



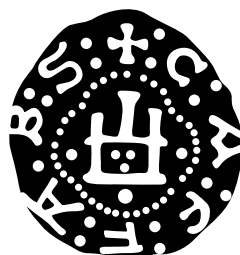
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КЕРАМИКА
СРЕДИЗЕМНОМОРЬЯ
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**Glazed Pottery of the Mediterranean
and the Black Sea Region,
10th—18th Centuries**

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A. KH. KHALIKOV INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN

HIGH ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCHOOL UNIVERSITY



**GLAZED POTTERY
OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN
AND THE BLACK SEA
REGION, 10TH–18TH
CENTURIES**

Volume 2

Edited by

Sergei Bocharov, Véronique François, Ayrat Sitdikov

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Byzantine and Turkish Glazed Pottery Finds from Aphrodisias

Keywords: Western Asia Minor, Medieval period, Byzantine, Seljuks, Begliks, Ottoman, White Ware, Sgraffito Ware, Mono-chrome Ware, Slip Painted Ware, Miletus Ware, celadon, glazed pottery production

Ключевые слова: запад Малой Азии, средние века, Византия, сельджуки, бейлики, Османы, белоглиняная керамика, керамика с орнаментом сграфитто, монокромные сосуды, изделия с росписью ангобом, тип Милет, селадон, производство поливной керамики

M. Öztaşkın

Byzantine and Turkish Glazed Pottery Finds from Aphrodisias

This study consists of initial observations made upon Byzantine, Seljuk, Begliks and Ottoman pottery finds from the Aphrodisias excavations since 2013. Chronology of the pottery finds uncovered in the North Avenue, South Agora, Hadrianic Baths, Theatre and Temple of Aphrodite will be presented briefly. To resolve the contexts in which the potteries belong to, the emphasis is on the history of the city and political events that could have potentially caused considerable changes to the economy. By establishing analogies and considering the chronology of the city, an attempt is made herein to put the pottery finds into their possible contexts.

Through the end of the 9th century in Aphrodisias, a sudden rise in the quantity of Byzantine potteries is observed. The city was in commercially connected to Constantinople and centers such as the Adriatic Coasts or Corinth. Pieces of Fine Sgraffito Ware, Green and Brown Painted Ware and Slip Painted Ware produced from the middle of the 12th century and the beginning of the 13th century have been found in many areas of the city. Very few pottery finds belonging to the Seljuk period have been uncovered. In Aphrodisias, glazed pottery production probably started during the Byzantine or Begliks period.

There was a period of growth in Aphrodisias from the first quarter of 15th century to the mid 16th century. In excavated areas, a large number of pottery finds have been found. With the change of commercial routes in the 17th century, the city was increasingly reduced into a rural settlement and has subsisted to the present day.

M. Озташкын

Находки византийской и турецкой поливной керамики из Афродисиады

В данной статье впервые вводятся в научный оборот результаты исследований византийской, сельджукской, бейликской и османской керамики, обнаруженной в ходе раскопок в Афродисиаде в 2013 г. Вкратце представлена хронология сосудов, найденных на Северной улице, на Южной агоре, Адриановых банях, театре и храме Афродиты. В целях решения вопроса о контекстах, к которым принадлежат изучаемые сосуды, делается акцент на историю города и политические события, которые могли стать причиной значительных изменений в экономике. С помощью поиска аналогий и изучения хронологии города делается попытка отнести найденные сосуды к их вероятным контекстам.

К концу IX века в Афродисиаде наблюдается резкое увеличение количества византийских сосудов. Город был связан торговыми отношениями с Константинополем, центрами Адриатического побережья и Коринфом. Фрагменты изящных сосудов, расписанных в технике сграфитто, зеленых и коричневых расписных сосудов и шликерных расписных сосудов, произведенных в середине XII в. — начале XIII в., были найдены во многих частях города. Обнаружены скудные образцы керамики, датируемой сельджукским периодом. В Афродисиаде производство поливной керамики, вероятно, началось в византийский или бейликский период.

В первой четверти XV — середине XVI вв. в Афродисиаде наблюдается период роста. На раскопанных участках было найдено множество фрагментов керамики. После смены торговых путей в XVII в. город постепенно превратился в сельское поселение и в таком виде сохранился до сегодняшнего дня.