



Kupfer in Zentralafrika

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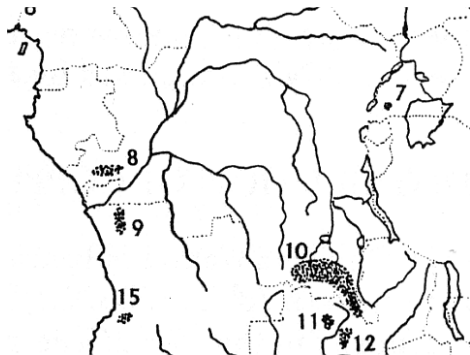
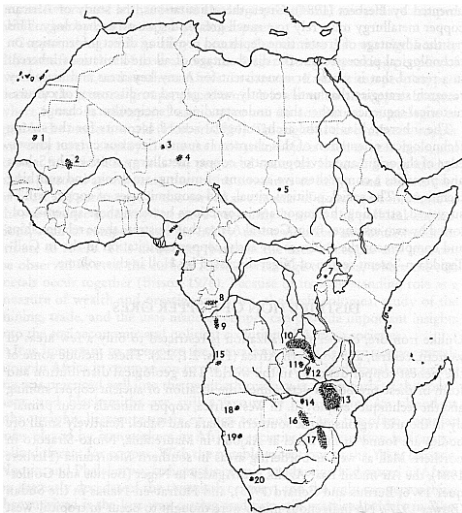
Zentralafrika 1000–1900 AD
Wintersemester 2017/18
Prof. Dr. Hans-Peter Wotzka



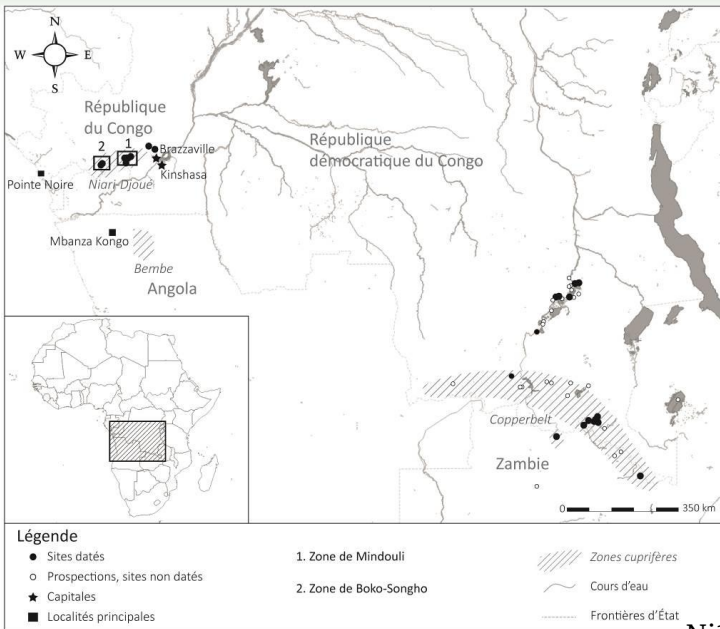
Gliederung

- ① Das erste Jahrtausend: Ba-Teke und Copperbelt
- ② Die Westküste: Loango und Kongo
- ③ Das Kongobecken: Kisali, Kabamba, (Katoto)
- ④ Die Spätzeit: Tio und Luba
- ⑤ Resümee

Kupfererzvorkommen in Afrika

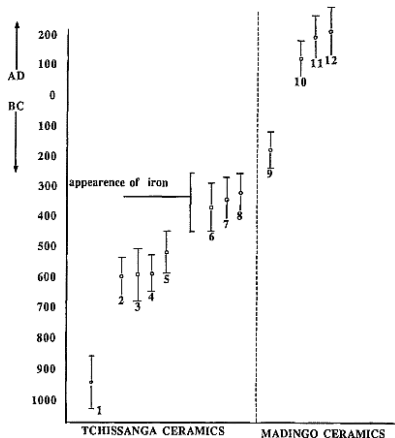
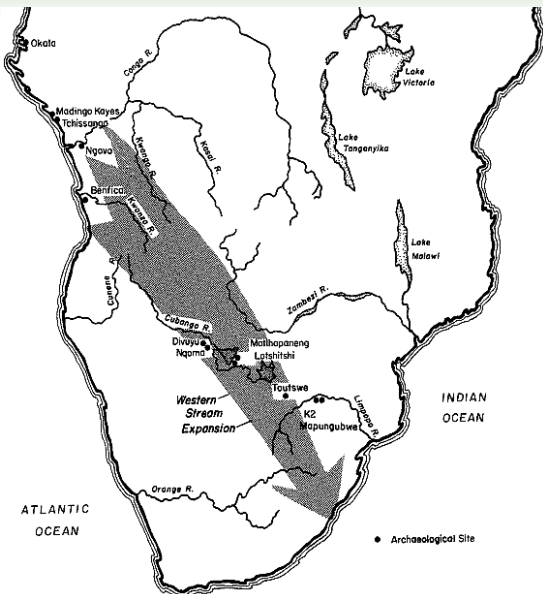


Erzreviere in Zentralafrika

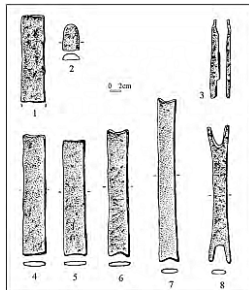
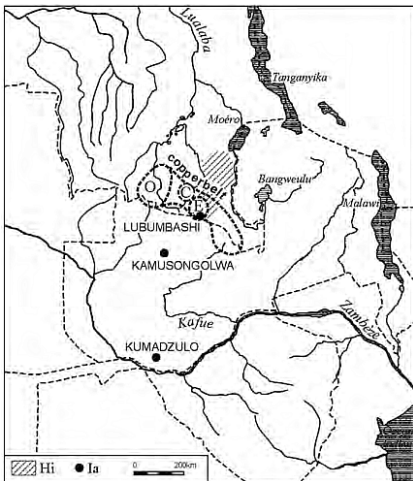




