

Therefore, we find the pendantive, which is accepted to have been employed in transition to dome from the second half of the 15th century, being experimented with and used in but a few buildings in the 14th and early 15th centuries.

Pendentives as transition elements are very much in line with the overall style of the Bigi Squat Minaret Mosque. On the base of the above discussed various aspects and qualities of the mosque and comparisons relating to it (i.e. rough rubble stone walling, simple workmanship and the gypsum mihrap), the mosque can be dated to the second half of the 14th century.

The buildings mentioned above are, of course, only a few of the examples of the respective methods of transition to the dome. For a more detailed information on the subject of transition elements refer to; Rosenthal; *Pendentifs, Trompes et Stalaktites dans l'architecture Orientale*. Paris, 1928.

SHERDS FROM KULULU

FRANCES JONES

The sherds fit into the general categories of Hellenistic and Roman pottery found around the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. They are a homogeneous group, of similar fabric (but see the comment on ≠5) and so probably are of local manufacture; unusually hard firing is a noticeable characteristic. In date they range from the third century B. C. to the second century A. D., but they may be compressed within a somewhat narrower limit: second century B. C. through first century A. D. The Hellenistic sherds can be late examples which need not be dated earlier than the second century. Some of the Roman fragments may seem later than they really are because the hard firing gives them some of the quality of later wares.

Hellenistic glazed ware (3rd - mid 2nd century B. C.):

- ≠ 12 Plate or shallow bowl; overhanging rim.
Diameter, circa 0.255 m.
Clay reddish brown. Slip buff. Bands of matt black glaze on interior.
Cf. *Tarsus I*, pp. 155-156; p. 212, II-C.
- ≠ 27 Fragment of outer floor of plate, probably same type as ≠ 12.
Clay and slip red-buff. Bands of red to red-brown glaze interior.
- ≠ 18 Bowl with incurved rim.
Diameter, circa 0.21 m.
Clay gray; orange-brown at surface. Burnished rather than glazed.
Cf. *Tarsus I*, pp. 156-157; p. 214, II-G.
- ≠ 30 Probably bowl with angular profile and everted rim (the beginning of the angle is evident at the break).

The ornament of concentric circles on the floor is unusually stylized.

Diameter, circa 0.14 m.

Clay gray; pale red to pale orange on the surface. Very thin glaze; brown, mottled with orange, on the exterior; pale orange interior.

Cf. *Tarsus I*, p. 156; p. 213, II-F.

≠ 13 Probably from the same bowl as ≠30 (fabric similar); at least, from a bowl of the same shape.

≠ 7 Plate with offset border, rim thickened on interior. This, ≠9 and possibly ≠10 appear to be transitions to the type of ≠8 of the "Hellenistic Pergamene" group; the shape belongs to the latter, but the fabric belongs to the Hellenistic group. For this reason the fragments are of particular interest.

Diameter, circa 0.26 m.

Clay and slip orange-red. Red glaze interior on border and rim.

≠ 9 See ≠7.

Diameter, circa 0.32 m.

Clay and slip light red-brown. Red-brown glaze on interior border and rim.

≠ 10 See ≠7.

Diameter, probably circa 0.31 m.

Clay light red-brown. Red glaze.

"Hellenistic Pergamene" ware (mid 2nd - mid 1st century B. C.):

≠ 8 Plate with offset border; rim thickened on interior. Diameter, circa 0.24 m.

Clay gray. Glaze black.

Cf. *Tarsus I*, p. 174; p. 231, III-A. Occurs in red and black glaze.

Cf. Homer A. Thompson, "Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery," *Hesperia* 3, 1934, p. 370, D-1; p. 395, E22-26.

Cf. Henry S. Robinson, *The Athenian Agora V, Pottery of the Roman Period*, p. 11, F-5.

