

MATERIAL CULTURE

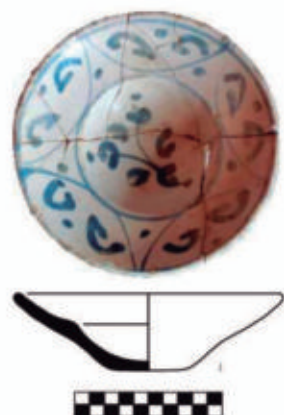
The various excavation campaigns carried out in the site have allowed the recovery of abundant archaeological materials, with a chronology that goes from the 13th century to the 20th century.



From the Andalusian period (12th to 13th centuries) there are jars with painted decoration. Pots and pans have also been documented, which were used for cooking. The atafors are the most representative pieces of tableware.



For the 15th and 16th centuries there are many stannous ware productions corresponding to luxury tableware. The best preserved piece corresponds to a plate of Teruel decorated in blue.



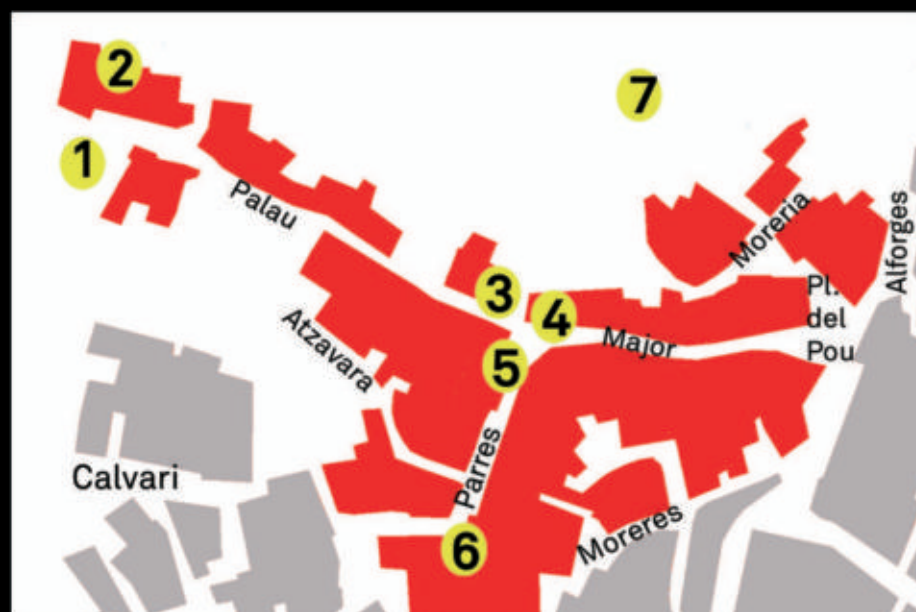
For the most part, ceramic containers have been found, but also glass objects, metal tools, personal ornaments, etc. Thanks to all these findings we can know the daily life of its inhabitants.



For the moments after the conquest (13th to 15th centuries), the site has provided a wide variety of ceramics that allow us to know the domestic dishes. They have also been able to document the materials they used for construction, such as a tile decorated with a gothic rose.



From the contemporary period (18th to 19th centuries) abundant pincers, pitchers, jars, pots, saucepans and other containers normally from the closest potteries such as Onda, la Vall d'Uixó, Traiguera, Betxí, l'Alcora and Ribesalbes have been documented.



PLACES OF INTEREST

1. Walls and buttresses
2. Ruins of the Feudal Palace
3. Casa Abadía
4. Museu d'Història (MUHBO). Old locker and town hall.
5. Church of S. Bartomeu
6. Portal de les Parres
7. La Moreria
8. Castle
9. Calvary
10. Exhibition room. City Council of Borriol

Guided tours to the archaeological site of La Moreria.



For more information:

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Archaeological site of la Moreria

SITUATION

La Moreria of Borriol is a large archaeological site that occupies an area of more than 5,000 m2. This midden is located in the north of the urban nucleus and occupies the southeast slope of the Castle's mountain. To the east, it limits with the ravine of the Alforges and, to the west, with the gully of the Atzavara.



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The conquest and the Christian repopulation of the Kingdom of Valencia, in the thirteenth century, marks the beginning of a new stage for the Valencian Muslims. It is then, in this context, when the Morerias appear, neighborhoods where segregated Muslims live (also called Mudejars) under Christian rule.

La Moreria of Borriol was consolidated as such in the 14th century, although, through archaeological sources we know that, at least since the 13th century, the area is already inhabited. On the other hand, the historical documentation tells us about a large Muslim community (aljama), one of the most important in the north of Millars.

With the forced baptisms of the early sixteenth century, Muslims are called Moriscos and their rights are progressively cut in a slow process that culminates in 1609 with the expulsion, which will originate serious economic and demographic consequences for the village of Borriol.

However, this will not mean the total abandonment of La Moreria, since it was repopulated by Christians and inhabited until the beginning of the 20th century.



