

Theme 5

Import/Export

CERAMICS FROM THE EXCAVATIONS OF THE COMPLEX NEAR THE ASSUMED RESIDENCE OF THE NOUREDDINE-SULTANS IN CRIMEA

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The unique household complex (dating back to 17 - early 18 centuries) has been studied not far from Crimean Khanate capital Bakhchisaray during the archaeological excavations in 2013. What makes the complex unique is a rich set of imported tableware (Iznik Ware, Chinese Porcelain) alongside the presence of relief tiles and light-colored clay tobacco pipes. Findings like that indicate the not common background of their owners. This allows to associate the complex under study with the noureddin-sultans' residence on Kacha river that we know from written sources.

Theme 5

Import/Export

I RISULTATI DEI RECENTI SCAVI ALLE TERME MERIDIONALI. TRASFORMAZIONI ED ABBANDONI, CONSUMI LOCALI ED IMPORTAZIONI PRESSO IL CASALE DI PIAZZA ARMERINA (EN).

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Il contributo intende presentare in modo organico e coerente i dati provenienti dagli scavi degli ultimi anni alle Terme Meridionali presso la Villa del Casale. Il complesso risulta in uso tra IV e V secolo e in abbandono agli inizi del VI. Dopo un lungo periodo, con la presenza di alcune sepolture, la zona è occupata da discariche contenenti materiali databili tra fine X ed inizi XI. Alcune strutture sono poi costruite tra prima e seconda metà del secolo XI, caratterizzate da ambienti allungati senza un preciso orientamento ed alternate ad ampi spazi liberi. Si riconoscono sia ambienti abitativi con presenza di piccoli tannur, che ambienti artigianali il cui fulcro è costituito da una fornace per ceramica nata dalla rifunzionalizzazione degli ambienti termali del calidarium ed attiva sino agli inizi del XII secolo. Per tutto il periodo di riferimento siamo inoltre in grado di affermare l'autosufficienza del villaggio che si rivolge al mercato palermitano ed a quello nordafricano per determinate classi di materiali (anfore e ceramica con rivestimenti vetrificati). In entrambi i casi le importazioni risultano inferiori al 10 %. In questa sede si presenteranno le sequenze stratigrafiche complete per i secoli X-XII cercando di cogliere le differenze di usi e consumi, prodotti locali ed importati nel centro islamico del Casale prima della distruzione del 1161.

During the last archaeological campaigns at the Roman 'Villa del Casale' near Piazza Armerina, carried out by the University Sapienza of Rome and University Kore of

Enna under the direction of Prof. Patrizio Pensabene, a balneum known as the 'South Baths' has been discovered in the south-western border of the medieval settlement. This structures, active throughout the 5th century, was in decay as early as the beginning of the 6th century. A new settlement phase began between the 10th-11th centuries, when this area was turned into workshops and dwellings. Some burials are attested as well. The first phase it is distinguished by a considerable amount of dumps – butti - filled up with bones, pottery and metal-works. During the 11th century are built some houses, provided with little kiln – tannur, long walls and without an exact orientation. In medieval times a pottery-kiln with a circular ground-base was installed in to the calidarium. The pottery mirrors a self-sufficient economy of the village. Imports is less than the 10%, and it comes exclusively from Palermo and North Africa (amphorae and glazed ware). Our research aims to show the entire stratigraphic sequence from the end of the 10th century to the mid-12th, taking into account both the local production and the imported goods that reached the village of Casale.

Theme 5

Import/Export

MARSEILLE ET LE LEVANT OTTOMAN : FLUX ? ET POUSSIÈRES D'ÉCHANGES ENTRE XVII^e -ET XX^e SIÈCLE

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A partir de la signature des « capitulations » conclues entre le Royaume de France et la « Sublime Porte » au XVI^e siècle, Marseille a joué un rôle de premier plan et parfois prééminent dans le commerce entre le bassin occidental et le bassin oriental de la Méditerranée, qui fut en quelque sorte un « lac ottoman » jusqu'au XIX^e siècle. Dans ces échanges massifs et soutenus, la part de la céramique a toujours été marginale, mais elle en est un des rares indices matériels, toujours significatifs. La présence dans les contextes archéologiques ou patrimoniaux du « Levant », de jarres de Biot, de marmites de Vallauris, de vaisselle d'Aubagne-Saint-Zacharie, ou de tuiles de Marseille, par exemple, illustre la puissance et la diffusion « universelle » de ces grands centres provençaux, comme la qualité des produits exportés. D'autres artefacts témoignent en revanche de relations et d'influences d'une nature différente, d'échanges « culturels » à dimension plus immatérielle fondés sur des goûts, des modes, des esthétiques nouvelles qui ont créé leur valeur. Ces transferts sont perceptibles dans les deux univers : des carreaux émaillés polychromes européens retrouvés à Istanbul complètent les créations ottomanes d'Iznik dès la fin du XVII^e siècle, et à l'inverse les finjans et ibriks de Kütahya prennent place dans les intérieurs provençaux cossus du XVIII^e siècle. Une diffusion plus aléatoire comme vaisselle de bord, de Çanakkale, de Didymotique ou de Chypre, trouvées à Marseille atteste aussi du rôle joué par les « échelles » du Levant dans le commerce de la cité phocéenne. Plus près de nous, enfin, la fantaisie débridée des aiguères et aquamaniles de Çanakkale dites « Demoiselles d'Avignon » fit florès dans les salons bourgeois provençaux du XIX^e siècle, avides de sensations orientalistes.

