			
field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	26 September 2015		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 074

### PHOTOS

The western niche in the north-eastern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The eastern niche in the north-eastern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



PHOTOS

The interior of the western niche.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The interior of the eastern niche.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU





## UC 076

### PHOTO

The cave seen from the south-west.

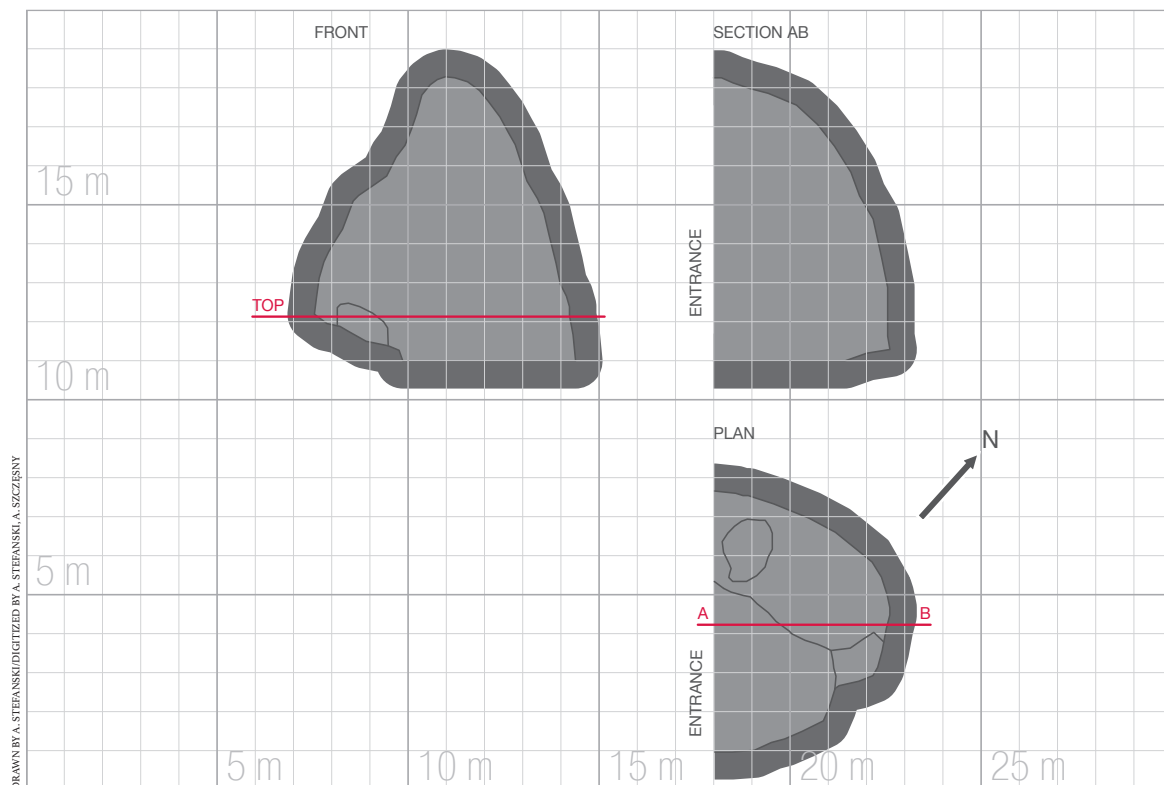
PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



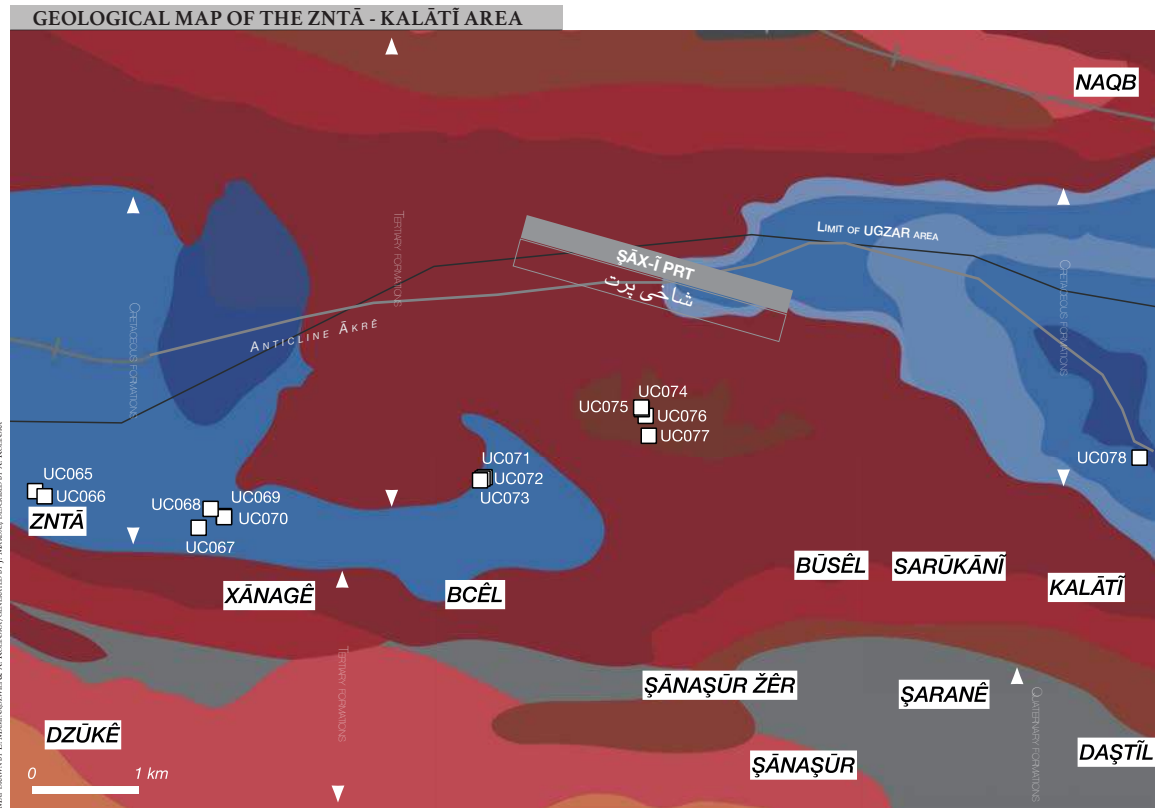
## UC 076

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 076/C 073	LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 6.8 m x 7.3 m. Chamber: 4.5 m x 7.3 m x 6.8 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION. A shallow rock shelter. The rear upper wall has speleothems. The floor consists of exposed bedrock and dried soil.
DMS	36°44'26"N 44°02'18"E UTM 38S 0414154, 4066551	
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	784	
REGION		
NAXÍA	Bcêl	
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Büsêl	
TYPE OF CAVE		
rock shelter		
IDENTIFICATION		
field walking		
DOCUMENTED ON:	26 September 2015	
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20	

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



# CAVE OF KALĀTĪ



Morimoto et al., M. Masoumeh et al. & X. Kezhuo / (unpublished) J. Masoumeh, Masoumeh & X. Kezhuo

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Morimoto et al. J. Masoumeh

## CAVE OF KALĀTĪ

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

The Kalātī-ê stream crosses the southern range of hills preceding the village of Kalātī, where the eastern range of rocky hills begins to run parallel to the main Prt Mountains range. This inaccessible valley can only be reached from three places: from Kalātī, through the valley of the Kalātī-ê stream, from Nêrûā, through the gorge of the stream of the same name, or from Bêxmê, through the village of Bîê. Kalātī can be divided into a northern and southern part. The former extends on the slopes of the Kalātī-ê stream valley. On the upright rock cliffs forming narrow ledges above the village, the Mār Quriāqōs Monastery (UA 38) was built. Pilgrimages were made there still in the 1960s – but today, the building is in ruins. The southern part of Kalātī is an abandoned settlement on a hill. In the past, a fort was built there to control the route from Bêxmê to Ākrê running at the foot of the mountains. The buildings of this fort have been documented as the site of US 103 (Koliński 2020, 560-569).

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

The history of this area is closely related to Christianity. Fiey refers to it as Galâtê but mentions that Christians call it Qal'unta, "the citadel". Fiey discusses the ruins and the customs related to pilgrimages to the monastery and speculates that it could have been ancient Birta (Fiey 1965, 267-268). It is worth noting the change of tone in Fiey's description of the towns east of Ākrê, which gives the impression that he only learned about them from the accounts of others: "On y verrait les ruines de deux églises, certains disent de quatre ou cinq!" One can sense Fiey's disbelief in his informants, emphasized with the exclamation mark.

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

Salman's publication does not mention the town of Kalātī, neither in the context of the Mār Quriāqōs Monastery, nor the fortress that rises south of the highway towards Harīr, from which one can see its ruins, nor in the context of caves. This suggests that, much like Fiey, the archaeologists who recorded these monuments related information provided by the inhabitants but did not necessarily visit these places.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN KALĀTĪ

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 078	C 078	36°44'15"N 44°05'25"E	883 m	present	yes	yes	-	-	-

## UC 078

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the east.

PHOTO BY D. SZELAG



The interior of the cave.

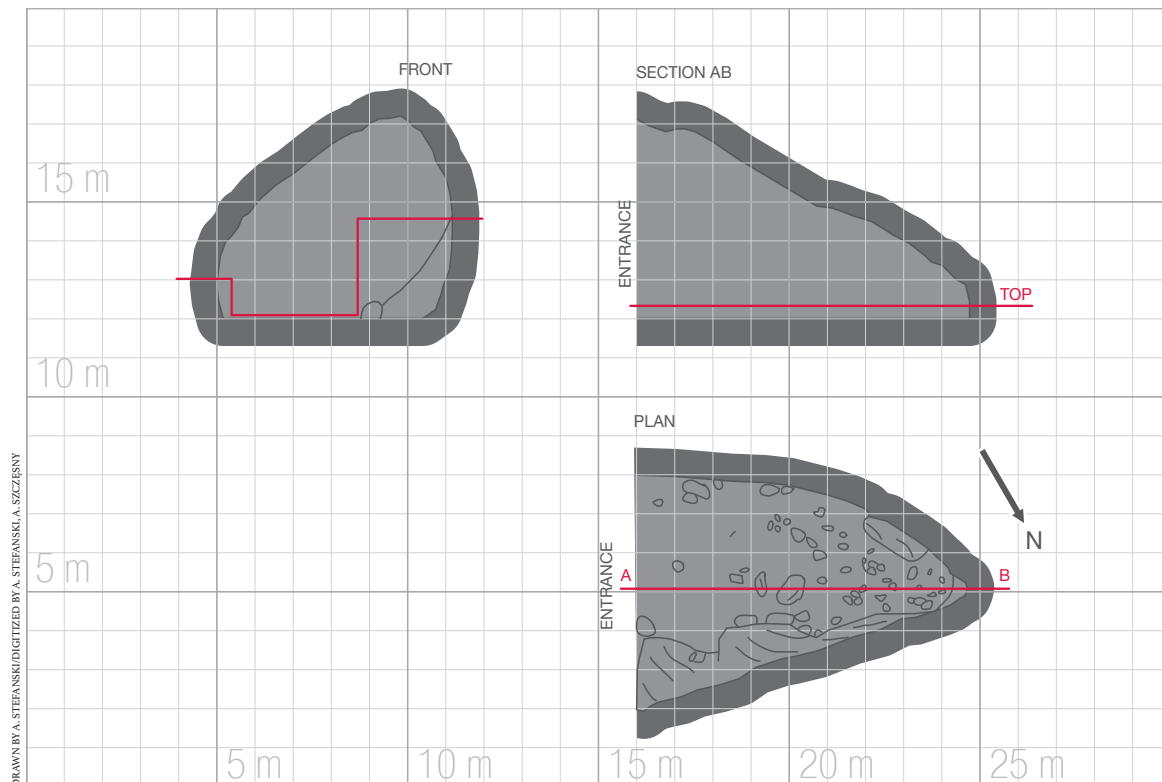
PHOTO BY D. SZELAG



## UC 078

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 078/C 078	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 6.0 m x 5.1 m. Chamber: 8.6 m x 5.1 m x 6.0 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	Pottery, obsidian.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A rock shelter with a triangular shape. Many broken rocks inside. Manganese oxide and speleothems present on the ceiling and upper rear walls. The floor consists of dust, grass, loose soil, and many medium to small rocks.
DMS	36°44'15"N 44°05'25"E UTM 38S 0418790, 4066159		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	883		
REGION			
NAXÍA	Bcél		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Kalāti		
TYPE OF CAVE			
rock shelter			
IDENTIFICATION			
field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	28 September 2015		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: yes OUTSIDE: A	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



# UC 078

## MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ON PL.MF.078.1

FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1S	flake	obsidian	1.2 x 0.7 x 0.4	complete
A1	pipe	terracotta	2.7 x 2.6 x 0.3	small fragment of a bowl/shank join
A2	pipe	terracotta	3.5 x 1.7 x 0.4	small fragment of a bowl

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.078.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A3				6.5	1.6	reddish d. grey reddish	PG (s.m.l)	P (tr.)	5YR7/6			H (h.)

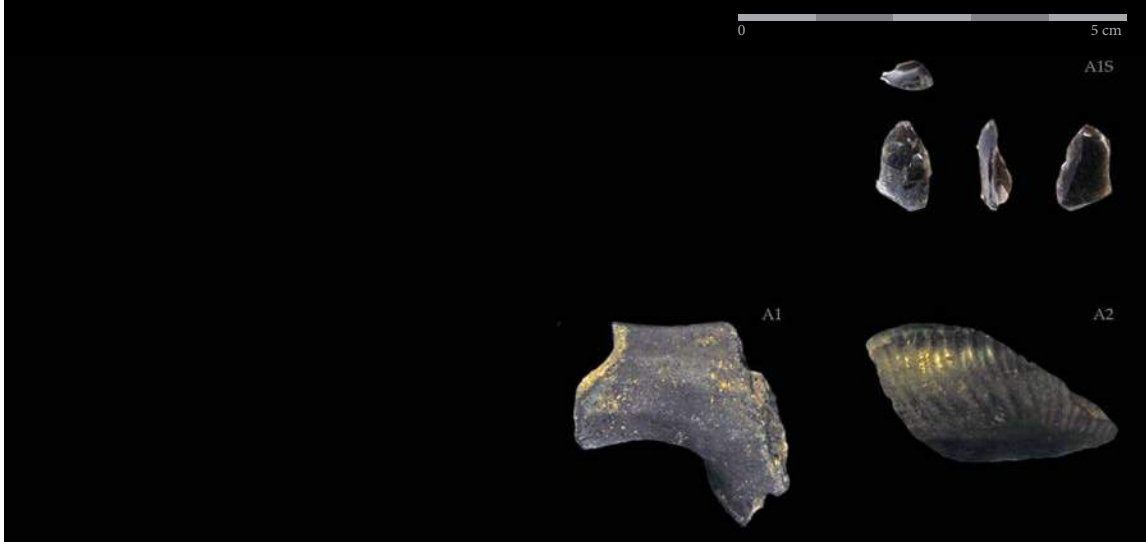
## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.078.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A4			10	4.5	0.6	d. brown	M (m.l) PG (m.l)	o	7.5YR7/3	INC		H
A5			19	5.0	0.6	reddish brown l. buff l. reddish	M l (s.m) s	WS	2.5Y8/2			W
A6			17	3.0	1.0	d. grey buff	M l (s.m.l) a.	n.d.	5YR7/6 10YR7/4			H
A7			13	2.3	0.8	l. brown greyish brown l. brown	V (s.m.l) a.	o	10YR7/4			H
A8			18	1.9	0.6	reddish brown	PG (s.m.l) a.	P (tr.)	7.5YR6/4			H
A9			8	2.3	0.4	d. brown	M l (s.) a.	P	7.5YR6/4			H
A10			21	5.3	0.8	reddish brown	M l (s.m.l) a.	out.: WS? in.: o	10YR7/4			NTW

# UC 078

PL.MF.078.1

PHOTOS BY M. KORPUSIK, D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY S. TILIK, K. DO HLU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGER



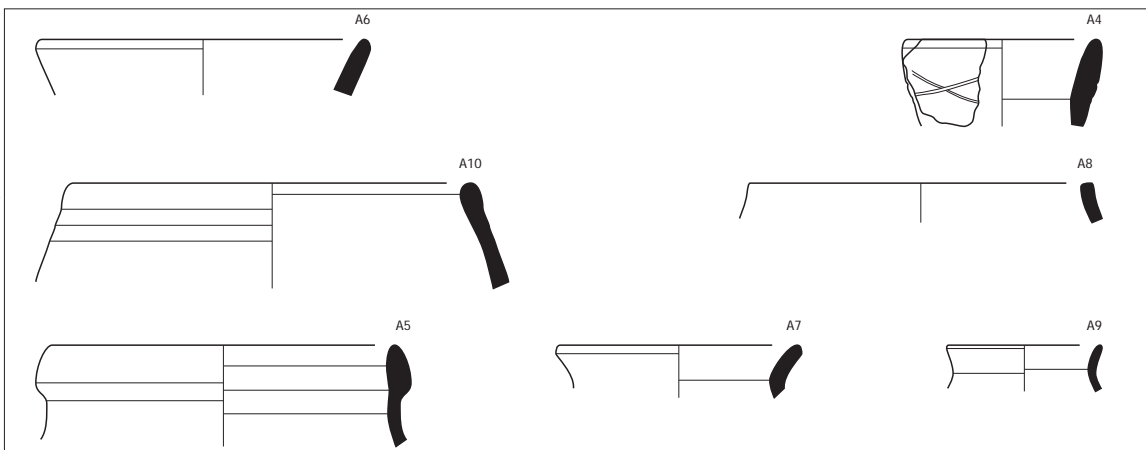
PL.DF.078.1

PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HLU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGER



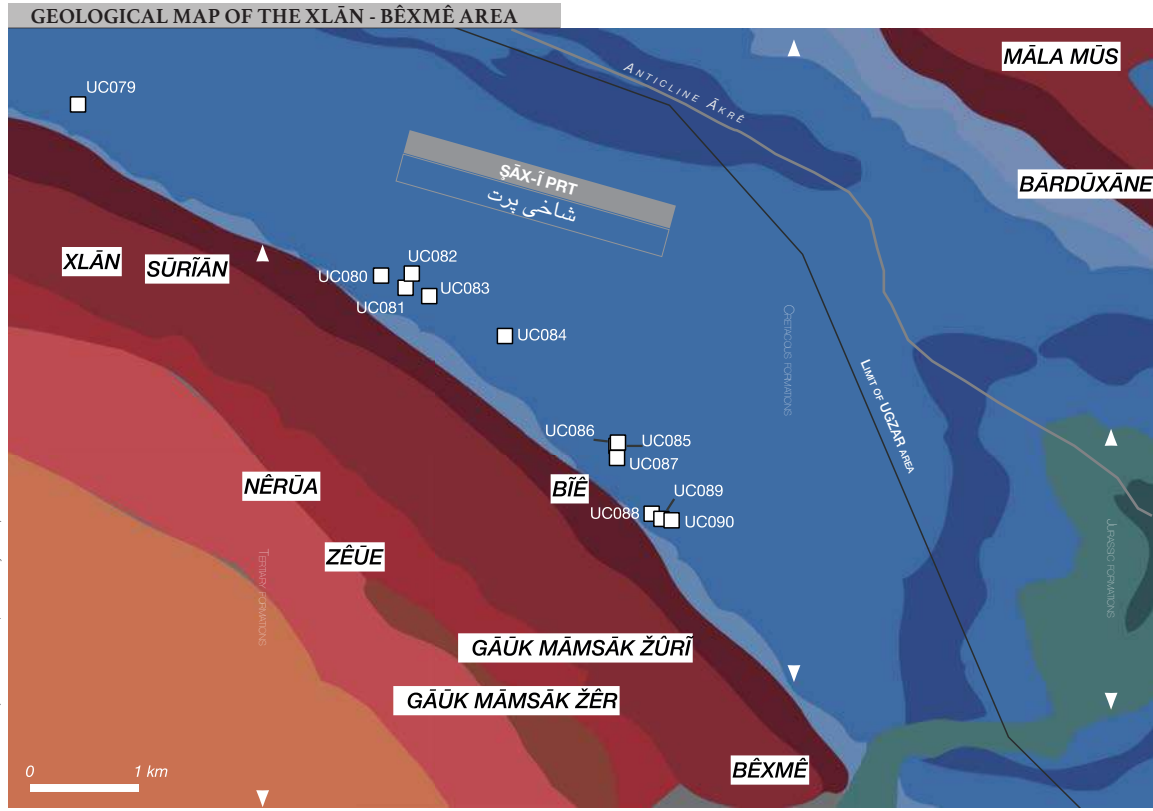
PL.PP.078.1

DRAWN BY L. WALIK/A DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY

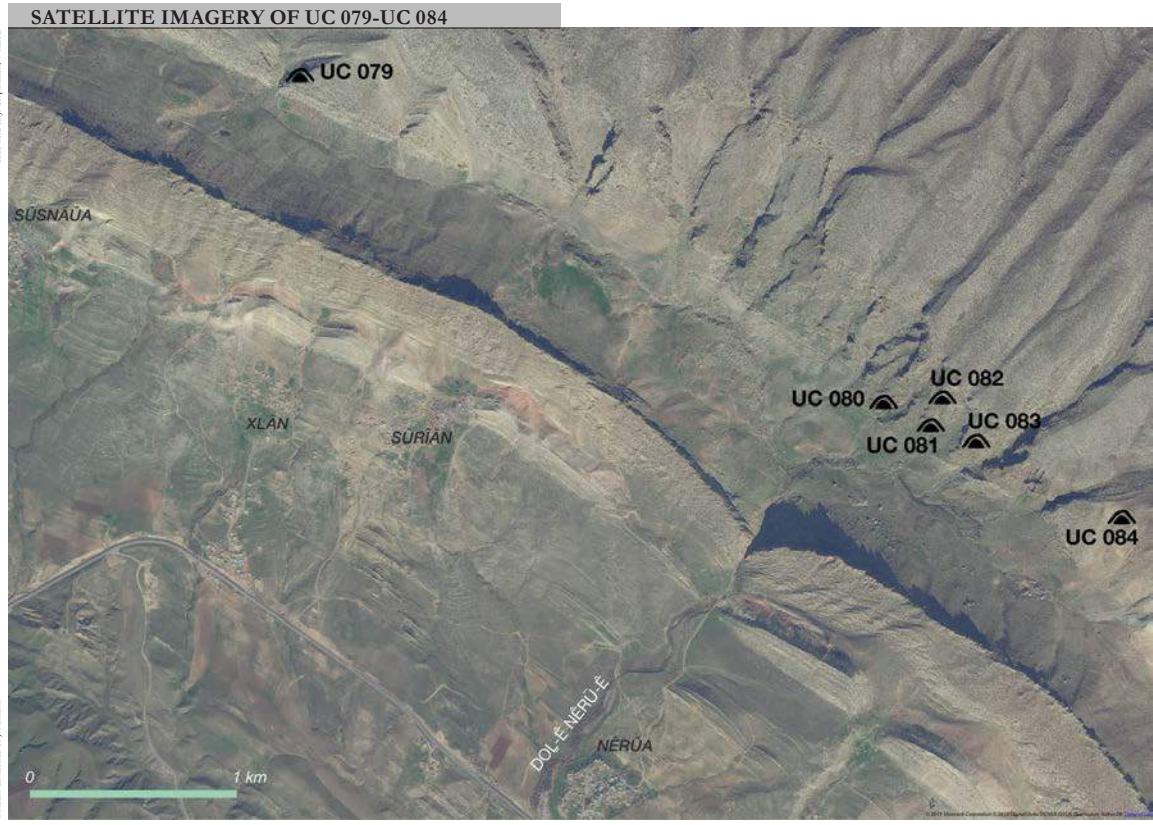




# CAVES OF NĒRŪA



Morozovskiy, L., Mammadovskiy, S. & X. Krasovskiy / составители: I. Morozovskiy, S. Krasovskiy, X. Krasovskiy



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Известия института ИИ Морозов

## CAVES OF NĒRŪA

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

The village of Nêrŭa, although associated with the caves in the following section, is situated on the Prt Plateau. Here, the boundary between the mountains and the highlands is very apparent. The first southern range, high and rocky, is cut by a stream that flows to a picturesque waterfall at the gorge. Entering the valley behind the mountains requires climbing a rock formation, upon which one reaches a terrain resembling an amphitheatre. The slopes surrounding the valley are very steep, and the caves in this area are at a high elevation. The easiest way to explore the valley and caves is by driving from the direction of Biê village, because approach from the side of Nêrŭa requires a steep climb, making it difficult to bring in equipment. The caves in the valley north of the village have been assigned to Nêrŭa since Iraqi archaeologists had previously assigned sites there to that village, rather than to Biê.

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

The ASI mentions a cave in Nêrŭa (Salman 1965, 288), and Fiey describes hermitages either hollowed out from the valley cliffs or built near the rock (Fiey 1965, 268). Christian traditions were still present here in the 1960s; there was a church on the plain on the west side of the stream (Fiey 1965, 268), the ruins of which we have documented as UA 40. The church was built on an east-west axis, and we found a cemetery on naturally formed terraces to the east. The hermitages mentioned by Fiey are in the valley beyond the gorge and have been designated as UA 41. They consist of several stone structures enclosing niches in the rock, some at a high elevation above the valley floor (which was why we did not enter all of them). We have learned from Internet reports and photos published by archaeologists from Ak̄rê that the largest tower-like hermitage collapsed in 2020. To the south of them is a small chamber carved into the rock, perhaps a tomb, registered in the ASI under the same number as the hermitages. The village was ethnically Kurdish in the 1960s.

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

As in the case of Kalâtî, the author of this text suspects that information on the monuments in Nêrŭa given in the ASI were from second-hand reports. Data on sites such as churches with cemeteries were usually provided by informants of the Antiquities Service. One cave was registered with the name بوکزاوه, which in our opinion is a Kurdish word written in Arabic, meaning “throat, oesophagus”. The correct spelling should be بوغاناوه. Combining two morphemes is common for Kurdish place names, e.g. Baxrâua, Sinâua. In this name, we have a part of the word بوکزاوه “gorge” and اوه “this one” (Jaba 1879, 59, 27). The entry in the ASI reflects the meaning of Bûgâzâua fi Galî Nêrŭa (Aşkafî) as Throat of Galî Nêrŭa (cave). The second cave was entered under the number 1415 with the name تينک. For the purpose of identification, we have tried to understand the meaning of this term, and we believe that it is تنک. Jaba vocalizes this word as “tenk” – étroit (Jaba 1879, 105). The Arabic spelling, in our opinion, reflects a regional vocalization, which uses “î” and “ê” interchangeably.

## IDENTIFICATION

The monuments entered under numbers 1418 and 1415, recorded on 5 November 1951, have been described above due to issues with their naming and because we do not consider them to be the caves that we present in this volume. They are likely to be part of the group of monuments recorded by us as UA 41. It encompasses all of the monuments located in the Gal-î Nêrŭa valley that we have documented during our reconnaissance activities and will be published in volume 10 of the SHIK series.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

VILLAGE	ASI		
	page in ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument
Nêrŭa	٢٨٨	نيروة	بوکزاوه في کلي نيروه (اشکفت)
			تينک (اشکفت)

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN NĒRŪA

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 079	C 090	36°43'06"N 44°09'20"E	958 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 080	C 089	36°42'15"N 44°11'14"E	766 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 081	C 088	36°42'11"N 44°11'23"E	819 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 082	C 087	36°42'16"N 44°11'25"E	872 m	present	yes	-	-	-	-
UC 083	C 086	36°42'09"N 44°11'32"E	878 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 084	C 085	36°41'57"N 44°12'00"E	897 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-

## UC 079

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the west.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



## UC 079

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 079/C 090
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°43'06"N 44°09'20"E UTM 38S 0424606, 4063960
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	958
REGION	
NAXÍA	Bcêl
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Nêrûa
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	6 October 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

## DESCRIPTION

LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.

DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 7.8 m x 5.3 m.  
Chamber: 8.0 m x 5.3 m x 7.8 m.

MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.

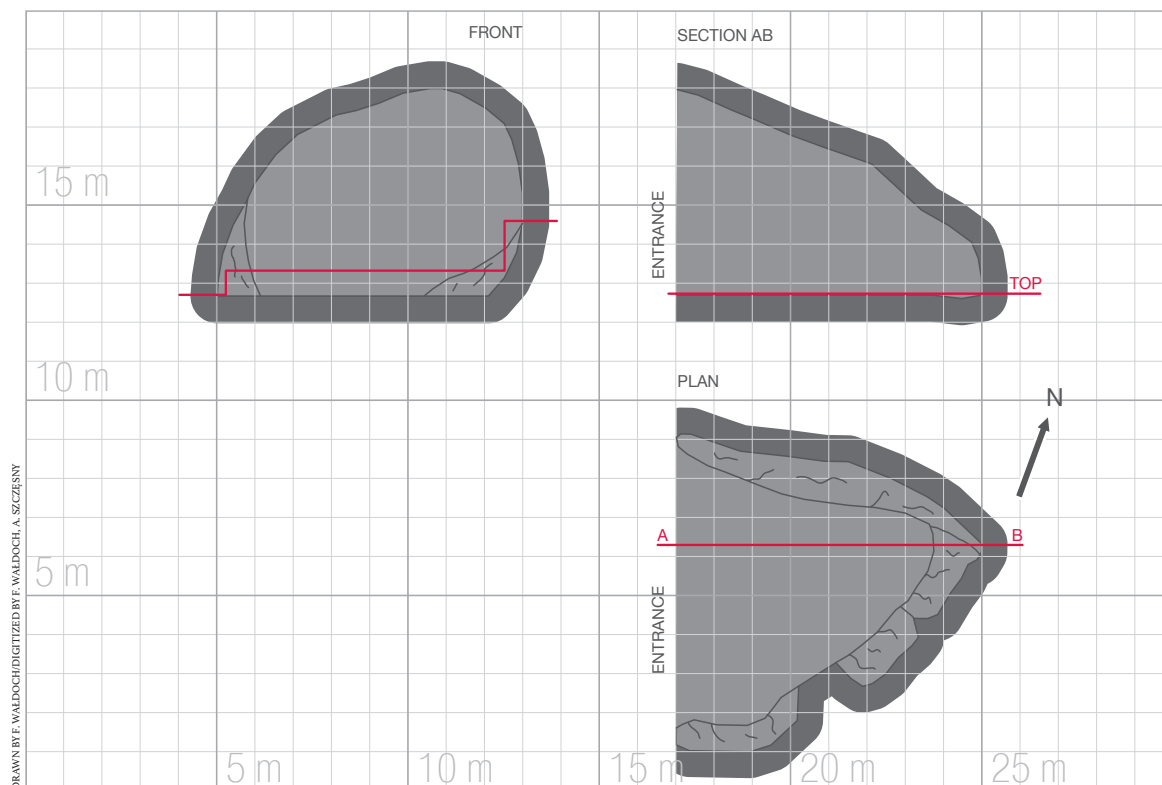
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.

DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave. The ceiling has a thin layer of manganese oxide. The floor and the steep slope forming the talus of the cave are covered in animal dung and small stones.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 082

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the east.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



Nêrûa-Biê valley seen from the entrance. Filip Waldoch (left) and Dariusz Szelaġ (right) documented this cave.

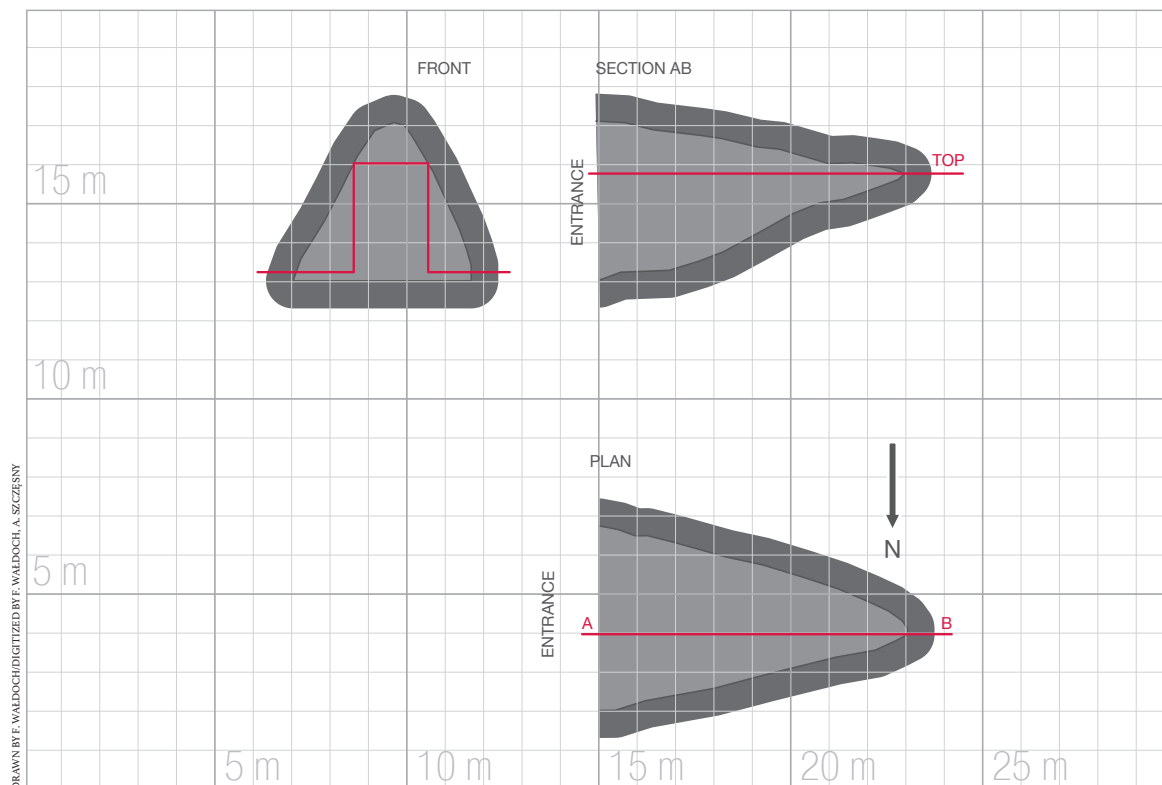
PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 082

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 082/C 087	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 4.7 m x 4.0 m. Chamber: 8.0 m x 4.0 m x 4.7 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	Pottery.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A small rock shelter. Manganese oxide on the walls. The floor is covered with large rocks, smaller stones, dust, twigs, and animal dung.
DMS	36°42'16"N 44°11'25"E UTM 38S 0427695, 4062395		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	872		
REGION			
NAXÍA	Bcêl		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Nêrúa		
TYPE OF CAVE			
rock shelter			
IDENTIFICATION			
field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	1 October 2015		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: yes OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 082

### PHOTOS

The entrance and southern wall of the rock shelter.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The southern wall of the rock shelter.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 082

## PHOTO

The northern wall of the rock shelter.

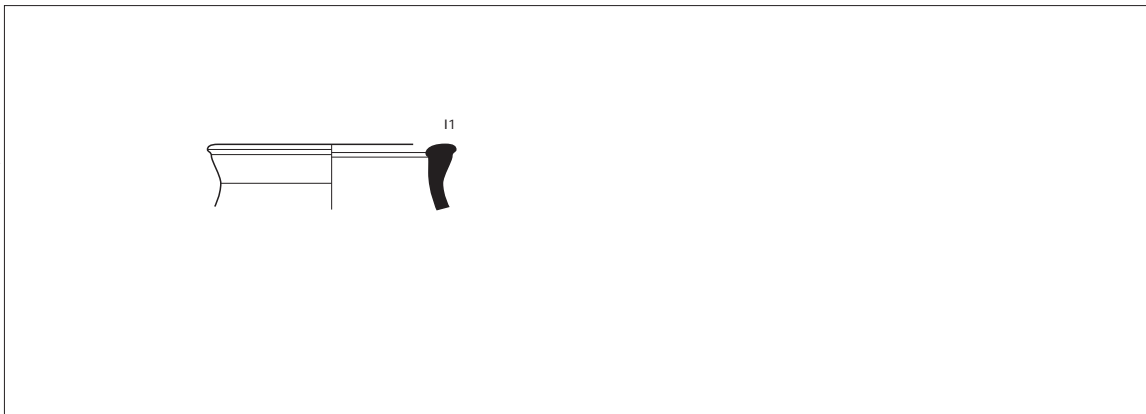
PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.082.1

N <sup>o</sup>	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
11			10	3.3	0.6	d. reddish brown grey	PG (s.m.l)	out.: P in.: er	2.5YR5/6 2.5YR5/4			W

## PL.PP.082.1

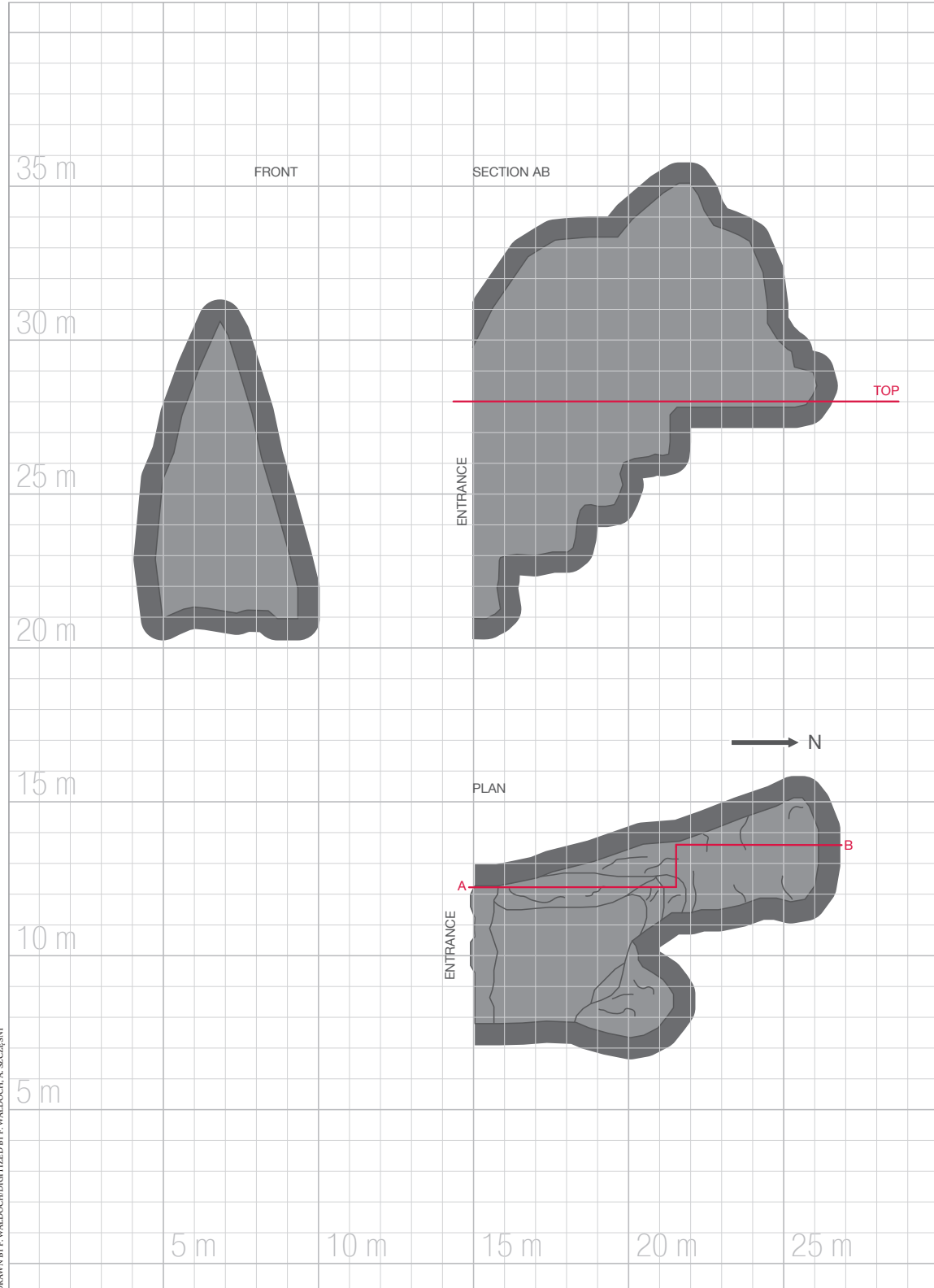


DRAWN BY L. WALIK/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY



# UC 083

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY F. WALDOCH/DIGITIZED BY F. WALDOCH, A. SZCZESNY

## UC 083

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 083/C 086	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 4.5 m x 9.5 m. Chamber: 11.0 m x 10.0 m x 6.0 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Absent.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A single-chamber cave. The walls and ceiling are crumbling away and partially collapsed. Floor of soil, many loose small stones, and exposed rock outcrops.
DMS	36°42'09"N 44°11'32"E UTM 38S 0427857, 4062187		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	878		
REGION			
NAXÍA	Bcêl		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Nêrûa		
TYPE OF CAVE			
single-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	1 October 2015		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PHOTO

The upper level and the northern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 083

### PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY K. DO-HUU



# UC 083

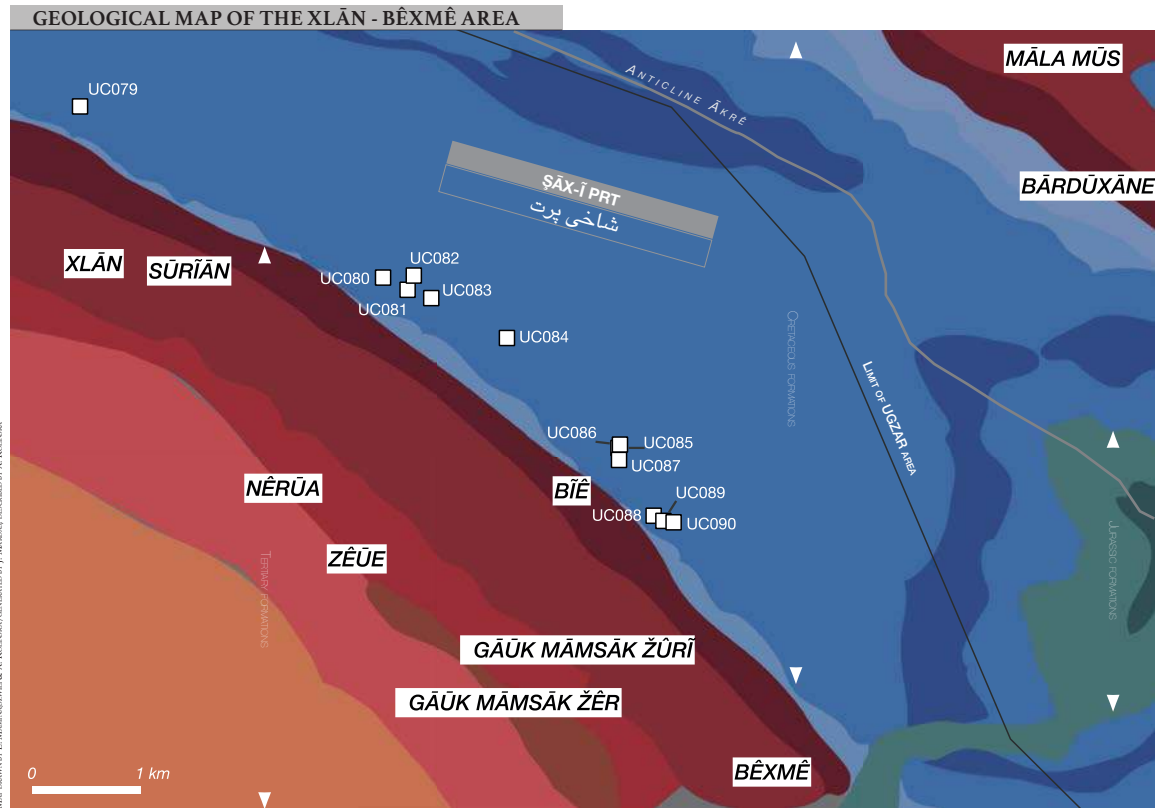
**PHOTO**

The interior of the cave seen from the lower level.

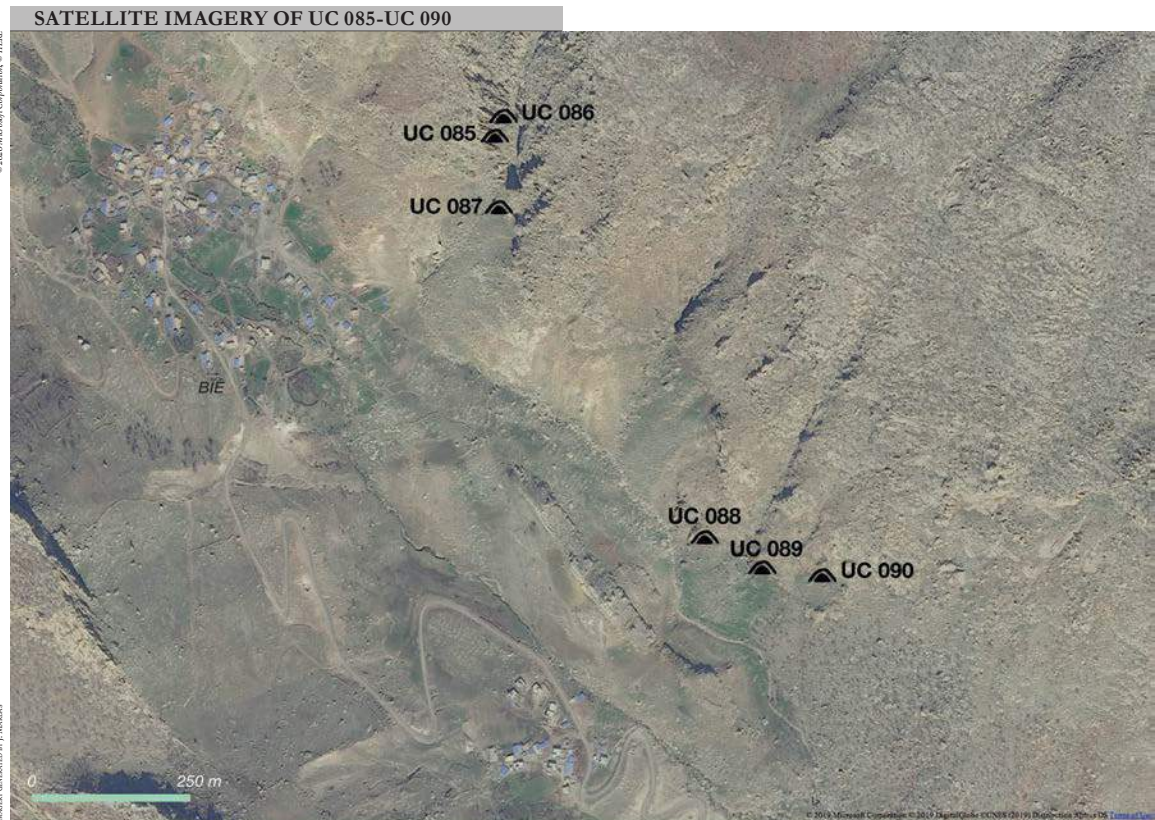
PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



# CAVES OF BIÊ



Moravcsik, L. Manuscript of X. Kersch/Geographisches Institut der Universität Wien



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Moravcsik, L. Manuscript of X. Kersch

## CAVES OF BÎÊ

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

The village of Bîê is situated at an altitude of 700-900 m above sea level in the highest, easternmost part of the shallow valley that separates the Prt Mountains from a rocky range of hills to the south. It can be entered from Bêxmê, following an asphalt road in the direction of Bîê. This settlement is divided into two parts: a smaller, south-eastern part and a larger one, located higher up to the north-west. Driving up the mountain, one passes two large caves to the right of the village, while the others are situated in the valley to the west of the village.

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

Available historical sources link this area (or, more accurately, Bêxmê, a village on the Greater Zab) with Christian tradition. Fiey does not mention Bîê but provides information on Bêxmê – allegedly, there were monasteries on both sides of the river, and the monastery on the eastern side had 200 hermitages (Fiey 1965, 268). Iraqi archaeologists assigned a church to Bêxmê, adding the word “cave” in quotation marks. We did not find any such caves during our fieldwork, and nobody in the area was able to indicate the place where the church or monastery had once stood. It seems that even if the place names remained, no Christians were living there by the mid-20th century. The first verifiable reports of caves in Bîê were given in the ASI (Salman 1970, 288), as well as in Braidwood’s publication (Braidwood, Howe 1960, 29, 59).

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

Iraqi archaeologists registered the caves in Bîê and Bêxmê on 5 November 1951. A complex of three caves, each with a different name, was recorded under the number 1420. Two of the names are Kurdish, but since the vocalizations are not given, they can be read differently (رف, Jaba 1879, 208; جمك, Jaba 1879, 118). The name of the third cave was written as هاجيا. It is uncertain whether this refers to the title of a woman who made a pilgrimage to Mecca, in which case the correct spelling should be حجة, even if the common spelling of حجيا is used, or حاجيا to convey the Kurdish pronunciation. In 1954, a local representative of the Antiquities Service informed Robert Braidwood that the caves of Bîê could be a potentially interesting research subject. Braidwood’s surveys inside a cave named Hajiyah did not yield any prehistoric material, but implements belonging to the Zarzian industry were found on its talus (Braidwood, Howe 1960, 29, 59).

## IDENTIFICATION

During our documentation of the caves in Bîê, we were unable to find an informant who would confirm that the names written in the ASI had been used in recent years. Based on a photo of Hajiyah cave published by Braidwood (Braidwood, Howe 1960, Fig. 11B), Rafał Koliński has proposed the identification of cave UC 089 with Aşkafî-ê Hâciâ (ASI 1420/3). If this cave constitutes a *qariah* together with the other two in the ASI, it is tempting to assume that they correspond to UC 088 and UC 090. However, this assumption is challenged by further analysis: Braidwood visited the caves in Bîê in November 1954, only three years after they had been entered into the files of the Antiquities Service, and he does not mention any traces of development. Once again, we get the impression that the information provided to Iraqi archaeologists was not verified in person. However, in this case, *qariah* may describe a place that had been previously developed at some point – Braidwood found Islamic ceramics along with prehistoric lithic artefacts on the slope of the cave (Braidwood, Howe 1960, 29).