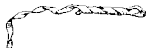
Beginn der Metallnutzung



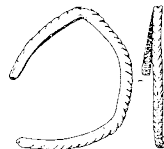
Die Anfänge im Copperbelt um 350 CE



0 1 2 cm



4

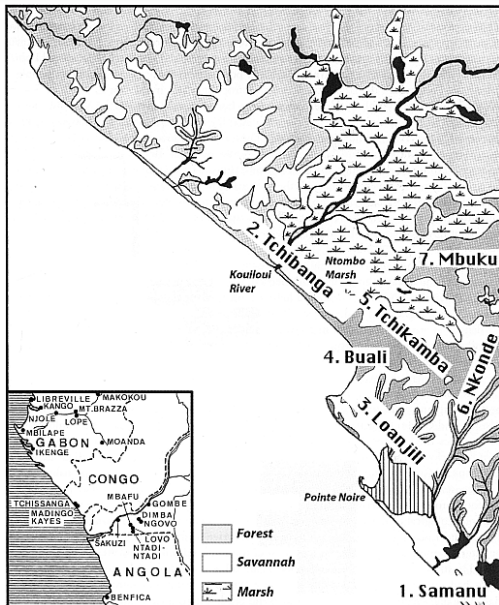
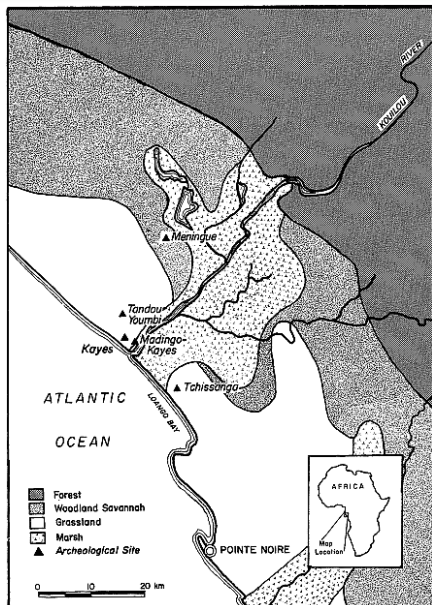


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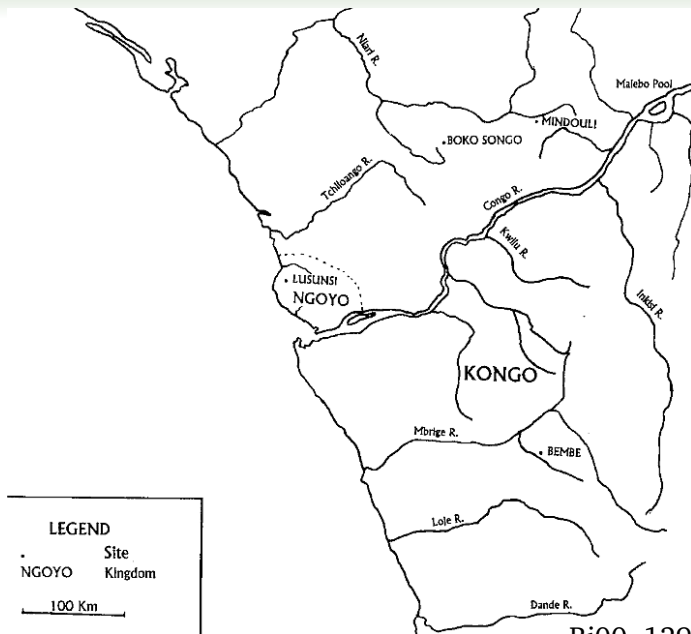
8

Gebiet des Loango Kingdoms





Die Westküste Zentralafrikas





Ba-Teke, Kupferbarren und Schmelztiegel, 13.–15 Jh. CE

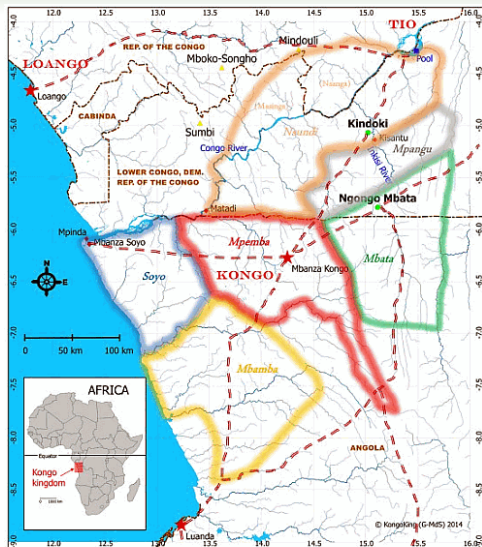


Ngele Barren (Wertanlage und Zahlungsmittel), 13.–15 Jh. CE





Das Reich Kongo



TIO

Songo

Naundi

★

•

kingdom
main province of the Kongo kingdom
northern sub-province (in Nsundi)
capital city (of the kingdoms of the Kongo, resp. Loango, and the Portuguese colony of Angola)
place name

•

▲

■

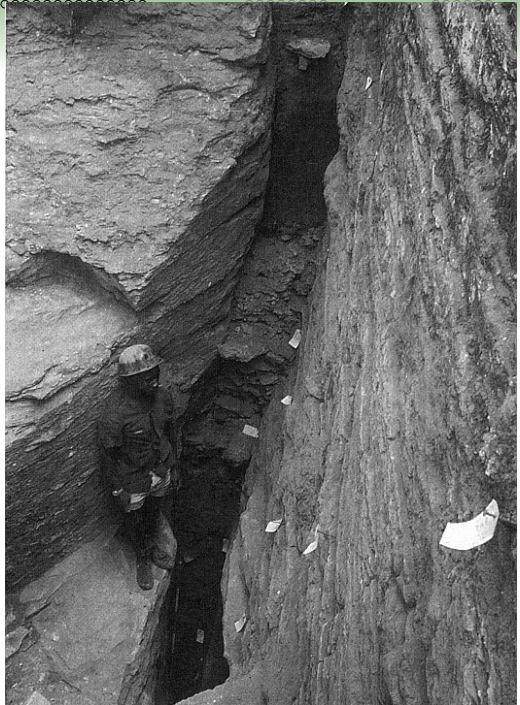
ANGOLA

fieldwork site
production centre (of copper, resp. pots)
bodies of water and rivers
trade route
modern-day nation-state or province
modern-day border