Commented [D2]: Bu acaba metnin içinde olan bir durum mu yoksa kendine bir not mu?

Theme 5

Import/Export

LA CERÁMICA ORIENTAL, SIRIA/EGIPTO Y DEL NORTE DE ÁFRICA, TÚNEZ, EN BARCELONA

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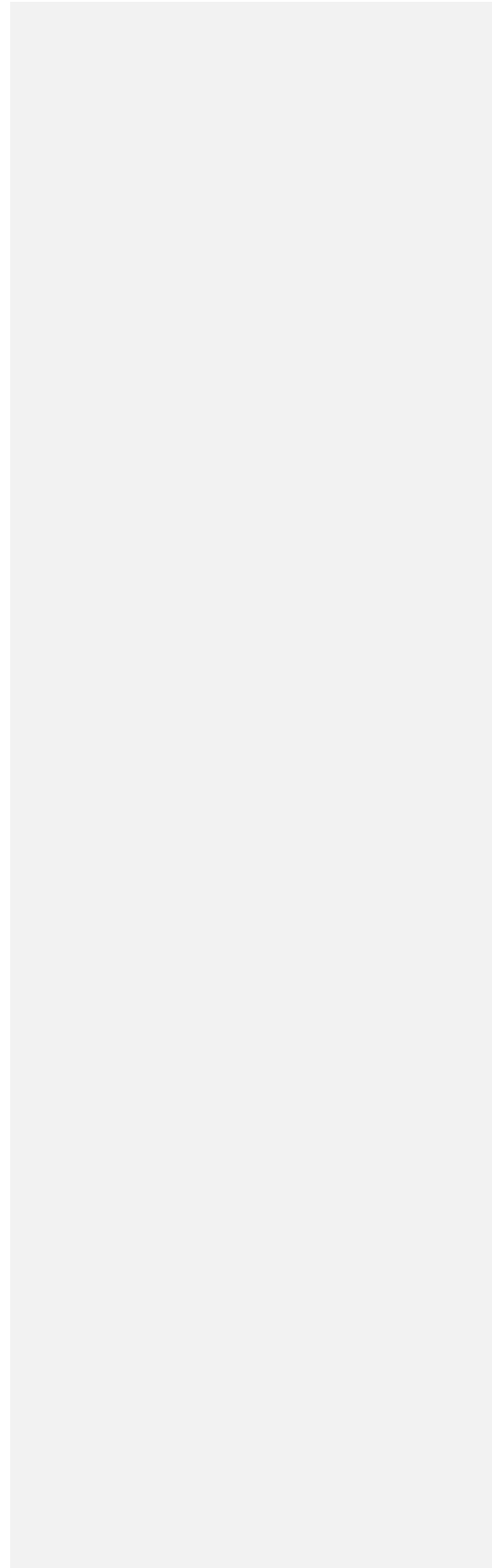
El puerto de Barcelona ha sido, por su enclave privilegiado, un punto de encuentro de mercaderes y mercancías que llegaban a la ciudad a partir de las diferentes rutas establecidas por el Mediterráneo y Oriente. Este hecho, apoyado por los diversos “Consolats” que Barcelona tenía establecidos por todo el Mediterráneo en los siglos XIII-XIV, motivó unos intensos contactos comerciales con la zona oriental, sobre todo con Siria y Egipto, hecho que comportó la importación de cerámicas de esta área.

Las numerosas excavaciones arqueológicas realizadas en Barcelona en los últimos años, motivadas por la construcción de diversas infraestructuras, corroboran estas intensas relaciones comerciales con oriente, ya que han puesto al descubierto un volumen considerable de cerámicas de origen sirio/egipcio de los siglos XII-XIV, producciones casi desconocidas en nuestra ciudad hasta hace una década. Entre las producciones halladas se encuentran las cerámicas decoradas con motivos florales y vegetales en azul, con fondos punteados en azul y negro y las pintadas en negro bajo cubierta vidriada verde, con Raqqa como uno de sus máximos exponentes; aunque también hay cuantiosos ejemplares con vidriado verde monocromo. La mayor parte de estas piezas corresponden a albarelos, formas ligadas directamente al comercio de especias, aunque no faltan los ataifores profusamente decorados igual que los platos de ala. Gran parte estos materiales han sido hallados en contextos de la judería, además, un estudio en curso nos permitirá establecer la relación existente con los especieros y apotecarios de la ciudad.

Así mismo, también se han podido identificar algunas producciones del Norte de África como las tapadoras de ataífor de Túnez, decoradas en cobalto y manganeso, datadas en contextos del siglo XII-XIII.

