

Industry In The City Of Hit From 1920 To 1968

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Abstract

The city of Hit, especially during the last century, has been a center of diverse industrial activities, contributing positively to the development of the city's economic and urban structure.

These activities include handicrafts such as food production, dyeing, weaving, and wickerwork. Pottery is also a popular industry in Hit, where potters excelled in their craft and were adept at creating all the utensils and objects a Hittite home needed. Hit has also been known since the earliest times of Mesopotamia as an important source of tar, or pitch, which ancient Iraqis used for many purposes, including as mortar in building houses and constructing ships and boats. The city has also been known for the extraction and use of sulfur since ancient times, due to its abundant deposits. It is found naturally either singly or in a compound form combined with other elements in the form of sulfates, the most important of which is calcium sulfate. The city of Hit, Iraq, witnessed numerous projects between 1920 and 1968, which contributed to the development of the city and improved the lives of its residents. These include agricultural projects such as irrigation projects and palm farms. Infrastructure also plays a role in the city of Hit, such as new schools and health projects in Hit from 1920 to 1968.

Keywords: Heat, handicrafts, knitting, bitumen, sulfur.

INTRODUCTION

Hit city, especially during the last century, has been a center for diverse industrial activities, where these activities contributed positively to the development of the city's economic and urban structure. However, these activities, especially since the nineties of the last century, have faced many economic and environmental problems that necessarily reflected on the level of functional performance. This requires that, in light of determining future development growth, appropriate growth determinants in terms of productivity and location be determined by finding suitable location alternatives for light-polluting industries in their current locations. Hit city has been famous since ancient times and still is for many diverse industries that it has carried out inside the city and the other part outside the city, including:

1. handicrafts⁽¹⁾

1. Food industry, which is the Rashi profit from the sesame crop, and molasses, are the food industries in Heet in the past and even in the present time. Its most important factories are Rashi and molasses, Heet, Khamis factory, Rashi and molasses, Sabry⁽²⁾.

2. The dyeing and weaving industry, knitting, and rugs of all kinds, existed in the city for a long time due to the need for them. Modern industries have entered the development of sewing clothes by the women of the city and to keep pace with the requirements of the times and the needs of people for different occasions. There has been great demand and encouragement for the purpose of continuing and flourishing. ⁽³⁾.

3. The palm frond industry is one of the ancient industries that became famous in most countries. This industry is considered a heritage that became very famous in rural areas. Some shops, including Hajj Ashour's shop, used to buy these from the villages of Sanjak to sell them in his shop. This industry is based on the use of palm fronds and palm leaves. Many household items were made from palm fronds, such as baskets, buckets, buckets, and other things ⁽⁴⁾. As for the palm frond weaving, it was made of palm fronds and tree branches and was widespread, present and important in the city of Hit due to the great need for it, in addition to other traditional industries related to trees, fronds and palm trunks that existed due to the daily and urgent need for it by humans and some of them still exist. Some of them are used at the present time in many occasions, the most important of which are the cradle and the jama jawan, which is a cylinder made from the palm trunk used to make madqouqa. The mother of the cradle is used as a bed for newborn babies⁽⁵⁾.

Carpentry is an industry used for transportation, such as the manufacture of boats and river ships to transport bitumen from wood, palm fronds and ropes, because the river was the common means at that time ⁽⁶⁾.

a. pottery:

Pottery has its share in the popular industries in Hit, as the potters excelled in their craft and were skilled in preparing everything the Hittite house needed in terms of utensils and things that they were famous for making, including:

First: Manufacturing water storage and transportation tools:

Including: (love, passion, and passion)

The *Ḍab*: A large, conical vessel with a closed top and an open base. Available in various sizes, it is used to store, cool, and concentrate water.

The *qaj*: A small, conical vessel with a top and base shaped like the *Ḍab*. It is placed under the *Ḍab*. It is used to collect the water that drips from the *Ḍab* after filtering it.

The *tanka*, or (*shurba*), as some call it, is a conical earthenware vessel with a long neck and a small opening at the top. It is used to cool and filter water, and the water is drunk directly from it⁽⁷⁾.

