

# DJEBILA AND AÏN DALIA KEBIRA

DAI Standort Abteilung Madrid

Projektart Einzelprojekt

Laufzeit 2023 - 2025

Disziplinen Afrikanische Archäologie, Archäometrie, Prähistorische und historische Archäologie

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## METADATEN



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Cluster/Forschungsplan MAD - Kulturkontakte und ihre Folgen

Fokus Auswertung, Kulturerhalt/Cultural Heritage, Methodenentwicklung, Objektforschung

Disziplin Afrikanische Archäologie, Archäometrie, Prähistorische und historische Archäologie

Methoden Altersbestimmungen, DNA-Analysen, Isotopenanalyse, Keramikuntersuchungen, Lipiduntersuchungen, Materialuntersuchungen (anorganisch), Menschenknochenanalyse, Metalluntersuchungen, Mikroskopie, Restaurierungs- und Denkmalpflegemethoden, Herstellungs- und Verarbeitungstechniken, Vergleiche

Partner Musée la Kasbah des Cultures Méditerranéennes, La Fondation Nationale des Musées: FNM, Université Mohamed V de Rabat, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM), Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft (HTW) Berlin, Max-Planck-Institut für evolutionäre Anthropologie Leipzig, Universidad de Sevilla

Förderer Abteilung Madrid

Schlagworte Punisch (Nordafrika), Vorrömische Eisenzeit, Bearbeitungstechniken, Herstellungs- und Verarbeitungstechniken, Vergleiche, Glas, Keramik, Metalle, Gefäße, Geräte/Werkzeuge, Kleinfunde, Kleinkunst, Sepulkralobjekte, Abnutzungsspuren,

Flickungen, Abdrücke, Beschichtungen, Gravierungen, Ritzungen, Versilberungen, Oberflächenmuster, Phoinikes, Poeni, Eliten, Erwachsene, Händler, Handwerker, Kaufleute, Kinder

Projekt-ID 5938



## ÜBERBLICK

The two Phoenician-Punic necropolises of Djebila and Aïn Dalia Kebira are located in Morocco at the northwesternmost edge of Africa, beyond the Pillars of Heracles. Both sites are situated about 10-15 km southwest of Tangier, which was already one of the hotspots in the Mediterranean trade network in ancient times.

Michel Ponsich, the excavator of these necropolises, initially dated these two sites to the 8th – 5th century BCE, but later narrowed the period down to the 7th – 5th century BCE. The boundary between the Phoenician and Punic periods in the western Mediterranean is generally placed around the middle of the 6th century BCE. This means that influences from both the Levant and Carthage are conceivable. As these are the only major, wellstudied necropolises of this type north of the Atlas Mountains, it seemed worthwhile to take a closer look at this material.

In autumn 2023, a collaboration with the Musée la Kasbah des Cultures Méditerranéennes in Tangier, the Fondation National des Musées, the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid and the University of Applied Sciences (HTW) Berlin began to process the material from both necropolises. Above all, it is an important task to preserve the objects as Morocco's cultural