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Fabrizio Benente



Theme 5

Import/Export

**EL VERDE Y MORADO EN EL EXTREMO OCCIDENTAL DE AL-ANDALUS
(SIGLOS X AL XII)**

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El extremo occidental de al-Andalus se caracteriza por un alejamiento de los centros de poder de al-Andalus y un cierto arcaísmo en su cultura material. La cerámica refleja bastante bien la evolución cronológica de estas relaciones de poder y de intercambio con otras regiones de al-Andalus, así como los grados de interconexión de los distintos territorios y núcleos de población con las redes comerciales del occidente del Mediterráneo. La cerámica de verde y morado fue desde época califal (siglo X) un marcador privilegiado de estas relaciones, tanto por el especial simbolismo que encerró su expansión en el siglo X, como por las redes comerciales que refleja su dispersión a lo largo de los siglos XI y XII. En esta comunicación realizaremos una síntesis de los hallazgos de este tipo de cerámica en el Garb al-Andalus, definiremos grupos homogéneos desde el punto de vista ornamental y técnico, y esbozaremos la geografía de su producción y comercio.

Palabras clave: Garb al-Andalus, verde y morado, comercio.

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Import/Export

MARITIME NETWORKS OF THE EARLY MEDIEVAL PONTIC TRADE – TRANSPORT CERAMICS OF SINOP

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Sinope (Sinop) as the northernmost point of Anatolia on the southern Black Sea shore owns a strategic position for trans-maritime trade of the Black Sea. 9th-11th century Byzantine trade amphorae including jars of Tmutarakan'-type in the Archaeological Museum of Sinop clearly suggest not only trans-Pontic, but trans- Mediterranean connectivity of northern Anatolia. Trading networks with the Crimean and Taman Peninsula during the Khazar and early Rus periods (9th-10th centuries) are especially significant regarding the black tar layers found on the inner surface of several transport vessels which strongly refers to crude oil as the original content of at least some jars of Tmutarakan'-type also verified by written sources of the period. The harbour of Sinope could have been therefore an important station of the interregional trade between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

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Import/Export

ART CERAMICS FROM IZNIK FOUND IN THE OTTOMAN FORTRESS AZAK

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From the end of the XV century to the beginning of the XVIII century modern town Azov (the South of Russia) was an Ottoman fortress named Azak. Azak settlers used widely in their everyday life ceramic dishes brought here from different places of Ottoman Porta. The most valuable was semi-faience ceramics painted by hands with different colors made in the potteries of Iznik. During the excavations holding here from the 60-s of XX century archeologists find a lot of remains of this ceramics. The authoress was the chief of one archeological expedition excavating the territory of Azak. Some amount of Iznik ceramics was discovered during this expedition. Until now this ceramic is little studied and practically unpublicized. Examples of Iznik ceramics classified and dated will be presented in this report.

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Import/Export

FURTHER THOUGHTS ON THE SAMARRA 'HORIZON' IN THE LIGHT OF A CLOSE STUDY OF THE HERZFELD FINDS IN THE LONDON MUSEUMS

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The British Institute for the Study of Iraq awarded their Pilot Project funding 2013 to the Victoria and Albert Museum, specifically to catalogue and study their collection of the Herzfeld Samarra Finds from the 1911-13 seasons. These had been exported to London via Baghdad and Basra in 1921, and subsequently divided between Berlin and London, with typesets being distributed to around 15 other institutions in North America, Europe and Asia. The British Museum retained a major portion of these finds, which have been studied intermittently by individual scholars, but not as a whole. The pottery demonstrates that certain areas of the site do not conform to the idea of a single 9th century occupation, as already noted by Sarre, the Iraqi excavators, and Northedge, in their respective publications. This paper aims to illustrate the varieties encountered. Many of the artefacts retained Ernst Herzfeld's find numbers which greatly assists in mapping their distribution. Herzfeld's Finds Journal is now in the public domain and available online, through the Smithsonian Institution's website. Despite this acceptance of later pottery finds, many scholars have interpreted the so-called 'Samarra horizon' as a definitive period in pottery production. This paper will attempt to refine this perception.

Theme 5

Import/Export

IMPORT OF MIDDLE BYZANTINE POTTERY TO THE WEST BLACK SEA COAST. AN OVERVIEW.

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Situated in the hinterland of Constantinople, the towns on the western Black sea coast had been an essential part of the Byzantine trade network. The exchange of goods is well testified by a huge quantity of pottery imports, that are now preserved in the collections of Bulgarian museums. The proposed paper outlines and illustrates with some specimens the distribution of Middle Byzantine pottery within the settlements on the western Black sea coast. It is based on a survey in the storages of nine museums and comprises almost all types of the widespread Byzantine amphorae and glazed tableware.

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Import/Export

POTTERY TRADE NETWORK IN THE LATE MEDIEVAL PELOPONNESE (LATE 11TH TO MID 14TH CENTURIES)

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This paper will focus on the investigation of the regional, interregional and international contacts by analyzing locally-produced and imported pottery in juxtaposition with the available written evidence. The ongoing research is based on archaeological evidence and the use of new technologies like geographic information system (GIS) and network analysis. GIS will allow me to visualize the trade routes, identify the least cost paths and understand the way people moved across the landscape. Furthermore, the use of network analysis will help me to detect and interpret patterns of the economic relationships between settlements on a regional and interregional level.