The *Qawq* is a cylindrical vessel, approximately 50 cm long, open at the top, closed and narrow at the bottom. It is tied with thin, flexible pomegranate branches or with palm fibre ropes and fixed to the waterwheel. Its function is to raise (scoop) water from the river to the irrigation trough above the waterwheel, which in turn transports it to the orchards⁽⁸⁾..

b. Bread oven industry:

There are two types of ovens:

The ground oven is small and placed in the middle of the *iwan* (or hall) or in the middle of one of the rooms, and is underground. It is used for baking bread, heating, and preparing hot water for bathing and cooking⁽⁹⁾.

The other type is the *tandoor*, which is built above ground and is larger in size. Both are made from a special type of clay, dried in the sun, and transported to homes exclusively by their craftsmen to ensure their safety.

c. Manufacture of vases and stands for growing and displaying roses:

They come in various shapes and sizes and are used to display roses in homes.

d. The industry of groves and palm trees:

The singular form of "*basateeq*" is "*bastoqa*" and the singular form of "*khnuḅ*" is "*khnuḅ*". It is conical in shape, with its top facing down and its opening at the top after being made of clay. It is glazed and covered on the inside because it is used to preserve food items such as molasses, pickles, grains, and other food items⁽¹⁰⁾.

e. Molasses Industry: Hit was and still is one of the cities famous for its molasses industry, and for a long time it has been exported to all parts of Iraq and abroad. The beginning of molasses industry was primitive since 1934 due to the abundance of palm groves in the city. The process is done by collecting large quantities of dates, specifically (*Zahdi*) dates, and placing them in large basins designated for boiling after lighting a large fire underneath them. After boiling well, it is transferred to presses, which are containers made of palm fronds with heavy, solid stone and gravel weights placed on top of them to squeeze well. The juice is then transferred to large copper pots and boiled until much of the water evaporates. After that, molasses is obtained⁽¹¹⁾..

There are two types of molasses

Red molasses: This is the molasses we discussed above.

White molasses (tear molasses): This is the molasses obtained from date stores, which is extracted from the pressure generated by storing large quantities of dates in their stores (*anbars*). It is more flavorful and more expensive than the first type, as it is scarce compared to the first type⁽¹²⁾.

f. Knitting

The Haitian weaver has excelled in his craft, just like other craftsmen. The woven items are varied, and a special knitting machine called the "*Joma*" is used. All the items used as home furnishings are woven from wool, goat hair, and down, including rugs, shawls, and all kinds of furnishings. Hand knitting is also practiced, including the weaving of men's and women's summer and winter *abayas*, hair tents, winter clothes, and more⁽¹³⁾.

g. Making Tahini (Rashi):

The process involves soaking large quantities of sesame in basins of water and leaving them for a specified period. It is then spread out on palm frond mats and stirred in a special way to remove the husks. It is then exposed to sunlight to dry, and then roasted over a low heat until it turns a light brown. Large quantities of the sesame are then pressed using a mill operated by a blindfolded horse, which moves in a closed circle. During the friction between the mill's two chambers, the *tahini* (*Rashi*) is extracted, a

protein-rich food. Other ingredients are also extracted: Sirj (Seerj), Kasb (Caps), and Sirj (Seerj), an oil used to light oil lamps. Kasb (Caps), the remaining sesame seeds, is made into discs, to which molasses is added, and served as a meal .

h. Manufacturing agricultural and household tools:

Hit's blacksmiths and carpenters excelled in these industries, including:

The manufacture of sickles, shovels, axes, picks, plows, the loader, which is placed on the back of a donkey and used to transport materials, including agricultural and construction materials, knives, cradles, the karook, the chest used for sleeping in children, and the chest used to store cups, pots, spoons, teapots, and other items.

i. Construction industries:

First: Making lime:

A special type of solid stones is collected and arranged one on top of the other in the shape of a pyramid with a circular base, about 3 meters in diameter, and sometimes more than 4 meters in height. Wide openings are left between these stones, the benefit of which is to allow the fire to circulate between them. After the pyramid is built, a fire is lit in the middle, and bitumen (tar) is used as the main material for the fire. The burning of the tar and the lighting of the fire continue from early morning until evening. After that, the opening through which the tar is placed is closed, and the pyramid is left with its materials until it cools. After that, the stones are moved near the river, and water is sprinkled on them, so that the stones crumble and are transported to where they are used in construction. Their most important use is in maintaining and building the troughs designated for fixing the waterwheels on them⁽¹⁴⁾ ..