KongoKing

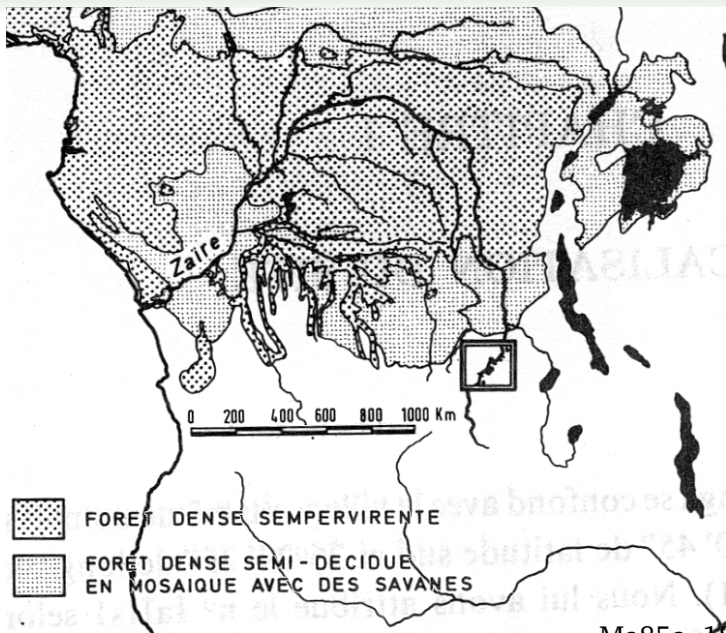
Kupferabbau

Kupferabbau in Kansanshi, Sambia. Die ungestörte Verfüllung aus Abbauschutt wurde ins 15. bis frühe 17. Jh. CE datiert. In neun Metern Tiefe wurde die Ader so schmal, daß moderne Ausgräber nicht tiefer vordringen konnten. [Bi00, 136, Tafel 2.2].





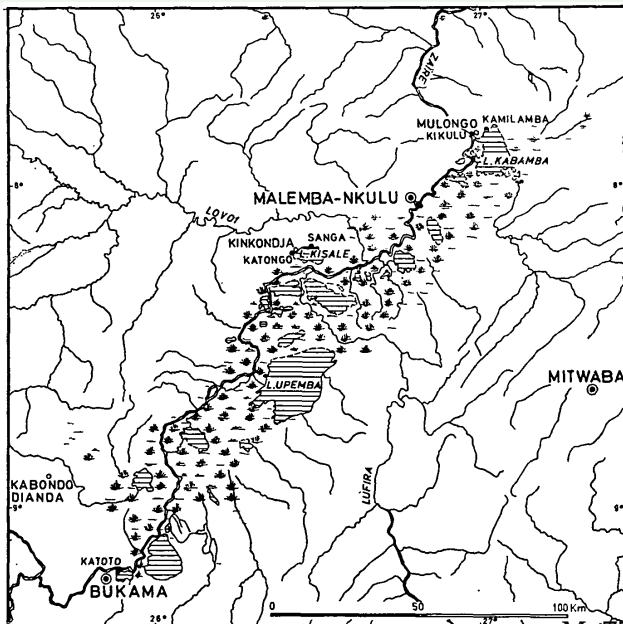
Vegetationszonen Zentralafrikas



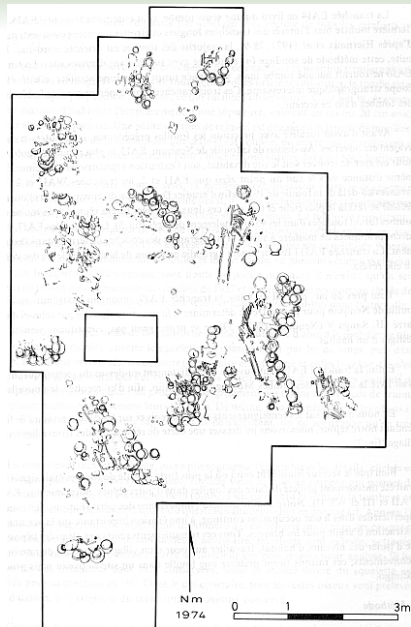
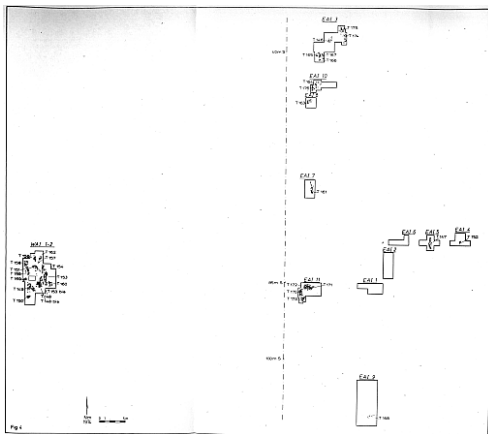
Ma85a, 18, Abb. 1a



Die Upembasenke



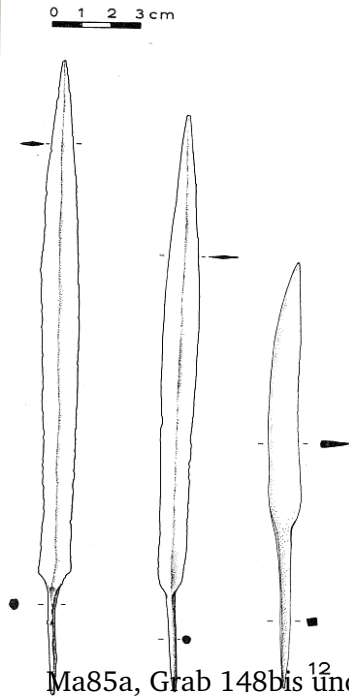
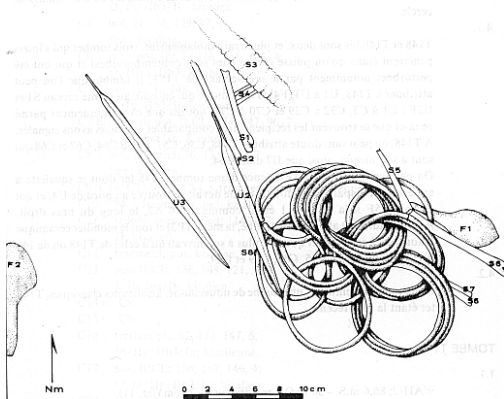
Die Grabung von 1974



