

L-assemblaġġ taċ-ċeramika Iżlamika bikrija minn Hal Safi

Fis-sekli 9 u 10 l-produzzjoni taċ-ċeramika fil-Mediterran ċentrali kienet qed tinbidel - forom Biżantini qodma inbidlu b'mod progressiv ma' oħrajn Iżlamiċi ġodda. Il-bidla kienet gradwali, b'xi forom qodma jikkoeżistu flimkien ma' produzzjonijiet ġodda. Bidla totali tar-repertorju taċ-ċeramika ġrat biss fi tmien is-seklu 10.

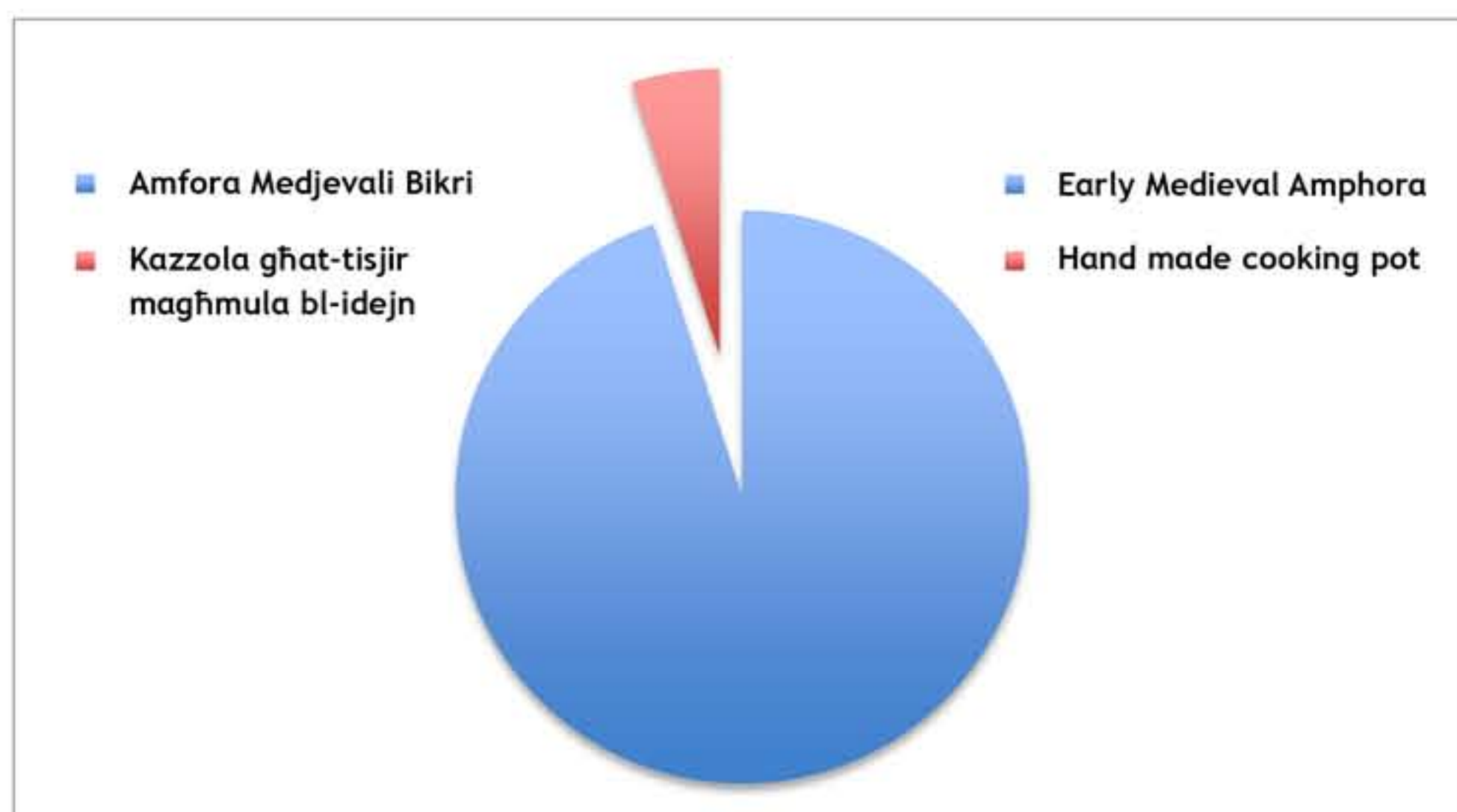
Il-każ ta' Hal Safi juri kif Malta wkoll esperjenzat dan il-proċess ta' bidla.

Mis-17-il reċipjent identifikati fuq dan is-sit, 16 kienu anfori u waħda biss kienet domestika.

1 Hafna mill-amfori kienu jappartjenu lill-varjetà tat-**Tip 1 ta' Amfori ta' MALTA** - probabbilment min-Nofsinar tal-Italja u diġà kienu preżenti fis-seklu 9 fl-Imdina.

2 L-amfora ppreservata bl-aqwa mod minn dan is-sit madankollu hija **Amfora tat-Tip Otranto**, ikkummerċjalizzata hafna fis-seklu 10 u probabbilment prodotta fin-nofsinar tal-Adrijatiku.

