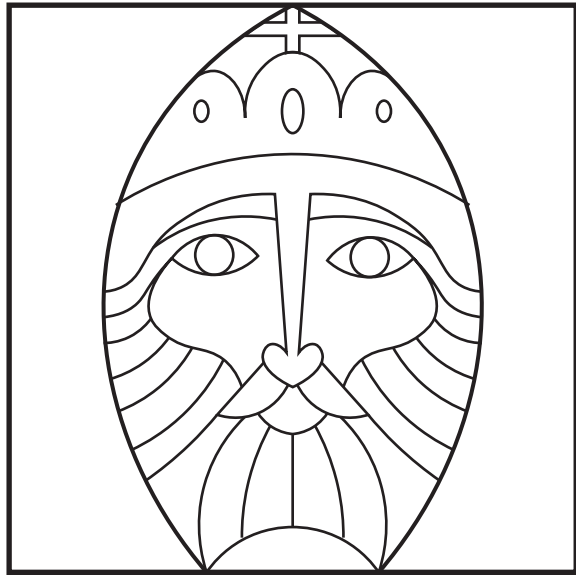


VIS-À-VIS

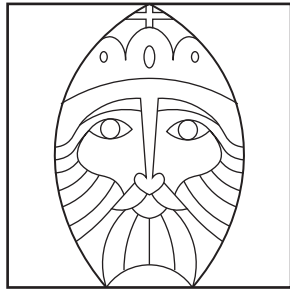
Handmade Ceramic Tiles



A Guide Book
by Gabriel Khalife

The Selection

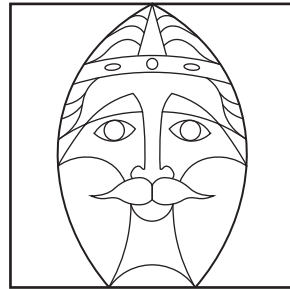
An Overview



Alfred

15x15x1 cm

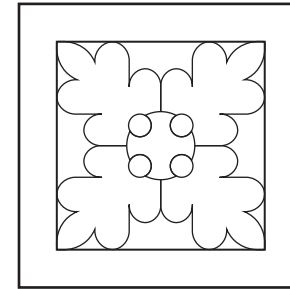
€ 60



Ecgbert

15x15x1 cm

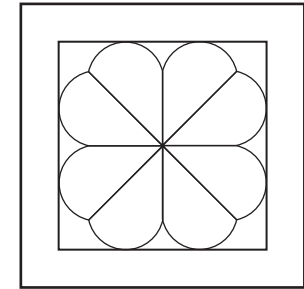
€ 60



Floral

15x15x1 cm

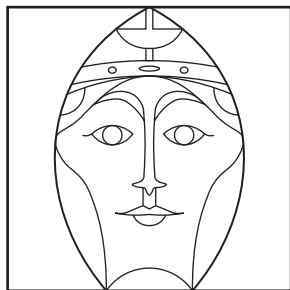
€ 70



Floral 2

15x15x1 cm

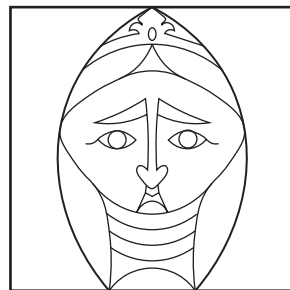
€ 50



Wuna

15x15x1 cm

€ 60



Walburga

15x15x1 cm

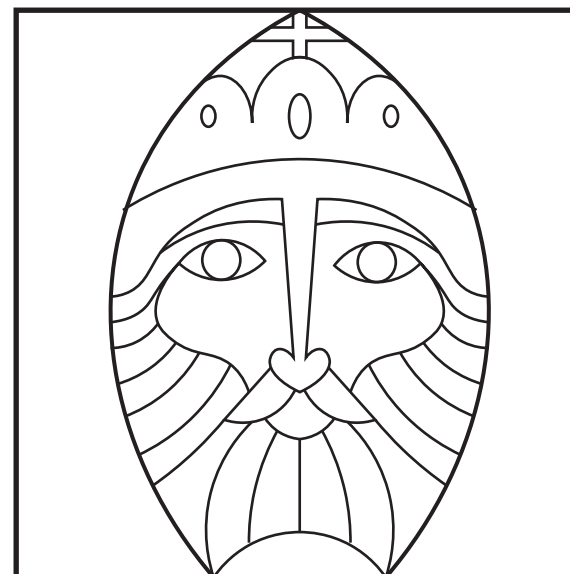
€ 60

UNIQUE HANDMADE TILES WITH A FLAIR FOR THE MEDIEVAL

Each tile is individually hand-carved, burnished and then finished with patinated beeswax after being fired, lending it a dark sheen. The crowns of the face tiles, as well as the central cross of *Floral* are gilded. The *Floral* tile additionally features four central spheres done in red oil paint and varnished with dammar resin.