Second, the adobe industry:

Amud is used in the construction of houses and their outbuildings. The manufacturing process involves creating wooden molds of various sizes, depending on the needs. Mixtures of clay are then fermented and straw is added to the mixture, which helps the clay adhere to its structure after it dries. Then, the molds are poured and pulled out, leaving them exposed to the sun until they dry and harden. They are then used in construction⁽¹⁵⁾..

Women's Crafts:

Women in Hit have their own crafts and are skilled at their crafts. The most important crafts for women are:

1. The palm frond:

Women have excelled and excelled in making palm fronds and palm leaves to make household and field tools, including:

a. Large and small husks:

The sizes and types of mats vary. Some are used for sitting on or spread under a sitting mattress. The small ones are used for performing prayers. The circular ones are used for decoration, as they are hung on the walls and painted in bright colors after dyeing the palm fronds used to make them. Some of them are used to collect bread after it comes out of the oven. Tables are also placed on them, and they are called the sufra⁽¹⁶⁾..

b. Making baskets of different shapes:

These baskets come in different shapes and sizes. Colorful wicker baskets are used and dyed in bright colors to give these baskets a beautiful and decent appearance. Some of them are large and used for transporting and storing food, while others are small and used for several household purposes, or used for display as a beautiful masterpiece. There is a type of basket that is coated with tar from the inside and outside and is called (batiya). This batiya is used for washing clothes and children and is used to cover bread after placing it inside (tabuk). The tabuk is also made of wicker and is of two types: one is uncolored and coated with tar from the outside, and the other is for decoration and is multi-colored and uncoated.

c. Decorative pots of different shapes.

d. Different types of brooms work: Some of them are used to clean houses and are small in size, and others are large and used to clean streets.

e. Baskets: These are used to collect agricultural crops. They are containers made of palm fronds and have two side rings made of palm fiber ropes used to lift the.

f. Making a sable: It is made from palm fronds in strips approximately 20 cm wide. These strips are then sewn together with threads made from palm fibers. It takes the shape of a bowl approximately 2 m

long and 1 m high. It is flexible and easy to place on a donkey's back in the field to transport large quantities of crops. It is also used to transport construction materials⁽¹⁷⁾..

g. **Making a Water Bucket:** This is a cup made from palm fronds, using the wickerwork method. A handle made of tree branches, curved at the end, is attached to its side and coated with tar. It is hung next to the pot and used for drinking cooled water from the pots.

The wicker used in the wickerwork method is colored by placing it in large pots filled with boiling water. The desired color is added to the pot. The wicker is left on the fire for a period of time, after which the water is poured out and the wicker cools before use⁽¹⁸⁾..

2. Knitting:

Women in Heet excelled in spinning and knitting, especially knitting clothes. They used wool for this craft. The wool was prepared using a spindle and a twister and worked into spools of thread. Smooth pieces of iron in the form of medium-length sticks were used to complete the knitting process. Many clothes were woven⁽¹⁹⁾ ..

3. Sewing women's and children's clothing:

Due to the lack of ready-made clothes in the local markets, women played a role in sewing all types of clothes and mastering their manufacture. Among the clothes that were used in those days were:

- A. Abu Ardan thobe.
- B. Al-Damiri thobe.
- C. Al-Hashemi thobe.
- D. Al-Sayya thobe.

In addition to ready-made clothes purchased from local markets and worn for adornment and showing off, including:

- A. Al-Jarghad thobe.
- B. Al-Fouta or Al-Malfa' thobe.
- C. Al-Habriya⁽²⁰⁾.