- ≠ 14 Plate with low, upright rim.
Diameter, circa 0.34 m.
Clay orange-red. Glaze red.
Cf. *Tarsus I*, p. 174; p. 231, III-B.
- ≠ 17 See ≠14.
Diameter, circa 0.34 m.
Clay light red-brown. Glaze red.
- ≠ 19 See ≠14.
Diameter, circa 0.53 m.
Clay light red; exterior surface buff. Glaze red; on exterior rim and on interior.
- ≠ 20 See ≠14.
- ≠ 25 Diameter, circa 0.34 m.
- ≠ 26 Similarity of fabric suggests that these three fragments are from the same plate. Clay light red. Glaze red interior of ≠20 and ≠25, mottled with brown on ≠26. Glaze tan on exterior of ≠20; brown on exterior of ≠25; streaked brown and tan on exterior of ≠26. The different coloring of interior and exterior is of interest; such a difference, due to firing, is far more common for Hellenistic glazed wares.
- ≠ 21 See ≠14.
Diameter, circa 0.16 m.
Clay red. Glaze red; mottled with brown exterior.
- ≠ 24 See ≠14.
Diameter, circa 0.32 m.
Clay light red to gray. Glaze red interior and upper exterior wall (lower exterior wall apparently unglazed); rim tan. Note that the lower exterior wall of ≠19 is also unglazed; this treatment is a common characteristic of Hellenistic glazed ware in the eastern Mediterranean regions.
- ≠ 16 The common form of plate in this ware, but the size is unusually large.

Diameter, circa 0.51 m.
 Clay and glaze red.
 Cf. *Tarsus I*, p. 175; p. 232, III-E.

- ≠ 31 Bottle (or small jug).
 Diameter of foot, 0.04 m.
 Clay red. Glaze on exterior only; thin; red, mottled
 with brown.
 Cf. *Tarsus I*, p. 235, no. 304.

“*Roman Pergamene*” ware (mid 1st century B. C. - early 2nd century A. D.):

