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HELLENISTIC PERIOD WHEEL-MADE TERRACOTTA LAMPS FROM THE SINOP MUSEUM

Suhal SAĞLAN

Selçuk University, Konya, Turkey
suhalsaglan@selcuk.edu.tr
suhalsaglan@gmail.com

Abstract: The article deals with the wheel-made oil lamps dating to the Hellenistic Period in the Sinop Museum. The wheel-made oil lamps, which were found in the ancient city of Sinope, one of the most important harbour cities of the Paphlagonia Region, and included in the museum collection through excavations, purchases and donations, were evaluated in seven different groups. Due to the lack of stratigraphical dating data, the lamps were identified by examining similar lamps from nearby or distant centres. The earliest examples are Attic oil lamps dated to the late 4th and early 3rd centuries BC. The latest examples are represented by oil lamps dating to the middle of the 1st century BC. In addition to the lamps representing the workshops of Attica, western Anatolia, Rhodes and Pontus, imitations of popular forms of the period produced by local workshops have also been identified. While the majority of these Hellenistic oil lamps are common finds on contemporary sites in the Mediterranean and Black Sea area, a minority of lamps in the assemblage are only known at Sinope ancient city. These data prove that there was an intensive production of oil lamps in the ancient city of Sinope, although no workshop has yet been identified.

Keywords: *Sinope, Paphlagonia, Hellenistic oil lamps, the Black Sea, wheel-made oil lamps.*

INTRODUCTION

Sinop Archaeological Museum has a very rich collection of oil lamps consisting of terracotta, bronze and glass artefacts dating from the Archaic Period to the end of the Byzantine Period¹. Amongst these lamps, those belonging to the Hellenistic Period occupy an important place. In this study, 21 complete or nearly complete wheel-made oil lamps dating to the Hellenistic Period in the Sinop Archaeological Museum Collection will be evaluated chronologically and typologically. These oil lamps were found in and around the centre of Sinop, which was built on the ancient city of Sinope, and were included in the museum inventory through excavations, purchases and donations. While the majority of these lamps are common finds on contemporary sites in the Mediterranean and Black Sea area, a minority of lamps in the assemblage are only known at Sinope ancient city. Due to the lack of stratigraphical dating data, the lamps were identified by examining similar lamps from nearby or distant centres. The lamps are classified into eight types. The types that have

¹ I would like to thank Mr Hüseyin Vural, Director of the Sinop Archaeological Museum, for permission to work on this subject, and Eray Aksoy and Mehmet Çöndür, archaeologists of the museum, for their help and support during this process.

no similar forms in the literature are analysed under a separate heading. The Catalogue is arranged by date and type.

The publications on the Hellenistic Period lamps of Sinope, one of the most important harbour cities of the Paphlagonia Region, are limited to the finds of the Balatlar Church Excavation in the city and the lamps found through museum rescue excavations.² In this study, all of the Hellenistic Period wheel-made oil lamps found in Sinope and its immediate vicinity will be discussed. The aim is to add these lamps, most of which are unpublished, to the literature and to provide data for future local and regional studies on this subject. In addition, the interactions and cultural connections that emerged as a result of commercial relations between Sinope and other centres will be tried to be determined.

SCOPE AND METHODS

Data needed for typology and dating, such as provenience, dimensions, physical appearance, state of preservation, notes on manufacture, fabric, form, and other distinguishing features such as slip and decoration, were recorded in the first place. This study encompasses Hellenistic wheel-made lamps. Technical details of manufacturing lamps have already been discussed by numerous scholars elsewhere, so only brief comments are called for in the discussion and catalogue that follow.

TYPE 1. Curved Bodies Pulled Into Collars Around Filling-Holes (Nr. 1, 2) (Fig. 1.1,2; Fig. 5.1,2)

Type 1 forms a small group with only two inventoried specimens (Nr. 1, 2). They are reminiscent of the 4th century BC lamps with their squat bodies resting on slightly raised bases. Their distinguishing feature, however, is the upper curve of the side walls that slightly flares out to form a high convex-concave profile³. The flaring top of the sides becomes the collar and rim; this feature is not added separately. The handles are flat vertical bands.