XK

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

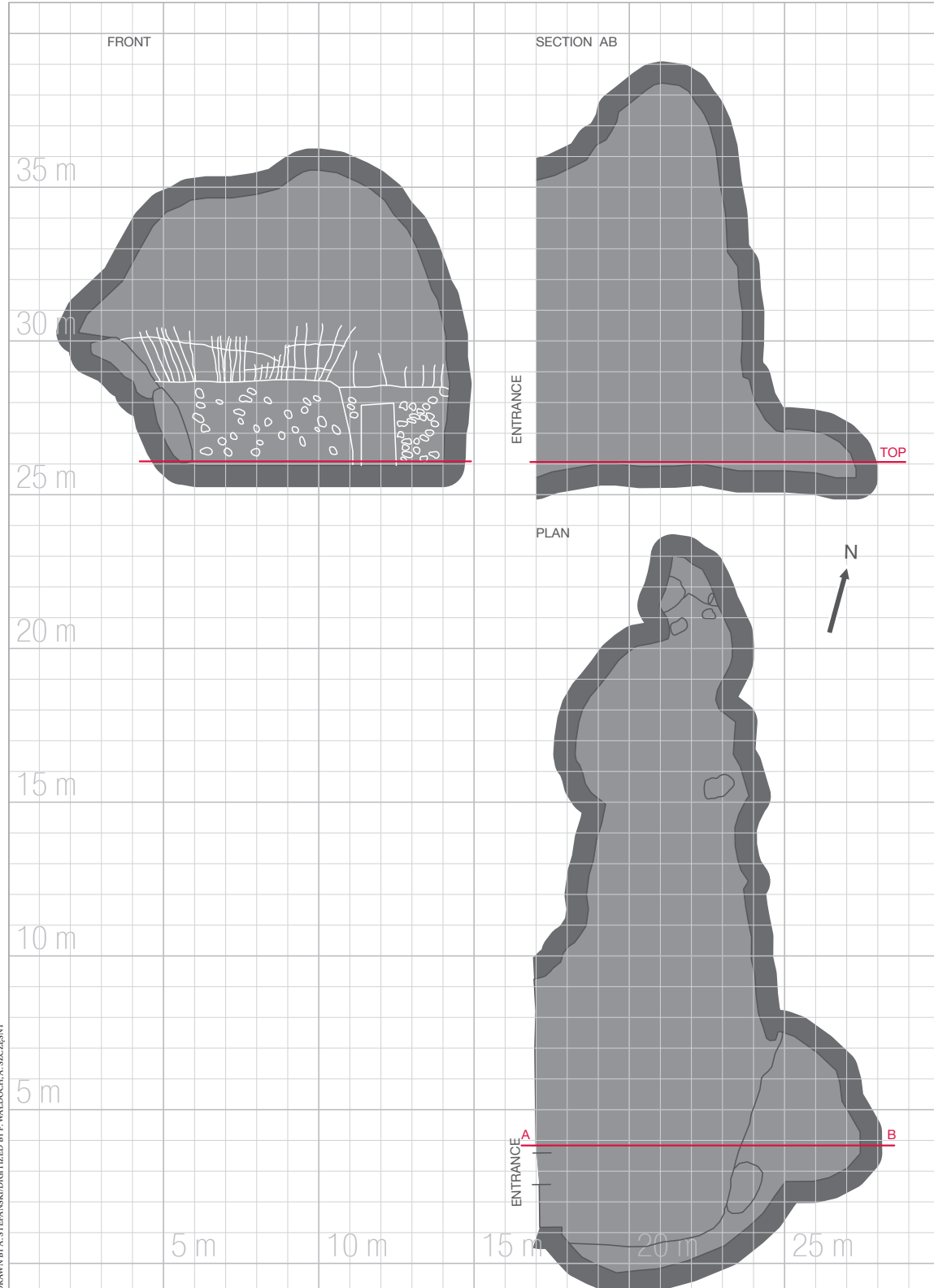
VILLAGE	ASI		
	page in ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument
Bîê	٢٨٨	بیا	بیا (كهوف قرية)
			اشكفت رف
			اشكفت جمك
			اشكفت هاجيا
Bihma	٢٨٩	بيخمه	ديره (اشكفت)

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN BÎÊ

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 085	C 082	36°41'24"N 44°12'42"E	903 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 086	C 083	36°41'25"N 44°12'43"E	916 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 087	C 084	36°41'21"N 44°12'42"E	890 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 088	C 079	36°41'04"N 44°12'56"E	710 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 089	C 080	36°41'03"N 44°12'59"E	729 m	present	-	-	اشكه فتي حاخيا	Āşkafî-ê Hâciâ	١٤٢٠/٣
UC 090	C 081	36°41'02"N 44°13'03"E	743 m	present	-	-	-	-	-

# UC 085

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY F. WAŁDOCH, A. SZCZĘŚNY

## UC 085

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 085/C 082	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 8.2 m x 9.8 m. Chamber: 10.4 m x 12.6 m x 23.0 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A single-chamber cave with two noticeable niches, with a stone wall constructed in the entrance. Large speleothems along the upper walls, as well as manganese oxide and bitumen on the upper walls. The floor consists of a thick layer of dried dung.
DMS	36°41'24"N 44°12'42"E UTM 38S 0429589, 4060800		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	903		
REGION			
NAXÍA	Bcêl		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Biê		
TYPE OF CAVE			
single-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	30 September 2015		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the west.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU





## UC 085

### PHOTOS

The interior of the cave seen from its northern end.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The eastern part of the cave, with the second niche visible on the left, and the third niche visible on the right.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



# UC 085

## PHOTOS

The eastern wall and the second niche.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The northern side of the cave seen from the south – the first niche visible on the right.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



# UC 087

## PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



Nêrûa-Biê valley seen from the entrance. Filip Wãldoch (left) and Dariusz Szelaġ (right) documenting the cave.

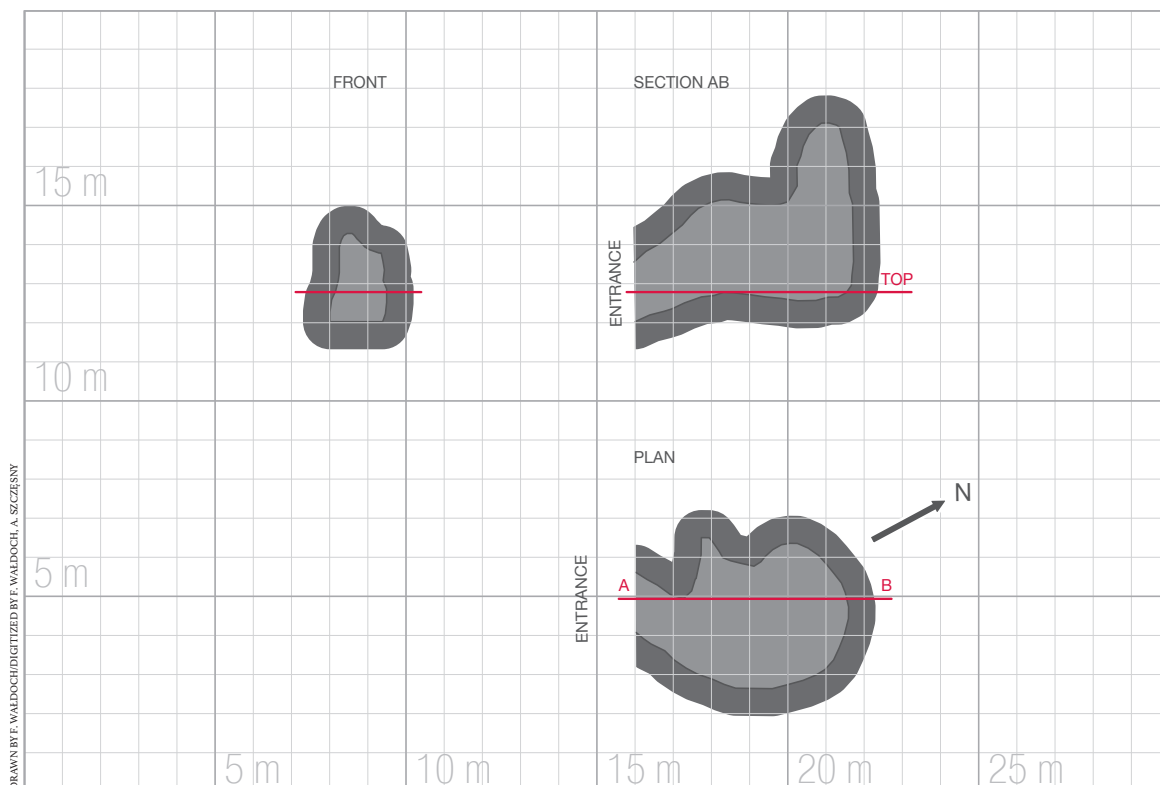
PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 087

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 087/C 084	LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope. DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 1.8 m x 1.5 m. Chamber: 5.6 m x 4.5 m x 3.4 m.
NAMES		MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
LOCAL NAME	not established	SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
TRANSLITERATION	-	DESCRIPTION. A small single-chamber cave. Manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor has exposed rock surfaces, and consists of soil and some animal dung.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		
DMS	36°41'21"N 44°12'42"E UTM 38S 0429594, 4060689	
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	890	
REGION		
NAXÍA	Bcêl	
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Biê	
TYPE OF CAVE		
single-chamber		
IDENTIFICATION		
field walking		
DOCUMENTED ON:	30 September 2015	
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20	

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY F. WALDOCH/DIGITIZED BY F. WALDOCH, A. SZCZESNY

## UC 088

### PHOTOS

The cave seen from the distance.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 088

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 088/C 079
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°41'04"N 44°12'56"E UTM 38S 0429915, 4060172
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	710
REGION	
NĂXÎA	Bcêl
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Biê
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	30 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

## DESCRIPTION

LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.

DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 7.0 m x 5.7 m.

Chamber: 8.2 m x 5.7 m x 7.0 m.

MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.

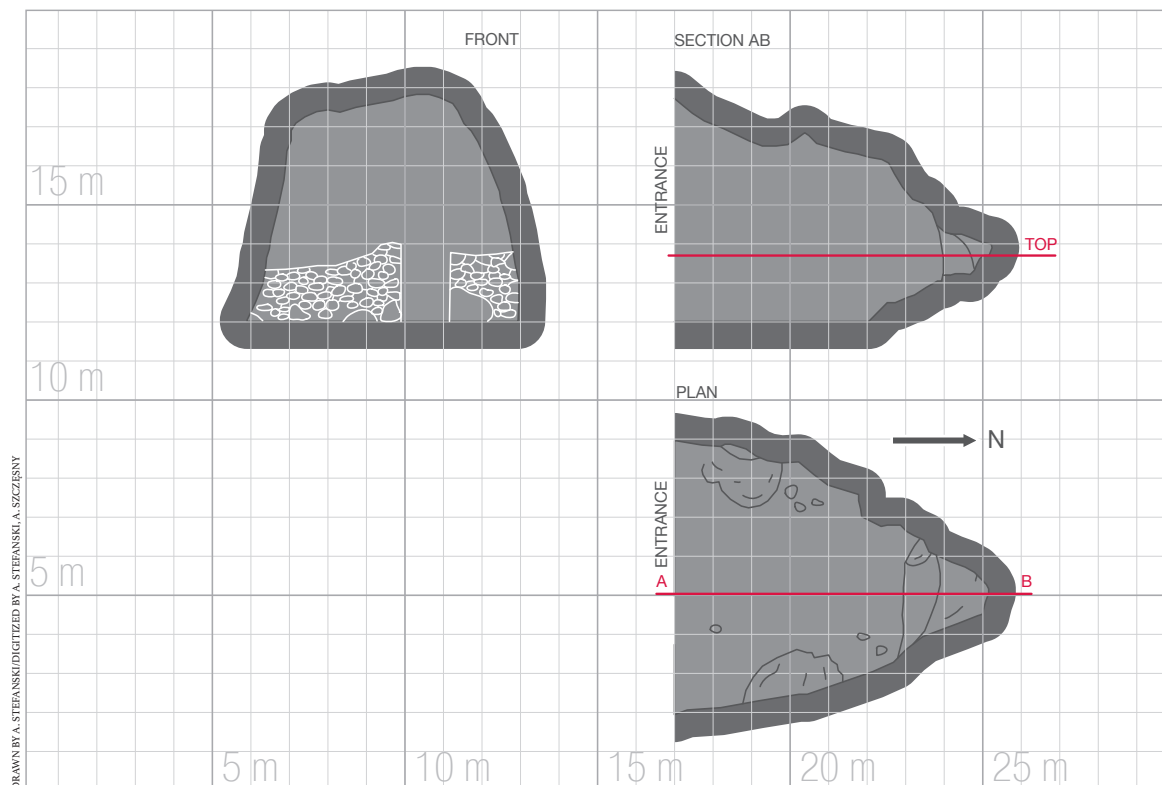
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.

DESCRIPTION. A rock shelter with a stone wall in the entrance. Speleothems on the upper walls and manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor consists of dried soil and dung.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

-

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



# UC 088

## PHOTOS

The eastern part of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The western part of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



PHOTOS

The road between Bêxmê and Biê seen from the north-west.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The entrance to the cave, enclosed by a stone wall.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU





## UC 089

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The southern part of the interior of the cave, view towards the entrance.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



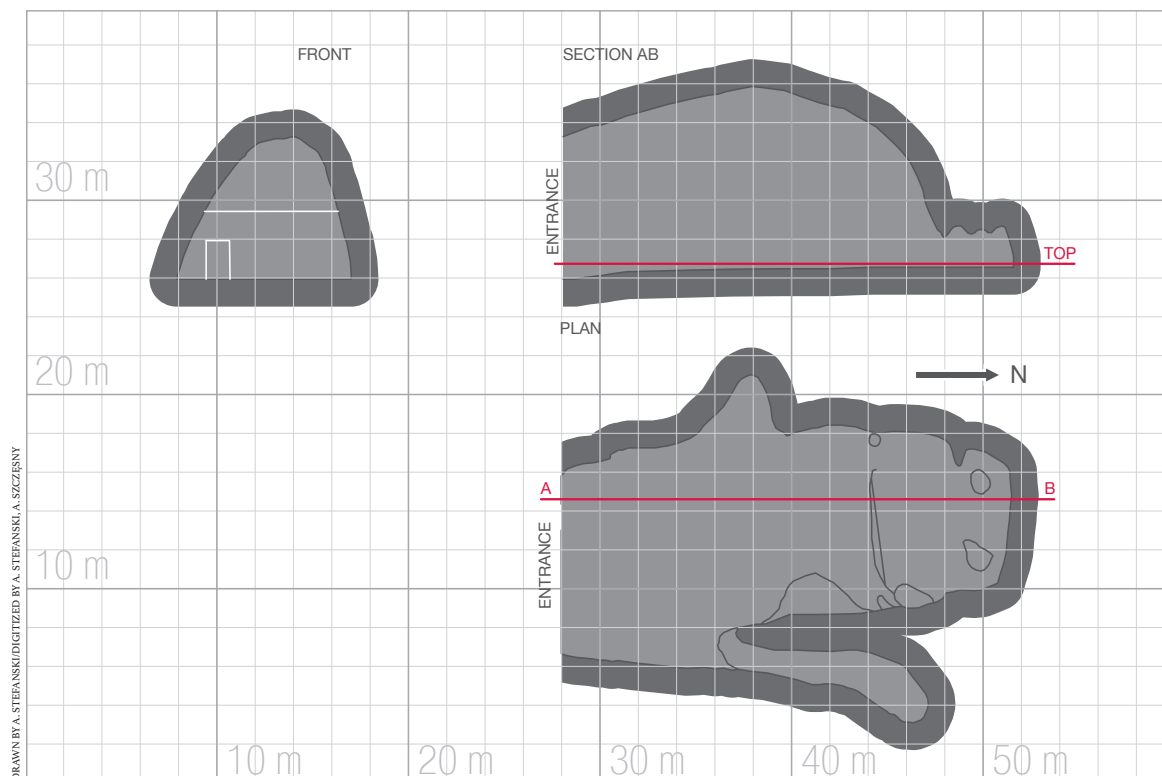
## UC 089

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 089/C 080
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	اشكه فتي حاخيا
TRANSLITERATION	Āṣkaft-ê Ḥāciā
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°41'03"N 44°12'59"E UTM 38S 0429915, 4060172
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	729
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Bcêl
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Bîê
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
bibliography, interview	
DOCUMENTED ON:	30 September 2015
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 9,0 m x 7,3 m. Chamber: 23,3 m x 9,2 m x 15,0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave with numerous niches. The entrance has a wall. Speleothems are present on the upper walls, and the upper walls and ceiling have manganese oxide and bitumen. The floor has exposed rock outcrops, and consists of soil, with a layer of dried animal dung towards the front of the cave. Based on its appearance, dimensions, and location, this cave corresponds to <i>Ishkaft Hajiyah</i> , identified by Braidwood and Howe.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Braidwood, R. J., Howe, B., <i>Prehistoric Investigations in Iraqi Kurdistan</i> , 1960, Chicago, p. 29, 59, Pl. 11B.
Koliński, R., <i>Report on the Field Activities of the Upper Greater Zab Archaeological Reconnaissance Project in Year 2015</i> , p. 13.

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 089

### PHOTOS

The eastern part of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The niche in the eastern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



PHOTOS

The north-eastern side of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The northern side of the interior of the cave.

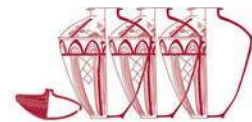
PHOTO BY K. DO HUU





# HARĪR AND ŐAQLĀŪA REGIONS

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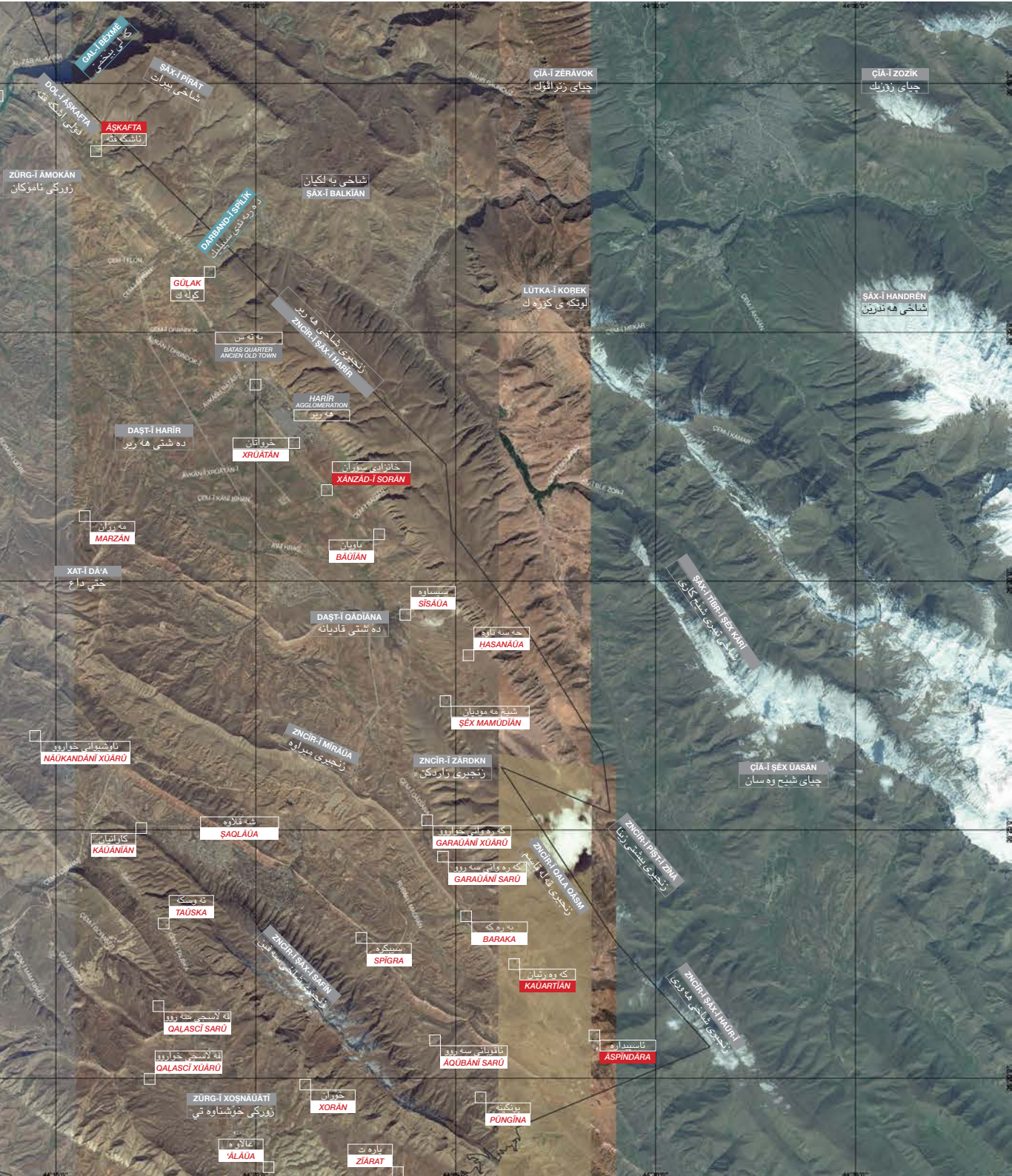








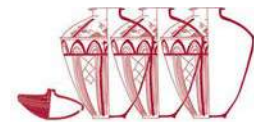




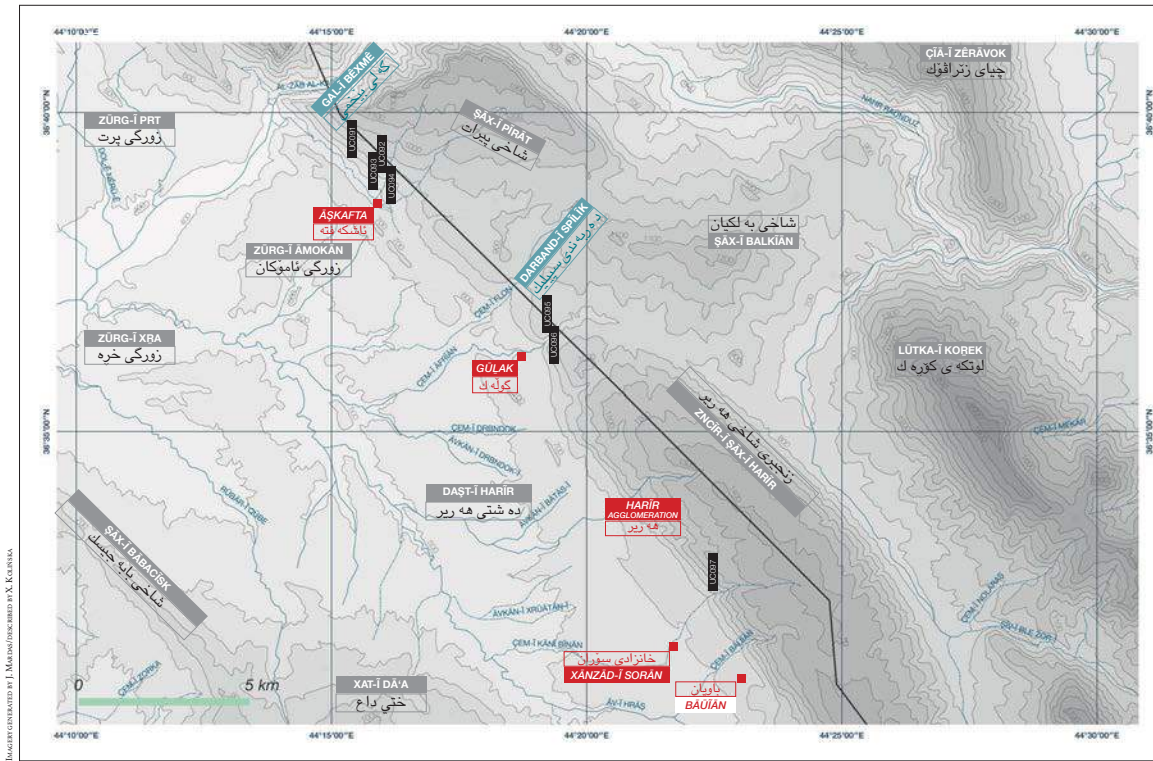


# HARĪR REGION: PĪRĀT MOUNTAINS

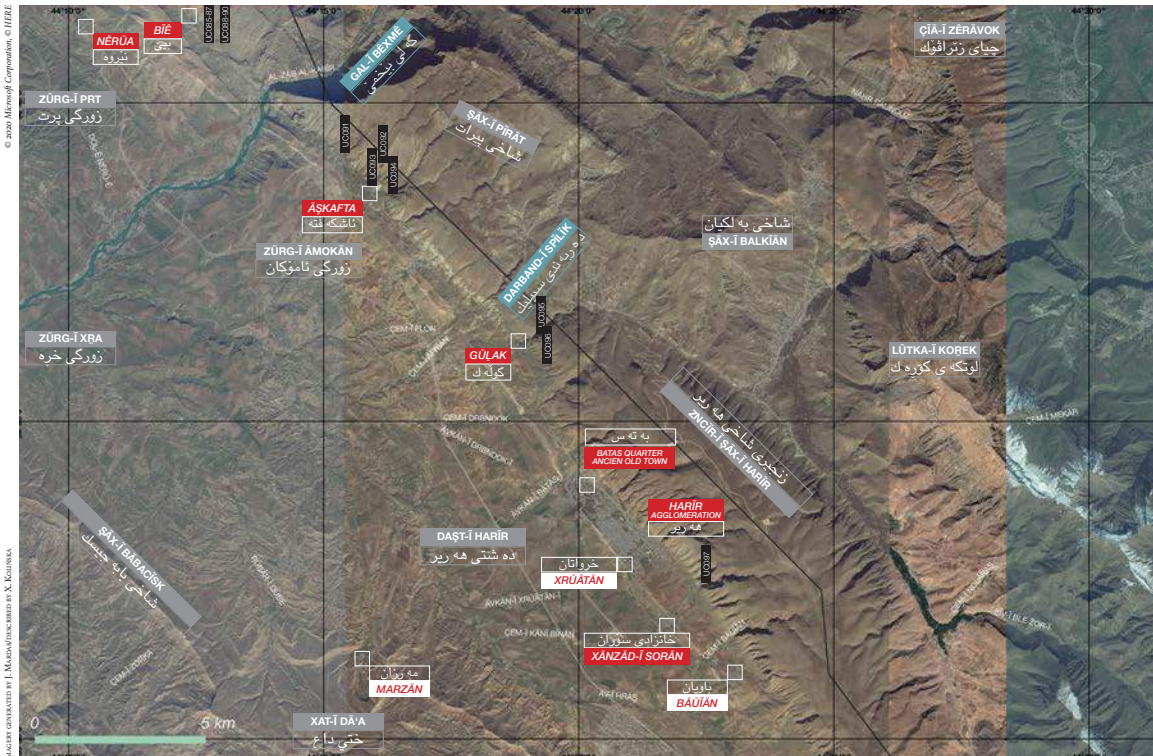
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MAP. BETWEEN BÈXMÊ PASS AND BÂÛIÂN



SATELLITE IMAGERY. BETWEEN BÈXMÊ PASS AND BÂÛIÂN

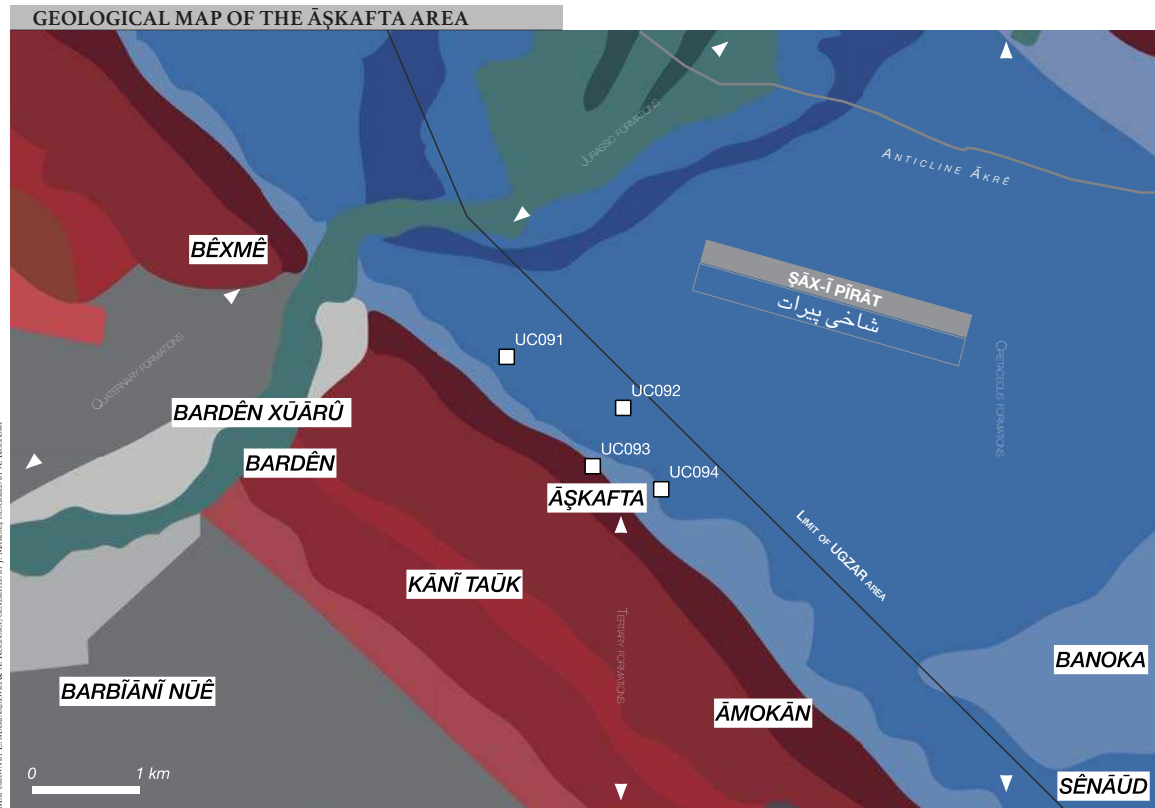


# BETWEEN BÊXMÊ AND SPĪLĪK PASSES

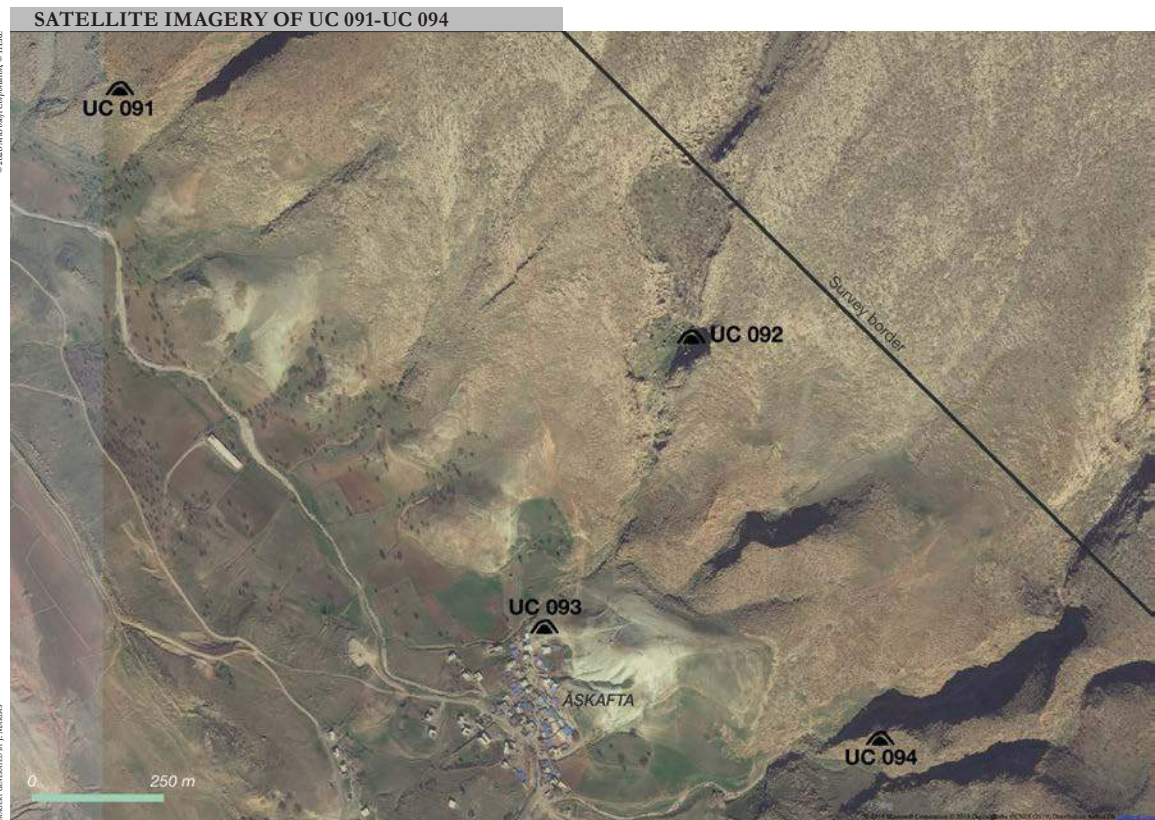
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# CAVES OF ĀŞKAFTA



Morimoto et al., L. Muroyoshi et al. & X. Kuroki / Geomorphology 171 (2021) 104688



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Morimoto et al. / J. Maps

## CAVES OF ĀŞKAFTA

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

The Bêxmê Pass is the last major canyon of the Greater Zab in the Kurdish mountains. On the south side of the river, there is a formation known as the Pîrât Mountains. As with the Ākrê Massif and Prt Range further west, the Pîrât Mountains are preceded by a range of lower hills. The valley which has formed between these hills and the peaks of the Pîrât Mountains takes its name after the village of Āşkafra located in its centre. We have documented four caves in Āşkafra, including UC 093, an extremely significant cave due to its speleothems that are currently under analysis. None of the caves, nor any other type of monument, have been registered here by the Iraqi Antiquities Service. We also have not come across any other mentions of Āşkafra.

XK

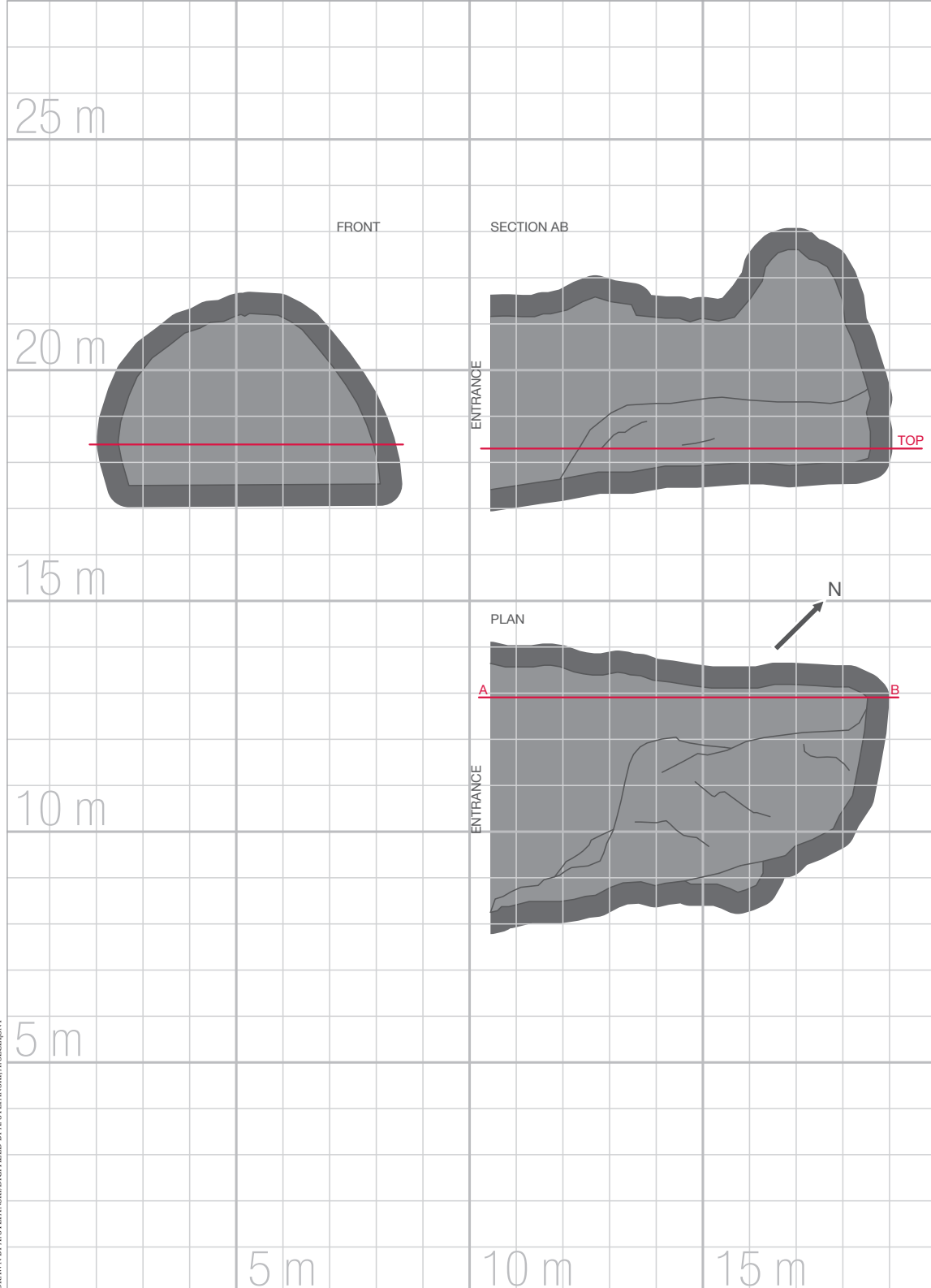
## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN ĀŞKAFTA

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 091	C 093	36°39'16"N 44°15'25"E	664 m	absent	-	-	ناشكه فتنى ره شكين	Āşkafra-ê Raşkin	-
UC 092	C 092	36°39'01"N 44°16'08"E	703 m	present	-	-	ناشكه فتنى ناوئ	Āşkafra-ê Āu-ê	-
UC 093	C 108	36°38'43"N 44°15'57.3"E	612 m	present	-	-	ناشكه فتنى هه شاروك	Āşkafra-ê Haşârok	-
UC 094	C 091	36°38'36"N 44°16'22"E	661 m	present	-	-	ناشكه فتنى ماران	Āşkafra-ê Mārân	-



# UC 091

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

## UC 091

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 091/C 093	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 5,5 m x 3,9 m. Chamber: 8,3 m x 4,3 m x 4,5 m.
LOCAL NAME	ناشكهفتى ره شكين	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	Āṣkaft-ê Raşkin	SPELEOTHEMS.	Absent.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A small single-chamber cave. Manganese oxide on the ceiling. The floor is covered with dried soil mixed with hay.
DMS	36°39'16"N 44°15'25"E UTM 38S 0433587, 4056808		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	664		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Harîr		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Āṣkafta		
TYPE OF CAVE			
single-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
interview, field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	4 September 2016		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. PASICKO



# UC 091

## PHOTOS

View over Aṣkafta Valley.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The western side of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



# UC 091

## PHOTOS

The northern part of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The eastern side of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



## UC 092

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



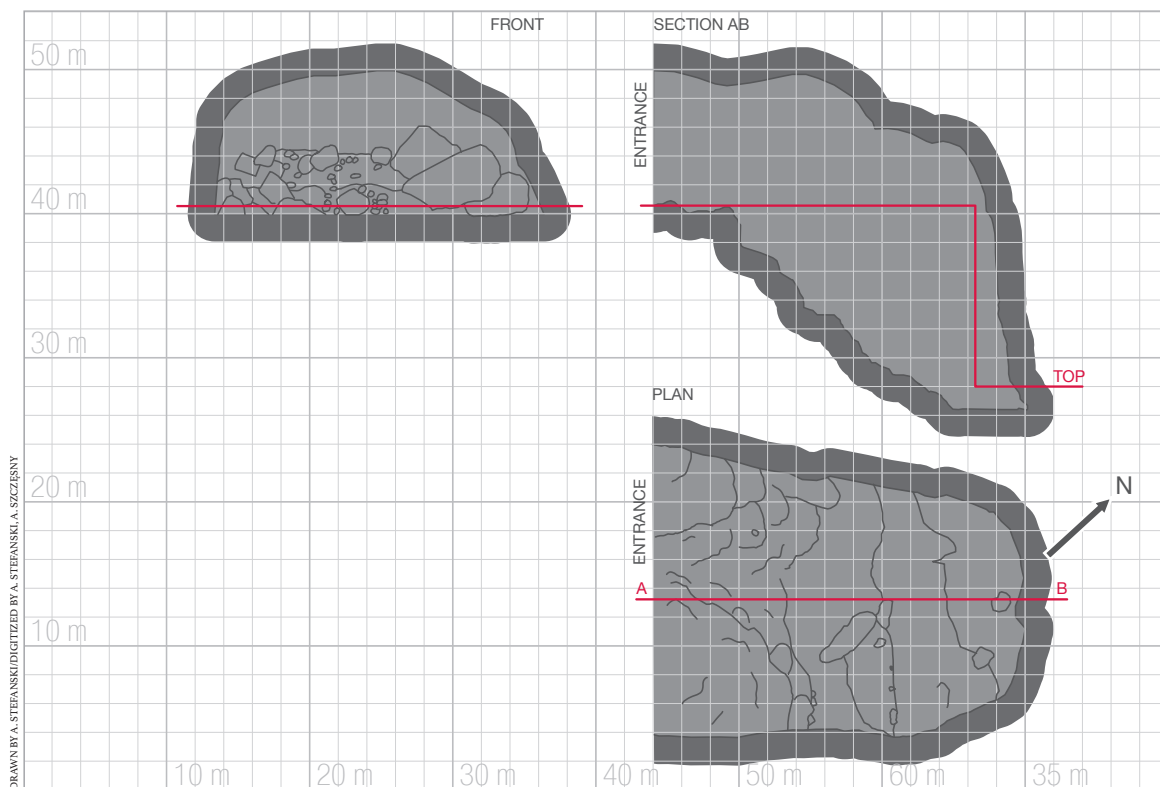
## UC 092

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 092/C 092
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	ناشكهه فتنى ناوى
TRANSLITERATION	Āṣkaft-ê Āū-ê
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°39'01"N 44°16'08"E UTM 38S 0434665, 4056336
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	703
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Harīr
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Āṣkafta
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
interview, field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	4 September 2016
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, low on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 22.5 m x 10.0 m. Chamber: 26.0 m x 22.0 m x 17.0 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A large single-chamber cave, with a wide entrance located at the bottom of the rear end of a valley, at the bottom of a vertical cliff and obscured by boulders. Water drips from the ceiling and upper walls, and plants grow on the upper walls. There are speleothems on the upper walls and ceiling as well as manganese oxide. The level of the cave slopes down sharply towards its rear, with large boulders and rocks towards the front; the very bottom of the cave is flat, with very moist soil and pools of water.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
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## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 092

### PHOTOS

The interior of the cave, view from the bottom of the cave towards the entrance.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The western part of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



PHOTOS

The interior of the cave, view towards the south-eastern wall.

PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI



The interior of the cave, view towards the north-western wall.

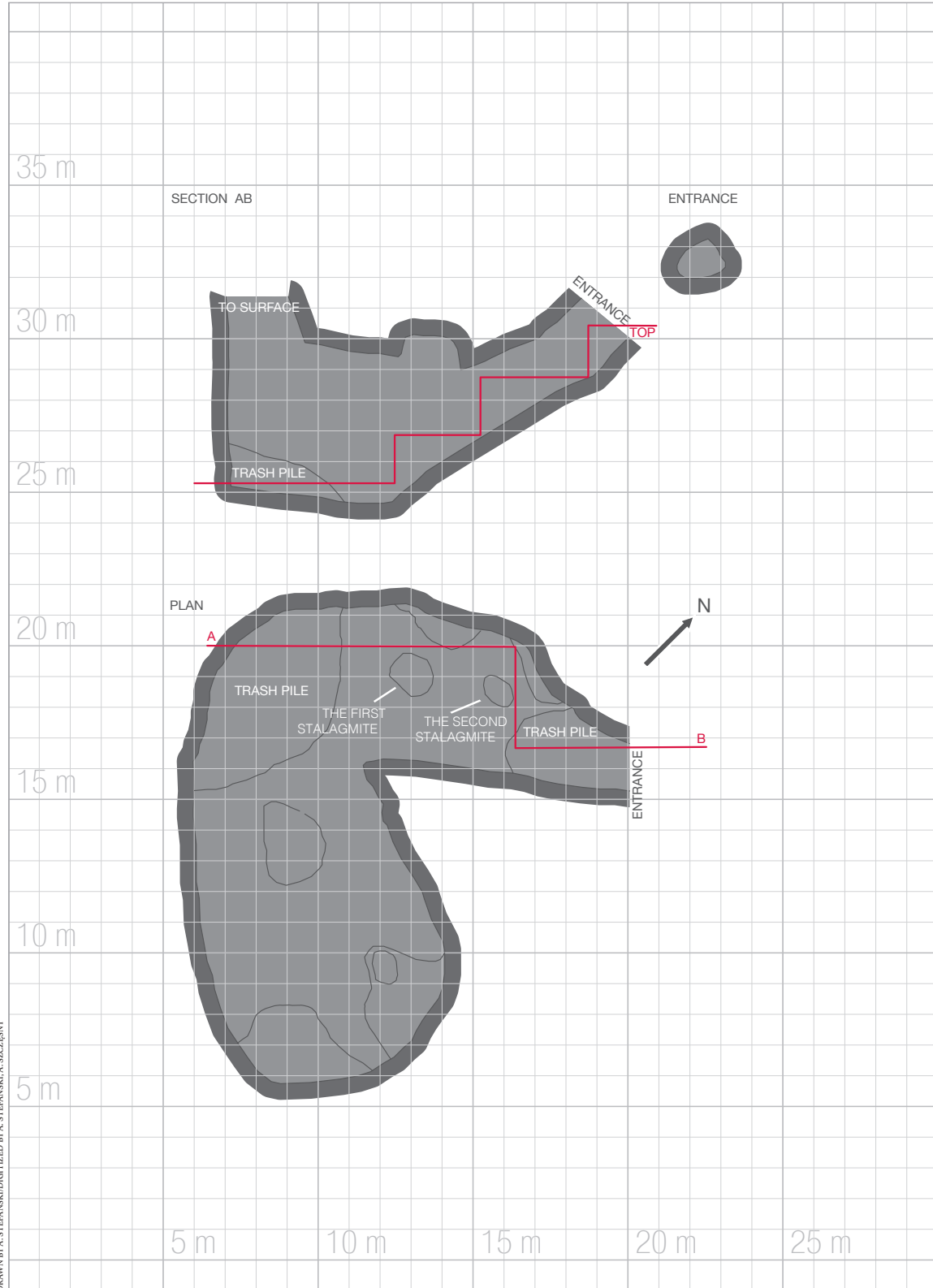
PHOTO BY D. PIASECKI





# UC 093

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘŚNY

## UC 093

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 093/C 108
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	ناشكه فتنج هه شاروك
TRANSLITERATION	Āṣkaft-ê Haṣārok
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°38'43"N 44°15'57"E UTM 38S 0434382, 4055796
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	612
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Harīr
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Āṣkafta
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
interview, field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	26 September 2017
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

## DESCRIPTION

LOCATION. Unterraced valley.

DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 1.5 m x 1.3 m.  
Chamber: 13.0 m x 5.0 m x 15.5 m.

MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.

SPELEOTHEMS. Present.

In 2019, several speleothems were collected from cave UC 093 by the LoNAP team, in cooperation with the UGZAR project. The ongoing study of the collected samples is being carried out by an international team led by Professor Andrea Zerboni (University of Milan, Italy) and Dr Eleonora Regattieri (CNR-IGG, Italy). They have kindly provided some of the preliminary results of the study: Stalagmites from UC 093 were sampled for U/Th dating and stable/radiogenic isotopes (C, O and Sr) analyses. Preliminary ages revealed that most of the samples had formed during warm periods of the Middle Pleistocene (at ca. 500, 400, 230 ka BP); at least one sample covers the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene transition. Its deposition started during the Last Glacial Maximum (c. 25 ka BP) and lasted up to ca. 6 ka BP. Ongoing, high-resolution geochemical analyses revealed information on significant fluctuations in rainfall and soil properties across the Late Glacial period and the Holocene, suggesting the occurrence of major changes in the climate and environment of the region, which may have influenced the subsistence strategies of local human groups. More extensive analysis, once completed, will most likely provide a paleoclimatic record for the entirety of north-eastern Mesopotamia.

DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave. Large amount of trash dumped inside at the entrance as well as on the southern side. Two large stalagmites inside on the northern side of the cave. Manganese oxide and bitumen on the ceiling and walls. Floor of soil, dust, and some protruding bedrock, covered by piles of garbage by the entrance and the south-western side.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the north-west.  
The members of the LoNAP and the UGZAR teams in the background.

PHOTO BY R. KOLINSKI



## UC 093

### PHOTOS

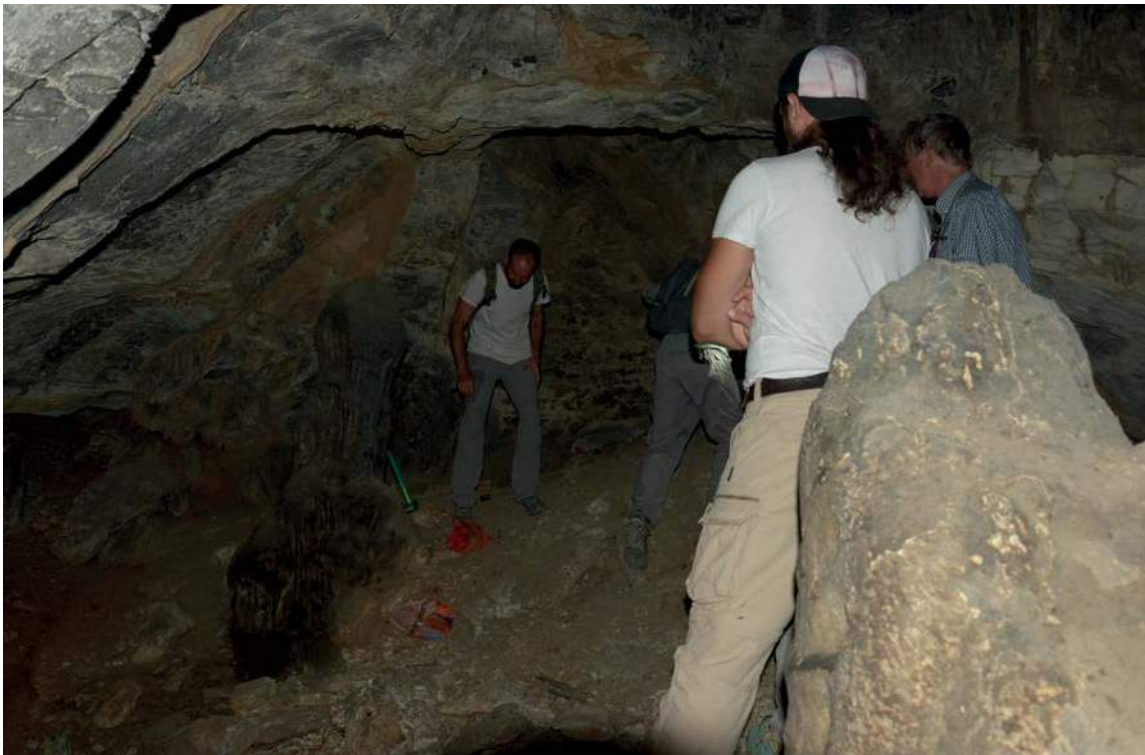
Members of the LoNAP team inspecting speleothems inside the chamber of the cave.