All tiles are sized 15x15x1 cm, dimensions varying slightly, and weigh roughly 500g. Tiles can be flat-backed, or feature mounting options according to their function. For custom tiles and discounts on larger orders (10 or more), see my contact details on the back of the booklet.

Alfred



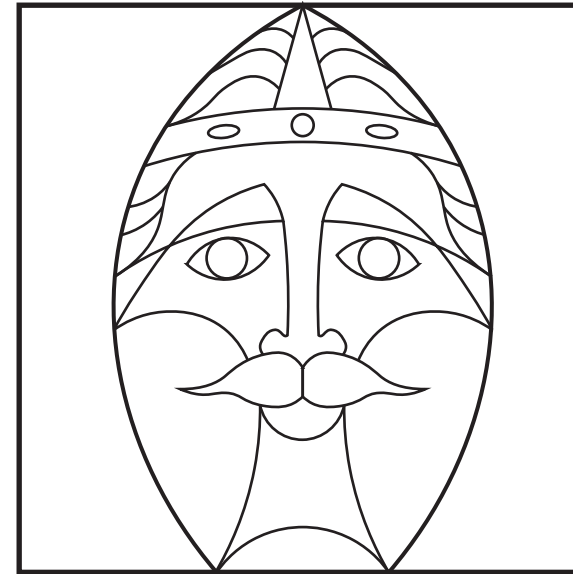
15x15x1 cm

€ 60

ALFRED THE GREAT (848-899)

was king of the southern Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex and one of the outstanding figures of English history, as much for his social and educational reforms as for his military successes against the Danes. He is the only English monarch known as 'the Great'.

Alfred was born at Wantage in Oxfordshire in 849, fourth or fifth son of Aethelwulf, king of the West Saxons. Following the wishes of their father, the sons succeeded to the kingship in turn. At a time when the country was under threat from Danish raids, this was aimed at preventing a child inheriting the throne with the related weaknesses in leadership. In 870 AD the Danes attacked the only remaining independent Anglo-Saxon kingdom, Wessex, whose forces were commanded by Alfred's older brother, King Aethelred, and Alfred himself.



Egbert

15x15x1 cm

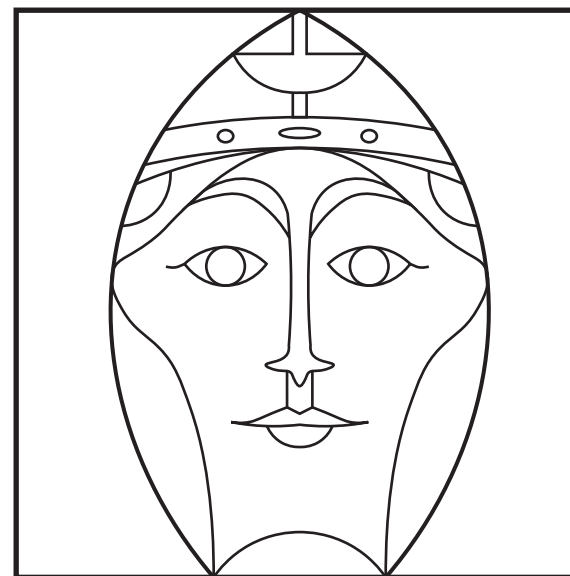
€ 60

KING ECBERT OF WESSEX (770-839)

was the first Saxon king recognized as sovereign of all England. He was the son of a Kentish noble but claimed descent from Cerdic (reigned 519-34), founder of Wessex, the kingdom of the West Saxons in southern England.

During the late 8th century, Egbert lived in exile at the court of Charlemagne. He regained his kingdom in 802, conquered the neighboring kingdoms of Kent, Cornwall, and Mercia, and by 830 was given the title of Bretwalda (Anglo-Saxon, "ruler of the British"). During following years Egbert led expeditions against the Welsh and the Vikings. The year before his death he defeated a combined force of Danes and Cornish at Hingston Down in Cornwall. He was succeeded by his son Aethelwulf, the father of Alfred.

