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ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE
POUR L'ETUDE DES CÉRAMIQUES MÉDIÉVALES
ET MODERNES EN MÉDITERRANÉE

**XIth CONGRESS AIECM3 ON
MEDIÉVAL AND MODERN PERIOD
MEDITERRANEAN CERAMICS PROCEEDINGS**

**XI. AIECM3 ULUSLARARASI
ORTA ÇAĞ VE MODERN AKDENİZ DÜNYASI
SERAMİK KONGRESİ BİLDİRİLERİ**

19-24 OCTOBER | EKİM 2015 ANTALYA

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Filiz Yenişehirliođlu

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dumat@dumat.com.tr

Koç Üniversitesi VEKAM
Vehbi Koç Ankara Araştırmaları Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi
Pınarbaşı Mahallesi, Şehit Hakan Turan Sokak, No: 9, Keçiören 06290 Ankara
T. (312) 355 20 27 F. (312) 356 33 94
vekam.ku.edu.tr

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NATIONAL AND THEMATIC COMMITTEES ULUSAL VE TEMATİK KOMİTELER

Spain | İspanya

Alberto GARCIA PORRAS
agporras@ugr.es

Manuel RETUERCE VELASCO
manuel.retuerce@nrarqueologos.com

Olatz VILLANUEVA ZUBIZARRETA
olatz.villanueva@uva.es

France | Fransa

Henri AMOURIC
amouric@msh.univ-aix.fr

Jacques THIRIOT
thiriot@msh.univ-aix.fr

Lucy VALLAURI
vallauri@msh.univ-aix.fr

Italy | İtalya

Alessandra MOLINARI
molinari@lettere.uniroma2.it
alemoli@fastwebnet.it

Sauro GELICHI
gelichi@unive.it

Carlo VARALDO
varaldoc@libero.it

Maghreb | Mağreb

Aïcha HANIF
aichahanif@hotmail.com

Portugal | Portekiz

Maria Alexandra LINO GASPAR
Alexandralinogaspar@gmail.com

Susana GÓMEZ
susanagomez@sapo.pt

The Byzantine World | Bizans Dünyası

Véronique FRANÇOIS
vfrancois@msh.univ-aix.fr

Platon PETRIDIS
ppetrid@arch.uoa.gr

Near East and Ottoman World Orta Doğu ve Osmanlı İmparatorluğu

Roland-Pierre GAYRAUD
rpgayraud@wanadoo.fr

Filiz YENİŞEHİRLİOĞLU
fyenisehirlioglu@ku.edu.tr

ORGANISATION COMMITTEE ORGANİZASYON KOMİTESİ

Filiz YENİŞEHİRLİOĞLU
Koç Üniversitesi, VEKAM Direktörü, Turkey
fyenisehirlioglu@ku.edu.tr

A. Beril KIRCI
Koç Üniversitesi, VEKAM, Turkey
akirci@ku.edu.tr

Çiler Buket TOSUN
Hacettepe Üniversitesi, Turkey
cilerbukettosun@gmail.com

Damla ÇİNİCİ
Hacettepe Üniversitesi, Turkey
damlacinic@gmail.com

THEMES

THEME 1 | Ceramics in Wrecks and Underwater Discoveries

Discoveries in the wrecks are generally left as isolated studies within the general scientific research and publications on ceramics. During building constructions and municipal infrastructural works ceramics are unearthed randomly; but can reveal important information if they can be studied in context of urban consumption. Conversely, underwater discoveries often provide a snapshot of associations of production for import or export as well as pottery used daily by sailors. These ceramic lots provide us with important information about chronologies and trade flows.

THEME 2 | Architectural Ceramics

Architectural ceramic decoration (glazed brick, mosaic-tiles, tiles, bacini) in different regions of the Mediterranean at different periods will be included in the program of the congress.

THEME 3 | Kilns, Workshops and Productions

Archaeological excavations constitute the essential source of information for the study of ceramics throughout the Mediterranean. In the context of this congress, it is important to discern the historical developments and possible relationships that can exist between the various workshops, both in manufacturing techniques, the nature of new products, or the transfer of know-how that can highlight both the relations between the hinterland of the Mediterranean region, such as Iran as well as those between different regions of the Mediterranean itself.

THEME 4 | Pottery in Anatolia (from the Byzantine period until the Ottoman period)

The Medieval period of Anatolia is a time of great demographic and cultural change. Various kingdoms and communities have lived or have succeeded in Anatolia and left their mark. (Byzantine, Seljuk, Armenian, Georgian, the Venetian and Genoese colonies, Syriac populations, Umayyad, Abbasid, various Arab dynasties of Syria and Iraq, the invasion of the Mongols and Timurids, different Pre-Seljuk dynasties, Seljuks and post Seljuks, the Crusaders, the Ayyubids, the Mamluks, the Knights of Rhodes, the Ottomans, etc.)