4. Women's abaya (shiraz) detailing and sewing:

Abaya fabric is purchased in one piece, and the seamstress cuts it to the size of the woman who owns the fabric. She then sews it using a method called "shiraz," which is hand-stitched using threads called "brism"⁽²¹⁾..

5. Embroidery:

Hiti women excelled in embroidering bedsheets, bridal mattresses, pillow covers, and children's clothing. They drew the designs to be embroidered using special threads and beautiful, bright colors⁽²²⁾ . ⁽²³⁾

6. Gypsum industry:

The gypsum industry is the oldest construction industry in the city of Heet. It began in the form of small incinerators called "Al-Kor" in the city of Sit, with small production capacities to meet the needs of citizens for construction and restoration purposes. It depended on human effort in digging, collecting and burning gypsum. It continued in its primitive form until the end of 1968. Simple mechanization entered it with the entry of some capitalists as shareholders due to the increasing demand for gypsum as a result of the activity and prosperity of the construction and urbanization movement. This is in addition to the wide availability of gypsum, its raw material, and there are large quantities in the Al-Akba area, which is located about 15 kilometers south of the city of Heet, and there are also in other areas of the city ⁽²⁴⁾.

There were only three factories in the city of Hit during the period from 1960 to 1968, and their production was small and did not meet the needs of the growing urbanization in the city, so the residents were forced to import from the factories of Ramadi or Fallujah. The Hit Gypsum Factory is considered the largest factory in the Anbar Governorate, as it is the only factory that belongs to the socialist sector, and it is also the only one in it that produces the Borak material in addition to gypsum. Its production of gypsum is distinguished from the production of those primitive factories by its suitability for entering into several uses⁽²⁵⁾ .

Fur Industry

From here, sheepskins were clothing for many people. They wore sheep, deer, and camel skins after sewing them. They were skilled at tailoring them into beautiful shapes and adding beautiful floral and geometric motifs and patterns. They also used ribbons to adorn the edges of clothing and sleeves. In Hit, clothing was made from animal skins, sheepskins, camel hair, and cotton. There were various types of clothing with beautiful designs.

The Furrier

A man works all day tanning and cleaning hides. He tirelessly prepares furs in various shapes for people. There were more than ten houses in Hit where furriers worked. This craft has since disappeared.

In addition to fur, the furrier also makes various types of hides, including: - The Khayaliyya: This resembles a long jacket reaching to the knees with long sleeves. It is called Khayaliyya because it is light and can be worn all day long, even when riding a horse. A Khayaliyya can cost ten. Small sheepskins are wrapped and decorated with different colors of fabric. - The Jadaya: It is called Jadaya because it is worn by young men between the ages of 10 and 16. It has long sleeves and reaches the knees. - The Yalek: This resembles a regular shirt, but without sleeves. The Yalek costs ten or more small hides. It is wrapped with black and white fabric and is decorated with edges made of attractive, colorful fabric in the shape of a chain⁽²⁶⁾..

wicker and wickerwork industry

Weaving is perhaps the profession most closely associated with women's lives, and one of the most deeply rooted in the history of the cities of the Upper Euphrates. This may be due to the lack of household items like those we see today, or perhaps because women were confined to their homes, which they were not allowed to leave except for a need such as carrying water from the river to their homes. Therefore, we find that the women of Hit and its environs were among the most skilled in weaving and saff. The weaving craft may have been a specialty of the women of the Upper Euphrates, and we may not find weaving and saffron works like those found in Hit and Kabisa. Washing tools, tools for bringing water from the river, food preservation tools, sieves, and mats were prevalent in homes due to their many domestic uses. Competition was fierce among women to invent new shapes, more beautiful patterns, and brighter, more elegant, and more durable colors. In recent times, fine works of weaving have been produced, with more precision and durability, and works that are intertwined and complement each other, such as clothes baskets and other works such as handbags, baskets, baby cradles, and gold jewelry storage baskets⁽²⁷⁾..