The nozzles are long and flat on top. The partially preserved triangular-tipped nozzle of oil lamp Nr. 1 shows that the wick holes were small. Two lamps have a groove around the upper parts of their bodies, interrupted by the nozzle in front and the handle behind. The groove may be taken as one of the distinguishing characteristics of the type⁴.

The Attic clays of oil lamps Nr. 1 and Nr. 2, which fall under this type, and the black slips on the interior and exterior, including the bases, indicate that they are of Attic origin. Howland analysed this type of lamps found in the Athenian Agora under the heading Type 36B and dated them to the first half of the 3rd century BC⁵.

TYPE 2. Lamp with a shallow body and wide rim (Nr. 3) (Fig. 1.3; Fig. 5.3)

This type of oil lamp is represented by a single example in Sinop (Nr. 3). The side makes a sharp angle at the junction of the broad top. There is one thin groove around the outer edge of the top to emphasize the distinction between the

sides and the fairly concave top. The filling hole is small. The upper part of the elongated nozzle was corrected by hand. The small lug located on the left side of the body is without a hole. The base is raised and concave with a thin raised disc. The base is slightly convex. While the upper part is slipped in matt black, the slip colour turns red towards the lower part of the body.

This type of oil lamp is categorised under Type 25D by Howland and dated between the last quarter of the 4th century BC and the first quarter of the 3rd century BC⁶. A similar oil lamp found in Datça has been dated to the middle of the 3rd century BC⁷.

TYPE 3 Closed Bodies with Concave Tops (Nr. 4–9) (Fig. 1.4–9; Fig. 5.4–9)

The most characteristic feature of the oil lamps in this group is a groove surrounding the filling hole and a concave, hollowed-out upper part. This change has been gradual, with the flat, inward-curved band around the filling hole becoming narrower in the early examples, but later becoming a concave upper part encircling the filling hole⁸. This development is a dating criterion for this type of oil lamp. The narrow depression around the filling-hole is sometimes interpreted as a prototype of a discus⁹. The diameter of the filling holes is almost the same for all oil lamps. This type, which was widely used for a long time among the wheel-made lamps of the Hellenistic Period, is represented by six examples in the Sinop Museum. (Nr. 4–9).

The only example of Type 3 has a raised disc under the concave base (Nr. 4)¹⁰. The base is raised and concave at the bottom in some examples (Nr. 5, 6, 7), and flat in others (Nr. 8, 9).

A pierced lug is found especially on the examples without handles (Nr. 5, 6). In addition to examples with a combination of a vertical strip handle and lug (Nr. 4, 8, 9), there is also an example with only a vertical handle (Nr. 7) in this group.

The nozzles are long, flat (Nr. 4, 7, 8, 9) or nearly flat (Nr. 5, 6) at the top and rounded at the tip.

The lamps with nozzles with flat tops and rounded tips, which are characteristic for the 4th and 3rd centuries BC, are early examples. The blunt nozzle is a characteristic of a later period¹¹. All of the oil lamps of this type were carefully slipped with a thin matt slip on the interior and exterior, including their bases.

The use of slips on the base distinguishes these lamps from those of the 4th century BC and early 3rd century BC¹². The slip colour usually varies from matt black to light brown. The slip colour usually varies from matt black to light brown. Only Nr. 9 shows the use of a red slip. Similarly, while the clay colour of the other lamps within the type is very pale brown, the clay colour of lamp Nr. 9 is reddish yellow. The

² GÜNGÖR ALPER 2019; KAN ŞAHİN/AKSOY 2019.

³ HOWLAND 1958, 115.

⁴ HOWLAND 1958, 116 (Type 36B).

⁵ HOWLAND 1958, 116.

⁶ HOWLAND 1958, 79.

⁷ KASSAB TEZGÖR/SEZER 1995, 82, 83, Nr. 205. The place of production is indicated as the East Aegean workshop.

⁸ HOWLAND 1958, 99, 100.

⁹ HOWLAND 1958, 100; WISMANN 2006, 345.

¹⁰ HOWLAND 1958, 100. Howland classifies this type of plinth among the early examples.

¹¹ HOWLAND 1958, 102.

¹² HOWLAND 1958, 100.

different characteristics of both the slip and the clay suggest that this oil lamp may have been produced in a different workshop.

The oil lamp **Nr. 5** in this group is close to the Attica produced oil lamps in terms of both clay and slip characteristics¹³.