PHOTO BY R. KOLINSKI



Two speleothems. The first in the foreground, the second in the background.

PHOTO BY R. KOLINSKI



# UC 093

## PHOTOS

The south-eastern part of the cave.

PHOTOS BY R. KOLINSKI



A pile of trash in the western part of the cave. The trash is deposited through the opening in the ceiling just above the pile.



## UC 093

### PHOTO

The first stalagmite.

PHOTO BY R. KOLINSKI



# UC 093

**PHOTO**

The second stalagmite.

PHOTO BY R. KOLINSKI



## UC 094

### PHOTOS

Åskafta Valley seen from the entrance of the cave.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east.

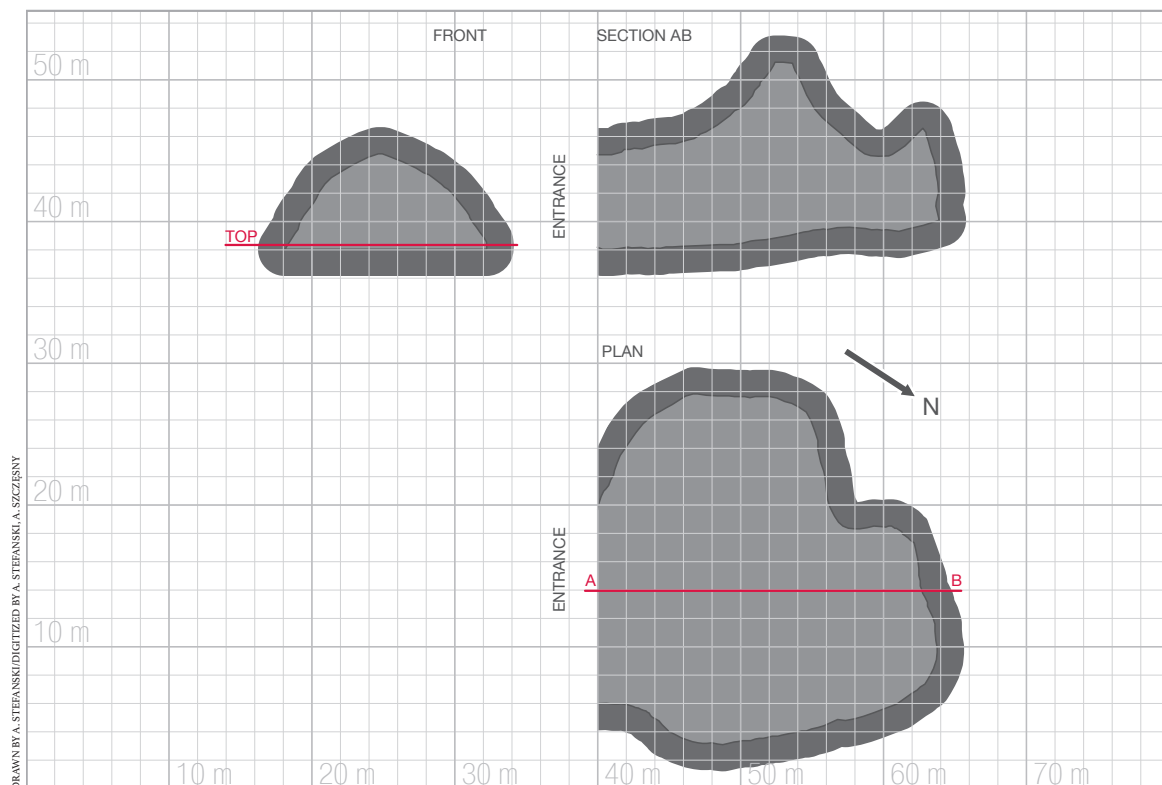
PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



## UC 094

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 094/C 091	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 14.1 m x 6.8 m. Chamber: 23.8 m x 12.2 m x 24.4 m.
LOCAL NAME	ناشکه فتنه ماران	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	Āṣkaft-ê Mārān	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A large single-chamber cave with a fence in the entrance. Manganese oxide and speleothems on the ceiling and walls. Floor of animal dung. Animal pens constructed inside.
DMS	36°38'36"N 44°16'22"E UTM 38S 0435017, 4055582		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	661		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Harīr		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Āṣkafta		
TYPE OF CAVE			
single-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
interview, field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	4 September 2016		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PLAN AND SECTIONS





# UC 094

## PHOTOS

The interior of the cave, view towards the entrance.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



The interior of the cave, view towards the eastern wall.

PHOTO BY D. PLASECKI



# UC 094

## PHOTOS

The interior of the cave, view towards the northern wall.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The interior of the cave, view towards the western wall.

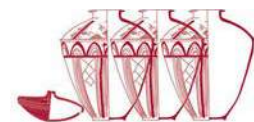
PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



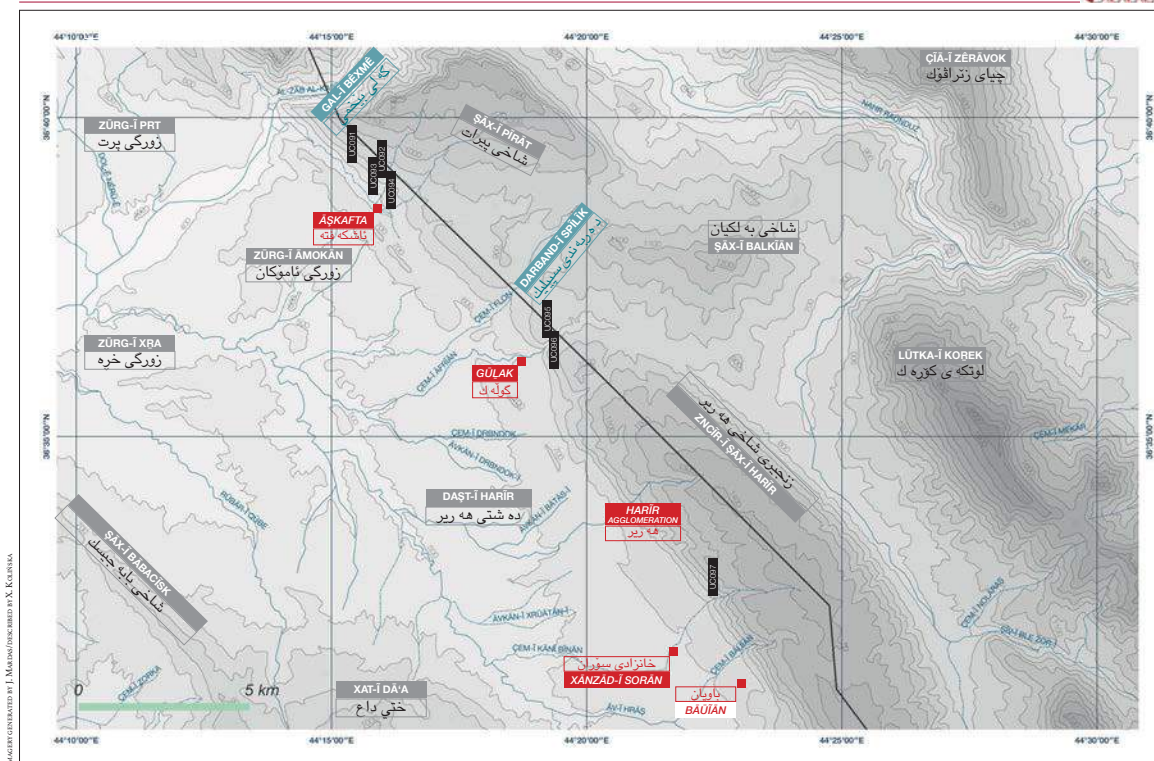


# HARĪR REGION: HARĪR MASSIF

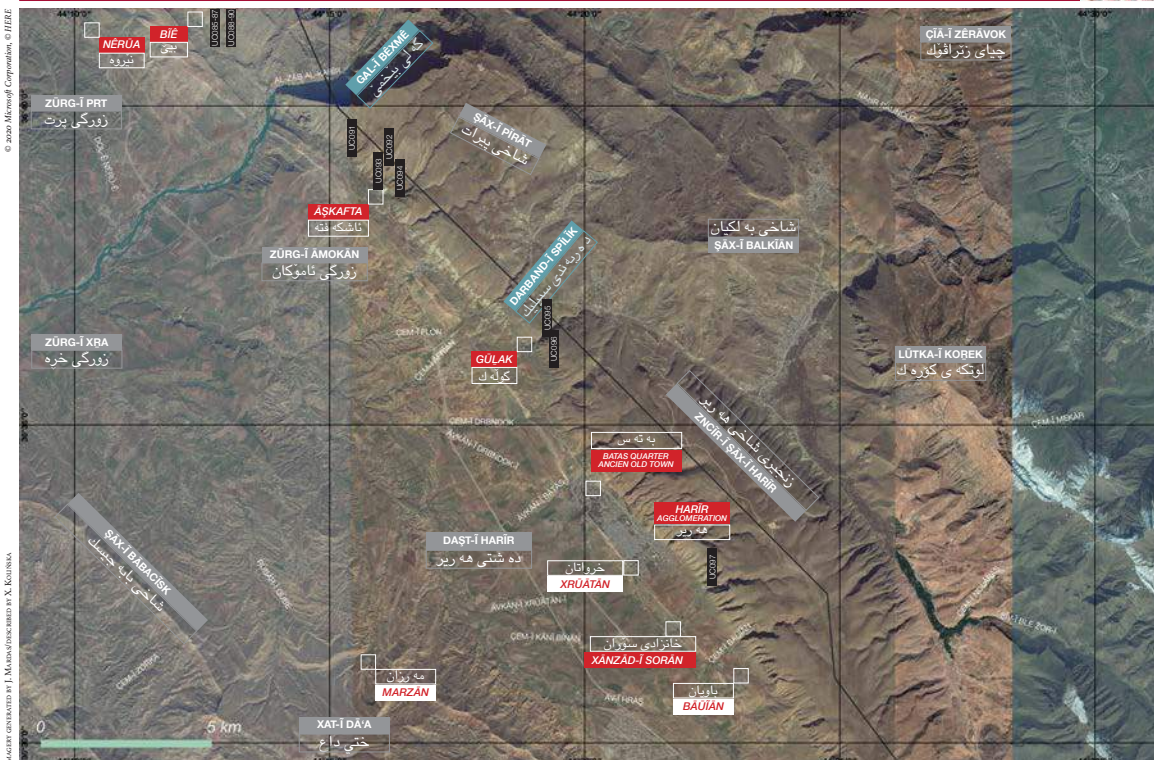
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MAP. BETWEEN BÈXMÊ PASS AND BĀŪIĀN

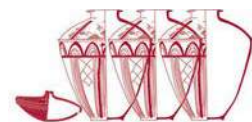


SATELLITE IMAGERY. BETWEEN BÈXMÊ PASS AND BĀŪIĀN

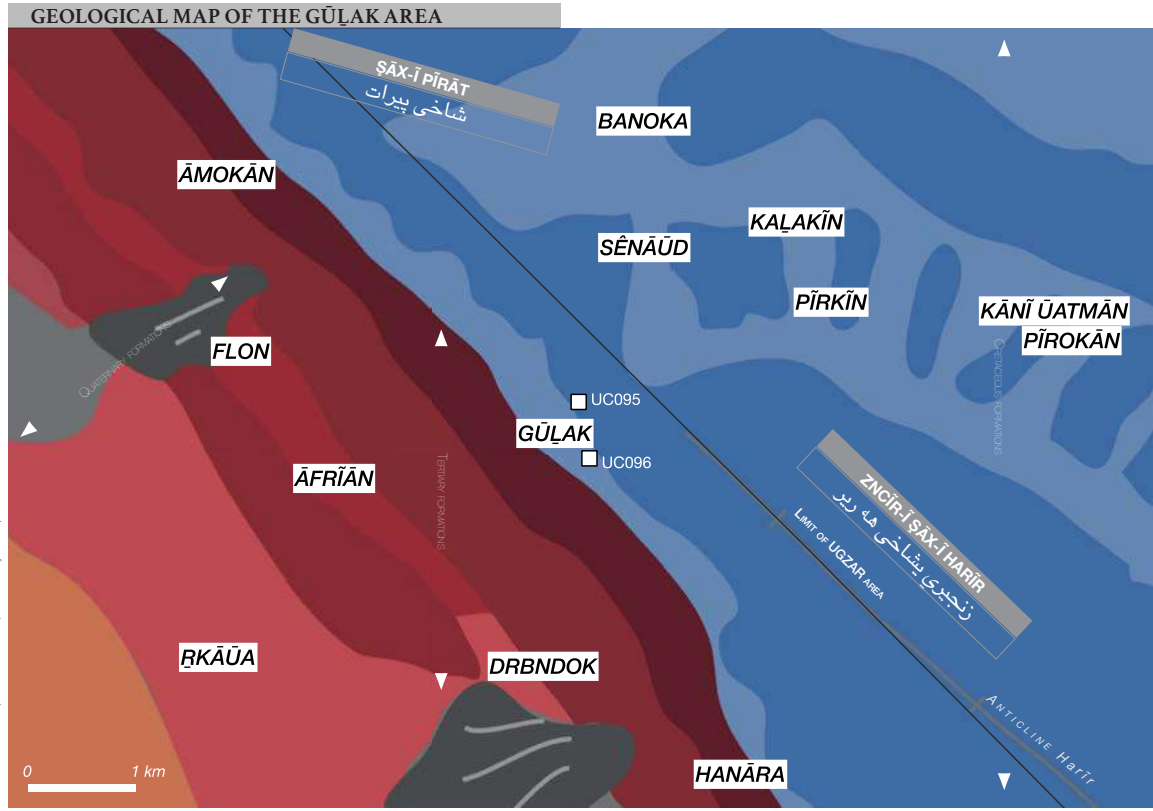


# BETWEEN SPĪLĪK PASS AND XĀNZĀD-Ī SORĀN VILLAGE

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# CAVES OF GŪĻAK



Moradian, L., Mousavizadeh, S. & X. Keivani / (co)editors: J. Moayez, (co)editors: X. Keivani

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Moradian, L., Mousavizadeh, S. & X. Keivani

## CAVES OF GŪĻAK

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

A few kilometres north of GŭĻak, the Spîlik Pass divides two mountain ranges: the Pîrât Mountains and the Harîr Massif. The latter, although formed during the same geological period as the Âkrê, Pîr and Pîrât ranges, is different geologically: it is a homogeneous, compact rock wall, relatively flat at its peaks, with the southern slopes intersected by narrow valleys from which streams flow. There are not many settlements at the foot of the mountains, mostly because heavy rains from October to April in this area cause heavy water flows down the slopes of the Harîr Massif, sometimes destroying houses and road surfaces and uprooting trees. Some of the caves mentioned in interviews during our reconnaissance activities were not reached by our team (see the list on p. 519). All of the names given are Kurdish.

There is no mention of any monuments in this area in historical literature. Despite the Christian traditions associated with Batas, today a district of the city of Harîr, it has not been possible to establish a connection of nearby caves to that tradition, as Fîey and others did not write about this area. We recorded caves in the village of GŭĻak, in the western part of the Harîr Massif.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN GŪĻAK

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 095	C 095	36°36'22"N 44°19'13"E	716 m	present	-	-	ئاښكه فٺٺى مام سى	Âşkafi-ê Mâm Si	-
UC 096	C 094	36°36'05"N 44°19'17"E	791 m	present	-	-	ئاښكه فٺٺى ئاوئى	Âşkafi-ê Âû-ê	-



# UC 095

## PHOTOS

The entrance to the cave seen from the west.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



The interior of the cave, view from the entrance.

PHOTO BY D. PASECKI



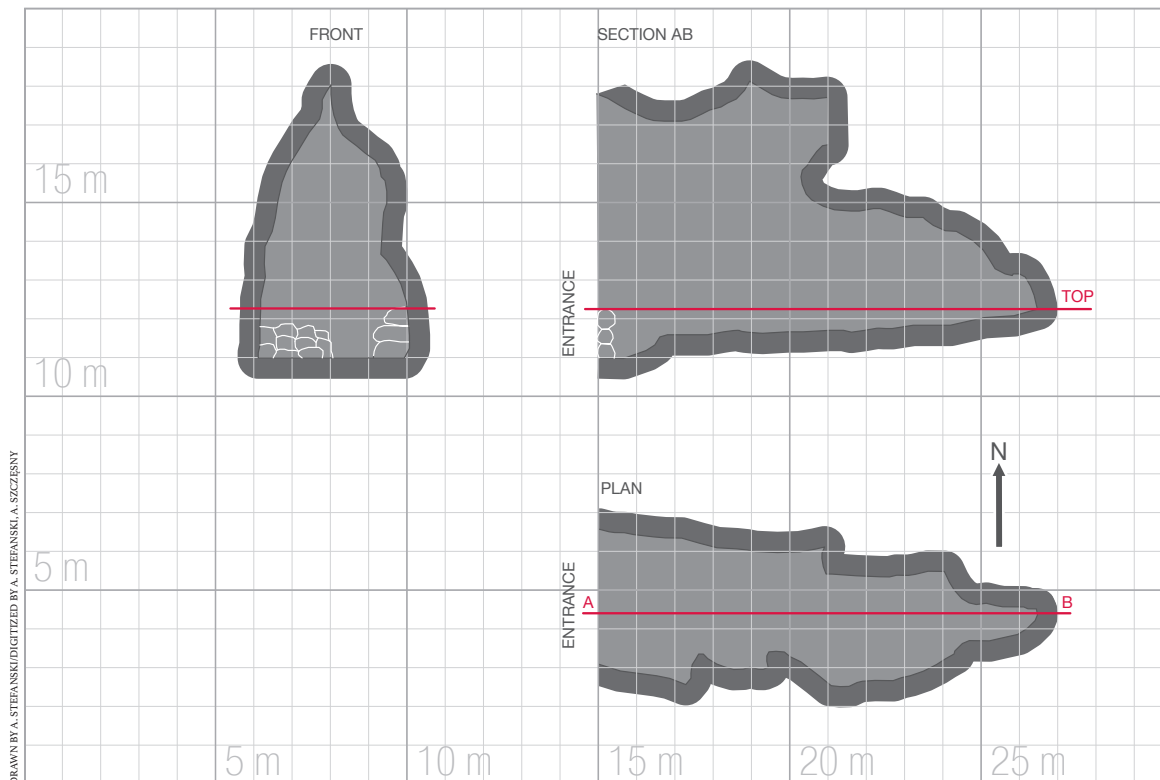
## UC 095

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 095/C 095
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	ناشكه فتى مام سى
TRANSLITERATION	Āṣkaft-ê Mām Sī
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°36'22"N 44°19'13"E UTM 38S 0439221, 4051406
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	716
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Harīr
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Gūlak
TYPE OF CAVE	
single-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
interview, field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	8 October 2016
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 3.7 m x 6.8 m. Chamber: 11.4 m x 6.8 m x 3.7 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A narrow cave high on the slope of a deep, narrow valley with a seasonal stream at the bottom. The entrance has a low wall built of stones. Manganese oxide is present on the ceiling, and there are speleothems on the upper walls. Floor of loose soil, dust, stones, straw, and leaves.

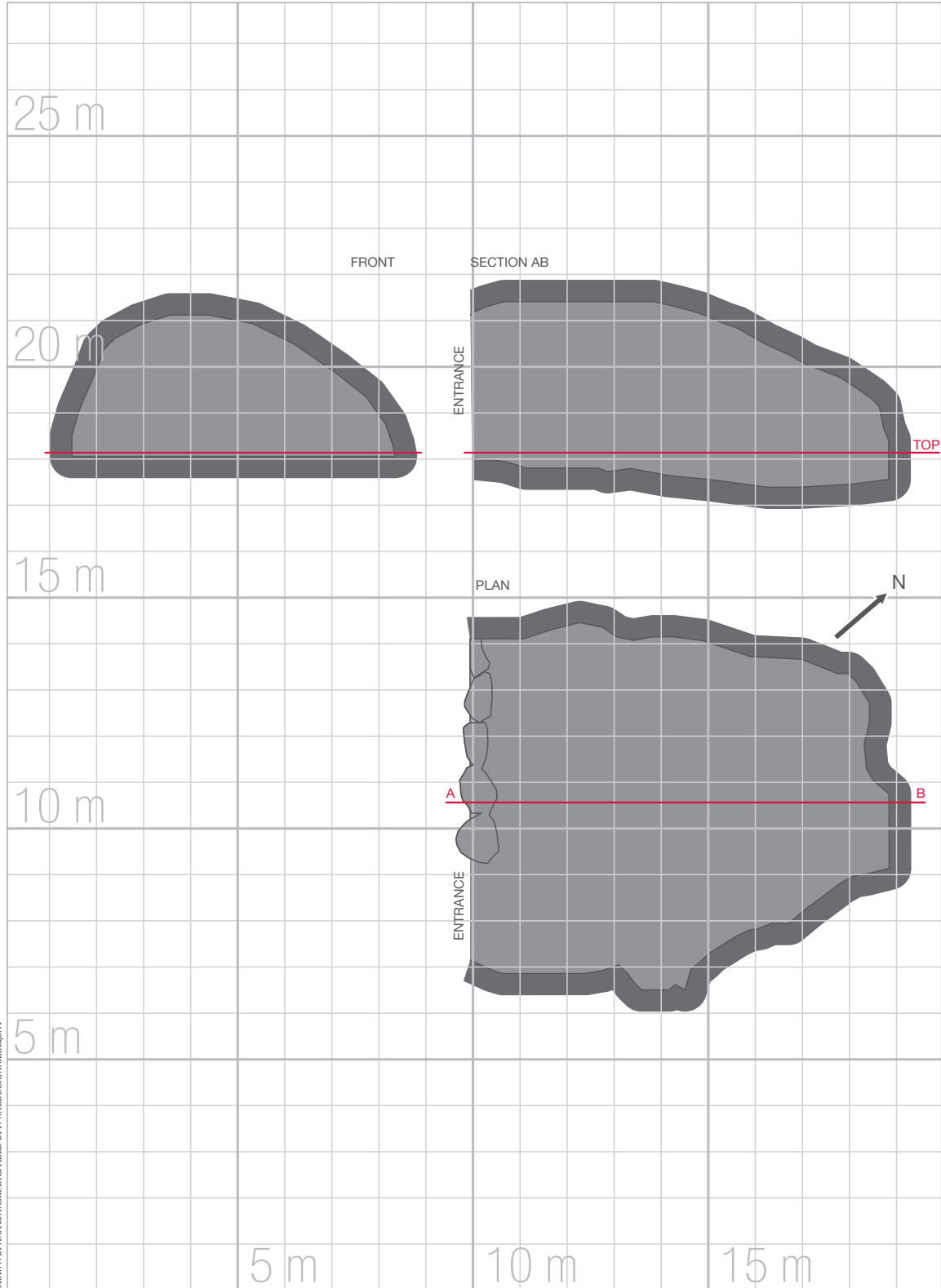
BIBLIOGRAPHY
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## PLAN AND SECTIONS



# UC 096

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEFANSKI/DIGITIZED BY F. WALEDOCH, A. SZCZĘŚNY

## UC 096

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 096/C 094	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 6.9 m x 3.1 m. Chamber: 8.8 m x 4.0 m x 7.6 m.
LOCAL NAME	ناشكه فتنى ناوى	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	Āṣkaft-ê Āū-ê	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A small cave situated high on a slope. Manganese oxide on the ceiling and speleothems on the upper walls. Floor of loose soil, with some small stones.
DMS	36°36'05"N 44°19'17"E UTM 38S 0439321, 4050884		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	791		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Harīr		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Gūlak		
TYPE OF CAVE			
single-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
interview, field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	8 October 2016		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the west. R. Jalal, D. Szelag, A. Stefanski, and K. Abdulrahman in the photo.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



## UC 096

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the west.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The eastern wall of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



# UC 096

## PHOTOS

The northern side of the cave.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU

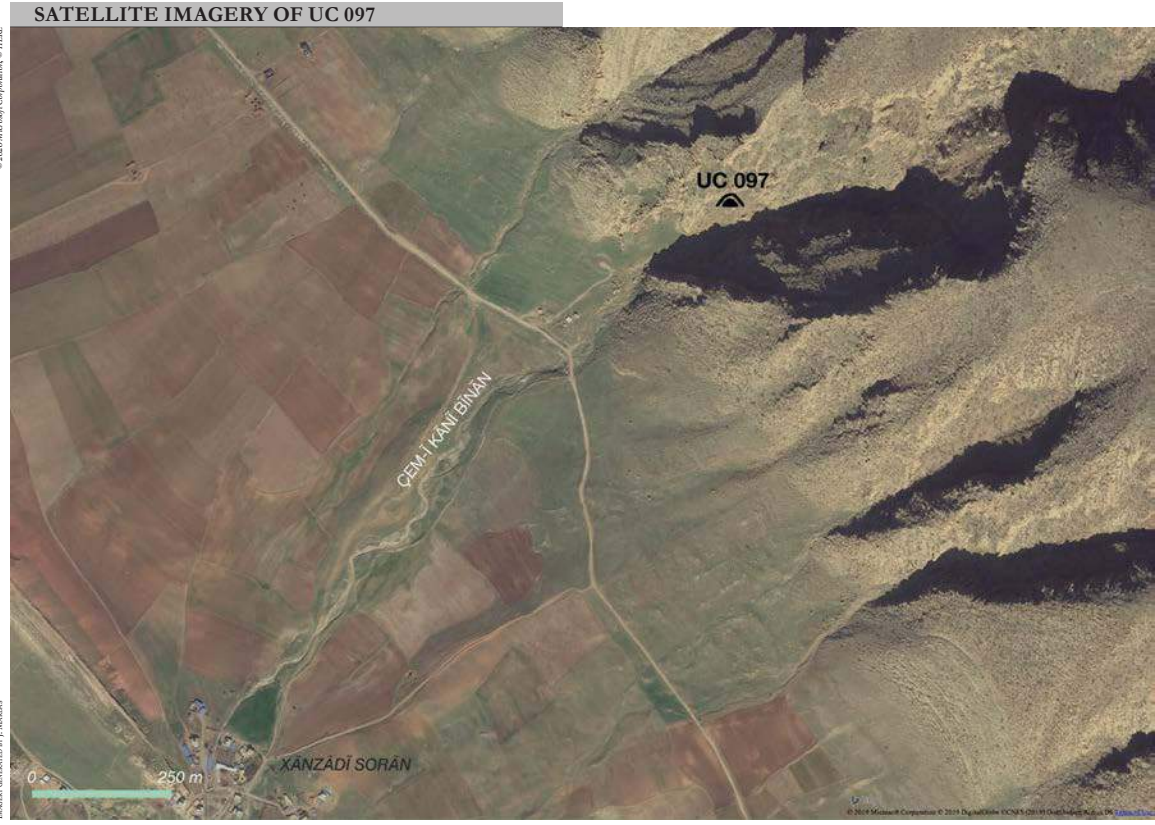
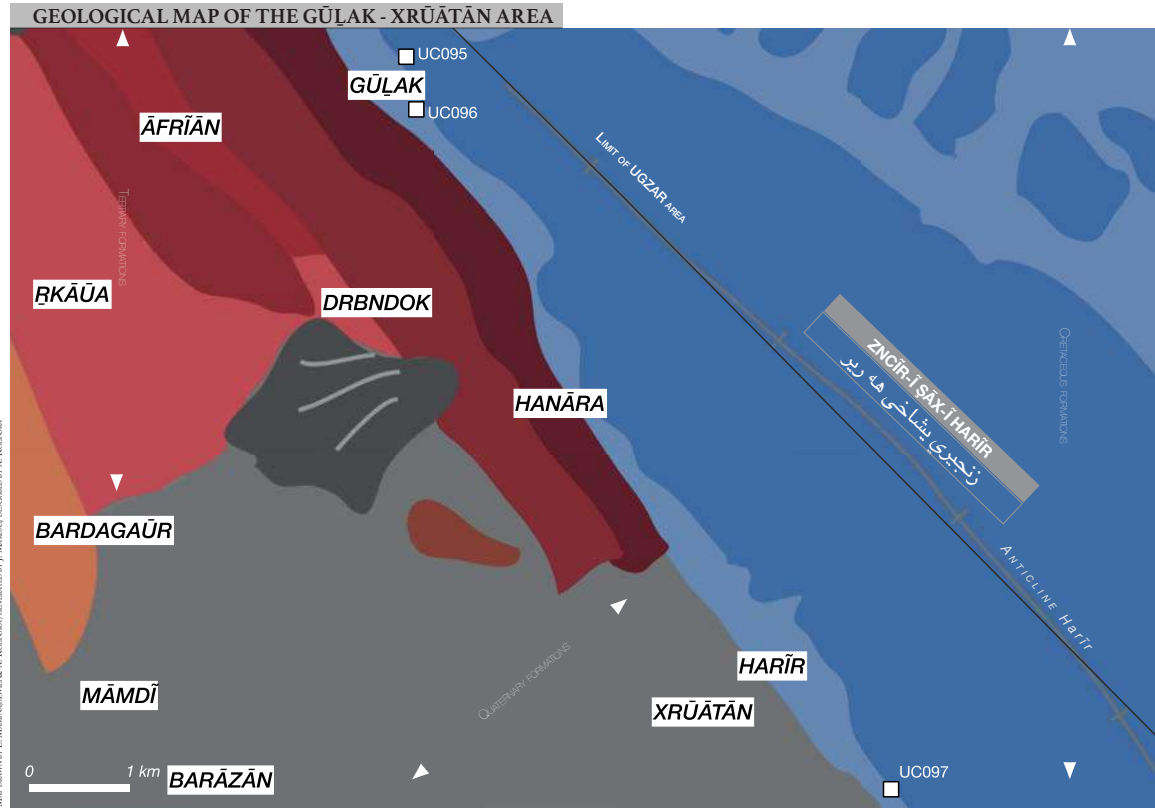


The north-western side of the cave

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



# CAVE OF XĀNZĀD-Ī SORĀN



Moradian, L., Mousavizadeh, S. & X. Keivansh/Geomatics & J. Moradian/Geomatics & J. Keivansh

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Moradian, L., Mousavizadeh, S. & J. Moradian/Geomatics & J. Keivansh

## CAVE OF XĀNZĀD-Ī SORĀN

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

A huge cave can be seen from the west, at the entrance to one of the largest gorges that cut through the Harīr Massif south of Harīr. Aṣkaft-ē Xānzād, locally known as Romiā, is comparable in size to Šānedar (Shanidar) cave. The entrance to the cave opens in the northern wall of the gorge and is visible when travelling from the south to the north (Solecki 1952, 44). A castle-like three-level fort was built on the top of the mountain above the cave. This structure was registered as Qala-ī Xanzad in the UGZAR project's list of architectural monuments under the number UA 54. From a strategic point of view, it has a perfect location, allowing visual control over the entire width of the Harīr Plain. We found the remains of a settlement at the foot of the castle, from the side of the plain, which dates to the Islamic period based on the retrieved archaeological materials (US 178).

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

The cave was visited by Ralph Solecki on 4 October 1951, before it was entered into the Iraqi register of archaeological monuments.

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

Aṣkaft-ē Xānzād/Romiā was entered in the Iraqi register of monuments on 5 November 1951. It is both listed in the ASI (Salman 1970, 484) and shown on map 7 in the AASI (under the number 12).

## IDENTIFICATION

The cave registered 70 years ago has retained the same name to this day.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES IN AASI

VILLAGE	AASI			
	map in AASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الموقع - number of site
Ḥrūātān	٧	خرواتان	كهف و خرابة خانزاد	١٢

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

VILLAGE	ASI			
	page in ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضحية - number of file
Ḥrūātān	٢٢	خرواتان	خانزاد و كهف خانزاد (خرائب)	٤٨٤

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN XĀNZĀD-Ī SORĀN

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 097	C 096	36°32'27"N 44°22'29"E	837 m	present	yes	-	ناشكه فتنن خانزاد	Āṣkaft-ē Xānzād	١٢/٤٨٤

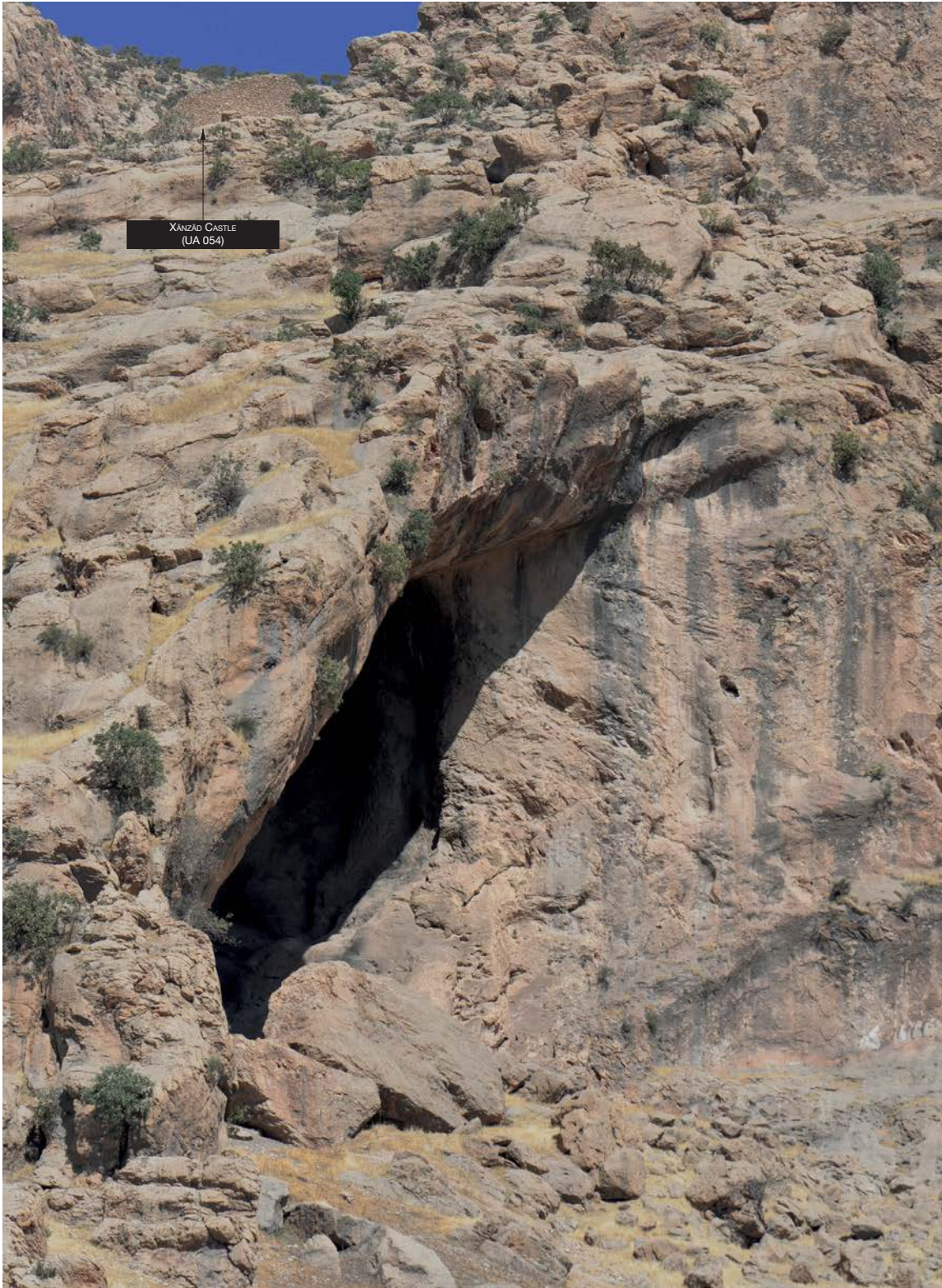


# UC 097

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east, Xānzād Castle (UA 054) above.

PHOTO BY K. DO-HUU



## UC 097

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 097/C 096	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, low on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 35.0 m x 30.0 m. Chamber: 40.0 m x 30.0 m x 35.0 m.
LOCAL NAME	ناشكه فتنى خانزاد - روميا	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	Pottery.
TRANSLITERATION	Āškaft-ê Xānzād - Romiā	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A very large, wide-open single-chamber cave below the Xānzād Castle. Speleothems present along the walls as well as on the ceiling. The floor slopes up towards the rear, and is mostly composed of soil and small stones, with some exposed rock outcrops protruding through, with large boulders at the front of the cave which have collapsed from the ceiling.
DMS	36°32'27"N 44°22'29"E UTM 38S 0444033, 4044122		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	837		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Harīr		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Xānzād-i Sorān		
TYPE OF CAVE			
single-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
bibliography, interview			
DOCUMENTED ON:	8 October 2016		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION			
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A		
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	13, 17		
ASI & AASI			
ASI	خانزاد و كهف خانزاد (خرائب)	٤٨٤	
	Hānzād ū Khf Hānzād (Hrā'ab)		
AASI	كهف و خرابه خانزاد	١٢	
	Khf ū Hārābat Hānzād		
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Koliński, R., <i>Report on the Field Activities of the Upper Greater Zab Archaeological Reconnaissance Project in Year 2016</i> , p. 14.			
Salman, I., <i>Archaeological Sites in Iraq</i> . Baghdad 1970, p. 290.			
Salman, I., <i>Atlas of Archaeological Sites in Iraq</i> . Baghdad 1976, map 7.			
Solecki, R.S., <i>Cave Sites in the Rowanduz District, Sumer VIII/1</i> , 1952, p. 44.			

## PHOTO

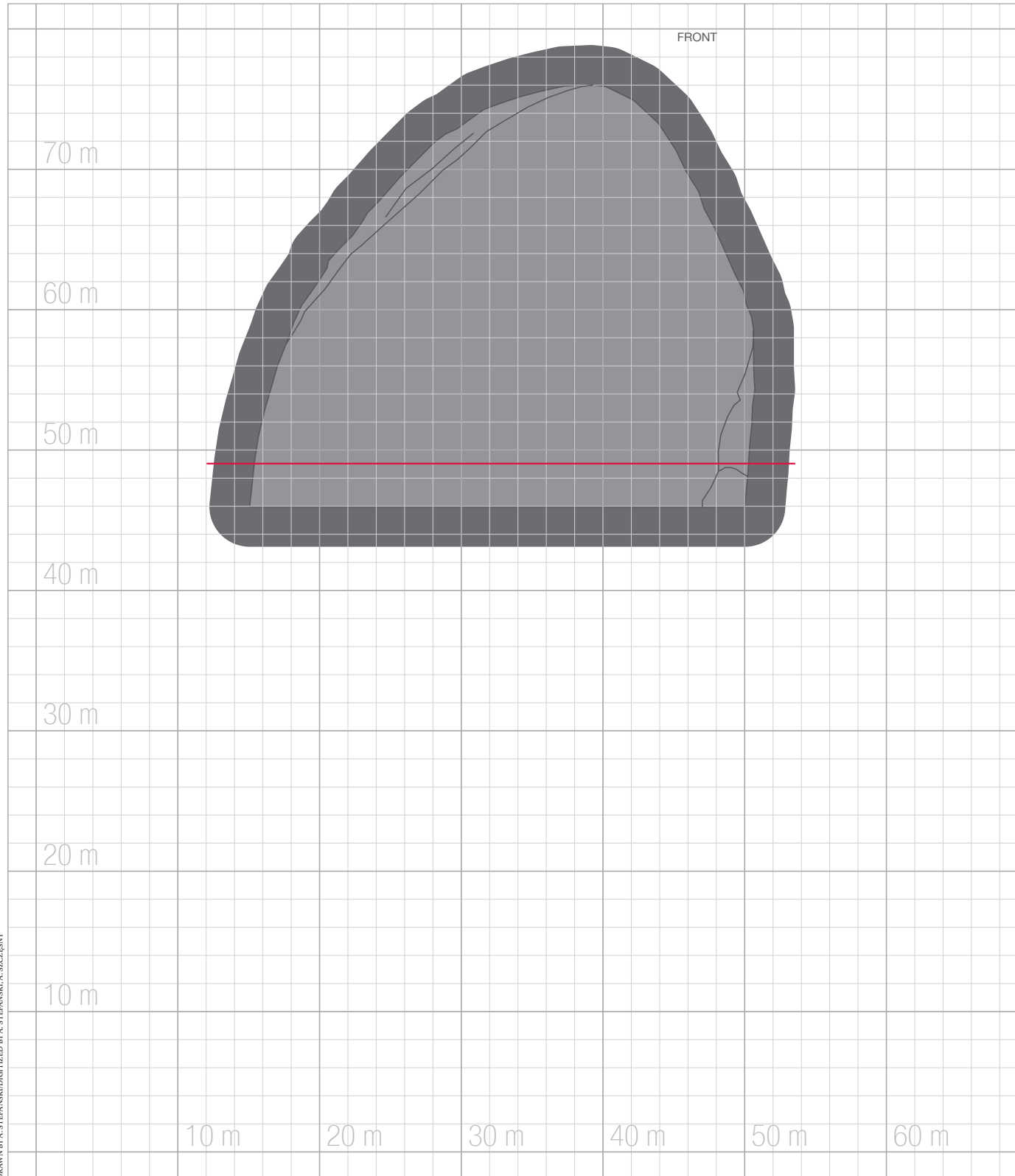
The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



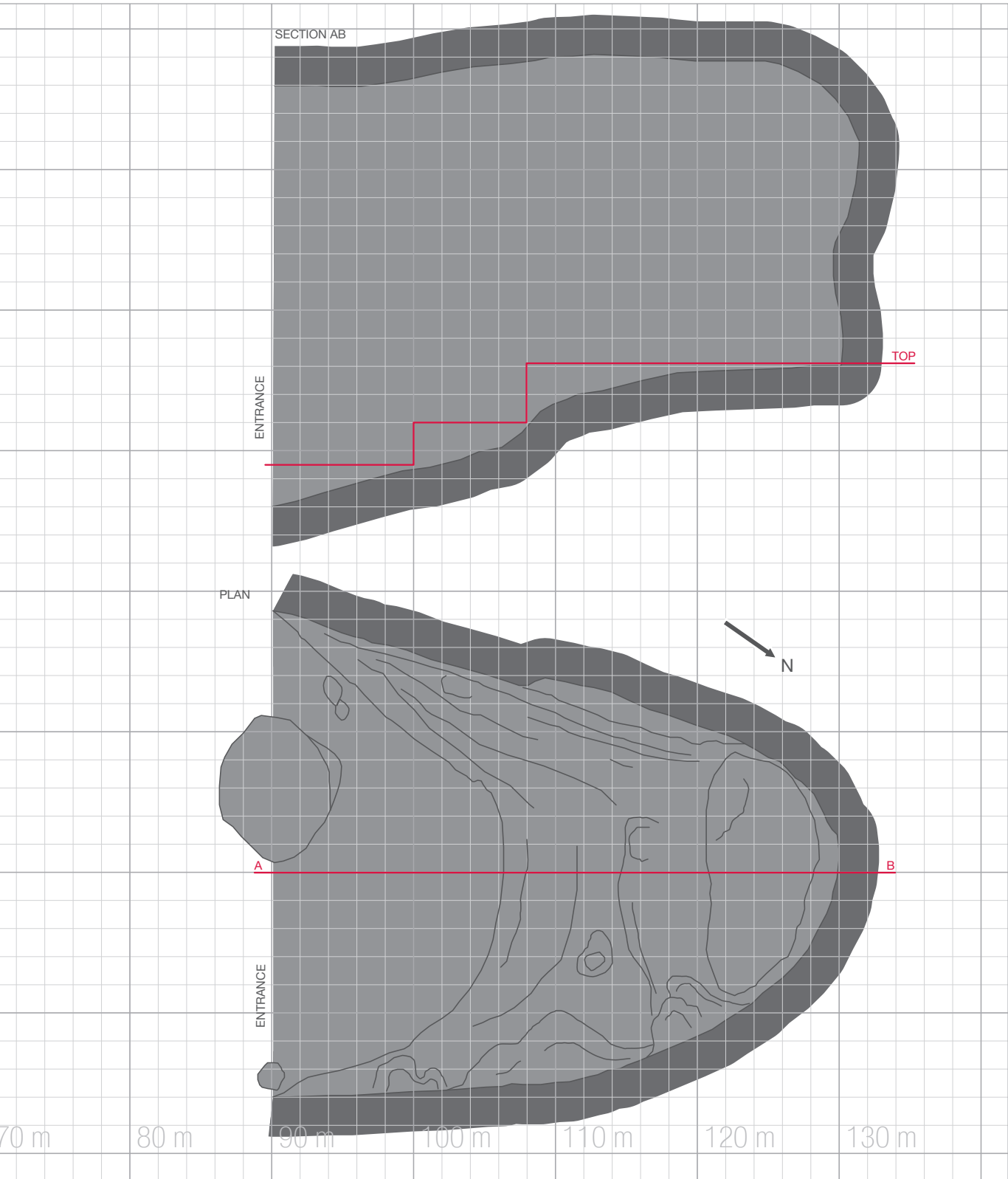
# UC 097

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STEPAŃSKI/DIGITIZED BY A. STEPAŃSKI, A. SZCZĘPNY

# UC 097



## UC 097

### PHOTO

The interior of the cave as seen from the entrance. K. Abdulrahman, R. Jalal and A. Stefanski from left to right.



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# UC 097

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Photo by K. Do Hui



# UC 097

## PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the inside.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



Cave vault, northern part.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



# UC 097

## PHOTOS

The interior of the cave, view towards the eastern wall.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU



The interior of the cave, view towards the western wall.