Types of minerals found in the city of Hit from 1920 to 1968

First: Bitumen:

The city of Hit has been famous since the earliest times of Mesopotamian civilization as an important source of tar, or pitch, which ancient Iraqis used for many purposes, including as a mortar in building houses and constructing ships and boats to strengthen them. It is still used to cover the floors of rooms to facilitate cleaning, as well as to cover the roofs of houses to prevent rainwater from seeping in. There is no doubt that tar was used in the construction of Babylon, as it is still clearly visible in some of its remaining walls.⁽²⁸⁾ .

Studies and research indicate that there are large quantities of good quality bitumen in the city of Hit, and this is a good omen because the need for it has become great at the present time, as bitumen is used in paving streets and coating pipes, as well as in the manufacture of racing cars and as a basic material in the manufacture of rubber. There are more than ten springs in Hit from which bitumen gushes, some of which are close to the city of Hit, while others are relatively far from it at distances of no more than about 10 kilometers, including Ain Latif, Ain Dhahabi, and Ain Droobi. All of these springs are owned by the state, but it does not exploit them properly, but rather leaves them to individuals to take from them what they want⁽²⁹⁾..

There are types of gearbox material.

First, liquid bitumen, which is a substance mixed with sulfur. These springs include:

1. Ain Al-Wastaniyah, located near the electricity circuit.
2. Ain Latif.
3. Ain Al-Dhahab.
4. Ain Droobi.

There are other springs near Al-Ata'at, where the inhabited area is located.

Second, the qist type, which is a calcareous substance located near Al-Marj, south of the village of Maskhan.

The third type is solid bitumen, which is a calcareous substance that occurred as a result of ancient calcifications of liquid lime and qist⁽³⁰⁾ .

How it works

The ball must be located outside the city, as the smoke emitted from it affects public health and the environment. The operator must cooperate with others to operate it. Its direction must be from west to

east, as northwesterly winds often blow over the city. The ball is approximately 7 to 8 meters long, 1 meter wide, and 1 meter deep⁽³¹⁾..

Tools Used:

1. The stirrer: It is made from a meter and a half of tree branches. At one end, it has a piece of iron as a rak, a rope in the middle, and a short stick at the end of the rope to move the bitumen.
2. The qahf: The remains of broken pottery vessels used to lift the bitumen and place it in the fermenter.
3. The fermenter: A wooden box open on one side with a piece of wood in the middle for carrying it to homes.
4. The shobak: A tree branch 50 cm long and 10 cm in diameter, free of knots, used to level the bitumen in a specific spot and coat it. A little water is used to prevent the bitumen from sticking to the shobak. The bitumen is transported by donkeys to the work site. The bitumen is ready after three days of continuous work. Among the professionals in this profession are Jihad Hassan Hammadi Juma, Ishaab Hamad Ramadan, Hamdan Ghazal Sahab Mustafa Mukhleef Shihab, and Aziz Mustafa ⁽³²⁾ .

The most important eyes of the tar.

1. Ain Hit is now located within the city's municipal boundaries. It is the spring that spews tar, water and fire. Its diameter is three meters and it has a watercourse in which sulfur is dissolved. It constantly spews lumps of tar called "sayali" and produces about one ton per day.
2. Ain Al-Marj is 8 km from the city of Hit. It is one of the important springs and is located within it. Al-Gharbiyya... It emits a more solid bitumen from within it that can be transported and carried more easily. It produces about 2 tons of bitumen⁽³³⁾ ..
3. Ain Shaiq, also 5 km east of the city, produces approximately 211 tons of relatively hard bitumen.
4. Ain Majnoun, located on the northern side of the city, about 3 km away. It produces approximately 211 tons of relatively hard bitumen.
5. Ain Al-Ata'at, located about 8 km northwest of the city. It also produces good-quality hard bitumen.
6. Ain Al-Ma'moura, located 3 km from the city, produces 1 ton.
7. Al-Zidadi Qar Springs, these are small springs located on the western side of the city. They are 12 km away and produce little bitumen. This type of bitumen is used as a treatment for back pain (paste) and as a plaster cast. There are numerous springs distributed throughout the city, perhaps under houses or streets. Traces of tar can be seen here and there⁽³⁴⁾..