THEME 5 | Import / Export

Imports and exports of pottery and tiles in medieval and modern times will be included in the program of the congress. It will be interesting to try to see, in the context of imports / exports, the relationship between the quality of ceramics exchanged according to the demand of the social classes and their consumption habits. Similarly, the stylistic influences that can result from these imports and exports between the various regions of the Mediterranean is still a subject of research rewarding to discover.

THEME 6 | New Discoveries

Results of new research and discoveries will highlight workshops or unknown productions, new technics and/or technology transfer.

TEMA 1 | Atık Grupları ve Su Altı Buluntuları

Genellikle seramik üzerine yapılan bilimsel çalışmalar ve yayınlar içinde atık gruplarından ele geçen seramikler genel arařtırmalar kapsamında izole edilmiř alıřmalar olmuřtur. Bina inřaatları ve kentsel altyapı alıřmaları sırasında rastlantısal olarak ortaya ıkarılan seramikler eęer kent dokusu kapsamında arařtırılırsa kentlilerin tüketime alışkanlıkları bağlamında oldukça önemli bilgiler verirler. Buna karşılık, su altı keşifleri genellikle ithal ve ihra edilen üretimlerle denizciler tarafından günlük olarak kullanılan anak ömlek arasındaki ilişkiyi gözler önüne serer. Bu seramik grupları kronotipolojiler ve ticaret akışı hakkında önemli bilgiler sağlar.

TEMA 2 | Mimari Seramikler

Akdeniz'in farklı bölgelerinde, farklı dönemlerde kullanılan mimari seramik süslemeye (sırlı tuęla; ini-mozaik, duvar inisi, bacini) kongre programı içinde yer verilecektir.

TEMA 3 | Fırımlar, Atölyeler ve Üretimler

Akdeniz'de yapılan seramik alıřmaları için arkeolojik kazılar temel bilgi kaynaklarını teşkil etmektedir. Bu konferans kapsamında tarihi gelişmeler ve olası farklı atölyeler arasında oluşabilecek ilişkiler üretim teknikleri, yeni ürünlerin doğası kapsamında ele alınabilir. Bu kapsamda Akdeniz bölgesine İran gibi hinterlandında yer alan bölgelerin katkısı ve de Akdeniz'in kendi içinde farklı bölgelerdeki ilişkileri vurgulayan teknik ve üslubun aktarımını ele alan alıřmalar da önemlidir.

TEMA 4 | Anadolu anak ömleęi (Bizans döneminden Osmanlı dönemine kadar)

Orta aę, Anadolu'da büyük demografik ve kültürel deęişimlerin yaşandıęı bir dönemdir. Bu dönem boyunca Anadolu'da çeşitli krallıklar ve topluluklar yaşamış ve kendilerinden izler bırakmışlardır. (Bizans, Seluklu, Ermeni, Gürcü, Venedik ve Ceneviz kolonileri, Süryani nüfusu, Emeviler, Abbasiler, Suriye ve Irak'taki çeşitli Arap hanedanları, Moęol ve Timur istilası, Seluklu öncesi Türk Beylikleri, Seluklular, Anadolu Beylikleri, Eyyübiler, Memlûkler, Rodos Şövalyeleri, Osmanlılar, vb.)

TEMA 5 | İthalat / İhracat

Kongre programı içinde Akdeniz Orta aę ve Modern dönem anak ömlek ve seramik ithalatı ve ihracatına yer verilecektir. İthalat ve ihracat bağlamında ticareti yapılan seramiklerin kalitesi ve bunları talep eden sosyal sınıf ve tüketim davranışları arasındaki ilişkiyi görmeye alıřmak ilgin olacaktır. Benzer biçimde bu ithalat ve ihracat sonucunda Akdeniz'deki çeşitli bölgeler arasındaki üslupsal etkilenmeler de hâlâ arařtırmaya deęer konular arasındadır.

TEMA 6 | Yeni Keşifler

Yeni arařtırma ve keşiflerin sonuçları, atölyeler veya bilinmeyen üretimler, yeni teknikler ve / veya teknoloji aktarımları kongrenin dięer bir ana konusudur.

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FOREWORD

Filiz YENİŞEHİRLİOĞLU
Organiser of the XIth Congress

Pottery production in Anatolia had started as early as the Neolithic Period and has stayed a distinctive production at all times to distinguish different cultures and their life styles. Layers and layers of pottery sherds have accumulated in time and form a rich collection of examples from different periods for researchers of all periods. Systematic excavations as well as random findings continue to enrich this variety of findings. Contemporary artisans and ceramic artists get inspired from these earlier examples.

Medieval and pre-modern period ceramics and pottery have been an area of study mainly after the 1980's in Turkey. The excavations started by Prof. Oktay Aslanapa in Iznik , the main pottery and ceramic production center in Anatolia during the Ottoman Period has initiated an independent study on its own concerning Medieval and pre-Modern ceramic research in Turkey. This complemented the earlier excavated Seljuk tiles from the Kubadabad Palace excavated by Katherina Otto-Dorn. The increase in independent Medieval Period excavations originated research on Byzantine Period ceramics and pottery as well as other medieval cultures that existed in Anatolia. Imports from neighboring countries and industrial productions have all contributed in various ways to ceramic productions. Mediterranean routes of trade have always been one of the common determinates of these relations and networks.

