

<p><b>An analytical study of a written inscription from the walls of "Dag Bary" in Dagestan in the name of Caliph Harun al-Rashid and his crown prince dated in 176 Ah (comparative archaeological and artistic study)</b></p>	<p>عنوان البحث باللغة الانجليزية</p>
<p>دراسة تحليلية لنقش كتابي من "أسوار داغ باري" بإقليم داغستان بإسم الخليفة هارون الرشيد مؤرخ بعام 176هـ (دراسة آثارية فنية مقارنة)</p>	<p>عنوان البحث باللغة العربية</p>
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### **Abstract:**

The paper aims to shed light on the most important Abbasid inscriptions in the era of Caliph Harun al-Rashid, dated in 176 AH/792 AD by renovating the walls of "Dag Bary" in the castle "Naryn Kala" by Prince Mohammed Al-Amin (Crown Prince of Muslims". The military fortifications are part of a series of fortifications carried out by the Abbasids' successors in the Caspian Sea on the eastern coast of Dagestan province. It is one of the most prominent Abbasid inscriptions because it is the first inscription on which the name of the Crown Prince of Muslims (caliph Al-Amin" and his titles) was recorded after the sale of the covenant, which is confirmed by the scholar through the comparative study with the Abbasid dirhams chosen for the first time" dated 175 AH.

The importance of the fortress lies in the fact that it is the northern gap from which Islam spread to the Caucasus, as well as the point of repelling the invasions of Russians and Bulgarians. The paper explores the military civilisations established by the Muslims of the East Caucasus and their role in spreading Islam in the Caucasus and South-Eastern Europe. The focus of attention of the caliphs of the Muslims who were keen to fortify it and started a series that attempts since the reign of Caliph Umar ibn al-Khattab then followed by fortify it in the Umayyad period in the state of Prince Marwan ibn Muhammad, but the most important renovations Mohamed Al-Amin on the west coast of the Caspian Sea.

The paper is divided into two parts: the first: descriptive of the dimensions of the written inscription, its preservation, places of presentation and the type of Engraving used, followed by reading the content of the recorded texts and then clarifying the importance of studying those written inscriptions and their role in revealing new historical facts, and confirming them

through the accounts of historical sources. The second: the analytical study of the calligraphy used in carving the inscription, and the analysis of the contents of religious and recorded phrases, not only this, but also the comparison with other historical writings contemporary chronologically of letter shapes, and the design of an illustrative table of the Virtuous Ratio of Arabic letter scales.