Byzantine Pottery

Byzantine Pottery from Sparta, Byzantium, Pliska, and the Balkans


The Archaeology of Byzantine Anatolia

Byzantine to Modern Pottery in the Aegean

The Byzantine Pottery

Byzantine, Pliska, and the Balkans

Early Christian and Byzantine Art

Ceramics in Transition: Production and Exchange of Late Byzantine-Early Islamic Pottery in Southern Transjordan and the Negev

Byzantium, Venice, and the Medieval Adriatic

En Sofía mathitéfsantes: Essays in Byzantine Material Culture and Society in Honour of Sophia Kalopissi-Verti

Byzantine Glazed Pottery in the Benaki Museum

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"The volume presents a new understanding of the hitherto enigmatic medievalisation of the Roman empire, provides English presentations of foreign-language research, and can serve as a textbook that may help to establish Anatolian archaeology more widely in academic curricula worldwide."–Provided by publisher.

East and West in the Medieval Eastern Mediterranean: Antioch from the Byzantine reconquest until the end of the Crusader principality

Major new revisionist survey of this most elusive and fascinating period in medieval history.
Byzantine Glazed Pottery

The Archaeology of Medieval Towns: Case Studies from Japan and Europe

The eleventh century saw both the heyday of Byzantium and its almost immediate subsequent decline following serious military defeats and heavy territorial losses. The papers in this volume view the social order as a prime determinant of change, tracking it through archaeological and documentary evidence to deepen our understanding of the period.

Byzantium and the Avars, 6th-9th c. A. D.

Change in Byzantine Culture in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries

Claude Cahen’s book on Crusader Antioch cast a long shadow. His thorough monograph seemingly leaves little more to be said. Decades may pass before scholars return to the topic. The long shadow fell even on the Wisconsin History of the Crusades which still seeks, essentially, to snatch the written sources together into traditional narrative history, only to do it better. But topics such as architecture, or coins are optional extras and not much integrated into the whole picture. A thorough analysis of political and military developments is indeed the essential groundwork of most medieval history. But high politics was not the whole of life; and charts and texts are not the only witnesses to that life. Social and economic life has its own momentum and its own continuity. Its moral and spiritual aspects deserve historical study, and impose new historical disciplines. Crusades studies have become more interdisciplinary, and less monolithic. That new style of enquiry is fully reflected in the range and variety of the papers, tightly focused on Antioch, printed in this volume.

Byzantine Trade, 4th-12th Centuries

The art of Byzantine pottery, its manufacture, and its analysis using modern scientific techniques are key elements of Ceramic Art from Byzantine Serres, a companion volume to the first North American exhibition of Byzantine pottery, held at Kranmert Art Museum of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. In the volume’s first essay, Eunice Dauterman Maquire and Henry Maquire discuss the aesthetics and design of Byzantine pottery, as well as its relationship to the ceramic traditions of the Near East and Western Europe, particularly Italy. In her chapter on the technology of Byzantine pottery production, Demetra Papanikola-Bakirtzis tells of recent discoveries at Serres, in northern Greece, where a thirteenth- and fourteenth-century kiln site was excavated, along with clay separator rods and wasters. Papanikola-Bakirtzis shows how the items found at Serres allow for detailed reconstruction of the processes used by Late Byzantine potters. Charalampos Bakirtzis provides an overview of the cultural setting in which Serres pottery was made. Following the catalogue of objects in the exhibition, Sarah Wiseman’s portion of the text describes how materials analysis by the Program on Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign was used to determine clay sources and glaze composition. Thirty-one illustrations, four of them in color, augment the four essays. In addition, each of the twenty-five catalogue entries gives a full description of a ceramic piece from the Serres workshops and is accompanied by a profile drawing and a photograph. Concluding all are an informative glossary and selected bibliography on Byzantine pottery.