Secondly, sulfur:

Iraq has been known for extracting and using sulfur since ancient times due to its abundant deposits. It is found in nature either alone, or in a compound form combined with other elements in the form of sulfates, the most important of which is calcium sulfate, known as gypsum. The city of Hit is one of the few areas in Iraq that has ample sulfur, and it is found freely in the Tabakhiya region near the village of Majnoon, east of the city center of Hit. It is also found mixed in spring water. The truth is that it is not currently extracted by the socialist or private sectors, but its importance remains, whether it remains dissolved in water as a means of treating some skin diseases, or it can be extracted and used in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers, synthetic rubber, and others⁽³⁵⁾ .

Third, clay.

The best source of clay is the sediments that line both sides of the Euphrates River. They extend from the north, towards Baghdadi, to the south of the city center of Hit. Their width varies from one region to another, ranging in thickness from 1 to 10 meters. This region is independent in agricultural production. Clay has recently gained significant importance as a result of its use in rural areas of Hit to make bricks for the construction of mud houses, in addition to its use in other industries as a catalyst .

⁽³⁶⁾

Projects in the City of Hit

Projects in the City of Hit (1920-1968):

The city of Hit, Iraq, witnessed numerous projects between 1920 and 1968, which contributed to the city's development and improved the lives of its residents. Here are some of the projects implemented during that period:

Agricultural Projects

- *Irrigation Projects*: Irrigation projects were established to promote agriculture in the city, such as the Hit Irrigation Project.

Palm Farms: Large palm farms were established in the city, increasing date production.

Industrial Projects

* -Date Factories*: Date packaging factories were established, increasing the city's exports⁽³⁷⁾..

- *Construction Factories*: Construction factories were established, contributing to the development of the city's infrastructure.

Service Projects

- *Water Projects*: Projects were established to provide clean water to the population. In 1956, the Hit Project was established.

- *Electricity Projects*: Projects were established to provide electricity to the city. In 1956, the first power station was built in Hit.

In 1956, the government decided to establish a power station and a drinking water project in Hit. The project site was located in the western gate area. The necessary buildings and basins were constructed, as well as a power generation area and water pumps. The necessary electrical poles were installed to supply power to homes and shops, as well as street lighting within the city's municipal boundaries and the city center. A water network was also extended throughout the city's streets⁽³⁸⁾.

1. Educational Projects

- New Schools*: New schools have been built in the city, increasing educational opportunities for residents.

2. Hit Elementary School for Girls: In October 1934, the first girls' school was opened in Hit. At the beginning of its establishment, it faced difficulties from the people, but after some time, it proved its existence and people began to register their daughters in it because it had virtuous female principals, including Miss Najiba ⁽³⁹⁾.

3. In 1938, the Hit Elementary School building for boys was established, with 9 classrooms, and Dar Al-Salam School was established in the village of Tabah in 1945⁽⁴⁰⁾.

4. In 1949, the Hit Intermediate School for Boys was established, and classes began there in 1951.

5. In 1957, the Hit Secondary School was built.

6. In 1959, the first intermediate school for girls was established in Hit.

7. Ibn Sina School was established in the Basayer area in 1951.

8. Ibn Majid School was built in 1961⁽⁴¹⁾.

Health projects in Hit from 1920 to 1968

1. In 1925, the first central clinic was opened in Hit.

2. In 1936, a new health clinic was built in Hit on the eastern side of the city.

3. In 1951 and 1952, a health clinic and a doctor's office were established opposite the Yellow Shrine cemetery.

4. The Kabisa Clinic was established in 1935, and the local administration established it in 1956.

5. The Jabhat Fatah Clinic was established in 1935, and the local administration established it in 1956.

6. The Baghdadi Clinic was established in 1961⁽⁴²⁾.

Among the urban projects established in the city in 1920 and 1968

1. The construction of mosques. The Eastern Mosque was built in 1934 and renovated in 1973.

2. Among the city's urban projects, the Employees Club was established in 1925, overlooking the Euphrates River.

3. In 1961, the city was developed and a new neighborhood was established, named the Teachers' Neighborhood⁽⁴³⁾.

Schedule of service projects in Hit

Project Establishment Year	Project Establishment Year
Project Name	Project Name
1956 Hit Water	1956 Hit Water
1956 Power Plant	1956 Power Plant