Oil lamp **Nr. 6**, with its rounded body, large filling hole, lack of a handle and the pierced lug on the right shoulder, suggests that it is an example of this popular form produced at the Rhodian workshop. The lack of a handle and the lug on the left or right shoulder are characteristic of Rhodian production¹⁴. These oil lamps, which should be recognised as Rhodian type, were a great success in trade¹⁵. Although all of the lamps are wheel made, there are mould made lamps produced in the same form as these lamps¹⁶.

Lamps of this type were encountered in centres such as Tarsus¹⁷, Pergamon¹⁸, Assos¹⁹ and Tralleis²⁰ in Anatolia. The fact that they were also found outside Anatolia, especially in Athens²¹ and Corinth²², as well as in centres such as Panticapaeum²³, Rhodos²⁴, Delos²⁵, Cyprus²⁶, Berenice²⁷ and Jerusalem²⁸, shows how they spread over a wide geography as a preferred and popular form of the period. In many of these centres, local imitations appear to have been produced alongside imported examples. The examples of this type of oil lamp found in the Athenian Agora were dated by Howland to between the last quarter of the 3rd century BC and the last quarter of the 2nd century BC²⁹. Brooner dated the Corinthian examples between the end of the 3rd century BC and the beginning of the 2nd century BC³⁰.

TYPE 4. Lamp with flaring rim pulled out from the shoulder (Nr. 10) (Fig. 2.10a-b)

This type, represented by the only example among the wheel-made lamps, has a flaring rim pulled out from the rounded shoulder (**Nr. 10**). The long tubular nozzle is rounded at the end, with raised edge round the wick-hole. The nozzle and handle were made by hand and then attached to the body. Its close affinity in form to type 5 is clearly recognisable, but what distinguishes it from that type is that the flaring of the sides becomes the collar and rim.

The slip is almost completely flaked off. The clay is extremely coarse and contains large grains of lime and sand,

suggesting that it may have been made in a local workshop in Sinope³¹. Similar of lamp **Nr. 10** have been found on the opposite shore of the Black Sea, in centres such as Chersonesos³² and Panticapaeum³³. The fact that they were also found in cities such as Olbia, Tanais and Mirmerion indicates that they were a popular type in the Bosphorus Region³⁴. The 2nd–1st century BC is the suggested date for this type of oil lamp.

TYPE 5. Lamps with a rounded body and a flaring collar around the filling-hole (Nr. 11–14) (Fig. 2.11–14; Fig. 6.11–14)

The characteristic common feature of the lamps in Type 5 is the large filling hole in the upper part of the rounded body, which was shaped on the wheel, is surrounded by concave collars (**Nr. 11–14**). The collars around the filling holes facilitate the pouring of oil into the reservoirs³⁵. The filling hole diameters of the lamps, which are close to each other in size, vary between 2 cm and 1.3 cm. The nose and handles were made separately and then added to the body, which was shaped on the wheel. Thick and grooved vertical ring handles are attached from the rim to the upper part of the shoulder (**Nr. 13, 14**). There is no lug. This type has a plain bottom that is not set off the curving side walls. The base is circular and flat. The shoulders are narrow and plain.

The clay is quite coarse. The hard and non-porous fabric of light brown to light red color, with white particles of lime and sand inclusions, suggests local production³⁶. Thin, very pale brown or pink slip was applied to the exterior surfaces and has largely flaked off. This group of oil lamps, which are similar in form, slip and clay properties as well as size, may have been produced in a local workshop. A lamp found in the Athenian Agora, which shows close similarities in form, was analysed by Howland under the heading Type 37 C. Although Howland dated this oil lamp to the 2nd half of the 1st century BC, he also stated that this type could probably date back to the first half of the 2nd century BC³⁷. Broneer analysed an example from Corinth with similar form characteristics under the Type XV heading and suggested the first half of the 2nd century BC as the date of production³⁸.

¹³ See SCHEIBLER 1976, 30, Nr. 115, Taf. 22, 23.

¹⁴ GERÇEK 2004, 201.

¹⁵ KASSAB TEZGÖR/SEZER 1995, 71, Fig. 192.

¹⁶ CHRZANOZSKI 2019, 475, Nr. 9–19.