Ma85a, 52-53, Abb. 4-5

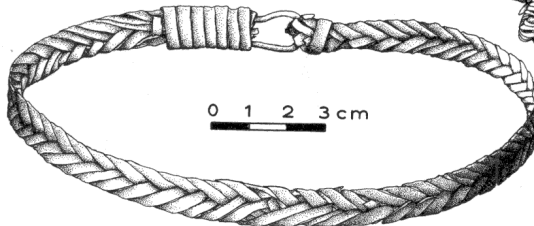
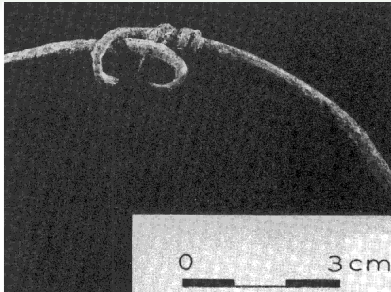
Speerspitzen und Messerklinge

SGA74 T148bis



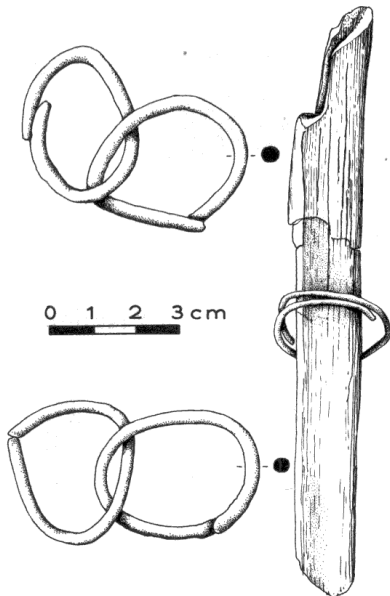
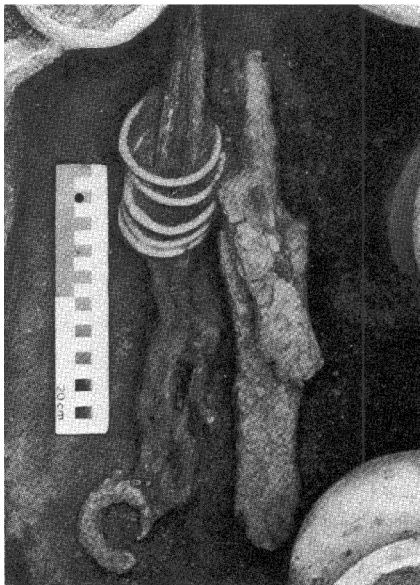
Ma85a, Grab 148bis und 151

Schmuckbänder



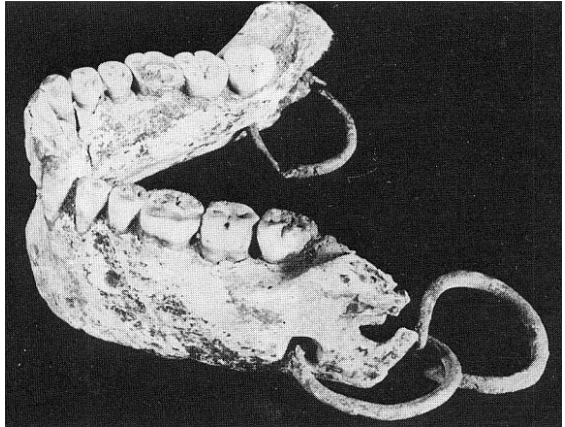
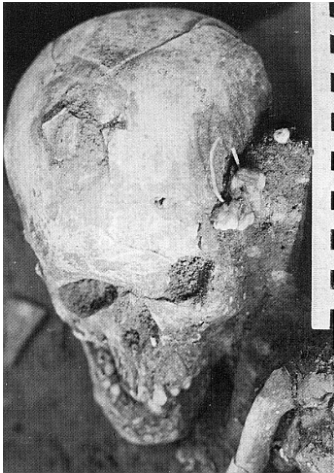
Ma85a, Grab 172, 165, 148

Ringe



Ma92b, Katongo Grab 2; Ma85a, Sanga Grab 170, 148

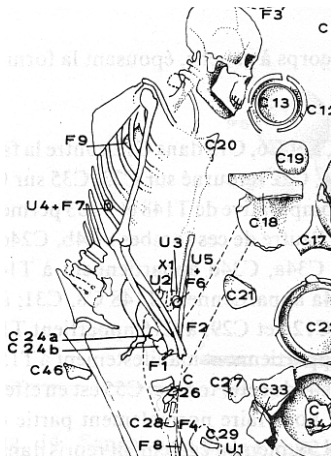
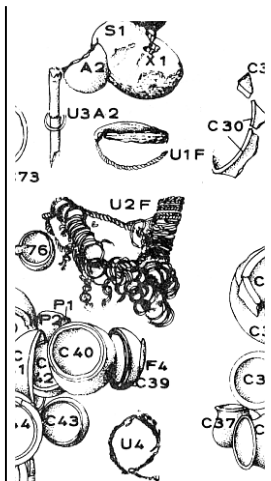
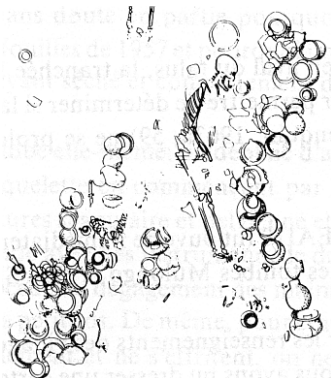
Ringe an Körperteilen