Wuna



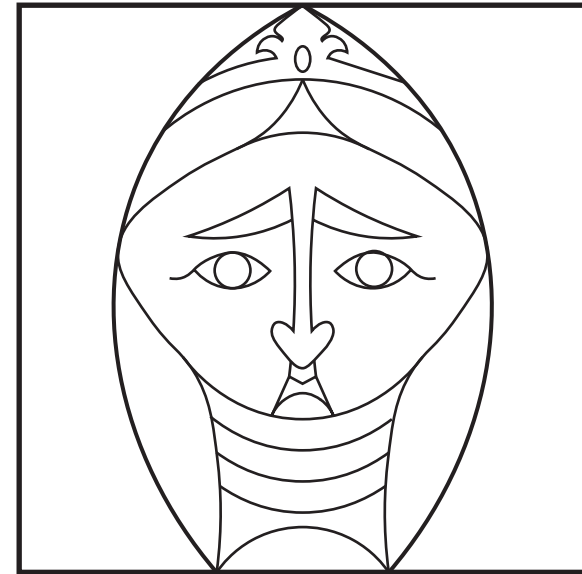
15x15x1 cm

€ 60

SAINT WUNA OF WESSEX (7th c.-710)

was an Anglo-Saxon noblewoman from the kingdom of Wessex, venerated as a Christian saint in traditional accounts with a feast day on 7 February.

She is traditionally identified as the wife of Saint Richard the Pilgrim, a West Saxon chieftain, and the mother of three canonized saints: Willibald (bishop of Eichstätt), Wynnebald (abbot of Heidenheim), and Walburga (abbess of Heidenheim). She died around 710. Her family exemplified the devout nobility of Wessex, contributing significantly to the spread of Christianity in Europe during the early medieval period, with her children joining Boniface's missions on the continent around 720–740.



Walburga

15x15x1 cm

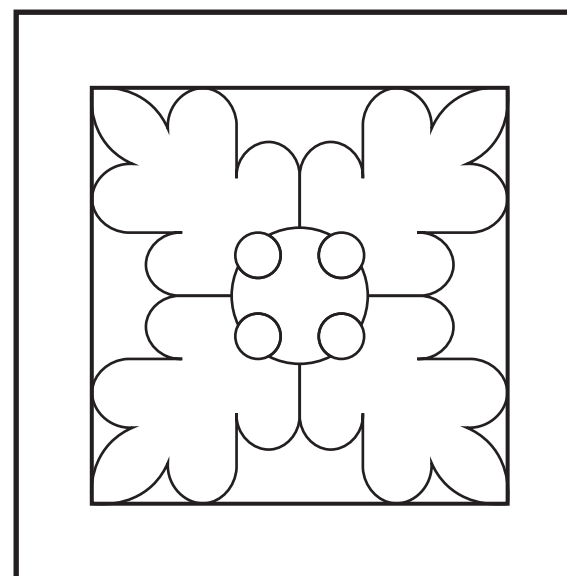
€ 60

SAINT WALBURGA (ca 710-779)

was an abbess and missionary who, with her brothers Willibald of Eichstätt and Winebald of Heidenheim, was important in St. Boniface's organization of the Frankish church. She was the daughter of Wuna of Wessex.

Walburga was a Benedictine at the monastery of Wimborne, Dorsetshire, when Winebald summoned her to rule the nuns at his double monastery of monks and nuns at Heidenheim, the only one of this type in 8th-century Germany. On his death in 761 she ruled the whole monastery. Her feast day is on the 25th of February.