¹⁷ GOLDMAN/JONES 1950, 87–88, Group I–III, Fig. 93.

¹⁸ SCHÄFER 1968, 125–126, K1–3, Taf. 52, 53.

¹⁹ KAN ŞAHİN 2008, 148–149, Nr. 106, 107, Pl. LIII.

²⁰ CİVELEK 2001, 20–21, K26–29, Lev. VI.

²¹ HOWLAND 1958, 99–101; SCHEIBLER 1976, 52–55, Nr. 285–302, Taf. 51–53.

²² BRONEER 1930, Nr. 183–189 (Type XII), 52–53, Pl. IV.

²³ TOLSTIKOV/ZHURAVLEV 2004, 271–273, No. 1–3, Pl. 95.

²⁴ For the Rhodian finds in the British Museum, see BAILEY 1975, 172–178, Q380–402, Pl. 78–81; For the Rhodian finds in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum, see KASSAB TEZGÖR/SEZER 1995, Nr. 181, 188.

²⁵ BRUNEAU 1965, Pl. 1A, 29, Pl. 4C, 193, 226 and 229.

²⁶ KAJZER 2020, 286, Pl. 94, L5.

²⁷ BAILEY 1985, 3–4, C 5–6, Fig. 1. 5–6, Pl. 1.5–6.

²⁸ ROSENTHAL HEGINBOTTOM 2016, 429, Fig. 1.3.

²⁹ HOWLAND 1958, 101.

³⁰ BRONEER 1930, 53.

³¹ It is known that amphorae began to be produced in Sinop in the second half of the 4th century BC. The candle was found in Demirciköy, 15 km. south of Sinop, during the 1995 excavation season. The Demirci workshop is one of the most important workshops of Sinope, an amphora production centre. For Demirci amphora workshops, see KASSAB TEZGÖR 2010; ARSEN'EVA/KASSAB TEZGÖR/NAUMENKO 1997.

³² CHRZANOVSKI/ZHURAVLEV 1998, Nr. 11; ZHURAVLEV 2012, 366–367; 370 (Type 4.2), Fig. 6.

³³ BAILEY 1975, Q 124–126, 76–77, Pls. 24, 25. The lamps from Panticapaeum in the British Museum resemble the Sinop example in shape and profile, but have thinner walls and a broadly open top, surrounded by a flaring rim.

³⁴ ZHURAVLEV 2012, 365.

³⁵ Howland states that this concave collar at the top of the lamp, which surrounds the wick hole, was added separately at a later date. See HOWLAND 1958, 121.

³⁶ KAN ŞAHİN/AKSOY 2019, 352, Fig. 3. Similar examples found during the museum rescue excavations in the Gelincik neighbourhood of the modern Sinop province, where the Hellenistic necropolis of the ancient city of Sinope is located, were dated to the first half of the 2nd century BC.

³⁷ HOWLAND 1958, 121, Nr. 504, Pls. 19, 45.

³⁸ BRONEER 1930, 55–56, (Type XV), No. 195, Pl. V, Fig. 14.49.

TYPE 6. Lamp attached to a high stand (Nr. 15) (Fig. 3.15a-b; Fig. 6.15)

The lamp attached to a high stand, which is considered to be among the wheel-made oil lamps of the Hellenistic Period, has a double conical body (**Nr. 15**). The oil hole is surrounded by a high rim that slopes inwards. The base is slightly concave. The vertical handle connects the rim to the middle of the body. The lamp is attached to a high stand with a spreading base. The pedestal has a flange below the lamp. It is possible that this ring was not only decorative but also served a practical purpose, such as ease of carrying. The inside of the stand, which widens downwards, is coarsely carved from the widening point. The hard-fired clay contains white particles of lime and sand. The slip has almost completely fallen off, but as far as can be seen on the upper part of the oil lamp it is orangish red in colour.

The discoid flange at the top of the foot is used on lamps dating to the end of the 4th century BC³⁹ as well as on examples dating to the mid-3rd century BC⁴⁰ and the 1st century BC⁴¹. The body of the oil lamp is similar to the lamps of Type 5 but differs from this type by the steeper profile of the raised rim surrounding the oil hole and the pitting at the base. The closest similars of this type in terms of form, slip and clay characteristics were found at Amisos during the excavations of Makridi Bey in 1908⁴². A Pontic workshop was suggested for similar Amisos lamps dated to the 2nd century BC⁴³.