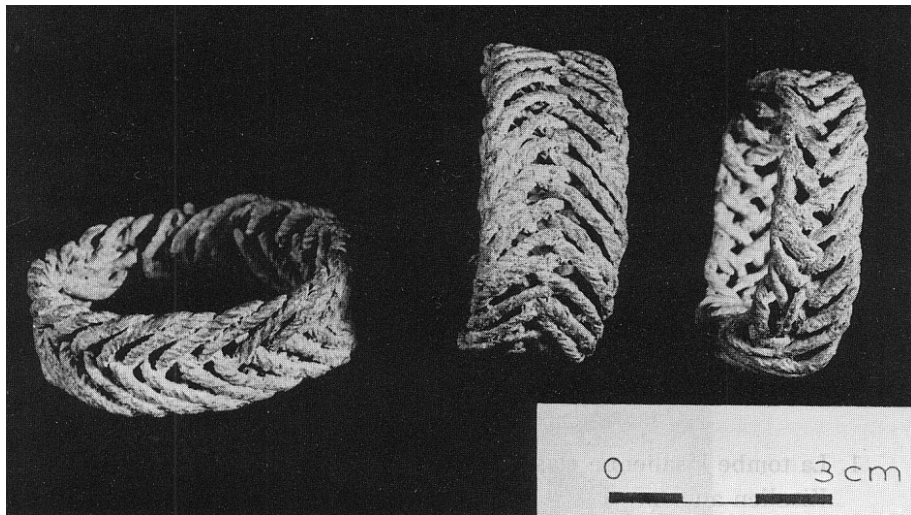
Grab 164: gelochte Menschenzähne auf einem Kupferring [Ma85a, Tafel 25.1];
Grab 153: menschlicher Unterkiefer in Kupfergehänge, wohl an der Hüfte
getragen. [Ma85a, Tafel 23.3].



Sanga, Grab 148 und 153

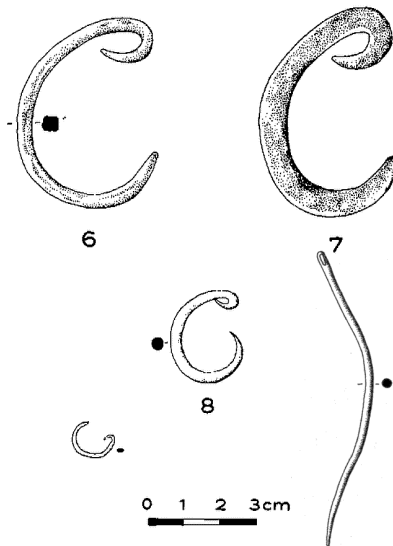


geflochtene Reifen (bracelets)

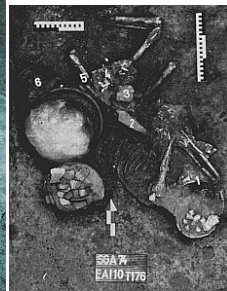
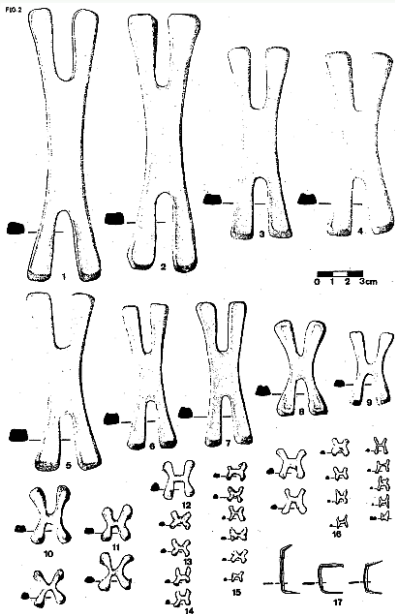


Werkzeuge

Zwei eiserne und ein
kupferner Angelhaken
(6–8), Kikulu Grab 7
[Ma92b, Tafel 22];
Kupferner Angelhaken,
Kamilamba Grab 7
[Ma92b, Tafel 9.4];
Zwei Nadeln,
Sanga Grab 169
[Ma85a, Tafel 18.5]
und Grab 172
[Ma85a, Tafel 28.4].



Croisettes der Upembasenke



Ma81, 129, Abb. 2; Ma95, 142; Ma77, Tafel 3; Ma81, 142

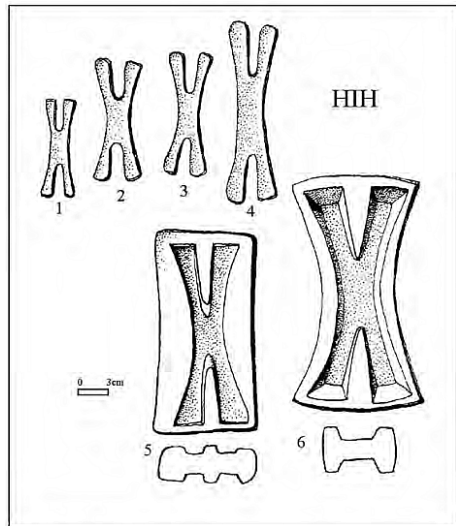
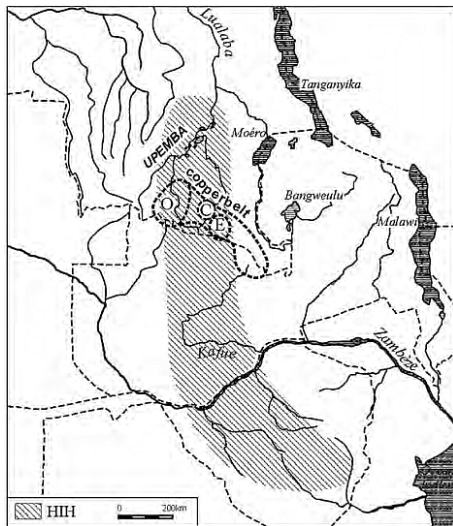