PHOTO BY K. DO HUU





# UC 097

## DECORATED FRAGMENTS ON PL.DF.097.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1		XIII	6	1.7	0.4	buff	M l(t.s) l(m) f. fs	o	7.5YR8/4	PNT	2.5YR4/4	W
A2		XIII		n.d.	n.d.	p. yellow	M fs a.	WS	10YR8/2	PNT	7.5YR4/4	W
A3				n.d.	n.d.	t. reddish brown black t. reddish brown	M u-brown part.(s.m) a.	o	10YR6/5			H
A5		XIII		n.d.	n.d.	black	M m(s.m) f PG (s.m) a. (l) f.	WS	7.5YR6/4	PNT	5YR4/2	H
A7	17	XVII		n.d.	n.d.	p. greenish	M l(s.m.l) f. fs	out.: deco in.: o	5Y8/3	MLD		M
A12		XIII		n.d.	n.d.	beige reddish brown l. yellowish brown	M fs	WS	2.5YR4/1			H
A13				n.d.	n.d.	l. grey t. buff overfired	M fs a.	out.: WS	10YR8/3	PNT	7.5YR6/4	W

# UC 097

PL.DF.097.1



PHOTOS BY D. PIASECKI/PROCESSED BY K. DO HUU/PLATE BY T. SZMAGER

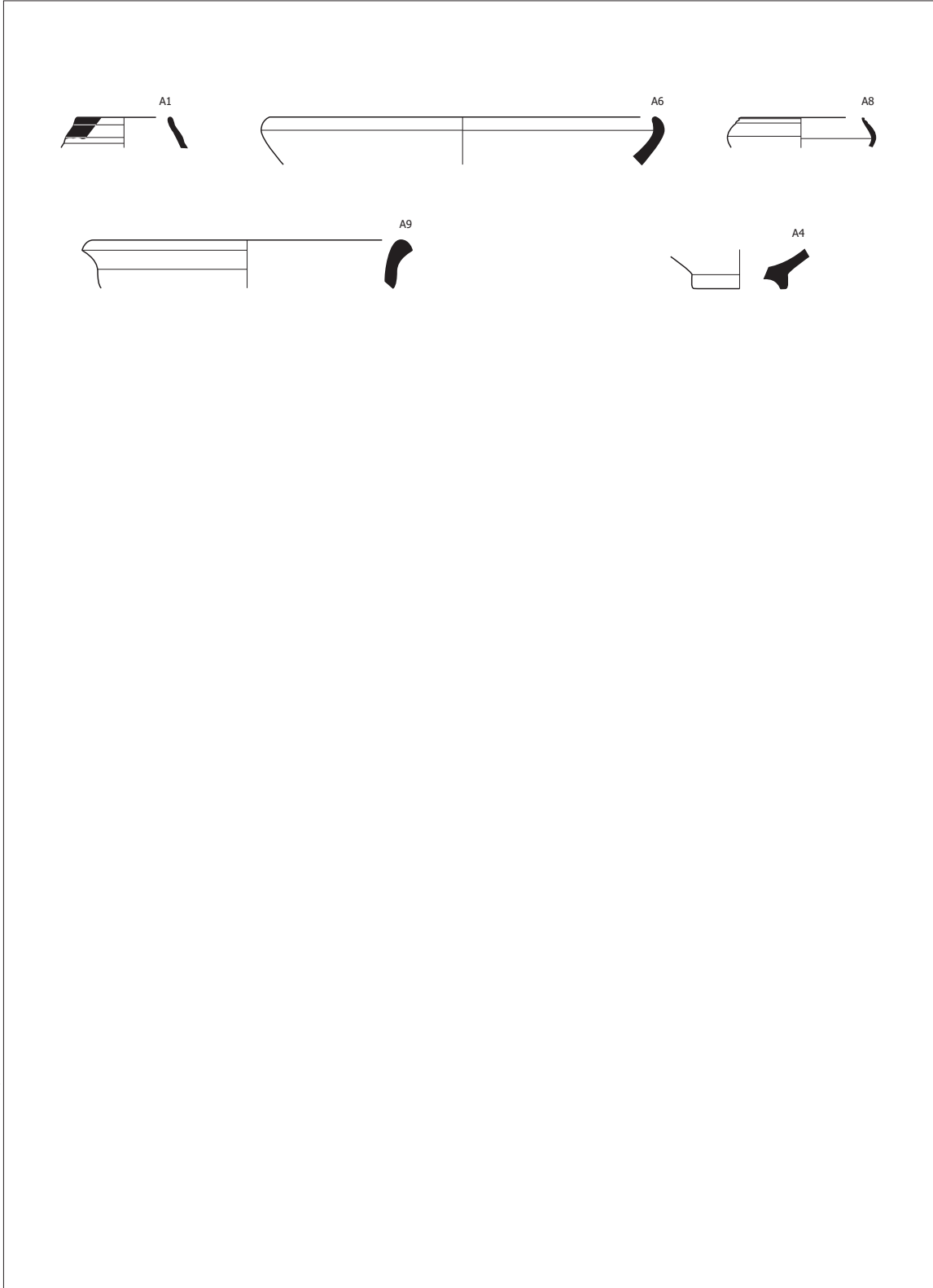
# UC 097

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.097.1

N°	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	H	TH			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1		XIII	6	1.7	0.4	buff	M l(t,s) l(m) f. fs	o	7.5YR8/4	PNT	2.5YR4/4	W
A4	r3	XIII	6	1.7	0.3	t. reddish brown buff t. reddish brown	M l(t) m fs a.	o	5YR7/6			W
A6	r3	XIII	25	2.6	0.3	l. yellowish brown l. yellowish brown	M fs a.	in.:WS	5Y8/2			W
A8			8	1.4	0.2	pinkish brown p. grey pinkish brown	M fs fc	out.:WS	10YR8/4			W
A9			20	2.6	0.3	t. reddish brown buff t. reddish brown	M l(s) f. s	o or er.	5YR6/6			W

# UC 097

PL.PP.097.1

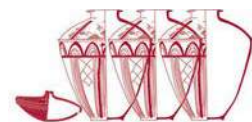


DRAWN BY L. WALIK/DIGITAL & PLATE BY A. SZCZESNY

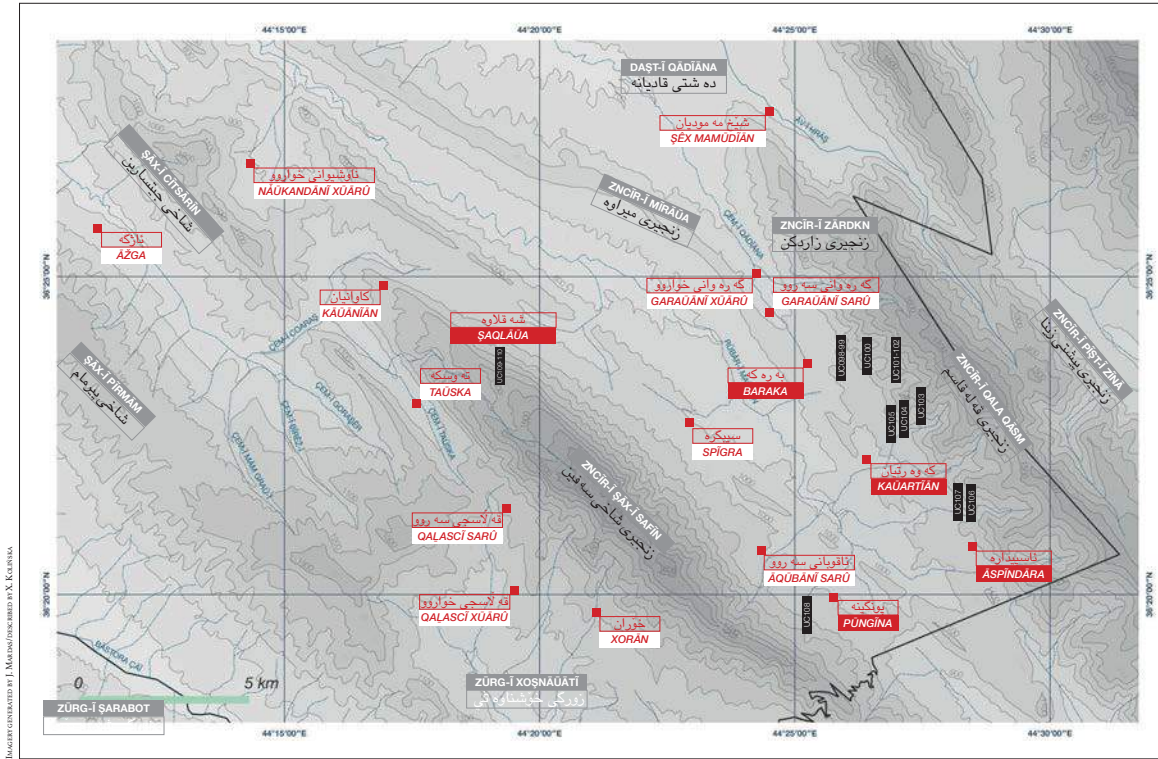


# ŞAQLĀŪA REGION: QALA QĀSM RANGE

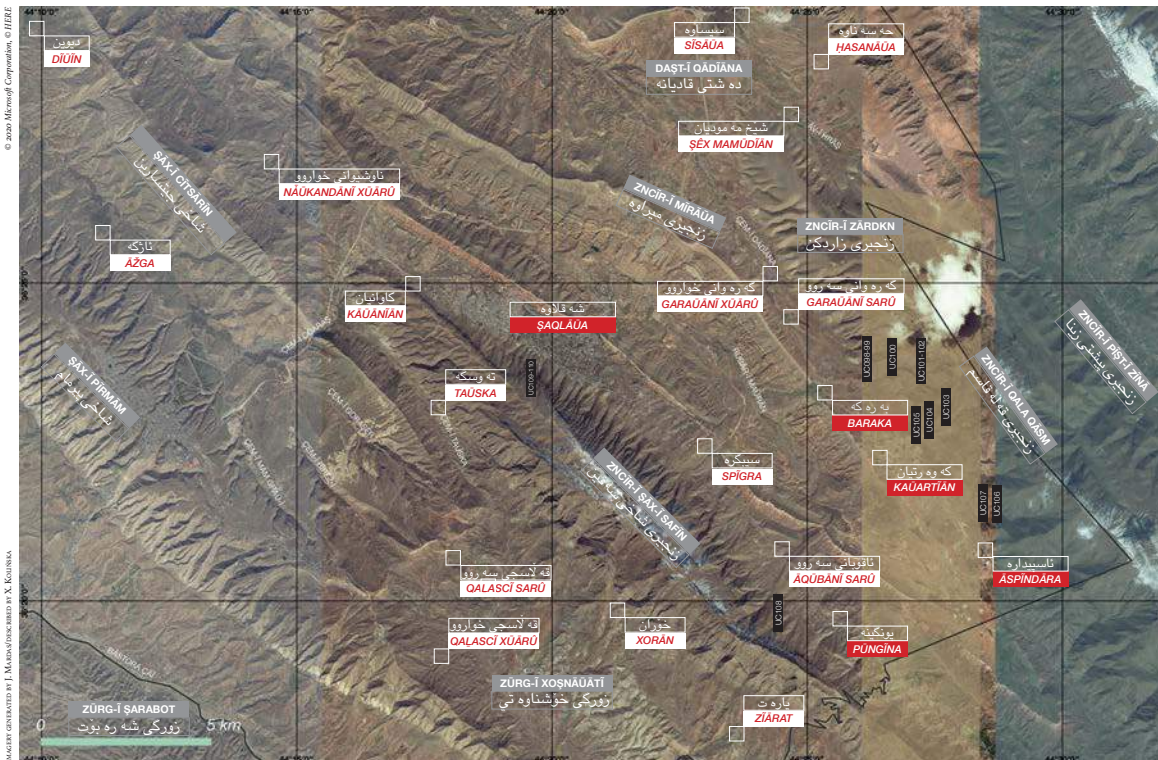
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MAP. THE ŞAQLĀŪA REGION

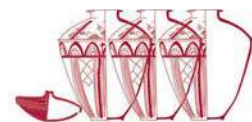


SATELLITE IMAGERY. THE ŞAQLĀŪA REGION



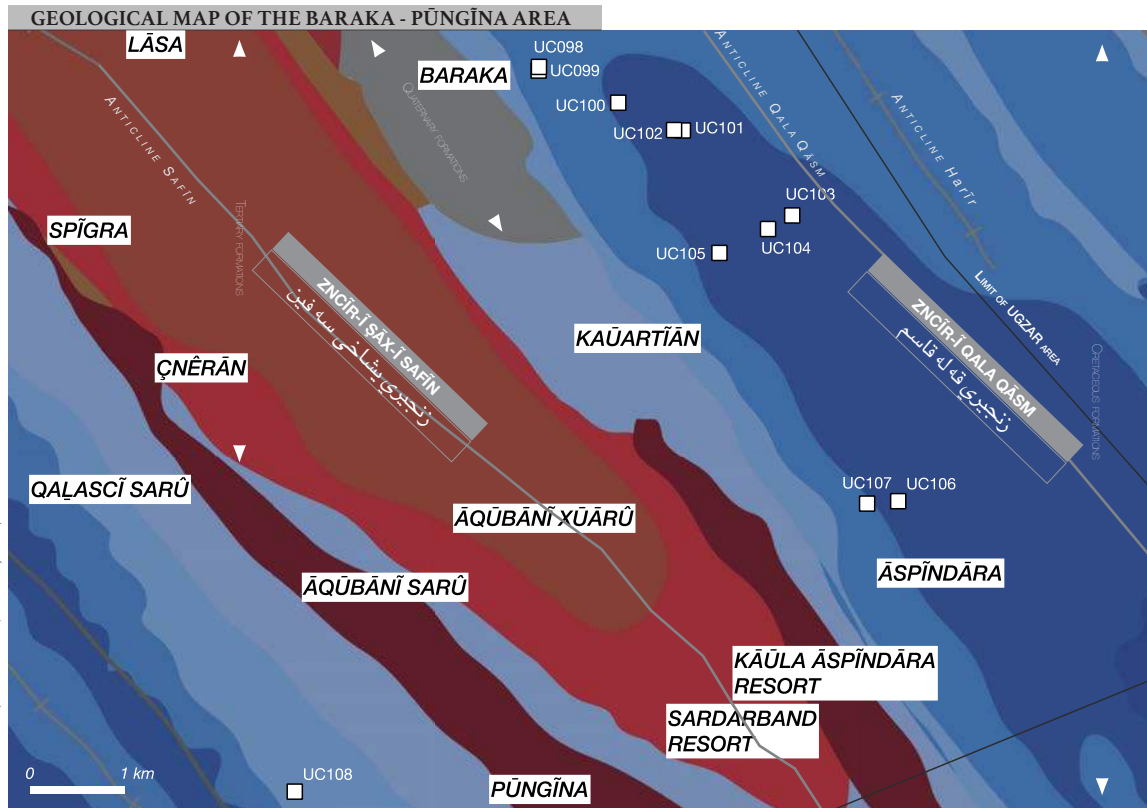
# BETWEEN BARAKA AND ĀSPĪNDĀRA VILLAGES

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# CAVES OF BARAKA



Morozovskiy L., Mantsioshenko E. X., Krasovskiy G., Mamonov I., Mamonov S., Krasovskiy X., Krasovskiy



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## CAVES OF BARAKA

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

Entering the village of Garaūānī Xūārū, we find ourselves in the upper part of the valley of the important Qādīāna stream, one of the permanent watercourses in the area. The Qādīāna stream originates high up in the Qala Qāsm Range and flows down its north-eastern slopes. In Garaūānī Xūārū, it is fed by a smaller stream which flows for a relatively short distance, starting from the village of Baraka. We conducted interviews in the villages of Garaūānī Xūārū, Garaūānī Sarū, and Baraka, asking about nearby caves. We were told about three caves in the first two villages but did not document them – our team would have to have a guide and hike for several hours to get to them. The higher areas of the Qala Qāsm Range are about a kilometre away from the villages, and the caves are situated at a high elevation, mainly in the gorges formed by the aforementioned streams. Often, local residents give the names of nearby caves and even specify their locations but refuse to accompany archaeologists to them due to distance. None of the towns mentioned here are listed in the ASI. Map 2 includes the village of Baraka but shows no nearby sites. Our team documented the site of US 246 south-west of this village; the archaeological material found there indicates settlement in periods 15-20.

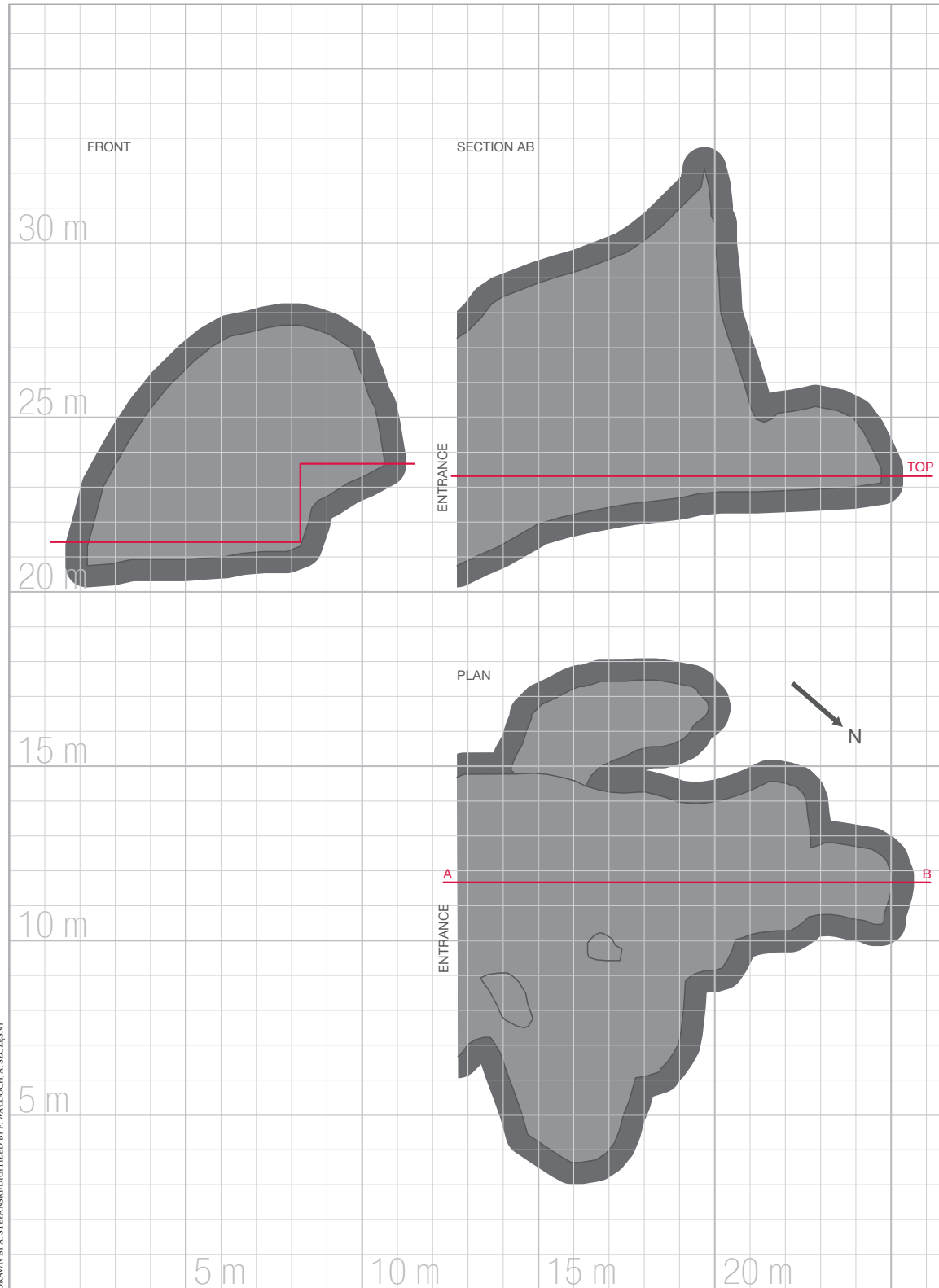
XX

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN BARAKA

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 098	C 104	36°23'49"N 44°26'07"E	1065 m	present	-	-	که لی ناشکه فته ۲	Gal-i Āşkafra II	-
UC 099	C 103	36°23'48"N 44°26'07"E	1065 m	present	yes	-	که لی ناشکه فته ۱	Gal-i Āşkafra I	-
UC 100	C 100	36°23'37"N 44°26'41"E	1124 m	present	-	-	ناشکه فتن پیری بیبی	Āşkafra-ê Pir-i Bibi	-
UC 101	C 101	36°23'27"N 44°27'08"E	1280 m	present	-	-			
UC 102	C 102	36°23'27"N 44°27'08"E	1312 m	present	-	-			

# UC 098

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STERANSKI/DIGITIZED BY F. WALEDOCH, A. SZCZĘŚNY

## UC 098

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 098/C 104	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, low on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 7.9 m x 6.6 m. Chamber: 12.0 m x 9.9 m x 12.1 m.
LOCAL NAME	گه لي ئاشكە فته ۲	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	Gal-ī Āşkafṭa II	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A single-chamber cave; just north of Gal-ī Āşkafṭa I (UC 099). Speleothems present on the walls. Manganese oxide and bitumen on the upper walls and ceiling. Fallen rocks inside. Floor of dried soil and dust.
DMS	36°23'49"N 44°26'07"E UTM 38S 0449372, 4028140		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	1065		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Hirān		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Baraka		
TYPE OF CAVE			
single-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
interview, field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	27 September 2017		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east.

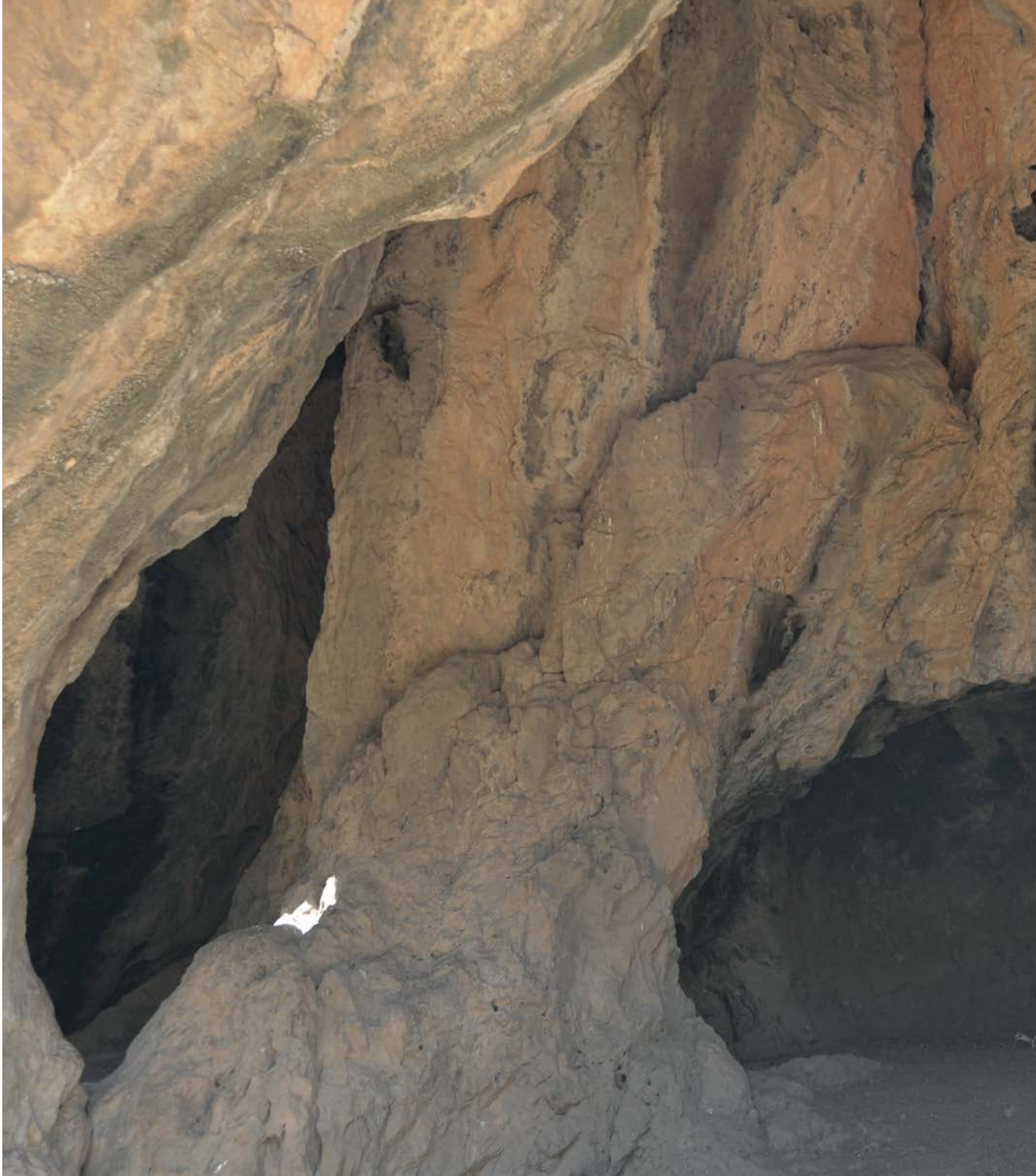
PHOTO BY A. STEFANSKI



## UC 098

### PHOTO

The north-eastern part of the interior of the cave.



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# UC 098

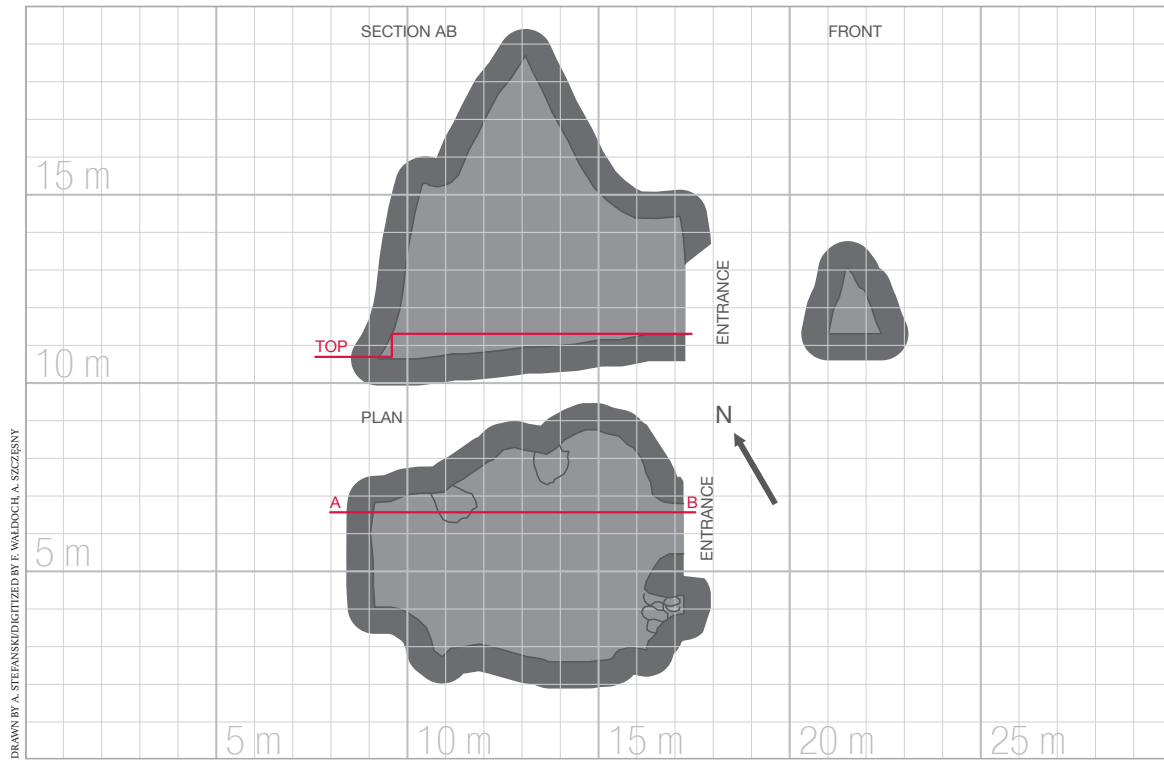
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PHOTO BY A. STEFANSKI



# UC 099

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## PHOTO

The interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY A. STEFANSKI



## UC 099

## REFERENCE NUMBERS

NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER UC 099/C 103

## NAMES

LOCAL NAME گه لی ئاشکه فته ۱  
TRANSLITERATION Gal-i Āşkafa I

## GEOGRAPHIC POSITION

DMS 36°23'48"N 44°26'07"E UTM 38S 0449369, 4028101  
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.) 1065

## REGION

NĀXĪA Hirān  
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE Baraka

## TYPE OF CAVE

single-chamber

## IDENTIFICATION

interview, field walking

DOCUMENTED ON: 27 September 2017

## PERIODS OF OCCUPATION

AREAS COLLECTED INSIDE: yes OUTSIDE: no  
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE 20

## DECORATED FRAGMENT ON PL.DF.099.1

## DESCRIPTION

LOCATION. Unterraced valley, low on slope.

DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 1.4 m x 1.6 m.  
Chamber: 8.0 m x 8.0 m x 6.1 m.

MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery, whetstone.

SPELEOTHEMS. Present.

DESCRIPTION. A single-chamber cave with pottery inside, as well as a whetstone. Speleothems on the walls, as well as manganese oxide and bitumen on the ceiling and walls. Dried soil floor with dead leaves, stones, and grass.

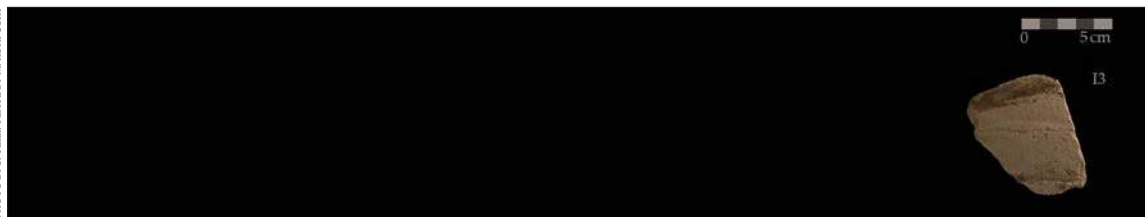
## BIBLIOGRAPHY

-

No	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	h	th			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
I3				n.d.	n.d.	l. greyish yellow	M es a.	out.: WS in.: er.	5Y8/2 pr	GRV		W

## PL.DF.099.1

PHOTO BY S. TULLI/PLATE BY M. KORBUSIK



## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.099.1

No	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	h	th			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
I2			15	4.1	1.0	black l. reddish brown	PG (s.m.l) a.	out.: B in.: ?	10YR3/1			H

## PL.PP.099.1

DRAWN BY L. WALIKA/DIGITAL &amp; PLATE BY A. SZCZĘSNY





## UC 100

### PHOTO

The interior of the cave.

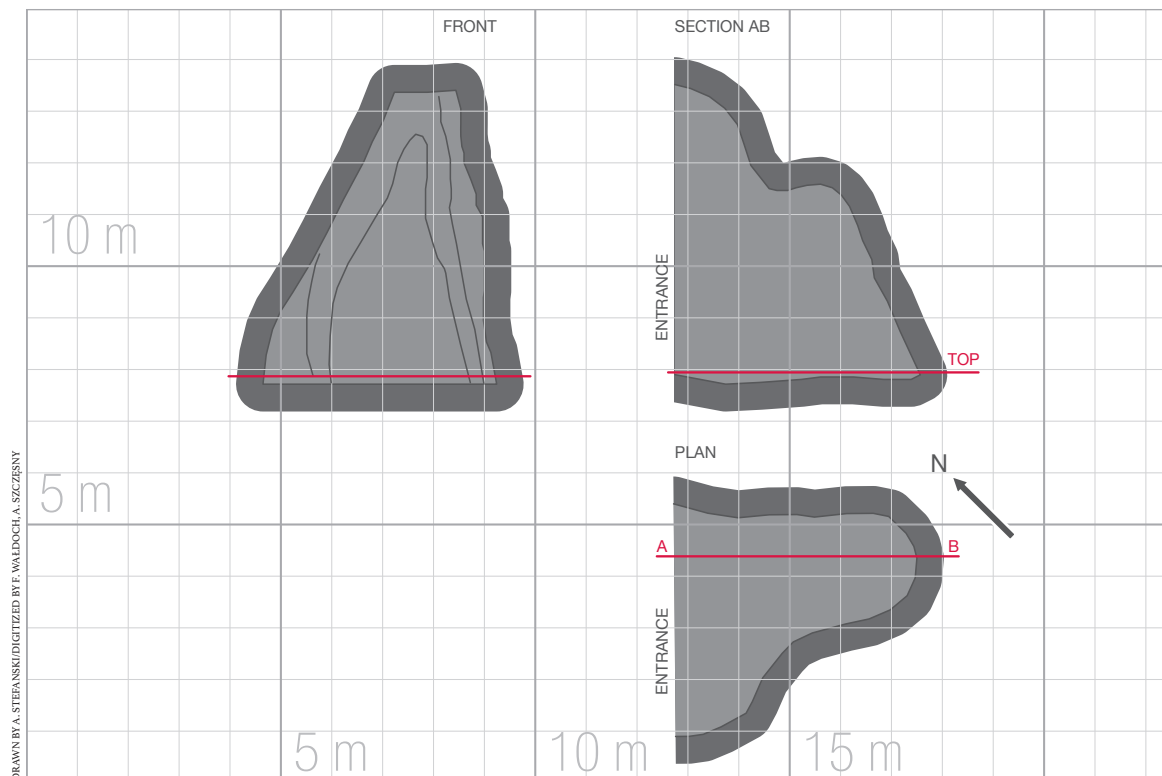
PHOTO BY M. KORBUSK



## UC 100

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 100/C 100	LOCATION. Unterraced valley. DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 4.5 m x 5.7 m. Chamber: 4.7 m x 5.7 m x 4.5 m.
NAMES		MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
LOCAL NAME	ناشكه فتى پيري بيبى	SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
TRANSLITERATION	Āşkaf-tê Pir-î Bibî	DESCRIPTION. A small rock shelter. Speleothems on the upper walls. Dried soil floor.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		
DMS	36°23'37"N 44°26'41"E UTM 38S 0450211, 4027761	
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	1124	
REGION		
NĀXĪA	Hirān	
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Baraka	
TYPE OF CAVE		
rock shelter		
IDENTIFICATION		
interview, field walking		
DOCUMENTED ON:	7 September 2017	
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20	

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



# UC 101

## PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east.

PHOTO BY M. KORBUSIK



The interior of the cave.

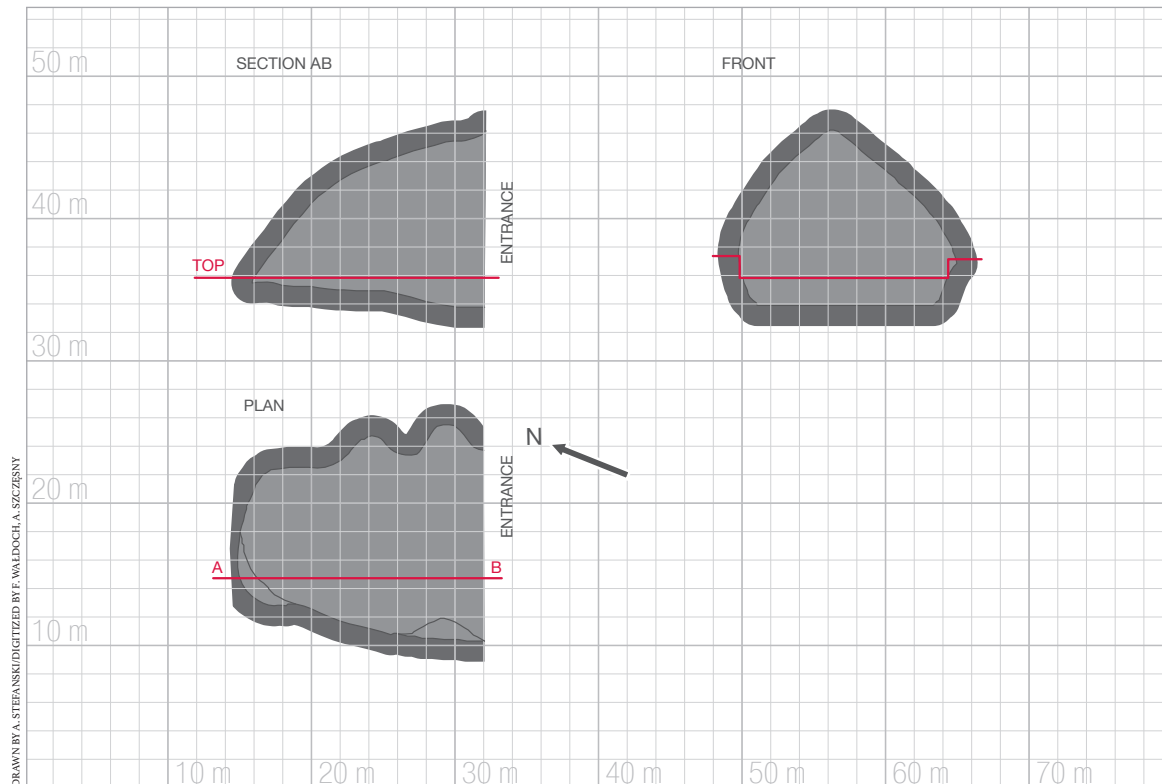
PHOTO BY M. KORBUSIK



## UC 101

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 101/C 101	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 14.9 m x 12.0 m. Chamber: 16.7 m x 12.0 m x 14.9 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A single-chamber cave. Speleothems present on the walls. There is a thin layer of manganese oxide on the ceiling. Dried soil floor.
DMS	36°23'27"N 44°27'08"E UTM 38S 0450894, 4027367		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	1280		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Hirān		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Baraka		
TYPE OF CAVE			
single-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
interview, field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	27 August 2017		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 102

### PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-east.

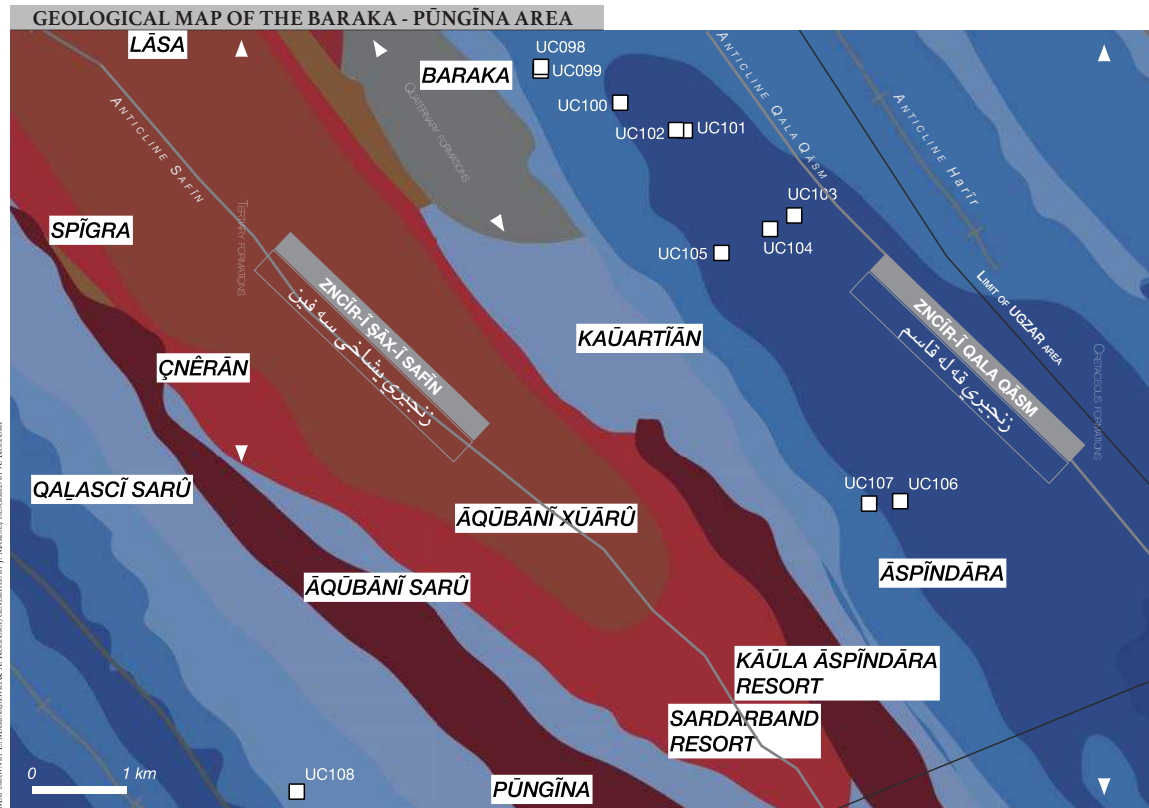
PHOTO BY M. KORBUSK



## UC 102

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 102/C 102	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, rock cliff.
<b>NAMES</b>		DIMENSIONS.	n.d.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
<b>GEOGRAPHIC POSITION</b>		DESCRIPTION.	A single-chamber cave, inaccessible due to the cliff in front. Speleothems visible from the talus. The cliff can be scaled to enter the cave, but this was not attempted in the field due to safety concerns.
DMS	36°23'27"N 44°27'08"E UTM 38S 0450801, 4027472		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	1312		
<b>REGION</b>			
NĀXĪA	Hirān		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Baraka		
<b>TYPE OF CAVE</b>			
single-chamber			
<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>			
interview, field walking			
DOCUMENTED ON:	27 August 2017		
<b>PERIODS OF OCCUPATION</b>		<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

# CAVES OF KAŪARTĪĀN



## CAVES OF KAŪARTĪĀN

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

The village of Kaūartīān lies at the foot of the Qala Qāsm Range, in the valley of the Maūrān Creek, one of the most important permanent watercourses in the area, which feeds into the Korê Creek further west. However, in the vicinity of Pānkān, the Maūrān Creek is called Zorka Creek. We did not find any historical records of this village, nor is it mentioned in the ASI.

XK

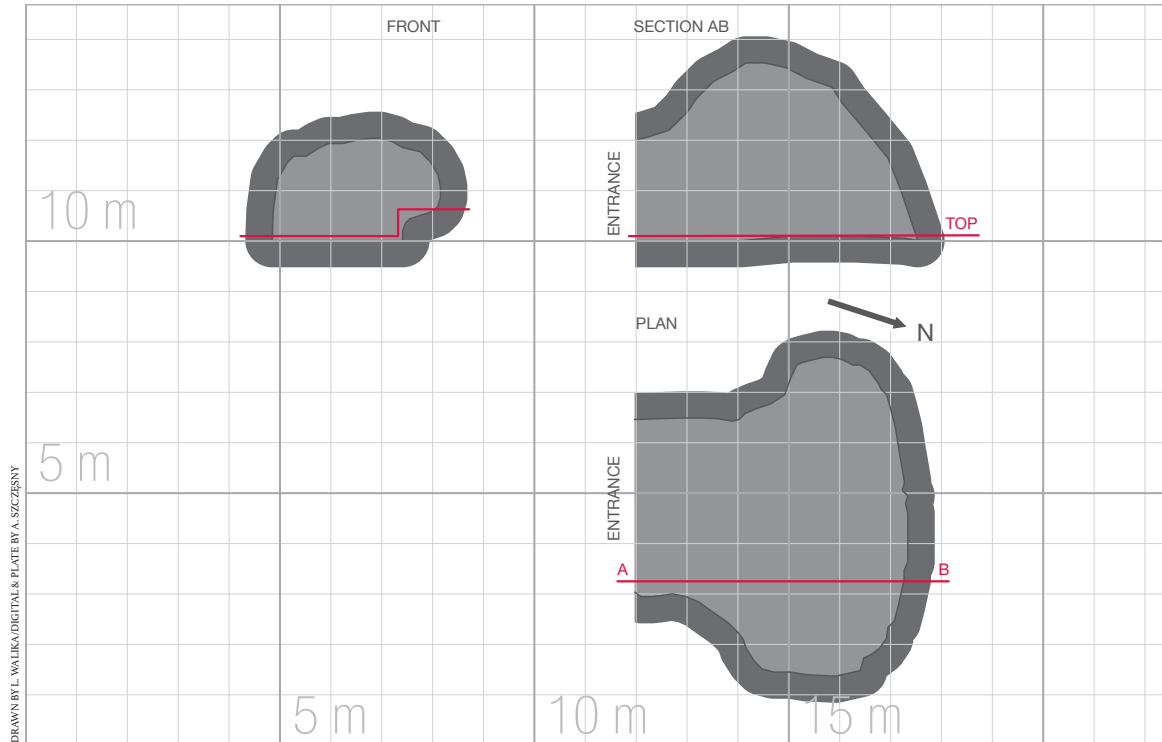
## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN KAŪARTĪĀN

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 103	C 098	36°22'59"N 44°27'55"E	1269 m	absent	yes	-	ناشکه فتی گاران	Āşkaf-t-ê Gārān	-
UC 104	C 097	36°22'54"N 44°27'45"E	1280 m	present	-	-	-	-	-
UC 105	C 099	36°22'46"N 44°27'24"E	1171 m	present	-	-	-	-	-



# UC 103

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY M. KORBUSIK



## UC 103

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 103/C 098	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, low on slope.
<b>NAMES</b>		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 3.4 m x 2.0 m. Chamber: 5.5 m x 3.5 m x 6.0 m.
LOCAL NAME	ناشکه فتنی گاران	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	Pottery.
TRANSLITERATION	Āşkaf-tê Gārān	SPELEOTHEMS.	Absent.
<b>GEOGRAPHIC POSITION</b>		DESCRIPTION.	A very small rock shelter. Scarce pottery found on the talus of the cave. The floor is covered in dung.
DMS	36°22'59"N 44°27'55"E UTM 38S 0452051, 4026568		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	1269		
<b>REGION</b>			
NĀXĪA	Hīrān		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Kaūartīān		
<b>TYPE OF CAVE</b>			
rock shelter			
<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>			
interview			
DOCUMENTED ON:	23 August 2017		
<b>PERIODS OF OCCUPATION</b>		<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: A	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		
<b>PHOTO</b>			

The interior of the cave, view towards the northern wall.

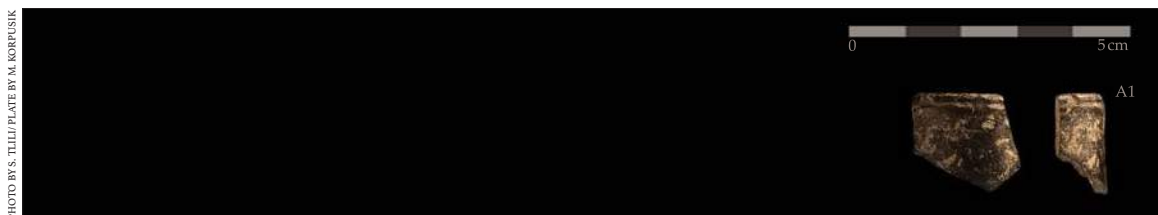
PHOTO BY M. KORPUSIK



#### MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ON PL.MF.103.1

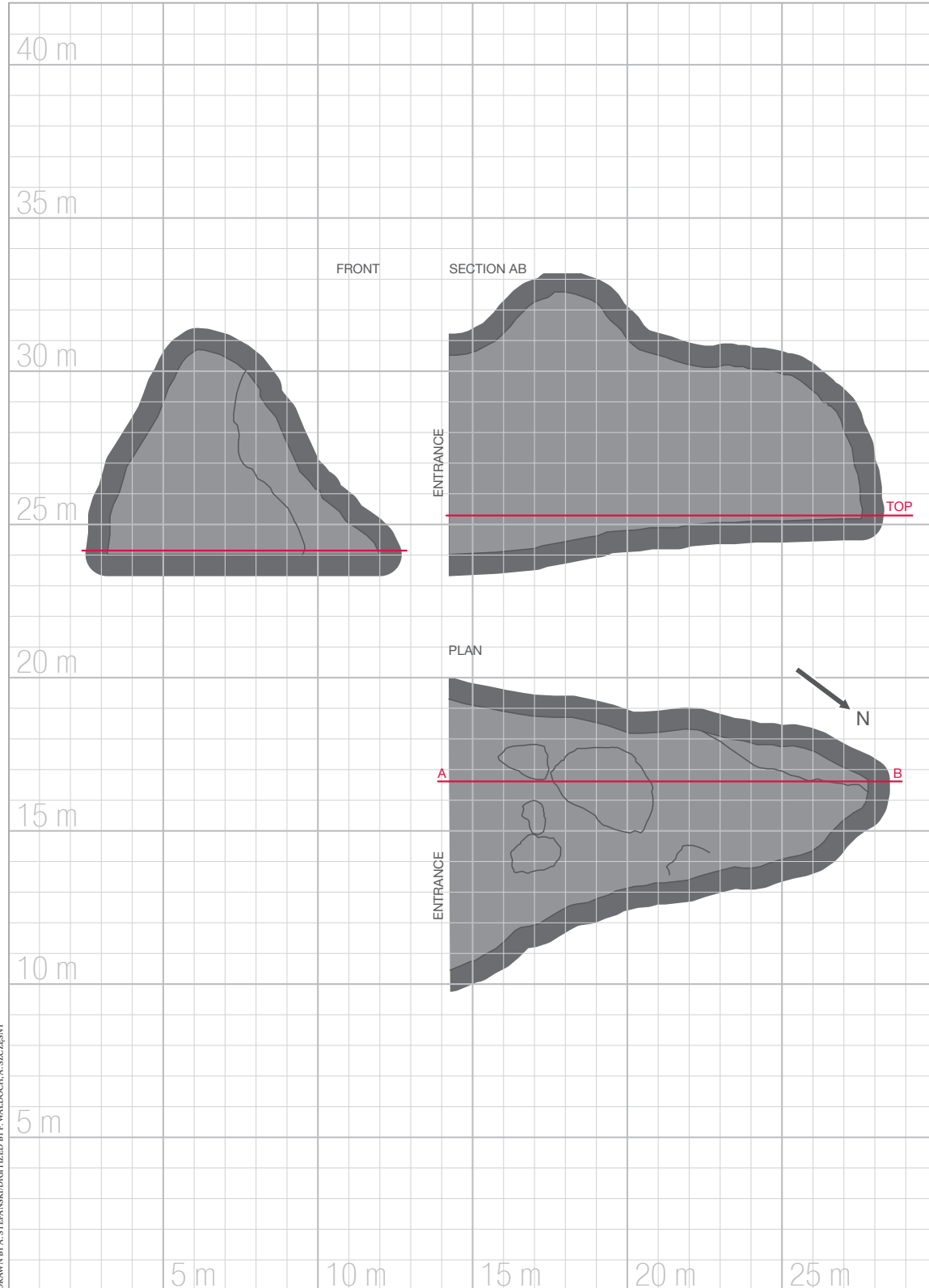
FIELD NUMBER	TYPE	MATERIAL	DIMENSIONS (cm)	PRESERVATION
A1	pipe	terracotta	1.7 x 1.8 x 0.2	rim fragment of bowl

#### PL.MF.103.1



# UC 104

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



DRAWN BY A. STERANSKI/DIGITIZED BY F. WALEDOCH, A. SZCZĘŚNY

## UC 104

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 104/C 097	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, middle of the slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 8.8 m x 6.5 m. Chamber: 13.4 m x 8.6 m x 8.8 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Present.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A small cave in the middle terrace of the valley. Speleothems present on the upper walls. Dried soil floor; stones and rubble inside.
DMS	36°22'54"N 44°27'45"E UTM 38S 0451795, 4026425		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	1280		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Hīrān		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Kāūartīān		
TYPE OF CAVE			
single-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
interview			
DOCUMENTED ON:	23 August 2017		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PHOTO

The interior of the cave, view towards the entrance.

PHOTO BY M. KORPUSK



## UC 104

### PHOTO

The interior of the cave, view towards the entrance.



# UC 104

PHOTO BY M. KORPUSIK



## UC 105

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the south.

PHOTO BY M. KORBUSIK



The interior of the cave, seen from the southwest.

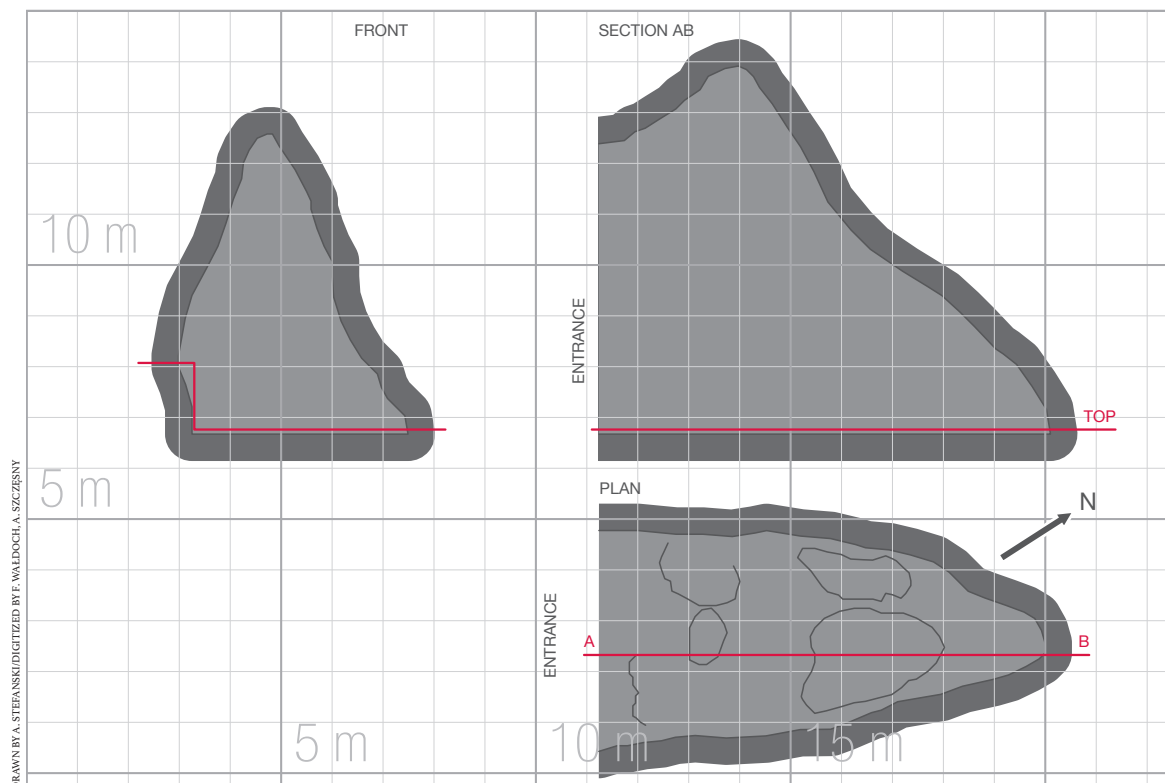
PHOTO BY M. KORBUSIK



## UC 105

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 105/C 099	LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope. DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 4.3 m x 5.7 m. Chamber: 8.8 m x 7.3 m x 4.5 m.
NAMES		MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
LOCAL NAME	not established	SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
TRANSLITERATION	-	DESCRIPTION. A small rock shelter. Speleothems present on the upper walls near the ceiling. Manganese oxide on the lower walls. Dried soil floor with large fallen rocks inside.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		
DMS	36°22'46"N 44°27'24"E UTM 38S 0451281, 4026172	
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	1171	
REGION		
NĀXĪA	Hirān	
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Kaūartiān	
TYPE OF CAVE		
rock shelter		
IDENTIFICATION		
interview, field walking		
DOCUMENTED ON:	23 August 2017	
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20	

## PLAN AND SECTIONS







## CAVES OF ĀSPĪNDĀRA

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

Āspīndāra lies south of Kaūartīān, between two streams that feed into the Maūrān Creek. The caves near this town were found on the slopes of the valley of a stream flowing from the north. Āspīndāra appears on map 2 in the AASI, with site 34 marked in its vicinity. It is recorded as خربة حاجي ملك in the AASI and (جربة) حاجي مالك in the ASI, where مهجوره is written, meaning “abandoned” in Arabic. It probably refers to the site itself, which is an abandoned village and hence is not marked on map 2 in the AASI. We documented the site of US 250 in the area (marked with the number 34 in the AASI), where archaeological materials from periods 16 and 19 were found. This site was assigned to the village of Aqūbāni Xūarū.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN ĀSPĪNDĀRA

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 106	C 105	36°21'21"N 44°28'41"E	1159 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-
UC 107	C 106	36°21'20"N 44°28'28"E	1147 m	absent	-	-	-	-	-

## UC 106

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the north.