Theme 5

Import/Export

LA RUPTURE NASRIDE, UN NOUVEL APPOINT ORIENTAL POUR LA CÉRAMIQUE ANDALOUSE ?

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Type de Communication : Oral

Si al- Andalus a adopté les techniques de la céramique émaillée venues du monde abbasside dès l'époque émirale, sous le califat et les royaumes de taïfas une production polychrome originale s'est imposée, celle « type califal » avec des motifs vert et brun sur fond blanc et celle type « cuerda seca totale ou partielle », à l'époque almohade la mode a privilégié les céramiques monochromes vertes ou miel. D'abord importée, la céramique lustrée est produite dans quelques ateliers au XIIe siècle. Les décors originaux et variés de la vaisselle de luxe andalouse appartiennent bien à la tradition islamique basée sur l'association de motifs épigraphiques, végétaux, animaux et entrelacs ordonnés par la géométrie mais globalement les potiers andalous ont largement démontré leur créativité et aussi leur autonomie par rapport aux productions de l'Est de la Méditerranée.

Paradoxalement, à la fin du XIIIe dans le petit royaume nasride, la céramique lustrée se développe considérablement et s'impose comme céramique d'apparat, le bleu cobalt apparaît et se généralise aux XIVe et XVe siècles.

Avec la production ostentatoire des « jarres de l'Alhambra » on dispose d'un vocabulaire décoratif étendu qui reprend les motifs andalous « classiques » mais emprunte à la céramique bleue et lustrée des ateliers de Syrie ou Iran datés XIIe/XIIIe siècles. La mode réellement orientale semble avoir conquis les commanditaires nasrides qui se sont donné les moyens de la produire. Le développement du commerce en Méditerranée à cette époque a favorisé la diffusion de « l'obra de Maliqa », les potiers andalous ont rapidement été capables de répondre aux commandes et d'assurer le prestige du royaume nasride, l'apport du bleu cobalt extrait dans des gisements locaux a été déterminant pour la nouvelle et dernière production de luxe d'al-Andalus.

Theme 5

Import/Export

LA CERÁMICA DEL POZO N° 23 DEL CONVENTO DE LOS CAPUCHINOS (PALMA)

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La construcción del Convento de Capuchinos de Palma, en el siglo XVIII, supuso la ocupación de una serie de casas y huertos en una zona que, prácticamente, había quedado intacta desde época medieval y que había sido célebre por albergar el burdel de la Ciudad desde el siglo XIV.

No fue hasta finales de los ochenta que unas obras alteraron su subsuelo. El resultado de dicha intervención fue el descubrimiento de una veintena de pozos negros que evidenciaban una ocupación anterior, ya sugerida por las fuentes documentales.

Uno de ellos, objeto de esta comunicación, constituye un magnífico conjunto de cerámica importada bajomedieval. En él abundan piezas levantinas, catalanas y nazaríes, ejemplificando una convivencia equitativa dentro del mercado en uno de los principales centros receptores y distribuidores del momento: Mallorca.

Theme 5

Import/Export

CERAMIC SUPPLY OF PORTUGUESE KSAR SEGHIR: THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMERCIAL NETWORKS

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Between 1458 and 1550, Ksar Seghir was one of the various Portuguese fortresses in North Africa, being today an archaeological site. In the almost a hundred years under the military, political, economic and social dominance of the kingdom of Portugal, this city and its community witnessed considerable transformations, naturally materialized in its material culture. It is known the privileged connection between North African cities, the Andalusian ones and the Portuguese ports to guarantee a regular supply of the most varied kind of products. Also, it seems crucial the understanding of this supply net assured at the time by the Portuguese Crown, in the long tradition of the Mediterranean commercial networks, through ceramic studies. All the data here presented will be based on the revision of registries and materials recovered during the Morocco-American archaeological surveys of C. L. Redman in the 70's and 80's fo the 20th century.

Theme 5

Import/Export

ORDINARY LIFE IN MIDDLE BYZANTINE CITIES: THE UNGLAZED CERAMIC EVIDENCE IN CONTEXT

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Utilitarian vessels are a valuable evidence of cultural and economic identities. Quantitative studies by types and fabrics of unglazed pottery in a dialectic relation with their contexts of provenience enable to delineate technological, economic and social patterns in a local and regional scale. Stratified contexts excavated in Corinth, in close comparison with the evidence from Sparta and Argos, are presented firstly to define an up-dated seriation of specific types of unglazed utilitarian vessels of the Byzantine Period (9th – 13th century). Moreover, quantifying unglazed ceramic assemblages and their spatial distribution into the urban topography can shed light on some of the utensils available and their usage by different social groups, which promoted the production and the importation of unglazed utilitarian ceramics.