Table of the researcher's work

Health Projects Schedule 1920-1968

Year Project Established: Project Name	Year Project Established: Project Name
1925: The first clinic was established in Heet	1925: The first clinic was established in Heet
1936: A new health center was built in Heet	1936: A new health center was built in Heet
1951: A health center was established, followed by a doctor's office	1951: A health center was established, followed by a doctor's office
1956: Heet General Hospital was established	1956: Heet General Hospital was established

1935: A health center was established in Kabisa	1935: A health center was established in Kabisa
1935: A health center was established in Jabha, followed by a health center in Al-Baghdadi 1961	1935: A health center was established in Jabha, followed by a health center in Al-Baghdadi 1961

Educational Projects Schedule 1920-1968⁽⁴⁴⁾

Project Name and Year of Establishment	Project Name and Year of Establishment
Hit Elementary School for Girls 1934	Hit Elementary School for Girls 1934
Hit Elementary School (9 Grades) 1938	Hit Elementary School (9 Grades) 1938
Hit Intermediate School for Boys 1949	Hit Intermediate School for Boys 1949
Hit Secondary School	Hit Secondary School
Hit Intermediate School for Girls 1957	Hit Intermediate School for Girls 1957
1959	1959
Ibn Sina School 1951	Ibn Sina School 1951

Table of the researcher's work

Other urban projects 1920-1968

Project Name and Year Established	Project Name and Year Established
Employee Club 1925	Employee Club 1925
Al Sharqi Mosque 1934	Al Sharqi Mosque 1934
Public Library 1960	Public Library 1960
Teachers' Neighborhood Established	Teachers' Neighborhood Established

Work schedule by the researcher⁽⁴⁵⁾

CONCLUSION

1. The city of Hit, particularly during the last century, has been a center of diverse industrial activities, contributing positively to the development of the city's economic and urban structure.
2. Handicrafts, such as the food industry, which is the "rashi" (profit from the sesame molasses crop), are the food industries in Hit.
3. Dyeing and weaving, including knitting, rugs, and various types of carpets, existed in the city due to the need for them.
4. Wicker weaving is an ancient industry that has been popular in most countries. This heritage industry was particularly popular in rural areas, and some shops in Hit, including Hajj Ashour's, would buy these items from villages and sell them in his shop. This industry is based on the use of wicker and palm fronds. Many household items were made from wicker, such as baskets, buckets, buckets, and baskets, among others.
5. The blacksmiths and carpenters of Hit excelled in these industries, including the manufacture of sickles, shovels, axes, picks, plows, the loader, which is placed on the back of a donkey and used to transport materials, including agricultural and construction materials, and knives, the cradle, the karuk, which is used for children's sleep, and the chest used to store cups, bowls, spoons, teapots, etc.
6. Mud is used in building houses and their accessories. Its manufacture is carried out by making wooden molds of various sizes according to the required needs. Mixtures of clay are prepared and fermented, and quantities of straw are added to them, which helps the clay to cohere after it dries. Then the molds are poured and pulled, and left exposed to the sun until they dry and harden, after which they are used in construction.
7. The women of Hit have their own crafts, and they excel at them. The most important crafts specific to women are weaving, large and small mats, making baskets of various shapes, making various brooms, and more.
8. Hittite women excelled in embroidering bedsheets, bridal mattresses, pillow covers, and children's clothing.
9. Gypsum making is the oldest construction industry in Hit. It began as small kilns called "kur" in Hit, with small production capacities to meet the needs of citizens.
10. Hit has been famous since the earliest times of Mesopotamian civilization as an important source of bitumen, which ancient Iraqis used for many purposes, including as mortar in building houses, ships, and boats.