PHOTO BY A. STEFANSKI



The interior of the cave, view towards the southern wall.

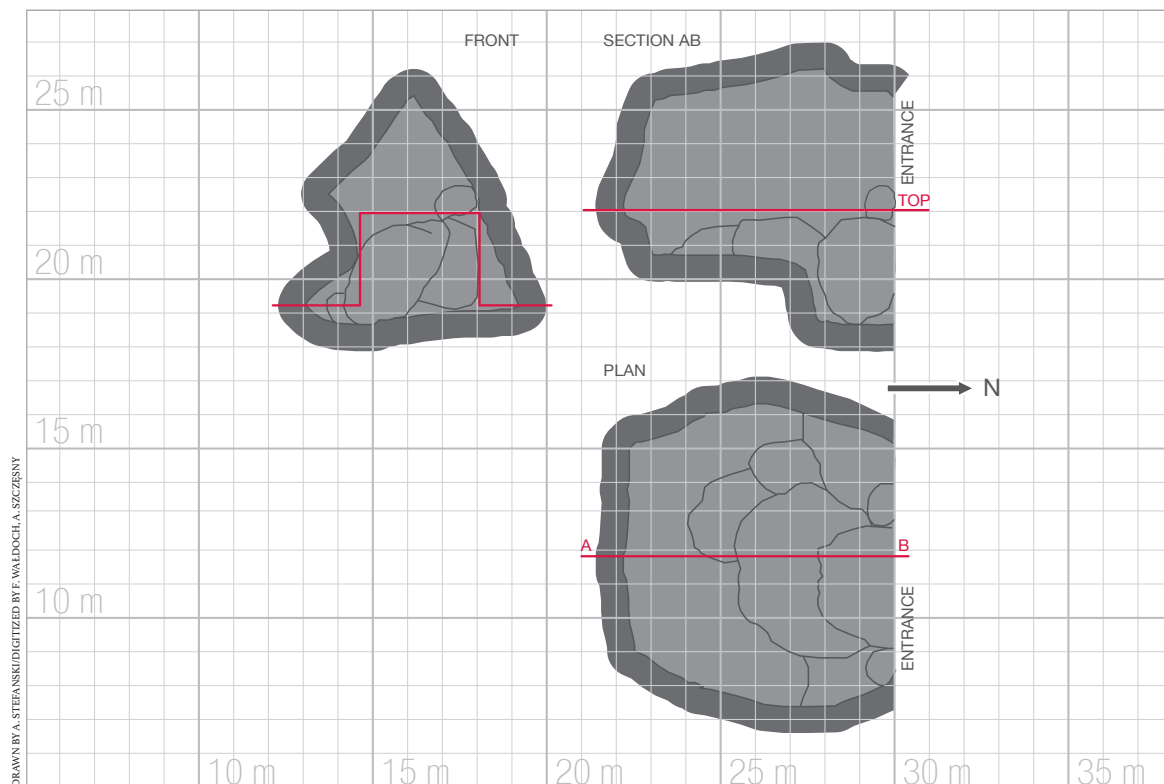
PHOTO BY A. STEFANSKI



## UC 106

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 106/C 105	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 6.1 m x 3.8 m. Chamber: 7.4 m x 4.7 m x 8.7 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS.	Absent.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A single-chamber cave with fallen boulders in the entrance. A thin layer of manganese oxide on the ceiling. Floor of loose soil and dust, with substantial rock fall.
DMS	36°21'21"N 44°28'41"E UTM 38S 0453172, 4023546		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	1159		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Hirān		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Āspīndāra		
TYPE OF CAVE			
single-chamber			
IDENTIFICATION			
interview			
DOCUMENTED ON:	28 August 2017		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-	
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 107

### PHOTO

The cave seen from the east.

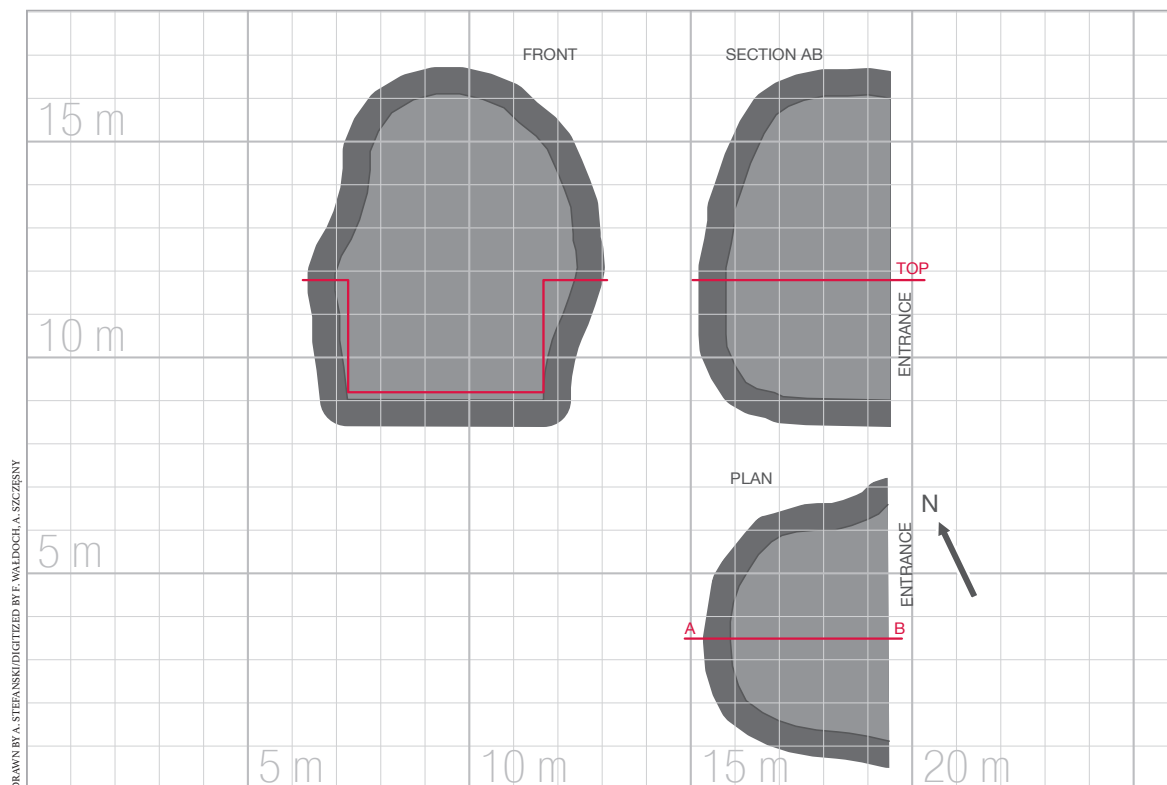
PHOTO BY A. STEFANSKI



## UC 107

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 107/C 106	LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 5.4 m x 7.1 m. Chamber: 3.5 m x 7.1 m x 5.4 m.
LOCAL NAME	not established	MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
TRANSLITERATION	-	SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION. A very shallow rock shelter. Soil floor.
DMS	36°21'20"N 44°28'28"E UTM 38S 0452843, 4023521	
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	1147	
REGION		
NĀXĪA	Hīrān	
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Āspīndāra	
TYPE OF CAVE		
rock shelter		
IDENTIFICATION		
interview		
DOCUMENTED ON:	28 August 2017	
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no	-
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20	

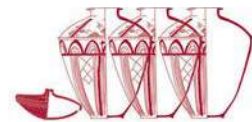
## PLAN AND SECTIONS





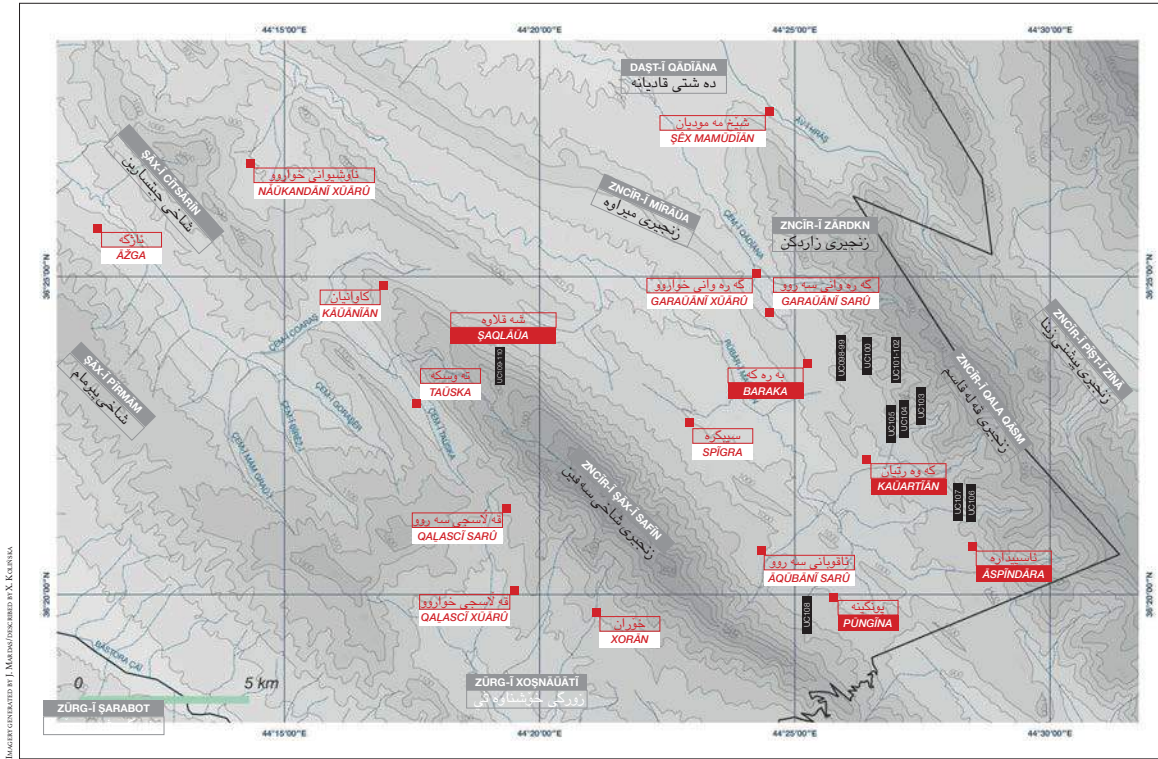
# ŞAQLĀŪA REGION: SAFĪN MASSIF

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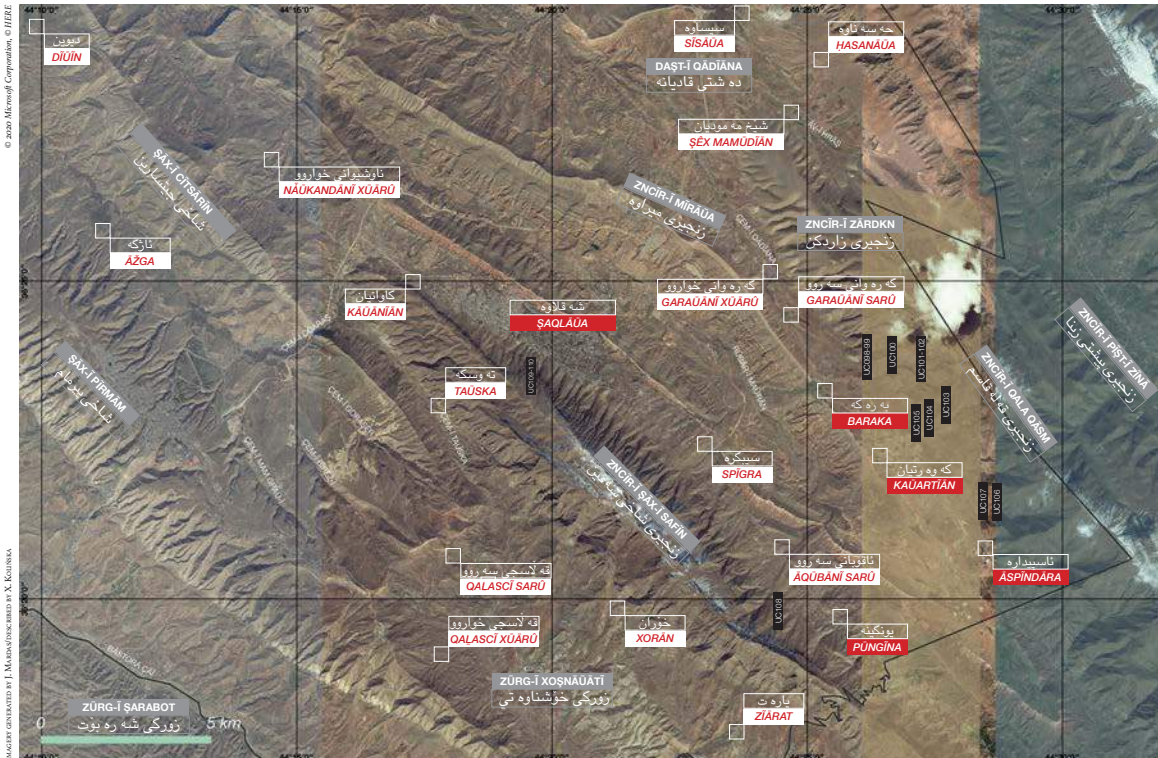




MAP. THE ŞAQLĀŪA REGION

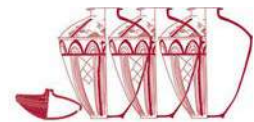


SATELLITE IMAGERY. THE ŞAQLĀŪA REGION

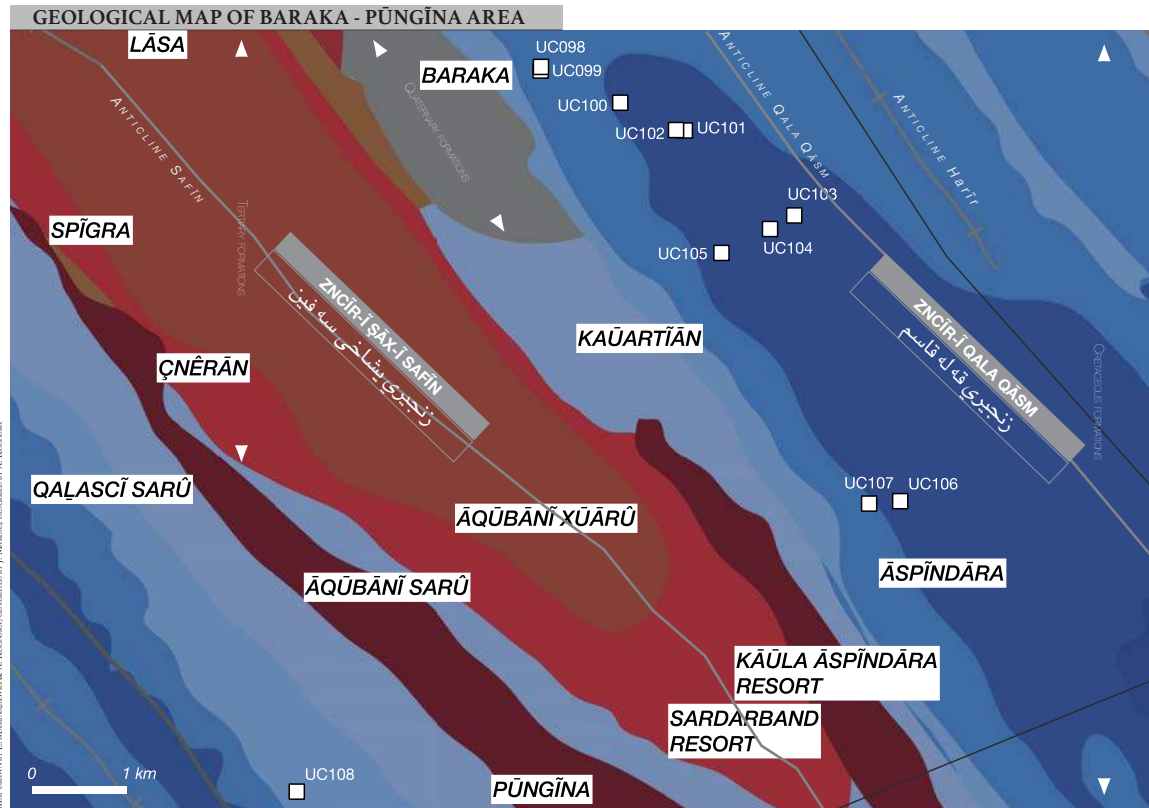


BETWEEN  
PŪNGĪNA VILLAGE AND ŞAQLĀŪA

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# CAVE OF PŪNGĪNA



Morozovs L., Muanisovs J., X. Krassinska / Geology of Latvia, 2019, 10, 1-10



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## CAVE OF PŪNGĪNA

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

Pūngīna lies at the eastern end of the Safin Massif on its north-eastern slopes, where they are cut by ravines beginning on the slopes of the mountains. The town is situated at an altitude of 900 m above sea level, near the watershed dividing the Maūrān Creek valley from the Hirān valley. Our team failed to find a cave south of the village called Aṣkaft-ê Gal-ī Golk but documented another cave in a ravine further to the west.

## RECORDS IN THE AASI

The name of the town of Pūngīna appears on map 2 in the AASI but is written as **بونكنف**. The closest documented site is 34 / US 250, the location of which is described in the ASI as **مهجوره**, which means "abandoned" in Arabic. It probably refers to the site itself, which is an abandoned village, and therefore the village with this name is not shown on map 2 in the AASI.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN PŪNGĪNA

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 108	C 107	36°19'40"N 44°24'25"E	1202 m	present	-	-	-	-	-

## UC 108

### PHOTOS

The entrance of the cave seen from the north-east.

PHOTO BY A. STEFANSKI



The interior of the cave, view towards the south-western wall.

PHOTO BY A. STEFANSKI



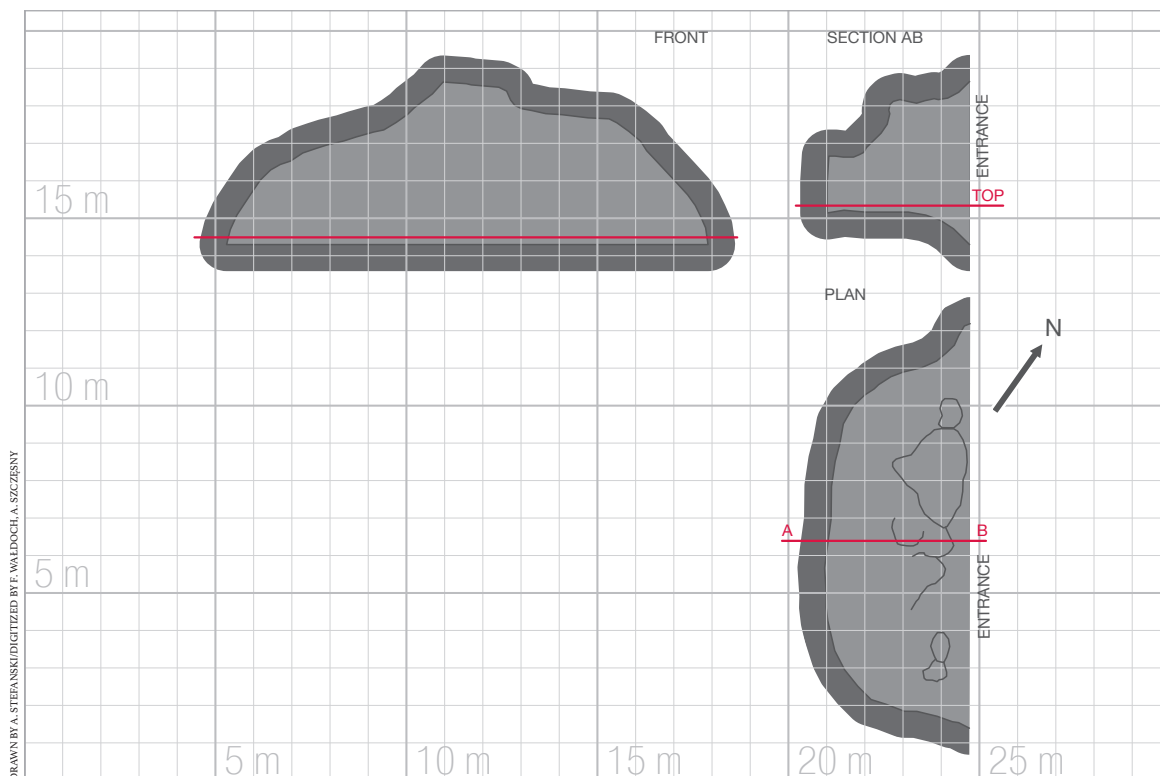
## UC 108

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 108/C 107
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°19'40"N 44°24'25"E UTM 38S 0446789, 4020474
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	1202
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Hirān
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Pūngīna
TYPE OF CAVE	
rock shelter	
IDENTIFICATION	
interview	
DOCUMENTED ON:	28 August 2017
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

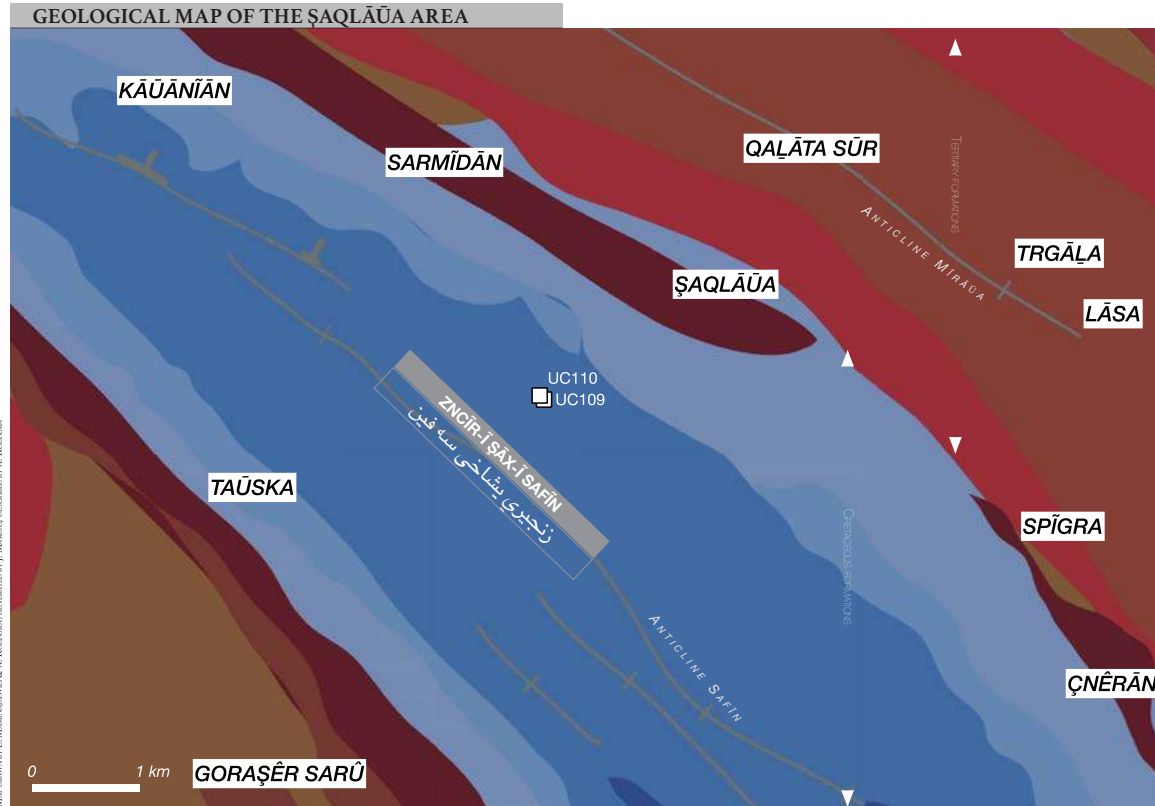
DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, high on slope.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 12.7 m x 4.4 m. Chamber: 3.7 m x 2.9 m x 10.7 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. None.
SPELEOTHEMS. Present.
DESCRIPTION. A small rock shelter inside a ravine at the foot of the mountains. Speleothems on the walls. Dried soil floor with fallen rocks.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
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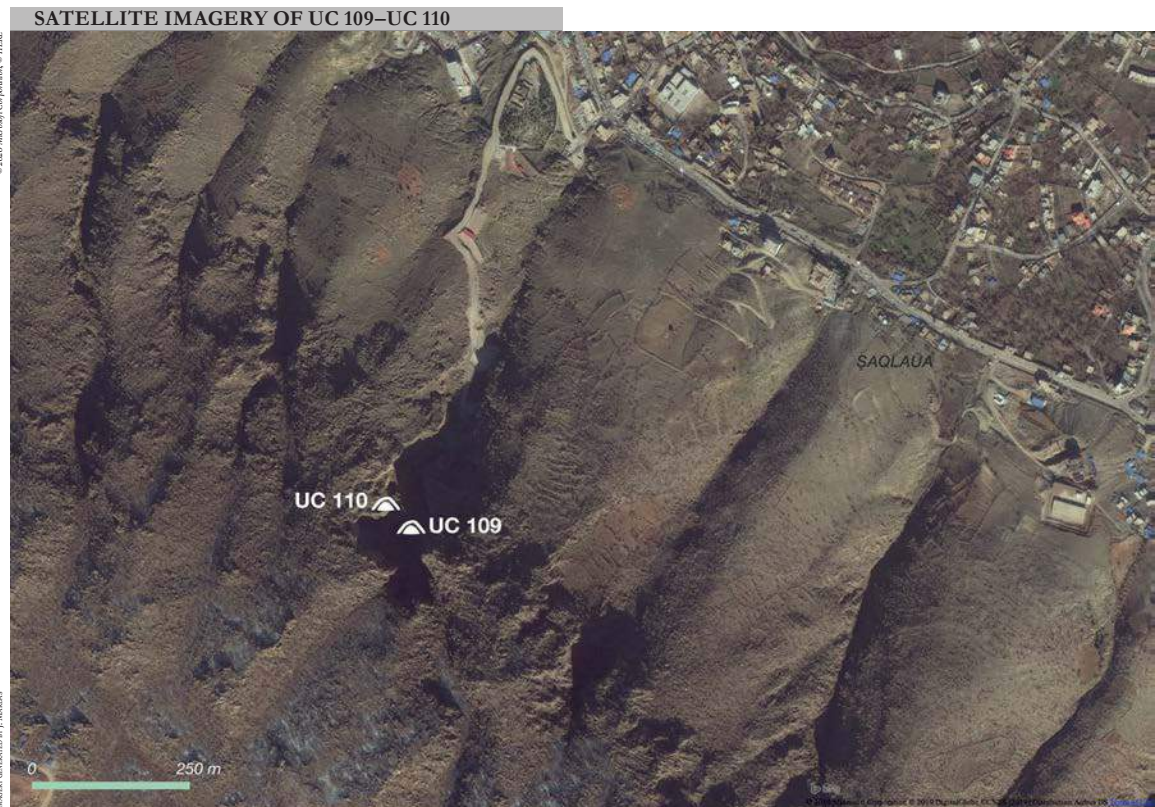
## PLAN AND SECTIONS



# CAVES OF ŞAQLĀŪA



Morimoto et al., L. Muroşoglu et al. & X. Keleşli / *Geoscientific Data Discovery* 11, March 2022, doi:10.5194/gdd-11-1-2022



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## CAVES OF ŞAQLĀŪA

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

The town of Şaqlāŭa is located on the north-eastern slopes of the Safin Massif, at an altitude of approximately 1000 m above sea level. The Safin Massif affords a stunning view over the entire valley where the city lies, as well as the mountain pass opening onto the Mirāŭa Valley to the north. The climate is mild here, and it is cooler than on the Harir or Erbil plains during the summer. Şaqlāŭa has been inhabited by a large Christian community for many centuries. The cemetery of the old church of Myriam al-Adra and the new church of Deir-ī Mār Īŭhānā (erected on the site of an older building) testify to the large population and the prosperity of this community. Both of these sanctuaries are still active, although the priests who celebrate the liturgy here reside permanently in Erbil. It is also known that there was a Jewish community in this town. Many of the monuments in Şaqlāŭa recorded by archaeologists in 1945 have not survived to the present day.

Today, the city boasts one of the most beautiful resorts in Iraq – hotels and rental housing districts have been built there on a large scale in recent years. This is a notable change, as even in the 1960s it did not seem to have much importance, with Fiey identifying Şaqlāŭa as merely a village (Fiey 1965, 191). However, in the introduction of his work, he admits that he did not visit all of the places he describes, including those in the Adiabene Mountains (Fiey 1965, 9). These days, Şaqlāŭa is famous for pilgrimages to Raban Būia/Īsū Raḥmān cave, made by Christians and Muslims alike. Raban Būia belongs to those figures of Christianity who are also revered by Muslims, such as John the Baptist (the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus) or Jonah (Nabi Younis in Mosul). Local guides claim that Raban Būia lived in the 4th century and chose a remote cave for his abode, which is now commemorated with his name, but there is no historical information that confirms this. Presently, the cave has been adapted to tourist needs with stairs and a gated wall in its entrance and is considered a local attraction, visited by tourists and women who believe that touching a large, polished boulder in the cave restores fertility. Iraqi archaeologists dated this site to the ASI period 17, i.e. the Sasanian period (Salman 1970, 20), corresponding to period 15 in the UGZAR chronology.

## HISTORICAL SOURCES

In the 13th century, Yāqūt al-Ḥamūī referred to the village as Şaqlābād and presented it as a beautiful village high in the mountains, 8 *farnḡ* away from Arbīl, and renowned for its viticulture. Assuming that 1 *farnḡ* is approximately 5 km, this distance corresponds to the actual distance between both cities and totals to around 40 km. Later, Fiey wrote that Şaqlāwa was called Dar Ābād in the Christian tradition (Fiey 1965, 191).

## RECORDS IN THE ASI

Iraqi archaeologists recorded four caves in Şaqlāŭa on 8 October 1945. One of these was described as "sū rḥmān (iūsfa rḥmān) (khf)". We can assume that there was a typo in the first part of the record and that Īsū should be written there instead, as evidenced by the name of the cave used today. Four caves with the same names as those in the ASI were also marked on the maps in the AASI.

## IDENTIFICATION

Our field team was only able to document two caves in this area. UC 109 corresponds to Raban Būia/Īsū Raḥmān cave, with signage put up by the local ministry of antiquities. In the absence of informants during our visit, UC 110 could not be associated with any ASI or AASI name. The remaining two caves noted by the Iraqi archaeologists were not visited due to time constraints.

XK

## LIST OF CAVES IN ASI

VILLAGE	ASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الاضمارية - number of file
Şaqlāŭa	٢٠	شقلاوه	حسن البصري (كهف)	٣٩٧
Şaqlāŭa	٢١	شقلاوه	كونه بيسك (كهف)	٢٤٨
Şaqlāŭa	٢٠	شقلاوه	حصار (اشكفت)	٢٤٥
Şaqlāŭa	٢٠	شقلاوه	سورحمان (يوسفارحمان) (كهف)	٢٤٧

## LIST OF CAVES IN AASI

VILLAGE	AASI	القرية - name of village	اسم الموقع - name and type of monument	الموقع - number of site
Şaqlāŭa	٢	شقلاوه	كهف حسن لبصري	٢٠
Şaqlāŭa	٢	شقلاوه	كهف كوناييسك	٢٦
Şaqlāŭa	٢	شقلاوه	اشكفت حصار	٢٧
Şaqlāŭa	٢	شقلاوه	كهف سورحمان	٣٣

## LIST OF CAVES DOCUMENTED IN ŞAQLĀŪA

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	DMS POSITION	ELEVATION	SPELEOTHEMS	POTTERY MATERIAL	STONE MATERIAL	NAME	TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAME	IDENTIFICATION
UC 109	C 109	36°23'28"N 44°19'41"E	1244 m	absent	-	-	يسورحمان / ره به ن بويه	Īsū Raḥmān/Raban Būia	٢٣/٢٤٧
UC 110	C 110	36°23'30"N 44°19'40"E	1234 m	absent	yes	-	-	-	-

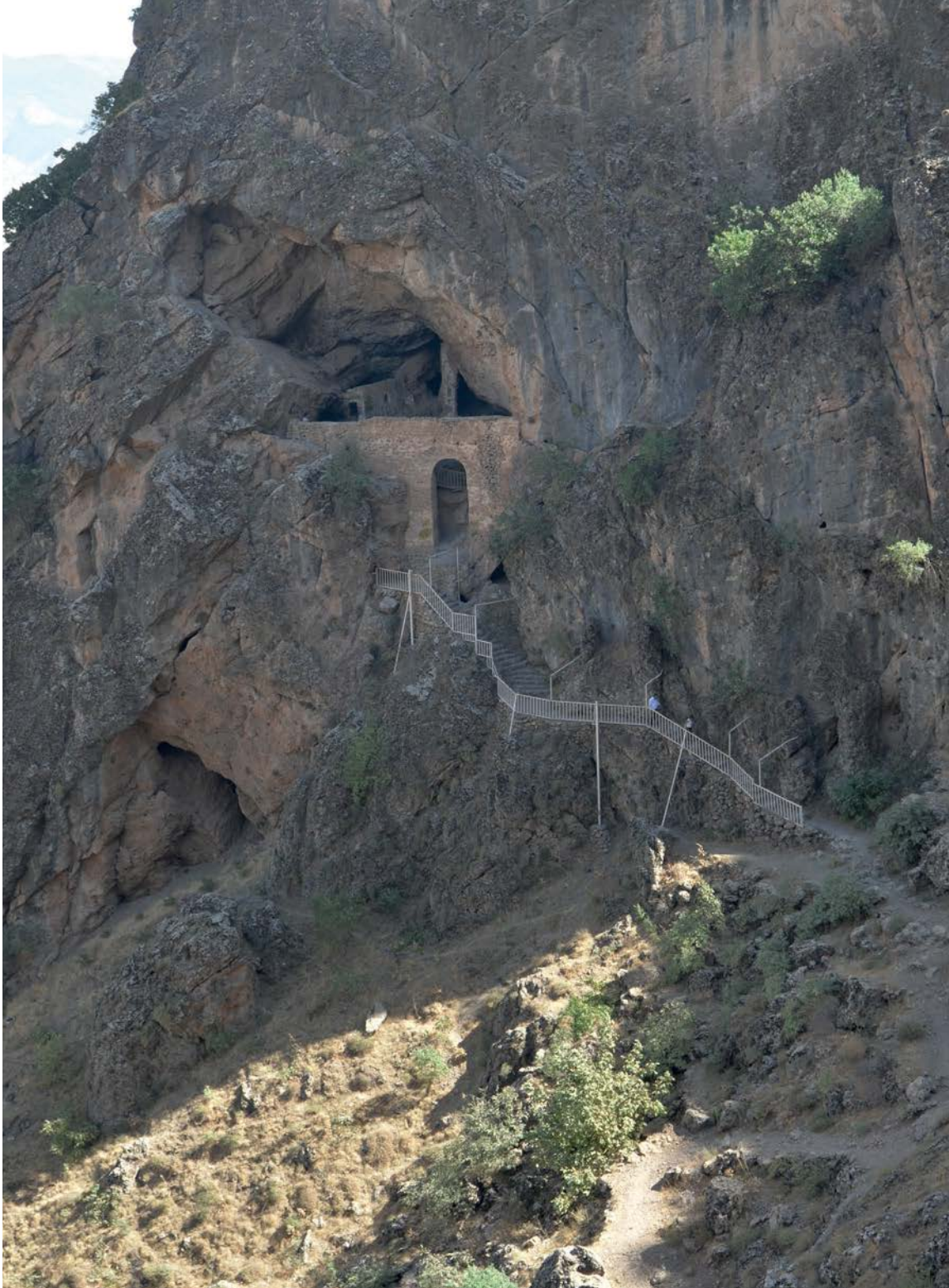


# UC 109

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the south-west.

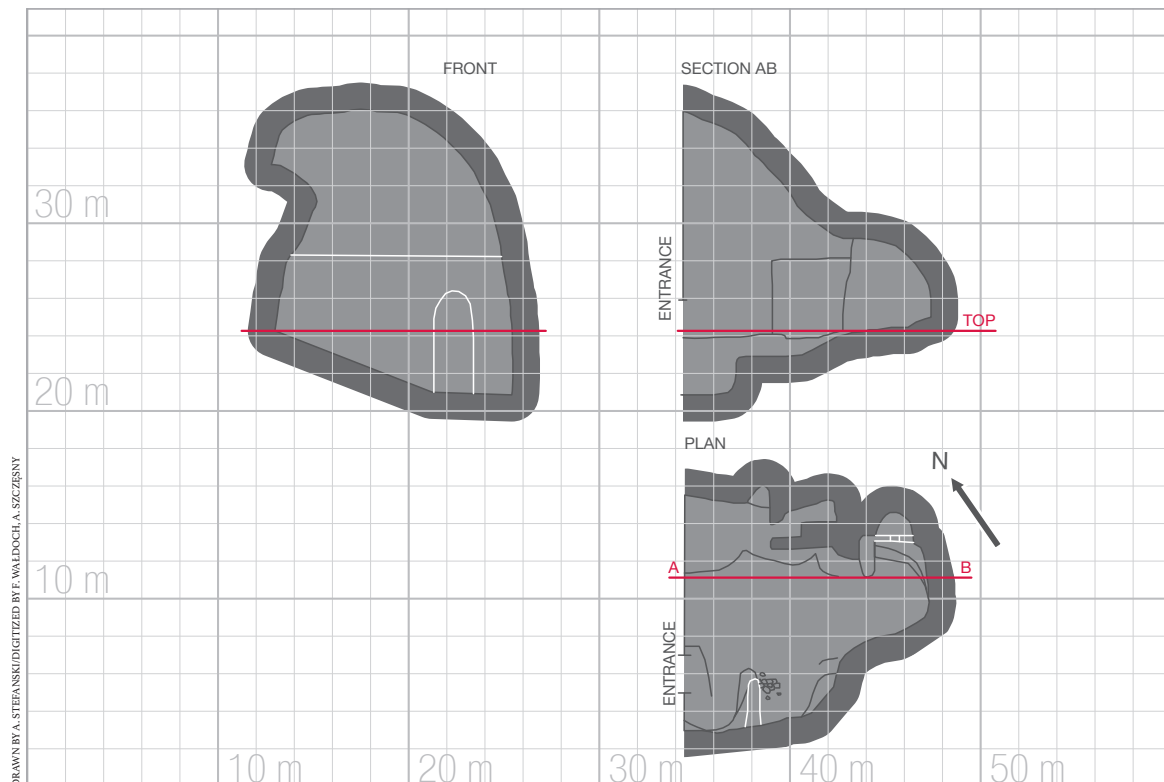
PHOTO BY J. DOŁGOWICZ



## UC 109

REFERENCE NUMBERS		DESCRIPTION	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 109/C 109	LOCATION.	Unterraced valley, high on slope.
NAMES		DIMENSIONS.	Entrance: 12.4 m x 15.0 m. Chamber: 12.7 m x 15.0 m x 12.4 m.
LOCAL NAME	ئاشكە فتى يسورحمان / ره به ن بويه	MATERIAL COLLECTED.	None.
TRANSLITERATION	Āṣkaft-ê Īsū Raḥmān/Raban Būia	SPELEOTHEMS.	Absent.
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION		DESCRIPTION.	A multi-chamber cave used as a shrine. A large wall built in the entrance and multiple walls built inside, dividing up the interior niches. Manganese oxide and carbonate on the ceiling. Floor of soil and dust, as well as bedrock outcrops. Local folkloric beliefs hold that a stone in the cave possesses the ability to improve fertility, particularly for women; pilgrimages are made to the cave for that purpose.
DMS	36°23'28"N 44°19'41"E UTM 38S 0439758, 4027568		
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	1244		
REGION			
NĀXĪA	Şaqlāūa		
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Şaqlāūa		
TYPE OF CAVE			
	multi-chamber		
IDENTIFICATION			
bibliography			
DOCUMENTED ON:	12 October 2017		
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION			
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: no OUTSIDE: no		
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20		
ASI & AASI			
ASI	سورحمان (يوسفارحمان) (كهف)	٢٤٧	
	Sū Raḥmān (Īsūfa Raḥmān) (Kahaf)		
AASI	كهف سورحمان	٣٣	
	Kahaf Sū Raḥmān		
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
	Salman, I., <i>Archaeological Sites in Iraq</i> . Baghdad 1970, p. 289.		
	Salman, I., <i>Atlas of Archaeological Sites in Iraq</i> . Baghdad 1976, map 2.		

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 109

### PHOTO

The interior of the cave, view towards the entrance.

PHOTO BY J. DOŁGOWICZ



# UC 109

## PHOTOS

The northern part of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY J. DOŁGOWICZ



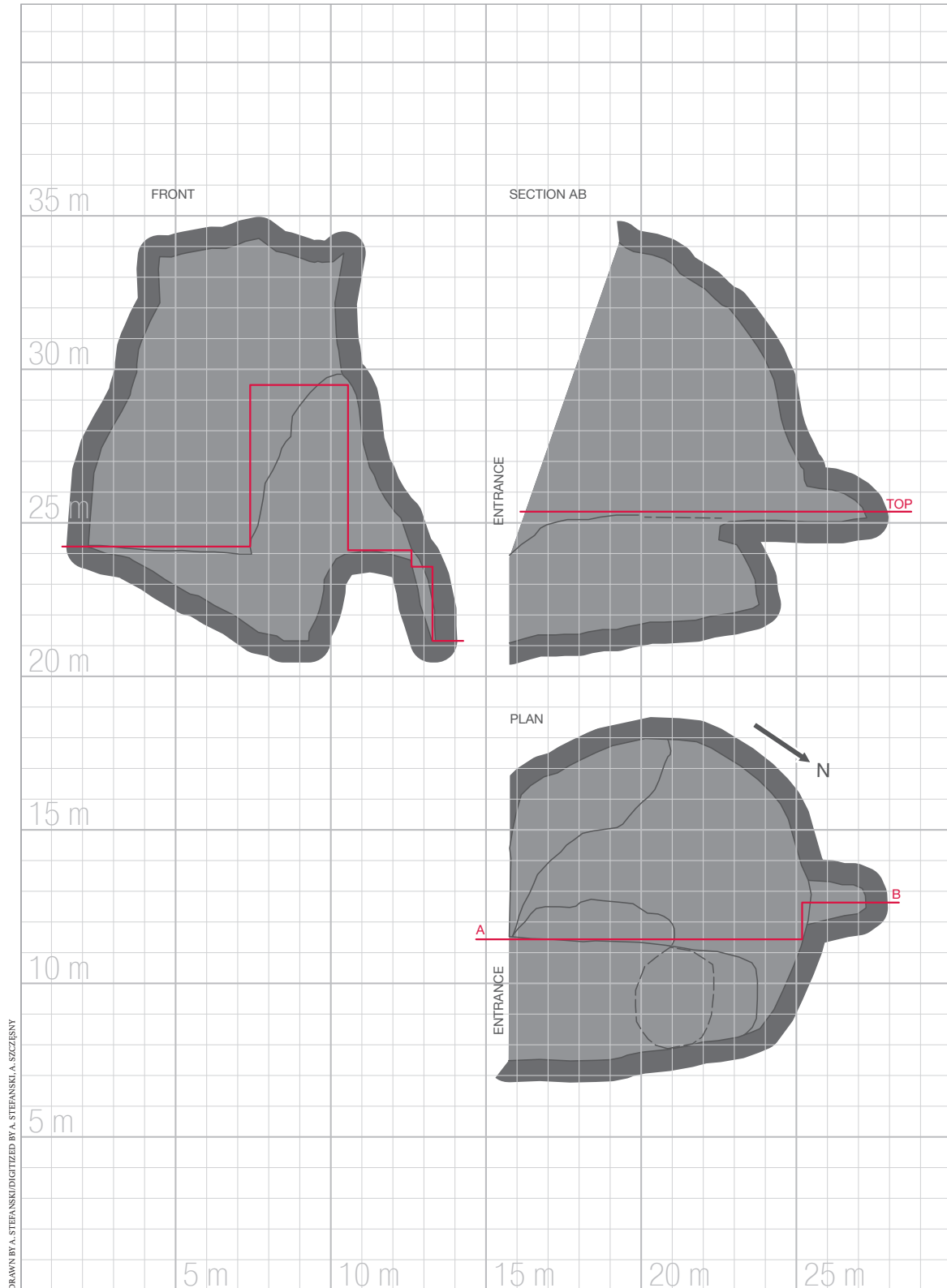
The eastern side of the interior of the cave.

PHOTO BY J. DOŁGOWICZ



# UC 110

## PLAN AND SECTIONS



## UC 110

REFERENCE NUMBERS	
NUMBER ON MAP/FIELD NUMBER	UC 110/C 110
NAMES	
LOCAL NAME	not established
TRANSLITERATION	-
GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	
DMS	36°23'30"N 44°19'40"E UTM 38S 0439718, 4027605
ELEVATION (m a.s.l.)	1234
REGION	
NĀXĪA	Şaqlāūa
NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	Şaqlāūa
TYPE OF CAVE	
multi-chamber	
IDENTIFICATION	
field walking	
DOCUMENTED ON:	12 October 2017
PERIODS OF OCCUPATION	
AREAS COLLECTED	INSIDE: yes OUTSIDE: no
CONFIRMED PERIODS OF USE	20

DESCRIPTION
LOCATION. Unterraced valley, rock cliff.
DIMENSIONS. Entrance: 11.1 m x 13.0 m. Chamber: 8.8 m x 13.0 m x 11.1 m.
MATERIAL COLLECTED. Pottery.
SPELEOTHEMS. Absent.
DESCRIPTION. A partially collapsed multi-chamber cave; the floor of the upper chamber has collapsed through the ceiling of the lower chamber. Ceramic sherds inside, both on the floor of the upper chamber and in the lower chamber, presumably from the collapse in the latter. Floor of loose soil, dust, pebbles, and small rocks.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Koliński, R., <i>Report on the Field Activities of the Upper Greater Zab Archaeological Reconnaissance Project in Year 2017</i> , p. 8.

## PHOTO

The entrance of the cave seen from the east.

PHOTO BY J. DOŁGOWICZ



## UC 110

### PHOTO

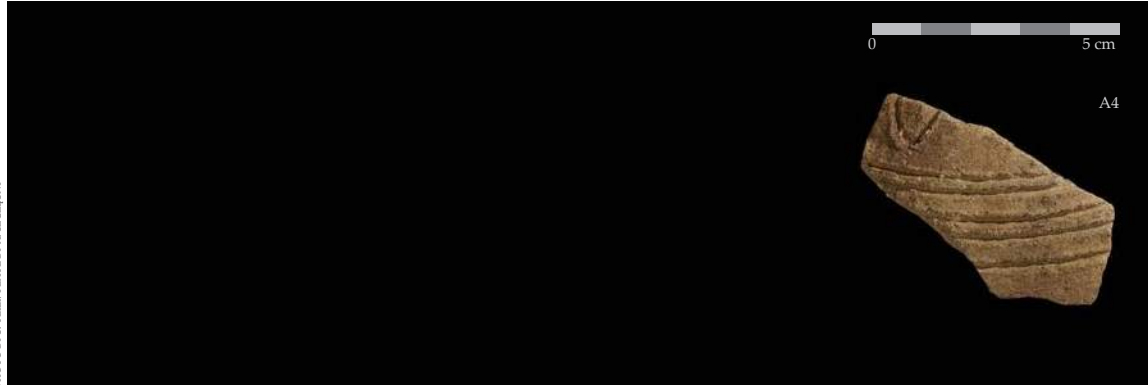
The interior of the lower chamber.

PHOTO BY J. DOŁGOWICZ



## UC 110

## PL.DF.110.1



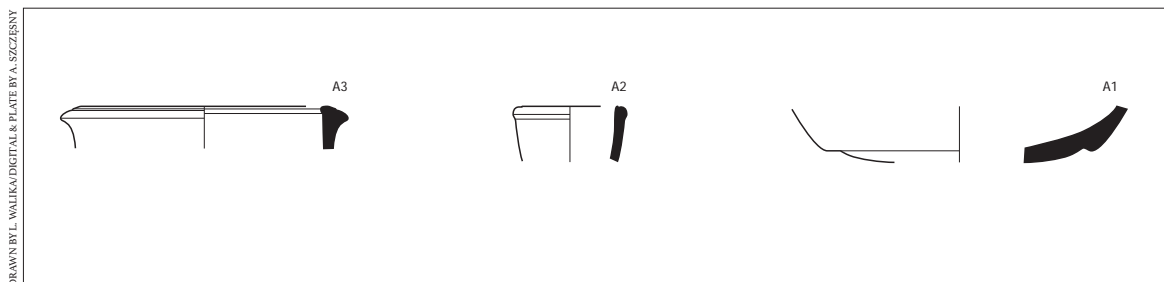
## DECORATED FRAGMENT ON PL.DF.110.1

N <sup>o</sup>	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	h	th			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A4		XVI		n.d.	n.d.	l. greyish yellow	M l(s) fs a.	er.	5Y7/4	GRV		W

## POTTERY ILLUSTRATED ON PL.PP.110.1

N <sup>o</sup>	WCT TYPE	UGZAR TYPE	DIMENSIONS			BREAK	TEMPER	SURFACE		DECORATION		FORMING
			o	h	th			TREATMENT	COLOUR	TECHNIQUE	COLOUR	
A1		VIII	4	2.7	0.6	reddish brown	V (s.m.l) M l(s) f. fs? f.	er.	5YR7/6			W
A2			5	2.8	0.3	buff	M fs a.	er.	10YR8/3			W
A3			4.3	2.3	0.5	reddish brown l. grey	PG (s.m.l) a.	out.: P (tr.) in.: WS	5YR8/3			W

## PL.PP.110.1





## CONCLUSIONS

The full record of the data concerning 91 caves documented by the Upper Greater Zab Archaeological Project team in 2015-2017 provides the first comprehensive evaluation of cave archaeological sites from a particular region, highlighting the potential of these sites for possible future research. While the dataset is far from complete – only 110 out of 160 caves identified were documented in the progress of the fieldwork, i.e. slightly more than two-thirds of identified caves (for undocumented caves, see p. 519 of this volume) – the documented sample is significant and provides substantial insight on the potential number of sites of this kind in Iraqī Kurdistan. Caves omitted in this volume included small rock shelters and two small caves, all without sediments preserved inside, and will be presented exclusively on the Gate to Mesopotamia website ([thegatetomesopotamia.amu.edu.pl](http://thegatetomesopotamia.amu.edu.pl)).

Most of the documented caves are small to medium-sized. Rock shelters (49) and single-chamber caves (48) are nearly equal in number, constituting c. 87% of all documented caves, while multi-chamber caves are quite rare (14), amounting to 13%.<sup>1</sup> This dataset represents a significant sample of the caves identified in the area and is probably the only such dataset collected thus far and presented in the form of a comprehensive publication.