Theme 5

Import/Export

WITH THE SANDS OF THE NILE AND THE WINDS FROM THE NORTH – IMPORTS IN THE MEDIEVAL POTTERY ASSEMBLAGES OF APOLLONIA- ARSUR/ISRAEL

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Apollonia (Crusader Arsur) is an ancient mound located some 11 km north of Tel Aviv on the shore of the Mediterranean. In 2012 a joint Israeli-German project was initiated (co-headed by O. Tal, Tel Aviv University and B. Scholkmann, University of Tuebingen), focusing on the medieval town of Arsur, aiming at a better understanding of its establishment, unique characteristics and final demise in 1265 CE. The medieval pottery assemblages examined within the scope of the project, testify to a gradual shift in trade during the 11th and 12th centuries CE from mainly south-western proveniences to northern origins. Specifically, the amount and variety of Egyptian imports in Early Islamic assemblages is considerably larger than previously presumed, whereas the presence of Aegean imports in early Crusader assemblages is significantly more varied than expected. The analysis of these shifts, allows to draw conclusions on changes in trade routes as well as on the permeability of borders between cultures and kingdoms.

Theme 5

Import/Export

ANATOLIAN IMPORTS OF POTTERY ON THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE IN MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN PERIOD

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In the results of excavations of numerous archaeological monuments on the territory of Ukraine the imports of different kind of pottery from Anatolia were discovered. The accumulated artifacts reflected several stages of interrelations of Slavic and Turks societies in the course of Byzantine, Seljuk, Golden Horde and the Ottoman period. It gave the possibility to come to the study of some aspects in the solution of the problem of the cultural heritage, historical and social development in the formation of local civilizations under the influence of great cultures of East Mediterranean and its role in the existence of the Eurasian intercultural space.

Theme 5

Import/Export

LES COLLECTIONS DE “BARROS” ET “PÚCAROS” DU MONASTÈRE DE SANTA CLARA-A-VELHA DE COIMBRA (PORTUGAL) ESSAI D'IDENTIFICATION DU RÉSEAU DE PRODUCTION ET DES DIACHRONIES AU XVI^e ET XVII^e SIÈCLES

“BARROS” AND “PÚCAROS” COLLECTIONS AT THE MONASTERY OF SANTA CLARA-A-VELHA, COIMBRA (PORTUGAL). NETWORK PRODUCTION AND DIACHRONIES IDENTIFICATION ESSAY. SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES

AS COLECCÕES DE “BARROS” E “PÚCAROS” DO MOSTEIRO DE SANTA CLARA A VELHA DE COIMBRA COMO ENSAIO DE IDENTIFICAÇÃO DA REDE DE PRODUÇÃO E DIACRONIAS PARA OS SÉCULOS XVI E XVII

Javier Larrazabal, Beatriz Báez Garzón, Paulo Dordio

CITCEM, Porto University // Universidade do Porto

Type de Communication // Type of Communication // Tipo de Comunicação: Poster

La proposition doit être envoyée au président de la Société (Sauro GELICHI • e-mail : gelichi@unive.it) et à l'un des membres du Comité national auquel appartient l'interpellant : susanagomez@sapo.pt

Essai d'identification des principaux centres de production, leurs sorties, le comptage et la classification chronologique du type de production communément appelé «púcaro» ou «búcaro» (petits pots pour boire). L'Essai systématique est axé chronologiquement entre le dernier quart du XVI^e siècle et le troisième du XVII^e siècle à partir de deux contextes archéologiques de Santa Clara a Velha de Coimbra qui, étant donné la quantité et la qualité des pièces peut être considéré comme un échantillon de la production en circulation au Portugal.

Identification essay of the main producing centers, their outputs, counting and chronological classification of the type of production commonly referred to as «púcaro» ou «búcaro» (smooth drinking small jars). The systematic essay is focused chronologically between the last quarter of the sixteenth century and the third quarter of the seventeenth from two archaeological collections of Santa Clara a Velha de Coimbra which, given the quantity and

quality of the ceramic pots may be taken as a sample of the production in circulation in Portugal.

Ensaio de identificação dos principais centros produtores, respectivas produções, contagens e seriação do tipo de louça à época comumente designado por “barros” ou “púcaros”. O ensaio de sistematização está cronologicamente focado entre o último quartel do século XVI e o terceiro quartel do século seguinte a partir de dois conjuntos arqueológicos de Santa Clara a Velha de Coimbra os quais, dada a quantidade e qualidade das peças, poderão ser tomados como uma amostra da produção que circulava em Portugal.

Theme 5

Import/Export

MÉDIÉVAL POTTERY FINDS FROM RÉCENT EXCAVATION IN THE ROMAN AMPHITHÉÂTRE OF DURRES, ALBANIA

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J'aimerais bien participer dans ce congrès avec une communication orale ou bien poster (cette a vous de décider).