Byzantine Pottery

“This handbook offers a wide-ranging introduction to the richness and diversity of the arts in the Byzantine world. It includes thirty-eight essays by international authors, from prominent researchers to emerging scholars, on various issues and media. Discussions consider art created for religious purposes, to enhance and beautify the Orthodox liturgy and worship space, as well as art made to serve in royal and domestic contexts. While Byzantium is defined as the years 330-1453 CE, some chapters treat the aftermath and influence of Byzantine art on later periods. Arts covered include buildings and objects from the Eastern Mediterranean region, including the Balkans, Russia, North Africa, and the Near East. The volume brings together object-based considerations of themes and monuments which form the backbone of art history, with considerations drawing on many different methodologies—sociology, semiotics, anthropology, archaeology, reception theory, deconstruction theory, among others—all in an up-to-date synthesis of scholarship on Byzantine art and architecture. The Oxford Handbook of Byzantine Art and Architecture is a comprehensive overview of a rich field of study, offering a window into the world of this distinct and fascinating period of art.”

Ten Thousand Years of Pottery

The twenty papers included in this volume were presented at an international symposium held in Baltimore and Washington in May, 1986. Planned to coincide with the exhibition of the two largest treasures of Early Byzantine church silver to survive from antiquity, the Kaper Karonos Treasure (found in Syria) and the Sion Treasure (found in Turkey), the symposium sought to place these and other church treasures in their broader contexts examining them from the point of view of economy, history, society, and manufacture. While the essays in this volume focus on specific aspects of these two treasures—including six articles devoted to the Sion Treasure—others examine more general questions regarding silver mining, the manufacture of silver vessels, the state control of silver in Byzantium and the Sassanian Empire, the economic and cultural role of silver objects, and the financial power of the institutional church through its vast holdings of silver plate. The precedent offered by pagan cult treasures is also examined. To ensure a broad interdisciplinary approach, the eighteen authors are authorities in the fields of government administration, economic history, cultural history, art history, archaeology, epigraphy, science and conservation.

Social Change in Town and Country in Eleventh-Century Byzantium

The Byzantine City from Heraclius to the Fourth Crusade, 610-1204

Byzantine Ceramic Art

Millennium pursues an interdisciplinary approach transcending historical eras. The international editorial board and the advisory board represent a wide range of disciplines - contributions from art and literary studies are just as welcome as historical, theological and philosophical disciplines; contributions on Latin and Greek cultures just as welcome as on Oriental cultures.

Byzantium in the Iconoclast Era, C. 680-830

Byzantium, that dark sphere on the periphery of medieval Europe, is commonly regarded as the immutable residue of Rome’s decline. In this highly original and provocative work, Alexander Kazhdan and Ann Wharton Epstein revise this traditional image by documenting the dynamic social changes that occurred during the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Settlement and History in Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine Galilee

During the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods, the Galilee played an important role in the development of both Judaism and Christianity. In an attempt to draw a detailed picture of the nature and history of the rural settlement in this region, a test case area in the “heart” of ancient Galilee is presented. Uzi Leibner used two distinct disciplines: the study of historical sources and advanced archaeological field survey. Greek, Latin, Hebrew and Aramaic sources concerning settlements in the region are translated and discussed and some 50 sites surveyed archaeologically. The analysis and synthesis of the finds facilitated the presentation of a comprehensive and dynamic picture of settlement - including periods of construction, abandonment, prosperity and decline in each site and in the region as a whole. Uzi Leibner sheds new light on major historical issues such as the origins of the Galilean Jewry in the Second Temple Period, the First Jewish Revolt and its outcomes, demography, economy, and interaction between Jewish, pagan and Christian communities.

Jerusalem Ceramic Chronology

The Handbook contains eighty-nine articles by leading experts on all significant aspects of the diverse and fast-growing field of Byzantine Studies, which deals with the history and culture of the Byzantine Empire, the eastern half of the Late Roman Empire, from the fourth to the fourteenth century.

The Von Post Collection of Cypriote Late Byzantine Glazed Pottery
In this book Georgios Kardaras offers a global view of the political and cultural contact between the Byzantine Empire and the Avar Khaganate, emphasizing in their reconstruction after 626 and the definition of the possible channels of communication.

**Ecclesiastical Silver Plate in Sixth-century Byzantium**

The Adriatic has long occupied a liminal position between different cultures, languages and faiths. This book offers the first synthesis of its history between the seventh and the mid-fifteenth century, a period coinciding with the existence of the Byzantine Empire which, as heir to the Roman Empire, lay claim to the region. The period also saw the rise of Venice and it is important to understand the conditions which would lead to her dominance in the late Middle Ages. An international team of historians and archaeologists examine...