Caves and rock shelters have been registered in other survey projects in northern Iraqī Kurdistan, but the published information is far from complete. The EHAS project registered some caves during its 2014 field seasons, but only some of those yielding archaeological materials were included in the EHAS list of the sites. Since 2015, security conditions in the lower Zagros areas have deteriorated, and the EHAS team was discouraged from continuing the cave survey (Paola Sconzo, pers. comm.). The five cave sites identified by the LoNAP project (Daniele Morandi Bonacossi, pers. comm.), three of which are mentioned in a published paper (Conati Barbero et al. 2019, 210-214), most likely represent only a fraction of all sites of this type located in the LoNAP study area. The same is true in the case of the Khalifan Archaeological Survey, which registered eight caves during its first (Beuger et al. 2015), and ten during the following field season, but further documentation of the caves was suspended due to high effort required (Claudia Beuger, pers. comm.). Three to five caves are known to the team of Koya Archaeological Survey but have not been recorded yet (Cinzia Pappi, pers. comm.).

### DISTRIBUTION OF CAVES

According to Dr Hubert Kiersnowski from the Polish Geological Institute, the distribution of registered caves is very typical. They are located along the lower limits of outcropped anticlinal elevations, composed of carbonate rocks (limestones, marly limestones, and dolomites). Caves are either of karstic origin (formed by the combined processes of weathering and dissolution of carbonate rocks by rainwater) or of mixed origin: karstic and tectonic (along faults and folded massive carbonate beds). The last intensive phase of karstification occurred during the Pleistocene when wet climate conditions were prevailing.

Concentrations of caves in some regions (as many as 49 caves, constituting about 45% of all caves documented during our fieldwork, were located in a confined area between the city of Ākrê and Zntā Gorge) could have been caused by varying proportions of the occurrence of the aforementioned rock types. The geological formations in the area: the Shiranish Formation (marked K2s on the map on pp. 16-17), the Aqre-Bekhme Formation (K2be) and the Qamchuqa Formation (K1q), were all formed during the Upper and Lower Cretaceous period.

The best known karstic cave has developed within massive carbonate rocks of the Qamchuqa Formation (Lower Cretaceous). It is an archaeological site called Shanidar cave located in the Brādost Mountains in Iraqī Kurdistan. It has yielded remains of ten Neanderthals, dating from 35,000 to 65,000 years ago (Hubert Kiersnowski, pers. comm.).

The caves are located at elevations from 612 to 1312 m a.s.l., with the most frequent elevations being between 700 and 900 m a.s.l. The highest-lying caves are typically located in the east: either in Qala Qāsm, Haūr-ī or in the Safin mountains (UC 098 to UC 110, ranging in elevations between 1065 and 1312 m). The caves in the Harīr and Pirāt mountains, on the contrary, are among the lowest-lying ones (UC 091 to UC 097, from 612 to 834 m a.s.l.). The caves located to the west of the Greater Zab valley fell into three zones. The westernmost zone, between Şermen and Bāşql Rāūd, features caves which typically have a rather high elevation (UC 001–UC 043 are located at elevations between 794 and 1010 m a.s.l.). The second zone, from Cūnā to Būsêl, encompasses caves which are located significantly lower on the slopes (UC 044–UC 077, between 614 and 876 m a.s.l.), while caves in the third zone, between Kalātī and Biê, are again located at higher elevations (UC 078–UC 090, between 710 and 958 m a.s.l.). It should be noted that some high-lying caves within the survey area were visually identified but not documented by the field team, either being too difficult or dangerous to reach without climbing equipment or requiring several hours to reach.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL RETRIEVED

The documentation of the caves turned out to be relatively unsatisfactory with respect to the archaeological material retrieved. Only 20 out of 110 caves (c. 18%) yielded lithic material, in most cases difficult to classify. Pottery fragments were encountered mainly outside of the entrances to the caves, and diagnostic pottery fragments and other datable material (tobacco pipe fragments, one coin, one glass bracelet fragment) were retrieved only from 36 caves (c. 33%). Most of this material is fairly recent (period 20), and earlier sherds were collected only in a few cases. These include two sherds belonging to period 8 (in UC 006 and UC 110) and several sherds of the Iron Age and later periods: period 11 is represented in UC 065, period 13 by several sherds found in UC 097, period 17 in UC 006, and periods 16, 17 and 19 in UC 005, UC 097 and UC 110. Moreover, a silver coin of the Parthian period was collected in front of cave UC 065. It has no perforation, and so it was not reused as a head-dress decoration, as was the case in more recent times with many silver and gold coins. However, as the coin is made of precious metal, it could have been circulating for a long time after its minting; therefore, it does not provide a precise date for the usage of this particular cave. Finally, three relief panels hewn in the rock in UC 006 confirm human activity in this cave during period 7.

The lack of earlier material is due to the recent use of numerous caves as stables or makeshift barns, resulting in a thick cover of animal dung or hardening of the surface of the sediment accumulation within the cave due to contact with animal urine. Animal pens and other temporary structures are not infrequent in caves in the region, as in the case of the famous Şaneder (Shanidar) cave, which had its floor surface nearly entirely overbuilt with huts and corrals of a seasonal settlement before the excavations started (Solecki 1979, Fig. 3). These recent remains were accompanied by a pottery assemblage typical of premodern sites (Solecki 1952b, 142-158, Fig. 10), analogous to pottery recovered at UGZAR

## CONCLUSIONS

sites (US 093 etc.). This seems to be typical for Iraqi Kurdistan (Solecki 1952a, 39-44, Fig 2; 1, 2, 3, 6), but it has also been evidenced in other areas of the Near East (Field 1951).

Moreover, fieldwork conducted in the Dian/Havdian and Pastun caves in the Diyana (Sorân) region of Iraqi Kurdistan (Safar 1950) revealed that prehistoric levels can be sealed off by the hardened modern surface, preventing the pottery from those levels from appearing on the surface. A sounding at those caves revealed ample assemblages of sherds tentatively identified as belonging to the Late Neolithic (Hassuna), the Early Chalcolithic (Ubaid), and the Late Chalcolithic (Uruk) periods. A similar situation was seen in cave UC 069, where the hard surface of the ground was broken due to some kind of activities, and several sherds of a probable prehistoric date (although non-diagnostic and therefore not assigned to any specific period) were found in the disturbed soil. Moreover, two painted sherds which cannot be attributed to any period have been found in UC 020.

### CLIMATIC PROXY DATA

Perhaps the most significant result of the survey of the caves carried out by the UGZAR project was the confirmation of the high potential of caves as archives for paleoclimatic proxies. The presence of well-formed speleothems was established in 62 out of 110 (c. 56%) documented caves. Preliminary research on samples collected from the Haşârok cave (UC 093) revealed that the sampled speleothem was formed during a period between 500 and 6 ka BP (with some lacunae), and it is expected that upon its conclusion, this research will reveal proxy climatic data for most of this period – data which are still absent for northern Iraq. If it turns out that the lacunae in the temporal coverage of the Haşârok cave samples are substantial, numerous speleothems found in the UGZAR research area indicate that research on paleoclimatic proxies may be easily pursued using samples from other caves in the region.

### SUMMARY

The presented results of the fieldwork carried out by the UGZAR project demonstrate the untapped potential of northern Iraqi Kurdistan for prehistoric research, especially focusing on the settlement in caves, previously investigated by Solecki (1952a) and Braidwood (Braidwood, Howe 1960).

The collected data, however, make it clear that more interim research and investigation is needed in the region, including bore drillings or soundings to determine the depth and chronological composition of deposits inside the caves, as well as the documentation of at least some of the caves which were identified but not documented by the UGZAR team due to time constraints.

*RK, AS, XK*

<sup>1</sup> UC 006 consists of a rock shelter and a single-chamber cave; with both features being counted among the types of caves, the total number of caves is increased to 111.



# INDEXES

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## RULES OF TRANSLITERATION

### ALPHABET AND LANGUAGES

In Iraqi Kurdistan, the Arabic alphabet is commonly used, extended to represent sounds characteristic of Indo-European languages, to which group Kurdish belongs. Sorani is the official dialect of the autonomous region of Iraqi Kurdistan, and the phonetic and grammatical norms, as well as the vocabulary, are based on the Slêmanî dialect. Sorani in its Erbil variant (named after the capital city of Iraqi Kurdistan) can be considered the primary literary and administrative language of the region. However, in the area of our research, we came across several dialects used by the inhabitants of the region in their daily life.

### PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING

In the Kurdish language, vowels are written. They sound different depending on the region; for example, in the genitive construction (izafet), the modified noun ends in “-i” but ends in “-e” in the northern districts. Due to the local vowel variation, we decided to transliterate only the written ones. Unwritten vowels appear in the transliteration of Arabic or Arabic-derived words, e.g., qala, qalati, qasr, qasrok. Very often, Arabic names have been written in Kurdish so as to facilitate reading, since knowledge of Arabic is not all that common in Kurdistan. Some names feature both typical Arabic and Kurdish sounds. In such cases, the letters used to represent the former are transliterated like Arabic letters.

The general rule of transliteration was to make it easy to return to the original version in order to eliminate difficulties with notation and pronunciation.

### RULES OF TRANSLITERATION

Arabic letters are represented using the Latin alphabet according to the ISO system. For Kurdish letters, we chose the Latin alphabet used for the Kurmanji language and suggested by KDW (Omar 2005, pp. XXIII–XXIV). Exceptions are noted in the following table.

LETTER	ISO	KDW	UGZAR	
			ARAB.	KURD.
ا	Ā, Ä	A	Ā	Ä
آ	-	J	-	Z
ع	‘, ‘A	‘	‘, ‘A	-
Ġ	G, Ġ	X	G	-
ا (vowel value)	-	E	-	A, E
و	W, U	U/W	U	U
ی	Y, I	I/Y	I	I

### Vowels

– “A”. Both long (ا) and short (ا) “a” have been transliterated. In the Sorani dialect, they can occur in any position. However, we should point out the difficulties posed by the use of “ا”. In Kurdish, a vowel at the beginning of a word is preceded by (آ). Nevertheless, in older texts and dictionaries, “ا” or “ا” is used for that purpose (e.g. Jaba 1879). This system is still widely used. In such cases, the vowel value of the letter “a” is omitted in transliteration.

– The isolated form of the letter “ا”, used as a vowel in the middle and at the end of the word, is interpreted as “a” or “e”. The pronunciation of our informers guided us in the process of transliteration.

– “I”. Only the vowel value is noted.

### Consonants

– “R”, strong “RR”, noted also as “R̄”. The letter “ر” at the beginning of the word always means the double “RR” / “رر” (Pisowicz et al. 2012, 20), but it is not always noted. In our transliteration, we use the original notation: “R” / “ر” or “R̄” / “ر̄”.

### SOURCES OF NAMES

**Villages.** The primary source of names occurring in the concession area are lists obtained in the district (qaḏa) geodetic offices. They are used in cadastral registers, on geodetic maps, and by Kurdish cartographers. Geodetic and cartographic maps published in Kurdistan were our second choice.

**Geographical names.** Maps are the primary source in this case. Small streams and their valleys were named based on the research during reconnaissance and fieldwork. It was necessary to do so since the project divided sites into geographical regions associated with these valleys.

**Site names.** The sites which have been identified with the ones listed in the ASI and the AASI bear the same names as in the Arabic documents but are written in correct Kurdish. In the register, Kurdish names were written down using the basic Arabic alphabet, without the additional letters for Kurdish and Farsi. After verifying these names in the field, we reconstructed their original form. The sites which had not been recorded by the Directorate General of Antiquities were given names after neighbouring villages or places. Some were only given a number and marked as “no name”.

**Types of site names.** Three types of names are used in the present publication: 1) names from the ASI and the AASI; 2) Kurdish names written in Kurdish; 3) Arabic-Kurdish names written in various ways. The first type will be described in a separate chapter of volume I, the second will not be commented upon, and the third will probably cause controversy over the transliteration and interpretation of the genitive construction. The linguistic material presented here may become a topic for discussion and further studies. Our task was to carefully organize the naming system with the help and knowledge of our informers. Many mistakes were undoubtedly made, but the aim of the project was to publish the largest amount of data possible in order to facilitate locating objects of cultural heritage and cooperating with local authorities. The technical data may also serve archaeologists working in this region. XK

### SOURCES OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

#### Books

- *Assyrie Chrétienne*, Fiey, J-M., Beyrouth, 1965
- *Archeological Sites of Iraq*, Salman, I., Baghdad, 1970

#### Maps

- *Atlas of Archeological Sites of Iraq*, Salman, I., Baghdad, 1976
- HGK Atlas, Harita Genel Komutanlığı Atlas, Raster Topografik Harita, Milli Savunma Bakanalığı, hgk.msb.gov.tr
- Joint Operation Graphic (Air), Defence Mapping Agency, Aerospace Center, St. Louis, Missouri, compiled January 1991, (S 1501 AIR, SH. NJ 38-14, ED.3)
- Map Book Index, National Imagery and Mapping Agency, US Department of Defense, Map information as of 1997, Limited Revisions as of 2001, Limited additions as of 2013
- Map of Kurdistan Region. Salah Map. 2005
- Pärëzga-î Haulêr, Map of Şaqlâûa District, Ministry of Planning, Haulêr, 2008

#### Official lists

- List of village names for Ākrê District, Department of Geology, Ākrê 2013
- List of village names for Harîr Nâxia, Mûxtâr Office, Harîr 2016,
- List of village names for Bâsrma Nâxia, Mûxtâr Office, Bâsrma 2016,
- List of village names for Hiran Nâxia, Mûxtâr Office, Hiran 2017,
- List of village names for Dârşakrân Nâxia, Mûxtâr Office, Dârşakrân 2017
- List of village names for Bardaras District, Office of District, Department of Geology, Bardaras 2015

## TRANSLITERATION TABLE

ARABIC	TRANSLITERATION	KURDISH	TRANSLITERATION
آ	Ā	ئا آ	Ā
ب	B	ب	B
—	—	پ	P
ة	A, AT	—	—
ت	T	ت	T
ث	T	—	—
ج	Ġ	ج	C
—	—	چ	Ç
ح	H	ح	H
خ	H	خ	X
د	D	د	D
ذ	D	—	—
ر	R	ر	R
—	—	ړ	R
ز	Z	ز	Z
—	—	ژ	Ž
س	S	س	S
ش	Ş	ش	Ş
ص	Ş	—	—
ض	Ḍ	—	—
ط	Ṭ	—	—
ظ	Z	—	—
ع	‘, ‘A	—	—
غ	Ġ	—	—
ف	F	ف	F
—	—	فا	V
ق	Q	ق	Q
ك	K	ك	K
—	—	كا	G
ل	L	ل	L
—	—	ل	L
م	M	م	M
ن	N	ن	N
ه	H	ه	H
—	—	ئه ئه ه	AE
و	Ū	ئو و	Ū
—	—	ئو و	O
—	—	ئوو وو	Ū
—	—	ئێ ئی	Ê
ي	Ī	ئێ ئی ی	Ī

## GLOSSARY

ARABIC NAMES		
TRANSLITERATION	NAME (ARABIC)	TRANSLATION
Kabir	كبیر	great
Kahaf	كهف	cave
Nahr	نهر	river
Qariyah	قرية	village
Tall, Tell	تل	hill
Uádi	وادي	stream, valley of stream

ناوی العربية		
TRANSLATION	NAME (LATIN)	NAME (ARABIC)
stream, valley of stream	uádi	وادي
hill	tall, tell	تل
village	qariyah	قرية
great	kabir	كبیر
cave	kahaf	كهف
river	nahr	نهر

KURDISH NAMES		
NAME (LATIN)	NAME (ARABIC)	TRANSLATION
Aşkft	اشكفت	cave
Av	ناف	stream
Avk	ناڤك	brooklet, rivulet
Bçik	بجك	little
Çai	چاي	river, stream
Çem	چه م	stream, valley of stream
Çia	چيا	mountain
Dā'a (from turkish <i>dağ</i> )	داغ	mountain
Darband	ده ربه ند	pass
Dašt	ده شت	plain
Doj	دول	stream, valley of stream
Gal	گال	gorge
Gaüre	كه وره	big
Grd	گرد	hill
Günd	گونډ	village
Kani	کانی	spring
Kiçk	کچک	little
Kon	کون	old
Lütka	لوتکه	peak
Mazn	مه زن	big
Nüé	نوی	new
Ocağ	ئوچاغ	pilgrimage place
Pir	بیر	old
Rübär	رؤوبار	river
Sarü	سه روو	upper
Sax	شاخ	mountains
Şiu	شیو	stream, valley of stream
Şiv	شبق	stream, valley of stream
Şü (from turkish <i>su</i> )	شبو	river
Tiş	تنش	orchard
Xrâb	خراب	ruin
Xuârû	خواروو	lower
Zër	زئر	lower
Zncir	زنجیر	range
Zürg	زورگ	plateau
Zürî	زوروی	upper

ناویان کوردی		
TRANSLATION	NAME (LATIN)	NAME (ARABIC)
cave	aşkft	اشكفت
stream	av	ناف
brooklet, rivulet	avk	ناڤك
little	bçik	بجك
old	pir	بیر
orchard	tiş	تنش
river, stream	çai	چاي
stream, valley of stream	çem	چه م
mountain	çia	چيا
ruin	xrâb	خراب
lower	xuârû	خواروو
pass	darband	ده ربه ند
mountain	dā'a (from <i>dağ</i> )	داغ
plain	dašt	ده شت
valley, stream	doj	دول
river	rübär	رؤوبار
range	zncir	زنجیر
plateau	zürg	زورگ
upper	züri	زوروی
lower	zër	زئر
upper	sarü	سه روو
mountains	şax	شاخ
river	şü (from turkish <i>su</i> )	شبو
stream, valley of stream	şiv	شبق
stream, valley of stream	şiu	شیو
spring	kani	کانی
little	kiçk	کچک
hill	grd	گرد
gorge	gal	گال
greater	gaüre	كه وره
village	günd	گونډ
peak	lütka	لوتکه
big	mazn	مه زن
new	nüé	نوی
pilgrimage place	ocağ	ئوچاغ
old	kon	کون

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

PLAINS table with columns: TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES, ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED), DMS POSITION. Includes entries like Dašt-i Barnaī, Dašt-i Dērē, Dašt-i Harīr.

PLATEAUX table with columns: TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES, ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED), DMS POSITION. Includes entries like Zūrg-i Akre, Zūrg-i Amokān, Zūrg-i Bāūaxalan.

MOUNTAINS table with columns: TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES, ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED), DMS POSITION. Includes entries like Cīā-ī Bakūrmān, Cīā-ī Bīncīr-ī, Cīā-ī Dēr-ī Bīrūš-ī.

RIVERS AND STREAMS CONT. table with columns: TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES, ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED), DMS POSITION. Includes entries like Cem-e Šermin-ē, Cem-e Šexān, Cem-e Šūs.

RIVERS AND STREAMS table with columns: TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES, ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED), DMS POSITION. Includes entries like Al-Zāb-al-Kabīr, Av-i Bīlānān-ī, Av-i Hrās.

PLAINS table with columns: TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES, ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED), DMS POSITION. Includes entries like Dašt-i Qadīāna, Dašt-i Navkūr.

PLATEAUX table with columns: TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES, ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED), DMS POSITION. Includes entries like Zūrg-i Akre, Zūrg-i Amokān, Zūrg-i Bāūaxalan.

MOUNTAINS table with columns: TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES, ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED), DMS POSITION. Includes entries like Cīā-ī Bakūrmān, Cīā-ī Bīncīr-ī, Cīā-ī Dēr-ī Bīrūš-ī.

RIVERS AND STREAMS table with columns: TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES, ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED), DMS POSITION. Includes entries like Darband-i Av-i Hrās, Darband-i Gūnduk, Darband-i Spīlik.

PASSES AND GORGES table with columns: TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES, ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED), DMS POSITION. Includes entries like Darband-i Av-i Hrās, Darband-i Gūnduk, Darband-i Spīlik.



## GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

LOCAL NAMES			
TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED)	DMS POSITION
Bab al-Bīr	باب البیت	Bab al-Bīr	36°20'30"N 43°44'20"E
Bāniā H̄ṣk	بانیا هڤسک	Bāniā H̄ṣk	36°35'10"N 43°58'35"E
Cem-i Kani Kīsla Xān	چه می کانی کیشله خان	Kani Kīsla Xān Valley	36°20'40"N 44°09'30"E
Cem-i Kani Špilik	چه می کانی سپیلک	Kani Špilik Valley	36°32'55"N 44°26'60"E
Cem-i Molnka	چه می مولنگه	Molnka Valley	36°33'25"N 44°15'28"E
Cem-i Qāz-i	چه می قازی	Qāz-i Valley	36°21'00"N 44°08'50"E
Cem-i Samīan	چه می شه میان	Samian Valley	36°33'10"N 44°16'50"E
Dolā-i Qādīana	دولای قادیانه	Qādīana Valley	36°26'00"N 44°24'10"E
Dol-i Aškaft-ēa	دولای اشکفته	Aškaft-ēa Valley	36°39'45"N 44°15'30"E
Dol-i Bahašt	دولای به هه شت	Bahašt Valley	36°47'40"N 43°46'20"E
Dol-i Dakān	دولای ده کان	Dakān Valley	36°49'00"N 43°48'00"E
Gāua	گاوه	Gāua	36°35'00"N 43°58'10"E
Gbēr	گبیر	Gbēr	36°35'40"N 43°59'02"E
Gomē Aškaūna	گومی اشکوه و نه	Gomē Aškaūna	36°21'30"N 44°28'05"E
Grd-i Umār Ağa	گردی اومر آغا	Umār Ağa Hill	36°34'05"N 44°13'47"E
Grd-i Axal	گردی آخال	Axal Hill	36°33'50"N 44°26'40"E
Grd-i Brū Cardka	گردی بروجه رضکه	Brū Cardka Hill	36°32'00"N 44°25'00"E
Grd-i Doli	گردی دولی	Doli Hill	36°30'35"N 44°26'00"E
Grd-i Goran Ciqil	گردی گوران چیقیل	Goran Ciqil Hill	36°34'50"N 44°25'30"E
Grd-i Kani Besān	گردی کانی به سان	Kani Besān Hill	36°33'20"N 44°29'00"E
Grd-i Kūrbalixān	گردی کوربه لیخان	Kūrbalixān Hill	36°31'35"N 44°25'00"E
Grd-i Mahmūd	گردی محمود	Mahmūd Hill	36°34'12"N 44°26'00"E
Grd-i Moskūn	گردی موسکون	Moskūn Hill	36°20'50"N 44°24'00"E
Grd-i Nāu	گردی ناو	Nāu Hill	36°30'30"N 44°06'00"E
Grd-i Smāua	گردی سماوه	Smāua Hill	36°20'40"N 44°24'10"E
Grd-i Umīr Gan	گردی اومیر گان	Umīr Gan Hill	36°33'20"N 44°14'30"E
Hamrīn	حمزین	Hamrīn	36°24'20"N 43°47'35"E
Kani Sorauā	کانی سوراوه	Kani Sorauā	36°28'30"N 44°27'00"E
Korītē	کوریتیه	Korītē	36°31'15"N 44°06'00"E
Kūna Viṛ	کونه فیر	Kūna Viṛ	36°29'25"N 44°18'20"E
Ocağ-i Armandān	ئوچاچی ئارمه ندان	Ocağ-i Armandān	36°35'15"N 44°15'20"E
Ocağ-i Gacot	ئوچاچی گاجووت	Ocağ-i Gacot	36°30'50"N 44°10'00"E
Ocağ-i Goljk	ئوچاچی گولک	Ocağ-i Goljk	36°31'00"N 44°11'50"E
Ocağ-i Qrsām	ئوچاچی قرسام	Ocağ-i Qrsām	36°30'50"N 44°11'00"E
Parapilān	به ره بیلان	Parapilān	36°21'56"N 44°03'30"E
Qalāt-i Zbka	قلای زبکه	Qalāt-i Zbka	36°22'48"N 44°17'11"E
Razga	ره زگه	Razga	36°29'20"N 44°12'50"E
Šakrok	شه کزوک	Šakrok	36°27'00"N 44°24'30"E
Šaqlāua Spī	شه قلاوه سپی	Šaqlāua Hill	36°23'50"N 44°16'00"E
Šaušēšān	شاورشیان	Šaušēšān	36°28'10"N 44°23'02"E
Šiū-i Alas	شیوی آله س	Šiū-i Alas	36°30'50"N 44°28'00"E
Šiū-i Aškāniil	شیوی آشکه ویل	Aškāniil Valley	36°33'30"N 44°26'20"E
Šiū-i Bila-i Zor-i	شیوی بیلای زوری	Bila Zor Valley	36°31'40"N 44°27'30"E
Šiū-i Biū-i	شیوی بیوی	Biū Valley	36°31'17"N 44°27'45"E
Šiū-i Golarāš	شیوی گوله ره ش	Golarāš Valley	36°32'10"N 44°27'05"E
Šiū-i Mirig	شیوی میریک	Mirig Valley	36°35'00"N 44°24'30"E
Šiū-i Palk	شیوی په لک	Palk Valley	36°29'40"N 44°09'01"E
Šiū-i Škēr-i Šozak	شیوی شکیری شوزاک	Škēr-i Šozak Valley	36°34'20"N 44°25'05"E
Šiū-i Slēman	شیوی سلیمان	Slēman Valley	36°33'15"N 44°22'00"E
Tanga Pir	ته ننگه پیر	Tanga Pir	36°31'04"N 44°17'45"E
Tiṣ-i Aqūbāni	تیشتی ئاقوبانی	Aqūbāni Orchard	36°21'40"N 44°24'25"E
Tiṣ-i Hāci Malak	تیشتی حاجی مالاک	Hāci Malak's Orchard	36°20'20"N 44°26'30"E
Tiṣ-i Raš	تیشتی ره ش	Raš Orchard	36°20'56"N 44°25'30"E

# GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

ده شتان			
DMS POSITION	ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED)	TRANSLITERATION	DMS POSITION
36°16'40"N 43°48'30"E	Barnai Plain	Dašt-i Barnai	ده شتی به نه رتی
36°26'50"N 44°06'00"E	Dêrê Plain	Dašt-i Dêrê	ده شتی لیری
36°28'02"N 44°23'00"E	Qadiāna Plain	Dašt-i Qadiāna	ده شتی قادیانه
36°41'60"N 43°41'60"E	Navkūr Plain	Dašt-i Navkūr	ده شتی نه فکور
36°32'47"N 44°19'60"E	Harir Plain	Dašt-i Harir	ده شتی هه ریر

زورگان			
DMS POSITION	ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED)	TRANSLITERATION	DMS POSITION
36°19'50"N 44°18'50"E	Zürg-i Xoşnāūtāi	Xoşnāūtāi Plateau	زورگی خوشناوه تی
36°44'00"N 43°48'00"E	Zürg-i Akre	Akre Plateau	زورگی تاکری
36°37'51"N 44°16'01"E	Zürg-i Amokān	Amokān Plateau	زورگی تاموکان
36°27'45"N 44°02'60"E	Zürg-i Bāixaxālan	Bāixaxālan Plateau	زورگی باوه خه لان
36°40'60"N 44°06'00"E	Zürg-i Prt	Prt Plateau	زورگی پیرات
36°36'30"N 44°11'20"E	Zürg-i Xra	Xra Plateau	زورگی خره
36°16'40"N 44°13'00"E	Zürg-i Sarabot	Sarabot Plateau	زورگی خره به بوت
36°23'45"N 43°40'30"E	Zürg-i Grdapān	Grdapān Plateau	زورگی گرده بان

شاخان			
DMS POSITION	ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED)	TRANSLITERATION	DMS POSITION
36°50'00"N 43°41'00"E	Bākūrmān Mountain	Çiā-i Bākūrmān	جیای باکومان
36°25'30"N 44°23'00"E	Bincir-i Mountain	Çiā-i Bincir-i	جیای بینجیری
36°31'25"N 44°09'60"E	Dêr Bîrûş-i Mountain	Çiā-i Dêr-i Bîrûş-i	جیای دیری بیروشی
36°40'02"N 44°27'30"E	Zêravok Mountain	Çiā-i Zêravok	جیای زئرافوک
36°26'30"N 44°34'00"E	Şêx Uşañ Mountain	Çiā-i Şêx Uşañ	جیای شیخ وه سا ن
36°49'30"N 44°28'00"E	Şêx Kirāv Mountains	Çiā-i Şêx Kirāv	جیای شیخکیراؤ
36°59'19"N 44°00'05"E	Şirin Mountain	Çiā-i Şirin	جیای شیرین
36°33'25"N 44°31'03"E	Kürek Mountain	Çiā-i Kürek	جیای کورک هه
36°34'01"N 44°09'30"E	Gürgameş Mountain	Çiā-i Gürgameş	جیای گورگه میش
36°44'20"N 44°35'00"E	Mêrgasūr Mountains	Çiā-i Mêrgasūr	جیای میرگه سور
36°34'20"N 44°30'08"E	Hārmūşa Mountain	Çiā-i Hārmūşa	جیای هارموشه
36°30'25"N 44°15'30"E	Xar-i Range	Xar-i Dā	خجی دار
36°13'15"N 43°43'35"E	Dimir Range	Dimir Dā	دیمیر دار
36°44'25"N 43°56'00"E	Bāşql Range	Zncir-i Bāşql	زنجیری باشقل
36°19'00"N 44°29'00"E	Bilrok Range	Zncir-i Bilrok	زنجیری بیلروک
36°24'30"N 44°30'00"E	Pişt-i Zinā Mountains	Zncir-i Pişt-i Zinā	زنجیری پیشتی زینا
36°23'00"N 43°35'00"E	Drin Bûr Range	Zncir-i Drin Bût	زنجیری درین بوت
36°26'15"N 44°25'20"E	Zārdkn Range	Zncir-i Zārdkn	زنجیری زاردکن
36°18'10"N 44°18'10"E	Sārtka Range	Zncir-i Sārtka	زنجیری سارتکه
36°48'30"N 43°50'00"E	Akr Massif	Zncir-i Şax-i Akre	زنجیری شاخی تاکری
36°49'21"N 43°59'60"E	Pirs Massif	Zncir-i Şax-i Pirs	زنجیری شاخی پیرس
36°22'30"N 44°20'30"E	Safin Massif	Zncir-i Şax-i Safin	زنجیری شاخی سه فین
36°35'00"N 44°22'00"E	Harir Massif	Zncir-i Şax-i Harir	زنجیری شاخی هه ریر
36°20'30"N 44°32'30"E	Hair-i Range	Zncir-i Şax-i Hair-i	زنجیری شاخی هه وری
36°49'15"N 43°45'60"E	Sūs Range	Zncir-i Sūs	زنجیری سوس
36°24'00"N 44°28'00"E	Qala Qasim Range	Zncir-i Qala Qasim	زنجیری قاله قاسم
36°43'20"N 43°50'60"E	Kork Range	Zncir-i Kork	زنجیری کورک
36°14'30"N 44°23'00"E	Kürādār Range	Zncir-i Kürādār	زنجیری کورادار
36°42'60"N 44°13'00"E	Māla Mūs Range	Zncir-i Māla Mūs	زنجیری ماله موس
36°28'01"N 43°57'30"E	Mām Xalan-i Range	Zncir-i Mām Xalan-i	زنجیری مام خه لانی
36°26'50"N 44°21'30"E	Mirāua Range	Zncir-i Mirāua	زنجیری میراوه
36°17'00"N 44°27'55"E	Ogrit Range	Zncir-i Ogrit	زنجیری اوگریت
36°52'20"N 44°21'55"E	Piran Mountain	Sr-ê Piran	سرپی بران
36°28'00"N 44°37'00"E	Araş Mountains	Şax-i Araş	شاخی ناراش
36°32'45"N 44°11'15"E	Babacisk Mountains	Şax-i Babacisk	شاخی بابجسک
36°46'00"N 44°22'20"E	Bradost Mountains	Şax-i Bradost	شاخی برادوست
36°32'30"N 44°03'00"E	Brik Mountains	Şax-i Brik	شاخی بریک
36°38'00"N 44°22'00"E	Balkian Mountains	Şax-i Balkian	شاخی بالکیان
36°47'04"N 44°10'60"E	Bo-Ksr Mountains	Şax-i Bo-Ksr	شاخی بوکسر
36°50'44"N 43°34'36"E	Bekasr Mountains	Şax-i Bê-Kasr	شاخی بکه کسر
36°47'51"N 43°30'00"E	Pāng Range	Şax-i Pāng	شاخی پانگ
36°44'05"N 44°09'30"E	Prt Range	Şax-i Prt	شاخی پرت
36°40'30"N 44°17'30"E	Pirāt Mountains	Şax-i Pirāt	شاخی پیرات
36°24'40"N 44°30'00"E	Pirmām Mountains	Şax-i Pirmām	شاخی پیرمام
36°30'00"N 44°30'00"E	Tibr-i Şêx Kārī Mountains	Şax-i Tibr-i Şêx Kārī	شاخی تیبیری شیخ کاری
36°26'20"N 44°13'20"E	Citsārīn Mountains	Şax-i Citsārīn	شاخی جیتسارین
36°28'10"N 43°39'00"E	Bardarāş Mountains	Şax-i Zark Bardarāş	شاخی زرک به رده وه ش
36°35'10"N 43°50'00"E	Sārt Mountains	Şax-i Sārt	شاخی سارت
36°46'30"N 44°20'00"E	Qalandar Mountains	Şax-i Qalandar	شاخی قاله داور
36°49'31"N 44°17'30"E	Mêrgasūr Mountains	Şax-i Mêrgasūr	شاخی میرگه سور
36°36'00"N 44°24'00"E	Handrēn Mountains	Şax-i Handrēn	شاخی هه ندزین
36°23'50"N 44°16'00"E	Şaqlāua Spt Mountain	Şaqlāua Spt	شه قلاوه سپتا
36°34'05"N 44°13'47"E	Umār Āga Hill	Grd-i Umār Āga	گردی اومر آغا
36°33'12"N 44°14'30"E	Gir Ān Hill	Grd-i Umir Ān	گردی او میرگان
36°33'00"N 44°13'00"E	Ask Hill	Grd-i Ask	گردی تاسک
36°31'15"N 44°11'45"E	Bardasūr Hill	Grd-i Bardasūr	گردی به رده سور
36°31'45"N 44°11'20"E	Bor Hill	Grd-i Bor	گردی بور
36°31'05"N 44°15'00"E	Bütān Hill	Grd-i Bütān	گردی بوتان
36°34'30"N 44°14'30"E	Cūtāstēri Hill	Grd-i Cūtāstēri	گردی جووته ستیری
36°34'15"N 44°11'00"E	Dar Dar-i Gazokān	Grd-i Dar-i Gazokān	گردی ده ری که زوگان
36°31'05"N 44°13'07"E	Ras Hill	Grd-i Raş	گردی ره ش
36°34'45"N 44°13'00"E	Ser Hill	Grd-i Ser	گردی سیر
36°31'30"N 44°15'01"E	Kūna Sixūr Hill	Grd-i Kūna Sixūr	گردی کونه سیخور
36°35'00"N 44°13'35"E	Kikibzāu Hill	Grd-i Kikibzāu	گردی کیکبزاو
36°38'00"N 44°23'00"E	Gau-r-ê Gān-i	Gau-r-ê Gān-i	گه وری گان
36°19'30"N 44°31'00"E	Sürsāna Mountains	Lütka-i Sürsāna	لوکتی هه سورشانه
36°36'00"N 44°27'00"E	Korek Mountains	Lütka-i Korek	لوکتی هه کورک ه

روپوران و چه مان برده و			
DMS POSITION	ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED)	TRANSLITERATION	DMS POSITION
36°24'00"N 44°01'08"E	Şêxān Stream	Cem-ê Şêxān	چه منی شخان
36°46'42"N 43°44'56"E	Sūs Brook	Cem-ê Sūs	چه منی خوس
36°46'56"N 43°49'19"E	Xrūs Brook	Cem-ê Xrūs	چه منی خروس
36°35'39"N 44°16'07"E	Afrān Brook	Cem-i Afrān	چه منی افران
36°36'00"N 44°21'00"E	Akoāñ Stream	Cem-i Akoāñ	چه منی اکوآن
36°28'19"N 44°01'51"E	Bāixaxālan-i Stream	Cem-i Bāixaxālan-i	چه منی باوخه لانی
36°31'04"N 44°22'20"E	Bāiūān Brooklet	Cem-i Bāiūān	چه منی باویان
36°22'00"N 44°15'30"E	Birêz-i Brooklet	Cem-i Birêz-i	چه منی بیریزی
36°24'12"N 44°15'16"E	Coaras Brooklet	Cem-i Coaras	چه منی حوره وه ش
36°38'25"N 44°08'12"E	Dāzin Stream	Cem-i Dāzin	چه منی دازین
36°35'40"N 44°15'13"E	Drbdnok Creek	Cem-i Drbdnok	چه منی دربندوک
36°36'16"N 44°16'12"E	Flon Brook	Cem-i Flon	چه منی فلون
36°22'00"N 44°17'00"E	Goraşêr Brooklet	Cem-i Goraşêr	چه منی گوره شیر
36°31'47"N 44°08'32"E	Grāu-i Bābacisk Brook	Cem-i Grāu-i Bābacisk	چه منی گراوی بابجسک
36°33'15"N 44°33'00"E	Kamar Brooklet	Cem-i Kamar	چه منی کامه
36°31'21"N 44°20'26"E	Kāni Bīnān Brook	Cem-i Kāni Bīnān	چه منی کانی بینان
36°29'07"N 44°24'17"E	Kāni Sarik Brooklet	Cem-i Kāni Sarik	چه منی کانی ساریک
36°22'00"N 44°14'30"E	Mām Grāu-i Brooklet	Cem-i Mām Grāu-i	چه منی مام گراوی
36°35'30"N 44°30'40"E	Mekār Brooklet	Cem-i Mekār	چه منی مه کار
36°32'30"N 44°28'00"E	Nolaraş Brooklet	Cem-i Nolaraş	چه منی نولاره ش
36°28'50"N 44°20'18"E	Qadiāna Stream	Cem-i Qadiāna	چه منی قادیانه
36°24'12"N 44°14'30"E	Said Ahmad Brooklet	Cem-i Said Ahmad	چه منی سید با احمد
36°24'00"N 44°16'40"E	Tatuka Brook	Cem-i Tatuka	چه منی ته تاتوکا
36°35'40"N 44°02'37"E	Topinā Stream	Cem-i Topinā	چه منی توپینا
36°30'14"N 44°09'00"E	Zorka Creek	Cem-i Zorka	چه منی زورکه
36°38'06"N 43°40'27"E	'Alī Şāne Rivulet	Dol-ê 'Alī Şāne	دولی علی شانیه
36°46'05"N 43°42'01"E	Banisürk-ê Brooklet	Dol-ê Banisürk-ê	دولی بانیسورکی
36°46'25"N 43°41'31"E	Bar-ê Xzn-ê Stream	Dol-ê Bar-ê Xzn-ê	دولی به ری خزن
36°44'36"N 43°42'22"E	Bdr-ê Stream	Dol-ê Bdr-ê	دولی بندری
36°29'07"N 43°44'17"E	Bnok-ê Streamlet	Dol-ê Bnok-ê	دولی بنوک
36°31'25"N 43°45'30"E	Palasān-ê Streamlet	Dol-ê Palasān-ê	دولی پالاسان
36°31'27"N 43°44'12"E	Darbēstān-ê Streamlet	Dol-ê Darbēstān-ê	دولیه دربستانیه
36°34'49"N 43°35'60"E	Ismāua Mirza Stream	Dol-ê Ismāua Mirza	دولی ئیسماوه میرزا
36°30'05"N 43°42'21"E	Iūnis Streamlet	Dol-ê Iūnis	دولی یونیس
36°40'60"N 44°03'00"E	Kalati-ê Stream	Dol-ê Kalati-ê	دولی که لاتی
36°37'19"N 43°38'60"E	Kştāu-ê Stream	Dol-ê Kştāu-ê	دولی کشتاوی
36°46'09"N 43°40'58"E	Mām Dudān-ê Stream	Dol-ê Mām Dudān-ê	دولی مامدوانی
36°33'53"N 43°38'29"E	Mamūzin-ê Stream	Dol-ê Mamūzin-ê	دولی مه موزین
36°40'47"N 44°10'04"E	Nêrū-ê Brook	Dol-ê Nêrū-ê	دولی نیری
36°41'14"N 43°40'13"E	Qaş-ê Streamlet	Dol-ê Qaş-ê	دولی قاشه
36°31'01"N 43°40'01"E	Sabak Brook	Dol-ê Sabak	دولی شنه یه شی
36°53'33"N 43°51'49"E	Xrp-ê Brook	Dol-ê Xrp-ê	دولی خرپی
36°22'60"N 43°42'06"E	Zl Brooklet	Dol-ê Zl	دولی زلی
36°38'37"N 43°47'22"E	Kork Range Stream	Dol-ê Zncir-ê Kork	دولی زنجیری کورک
36°44'37"N 43°45'01"E	Zrao-ê Streamlet	Dol-ê Zrao-ê	دولی زراوی
36°19'50"N 43°40'05"E	Gauilān Stream	Dol-i Gauilān-i	دولی گویلان
36°41'16"N 44°07'45"E	Bismakrān Brook	Dol-i Bismakrān	دولی بیسمه کران
36°49'02"N 43°38'11"E	Dakān Stream	Dol-i Dakān	دولیه دکان
36°26'23"N 43°40'23"E	Grdpān-i Streamlet	Dol-i Grdpān-i	دولی گرده بان
36°35'23"N 44°27'10"E	Grdpāla Stream	Dol-i Grkālā	دولی کرکه ل
36°26'04"N 43°42'02"E	Gūme Zard-i Streamlet	Dol-i Gūme Zard-i	دولی گومه زه ردی
36°22'00"N 43°33'20"E	Gomel Šu	Gomel Šu	گومه ل کومه
36°28'00"N 44°29'00"E	Alāna Creek	Nahr Alāna	نهر لانه
36°22'00"N 43°32'07"E	Al-Hāziri River/Choss River	Nahr al-Hāziri	نهر الحازیر
36°21'00"N 44°19'21"E	Raūnduz Creek	Nahr Raūnduz	نهر ره دندوز
36°45'30"N 44°10'27"E	Sūs Creek	Nahr Sūs	نهر سوس
36°40'09"N 43°32'00"E	Nidūş Stream	Nidūş Šu	نیدوش شو
36°57'12"N 44°12'32"E	Kūçuk River	Rū Kūçuk	روو کوچوک
36°50'40"N 43°33'08"E	Nazar River	Rūbār Nazar-i	روپبار نه زاری
36°42'00"N 44°29'00"E	Balkian River	Rūbār-i Balkian	روپباری بالکیان
36°46'00"N 44°33'00"E	Barşuk River	Rūbār-i Barşuk	روپباری به رصوک
36°46'38"N 44°01'29"E	Brīşu Creek	Rūbār-i Brīşu	روپباری بریشو
36°32'35"N 43°39'04"E	Gūnapāk Stream	Rūbār-i Gūnapāk	روپباری گونپاک
36°29'34"N 43°48'25"E	Kārk Stream	Rūbār-i Kārk	روپباری کارک
36°31'51"N 44°06'39"E	Korē Creek	Rūbār-i Korē	روپباری کوری
36°49'51"N 44°24'00"E	Lilūk River	Rūbār-i Lilūk	روپباری لیلوک
36°25'00"N 44°22'00"E	Matrān Creek	Rūbār-i Matrān	روپباری مه وریان
36°45'00"N 44°25'00"E	Mêrgasīva-i River	Rūbār-i Mêrgasīva-i	روپباری میرگه شیفته ی
36°32'46"N 44°13'43"E	Qūbe Creek	Rūbār-i Qūbe	روپباری قوبه
36°34'30"N 43°38'12"E	Rovīa -i Stream	Rūbār-i Rovīa-i	روپباری روفا
36°48'12"N 44°34'02"E	Sidkān River	Rūbār-i Sidkān	روپباری سیدکان
36°21'19"N 43°34'18"E	Rūz-ê Şūr River	Rūz-ê Şūr	رودی شور
36°43'30"N 43°53'54"E	Akre Stream	Şiv-i Akre	شیفتی اکری
36°47'45"N 43°50'54"E	Bahāri Brook	Şiv-i Bahāri	شیفتی به هاری
36°31'30"N 44°30'00"E	Ble Zor-i Brooklet	Şiv-i Ble Zor-i	شیفتی له زوری
36°32'07"N 44°06'27"E	Dāri Brooklet	Şiv-i Dāri	شیفتی داری
36°31'31"N 44°06'34"E	Hris Brooklet	Şiv-i Hris	شیفتی هریس
36°42'45"N 43°54'23"E	Ikmala Brook	Şiv-i Ikmala	شیفتی ئیکماله
36°42'17"N 43°51'45"E	Lalāi Creek	Şiv-i Lalāi	شیفتی لاله ی
36°40'06"N 43°58'59"E	Znā Stream	Şiv-i Znā	شیفتی زینا

ده ربه ندان و که لان			
DMS POSITION	ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED)	TRANSLITERATION	DMS POSITION
36°48'60"N 43°47'30"E	Gūnduk Gorge	Darband-i Gūnduk	ده ربه ندی گوندک
36°37'30"N 44°18'31"E	Spilik Pass	Darband-i Spilik	ده ربه ندی سپیلیک
36°26'40"N 44°27'30"E	Hraş Stream Pass	Darband-i Av-i Hraş	ده ربه ندی ناکی هراش
36°31'50"N 44°26'05"E	Razga Gorge	Gal-i Razga	گه لاله رگا
36°31'40"N 44°23'40"E	Soran Gorge	Gal-i Sorān	گه لاله سوران
36°32'45"N 44°25'30"E	Alana Gorge	Gal-i Alāna	گه لاله آلانه
36°32'00"N 44°28'30"E	Ble Gorge	Gal-i Ble	گه لاله بله
36°40'50"N 44°16'00"E	Béxmé Gorge	Gal-i Béxmé	گه لاله بختمی
36°45'20"N 43°38'60"E	Zntā Gorge	Gal-i Zntā	گه لاله زنتا
36°35'00"N 44°25'05"E	Rmāuêž Gorge	Gal-i Rmāuêž	گه لاله رماویژ
36°32'12"N 44°26'00"E	Şinbāua Gorge	Gal-i Şinbāua	گه لاله شینباوه
36°37'30"N 44°27'00"E	'Alī Big Gorge	Gal-i 'Alī Big	گه لاله علی بیگ
36°32'45"N 44°23'30"E	Qalata Gorge	Gal-i Qalata	گه لاله قالته

## GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

ناویانی خوځیان			
DMS POSITION	ENGLISH VERSION (PROPOSED)	TRANSLITERATION	DMS POSITION
36°20'30"N 43°44'20"E	Bāb al-Bīr	Bāb al-Bīr	باب البیر
36°35'10"N 43°58'35"E	Bānā Hīšk	Bānā Hīšk	باننا هیشک
36°21'56"N 44°05'30"E	Parāñilan	Parāñilan	په ده پاران
36°31'04"N 44°17'45"E	Tāngā Pīr	Tāngā Pīr	ته تگه پیر
36°21'40"N 44°24'25"E	Aqūbānī Orchard	Tiṣ-i Aqūbānī	تیښی آقوبانی
36°20'20"N 44°26'30"E	Hācī Malāk's Orchard	Tiṣ-i Hācī Malāk	تیښی حاجی مالاک
36°20'56"N 44°25'30"E	Raš Orchard	Tiṣ-i Raš	تیښی ره ش
36°33'10"N 44°16'50"E	Šamīan Valley	Cem-i Šamīan	تاجه می شه میان
36°21'00"N 44°08'50"E	Qāz-i Valley	Cem-i Qāz-i	چه می قازی
36°32'55"N 44°26'60"E	Kānī Spīlik Valley	Cem-i Kānī Spīlik	چه می کانی سپیلک
36°20'40"N 44°09'30"E	Kānī Kiṣla Xān Valley	Cem-i Kānī Kiṣla Xān	چه می کانی کیشله خان
36°33'25"N 44°15'28"E	Molnka Valley	Cem-i Molnka	چه می مولنکه
36°24'20"N 43°47'55"E	Hamrīn	Hamrīn	حمیرین
36°39'45"N 44°15'30"E	Aškāft-ēa Valley	Dol-i Aškāft-ēa	دوولی اشکه فته
36°47'40"N 43°46'20"E	Bahāšt Valley	Dol-i Bahāšt	دوولی به هه شت
36°49'00"N 43°48'00"E	Dakān Valley	Dol-i Dakān	دوولی دک کان
36°26'00"N 44°24'10"E	Qādīana Valley	Dola-i Qādīana	دوولی قادیانه
36°29'20"N 44°12'30"E	Razga	Razga	ره رگه
36°28'10"N 44°23'02"E	Saūēšīan	Saūēšīan	شاه سپسان
36°23'50"N 44°16'00"E	Šaqlāua Hill	Šaqlāua Spi	شه قلاوه سپی
36°27'00"N 44°24'30"E	Šakrok	Šakrok	شه کروک
36°33'30"N 44°26'20"E	Aškāuīl Valley	Šiū-i Aškāuīl	شینیو نا اشکه ویل
36°30'50"N 44°28'00"E	Šiū-i Alas	Šiū-i Alas	شینیو نه له س
36°31'40"N 44°27'30"E	Bīla Zor Valley	Šiū-i Bīla-i Zor-i	شینیو بیله ی زوری
36°31'17"N 44°27'45"E	Bīu Valley	Šiū-i Bīu-i	شینیو بیوی
36°29'40"N 44°09'01"E	Palk Valley	Šiū-i Palk	شینیو په لک
36°33'15"N 44°22'00"E	Šlēmān Valley	Šiū-i Šlēmān	شینیو سلیمان
36°34'20"N 44°25'05"E	Škēr-i Šozak Valley	Šiū-i Škēr-i Šozak	شینیو شکری شوزه ک
36°32'10"N 44°27'05"E	Golarāš Valley	Šiū-i Golarāš	شینیو گوله ره ش
36°35'00"N 44°24'30"E	Mīrīg Valley	Šiū-i Mīrīg	شینیو میریگ
36°22'48"N 44°17'11"E	Qalāt-i Zbka	Qalāt-i Zbka	قلاتی زبکه
36°28'30"N 44°27'00"E	Kānī Sorāua	Kānī Sorāua	کانی سور اووه
36°31'15"N 44°06'00"E	Korītē	Korītē	کوریتیه
36°29'25"N 44°18'20"E	Kūna Vīr	Kūna Vīr	کونه فیر
36°35'00"N 43°58'10"E	Gāua	Gāua	گاوه
36°35'40"N 43°59'02"E	Gbēr	Gbēr	گبیر
36°33'50"N 44°26'40"E	Axal Hill	Grd-i Axal	گردي اخال
36°34'05"N 44°13'47"E	Umār Āgā Hill	Grd-i Umār Āgā	گردي اومر آغا
36°33'20"N 44°14'30"E	Umīr Gan Hill	Grd-i Umīr Gan	گردي اومیر گان
36°32'00"N 44°25'00"E	Bru Cardka Hill	Grd-i Bru Cardka	گردي بروجه رضکه
36°30'35"N 44°26'00"E	Doli Hill	Grd-i Doli	گردي دولی
36°20'40"N 44°24'10"E	Smāua Hill	Grd-i Smāua	گردي سماوه
36°33'20"N 44°29'00"E	Kānī Bešan Hill	Grd-i Kānī Bešan	گردي کانی به سان
36°31'35"N 44°25'00"E	Kūrbalixān Hill	Grd-i Kūrbalixān	گردي کوربه لیخان
36°34'50"N 44°25'30"E	Gorān Ciqil Hill	Grd-i Gorān Ciqil	گردي گوران چیقیل
36°34'12"N 44°26'00"E	Maḥmūd Hill	Grd-i Maḥmūd	گردي محمود
36°20'50"N 44°24'00"E	Moskūn Hill	Grd-i Moskūn	گردي موسکون
36°30'30"N 44°06'00"E	Nāu Hill	Grd-i Nāu	گردي ناوه
36°21'30"N 44°28'03"E	Gomē Aškaūna	Gomē Aškaūna	گومی اشکه ونه
36°30'50"N 44°11'00"E	Ocag-i Qrsām	Ocag-i Qrsām	توچاغی قرسام
36°35'15"N 44°15'20"E	Ocag-i Armandān	Ocag-i Armandān	توچاغی نارمه ندان
36°30'50"N 44°10'00"E	Ocag-i Gacot	Ocag-i Gacot	توچاغی گاجووت
36°31'00"N 44°11'50"E	Ocag-i Golk	Ocag-i Golk	توچاغی گولک

