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THE MOULD MADE BOWLS IN ADANA MUSEUM

ABSTRACT

Following the period of the death of Philippos II. , his sucesor Alexander the Great (III. Alexandros), has reigned for 13 years (336-323 B.C.) and by his military operations, he made the kingdom to become empire during his reign. The empire which has been divided into regions and ruled by the generals of Alexander the Great, has expanded to Far East borders. Alexander the Great's military campaigns did not only concluded by political but also cultural results. The result is the transformation into Hellenistic Civilization of the Ancient Greek Civilization by interacting with Ancient Egypt Civilization, Iran Civilization and also Indian Civilization within 330-30 B.C.

With the end of the Classical Period and the start of Hellenistic Period (330 B.C.), new styles and forms have arisen in pottery. The most acknowledged ones are white slipped, relief ornamented pottery painted with different colours, Hadra vases, glazed pottery etc. One of the most known techniques is mould made bowls. These are: half globular, mould made, handlesless bowls and generally decorated with herbal or figural ornamentation. These bowls are traditional Hellenistic product which are encountered at every Hellenistic settlement.

Adana Museum, which has a rich collection by archaeological meaning, is founded in 1924 and is one of the first founded museums in Turkey. In this work which had been studied of the mould made bowls in Adana Museum, all of the artefacts are brought in museum with buying system and are thirty-two pieces in total.

The purpose of the work is to determine of the typology, chronology, the production features of the mould made bowls in Adana Museum and to determine the difference and the similarity by comparing with the other centres' products.

The mould made bowls in Adana Museum are a group of having varieties of clay, slip and ornamentation. The analogy has been executed with the finds of different cities and regions because the artefacts are brought in the museum by buying system. To execute analogy, the generally accepted system by the specialists was used; the assessment of decorations. As the researchers of the very same subject have mentioned, it is a limited way to classify the artefacts by examining only the clay, slip and the forms. In this work the bowls are examined in five groups under the title of ornamentation: One piece is embarked leaves ornamented, (3,1), nineteen pieces are herbal ornamented, (59,4) six pieces are figured, (18,7) one piece is net ornamented, (3,1), five pieces are petal-crown leaf ornamented (15,6) .

The mould made bowls which are studied in this work, are brought in museum by buying system, but in my opinion they are originated from Adana and its adjacencies. Moving from this point, the similar findings from the Hellenistic settlements of Adana and its adjacencies and also Kilicia Region has gained importance.

KEYWORDS

Adana Museum, Mould Made Bowls, Hellenistic, Megarian Bowls.