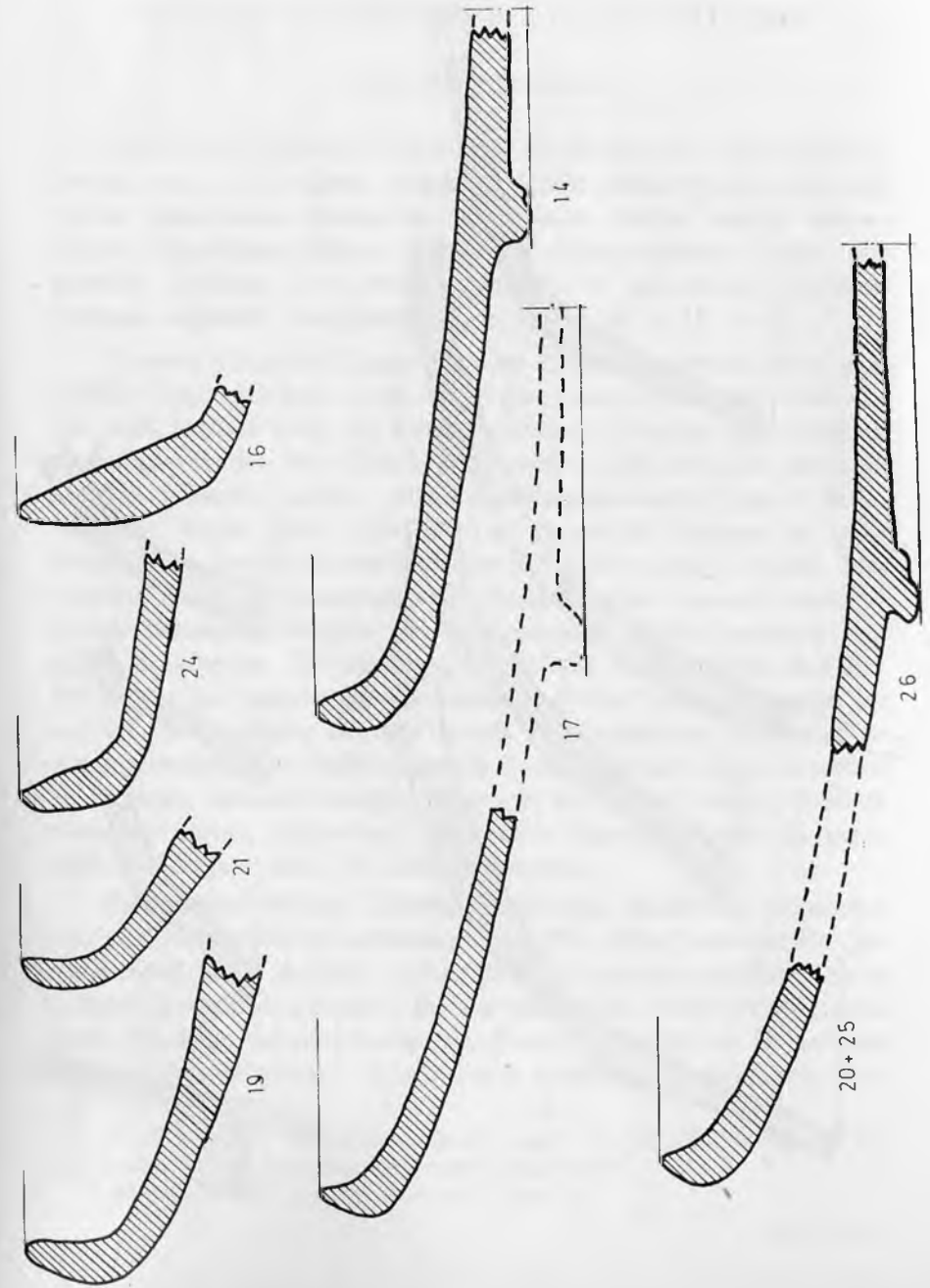
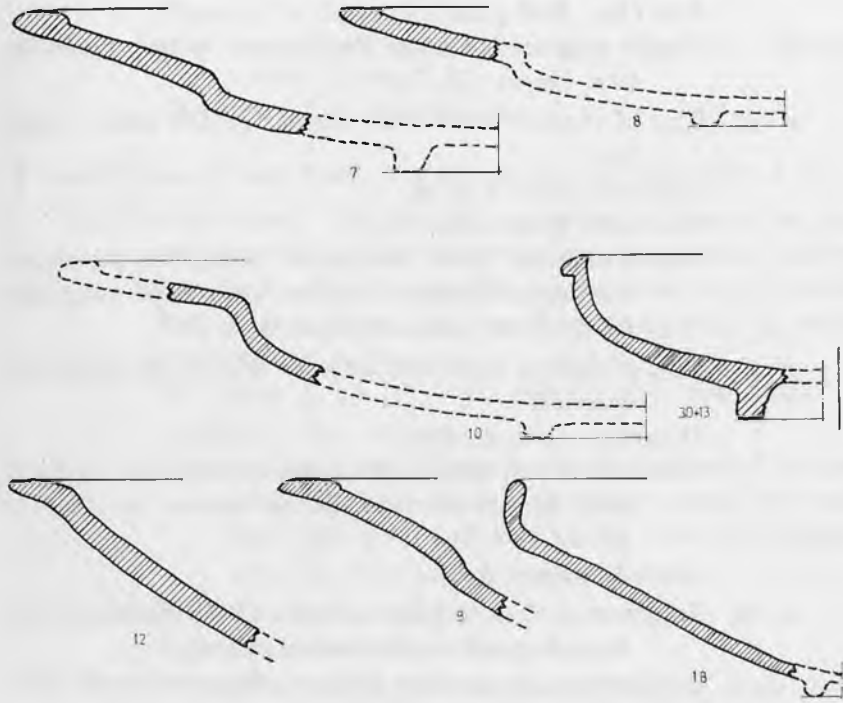
Mould-made bowls. The style of decoration indicates that the following fragments belong to the later phase, rather than to the “Hellenistic Pergamene”, but to the earlier part of that phase (i.e., late first century B. C., early first century A. D.).

