



NATIONAL PRESS RELEASE | PARIS | JULY 18, 2018

Old Theban port of Chalcis: A medieval maritime crossroads in Greece

Showcased in museums the world over, Byzantine ceramics are the vestiges of an ancient empire that dominated the Mediterranean region for nearly ten centuries. One CNRS researcher,¹ in cooperation with Greek colleagues,² has focused her attention on a widely disseminated style of ceramics called the “main Middle Byzantine Production,” found in all four corners of the Mediterranean. Its origins had remained a mystery until these scientists traced it back to Chalcis (Khalkís), the former port of Thebes. They determined that the town had been a maritime hub from which goods were shipped to Marseille, Acre (in modern-day Israel), and beyond—as far as Chersonesus in Crimea. The team’s findings have just been published online by the *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*.

In the 12th century, the Byzantine Empire was flourishing and the city of Thebes—between Corinth and Athens—was a bustling center of commercial and cultural exchange. Its outlet to the sea was the port of Chalcis, part of a vast maritime trade network. In addition to agricultural products and silk, ceramic tableware was shipped from Chalcis throughout the Mediterranean. Most of this tableware has been assigned to the main Middle Byzantine Production (MBP) ceramic type.

The research team examined one lot of MBP ceramics salvaged from a wreck discovered by the island of Kavalliani, near Chalcis, in the Southern Euboean Gulf. Analyses performed at the Archéologie et Archéométrie¹ research unit revealed their chemical composition, which the scientists then compared with that of ceramics known to have been produced at Chalcis. The chemical profiles were a match, leading them to conclude that MBP ceramics were indeed manufactured in Chalcis. This was followed up with a study of pieces from the collections of the Cité de la Céramique in Sèvres, in collaboration with the Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France (French Ministry of Culture).

These findings provide a new perspective on medieval Mediterranean trade and reveal that Chalcis was an epicenter of maritime commerce, exporting goods across a vast territory. They also pinpoint the place of manufacture of a large number of Byzantine ceramics currently on display in museums around the world.

1. Archéologie et Archéométrie (CNRS / Université Lumière Lyon 2 / Claude Bernard Lyon 1 University) research laboratory—or ArAr—affiliated with the Maison de l’Orient et de la Méditerranée.

2. The Greek scientists work for the Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities (Chalcis) and the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities (Athens).



www.cnrs.fr



© S. Y. Waksman

Medieval ceramic article from Chalcis typical of main Middle Byzantine Production (MBP), in the collection of the Musée National de Céramique and the Manufacture de Sèvres (Cité de la Céramique).

Bibliography

Waksman SY, Koutsouflakis G, Burlot J, Courbe L. Archaeometric investigations of the tableware cargo of the Kavalliani shipwreck (Greece) and into the role of the harbour of Chalcis in the Byzantine and Frankish periods. *J Archaeol Sci Rep*. 2018 Jul. doi: 10.1016/j.jasrep.2018.06.027.

Contacts

CNRS researcher | Sylvie Yona Waksman | T (+33) (0)4 72 71 58 70 | yona.waksman@mom.fr

CNRS press officer | Juliette Dunglas | T (+33) (0)1 44 96 46 34 | juliette.dunglas@cnrs.fr