FOOTNOTES

- (1)Youssef Yaqoub Musleh, Hit, My City of History, Civilization and Heritage, 1st ed., Anbar, Al-Yasar Press, 2023, p. 74
- (2)Personal interview with Youssef Yaqoub Musleh at 5 pm on 4/6/2025
- (3)Personal interview, Mr. Jamal Daoud, at 9:30 a.m. on 2/22/2025
- (4)Personal interview with Hajja Shamiya Ahmed Al-Daraji at 4 pm on 3/4/2025
- (5) Personal interview with Youssef Yaqoub at 11:00 AM on 24/2/2025
- (6) Personal interview with Sirwan Al-Hiti at 9 pm on 4/5/2025
- (7)Personal interview: Jamal Daoud Al-Hiti, 9:00 AM, May 5, 2025
- (8)Personal interview: Jamal Daoud Al-Hiti, 9:00 AM, May 5, 2025
- (9)Personal interview: Hamdi Noman Rahim, 8 pm on 4/5/2025
- (10)Personal interview: Abdulrahman Juma Al-Haiti, 4 pm on 3/4/2025
- (11) Personal interview: Jamal Daoud Al-Hiti, 9:00 AM, April 26, 2025
- (12)An interview with Hajj Sabry's sons, who work in the molasses industry, at 4:00 PM on 4/3/2025.
- (13)Personal interview: Jamal Daoud Al-Hiti, 9:00 AM, May 5, 2025
- (14)Personal interview: Jamal Daoud Al-Hiti, 9:00 AM, May 2, 2025
- (15)Personal interview with Professor Saleh Shwaish Ahmed at 4 pm on 5/5/2025
- (16)Personal interview with Hajja Ghabinah Saud Hammadi at 9:00 AM on May 3, 2025
- (17)Personal interview with Hajja Ghabinah Saud Hammadi at 9:00 AM on May 3, 2025
- (18)Personal interview with Hajjah Fatima Ahmed Majeed at 4 pm on 5/5/2025
- (19) Personal interview with Hajja Ghabinah Saud Hammadi at 9 am on 5/6/2025
- (20)Personal interview with Hajja Karima Suwaid Jawad at 10:00 AM on 5/15/2025
- (21)Personal interview with Hajja Karima Suwaid Jawad at 5 pm on 5/2/2025
- (22)Personal interview with Hajjah Fatima Ahmed Majeed at 3 pm on 5/4/2025
- (23) Youssef Yaqoub Musleh, Hit, My City of History, Civilization and Heritage, 1st ed., Anbar, Al-Yasar Press, 2023, p. 74
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- (37)Personal interview with Professor Hamdi Noman Al-Haiti at 9 pm on 3/3/2025
- (38)Qahtan Muhammad Salih al-Haiti, Hit, City and Men, previous source, p. 131.
- (39)Rashad Al-Khatib, Hit in its Ancient and Modern Context, Part 1, p. 138.
- (40)Personal interview with Professor Shaker Aoun Al-Din Sabti at 9:30 a.m. on February 5, 2025
- (41)A personal interview with Mr. Wajdi Abdul Qahar Al-Ani, Director of the Intermediate School, at 9:30 a.m. on February 2, 2025.
- (42)Rashad Al-Khatib, Hit in its ancient and modern context, Part Two, previous source, page 33.

- (43) A personal interview with the researcher and writer, Jamal Daoud, at 9:00 AM on January 29, 2025..
(44) Table of the researcher's work
(45) Table of the researcher's work

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28. Personal interview with Hajja Shamiya Ahmed Al-Daraji at 9:00 AM on May 2, 2025
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30. Personal interview with Hajja Ghubaynah Saud Hamadi at 9:00 AM on May 3, 2025
31. Personal interview with Hajja Ghubaynah Saud Hamadi at 9:00 AM on May 3, 2025
32. Personal interview with Hajja Fatima Ahmed Majeed at 4:00 PM on May 5, 2025
33. Personal interview with Hajja Karima Suwaid Jawad at 5:00 PM on May 2, 2025
34. Personal interview with Yousef Yaqoub Musleh at 5:00 PM on April 6, 2025
35. An interview with the sons of Hajj Sabry, who work in the molasses industry, at 4 pm on 4/3/2025