En ce qui concerne le thème souhaité je pense que mon sujet va bien sur nouvelles découvertes ou bien importations/exportations

J'ai préparé aussi quelques mots sur la définition de mon sujet (n'est pas la résumé finale)

L'amphithéâtre romaine de Durres est située sur la cote adriatique dans la partie ouest de la ville antique adjacente à l'enceinte byzantine, s'appuyant partiellement sur la colline. Dans cette communication on va présenter le matériel céramique découvert pendant les fouilles récentes centrées sur la zone méridionale de l'amphithéâtre. Les fouilles effectuées dans différents secteurs ont mis au jour des structures d'époque médiévale qui ont pris place dans l'ancien amphithéâtre. Le matériel que nous avons analysé appartenant à diverses catégories comme les vaisselles culinaires de la production locale, vaisselles de tables glaçures de la production byzantine et italienne ainsi que les amphores ou bien les vaisselles de stockage. Le matériel correspond à divers périodes (Byzantines, Vénitiennes et Ottomanes) définies en fonction de l'évolution du site.

Theme 5

Import/Export

CERAMIQUES DE LA FAÏENCERIE DE SARREGUEMINES DANS L'ILE DE CHIO

SAKIZ ADASINA LORRAINE - SARREGUEMINES'TEN GELEN KİL - SERAMİK ARAÇ GEREÇLER

ΚΕΡΑΜΙΚΑ ΣΚΕΥΗ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ SARREGUEMINES ΤΗΣ ΛΟΡΕΝΗΣ ΣΤΗ ΧΙΟ

Vassilis Ayannides // Βασίλης Αγιαννίδης

Restaurateur de céramiques // Seramik Buluntular Restoratörü // Συντηρητής Κεραμικών Ευρημάτων

Ephorat des Antiquités de Chios, Grèce // Sakız Adası Tarihi Eserler Müdürlüğü // Εφορεία Αρχαιοτήτων Χίου

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Cette communication présente différents objets de la faïencerie de Sarreguemines qui ont été trouvées à l'occasion de fouilles dans des maisons de l'île de Chios, appelée Sakiz en turc. Ces objets, relativement répandus dans l'île, sont conservés jusqu'à aujourd'hui dans certaines familles Chiotes. Nous verrons également comment ils ont été importés par des voyageurs venant de diverses villes européennes ou par des commerçants d'Izmir. Je terminerai par un bref rappel historique de cette manufacture. Elle a fourni, au dernier quart du 19^{ème} siècle, de nombreux services de table de différents modèles et d'autres objets tels que des boîtes à savon et des lave-mains à des familles de cette province de l'Empire ottoman.

Bu sözlü sunum, Sarreguemines kil - seramik imalathanesinde üretilmiş olan ve günümüzde Ege Denizinin kuzeydoğusundaki Sakız Adasının hâlâ birçok evinde bulunan mutfak araç gereçlerini ve bunların çeşitli özel kişiler tarafından Avrupa'nın diğer kentlerinden, veya tüccarlar tarafından Lorraine'den İzmir'e ve oradan da Sakız'a getirilişlerini konu almaktadır. Ayrıca 19. yüzyılın son çeyreğinde, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'na ait bir vilâyetteki birçok aileye, yemek araç gereçleri ve, sabunluk ve lavabo gibi diğer ev malzemelerinin belirli modellerini tedarik eden imalathanenin kısa bir tarihçesine değineceğim.

Η παρούσα προφορική εισήγηση παρουσιάζει τα σκεύη της κεραμοποιίας της Sarreguemines τα οποία βρίσκονται αποσπασματικά σε ανασκαφές και ακέραια σε πολλά σπίτια στη Χίο, τον τρόπο εισαγωγής τους, είτε μέσω ιδιωτών από διάφορες πόλεις της Ευρώπης, είτε μέσω εμπόρων από τη Λορένη στη Σμύρνη και από εκεί στη Χίο, καθώς και ένα σύντομο ιστορικό του εργοστασίου που προμήθευσε με διάφορα μοντέλα σερβίτσιων φαγητού και άλλων οικιακών σκευών, όπως σαπυνοθήκες και λαβομάνα, τις οικογένειες μιας επαρχίας της Οθωμανικής Αυτοκρατορίας κατά το τελευταίο τέταρτο του 19ου αιώνα.

Theme 5

Import/Export

BETWEEN MEDITERRANEAN AND THE OCEAN: LISBON'S POTTERY IN A TRANSITIONAL PERIOD IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

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In late Middle Ages Lisbon was a key harbour in the connections between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean, and archaeological contexts of the town reflects this geography. Local potters' knowhow rely on a strong Islamic tradition, but northern Europe's influences are strong in late 13th century onwards, shaping a specific pattern through 14th to 15th centuries. Based on three unpublished contexts externally dated, authors present the evolution of this transitional period. Taking in consideration the social profile of consumers denounced by the assemblages and localization of the different sites, a special attention is paid to the possible influences transmitted through ceramic imports documented.

