Report on the sites of the
Middle Khabour basin

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During the month of August 2017 group of archeologists documenting archaeological sites of the lower Khabur valley which extends from Al-Hasaka north to Tell Tabban south through a team of archaeologists and photographers ) Ristant Abdo – Adnan Barri – Sipan Abd Algafor-Rna Asad – Roshan Haj Ali – Muntaser Qasm ).

Most of these sites have undergone salvage excavations since the 1980s and the excavation of some of them continued until the beginning of the crisis in Syria in 2011 AD.

These sites are:

1- Tell Taban: 37km south of Hasaka city, on the east bank of the khabur river. The excavations began in this site since 1997 AD by a Japanese mission administered by Hirotsi Numoto and continued until 2000 AD then stopped several years to start again in 2005 AD.

The settlement dates back to the Urok period as well as the three bronze periods and continued until the first millennium BC.

The previous mission’s excavations were exposed from the west of the site to many of violations, before the area is liberated by the people protection units. One of these violations was digging tunnels, which exceeded five tunnels in different sizes and shapes. Some tunnels reached more than 30 meters. The site was subjected to a secret excavation in two places.
Shape 2 - Tell Taban the side from west.

Shape 3 - Tell Taban tunnel in the west of the site of mission excavation.
Shape 4 - Tell Taban tunnel in the west of the site of mission excavation

Shape 5 - Tell Taban tunnel in the northwest
2- Khnads: 35 km south of Hasaka city, beside Tell Taban on the west bank of the Khabur River. The excavations began in this site during the 1990s by a German mission. The settlement dates back to several periods were included: Early Dynasty - Modern Assyrian - Hellenistic - Roman - Islamic. The site was subjected to a secret excavation in several places.
3- Tell Baderi : 30 km south of Hasaka city on the east bank of the Khabur River. The excavations began since 1985 AD and continued until 1992 AD by a German mission under the supervision H. Kuhne and management Peter Pfazner.

The settlement dates back in this site to periods (Halaf – Urok – Bronze – Roman – Roman-Islamic).

This site has been used as a military point by extremist groups before the area is liberated by the people protection units, this is illustrated by two positions at the top of the hill from the west, and South-West. The excavations were affected by weather conditions.
4- Tell Al Masyah: 30 km south of Hasaka city, on the west bank of the Khabur River beside Tell Bderi.

The status of the site is general is good and has not been subjected to any violations.

5- Tell Al Melabya: 27km south of Hasaka city, on the west bank of the Khabur River.

The site was excavated in the 1980s by a Belgian mission within the series of rescue campaigns.

The settlement dates back in this site to period ancient bronze and Islamic periods.

The site was subjected to a secret excavation in several places.
6- Tell Lzaqa: 22km south of Hasaka city, on the east bank of the Khabur River. The status of the site in general is good.

7- Tell Zayada: 22km south of Hasaka city, on the west bank of the Khabur River beside Tell Lzaqa. The site was excavated by a US mission in the late 1980s. The settlement dates back in this site to Periods (Halaf - Al Abied - Urok - early dynasty). The site was subjected to a secret excavation in several places.
8- Tell Tnayner: 20 km south of Hasaka city on the east bank of the Khabur River. The site was excavated since 1987 AD by a US mission managed by Micchael and Neathery Fuller. The settlement dates back in this site to periods ancient bronze and the Byzantine and Islamic periods.

The site is exposed for secret excavation at the top of the hill. In the excavations of the previous mission of the third millennium and the site at the center exposed to a group of a secret digs, and the cathedral is exposed to secret excavations. The mission's excavations were affected by weather conditions.
Shape 20 - Tell Tnayner secret excavation in central site

Shape 21 - Tell Tnayner the excavation from south east
Shape 22 - Tell Tnayer the excavation from north side

Shape 23 - Tell Tnayer the excavation from west side
9- Tell Atyg: 18km south of Hasaka city on the east bank of the Khabur. The site was excavated in the 1980s by a Canadian mission, settlement dates back in this site to periods ancient bronze.

site in general is good.
10- Tell Al Khwyn: 18km south of Hasaka city on the west bank of the Khabur river. Beside Tell Atyg, site in general is good.
11- Tell Raqay: 16km south of Hasaka city on the east bank of the Khabur river. The site was excavated in the 1980s by a Dutch mission, settlement dates back in this site to periods ancient bronze. site in general is good.
12- Tell Al Jadida: 14km south of Hasaka city on the west bank of the Khabur river. beside Tell Raqay.

The site was excavated in the 1980s by a Canadian mission, settlement dates back in this site to periods ancient bronze.

The site was bulldozing using a heavy machine. By one of the people and the authority of tourism and protection antiquities violated him.
13- Tell Qarma: 12km south of Hasaka city on the east bank of the Khabur river. The site in general is good.

14- Tell Mala Matar: 10km south of Hasaka city on the west bank of the Khabur river. The site was excavated in the 1980s by a German mission. The settlement dates back in this site to periods (Al Abied – Urok - early dynasty).
15- Rd Shqra: 7km south of Hasaka city on the east bank of the Khabur river. The site was excavated in the early 1990s. By a Polish mission the settlement dates back in this site to periods ancient bronze. The site in general is good.

16- Tell Rajman: 5km south of Hasaka city on the east bank of the Khabur river. The site in general is good.