



SYLVIE YONA WAKSMAN

From France to Sweden



Project: **Byzantine and Islamic pottery and ceramics**

Research topic: **Humanities**

Swedish Institution: **Lund University**

French Institution: **Laboratory of Archaeology and Archaeometry ARAR**

Dates of mobility: **19/08/2015 to 26/08/2015**

Program: **SFVE-A (ex-TOR)**



PRESENTATION

[Sylvie Yona Waksman](#) is a Researcher at the French National Center of Scientific Research ([CNRS](#)), the Laboratory of Archaeology and Archaeometry ([ARAR](#)) and the [University of Lyon](#). She obtained her PhD in Physics applied to Archaeology from the [University of Strasbourg](#) in 1995. Her main fields of expertise are chemical analysis, provenance and technology of ceramics, and ceramics of the Byzantine and Islamic worlds.

ACTIVITIES IN SWEDEN

Waksman's mobility to Sweden started by visiting the [Department of Archaeology and Ancient History](#) of the [University of Lund](#) and [Prof. Mats Roslund](#), specialist on medieval objects imported from the byzantine and Islamic worlds. Waksman had analyzed ceramics originating from Sigtuna, north of Stockholm. The results of these findings were presented during the [10th "International Congress on Medieval Ceramics in the Mediterranean"](#) and was later published in the [European Journal of Archaeology](#). They envisaged future collaborations on archaeological sites on the route connecting the Black Sea and the Baltics, particularly in the Kiev region ([PHC \(ex-PAI\) DNIPRO](#)).

Waksman also had the opportunity to visit the [Museum of Mediterranean and Near Eastern Antiquities](#) in Stockholm, where she met with intendent [Carolyn Johansson](#) and discussed medieval Egypt. They viewed a number of objects that might be analyzed in the ARAR laboratory in Lyon in order to contribute to the knowledge of medieval ceramic productions from the Egyptian capital, in collaboration with archaeologists and ceramologists from the [Laboratory of Mediterranean Archaeology](#) of the [University Aix-Marseille](#). This is of great importance since Egyptian domestic law prohibits any exportation of domestic objects for external analysis.