# NAMES OF VILLAGES & TOWNS

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
'Alāta	علاوه	36°18'12"N 44°20'23"E
'Alī Sāne	علي شاهه	36°38'14"N 43°41'59"E
'Azizāta	عزیزآباد	36°22'13"N 44°10'28"E
Açqala Mazn	آچاق لاما زن	36°21'08"N 43°31'08"E
Afdalka	آفدالک	36°49'05"N 43°52'12"E
Afriān	آفریان	36°35'35"N 44°17'28"E
Akrē	آکرچی	36°45'43"N 43°53'35"E
Alāna	آلانہ	36°32'36"N 44°26'29"E
Alk	آلکا	36°49'40"N 44°08'26"E
Almaūāni Sarū	آلماوانی ساروو	36°24'18"N 44°13'01"E
Almaūāni Xūārū	آلماوانی خواروو	36°24'21"N 44°13'21"E
Alsidak	آلسیدک	36°29'54"N 44°23'05"E
Alāhī	آلاهی	36°37'36"N 43°42'58"E
Amādā	آمادا	36°47'22"N 44°02'23"E
Amiān	آمیان	36°32'23"N 43°36'19"E
Amiānūk	آمیانوک	36°32'18"N 43°36'20"E
Amokan	آموکان	36°37'26"N 44°36'44"E
Aqūbāni Sarū	آقوبانی سه روو	36°20'46"N 44°24'29"E
Aqūbāni Xūārū	آقوبانی خواروو	36°21'00"N 44°25'33"E
Armandān	آرمندان	36°34'54"N 44°14'51"E
Aspindāra	آسپینداره	36°20'52"N 44°28'33"E
Astā	آستا	36°52'23"N 44°05'49"E
Astangin	آستانه تکین	36°48'52"N 43°35'20"E
Astriān	آستریان	36°37'08"N 44°09'24"E
Askāft-Ēa	آشکفته	36°26'49"N 44°29'54"E
Askāft-Ēā	آشکفته	36°38'38"N 44°15'59"E
Aškřē	آشکری	36°49'10"N 43°55'47"E
Aūdārōk	آوداروک	36°17'42"N 44°29'04"E
Az Zibār	آزبیار	36°31'47"N 44°03'56"E
Azārān	آزاران	36°30'36"N 44°13'13"E
Azga	آزگا	36°25'51"N 44°11'09"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Bāhacik	باه چسک	36°33'06"N 44°10'05"E
Badane Mazn	به دانه مه زن	36°17'38"N 43°30'13"E
Bahre/Sirkan	به جزو اشیرکان	36°18'46"N 43°32'28"E
Bahrka	به خربک	36°18'40"N 44°02'00"E
Bāhēnāta	بایهنابه	36°45'48"N 43°45'14"E
Bāzibak	بازیبه ک	36°15'28"N 44°28'19"E
Bakdar	به کدر	36°36'20"N 44°03'07"E
Bakrman	باکرمان	36°49'09"N 43°40'55"E
Balisan	بالسان	36°24'16"N 44°32'55"E
Balkān	بالکان	36°39'26"N 44°29'55"E
Bamarazē	با مه رزی	36°37'00"N 43°34'00"E
Bāms̄šm̄	بامشش	36°52'03"N 43°48'35"E
Bānamān	بانان مان	36°21'20"N 44°10'52"E
Bānaml	بانان ماله	36°40'48"N 43°55'25"E
Bānenān	به نستان	36°22'17"N 43°46'30"E
Banoka	به نیکه	36°37'43"N 44°30'20"E
Bānīre	بانیره	36°44'38"N 43°39'02"E
Bāqšē	باقشعی	36°46'20"N 43°38'33"E
Baraka	به رده که	36°33'42"N 44°25'17"E
Barāta Mūsā	به راه موسا	36°39'48"N 43°58'42"E
Barāūān Bçik	باره وان بچیک	36°31'06"N 43°47'27"E
Barāūān Mazn/Bxrāta	باره وان مه زن/بخراوه	36°29'42"N 43°47'04"E
Barāzan	به ازان	36°32'25"N 44°17'41"E
Barbīāni Gaūre	به ربیانی که وره	36°21'53"N 44°06'50"E
Barbīāni Kiçk	به ربیانی کچک	36°21'45"N 44°06'06"E
Barbīāni Kon	به ربیانی کون	36°36'45"N 44°12'49"E
Barbīāni Nūē	به ربیانی نوی	36°37'31"N 44°12'40"E
Bardagaūr	به رده که ور	36°33'45"N 44°16'47"E
Bardarāš	به رده رش	36°30'10"N 43°35'15"E
Bardat Smt	به رده سمت	36°35'50"N 43°31'35"E
Bardāzū	به رده زینو	36°31'50"N 43°00'00"E
Bardēn	به رده نین	36°38'40"N 44°13'48"E
Bardēn Xūārū	به رده نین خواروو	36°38'55"N 44°13'21"E
Bardūxāne	باردوخانه	36°42'41"N 44°16'02"E
Basatē	باسه وی	36°36'00"N 43°33'00"E
Baska Kārīta	باسک کاریته	36°34'26"N 44°06'46"E
Basq̄rī	باسقری	36°49'11"N 43°32'12"E
Basrma	باسرمه	36°29'33"N 44°22'10"E
Basrma Kon	باسرمه کون	36°30'00"N 44°21'00"E
Bāstābi Gaūre	باستانی که وره	36°14'49"N 43°38'53"E
Bāstora	باستوره	36°20'10"N 44°09'45"E
Bāšq̄l Āgā	باشقل آغا	36°44'40"N 43°54'36"E
Bāšq̄l Rāūdān	باشقل راوند	36°44'04"N 43°55'32"E
Bāšq̄rī Sarū	باشقوری سه روو	36°30'40"N 44°39'57"E
Bāšq̄rī Xūārū	باشقوری خواروو	36°31'13"N 44°38'34"E
Bāūaxalān	باوه خه لان	36°28'40"N 44°03'20"E
Bāūdārōk	باوداروک	36°17'06"N 44°25'08"E
Bāūiān	باویان	36°30'52"N 44°22'54"E
Bāūrkan	به ورکان	36°41'01"N 44°20'33"E
Bāžerkē Kelek	بازرکی که لک	36°16'20"N 43°38'13"E
Bāžire Mahmūd	بازیره محمود	36°37'44"N 43°55'27"E
Bbēl	ببیل	36°47'43"N 44°25'34"E
Bçel	بچتل	36°43'28"N 44°01'04"E
Bdri/Bedrik	بدری/بدریک	36°43'54"N 43°42'20"E
Bēlging	بیلینگ	36°17'17"N 44°29'04"E
Bēxmē	ببخمی	36°39'44"N 44°13'27"E
Bīzi	ببزی	36°38'24"N 43°39'02"E
Biç	ببچ	36°41'08"N 43°32'19"E
Bilmandē	ببلمه ندی	36°51'42"N 43°40'24"E
Bir Kpra	بیرکپره	36°51'56"N 44°01'05"E
Birēž	بیریز	36°21'28"N 44°15'59"E
Birxūli	بیرخولی	36°43'02"N 43°44'19"E
Bismakrān	بیسمه کران	36°41'49"N 44°08'05"E
Biūk	بیوک	36°25'20"N 43°45'39"E
Biūke	بیوکه	36°30'36"N 44°27'18"E
Bīlānān	بیلانسان	36°55'00"N 44°32'15"E
Bn Mātū	بن ماتو	36°49'30"N 43°54'04"E
Bnāra-i Sisāūa	بناره ی سسماوه	36°30'55"N 44°23'06"E
Bnāra	بنار	36°17'18"N 44°27'00"E
Bnāūi Xūārū	بنای خواروو	36°31'01"N 44°27'14"E
Brak	براک	36°39'07"N 43°52'50"E
Brk	برک	36°36'06"N 44°10'42"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Bšriān	بشیریان	36°18'34"N 43°40'30"E
Būsel	بوسل	36°43'38"N 44°03'16"E
Bxrāta/ Bārāūān Mazn	بخراوه/باره وان مه زن	36°29'42"N 43°47'04"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Cadīdarāb	چادیده آب	36°17'06"N 43°46'50"E
Cāfrakān	چافره کان	36°42'46"N 44°19'53"E
Cālan Amdin	چالان آمدین	36°45'25"N 43°41'45"E
Cāmasor	چامه سور	36°32'45"N 44°14'24"E
Cma Smāq	چمه سماق	36°38'50"N 43°37'56"E
Cmasel	چمه سسل	36°41'15"N 43°38'51"E
Cmsnē	چمه سنئی	36°50'20"N 43°41'24"E
Conala	چونه له	36°39'29"N 44°21'29"E
Cra	چره	36°31'31"N 43°38'11"E
Cūcar Bçik	چوچه ر بچیک	36°36'13"N 43°41'05"E
Cūcar Mazn	چوچه ره مه زن	36°36'13"N 43°41'05"E
Cula Mirg	چوله میرگ	36°35'19"N 44°24'53"E
Culēra	چولیره	36°34'50"N 43°37'41"E
Cūnā	چونا	36°44'34"N 43°55'59"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Çam Raban	چه م رده ن	36°52'13"N 43°37'00"E
Çamadhs	چه مه دیس	36°19'40"N 43°37'46"E
Çamakai Sarū	چه م که ی سه روو	36°34'24"N 43°58'24"E
Çamakai Xūārū	چه م که ی خواروو	36°35'06"N 43°59'16"E
Çamakür	چه م که کور	36°35'02"N 43°31'58"E
Ceme	چه مه	36°30'36"N 43°50'19"E
Çm Bikē	چم بیک	36°43'42"N 44°17'35"E
Çm Kstāū	چم کشتاوا	36°37'26"N 43°44'45"E
Çnarok	چناروک	36°31'37"N 43°38'12"E
Çnerān	چنیران	36°22'01"N 44°23'26"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Dalarē	داله ریخ	36°25'27"N 43°48'18"E
Dara Bzmārd	داره بزمارد	36°26'02"N 44°07'03"E
Daraşekrān	داره شه کران	36°24'08"N 43°59'46"E
Darātū	داره تپو	36°28'30"N 43°45'35"E
Darband-i Said-i Sarū	داربه ندی سه بدی سه روو	36°23'31"N 44°00'12"E
Darband-i Said-i Xūārū	داربه ندی سه بدی سه روو	36°24'12"N 44°01'49"E
Darbandūk	ده ربه ندوک	36°39'18"N 44°23'01"E
Darbēstān Bçik	ده ربیستان بچیک	36°33'36"N 43°44'30"E
Darbēstān Mazn	ده ربیستان مه زن	36°34'35"N 43°44'47"E
Darūk Zēr	داروک زیر	36°40'35"N 44°08'30"E
Darūk Zūri	داروک زوری	36°39'35"N 44°07'26"E
Dastil	ده دستل	36°42'42"N 44°09'18"E
Daūdaūa	داداواوه	36°21'50"N 44°10'50"E
Dazīn Şivān	دازین شیفان	36°40'16"N 44°07'32"E
Dazīn Zēr	دازین زیر	36°39'07"N 44°07'28"E
Dazīn Zūri	دازین زوری	36°40'57"N 44°08'54"E
Dērē	دییره	36°25'09"N 44°05'55"E
Dēre Birūš	دییره بیروش	36°30'55"N 44°08'22"E
Dīāna	دیانا	36°41'30"N 44°31'32"E
Dīnārān	دیپاران	36°37'41"N 43°38'30"E
Dīnārta	دیپارته	36°47'40"N 43°59'05"E
Dīrūna	دیرونه	36°34'53"N 44°08'40"E
Dīnūn	دیونون	36°29'20"N 44°10'04"E
Dīnūš	دیوانش	36°23'06"N 44°32'49"E
Dongzāūd	دونگزآود	36°19'27"N 44°12'12"E
Dora	دوره	36°17'42"N 44°29'04"E
Dostek	دوستک	36°34'54"N 43°40'12"E
Dra Mir	دره میر	36°32'29"N 44°05'04"E
Draş	دره ش	36°22'50"N 44°04'27"E
Drdndok	درندوک	36°34'59"N 44°18'41"E
Drin Būš	درین بوته	36°24'16"N 43°33'48"E
Drin Şēx	درین شیخ	36°40'40"N 43°51'10"E
Drin Xūca	درین خوجه	36°40'41"N 43°51'31"E
Drin	درین	36°41'18"N 43°31'36"E
Dūbē	دوبئی	36°35'55"N 43°59'48"E
Dūndān Bçik	دونندان بچیک	36°28'42"N 43°42'06"E
Dūndān Mazn	دونندان مه زن	36°28'54"N 43°41'02"E
Dulican Mazn	دولیحان مه زن	36°34'49"N 43°33'50"E
Dulican Sālāh	دولیحان صالح	36°36'18"N 43°34'57"E
Dūpirē	دوپیری	36°52'06"N 43°42'34"E
Dūsara	دوسره ره	36°26'01"N 43°32'14"E
Dūstān	دوستان	36°39'26"N 43°57'05"E
Dvrē	دفری	36°30'02"N 43°53'04"E
Dzūkē	دزوکئی	36°42'44"N 43°58'33"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Faqiāna	فه قفانه	36°34'43"N 44°08'43"E
Fātāna	فاثاوه	36°29'15"N 44°23'06"E
Flon	فلان	36°36'33"N 44°16'57"E
Friz	فریز	36°09'01"N 44°30'03"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Gāinx	گاینخ	36°19'26"N 43°48'38"E
Galiāna	گه لیاوه	36°22'26"N 44°10'20"E
Galuk	گه لوک	36°24'36"N 43°36'48"E
Garaūāni Sarū	گه ره وانی سه روو	36°24'28"N 44°24'38"E
Garaūāni Xūārū	گه ره وانی خواروو	36°25'10"N 44°24'16"E
Garota	گه روته	36°18'39"N 44°27'00"E
Garū Dalālān	گه روو ده لالان	36°30'51"N 43°37'14"E
Garaūni Xūārū	گه روانی خواروو	36°33'40"N 44°33'31"E
Garaūni Zūri	گه روانی زوری	36°31'23"N 44°35'00"E
Gaūlān	گه ویلان	36°36'15"N 43°59'57"E
Gaūlān Azād	گه ویلان آزاد	36°20'18"N 43°36'54"E
Gaūlān Bānān	گه ویلان بانان	36°21'42"N 43°39'10"E
Gāūk Māmsāk Zēr	گاوک مام ساک زیر	36°10'04"N 44°11'21"E
Gāūk Māmsāk Zūri	گاوک مام ساک زوری	36°40'20"N 44°11'45"E
Gazna	گه زنه	36°16'48"N 43°56'06"E

# NAMES OF VILLAGES & TOWNS

G CONT.		
TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Gemê	که می	36°43'29"N 43°32'48"E
Gire	گیره	36°46'59"N 43°58'29"E
Glûrân	گلگوران	36°42'16"N 43°37'20"E
Gobâl	گوبال	36°30'25"N 43°51'55"E
Gomalgaha Çra	کومه لگه ها چوه	36°38'19"N 43°31'32"E
Gomaspan	کومه سپان	36°16'27"N 44°17'59"E
Gorâ	گورل	36°46'50"N 44°26'30"E
Goraşer Sarû	گوره شیر سه روو	36°21'32"N 44°17'33"E
Goraşer Xuârû	گوره شیر خواروو	36°22'50"N 44°16'09"E
Goratu	گوره نوو	36°31'30"N 44°16'34"E
Gordz	گوردز	36°40'40"N 44°19'33"E
Goska	گوسکه	36°36'02"N 44°00'28"E
Grbdau Kavın	گریده و که فن	36°31'35"N 43°42'20"E
Grbdau Nûe	گریده و نوی	36°31'32"N 43°42'02"E
Grbîş	گریش	36°48'32"N 43°57'37"E
Grd Araq	گرد آراه قی	36°30'46"N 43°57'39"E
Grd Çûitar	گرد چوئیتار	36°16'15"N 43°29'34"E
Grd Mâmak	گرد مامک	36°26'07"N 43°48'42"E
Grd Sübâsi	گرد سوپاشی	36°35'44"N 43°31'22"E
Grdacal	گرد حال	36°24'36"N 44°16'03"E
Grdapan	گرد پان	36°24'58"N 43°38'35"E
Grdasın	گرد سین	36°39'25"N 43°48'23"E
Grdaşir	گرد شیر	36°17'42"N 43°50'54"E
Grd-i Nau	گردی ناو	36°30'54"N 44°00'00"E
Grêkâ	گریکا	36°34'20"N 43°32'45"E
Gri	گری	36°52'23"N 43°33'35"E
Grkacu	گرکه چو	36°35'40"N 43°32'50"E
Grkala	گرکه ل	36°54'02"N 44°27'34"E
Grâu	گراو	36°32'06"N 44°10'39"E
Grâu	گراو	36°19'28"N 44°13'27"E
Gsê	گسپی	36°52'00"N 43°47'14"E
Gücar	گوچار	36°40'53"N 44°04'25"E
Gühana	گوهانه	36°50'14"N 43°46'51"E
Gûlak	گولک	36°36'09"N 44°18'51"E
Gûme Zard	کومه زه رد	36°26'06"N 43°40'53"E
Gûme Zard Nûe	کومه زه رد نوئی	36°25'17"N 43°41'01"E
Gûmêk	گومک	36°36'32"N 43°57'40"E
Gûndk	گوندک	36°47'53"N 43°47'38"E
Gûrank	گوراک	36°44'20"N 43°43'46"E
Gûzangl	گوزه نگل	36°44'39"N 43°32'07"E

H		
TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Habâban	هه بابان	36°32'07"N 44°01'07"E
Hanâra	هه ناره	36°34'27"N 44°19'58"E
Hancirûk Kavın/Kalkâni	هه نجیروک که فن/که لکانی	36°18'35"N 43°40'12"E
Hancirûk Nûe	هه نجیروک نوئی	36°19'45"N 43°43'09"E
Harbû	هه ربوو	36°45'57"N 44°15'10"E
Harîr	هه ریر	36°33'03"N 44°21'28"E
Harsam	هه رشه م	36°24'11"N 44°07'12"E
Hariê	هه ریه	36°44'22"N 44°38'25"E
Haraş	هه رهش	36°35'27"N 44°10'53"E
Haska Bst	ههشکه بست	36°37'27"N 43°49'25"E
Haşka	هه شکا	36°47'12"N 43°55'57"E
Haûlir	هه ولیر	36°11'21"N 44°00'33"E
Hêzank Zêr	ههزاک زئر	36°51'36"N 43°41'11"E
Hêzank Zûri	ههزاک زوری	36°52'23"N 43°41'05"E
Hîran	هیران	36°16'40"N 44°29'40"E
Hîzan	هیزان	36°37'10"N 44°02'24"E
Hrn	هرن	36°52'12"N 43°59'17"E

H		
TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Hacı Ahmad	حاجی احمد	36°17'59"N 44°19'58"E
Hacı Cûmâr	حاجی چومار	36°28'04"N 44°08'43"E
Hacı Gâlo	حاجی گالو	36°21'51"N 44°05'50"E
Hasanâta	حسه ناره	36°28'29"N 44°25'10"E
Hasanîa	حسه نیه	36°38'27"N 43°34'46"E
Hassan Şam	حسن شام	36°19'09"N 43°14'47"E
Hassar	حصار	36°23'30"N 43°30'35"E
Hücarân	حوجران	36°24'55"N 44°15'56"E

I		
TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Êkmala/Not marked on map	ئکله لا	36°35'07"N 44°16'40"E
İakmala	به کماله	36°38'31"N 43°42'35"E
İkmala	یکماله	36°43'33"N 43°54'51"E
İsmâta	ايسماوه	36°47'33"N 43°39'24"E
İsmâta	ئيسماوه	36°33'35"N 43°33'54"E

K		
TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Kalakân	که له کان	36°17'49"N 44°03'07"E
Kalakeç	که له کچی	36°24'22"N 43°36'14"E
Kalati	که لاتی	36°43'32"N 44°04'52"E
Kalkâni/Hancirûk Kavın	که لکانی/هه نجیروک که فن	36°18'35"N 43°40'12"E
Kalakîn	که له کین	36°37'13"N 44°20'17"E
Kalakîn Klû	که له کین کلو	36°34'10"N 44°06'43"E
Kalakîn Xailani	که له کین خه بلانی	36°31'55"N 44°13'53"E
Kalakîn Xailani	که له کین خه بلانی	36°31'01"N 44°12'50"E
Kani Aspan Bçik	کانی نه سپان بچیک	36°35'31"N 43°36'54"E
Kani Aspan Mazn	کانی نه سپان مه زن	36°34'22"N 43°36'14"E
Kani Çrkn	کانی چرکن	36°35'58"N 44°18'48"E
Kani Gazal	کانی غه زال	36°35'07"N 44°12'28"E
Kani Kolk	کانی کولک	36°38'44"N 44°20'38"E
Kani Nisanok	کانی نيسانوک	36°23'49"N 44°08'24"E
Kani Qala	کانی قه لا	36°45'21"N 43°30'19"E
Kani Ras	کانی رهش	36°33'43"N 44°25'19"E
Kani Rolkan	کانی رولکان	36°22'12"N 44°10'12"E
Kani Taûk	کانی تاوک	36°38'04"N 44°14'49"E
Kani Uatman	کانی وه تمان	36°36'47"N 44°22'31"E
Kanilan	کانیلان	36°29'30"N 43°31'34"E
Kapran	که پران	36°23'44"N 44°01'15"E
Karbik	کاربک	36°29'57"N 43°45'33"E
Kâuanan Zrârî	کاوانان زرارى	36°27'58"N 44°04'58"E

K CONT.		
TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Kâuanân	کاوانان	36°24'57"N 44°17'03"E
Kauartîan	که وه رتبان	36°22'12"N 44°26'24"E
Kaua Aspîndâra/Resort	کاوله ئاسپنداره	36°20'13"N 44°27'32"E
Katnabak	که نه بابک	36°20'25"N 43°38'25"E
Katirgêsk	که نه گیسک	36°27'00"N 44°20'13"E
Katirgosk	که نه گروسک	36°20'42"N 43°47'37"E
Kavras	که قه سه سه	36°46'39"N 43°33'12"E
Kavrê Ek	که قه ییک	36°43'05"N 43°36'43"E
Kbor	که بوری	36°33'36"N 44°13'29"E
Kelâna	که لانه	36°39'27"N 43°59'53"E
Kele Bsmîran	که له بسمران	36°31'25"N 43°53'57"E
Kele Şex Bzn	که له شیخ بزین	36°31'31"N 43°52'04"E
Kele Spi	که له سپی	36°37'51"N 43°44'17"E
Keşka	که له شکه	36°15'32"N 44°21'41"E
Kilabi	که له بی	36°40'53"N 43°42'19"E
Kilê Sinân	که له سینان	36°36'53"N 44°03'09"E
Knak	که نه کاک	36°40'36"N 44°22'18"E
Kndagûl	کند ه گول	36°36'46"N 44°07'04"E
Koikân	که یکان	36°29'13"N 44°22'47"E
Kopê	که یپی	36°46'02"N 43°34'05"E
Korê	که یی	36°24'04"N 44°14'23"E
Koxân	که خان	36°22'15"N 44°33'09"E
Kozadârê	که زاداری	36°46'02"N 43°46'01"E
Krê	که ری	36°34'42"N 43°56'31"E
Krmka Mmîan Zûri	که مکیان زوری	36°39'50"N 44°02'46"E
Krmka Sufi Zêr	که مکیان زئر	36°39'50"N 44°02'46"E
Kşana	که له شانه	36°39'28"N 43°59'53"E
Kşkan Zêr	که له شکان زئر	36°39'25"N 43°54'45"E
Kşkan Zûri	که له شکان زوری	36°39'59"N 43°54'24"E
Kşkâta	که له شکاره	36°51'49"N 43°42'42"E
Kşuk	که له شوک	36°43'12"N 43°40'21"E
Kûdarbân	که ده ربان	36°31'47"N 44°02'06"E
Kûlani	که له یی	36°40'15"N 43°59'48"E
Kulka Bçik	که لکا بچیک	36°35'29"N 43°47'58"E
Kulka Draş	که لکا درهش	36°35'38"N 43°48'15"E
Kulka Mazn	که لکا مه زن	36°35'55"N 43°49'45"E
Kûmalgahâ Başîriân	که لکه ها بشیریان	36°17'46"N 43°39'02"E
Kûmana	که مانا	36°51'47"N 43°49'15"E
Kûna Flâusa	که نه فلوسه	36°18'00"N 44°32'41"E
Kûna Vir	که نه بیر	36°29'19"N 44°17'32"E
Kûne Sivûr	که نه شیخوم	36°42'03"N 44°21'05"E
Kûnsîkûr	که نه سیکور	36°46'10"N 43°41'03"E
Kûrâ	که روه	36°22'11"N 43°41'47"E
Kûrkân Bsr	که رکان بست	36°37'46"N 43°55'33"E
Kûrkân Keri	که رکان کیری	36°38'29"N 43°54'23"E
Kûski	که سکی	36°46'54"N 43°57'53"E
Kvrsor	که سه سه	36°26'45"N 43°49'18"E

L		
TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Lalajê	لاه بی	36°43'28"N 43°51'48"E
Lâsa	لاه سه	36°23'52"N 44°23'13"E
Lêramir	لیره میر	36°38'31"N 44°22'30"E
Lilûk	له لولک	36°48'28"N 44°22'26"E
Lkan	له لکان	36°43'57"N 43°39'26"E

M		
TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Makrdân	مه کردان	36°36'21"N 44°05'47"E
Mala Bûs	ماله بوس	36°43'19"N 44°15'06"E
Mala Omar	مه له لومه و	36°12'45"N 43°37'07"E
Mala Umar	مه له لومه و	36°18'00"N 44°08'06"E
Malakan	مه له کان	36°27'42"N 44°35'25"E
Malk-e Hacı	ملکی حاجی	36°37'25"N 43°46'40"E
Malk-e Hassan Agâ	ملکی حسن آغا	36°38'41"N 43°48'07"E
Malkişan	مه له گیشان	36°48'16"N 43°30'39"E
Malocin	مالوچین	36°43'20"N 44°17'40"E
Mam Dâudan	مام داودان	36°44'31"N 43°40'42"E
Mam Pisârk	مام پيسارک	36°36'58"N 44°13'27"E
Mam Xalan	مامخه لان	36°26'47"N 43°57'46"E
Mam Xlifa	مام خلیفه	36°38'23"N 43°46'00"E
Mama Kalika	مامه که لکه	36°26'52"N 44°22'53"E
Mamdi	مامدی	36°32'52"N 44°17'06"E
Mamdiuk	مام دیوک	36°38'35"N 44°09'43"E
Mamdiûn	مام دیوان	36°23'19"N 43°52'32"E
Mamizîn	مه موزین	36°32'44"N 43°37'15"E
Mândân Zêr	مانداین زئر	36°37'13"N 44°00'48"E
Mândân Zûri	مانداین زوری	36°37'32"N 44°00'35"E
Mandir	مه ندیر	36°18'50"N 44°31'49"E
Mangûbe	مه نگوبه	36°17'54"N 43°33'24"E
Marzan	مه رزان	36°31'17"N 44°15'37"E
Mâualo	ماوه لو	36°21'40"N 44°13'40"E
Maûan	ماوان	36°25'10"N 43°56'50"E
Maûaran Kon	مه واران کون	36°26'13"N 44°18'39"E
Matûran	مه وه ران	36°27'21"N 44°16'48"E
Mamê	مه زئم	36°44'44"N 44°27'32"E
Mem'a Grbîş	ممه گریش	36°48'13"N 43°58'11"E
Mêrgamûş	مه مرکه موشک	36°41'18"N 44°01'12"E
Mêrgasûn	مه مرکه سه سه	36°50'17"N 44°18'11"E
Mêrgîn	مه مرگین	36°45'55"N 44°07'58"E
Mêrgîn	مه مرگین	36°42'56"N 43°56'57"E
Mêrkabi	مه مرکه بی	36°49'03"N 43°34'06"E
Mimbrê	مه میری	36°50'14"N 43°45'24"E
Mir Rostame	مه روسته مه	36°27'32"N 44°22'48"E
Mirakê	مه رکه	36°44'21"N 44°12'51"E
Mirâua	مه روه	36°26'06"N 44°21'32"E
Miraxûr	مه رخور	36°24'32"N 44°02'56"E
Mirhâlîan	مه رهالیان	36°38'51"N 44°05'37"E
Mirkawê	مه مرکه وه	36°37'42"N 43°53'38"E
Mirsidaû	مه مرکه سیداو	36°49'29"N 43°32'06"E
Mrêba	مه مره	36°45'45"N 43°31'10"E
Mûrlîan	مه موریان	36°27'23"N 43°45'11"E
Musa Lakâ	مه سه له کا	36°52'45"N 43°32'41"E
Mûs Kâua	مه سه کاره	36°44'44"N 44°32'59"E
Mûtraûa	مه موراوه	36°30'27"N 44°22'15"E
Mzingan	مه زینگان	36°48'36"N 43°56'47"E

# NAMES OF VILLAGES & TOWNS

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Naqb	نه قب	36°46'06"N 44°05'00"E
Nāukandāni Sarū	نارگه ندانی سه روو	36°27'00"N 44°14'46"E
Nāukandāni Xūārū	نارگه ندانی خواروو	36°26'56"N 44°14'27"E
Naurin	نورین	36°42'19"N 44°35'34"E
Nāušūāni Sarū	ناروشوآنی سه روو	36°36'51"N 44°13'58"E
Nāušūāni Xūārū	ناروشوآنی خواروو	36°36'38"N 44°14'04"E
Nazrāta	نه زراوه	36°33'33"N 43°37'10"E
Nékdār	نیکدار	36°36'32"N 43°03'07"E
Nérgzin	نیرگزین	36°40'34"N 43°52'42"E
Nérta	نبروه	36°41'08"N 44°10'24"E
Nahāta	نهآه	36°42'06"N 43°58'34"E
Niāok	نیآوک	36°44'19"N 43°41'56"E
Nūa	نوه	36°33'00"N 43°59'09"E
Nzārī	نزاری	36°52'03"N 44°33'44"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Pāk	پاک	36°31'30"N 43°38'40"E
Palasān	په لا سان	36°32'52"N 43°46'08"E
Pānkān	پانگان	36°30'00"N 44°07'48"E
Parpiān	په رپیان	36°22'06"N 44°02'16"E
Pir Būb	پیربوی	36°36'57"N 43°53'37"E
Pir Čāuš	پیرچاوش	36°36'26"N 43°38'38"E
Pir Hazān	پیرحزان	36°36'36"N 44°11'50"E
Pirkīn	پیرکین	36°36'49"N 44°20'24"E
Prōkān	پیروکان	36°16'15"N 44°26'22"E
Prōkān	پیروکان	36°36'38"N 44°22'17"E
Prūre Ramān	پیروره رمان	36°32'38"N 44°07'15"E
Pirzin	پیرزین	36°16'01"N 44°04'12"E
Pīnga	پینگه	36°28'12"N 44°15'32"E
Pūngina	پونگینه	36°19'37"N 44°25'49"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Qadīana	قادیانه	36°27'54"N 44°22'12"E
Qādrāta	قادرآه	36°20'18"N 44°01'24"E
Qādsie Bçik	قاندسیه بچیک	36°27'14"N 43°34'10"E
Qādsie Mazn	قاندسیه مه زن	36°26'38"N 43°32'19"E
Qafar	قه فاه	36°23'37"N 43°58'03"E
Qala Coğān	قه لا چوغان	36°16'57"N 43°53'37"E
Qala Mūrtak	قه لا مورتک	36°21'17"N 44°06'06"E
Qalata	قه لات	36°42'24"N 44°16'50"E
Qalata	قه لات	36°31'40"N 43°55'25"E
Qalattik	قلاتوک	36°25'30"N 43°30'00"E
Qal'aa Dér	قلعه دتر	36°33'58"N 43°52'34"E
Qalata Sūr	قه لات سور	36°24'41"N 44°20'56"E
Qalasci Sarū	قه لانسچی سه روو	36°21'19"N 44°22'33"E
Qalasci Xūārū	قه لانسچی خواروو	36°20'02"N 44°17'20"E
Qalatacin Bašir	قه لات جن بشیر	36°30'52"N 44°06'00"E
Qalatacin Zrārī	قه لات جن زراری	36°31'58"N 44°05'45"E
Qamariān	قه مه ریان	36°43'04"N 44°20'31"E
Qandil	قه نندیل	36°37'40"N 44°11'04"E
Qapagān	قه په گان	36°25'44"N 44°08'39"E
Qamañz	قه مه ناز	36°31'42"N 43°38'39"E
Qasmiā	قاسمی	36°31'46"N 44°18'03"E
Qastrok	قاسروک	36°41'44"N 43°36'02"E
Qastrok	قاسروک	36°37'55"N 44°10'38"E
Qastrok	قه سروک	36°45'10"N 44°18'07"E
Qastroke	قه سروک	36°28'26"N 44°21'43"E
Qirza	قیرزه	36°20'06"N 44°19'35"E
Qūba	قوبه	36°33'53"N 44°12'07"E
Qūpk	قوپک	36°37'13"N 43°49'42"E
Qūrabak	قوره به ک	36°36'13"N 44°08'23"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Rabna	ره بینه	36°33'52"N 43°50'39"E
Rās al-'Atin	راس الپین	36°45'38"N 43°51'08"E
Rašarog	ره رشه کور	36°42'57"N 44°21'22"E
Rašān Ušū	ره رشوان فوسو	36°25'55"N 43°34'30"E
Rēzn	رزن	36°31'15"N 44°07'44"E
Rovā	روفا	36°37'33"N 43°42'10"E
Rūlk	رولك	36°42'05"N 44°05'52"E
Rūlk Žēr	رولك زهر	36°42'25"N 44°05'55"E
Rūlk Žārī	رولك زوروی	36°42'48"N 44°06'22"E
Rašan	ره شان	36°31'30"N 44°13'01"E
Rāuandūz	ره واندوز	36°36'39"N 44°31'26"E
Razga Dtiun	ره رگه دیون	36°29'42"N 44°12'14"E
Razga Xosnāu	ره رگه خوشناو	36°30'00"N 44°19'48"E
Rkātū	رگاوه	36°35'01"N 44°16'46"E
Rmāuēž	رماویژ	36°33'14"N 44°25'47"E
Rozgarē	رذگارای	36°16'40"N 43°44'20"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Sadān	سه دان	36°20'00"N 43°52'25"E
Salahādīn	سه لاجه دین	36°23'00"N 44°12'00"E
Sarbr	سه ربر	36°37'08"N 44°10'39"E
Sardānband/Resort	سه رده به ند	36°39'53"N 44°27'04"E
Sardān	سه ردریان	36°37'32"N 43°51'14"E
Sarkāf	سه رگاف	36°49'34"N 43°33'06"E
Sarkandāl	سه رگه ندال	36°44'35"N 44°11'36"E
Sarkandklū	سه رگه ندکلو	36°33'58"N 44°03'17"E
Sarkaur	سه رگه ور	36°38'26"N 44°11'46"E
Sarmidān	سه رمیدان	36°24'36"N 44°18'43"E
Sarsul	سه رسول	36°27'14"N 44°05'06"E
Sarsul	سه رسول	36°42'24"N 44°04'35"E
Sārtk	سارتهک	36°18'23"N 44°18'42"E
Sārtka	سارتهک	36°27'38"N 44°29'50"E
Sarukani	سه روکانی	36°34'20"N 44°02'28"E
Sarukani	سه روکانی	36°43'38"N 44°03'33"E
Sarukani	سه روکانی	36°25'05"N 44°06'46"E
Sāūā	ساروا	36°42'25"N 44°17'55"E
Sāūagul	ساروا گول	36°21'30"N 44°08'46"E
Satāk	سه س وک	36°14'52"N 44°05'03"E
Sē Grdk	سینگردک	36°37'48"N 43°40'11"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Sēnāūd	سیناود	36°37'05"N 44°19'21"E
Serkaur Zūri	سه رگه زوروی	36°25'04"N 43°56'01"E
Sēūaka	سبوه	36°20'22"N 44°10'39"E
Sierdkān	سینگردگان	36°22'25"N 44°09'15"E
Silan Māmk	سیلان مامک	36°28'00"N 43°42'11"E
Silan Salāh	سیلان صالح	36°46'47"N 43°42'19"E
Sināūa	سیناوه	36°21'53"N 44°08'38"E
Sisāta	سیسآه	36°29'24"N 44°23'38"E
Sitkān	سیتگان	36°40'44"N 43°56'38"E
Sitkān Kabir	سیتگان کبیر	36°41'10"N 43°56'09"E
Skni	سکنی	36°36'50"N 43°30'30"E
Smakūk	سماکوک	36°44'40"N 43°51'30"E
Smīlān	سمیلان	36°42'05"N 43°54'15"E
Soka	سوک	36°34'21"N 44°01'29"E
Sorān	سوران	36°39'11"N 44°32'27"E
Spigra	سپیکره	36°22'48"N 44°32'40"E
Spilāk	سپیلان	36°38'53"N 44°19'53"E
Spilka	سپیلکه	36°26'00"N 44°30'43"E
Spīmal	سپیمال	36°35'01"N 43°56'42"E
Srāni	سرانی	36°50'31"N 44°06'49"E
Srēsma	سریمسه	36°38'38"N 44°24'36"E
Srknd Xailāni	سرکنده خیلانی	36°29'31"N 44°14'16"E
Skrvrūk	سرکروک	36°33'30"N 43°56'48"E
Sūfe	سوفیه	36°11'51"N 43°35'30"E
Sūlāuki Sarū	سولاوکی ساروو	36°15'39"N 44°26'38"E
Sūlāuki Xūārū	سولاوکی خواروو	36°17'29"N 44°24'32"E
Sūle	سولی	36°27'56"N 44°08'30"E
Sūrriān	سوریان	36°42'13"N 44°09'47"E
Surkān	سورگان	36°33'33"N 43°57'24"E
Sursūra	سورسوره	36°30'33"N 44°21'08"E
Sūsn	سوسن	36°17'55"N 44°24'10"E
Sūsna	سوسنا	36°45'21"N 43°49'08"E
Sūsnaūta	سوسناوه	36°42'25"N 44°08'10"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Sāb Umar	شاب اومر	36°40'51"N 43°58'34"E
Sākrok	شه کروک	36°27'48"N 44°23'37"E
Samsaxar	شه مسه خر	36°21'29"N 43°41'36"E
Šanašūr	شانه شور	36°42'37"N 44°03'00"E
Šanašūr Žēr	شانه شور زهر	36°43'01"N 44°02'19"E
Saqūāta	شه قاروه	36°24'00"N 44°20'30"E
Saranē	شارانی	36°42'59"N 44°03'56"E
Sarkān	شه رگان	36°34'32"N 44°25'23"E
Sāūesiān	سأوسیان	36°28'40"N 44°22'55"E
Sēraūa	سیراوه	36°28'51"N 44°18'00"E
Sermin	سه رمن	36°48'01"N 43°43'31"E
Sērōkiān	سیروکیان	36°46'17"N 44°28'18"E
Sēnāugiski	سیناوغسکی	36°46'51"N 44°04'15"E
Sēx 'Ali	سخت علی	36°32'45"N 43°53'45"E
Sēx Mamūdīān	شیخ مه مودیان	36°27'07"N 44°10'04"E
Sēx Mamūdīān	شیخ مه مودیان	36°27'39"N 44°24'41"E
Sēx Sidā	شیخ سیدا	36°49'35"N 44°19'16"E
Sēx Šarfūnā	شیخ شرفونا	36°39'08"N 44°10'37"E
Sēxšālk	شیخآلک	36°26'35"N 43°36'04"E
Sēxamīr	شیخه میر	36°11'34"N 43°33'33"E
Sēxān	شیخان	36°24'25"N 44°08'05"E
Sēxān Harki	شیخان هه رگی	36°24'10"N 44°07'58"E
Sēxānok	شیخانوک	36°36'36"N 43°45'40"E
Sēxasāl	شیخانک	36°17'49"N 44°00'14"E
Sīdkān	سیدگان	36°20'20"N 44°10'25"E
Sif Rzan	شیف رزان	36°41'24"N 43°54'46"E
Sināūa	سیناوه	36°28'48"N 44°23'33"E
Sirkān/Bahre	به حره/ شیرکان	36°18'56"N 43°32'32"E
Sīūa Dri	شیوه دری	36°33'42"N 44°04'04"E
Sīūa Pamoīān	شیوه په مویان	36°21'07"N 44°10'27"E
Sīūamāsi	شیوه ماسی	36°28'33"N 44°12'25"E
Sīūara	شیوه ره	36°30'06"N 43°34'02"E
Sīūaraš	شیوه ره ش	36°22'00"N 43°47'40"E
Sivādžē	شیفه زری	36°45'35"N 44°18'37"E
Sixānok Mlā Hāçī	شیکانوک ملا حاجی	36°39'50"N 43°41'04"E
Sixānok Nūe	شیکانوک نوی	36°39'38"N 43°44'30"E
Sūš	شوش	36°48'09"N 43°45'34"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Salai	صاله نی	36°41'37"N 43°41'00"E
Sulšām	صوفسام	36°28'19"N 44°10'11"E
Sušē	صوموسی	36°44'10"N 44°14'59"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Talacir	تاله جار	36°32'45"N 44°06'54"E
Tallān	تالان	36°28'50"N 44°33'05"E
Tall Asūd Bçik	تال اسود بچیک	36°16'58"N 43°32'27"E
Tall Asūd Mazn	تال اسود مه زن	36°16'20"N 43°31'50"E
Taūska	ته وسکه	36°22'58"N 44°17'38"E
Tīlūk	تلیوک	36°42'45"N 43°42'40"E
Tīlžēne	تیلزینه	36°44'46"N 43°35'46"E
Tīpa Zard	تلیپه زرد	36°29'34"N 44°06'14"E
Tobzāua	توبزآوه	36°21'47"N 44°02'58"E
Trba Spi	ترپه سپی	36°24'19"N 43°31'38"E
Trgala	ترگاله	36°24'10"N 44°22'37"E
Tūbzātē Bçik	توبزآوه بچیک	36°32'29"N 43°45'24"E
Tūbzātē Mazn	توبزآوه مه زن	36°33'42"N 43°46'24"E
Tulaban	توله به ن	36°12'29"N 43°32'14"E
Tūma	تومه	36°25'01"N 44°31'19"E
Tūmara	تومه ره	36°29'16"N 44°28'54"E
Tūžē	توژگی	36°45'56"N 44°06'54"E

TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Xabāt	خه بات	36°16'38"N 43°40'30"E
Xalīfān	خه لیلان	36°36'40"N 44°24'03"E
Xālūān	خه آلوان	36°25'59"N 43°53'03"E
Xamīs Kēk	خه میس کچک	36°37'15"N 43°37'10"E

## NAMES OF VILLAGES & TOWNS

X CONT.		
TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Xānagē	خانه کتی	36°43'27"N 43°59'40"E
Xāndak	خه ندهک	36°21'33"N 43°45'06"E
Xānzād-i Sorān	خاندانای سوزان	36°31'48"N 44°21'44"E
Xārūk	خاروک	36°27'30"N 43°49'45"E
Xatē	خه تی	36°26'33"N 44°30'57"E
Xatūbīān	خه تمبیان	36°29'13"N 44°19'48"E
Xatūnāia	خاتوناوه	36°39'16"N 43°54'00"E
Xerpe	خرپه	36°45'50"N 43°52'06"E
Xīan	خلان	36°42'15"N 44°09'16"E
Xīāna Mām S'aid	خلانه مام سعید	36°36'15"N 43°56'34"E
Xīkān	خلیکان	36°41'08"N 43°37'25"E
Xīlin	خلین	36°39'30"N 43°56'35"E
Xorān	خوران	36°19'58"N 44°21'00"E
Xra	خره	36°36'36"N 44°10'54"E
Xrāba lāsīn	خرابه لاسین	36°33'22"N 43°39'34"E
Xrāba Lās	خرابه لاش	36°33'15"N 43°40'15"E
Xrāba Zūr	خرابه زور	36°41'02"N 43°45'43"E
Xrcāū	خرخاوه	36°40'03"N 43°52'40"E
Xrds	خردیس	36°47'00"N 43°49'25"E
Xrūātān	خرواتان	36°32'48"N 44°20'54"E
Xrxāū (New)	خرخاوه	36°21'18"N 44°08'46"E
Xrxāū (Old)	خرخاوه	36°21'53"N 44°09'09"E
Xuārú	خوارو	36°46'06"N 44°17'27"E
Xulē	خولین	36°36'50"N 44°03'56"E
Xūrta	خورتا	36°49'40"N 43°36'11"E

Ū		
TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Ūmar Sēnān	نومر سینان	36°38'47"N 43°41'06"E
Ūmar Xūsān	نومر خوشان	36°41'34"N 43°51'59"E
Uardak	وردک	36°11'00"N 43°52'30"E
Urmīān	نورملان	36°40'22"N 43°54'55"E
Usū Malīān	نوسو مه لیان	36°29'57"N 43°54'11"E

Z		
TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Zānā	زانا	36°50'02"N 43°48'05"E
Zāngal	زدهنگال	36°13'57"N 43°36'27"E
Zānganān	زدهنگان	36°29'06"N 43°40'00"E
Zargazāū	زده رگه زوی	36°30'22"N 44°03'02"E
Zarūān	زده رواب	36°25'44"N 43°58'59"E
Zāūtras	زده وی روش	36°30'14"N 43°33'37"E
Zēhārok	زینباروک	36°28'08"N 44°13'40"E
Zērāv	زرتاف	36°35'28"N 43°58'12"E
Zēlka 'Abdr al-Azīz	زلیکا عبدالعزیز	36°36'14"N 43°44'41"E
Zēūe	زنوه	36°40'47"N 44°10'55"E
Zīārat	زینارته	36°17'49"N 44°23'31"E
Zīarat Korē	زینارته ت کوریه	36°26'24"N 44°09'10"E
Zīlka Fāxar	زلیکه فاکخر	36°37'23"N 43°48'40"E
Zmzmūk	زمرموک	36°29'25"N 43°37'30"E
Zntā	زنتا	36°43'49"N 43°58'26"E
Zrāvāk	زرافاک	36°39'52"N 44°06'51"E
Zrgīta	زرگیته	36°42'23"N 44°00'34"E
Zrgoz	زرگوز	36°25'22"N 44°11'49"E
Zrgūz	زرگوز	36°34'37"N 44°02'29"E
Zrkizā	زرکیزا	36°43'03"N 43°54'04"E

Ž		
TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES	DMS POSITION
Žirka	ژیروکا	36°47'03"N 44°02'41"E

# NAMES OF VILLAGES & TOWNS

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°18'12" N 44°20'23" E	Al'auia	علاوه
36°18'14" N 43°41'39" E	Ali Šane	علي شانه
36°22'15" N 44°10'28" E	Azizāua	عزیزاوه
36°21'08" N 44°05'08" E	Açuaia Mazn	آچ قه لا مه زن
36°51'47" N 44°05'36" E	Az Zibar	از زيبار
36°24'54" N 44°14'51" E	Armandan	آرمه ندان
36°30'36" N 44°13'13" E	Azaran	آزاران
36°25'51" N 44°11'09" E	Ažga	آژگه
36°37'08" N 44°09'24" E	Astrian	استريان
36°20'52" N 44°28'33" E	Aspindara	آسپينداره
36°48'52" N 43°35'20" E	Astangin	آستانه نكين
36°26'49" N 44°29'54" E	Aškafi-ëa	آشاكه فته
36°38'38" N 44°15'59" E	Aškafi-ëa	آشاكه فته
36°49'05" N 43°52'12" E	Afdalkā	آفدك لكا
36°35'55" N 44°17'28" E	Afriān	آفريان
36°21'10" N 44°25'33" E	Aqubāni Xuārū	آقوباني خواروو
36°20'67" N 44°24'29" E	Aqubāni Sarū	آقوباني سه روو
36°45'43" N 43°53'35" E	Akrē	آكراهي
36°37'36" N 43°42'58" E	Alāhi	آلاهي
36°32'36" N 44°26'29" E	Alāna	آلاله
36°29'54" N 44°23'05" E	Alsidak	آلسيدك
36°49'40" N 44°08'26" E	Alka	آلكا
36°24'21" N 44°13'21" E	Almaūāni Xuārū	آلاماوانی خواروو
36°24'18" N 44°13'01" E	Almaūāni Sarū	آلاماوانی ساروو
36°47'22" N 44°02'23" E	Amādā	آمادا
36°37'26" N 44°16'44" E	Amokan	آموكان
36°32'23" N 43°36'19" E	Amian	آميان
36°32'18" N 43°36'20" E	Amanuk	آمانوك
36°17'42" N 44°29'04" E	Audarok	آوداروك
36°52'23" N 44°05'49" E	Astā	آستا
36°49'10" N 43°55'47" E	Aškfiē	آشكفتي