Theme 5

Import/Export

IMPORTAZIONE DI CERAMICHE MEDIEVALI E POST-MEDIEVALI IN SARDEGNA, CROCEVIA DELLE ROTTE MEDITERRANEE OCCIDENTALI E ORIENTALI

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Le ceramiche rivestite di importazione costituiscono un indicatore formidabile dei commerci tra le terre mediterranee sia occidentali che orientali e permettono di analizzare l'influenza nel gusto e nel costume dei Paesi recettori. Questi fenomeni sono particolarmente evidenti in Sardegna che nel XIV secolo viene conquistata dai catalano aragonesi, e diventa, per tutto il Medioevo, un prezioso punto di appoggio nelle rotte di navigazione e un'ulteriore tappa per il controllo commerciale del Mediterraneo Occidentale, oltre che un interessante mercato, non avendo una produzione propria di ceramiche da mensa. Nel XVI secolo l'Isola diviene un avamposto militare nella guerra mediterranea contro i turchi e le città barbaresche, fino ad essere relegata, nel XVII secolo, in una posizione di marginalità, a causa dello spostamento dei poli capitalistici verso l'Atlantico e il Mare del Nord. Tuttavia, in controtendenza con la situazione generale del commercio internazionale, la ricezione di abbondanti materiali liguri, toscani, provenzali e catalani, anche nelle loro tipologie più tarde, mostra il persistere di traffici vitali tra l'Isola e i porti tirrenici e mediterranei anche in Epoca Moderna.

Theme 5

Import/Export

EVIDENCIA DE LAS RELACIONES COMERCIALES DEL PUERTO A TRAVÉS DE LA CERÁMICA // EVIDÊNCIA DAS RELAÇÕES COMERCIAIS DO PORTO DE TAVIRA ATRAVÉS DA CERÂMICA

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La vocación comercial y marítima de Tavira es ampliamente conocida. A su puerto llegaban las más variadas mercancías y desde allí se enviaba toda una amplia gama de productos locales. Estudios de piezas procedentes de excavaciones arqueológicas recientes han ampliado nuestro conocimiento sobre las relaciones de Tavira con varios puertos del Mediterráneo, que podemos confirmar a través de diversas importaciones cerámicas.

Según la documentación de la época, a finales del siglo XVI, la importancia del puerto empieza a disminuir, hecho que también se ha atestiguado a través de los resultados del estudio de la cerámica, ya que el volumen y diversidad de importaciones son claramente inferiores en comparación con el período anterior, aunque se conozcan ejemplares holandeses y chinos.

A vocação comercial e marítima de Tavira é amplamente conhecida. Ao seu porto chegavam as mais variadas mercadorias e dele partia toda uma diversidade de produtos locais. Recentes estudos de peças provenientes de escavações arqueológicas têm reforçado o conhecimento sobre as relações comerciais com diversos portos do Mediterrâneo, atestadas pelas diversas importações cerâmicas.

O declínio do porto nos finais do século XVI, mencionado na documentação da época, também se encontra atestado pelos resultados do estudo das cerâmicas, já que o volume e diversidade é claramente diminuto relativamente ao período anterior. Ainda assim conhecemos exemplares holandeses e chineses.

Theme 5

Import/Export

VAISSELLE D'ÉPOQUE OTTOMANE À QAL'AAT MARQAB (CITADELLE CÔTIÈRE DE SYRIE DU NORD)

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Les fouilles syro-hongroises menées entre 2007 et 2011 ont mis au jour, à Qal'aat Marqab, un bel échantillonnage de vaisselle de terre d'époque ottomane. Une partie de ces céramiques est importée de Chypre, de Turquie, de Grèce et d'Italie tandis que d'autres productions employées dans cette citadelle côtière sont d'origines syriennes. La variété des types se retrouve au Crac des Chevaliers et dans les citadelles de Damas et d'Alep.

Theme 5

Import/Export

MAPPING THE CERAMICS

A COMPARATIVE AND QUANTIFIED STUDY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHAMPLEVÉ WARE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND THE NEAR EAST, DURING THE MIDDLE BYZANTINE PERIOD (12TH-13TH C. AD)

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This poster presents my research for an ongoing masters-thesis, for which I study the production, distribution and consumption of Champlevé Ware. This Middle Byzantine pottery is a glazed red bodied tableware. It is mostly characterised by the applied decoration-technique. The vessels circulated mainly in the Aegean Sea from ca. the late twelfth to the first half of the thirteenth century. Moreover, its diffusion was widespread throughout the Byzantine world and beyond reaching western Anatolia, the Black Sea, the Levant, Egypt and Italy. Conversely, its manufacture seems to have been restricted to a relatively small geographical area, namely mainland Greece. Hitherto, Chalkis, Sparta and, perhaps, Athens have been identified as production centres. My research will provide a typo-chronological and geographical overview of this ware. As well as this, its circulation will be placed in a socio-economic context. The practical analyses of Champlevé sherds from Chalkis (Euboea), Thebes (Boeotia) and Almyros (Thessaly) will serve as case-studies.