Research in Turkey has developed a large range of facts that could be compared or integrated with international research on medieval and post -medieval period in Mediterranean ceramics. It is with great pleasure that we have organized the 11th AIECM3 Congress in Antalya and we would like to thank the members of the International Committee who have taken the initiative to include Eastern Mediterranean research within the domain of Western Mediterranean studies. This gave an opportunity on both sides for young scholars to meet and to follow each other's work.

Excavations and local research on ceramic productions will always reveal new material and help us to understand human relations through the exchange of ceramics.

Ankara, January 2018

INTRODUCTION

Sauro GELICHI
President of the AIECM3

Back in 1978, no one attending the Congress on Medieval Ceramics in the Western Mediterranean in Valbonne would have imagined that, thirty-seven years later, a congress would be held in Antalya, Turkey, to pay tribute to one of the Mediterranean's richest archaeological lands.

Originally, the project was only concerned with the Western Mediterranean; then, from 1995 onwards, it expanded its scope to include the whole of the Mediterranean, initially covering just the Middle Ages, now also the Modern Age. Looking back at each step in our Association's development, we can appreciate Gabrielle Démians D'Archimbaud's clear vision for this project and how it has slowly taken shape, turning from an informal group of friends to a legally recognised association and widening its chronological and geographical scope over time. This was, perhaps, already on the cards, but we like to see it as proof of the Association's flexibility and our ability to interpret change, to adapt to it and even anticipate it.

Turkey plays a leading role in the history of ceramic. This is where the Roman and, later, Byzantine traditions had strong roots; this is also where an important category of medieval ceramics was created (the so-called "Glazed White Ware", sometimes painted). Indeed, several centuries later, this is where one of the most artistically original and intriguing periods in post-ancient Mediterranean ceramics developed, producing millions of dazzling polychrome tiles used to cover innumerable mosques, madrasas and palaces and leading to the global fame of manufacturing centres like Iznik and Kütahya.

So, the decision to come to Antalya has not just been a 'must', but also a natural choice. Special thanks go to our friend and colleague, Filiz Yenişehirlioğlu, for making this possible. As our Association wanders around the Mediterranean (and after the Atlantic 'parenthesis' of Silves), it was only a matter of time before it would come to Anatolia to allow for ever closer scientific dialogue and exchange between the different Mediterranean traditions... and in those locations and with those researchers who, until now, have, per force, featured less in our meetings.

The Congress – the Acts of which are published here, as is our excellent custom – follows on from previous editions, with the same structure and some of the same themes (six main themes). More importantly, however, it has allowed for a whole series of contributions and approaches that would otherwise have remained somewhat remote, out of touch, confined to national circuits that are not always easily accessed. The picture that emerges on occasions such as these is extremely varied in terms of the type and chronology of the materials, the historical contexts and the diagnostic methods used. Yet common lines of research can still be seen, despite this apparent diversity. Although scholars continue to adopt the same philological/descriptive and classification approach, more attention is now being paid, even in the same paper, to the aspects of production (both in technological and social terms: the section on furnaces and ateliers), circulation (especially in the section on relics, but not only) and consumption (in all sections). The overall picture is one of research that, despite the differences in school, language or approach, that is still capable of big investments in such studies, and this is true for both those countries with an established scientific tradition and those where research into medieval and modern ceramics is a more recent, currently less developed sector.

Of course, it can still be argued that pottery and other forms of ceramics act as excellent “fossil guides” for archaeologists (an important secondary function). Nevertheless, the study of ceramics still remains an object of knowledge in itself: extremely flexible and versatile, and often of amazing aesthetic quality, ceramics can give us a deeper understanding of past societies, their behaviour and their attitudes. However, now, after so many years and so many research projects, I sometimes fear that our sector has, perhaps, lost its attraction, strength and importance. The Antalya Congress, and this wonderful volume illustrating the results, reassure me: there is still much to do and so there is hope for more editions in the future.

Sadly, any long-standing association is bound to experience the loss of many friends. This volume is dedicated to Juan Zozaya, who died in early 2017 after a long illness. He was a dear colleague, who had attended our first congress in Valbonne (1978) and organised the second pioneering Colloquium in Toledo (1981). Zozaya was a scholar ahead of his time. He helped promote and consolidate medieval archaeology in Spain and was among the first to renew interest in studies on Spanish ceramics, bringing these into line with more advanced studies elsewhere in Europe in the 1970s and 1980s (especially around the Mediterranean). By dedicating this volume to Zozaya, we pay homage to a friend and scholar who, for so many years, promoted and defended our research with great passion and determination. ‘Mademoiselle’ Gabrielle, the true brain and driving force behind our Congresses, has also recently passed away. Our Association will have the opportunity to remember her properly on another, forthcoming occasion. Now, as I present this volume that would have brought her great satisfaction, I remember her with great affection and gratitude.

Venice, December 2017