Auftreten der Croisettes in der Upembasenke

Ingot type/label	Description	Distribution	Period (AD)
HI	H-shaped, with a very long mid-section	Found near Lubumbashi	Undated
HIH <i>croisettes</i>	17cm long, 1cm thick, long mid-section, no noticeably flanged surface	Ceramic moulds found in slag heaps at Kipushi Mine, Zambia-Congo border (Bisson 1976: 427; 2000)	9th–12th century
	Weight 50–200g	Burials in Upemba, principally Sanga (de Maret 1999)	13th/14th century, earliest graves of Kabambian period A
		Throughout Central African interior from east Congo into Mozambique (Bisson 2000)	9th–14th century
HH <i>croisettes</i>	Small H-shaped, weighing about 7 to 9g, characteristic of burials of this period	Upemba	Kabambian period A, 13th–15th century
	Smaller type, average 0.6g (de Maret 1995)		Kabambian period B, 16th–17th century
HX <i>croisettes</i>	Short mid-section, more unusual than HH	Upemba	Kabambian period A, 13th–15th century



Vor dem 14. Jh. CE



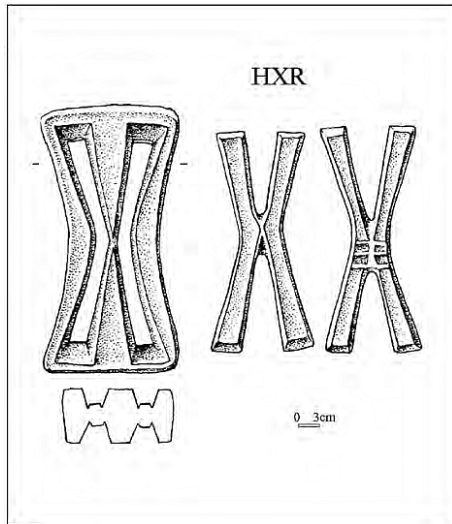
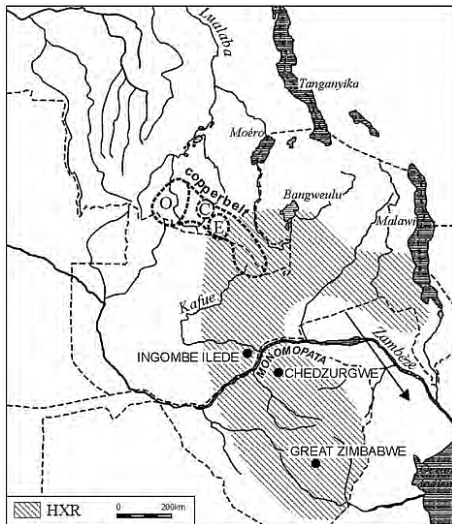
Croisettes



Croisettes in HIH- (a,b)
und in HXR-Form (c-f)
[Sw07, 1000, Abb. 1].

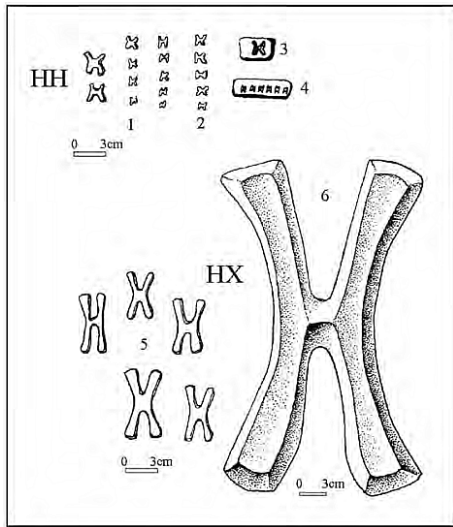
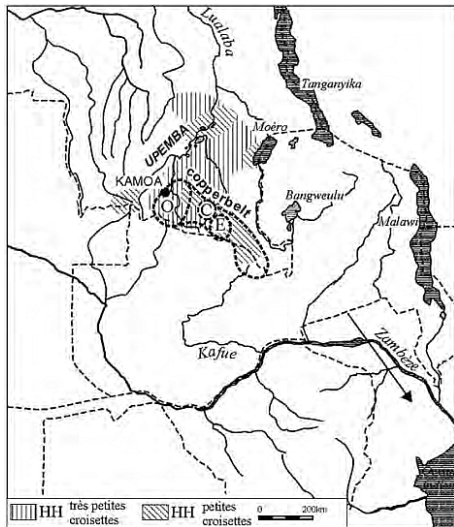


HXR Croisettes im Süden, 13.–17. Jh. CE



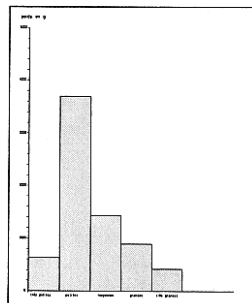
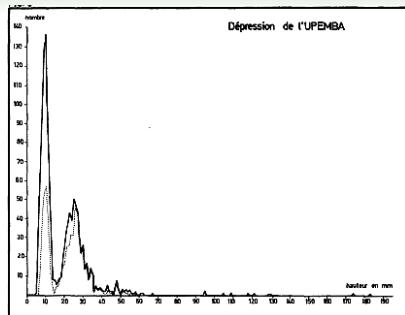
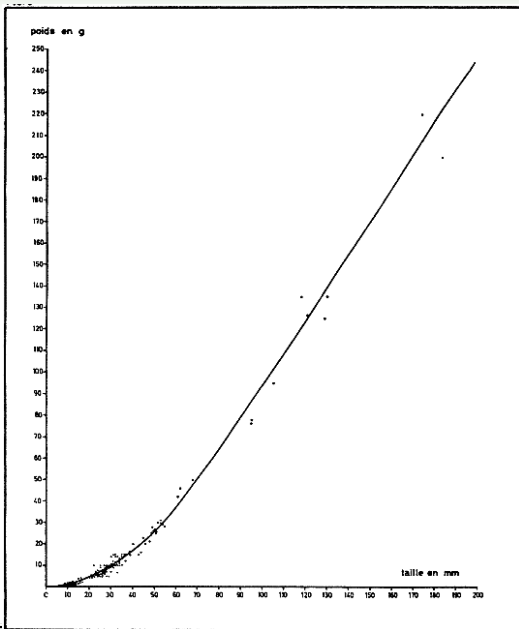