1 Oven for the manufacture of cement

At the eastern end, is located a vertical furnace. The upper mouth, with a round floor, was probably used to introduce the stone and wood into the combustion chamber. The lower mouth, with a semicircular arch, was where the fire was fed.



2 Farmyard

The houses were simple, rectangular in shape and of various heights. The farmyard, the kitchen and the patio were located on the ground floor, and on the first floor were the rooms. An upper chamber served as a warehouse.



3 Street and access door

We can observe the legacy of the Muslims with the irregular urbanism of La Moreria, with narrow streets that, in some areas, preserve vestiges of the ancient paving. Ramps and steps served to save the difference of level.



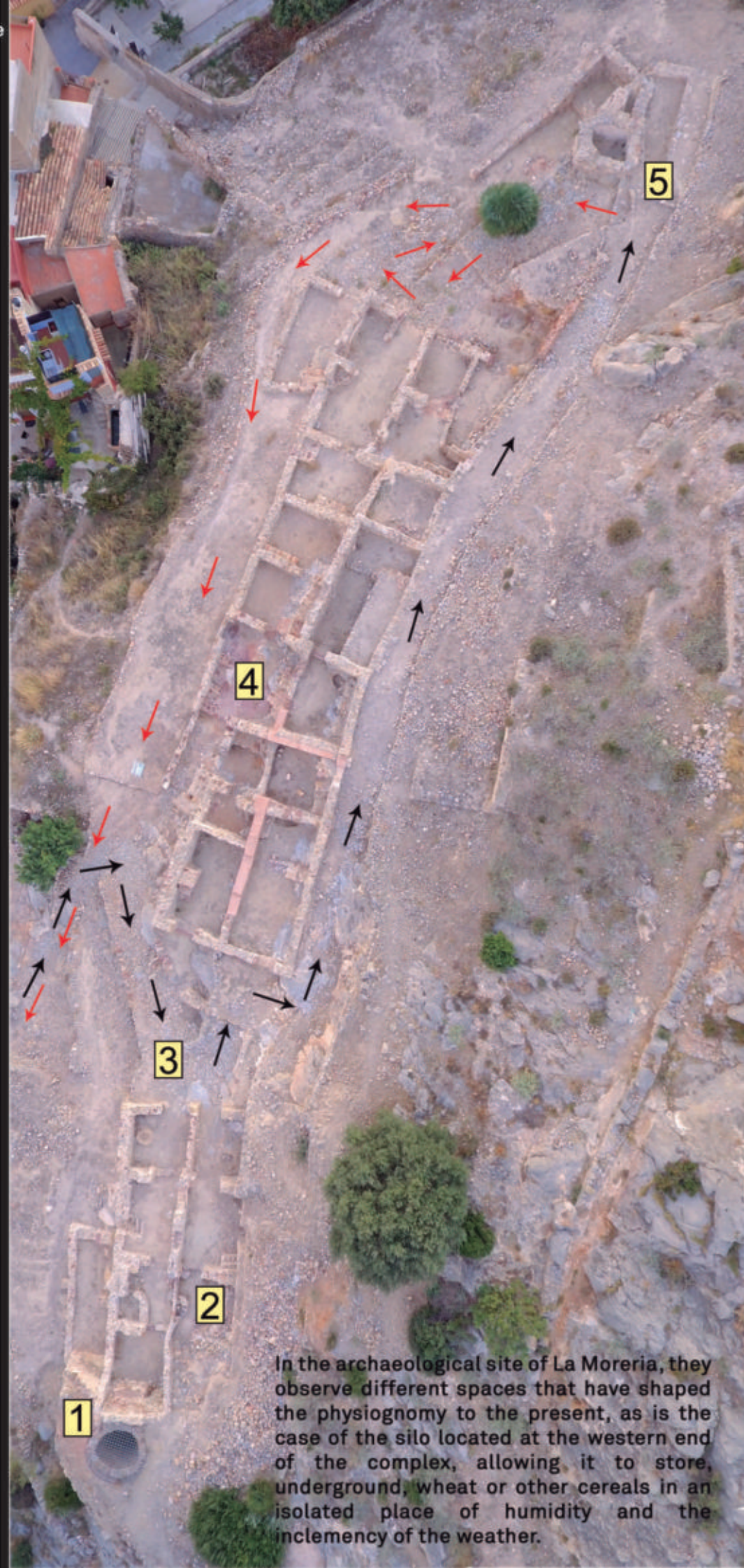
4 kitchen

Inside the rooms we find different structures that allow us to know the functionality of these spaces. For example, in kitchens we find shelves, fireplaces and pantries to store food. On the other hand, in the stables, there are feeders, drinking troughs and sidewalks.



5 Cisterns

The cisterns have a great importance within the urbanism of La Moreria, since these served to store the rainwater and to be supplied in periods of shortage. A ditch that borders the site on the northern slope was used to channel rainwater.



In the archaeological site of La Moreria, they observe different spaces that have shaped the physiognomy to the present, as is the case of the silo located at the western end of the complex, allowing it to store, underground, wheat or other cereals in an isolated place of humidity and the inclemency of the weather.