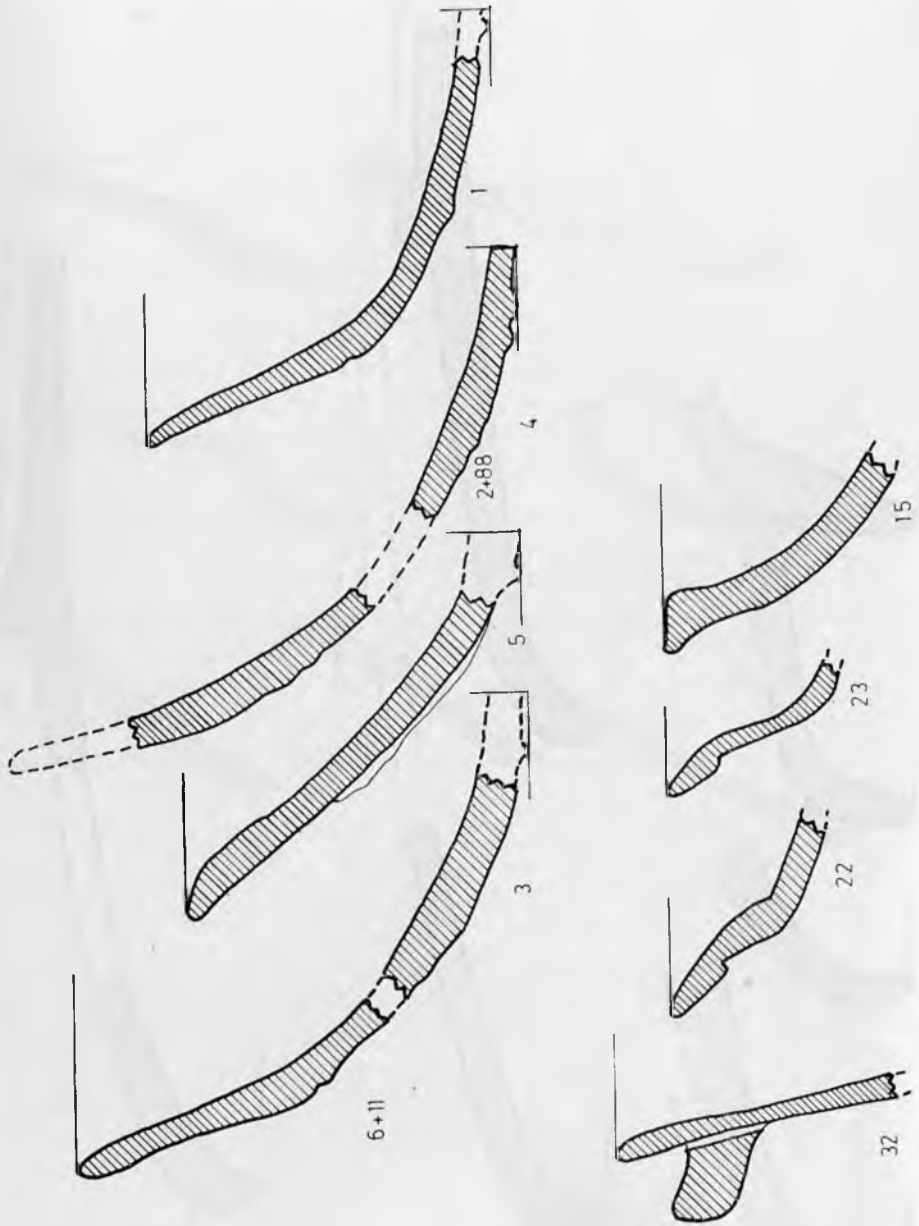
Cf. *Tarsus I*, pp. 177-178; 180 ff.; 235, nos. 305ff.

- ≠ 1 Diameter, circa 0.15 m.
 Clay and glaze red. There is a vertical streak of darker glaze resulting from overlapping when first one half, then the other half, of the bowl was dipped into the glaze
- ≠ 2) Diameter, circa 0.18 m.
 4) Light red-brown clay. Glaze red.
 88) ≠2 and 88 join; ≠4 probably comes from the same bowl.
- ≠ 3) Diameter, circa 0.16 m.
 6) Clay gray at the core, red on the surface. Glaze red, streaked with brown.
- 11) ≠6 and 11 join. Fabric and ornament of ≠3 sufficiently similar to suggest that it may come from the same bowl.
- ≠ 5 Diameter, circa 0.13 m.
 Clay grey, red-brown at surface. Glaze red-brown, very worn.
 Both fabric and decoration seem different from that of the other fragments and suggest that this bowl may come from another — but not distant — source.