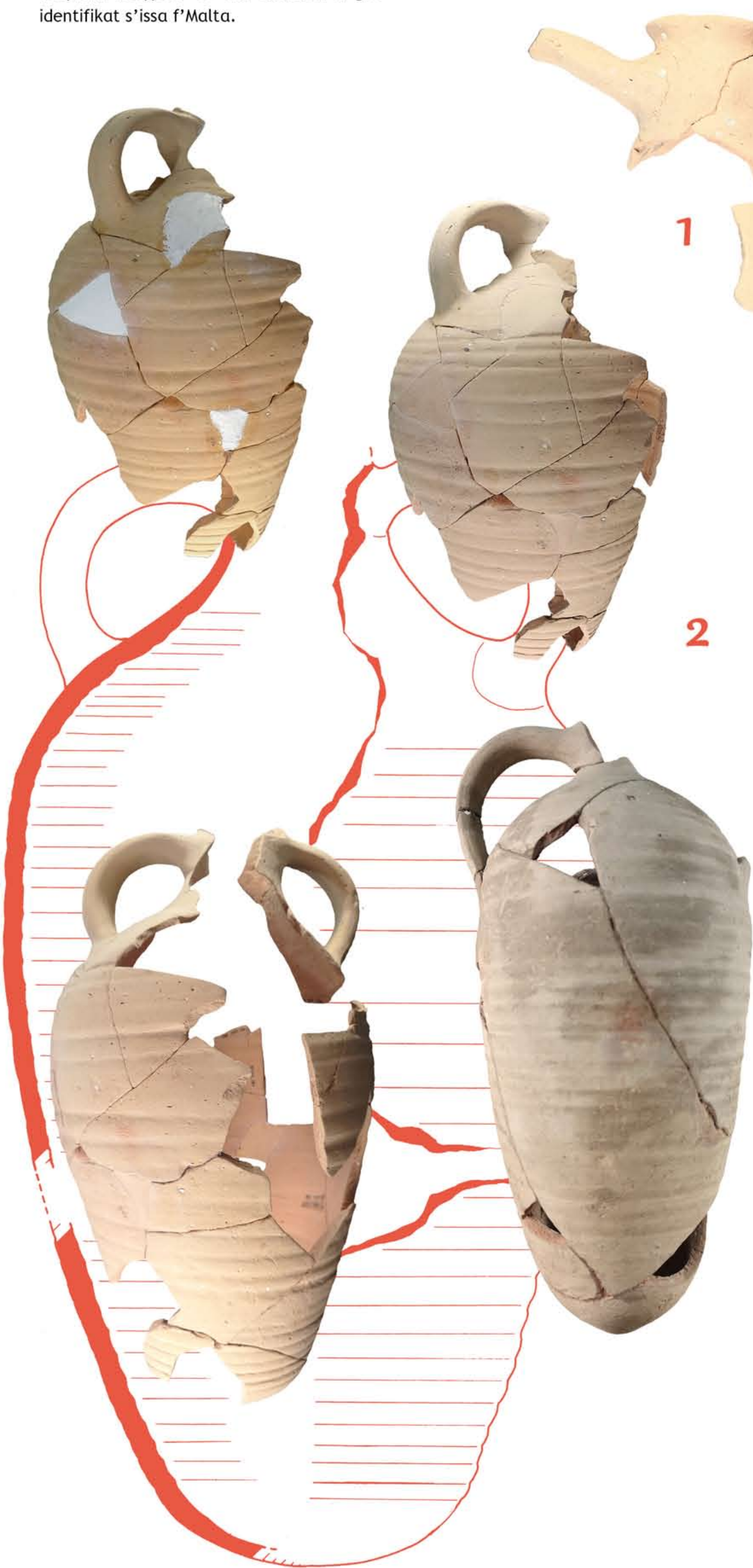
3 Ir-reċipjent domestiku jikkonsisti minn **kazzola għat-tisjir Iżlamika magħmula bl-idejn** prodotta lokalment b'daqqiet ta' pinzell aħmar ċar fuq barra. Dan huwa l-eqdem reċipjent ta' din ix-xorta li gie identifikat s'issa f'Malta.



1 Most amphorae belong to the **MALTA Amphora Type 1** variety - probably South Italian and already present in 9th century Mдина.

2 The best preserved amphora from this site is however an **Otranto Type Amphora**, widely traded in the 10th century and probably produced in the southern Adriatic.

3 The domestic vessel consists of a locally produced **Islamic hand-made cooking-pot** with a light red brushstrokes on the exterior. It is the oldest such vessel to be identified so far in Malta.



Din il-kazzola tat-tisjir hija indikatur importanti ta' tibdil fin-normi kulturali fil-perjodu bikri ta' Malta Iżlamika. Il-forma hija derivata minn produzzjonijiet simili tal-Afrika ta' Fuq. Bhal fi Sqallija, bejn is-sekli 10 u 11 dan it-tip ġdid ta' kazzola għat-tisjir ha post il-kazzoli l-qodma għat-tisjir tat-tip miftuħa Biżantini. Dan hija evidenza importanti li tissuggerixxi li d-drawwiet tat-tisjir kienu nbidlu u li l-prattici Tuneżini ġodda kienu qed jibdeu jiddominaw mill-inqas sa nofs is-seklu 10.

This cooking pot is an important indicator of changing cultural norms in early Islamic Malta. The form is derived from similar North African productions. As in Sicily, between the 10th and 11th centuries this new type of cooking pot replaced entirely the old Byzantine open casserole cooking pots. This is important evidence suggesting that cooking habits had changed and that new Tunisian practices were becoming dominant at least by the mid-10th century.