HH Croisettes im Norden, 13.–17. Jh. CE



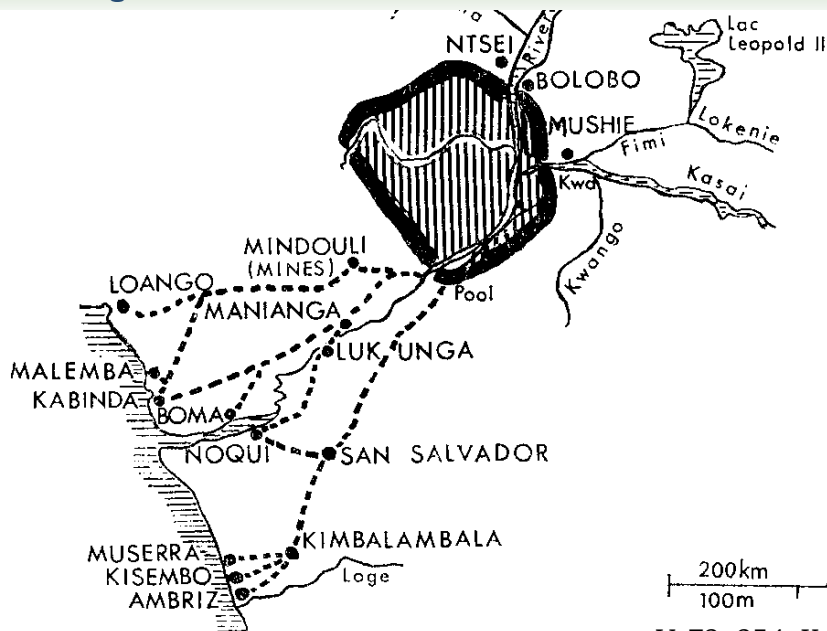


Größenverteilung der Croisettes





Das Tio-Kingdom am Pool Malebo im 19 Jh. CE





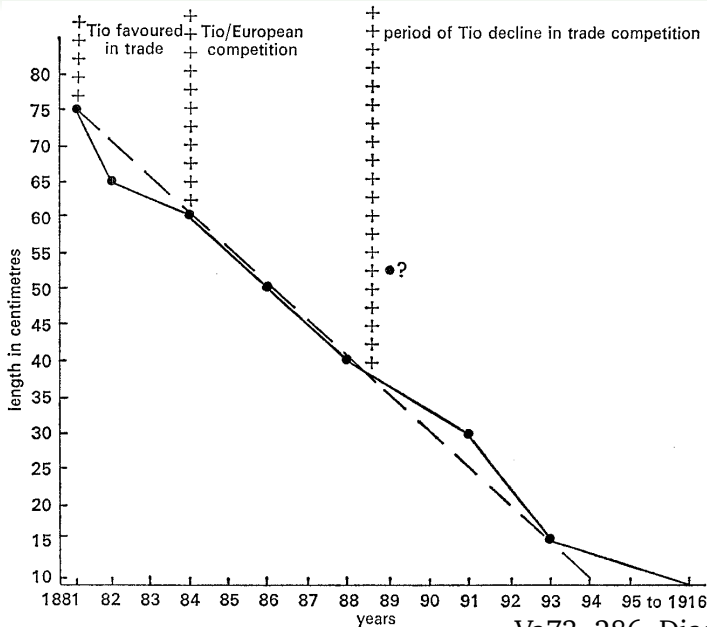
„Mitako“



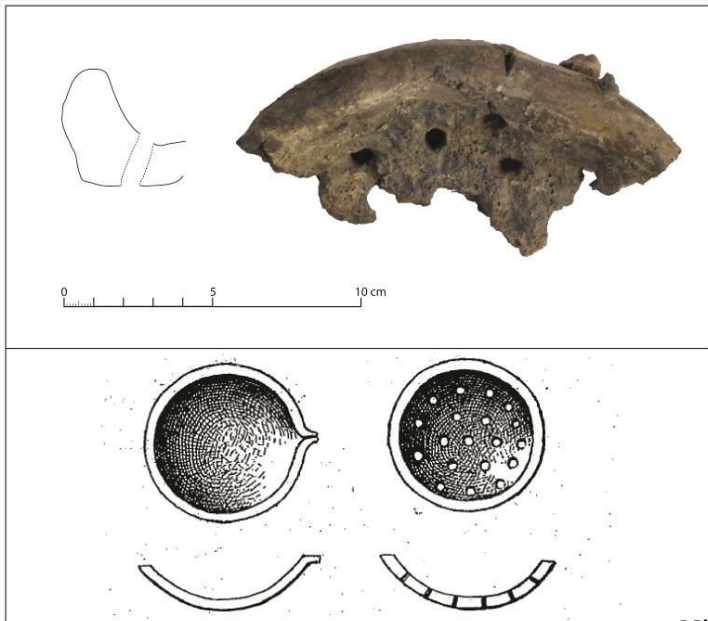
Ji-Elle, Wikicommons



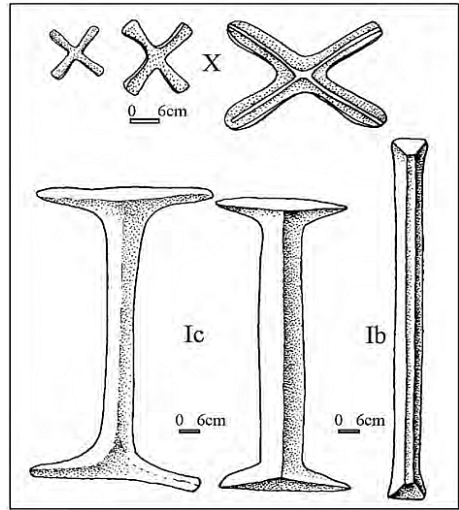
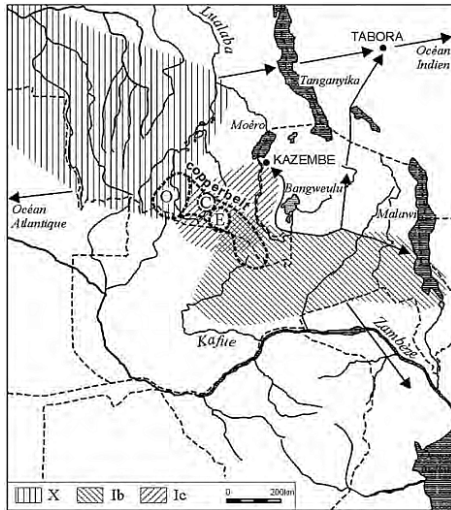
Inflation des Kupfergeldes, „Mitako“ oder „Ngiele“