Miscellaneous :

- ≠ 32 Rim and handle of skyphos. Lead dowel to one side of handle; an ancient repair.
Diameter, circa 0.28 m.
Red clay. Red glaze.
Fabric suggests "Roman Pergamene" ware; probably first century A. D.
- ≠ 22 Rim of shallow bowl with angular profile and everted rim.
Diameter, circa 0.20 m.
Clay and glaze red.
Fabric suggests "Late Roman A" ware, but the shape does not. Perhaps an earlier ware, fired unusually hard. First - Second century A. D.?
- ≠ 23 Rim of shallow bowl with angular profile; lip thickened exterior.
Diameter, circa 0.19 m.
Clay red. Glaze red-brown exterior; red-brown streaked with brown interior. Fabric related to that of ≠ 22.
Second century A. D.?
- ≠ 28 Fragment of floor of plate or bowl. The beginning of the base-ring can be felt on the exterior.
Red-brown clay; surface polished. Brown glaze for concentric bands on interior.
Date? If Hellenistic (see ≠12 and 27), fired harder than usual.
- ≠ 29 Fragment from the wall of a skyphos or deep bowl.
Gray-brown clay. Brown-black glaze for horizontal bands of ornament (an upright stroke probably marks the proximity of a handle).
Iron Age? The fabric could be Hellenistic, but the decoration is unusual for that period.
- ≠ 15 Shallow bowl with incurved rim; flat-topped lip.
Diameter, circa 0.21 m.
Brown clay; gray core. Red glaze, burnished.
Iron Age.





KAYSERİ BÖLGESİNDE BULUNMUŞ İKİ ESER

MEHMET ESKİOĞLU

1970 Temmuz'unda Kayseri'deki bir antikacıdan satın aldığımız boyalı vazı, kendi tipinde, yapıldığı devrin elimize geçen tek örneđi olması bakımından önemlidir. Antikacının henüz kesinlik kazanmayan ifadesinden, buluntu yerinin Felâhiye çevresinde olduđu anlaşılmađla beraber, tam yerini öğrenmek ve mahallinde araştırma yapmak mümkün olamamıştır (Lev. I, 1 a, b, c; II, 1 a-d).

Kayseri Müzesinde 5330 envanter numarada kayıtlı kabın yüksekliđi 8 cm., ağız çapı 10 cm. ve en geniş çapı 10,6 cm.dir. Üstü düz bir satıh halinde olup, bu kısmın ortasında yuvarlak ağız deliđi ve çevresinde 7 adet daha küçük delik vardır. Ağız deliđinin kenarları satıhtan itibaren, hafifçe, yüksektir. Süzgeçsiz emziđi gaga biçimine yakındır. Dışarı çekik ağız kenarını, yuvarlak kısmının en geniş yerine birleştiren kulbunun kesiti ovaldir. Dibi yassıca, düzdür. Elde yapılmış olup, iyi perdahlanmıştır. Kırmızı astarı hararetin tesiri ile alacalı kalmıştır. Nakışlar kahverengindedir. Kulbu astarının renginde bırakılmıştır. Üst kısmındaki deliklerin etrafı şualarla süslüdür. Boyundaki iki yatay çizgi arası aralıklı dörder çizgi ile, karnı bir sıra içi taralı eşkenar dörtgen motifi ile süslenmiştir. Gövdenin en geniş yerinden dibe doğru daralan kısımda paralel çizgi demetleri ve bunların arasında tarađa benzeyen birer motif vardır. Kulbun altındaki boşluk, köşelerinde dolu birer üçgen bulunan içi taralı eşkenar dörtgen motifi ile doldurulmuştur.

Bu motifler Alışar, Kültepe, Boğazköy, Hashöyük, Sulucahöyük ve Hazerhöyük'te bulunmuş olan III. Alışar vazolarında görülenlerden farklıdır. Yalnız, tarađa benzeyen motifin daha az kullanıldıđı anlaşılmaktadır¹. Bu kap tipine III. Alışar seramiđi arasında ilk defa raslanmakta ise de, Kaniş Karumu'nun II. katında kullanıldıđını biliyoruz². Kutlu Emre tarafından yayınlanmış olan

¹ H. Th. Bossert, Altanatolien, Berlin 1942, s. 41, Nr. 369. Kültepe'de bulunmuş olan bir kap buna benzeyen motifle süslenmiştir.

² Anatolia 7 (1963), s. 89, Lev. 21. 1, Res. 11.