Theme 5

Import/Export

ÉVORA E MÉRTOLA (PORTUGAL): CONVERGENCIAS Y DIVERGENCIAS EN LAS RUTAS DE COMERCIO DE CERÁMICA DEL GARB AL-ANDALUS (SIGLOS X AL XII)

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Évora y Mértola son dos casos ejemplares de nudo de comunicación en las vías de transporte del Garb al-Andalus, uno marcadamente terrestre y el otro claramente marítimo. El trabajo que proponemos pretende analizar las convergencias y divergencias en la cerámica de estas dos ciudades entre los siglos X al XII realzando los aspectos en que ambas coinciden o difieren. Podremos, así, determinar qué tipo de materiales importados son comunes y cuales son diferentes, ayudando a elaborar las rutas comerciales en las que estas dos ciudades se asumen como cruces de camino inevitables, así como que tipos de producciones caracterizan cada una de esas rutas.

Palabras clave: Comercio, rutas, Garb al-Andalus, comparación

Theme 5

Import/Export

MYSTERIOUS CERAMIC IMPORTS FROM EXCAVATION IN THE MOSCOW KREMLIN

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During the excavation which was carried out in 2007 in Moscow Kremlin along with numerous ceramic imports from China, Iran, Byzantium, Ottoman Turkey, Germany and another ceramic imports were found. Along with it, in the objects which are dated the first half of 15th c. the unusual ceramic sherds were found, which attribution wasn't possible. These are large fragments of a bowl with brown painting under colourless glaze and a plate without decoration. Perhaps, these vessels were imported from the territory of Asia Minor.

Theme 5

Import/Export

THE SPANISH CERAMIC CONTAINERS IN EASTERN EUROPE

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The greatest number of fragments of the Spanish amphorae and pithoses (sp. «gerres») of the 14th c. (from 10-30 vessels) in the territory of Eastern Europe is known in the cities of Azov (the estuary of Don river, a location of the Venetian Tana) and Bulgar (one of the largest cities of the Volga region in Golden Horde's time). Amphorae belong to 2 types of vessels: 1) known on ship-wreck "Les Torres X" near Barcelona; 2) type Barcelona II (by J. Beltran de H. Berceo, 2012). Pithoses belong to type Barcelona V (or type III of vessels from Santa-Maria in Alicante). These finds are evidences of the import of a small number of Spanish ceramic containers by Venetian maritime trade.

Theme 5

Import/Export

FRAMMENTI NELLA RETE: NETWORK COMMERCIALI TRA LA PUGLIA, L'ADRIATICO ORIENTALE E IL MEDITERRANEO

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Il framework metodologico della network analysis, applicato recentemente con sempre maggiore frequenza a dataset di tipo storico e archeologico, ha rivelato grandi potenzialità per lo studio e l'interpretazione dei fenomeni di connettività in contesti antichi, che restituiscono spesso dati esigui e frammentari. Utilizzando gli strumenti propri della network analysis e potendo disporre di assemblaggi materiali più o meno eterogenei, si possono ricostruire i pattern di interazione e le connessioni tra centri o aree geografiche differenti. Impiegando questo metodo per lo studio delle relazioni commerciali è possibile andare oltre le semplici carte di distribuzione, giungendo all'individuazione di aree omogenee di circolazione delle merci e a una determinazione ipotetica del ruolo svolto da alcuni centri all'interno delle reti di contatti (centri marginali, centri di redistribuzione, grandi hub, ecc.).

I network bimodali, uniti allo strumento GIS, permettono di analizzare gli elementi di cultura materiale condivisi tra più siti e di determinare la centralità relativa di un determinato nodo all'interno di una rete complessa: la topologia del network offre indizi sulle interazioni tra le diverse comunità, sul ruolo dei centri bassomedievali nei meccanismi di scambio-ridistribuzione delle merci e sulle differenti aree commerciali gravitanti intorno ad essi.

Nello specifico la ricerca qui proposta intende utilizzare i dati derivanti dagli studi sulla distribuzione delle invetrate policrome, "RMR" e protomaioliche prodotte nel Salento (Italia meridionale) in età medievale, opportunamente trattati, come proxy per l'analisi dei network commerciali coevi, sia su scala regionale (Terra d'Otranto) che sovra regionale (Adriatico e Mediterraneo medio-orientale).

Theme 5

Import/Export

CERAMIC IMPORT AND EXPORT OF CRIMEA AT THE FINAL STAGE OF THE GENOESE DOMINATION IN THE BLACK SEA

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At the communication it is proposed to consider the condition of regional and international pottery trade in the Northern Black Sea in the period from the fall of Constantinople and approval of the Port authority over the straits to the conquest of Genoese colonies in Crimea by the Ottomans. The materials from excavations of Crimean complexes of mid – third quarter of the 15th century clearly demonstrate the increase of percentage of Ottoman ceramic among further imports. Nevertheless, in regional trade during little more than two decades the products from pottery workshops of Genoese colony, first of all – Kaffa, were dominating.

Theme 5

Import/Export

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE POTTERY FROM THE THEOPETRA CAVE (THESSALY)

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During the excavations at the Theopetra cave in Thessaly, which is mostly known for its deposits of the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods, some of the pottery offers information about the use of the cave from the early Byzantine period until the first half of the 20th century. Most of the material belongs to cooking and plain wares. Representative types of pottery will be presented, with particular mention to those which were imported in the area. Given their quantity and their characteristics issues concerning the use of the cave will be addressed.