## ب

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°37'00" N 43°34'00" E	Bāmarzé	با مه رزي
36°38'55" N 44°13'21" E	Bardēn Xuārū	به ردين خواروو
36°39'06" N 44°10'05" E	Bābacisk	بايه جيپسك
36°42'41" N 44°16'02" E	Bardūxāne	باردوخانه
36°31'06" N 43°47'27" E	Bāraūān Bçik	ياره وان بچيك
36°29'42" N 43°47'04" E	Bāraūān Mazn/ Bxraūa	ياره وان مه زن/بخراوه
36°16'20" N 43°38'13" E	Bāžerkē Kelek	باژرکي که له ک
36°37'44" N 43°55'27" E	Bāžire Mahmūd	بازيره محمود
36°14'49" N 43°38'53" E	Bāstābi Gaūre	باستامبي گه وره
36°20'10" N 44°09'45" E	Bāstora	باستوره
36°29'33" N 44°22'10" E	Bāsrma	باسرمة
36°30'00" N 44°21'00" E	Bāsrma Kon	باسرمة کون
36°49'11" N 43°32'12" E	Bāsqrē	باسقري
36°34'26" N 44°06'46" E	Baska Karita	باسکه کاريته
36°36'00" N 43°53'00" E	Bāsaūē	باسه وئي
36°44'40" N 43°54'56" E	Bāseq Agāē	باشقل آغا
36°44'04" N 43°53'52" E	Bāseq Rātūd	باشقل راتوند
36°31'13" N 44°18'34" E	Bāšūri Xuārū	باشووري خواروو
36°30'40" N 44°19'57" E	Bāšūri Sarū	باشووري سه روو
36°46'20" N 43°38'33" E	Bāqšē	باقسبي
36°49'09" N 43°40'55" E	Bākrmān	باکرمآن
36°39'26" N 44°29'55" E	Balkian	بالکيان
36°24'16" N 44°32'55" E	Bālisan	باليسان
36°52'03" N 43°48'35" E	Bāmšmš	بامشمش
36°21'20" N 44°10'52" E	Bānamān	بانامان
36°40'48" N 43°55'25" E	Bānaml	بانام مل
36°44'58" N 43°39'02" E	Bānūre	بانوره
36°17'06" N 44°25'08" E	Bāūdarok	باداروک
36°28'40" N 44°03'30" E	Bāūaxalān	باوه بخه لان
36°30'52" N 44°22'54" E	Bāūān	باويان
36°45'48" N 43°45'14" E	Bāūbēnāna	باوبيناوه
36°15'28" N 44°28'19" E	Bāūzbak	باوزبه ک
36°47'43" N 44°25'34" E	Bbēl	ببيل
36°43'28" N 44°01'04" E	Bcēl	بجتل
36°29'42" N 43°47'04" E	Bxrāua/Bāraūān Mazn	بخراوه/باياره وان مه زن
36°43'54" N 43°42'20" E	Bdri/Bedrik	بدري/به دريك
36°39'07" N 43°52'30" E	Brāk	براك
36°36'06" N 44°10'42" E	Brk	برك
36°18'34" N 43°40'30" E	Bšriān	بشريان
36°38'24" N 43°59'02" E	Bfzi	بفزي
36°55'00" N 44°32'15" E	Blasnān	بله نسان
36°49'30" N 43°54'04" E	Bn Maut	بن ماوت
36°30'55" N 44°23'06" E	Bnāra-i Sisaūa	بناره ي سيساوه
36°17'18" N 44°17'00" E	Bnāū	بنان
36°31'01" N 44°27'44" E	Bnāūi Xuārū	بناهي خواروو
36°18'40" N 44°02'00" E	Bahrka	به حرکه
36°18'46" N 43°32'28" E	Bahre/Širkan	به حره/شيرکان
36°17'38" N 43°30'13" E	Badane Mazn	به ده مه زن
36°32'25" N 44°17'41" E	Barāžan	به رازان
36°39'48" N 43°58'42" E	Barāūa Mūsā	به راهه موسا
36°36'45" N 44°12'49" E	Barbīāni Kon	به ربباني کون
36°21'45" N 44°06'06" E	Barbīāni Kiçk	به ربباني کچک
36°21'53" N 44°06'50" E	Barbīāni Gaūre	به ربباني گه وره
36°37'31" N 44°12'40" E	Barbīāni Nūē	به ربباني نوي
36°35'50" N 43°51'55" E	Bardat Smt	به رده سمت
36°31'50" N 43°47'00" E	Bardaziū	به رده زيو
36°30'10" N 43°35'15" E	Bardařaš	به رده رش
36°33'45" N 44°16'47" E	Barđagaūr	به رده گر
36°39'40" N 44°13'48" E	Bandēn	به ردين
36°21'42" N 44°25'17" E	Baraka	به رکه
36°36'20" N 44°05'07" E	Bakdar	به کده ر
36°37'43" N 44°19'20" E	Banoka	به نيکه
36°22'17" N 43°46'30" E	Banēnān	به ننان
36°41'01" N 44°20'33" E	Baurkān	به وركان
36°43'38" N 44°03'16" E	Būsēl	بوستل
36°39'44" N 44°13'27" E	Bēxmē	ببخمي
36°17'17" N 44°29'04" E	Bēlīngā	بيلنگه
36°44'31" N 43°37'59" E	Bibāā	بيباا
36°43'02" N 43°44'19" E	Birxūli	بيرخولي
36°51'56" N 44°01'05" E	Bir Kpra	بيركپره
36°21'28" N 44°15'59" E	Birēž	بيرزه
36°41'49" N 44°08'05" E	Bismakrān	ببسمة کران
36°51'42" N 43°40'24" E	Bilmandē	بيلمه ندي

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°25'20" N 43°45'39" E	Biūk	بيوک
36°30'36" N 44°27'18" E	Biūke	بيوکه
36°41'08" N 44°12'19" E	Biē	بيئي

## پ

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°31'30" N 43°38'40" E	Pāk	پاک
36°30'00" N 44°07'48" E	Pānkān	پانکان
36°28'12" N 44°15'32" E	Pīngā	پينگه
36°22'06" N 44°02'16" E	Parpītan	په رپيتان
36°23'27" N 43°46'08" E	Palāsan	په لا سان
36°19'37" N 44°25'49" E	Pūngīna	پونگينا
36°36'49" N 44°20'34" E	Pirkīn	پيرکين
36°36'57" N 43°36'56" E	Pir Būb	پيربوب
36°36'26" N 43°38'38" E	Pir Čāūs	پيرچاوش
36°36'36" N 44°11'50" E	Pir Hazān	پيرحزان
36°16'15" N 44°26'22" E	Pirokān	پيروکان
36°36'38" N 44°22'17" E	Pirokān	پيروکان
36°32'38" N 44°07'15" E	Pirūe Ramān	پيرويه رمان
36°16'01" N 44°04'12" E	Pirzīn	پيرزين

## ت

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°32'45" N 44°06'54" E	Talacār	تاله چار
36°28'50" N 44°33'05" E	Talīnān	تالينان
36°24'19" N 43°31'38" E	Trba Spi	تربه سپي
36°24'10" N 44°22'37" E	Trgala	ترگاهه
36°16'58" N 43°32'27" E	Tall Asiad Bçik	تل اسود بچيك
36°16'20" N 43°31'50" E	Tall Asiad Mazn	تل اسود مه زن
36°29'24" N 44°06'14" E	Tīpa Zār	تپه زار
36°24'46" N 43°35'46" E	Tībēne	تيربنه
36°42'45" N 43°42'40" E	Tībuk	تليوک
36°22'58" N 44°17'38" E	Tauska	ته وسکه
36°21'47" N 44°02'58" E	Tobzāua	توبزواه
36°32'29" N 43°45'24" E	Tūbzāue Bçik	توبزواه بچيك
36°34'42" N 43°46'24" E	Tūbzāue Mazn	توبزواه مه زن
36°25'01" N 44°31'19" E	Tūtma	توتمه
36°29'16" N 44°28'54" E	Tūtmarā	توتمه ره
36°45'56" N 44°06'54" E	Tūžgē	توتگي
36°12'29" N 43°32'14" E	Tūlaban	توله به ن

## ج

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°42'46" N 44°19'53" E	Čafrakān	چافره کان
36°45'25" N 43°41'45" E	Čalān Amđin	چالان امدين
36°32'31" N 43°58'11" E	Čra	چراه
36°50'20" N 43°41'24" E	Cmsnē	چمه سنئي
36°38'50" N 43°57'56" E	Cma Sinaq	چمه سيناقي
36°41'15" N 43°58'51" E	Cmasel	چمه سسل
36°17'06" N 43°43'50" E	Čadidarāb	چه ديداراب
36°24'25" N 44°14'24" E	Camasor	چه مه ساور
36°39'29" N 44°21'29" E	Conala	چونه له
36°16'13" N 43°41'05" E	Čučar Bçik	چوچار بچيك
36°36'13" N 43°41'05" E	Čučar Mazn	چوچار مه زن
36°35'19" N 44°24'53" E	Čūla Mīrg	چوله ميرگ
36°34'50" N 43°57'41" E	Čulēra	چوليره
36°44'34" N 43°55'59" E	Cūnā	چونا

## چ

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°43'42" N 44°17'35" E	Čm Bikē	چم بيکي
36°37'26" N 43°44'45" E	Čm Kštāū	چم کشتاوک
36°31'37" N 43°58'12" E	Čnārōk	چناروک
36°22'13" N 43°37'00" E	Čam Raban	چه م ره ب ن
36°30'36" N 43°50'19" E	Čeme	چه مه
36°13'40" N 43°37'46" E	Čamadbs	چه مه دبس
36°35'06" N 43°59'16" E	Čamakat Xuārū	چه مه که ي خواروو
36°34'24" N 43°58'24" E	Čamakat Sarū	چه مه که ي سه روو
36°15'02" N 43°31'58" E	Čamakur	چه مه کور

## ح

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°17'59" N 44°19'58" E	Hāci Aħmad	حاجي احمد
36°28'04" N 44°08'43" E	Hāci Čūmar	حاجي چومار
36°21'51" N 44°05'50" E	Hāci Galo	حاجي گالو
36°19'09" N 43°31'47" E	Hassan Šam	حسن شام
36°23'30" N 43°30'35" E	Hassār	حصار
36°28'29" N 44°25'10" E	Hasanāua	حسه ناره
36°38'27" N 43°34'46" E	Hasānā	حسه نه نيه
36°24'55" N 44°15'56" E	Hūcarān	حوجوران

## خ

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°39'16" N 43°54'00" E	Xātūnāua	خاتوناوه
36°27'30" N 43°49'45" E	Xārūk	خاروک
36°25'59" N 43°53'03" E	Xālūān	خالوان
36°14'48" N 44°21'44" E	Xānzād-i Sorān	خانزادي سوران
36°43'27" N 43°59'40" E	Xānjāgē	خانجگي
36°41'02" N 43°45'43" E	Xraba Zār	خرابه زار
36°35'15" N 43°40'15" E	Xraba Ušā	خرابه واش
36°33'22" N 43°39'34" E	Xraba Īsīn	خرابه ياسين
36°45'50" N 43°52'06" E	Xerpe	خربه
36°40'03" N 43°52'40" E	Xrcāua	خرچاوه
36°21'18" N 44°08'46" E	Xrxāua (New)	خرخاوه
36°21'53" N 44°09'09" E	Xrxāua (Old)	خرخاوه
36°47'00" N 43°49'25" E	Xrds	خرديس
36°24'8" N 44°20'54" E	Xrūātān	خرراتان
36°36'36" N 44°10'54" E	Xra	خره
36°42'15" N 44°09'16" E	Xlān	خلان
36°36'15" N 43°56'34" E	Xlāna Mām S aid	خلانه مام سعيد
36°41'08" N 43°37'25" E	Xlīkān	خلکان
36°39'30" N 43°56'35" E	Xlīn	خلين
36°16'38" N 43°40'30" E	Xahāt	خه يات
36°26'33" N 44°30'57" E	Xatē	خه تن
36°29'13" N 44°19'48" E	Xatībīān	خه تيبان



# NAMES OF VILLAGES & TOWNS

## خ به رده امکن

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°36'40"N 44°24'03"E	Xaliřan	خه لیغان
36°37'15"N 43°37'10"E	Xamis Keç	خه میس کچک
36°21'33"N 43°45'06"E	Xandak	خه ندک
36°19'58"N 44°21'00"E	Xoran	خوران
36°40'06"N 44°17'27"E	Xuāru	خوارو
36°49'40"N 43°36'11"E	Xürtā	خورتا
36°36'50"N 44°03'56"E	Xülē	خولی

## د

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°24'08"N 43°59'46"E	Dāraşekrān	داره شه کران
36°23'31"N 44°00'12"E	Dārband-i Said-i Sarū	داربه ندی سه بئی سه روو
36°24'12"N 44°01'49"E	Dārband-i Said-i Xuāru	داربه ندی سه بئی سه روو
36°26'02"N 44°07'03"E	Dāra Bzmdān	داره بزمدان
36°28'30"N 43°45'35"E	Dāratū	داره توو
36°39'35"N 44°07'26"E	Dāruk Zūri	داروک ژوری
36°40'35"N 44°08'30"E	Dāruk Zēr	داروک زئر
36°40'57"N 44°08'54"E	Dāzin Zūri	دازین ژوری
36°39'07"N 44°07'28"E	Dāzin Zēr	دازین زئر
36°40'16"N 44°07'32"E	Dāzin Şivān	دازین شیفان
36°25'27"N 43°48'18"E	Dalārē	داله ری
36°21'50"N 44°10'50"E	Dāudāua	داوداوه
36°34'59"N 44°18'41"E	Dr̄mbok	درمبولک
36°24'16"N 43°33'48"E	Dr̄in Būt	درین بوت
36°20'41"N 43°51'48"E	Dr̄in Xūca	درین خوجعه
36°40'40"N 43°31'10"E	Dr̄in Şeş	درین شیش
36°42'44"N 43°58'33"E	Dzūkē	دزوک
36°22'50"N 44°04'27"E	Draş	دره ش
36°32'29"N 44°05'04"E	Dra Mir	دره میر
36°41'18"N 43°31'36"E	Dr̄in	درین
36°50'02"N 43°33'04"E	Dvrē	دفری
36°23'06"N 44°32'49"E	Dmūāş	دمواش
36°39'18"N 44°23'01"E	Darbandūk	ده ربه ندوک
36°33'36"N 43°44'30"E	Darbēstān Bçik	ده ربیستان بچیک
36°34'35"N 43°44'47"E	Darbēstān Mazn	ده ربیستان مه زن
36°42'42"N 44°05'18"E	Daştil	ده دشتیل
36°17'42"N 44°29'04"E	Dora	دوره
36°34'54"N 43°40'12"E	Dostek	دوسته ک
36°19'27"N 44°12'37"E	Dongzāud	دونگژاود
36°35'55"N 43°59'48"E	Dubē	دوبین
36°52'06"N 43°42'34"E	Dupirē	دوبیری
36°39'26"N 43°57'05"E	Dūstān	دوستان
36°28'42"N 43°42'06"E	Dugndan Bçik	دوگندان بچیک
36°28'54"N 43°41'22"E	Dugndan Mazn	دوگندان مه زن
36°36'18"N 43°34'57"E	Dulicān Şalāh	دولجان صالح
36°34'49"N 43°33'50"E	Dulicān Mazn	دولجان مه زن
36°26'01"N 43°32'14"E	Dūsara	دووسره
36°30'55"N 44°08'22"E	Dēre Biriş	دیره بیریش
36°25'09"N 44°05'55"E	Dērē	دیرنه
36°41'30"N 44°31'32"E	Diānā	دیانا
36°34'53"N 44°08'40"E	Dirūna	دیرونه
36°37'41"N 43°38'30"E	Dinarān	دیناران
36°47'40"N 43°59'05"E	Dinarta	دینارته
36°29'20"N 44°10'04"E	Diūin	دیوین

## ر، ی

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°45'38"N 43°51'08"E	Rās al-'Ain	راس ال ایچین
36°33'52"N 43°50'39"E	Rabna	ره بنه
36°42'57"N 44°21'22"E	Raşagor	ره شه گور
36°25'55"N 43°54'30"E	Raşūān Usū	ره شوان نوسو
36°42'05"N 44°05'52"E	Rulk	رولک
36°42'48"N 44°06'22"E	Rulk Zūri	رولک ژوری
36°42'25"N 44°05'55"E	Rulk Zēr	رولک زئر
36°37'35"N 43°42'10"E	Roviā	روپیا
36°51'15"N 44°07'44"E	Rēzn	رین
36°16'40"N 43°44'20"E	Rozgarē	رولگاری
36°35'01"N 44°16'46"E	Rkālāa	رکاله
36°31'41"N 44°25'47"E	Rmānūş	رمناویش
36°30'00"N 44°39'48"E	Razga Kōsnāu	ره زگ کوشناو
36°29'42"N 44°12'14"E	Razga Diūin	ره زگ دیوین
36°31'30"N 44°13'01"E	Raşān	ره شان
36°36'39"N 44°31'26"E	Raiandūz	ره واندوز

## ز

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°50'02"N 43°48'05"E	Zānā	زانا
36°39'52"N 44°06'31"E	Zrāv	زرآفک
36°43'03"N 43°54'04"E	Zrkizā	زرکیزا
36°25'22"N 44°11'49"E	Zrgoz	زرگوز
36°34'37"N 44°02'29"E	Zrgūiz	زرگوبیز
36°42'25"N 44°00'34"E	Zrgita	زرگیته
36°29'25"N 43°37'30"E	Zmzmük	زرمزموک
36°43'49"N 43°58'26"E	Zntā	زنتا
36°30'22"N 44°03'02"E	Zargazāu	زه زگ ره وی
36°25'44"N 43°58'59"E	Zaruāu	زه زواو
36°13'57"N 43°36'27"E	Zangal	زه نگال
36°29'06"N 43°40'00"E	Zanganān	زه نگان
36°30'14"N 43°33'37"E	Zauiraş	زه وی روش
36°28'08"N 44°13'40"E	Zēbarok	زباروک
36°36'14"N 43°44'41"E	Zēlkā 'Abdr al-'Aziz	زبلکا عبدر اله زین
36°17'49"N 44°23'31"E	Ziarat	زیارته
36°26'24"N 44°09'10"E	Ziarat Korē	زیارته کوری
36°37'23"N 43°48'40"E	Zilka Faxar	زلیکه فاخر
36°35'28"N 43°58'12"E	Zērāv	زیرآفک
36°40'47"N 44°10'55"E	Zēue	زیره

## ژ

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°47'03"N 44°02'41"E	Zirkā	زیرکا

## س

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°18'23"N 44°18'42"E	Sārka	سارکنه
36°27'38"N 44°29'50"E	Sārka	سارکنه

## س به رده امکن

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°18'23"N 44°18'42"E	Sārka	سارکنه
36°27'38"N 44°29'50"E	Sārka	سارکنه
36°42'25"N 44°17'55"E	Sāua	ساروا
36°23'30"N 44°08'46"E	Sāuagöl	سارواو گول
36°38'53"N 44°19'55"E	Spiłak	سپیلک
36°26'00"N 44°30'43"E	Spilka	سپیلکه
36°35'01"N 43°36'42"E	Spmal	سپیمال
36°50'31"N 44°06'49"E	Srani	سرانی
36°33'30"N 43°56'48"E	Srkvrük	سرکفروک
36°29'31"N 44°14'16"E	Srkdnd Xailāni	سرکندنه خه یلانی
36°38'38"N 44°24'36"E	Srēsma	سریمسه
36°36'50"N 43°30'30"E	Skni	سکنی
36°44'40"N 43°51'30"E	Smākuk	سماکوک
36°42'05"N 43°54'15"E	Smilan	سمیلان
36°20'00"N 43°52'25"E	Sadan	سه دان
36°19'57"N 44°27'04"E	Sardarband/Resort	سه ده به ند
36°27'08"N 44°10'39"E	Sarbj	سه بجر
36°27'32"N 43°51'14"E	Sardian	سه سردیان
36°27'14"N 44°05'06"E	Sarsül	سه رسول
36°42'24"N 44°04'35"E	Sarsül	سه رسول
36°49'34"N 43°33'06"E	Sarkāf	سه رکاف
36°44'55"N 44°11'36"E	Sarkandāl	سه رک ندال
36°33'58"N 44°03'17"E	Sarkandklü	سه رک ندکل
36°38'26"N 44°11'46"E	Sarkaur	سه رک اور
36°25'04"N 43°56'01"E	Serkaür Zūri	سه رک اور ژوری
36°24'36"N 44°18'43"E	Sarmidan	سه رمدیان
36°34'20"N 44°02'28"E	Sarukani	سه روکانی
36°43'38"N 44°03'53"E	Sarukani	سه روکانی
36°25'09"N 44°06'46"E	Sarukani	سه روکانی
36°23'00"N 44°12'00"E	Salāhadin	سه لاهد هین
36°14'52"N 44°05'03"E	Sauak	سه واک
36°39'11"N 44°32'27"E	Soran	سوران
36°34'21"N 44°01'29"E	Soka	سوک
36°30'33"N 44°21'08"E	Sürsüra	سورسوره
36°33'33"N 43°57'24"E	Sürkan	سورکان
36°42'13"N 44°09'47"E	Sürjan	سوریان
36°17'55"N 44°24'40"E	Sün	سون
36°45'21"N 43°49'08"E	Süsna	سونسا
36°42'25"N 44°08'10"E	Susnāua	سونساوه
36°11'51"N 43°35'30"E	Süfle	سوفله
36°17'29"N 44°24'32"E	Sulāuki Xianrū	سولایکی خواروو
36°15'39"N 44°26'38"E	Sulāuki Sarū	سولایکی ساروو
36°25'26"N 44°08'30"E	Sülē	سول
36°27'48"N 43°40'11"E	Sē Grdk	سه گرک
36°37'05"N 44°19'21"E	Sēnāud	سیناود
36°20'22"N 44°10'39"E	Sēuaka	سه یوکه
36°22'48"N 44°22'40"E	Spigra	سپگره
36°40'44"N 43°56'38"E	Sitkan	سیتکان
36°41'10"N 43°56'09"E	Sitkan Kabir	سیتکان کبیر
36°29'24"N 44°23'38"E	Sisāua	سیسواوه
36°22'25"N 44°05'15"E	Sigrdkān	سیرگکان
36°46'47"N 43°42'19"E	Silan Şalāh	سیلان صالح
36°48'00"N 43°42'11"E	Silan Māmā	سیلان مامک
36°21'53"N 44°08'28"E	Sināua	سیناوه

## ش

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°18'56"N 43°32'32"E	Şirkan/Bahre	شیرکان/به حره
36°24'45"N 43°54'50"E	Şeş 'Alī	ششه علی
36°40'51"N 43°58'34"E	Şāb Umar	شاه ابومر
36°42'59"N 44°09'36"E	Şaranē	شاران
36°42'37"N 44°03'00"E	Şanasür	شانه شور
36°43'01"N 44°02'19"E	Şanasür Zēr	شانه شور زئر
36°28'40"N 44°22'55"E	Şāuēşian	شاونیسان
36°48'01"N 43°43'31"E	Şermn	شه رمن
36°34'32"N 44°25'23"E	Şarkan	شه رکان
36°24'00"N 44°20'30"E	Saqłāua	شه قلاوه
36°27'48"N 44°23'37"E	Şakrok	شه کرک
36°21'29"N 43°41'36"E	Şamsaxar	شه مسه خر
36°48'09"N 43°45'34"E	Şuş	شوش
36°49'35"N 44°19'16"E	Şeş Sidā	شیشه سیدا
36°39'08"N 44°10'37"E	Şeş Sarfūnā	شیشه سرفونا
36°27'07"N 44°10'04"E	Şeş Mamudian	شیشه سه مودیان
36°27'59"N 44°24'41"E	Şeş Mamudian	شیشه سه مودیان
36°26'35"N 43°36'04"E	Şeşalk	شیشه آلك
36°24'25"N 44°08'05"E	Şexān	شیشان
36°24'10"N 44°07'58"E	Şexān Harki	شیشان هه رکی
36°39'50"N 43°41'04"E	Şixānok Mlā Haçı	شیشانوک ملا حاجی
36°39'38"N 43°44'30"E	Şixānok Nüe	شیشانوک نوی
36°17'49"N 44°00'34"E	Şeşasal	شیشه شه ل
36°11'34"N 43°33'33"E	Şexamir	شیشه میر
36°28'51"N 44°18'00"E	Şerāua	شیره اوه
36°46'17"N 44°28'18"E	Şerokian	شیرودیان
36°46'51"N 44°04'15"E	Şeşagusük	شیشه گوسکی
36°20'20"N 44°10'25"E	Şidukan	شیدوکان
36°21'22"N 43°54'46"E	Şif Rzan	شیف رزان
36°45'35"N 44°18'37"E	Şivadzē	شیشه زری
36°28'48"N 44°23'33"E	Şināua	شیناوه
36°21'07"N 44°10'27"E	Şiua Pamoian	شیشه په مویان
36°33'42"N 44°04'04"E	Şiua Dri	شیشه دری
36°30'06"N 43°34'02"E	Şiudara	شیشه ره
36°22'00"N 43°47'40"E	Şiudaraş	شیشه ره ش
36°28'33"N 44°12'25"E	Şiuamasi	شیشه ماسی
36°36'36"N 43°45'40"E	Şeşānok	شیشانوک

## ص

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°41'37"N 43°41'00"E	Şalāi	صاله ئی
36°44'10"N 44°14'59"E	Süsē	صوسیه
36°28'19"N 44°10'11"E	Şufşām	صوسفسام

## ف

DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°29'15"N 44°23'06"E	Fātāua	فاتاوه
36°19'01"N 44°30'03"E	Friz	فریز
36°36'33"N 44°16'57"E	Flon	فلون
36°34'43"N 44°08'43"E	Faqiāna	فه قیانه

NAMES OF VILLAGES & TOWNS

ق

Table with 3 columns: DMS POSITION, TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES. Lists villages and towns starting with 'Q' in Arabic alphabetical order.

ك

Table with 3 columns: DMS POSITION, TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES. Lists villages and towns starting with 'K' in Arabic alphabetical order.

ل

Table with 3 columns: DMS POSITION, TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES. Lists villages and towns starting with 'L' in Arabic alphabetical order.

Table with 3 columns: DMS POSITION, TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES. Lists villages and towns starting with 'L' in Arabic alphabetical order.

م

Table with 3 columns: DMS POSITION, TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES. Lists villages and towns starting with 'M' in Arabic alphabetical order.

Table with 3 columns: DMS POSITION, TRANSLITERATION, NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES. Lists villages and towns starting with 'M' in Arabic alphabetical order.

## NAMES OF VILLAGES & TOWNS

م به رده امکن		
DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°27'32"N 44°22'48"E	Mir Rostame	میر روسته مه
36°24'32"N 44°02'56"E	Miraxür	میراخور
36°26'06"N 44°21'32"E	Miräua	میراوه
36°38'51"N 44°05'37"E	Mirbäliän	میربالیان
36°49'29"N 43°32'06"E	Mirsidäü	میرسیداو
36°37'42"N 43°52'38"E	Mirkäua	میرکاه
36°44'21"N 44°12'51"E	Miraké	میرکه کی
36°50'14"N 43°45'24"E	Mimbré	میمبری

ن		
DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°36'38"N 44°14'04"E	Näüsiüäni Xnarü	ناوشیوانی خواروو
36°36'51"N 44°13'58"E	Näüsiüäni Sarü	ناوشیوانی سه روو
36°26'56"N 44°14'27"E	Näükandäni Xüürü	ناوکه ندانی خواروو
36°27'00"N 44°14'46"E	Näükandäni Sarü	ناوکه ندانی سه روو
36°52'03"N 44°33'44"E	Nzäri	نزاری
36°33'33"N 43°37'10"E	Nazräua	نه زراوه
36°46'06"N 44°05'00"E	Naqb	نه قب
36°42'19"N 44°35'34"E	Natürin	نه ویرین
36°42'06"N 43°58'34"E	Nahäua	نهایوه
36°33'00"N 43°59'09"E	Nüa	نوو
36°40'34"N 43°52'42"E	Nergzin	نیرگزین
36°41'08"N 44°10'24"E	Nerua	نروره
36°36'32"N 44°09'07"E	Näkdar	نیکدار
36°44'19"N 43°41'56"E	Niäok	نیاک

ه		
DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°52'12"N 43°59'17"E	Hrn	هرن
36°37'27"N 43°49'25"E	Haska Bst	هشکه بست
36°32'07"N 44°01'07"E	Habäbän	هه بابان
36°45'57"N 44°15'10"E	Harbü	هه ربوو
36°24'11"N 44°07'12"E	Haršam	هه رشه م
36°44'22"N 44°18'57"E	Harüè	هه روی
36°33'03"N 44°21'28"E	Harir	هه ریر
36°35'27"N 44°10'53"E	Haraš	هه رش
36°47'12"N 43°55'57"E	Haštkä	هه شتکا
36°34'27"N 44°19'58"E	Hanära	هه ناره
36°18'35"N 43°40'12"E	Hancirük Kavin/Kalkäni	هه نجیروک که فن/که لکانی
36°19'45"N 43°43'09"E	Hancirük Nuè	هه نجیروک نوئی
36°11'21"N 44°00'33"E	Haüülr	هه وایر
36°51'36"N 43°41'11"E	Hézank Zér	هیزانک زیر
36°52'23"N 43°41'05"E	Hézank Züri	هیزانک زوری
36°16'40"N 44°29'40"E	Hiran	هیران
36°57'10"N 44°02'24"E	Hizän	هیزان

و، ئو		
DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°40'22"N 43°34'55"E	Urmälän	ئورملان
36°11'00"N 43°32'30"E	Uardlak	وردلک
36°29'57"N 43°54'11"E	Üsü Malian	ئوسوه مه لیان
36°41'34"N 43°51'59"E	Umar Xüšan	ئومر خوشان
36°38'47"N 43°41'06"E	Umar Sänän	ئومر سنیان

ی، ئی، ئی		
DMS POSITION	TRANSLITERATION	NAME IN LOCAL SOURCES
36°35'07"N 44°16'40"E	Èkmala/Not marked on map	یکه لا
36°38'31"N 43°42'35"E	Iakmäla	یکه کاله
36°43'33"N 43°54'51"E	Ikmäla	یکه کاله
36°47'33"N 43°39'34"E	Ismäua	ایسماوه
36°33'35"N 43°33'54"E	Ismäua	ئیسماوه

# LIST OF CAVES

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	NAME OF NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	TRANSLITERATION	DMS POSITION	REGION
UC001	C001	شه رمين	Şermn	36°48'19"N 43°43'38"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC002	C002	شه رمين	Şermn	36°48'28"N 43°43'33"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC003	C003	شه رمين	Şermn	36°48'28"N 43°43'47"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC004	C005	كوندك	Gündk	36°48'08"N 43°46'53"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC005	C006	كوندك	Gündk	36°48'09"N 43°46'57"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC006	C004	كوندك	Gündk	36°48'05"N 43°47'30"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC007	C007	خردس	Xrds	36°47'23"N 43°49'35"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC008	C008	خردس	Xrds	36°47'23"N 43°49'34"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC009	C009	خردس	Xrds	36°47'23"N 43°49'38"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC010	C010	راس العين	Räs al-'Ain	36°47'10"N 43°50'31"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC011	C011	راس العين	Räs al-'Ain	36°47'09"N 43°50'44"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC012	C012	راس العين	Räs al-'Ain	36°46'51"N 43°51'24"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC013	C013	راس العين	Räs al-'Ain	36°46'50"N 43°51'23"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC014	C014	خرية	Xerpe	36°46'21"N 43°52'06"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC015	C015	ئاكرئ	Âkrè	36°46'35"N 43°52'38"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC016	C016	ئاكرئ	Âkrè	36°46'24"N 43°52'36"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC017	C017	ئاكرئ	Âkrè	36°46'00"N 43°53'01"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC018	C018	ئاكرئ	Âkrè	36°45'57"N 43°53'04"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC019	C019	ئاكرئ	Âkrè	36°45'52"N 43°53'22"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC020	C026	باشقل اغا	Başql Āgā	36°45'13"N 43°54'52"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC021	C027	باشقل اغا	Başql Āgā	36°45'13"N 43°54'54"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC022	C025	باشقل اغا	Başql Āgā	36°45'11"N 43°54'57"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC023	C024	باشقل اغا	Başql Āgā	36°45'01"N 43°55'11"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC024	C023	باشقل اغا	Başql Āgā	36°45'04"N 43°55'16"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC025	C022	باشقل اغا	Başql Āgā	36°45'04"N 43°55'17"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC026	C020	باشقل اغا	Başql Āgā	36°45'00"N 43°55'28"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC027	C021	باشقل اغا	Başql Āgā	36°44'58"N 43°55'43"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC028	C029	باشقل اغا	Başql Āgā	36°44'53"N 43°55'44"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC029	C030	باشقل اغا	Başql Āgā	36°44'54"N 43°55'45"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC030	C031	باشقل اغا	Başql Āgā	36°44'54"N 43°55'46"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC031	C028	باشقل راوند	Başql Rāüñd	36°44'48"N 43°55'48"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC032	C032	باشقل راوند	Başql Rāüñd	36°44'52"N 43°55'51"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC033	C035	باشقل راوند	Başql Rāüñd	36°44'49"N 43°55'52"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC034	C036	باشقل راوند	Başql Rāüñd	36°44'49"N 43°55'52"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC035	C033	باشقل راوند	Başql Rāüñd	36°44'53"N 43°55'52"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC036	C037	باشقل راوند	Başql Rāüñd	36°44'48"N 43°55'53"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC037	C034	باشقل راوند	Başql Rāüñd	36°44'48"N 43°55'56"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC038	C038	باشقل راوند	Başql Rāüñd	36°44'45"N 43°56'02"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC039	C039	باشقل راوند	Başql Rāüñd	36°44'45"N 43°56'05"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC040	C040	باشقل راوند	Başql Rāüñd	36°44'46"N 43°56'09"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC041	C041	باشقل راوند	Başql Rāüñd	36°44'45"N 43°56'12"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC042	C042	باشقل راوند	Başql Rāüñd	36°44'41"N 43°56'20"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC043	C043	باشقل راوند	Başql Rāüñd	36°44'44"N 43°56'18"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC044	C056	جونا	Cünā	36°44'37"N 43°56'45"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC045	C053	جونا	Cünā	36°44'33"N 43°56'51"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC046	C054	جونا	Cünā	36°44'33"N 43°56'51"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC047	C055	جونا	Cünā	36°44'33"N 43°56'50"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC048	C052	جونا	Cünā	36°44'32"N 43°56'53"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC049	C046	جونا	Cünā	36°44'28"N 43°56'59"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC050	C047	جونا	Cünā	36°44'29"N 43°56'59"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC051	C044	جونا	Cünā	36°44'29"N 43°57'00"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC052	C045	جونا	Cünā	36°44'29"N 43°57'00"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC053	C048	جونا	Cünā	36°44'28"N 43°57'01"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC054	C049	جونا	Cünā	36°44'28"N 43°57'02"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC055	C050	جونا	Cünā	36°44'28"N 43°57'01"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC056	C051	جونا	Cünā	36°44'29"N 43°57'00"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC057	C057	جونا	Cünā	36°44'23"N 43°57'14"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC058	C058	جونا	Cünā	36°44'22"N 43°57'16"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC059	C059	جونا	Cünā	36°44'24"N 43°57'21"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC060	C064	جونا	Cünā	36°44'20"N 43°57'21"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC061	C063	جونا	Cünā	36°44'19"N 43°57'27"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC062	C060	جونا	Cünā	36°44'20"N 43°57'29"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC063	C061	جونا	Cünā	36°44'20"N 43°57'29"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC064	C062	جونا	Cünā	36°44'19"N 43°57'29"E	Âkrè Region. Âkrè Massif
UC065	C069	زنتا	Zntā	36°44'02"N 43°58'27"E	Âkrè Region. Prt Range
UC066	C077	زنتا	Zntā	36°44'00"N 43°58'31"E	Âkrè Region. Prt Range
UC067	C065	خانه كئي	Xānagē	36°43'51"N 43°59'29"E	Âkrè Region. Prt Range
UC068	C068	خانه كئي	Xānagē	36°43'57"N 43°59'34"E	Âkrè Region. Prt Range
UC069	C066	خانه كئي	Xānagē	36°43'55"E 43°59'39"E	Âkrè Region. Prt Range
UC070	C067	خانه كئي	Xānagē	36°43'54"N 43°59'39"E	Âkrè Region. Prt Range
UC071	C070	بجتل	Bcël	36°44'07"N 44°01'17"E	Âkrè Region. Prt Range
UC072	C071	بجتل	Bcël	36°44'07"N 44°01'16"E	Âkrè Region. Prt Range
UC073	C072	بجتل	Bcël	36°44'06"N 44°01'15"E	Âkrè Region. Prt Range
UC074	C074	بوستل	Büsël	36°44'28"N 44°02'16"E	Âkrè Region. Prt Range

# LIST OF CAVES

UC NUMBER (FINAL ORDER)	CAVE FIELD NUMBER	NAME OF NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE	TRANSLITERATION	DMS POSITION	REGION
UC075	C075	بوسئل	Būsēl	36°44'29"N 44°02'16"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC076	C073	بوسئل	Būsēl	36°44'26"N 44°02'18"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC077	C076	بوسئل	Būsēl	36°44'20"N 44°02'19"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC078	C078	که لاتی	Kalāṭī	36°44'15"N 44°05'25"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC079	C090	نیرو	Nērūa	36°43'06"N 44°09'20"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC080	C089	نیرو	Nērūa	36°42'15"N 44°11'14"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC081	C088	نیرو	Nērūa	36°42'11"N 44°11'23"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC082	C087	نیرو	Nērūa	36°42'16"N 44°11'25"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC083	C086	نیرو	Nērūa	36°42'09"N 44°11'32"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC084	C085	نیرو	Nērūa	36°41'57"N 44°12'00"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC085	C082	بیئ	Biē	36°41'24"N 44°12'42"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC086	C083	بیئ	Biē	36°41'25"N 44°12'43"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC087	C084	بیئ	Biē	36°41'21"N 44°12'42"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC088	C079	بیئ	Biē	36°41'04"N 44°12'56"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC089	C080	بیئ	Biē	36°41'03"N 44°12'59"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC090	C081	بیئ	Biē	36°41'02"N 44°13'03"E	Ākrē Region. Prt Range
UC091	C093	ئاشکه فته	Āşkafṭa	36°39'16"N 44°15'25"E	Harīr Region. Pirāt Mountains
UC092	C092	ئاشکه فته	Āşkafṭa	36°39'01"N 44°16'08"E	Harīr Region. Pirāt Mountains
UC093	C108	ئاشکه فته	Āşkafṭa	36°38'43"N 44°15'57"E	Harīr Region. Pirāt Mountains
UC094	C091	ئاشکه فته	Āşkafṭa	36°38'36"N 44°16'22"E	Harīr Region. Pirāt Mountains
UC095	C095	گولک	Gūlak	36°36'22"N 44°19'13"E	Harīr Region. Harīr Massif
UC096	C094	گولک	Gūlak	36°36'05"N 44°19'17"E	Harīr Region. Harīr Massif
UC097	C096	خانزادی سوران	Xānzād-i Sorān	36°32'27"N 44°22'29"E	Harīr Region. Harīr Massif
UC098	C104	به ره که	Baraka	36°23'49"N 44°26'07"E	Şaqlāūa Region. Qala Qāsm Range
UC099	C103	به ره که	Baraka	36°23'48"N 44°26'07"E	Şaqlāūa Region. Qala Qāsm Range
UC100	C100	به ره که	Baraka	36°23'37"N 44°26'41"E	Şaqlāūa Region. Qala Qāsm Range
UC101	C101	به ره که	Baraka	36°23'27"N 44°27'08"E	Şaqlāūa Region. Qala Qāsm Range
UC102	C102	به ره که	Baraka	36°23'27"N 44°27'08"E	Şaqlāūa Region. Qala Qāsm Range
UC103	C098	که وه رتیان	Kaūartīān	36°22'59"N 44°27'55"E	Şaqlāūa Region. Qala Qāsm Range
UC104	C097	که وه رتیان	Kaūartīān	36°22'54"N 44°27'45"E	Şaqlāūa Region. Qala Qāsm Range
UC105	C099	که وه رتیان	Kaūartīān	36°22'46"N 44°27'24"E	Şaqlāūa Region. Qala Qāsm Range
UC106	C105	ئاسپیداره	Āspindāra	36°21'21"N 44°28'41"E	Şaqlāūa Region. Qala Qāsm Range
UC107	C106	ئاسپیداره	Āspindāra	36°21'20"N 44°28'28"E	Şaqlāūa Region. Qala Qāsm Range
UC108	C107	پونگینه	Pūngina	36°19'40"N 44°24'25"E	Şaqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
UC109	C109	شه قلاوه	Şaqlāūa	36°23'28"N 44°19'41"E	Şaqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
UC110	C110	شه قلاوه	Şaqlāūa	36°23'30"N 44°19'40"E	Şaqlāūa Region. Safin Massif

caves not published

# CONCORDANCE OF FIELD AND UC NUMBERS

FIELD NUMBER	UC NUMBER	FIELD NUMBER	UC NUMBER	FIELD NUMBER	UC NUMBER	FIELD NUMBER	UC NUMBER	FIELD NUMBER	UC NUMBER
UC 001 - UC 023		UC 024 - UC 049		UC 050 - UC 072		UC 073 - UC 098		UC 099 - UC 110	
UC 001	C 001	UC 024	C 023	UC 050	C 047	UC 073	C 072	UC 099	C 103
UC 002	C 002	UC 025	C 022	UC 051	S 040 *	UC 074	C 074	UC 100	C 100
UC 003	C 003	UC 026	C 020		C 044	UC 075	C 075	UC 101	C 101
UC 004	C 005	UC 027	C 021	UC 052	C 045	UC 076	C 073	UC 102	C 102
UC 005	C 006	UC 028	C 029	UC 053	C 048	UC 077	C 076	UC 103	C 098
UC 006	S 039 *	UC 029	C 030	UC 054	C 049	UC 078	C 078	UC 104	C 097
	C 004	UC 030	C 031	UC 055	C 050	UC 079	C 090	UC 105	C 099
UC 007	C 007	UC 031	C 028	UC 056	C 051	UC 080	C 089	UC 106	C 105
UC 008	C 008	UC 032	C 032	UC 057	C 057	UC 081	C 088	UC 107	C 106
UC 009	C 009	UC 033	C 035	UC 058	C 058	UC 082	C 087	UC 108	C 107
UC 010	C 010	UC 034	C 036	UC 059	C 059	UC 083	C 086	UC 109	C 109
UC 011	C 011	UC 035	C 033	UC 060	C 064	UC 084	C 085	UC 110	C 110
UC 012	C 012	UC 036	C 037	UC 061	C 063	UC 085	C 082		
UC 013	C 013	UC 037	C 034	UC 062	C 060	UC 086	C 083		
UC 014	C 014	UC 038	C 038	UC 063	C 061	UC 087	C 084		
UC 015	C 015	UC 039	C 039	UC 064	C 062	UC 088	C 079		
UC 016	C 016	UC 040	C 040	UC 065	C 069	UC 089	C 080		
UC 017	C 017	UC 041	C 041	UC 066	C 077	UC 090	C 081		
UC 018	C 018	UC 042	C 042	UC 067	C 065	UC 091	C 093		
UC 019	C 019	UC 043	C 043	UC 068	C 068	UC 092	C 092		
UC 020	C 026	UC 044	C 056	UC 069	C 066	UC 093	C 108		
UC 021	C 027	UC 045	C 053	UC 070	C 067	UC 094	C 091		
UC 022	C 025	UC 046	C 054	UC 071	C 070	UC 095	C 095		
UC 023	C 024	UC 047	C 055	UC 072	C 071	UC 096	C 094		
		UC 048	C 052			UC 097	C 096		
		UC 049	C 046			UC 098	C 104		

\* UA - UGZAR ARCHITECTURE  
 \* UC - UGZAR CAVE  
 \* S - UGZAR SITE FIELD NUMBER

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## LIST OF CAVES NOT VISITED

NAME OF NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE (LAT.)	NAME OF NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE (ARAB.)	DMS POSITION (VILLAGE)			DESCRIPTION OF THE CAVE LOCATION	REGION
Gūlak	گوله ک	36°36'09"N 44°18'51"E	Nin'	نین	inside valley	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Xrūtātān	خرواتان	36°32'48"N 44°20'54"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Künāūa	ناشکه فتتی کوناره	in valley named Gal-i Nišo	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Bāūiān	باویان	36°30'52"N 44°22'54"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Nēzār	ناشکه فتتی نزار	in big valley towards North (Gal-i Sorān?)	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Sisāūa	سیساره	36°29'24"N 44°23'38"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Sor	ناشکه فتتی سور	no indication	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Sisāūa	سیساره	36°29'24"N 44°23'38"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Nāūa tapa (or Nāvā)	ناشکه فتتی ناووه ان نافه ته په	no indication	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Ĥasanāūa	حه سه ناوه	36°28'29"N 44°25'10"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Cāri Ćirpi	ناشکه فتتی چیری جاري	far in the mountains (outside UGZAR area?)	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Šēx Mamūdiān	شېخ مه مودیان	36°27'39"N 44°24'41"E	no name	ناوی نیه	south of the road to Ālāna Creek valley	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Garaūāni Xūārū	گه ره وانی خواروو	36°25'10"N 44°24'16"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Ĥaiāṭ	ناشکه فتتی خياط	in valley, north of the village	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Garaūāni Sarū	گه ره وانی سه روو	36°24'28"N 44°24'38"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Sāric	ناشکه فتتی سارنج	no indication	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Garaūāni Sarū	گه ره وانی سه روو	36°24'28"N 44°24'38"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Āū	ناشکه فتتی ناو	four hours of walk, north of the village	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Baraka	به ره که	36°23'42"N 44°25'17"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Miš	ناشکه فتتی میش	probably one of four in this place is UC 101	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Baraka	به ره که	36°23'42"N 44°25'17"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Āū	ناشکه فتتی ناو	no indication	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Baraka	به ره که	36°23'42"N 44°25'17"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Nēzār	ناشکه فتتی نزار	no indication	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Baraka	به ره که	36°23'42"N 44°25'17"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Hassan Āḥmad	ناشکه فتتی حسن احمد	no indication	Harir Region. Harir Massif
Marzān	مه رزان	36°31'17"N 44°15'37"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Marzān	ناشکه فتتی مه رزان	west of the village	Harir Region. Xat-i Range
Nāūkandāni Xūārū	ناوشیوانی خواروو	36°26'56"N 44°14'27"E	no name	ناوی نیه	opposite place called Xrāba Šārst	Saqlāūa Region. Citsārīn Mountains
Dīūin	دیوین	36°29'20"N 44°10'04"E	no name	ناوی نیه	northern slope of hill	Saqlāūa Region. Citsārīn Mountains
Ziārat Korē	زیاره ت کورق	36°26'24"N 44°09'10"E	no name	ناوی نیه	small, east to village	Saqlāūa Region. Pirmām Mountains
Ziārat Korē	زیاره ت کورق	36°26'24"N 44°09'10"E	no name	ناوی نیه	small, east to village	Saqlāūa Region. Pirmām Mountains
Āzga	آزگه	36°25'51"N 44°11'09"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Gal-i Raban	ناشکه فتتی که لی ره به ن	south-east of the village in valley named Gal-i Raban	Saqlāūa Region. Citsārīn Mountains
Pūngīna	پونگینه	36°19'37"N 44°25'49"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Gal-i Golk	ناشکه فتتی که لی گولک	no indication	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Āqūbāni Sarū	آقوبانی سه روو	36°20'46"N 44°24'29"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Çakçakil	ناشکه فتتی چه کچه کیل	to east, in valley Moskin	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Āqūbāni Sarū	آقوبانی سه روو	36°20'46"N 44°24'29"E	no name	ناوی نیه	to west, in İsnaka	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Spīgra	سپگره	36°22'48"N 44°22'40"E	no name	ناوی نیه	on Safin, Pūnga named valley, by Qaja Farhis	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Šaqlāūa	شه قلاوه	36°24'00"N 44°20'30"E	Kahaf Kūnābisk	کهفت کونابیسک	in AASI: map 2, site 26; in ASI: page 21, no. 248	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Šaqlāūa	شه قلاوه	36°24'00"N 44°20'30"E	Kahaf Ḥassan al-Biṣri	کهفت حسن بصری	in AASI: map 2, site 20; in ASI: page 20, no. 397	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Šaqlāūa	شه قلاوه	36°24'00"N 44°20'30"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Ḥaşār	اشکفت حصار	in AASI: map 2, site 27; in ASI: page 20, no. 245	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Kāūāniān'	کاروانیان	36°24'57"N 44°17'05"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Safin	اشکفت سه فین	south of the checkpoint	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Taūska	ته وسکه	36°22'58"N 44°17'38"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Mozī	اشکفت موزی	no indication	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Taūska	ته وسکه	36°22'58"N 44°17'38"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Kūn Sixūr	اشکفت کون سبخور	no indication	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Taūska	ته وسکه	36°22'58"N 44°17'38"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Derek Draş	اشکفت ده ره د که دره ش	no indication	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Taūska	ته وسکه	36°22'58"N 44°17'38"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Derek Pān	اشکفت ده ره د که پان	no indication	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Qalāsci Xūārū	قه لاسجی خواروو	36°20'02"N 44°17'20"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Gal-i Šaman	ناشکه فتتی که لی شه به ن	west of US 298	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Qalāsci Sarū	قه لاسجی سه روو	36°21'19"N 44°22'33"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Sārc	اشکفت سارنج	no indication	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Qalāsci Sarū	قه لاسجی سه روو	36°21'19"N 44°22'33"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Kāni Miran	اشکفت موزی	no indication	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Xorān	خوران	36°19'58"N 44°21'00"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Ācāi	اشکفت اجای	100 m towards west of 36°20'08"N, 44°21'11"E	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Xorān	خوران	36°19'58"N 44°21'00"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Kotrān	اشکفت کوتران	no indication	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
'Ālāūa	علاوه	36°18'12"N 44°20'25"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Gal-i Dam Raş	ناشکه فتتی که لی ده مودش	no indication	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
'Ālāūa	علاوه	36°18'12"N 44°20'25"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Gal-i Mām Kadri	ناشکه فتتی که لی مام که دری	no indication	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Ziārat	زیاره ت	36°17'49"N 44°23'31"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Gal-i Aūš-ê	ناشکه فتتی که لی نه وشن	far away	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Ziārat	زیاره ت	36°17'49"N 44°23'31"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Šēx Bābakr	ناشکه فتتی شخ بابکه	far away	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Ziārat	زیاره ت	36°17'49"N 44°23'31"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Işkor	ناشکه فتتی ئیشکور	no indication	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif
Ziārat	زیاره ت	36°17'49"N 44°23'31"E	Āşkaf-t-ê Aūdi Spilkān	ناشکه فتتی نه ودي سپیلکان	down	Saqlāūa Region. Safin Massif

### LEGEND TO MAP ON PAGE 518

DAŠT-I HARĪR ده شتی هه ریر
خرواتان XRUTĀTĀN
خانزادی سوران XĀNZĀD-I SORĀN

GEOGRAPHICAL  
NAME OF REGION

VILLAGES WHERE SOME  
CAVES WERE NOT VISITED

VILLAGES WHERE ALL  
CAVES WERE VISITED

<sup>1</sup> The local names of the caves in the table above were recorded during our reconnaissance activities by our Kurdish colleague, Rebwār Jalāl. The meaning of these names, frequently embedded in their respective local dialects, was often not clear to him, nor to some of our other informants. Therefore, we cannot guarantee that all of the above names have been given with the correct spelling

<sup>2</sup> Solecki, R. S., Cave Sites in the Rowanduz District, *Sumer VIII/1*, 1952, pp. 42-43, Fig. 2; 4.