Floral



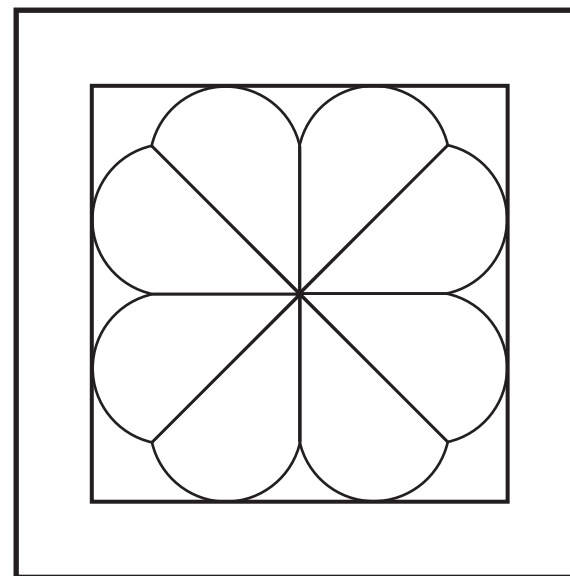
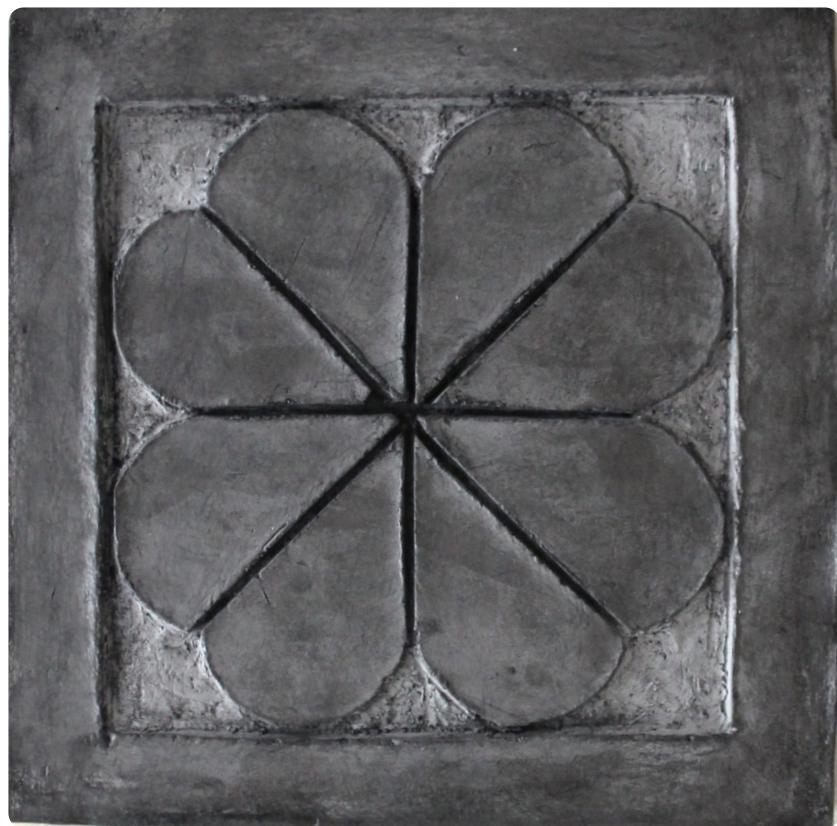
15x15x1 cm

€ 70

OAK LEAF AND ACORN MOTIF

In ancient cultures, particularly among the Celts and Anglo-Saxons, trees held an esteemed place in both daily life and spiritual practices. The Druids, the priestly class of the Celts, conducted many of their rituals in sacred groves known as 'nemeton'. The concept of the 'sacred tree' appears in numerous Anglo-Saxon texts, including the epic poem 'Beowulf', where the hero's ancestral line is said to originate from a 'tree of life'.

The oak tree, for example, was a symbol of strength and endurance. It was believed to be the dwelling place of powerful spirits and was associated with the god Dagda, the Celtic god of wisdom and knowledge. Acorns were thought to bring good fortune and were used in various protective charms.



Floral 2

15x15x1 cm

€ 50

FOUR-LEAF CLOVER

In Anglo-Saxon culture, the powers associated with each leaflet are wealth, fame, love, and health.

Medieval herbals described the natural properties of plants, the method for their cultivation, and their use in cooking and in medicine. These properties, as well as the plant's shape, color, taste, smell, and season of blooming, usually lent themselves to a moral connotation: the poisonous hemlock represented evil and death, while the clover, with its three leaves, was a symbol of the Holy Trinity. Used also as a salve against snake bites (according to Pliny), the clover was sometimes regarded as an emblem of Salvation, where the bite represented Original Sin, encouraged by a serpent in the Garden of Eden.

Sample Tiles
Prototypes





A well-placed
single tile



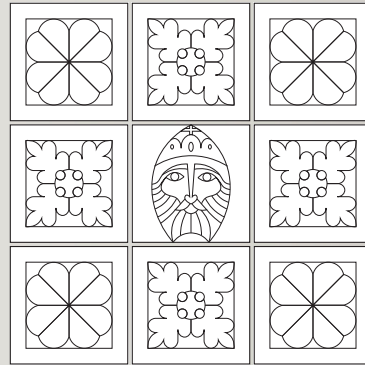
Layout Ideas

Combination Potential



In a dedicated
space





grouped as
an art piece



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