



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Tell Derabun, Northern Iraq and the ottoman Material Culture

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Abstract

The present-day Iraqi Kurdistan region had a special position in the Ottoman Empire. They enjoyed administrative autonomy and the region was for a long time the battleground for the border between the empire and the Persian Qadjar dynasty. Thus we are in a hybrid and eclectic region. To understand questions of identity in this context, we will use material culture, and particularly clay smoking pipes. Pipes are a quantitatively very important type of object on every Ottoman sites. Their use coincides with the appearance of tobacco in the early 17th century, its consumption rapidly reaching all strata of the population (men, women, children, rich, poor). Pipes were produced in the large urban centres, such as Damascus, Cairo, or in the imperial workshops of Istanbul. However, each village had its own production for regional consumption. The aim of this paper will be to see how Northern Iraq, and its multiple influences, is an interesting case study for understanding Ottoman imperialist economy over local communities.

Keywords

pipes, tobacco, ottoman, material culture, ceramic

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