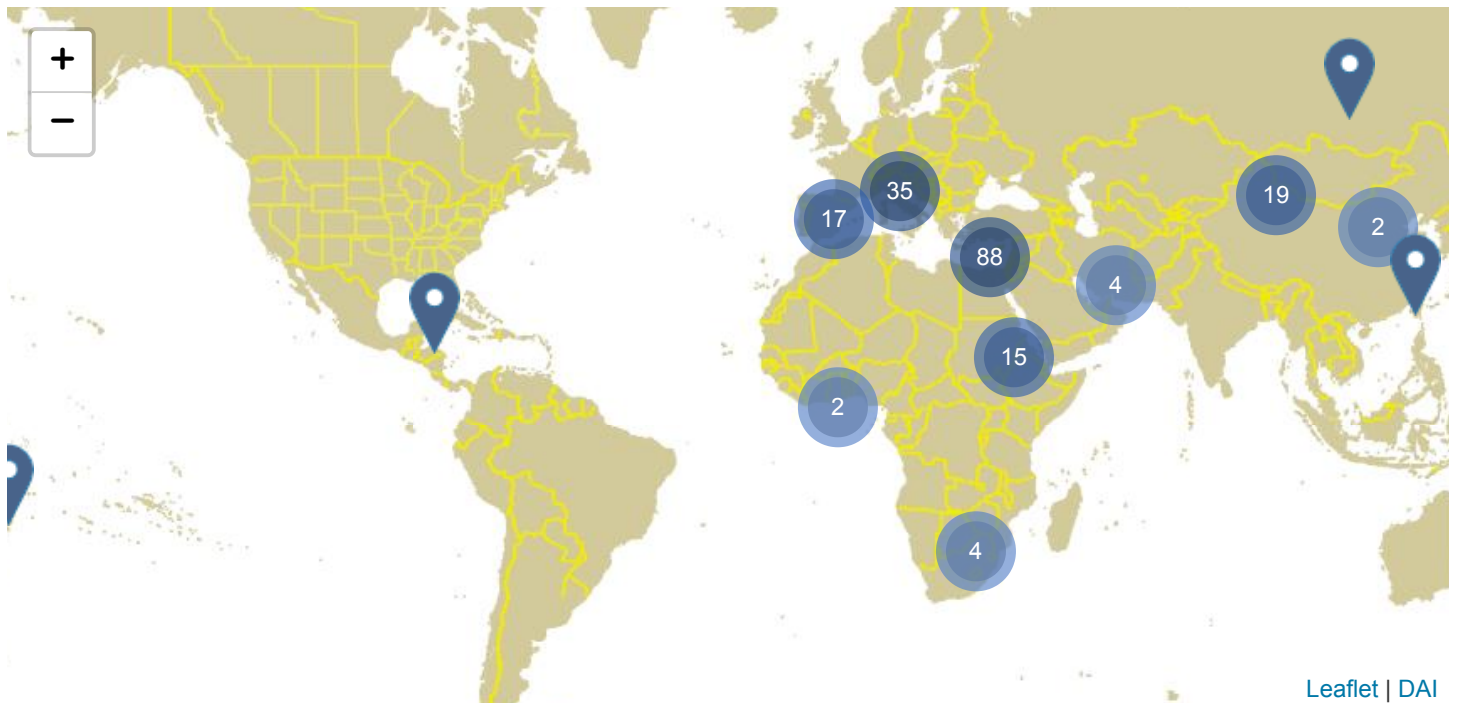
heritage through restoration work. In addition, modern analytical methods play an important role in the reprocessing of the finds.

## RAUM & ZEIT

## FORSCHUNG

## KULTURERHALT

## VERNETZUNG



## ERGEBNISSE

Due to the significance of the cemeteries Djebila and Aïn Dalia Kebira there was great interest in studying the finds again. In 1967, Michel Ponsich published his excavations titled "Nécropoles Phéniciennes de la Région de Tanger," which, while providing a good overall impression of the findings, leaves many questions unanswered. With the support and approval of the Fondation Nationale des Musées in Morocco, it was possible to re-examine the finds at the Kasbah Museum in Tangier. After an initial inventory in autumn 2023, a first restoration campaign followed in the spring of 2024 in cooperation with HTW Berlin, during which many previously unknown decorations and even textile remains, particularly on the metal objects, were discovered.

Additionally, in collaboration with the University of Seville, the oldest evidence of Baltic amber in Africa was identified through FTIR analyses. Together with the Max Planck Institute in Leipzig and the Universidad Autónoma, a project on ancient ostrich populations was initiated, as ostrich egg vessels were found among the materials from the necropolises of Djebila and Aïn Dalia Kebira. A pilot project is currently underway attempting to extract DNA from ancient ostrich eggshell fragments. This will also help to determine ancient ostrich populations and whether the ostrich was already kept in captivity during the Phoenician-Punic period.

Overall, the material from the necropolises of Djebila and Aïn Dalia Kebira, due to its good state of preservation, offers further opportunities for modern analytical methods that could not be applied in the past. This is what makes this material so unique and valuable.



**Tanger**

**PARTNER & FÖRDERER**

## PARTNER

*Musée la Kasbah des Cultures Méditerranéennes*

*Université Mohamed V de Rabat*

*Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft (HTW) Berlin*

*Universidad de Sevilla*

*La Fondation Nationale des Musées: FNM*

*Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM)*

*Max-Planck-Institut für evolutionäre Anthropologie  
Leipzig*

## FÖRDERER

*Abteilung Madrid*

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