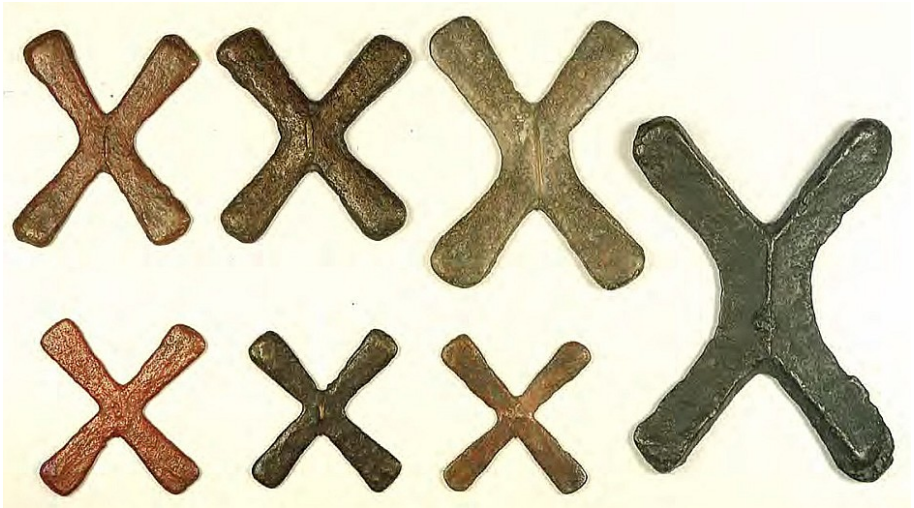
Keramik aus Boko-Songho, 19. Jh. CE



Croisettes und Barren, 18.–20. Jh. CE

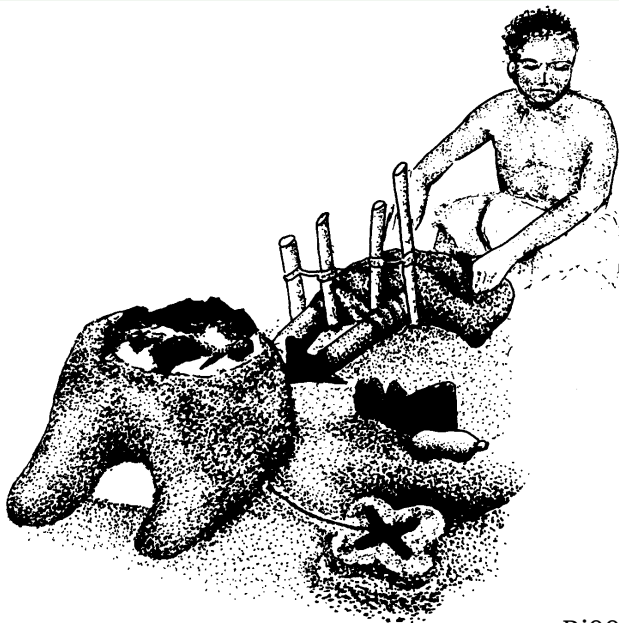


Croisettes vom Typ X



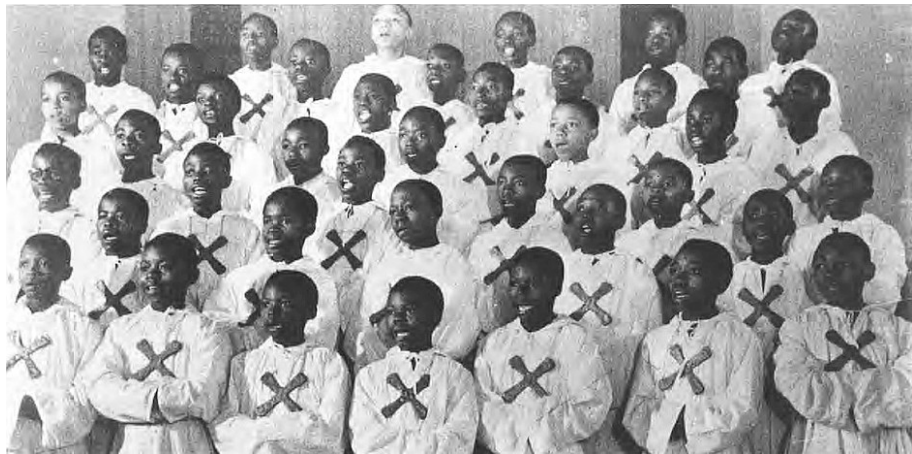


Ethnographisch belegte Verhüttung, Luba





Chor der „kleinen Sänger vom Kupferkreuz“, Lubumbaschi 1960





Resümee

- Die Kupfervorkommen Südafrikas waren seit der frühen Eisenzeit bekannt und wurden genutzt.
- Ins Innere des Kongobeckens und an die Küste drang Kupfer jedoch erst vor, als dort Reiche entstanden, die sich mit eigenen Angeboten am Fernhandel beteiligen konnten.
- Im Becken gewann es vor allem als Geld Bedeutung, an der Küste als Exportware nach Europa.



Handout und Literatur

Vielen Dank

Handout und Literatur liegen auf:
www.axel.berger-odenthal.de/work/Referat/



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