

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910853986103321
Titolo	Le verre de Sabra al-Mansuriya: (Kairouan, Tunisie) milieu Xe-milieu XIe siècle : production et consommation : vaisselle - contenants - vitrages
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Archaeopress Publishing Ltd
ISBN	1-78969-662-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (300 p.)
Collana	Archaeology of the Maghreb
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Disciplina	748.20961109021
Soggetti	Archaeology, Medieval Excavations (Archaeology) Glassware, Medieval Islamic glassware
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Islamic glass and its craftsmanship in the Medieval period are known almost exclusively from Middle Eastern literature. The study of the structures of the workshop and the very rich glass assemblage from Sabra al-Mansuriya (Kairouan), the Fatimid capital founded in 947/948 and destroyed in 1057, proves that Ifriqiya followed the technological evolutions of glass craftsmanship. An examination of the furnaces and the various artefacts discovered highlights the double vocation of a palatial factory: to produce glass and glazed ceramics. From this particular workshop, installed in the wing of a palace, we found everyday glassware as well as more luxurious types, some with very specific forms, others reproducing models known throughout the Islamic world. These productions are local and imported - distinguished through morphological and chemical analyzes - and form the basis of a first typology of glass used in Ifriqiya from the 10th to 11th century. Architectural glass, partly made on site, is also abundant. The crown-glass of different colours, used whole or in small fragments, adorned the openwork panel walls with various carvings.</p>

The windows and their glass offered a rich polychrome and a complex decorative syntax, reflecting significant technical mastery and the desire to display economic and political power.