TYPE 7. Lamps with a high rim surrounding the filling hole, flat base, wick hole surrounded by a rim (Nr. 16–18) (Fig. 3.16–18; Fig. 7.16,17)

The lamps with catalogue numbers **16–18** are evaluated within this group. The handle and nose were added to the wheel-made round profiled body afterwards. As in the previous types, the large filling hole in this oil lamp group is also surrounded by a flaring collar. There are wheel marks on these parts on all three lamps.

However, the collar on these specimens is considerably higher than on other types. Another distinguishing feature is the relatively short and rounded nozzle with a wick hole surrounded by a rim. Their bases are flat and slightly convex on the inside. Vertical handles attached from the rim to the upper part of the body. The flaring rim around the filling hole and the flatness of the base are close to Howland Type 37 C⁴⁴. Due to these characteristics, it has the same common features with Type 5 mentioned above among the lamps from Sinop. However, the quite high flaring collar and the nozzle structure are the distinctive features that distinguish these lamps from the others.

The closest example in terms of profile and flaring collar is an oil lamp from found in Kerameikos⁴⁵. The closest

examples in terms of nozzle form are the Fayum finds⁴⁶. If this type of oil lamp is to be seen as a further stage of development, the date that can be suggested for these lamps is the second half of the 1st century BC.

In contrast to these examples, the paste of the Sinop oil lamps is hard, porous and tempered with coarse sand, and although largely flaking, they appear to be selfslipped. The fact that there are no close analogues of this type of oil lamps indicates that it may be a type unique to Sinop. The clay and slip characteristics suggest that they were probably produced in a local workshop.

TYPE 8. Lamp with deep body and deeply depressed top (Nr. 19) (Fig. 4.19; Fig. 7.19)

This type of oil lamp, which Howland classifies under Type 35 A⁴⁷, is represented by a single example from the Sinop Museum (**Nr.19**). The wheel-made oil lamp has a deep chamber with an almost vertical profile. There is a pronounced ridge or rim between the top of the walls and the deeply sunken top or discus. The area round the filling-hole is flat. There is a small filling hole in the center. The lamps are equipped with broad vertical band handle. The wide and long nozzle is rounded on top, roughly tubular in cross-section. In this type, the nozzles are often longer than the diameter of the body⁴⁸.

While the Attica examples have Attic clay, thin and sometimes metallic slip, the entire outer surface of the lamp in the Sinop example, including the bottom of the base, is covered with red slip. Howland dated this type of lamp to the last quarter of the 2nd century BC or at least to the first quarter of the 1st century⁴⁹.

Considering similar examples, it is possible to date the oil lamp **Nr. 19** to the first half of the 1st century BC.

Undetermined Hellenistic Lamps (Nr. 20, 21) (Fig. 4.20a-b, 21; Fig. 7.20)

The oil lamps analysed under this heading are types similars of which are not found in the literature. In some cases, however, the forms are more or less related to known types.

Nr. 20 has a narrow flat chamber. The small filling hole is surrounded by a raised rim. The thick and grooved vertical ring handle is attached from the rim to the lower part of the body. At the bottom of the handle, at the point where it is connected to the body, a small disc-shaped piece of clay, not exceeding the width of the handle, was placed. The nozzle form is unique among the Hellenistic lamps from Sinop. A hole was first cut through the side of the lamp, and the nozzle was made in the form of a tube. The nozzle was then attached to the lamp where the hole was cut. Then, the wick hole was made separately and mounted on the tip of the nozzle. The part where the tip with a wide and oval wick hole is attached to the nose is slightly tumid.

Oil lamp **Nr. 20** is the only example of the oil lamps subject

³⁹ BAILEY 1975, 312–313, Q671. Pl. 124,125 (from Sicily); DESCOEUDRES/HARRISON 1997, 83–84, Nr. 2 (from South Italy or Sicily).

⁴⁰ KASSAB TEZGÖR/SEZER 1995, 85, Nr. 215 (from Rhodes).

⁴¹ BAILEY 1985, 12–13, Nos. 58–59, Pl. III (from Berenice).

⁴² KASSAB TEZGÖR/SEZER 1995, Nos. 227, 228, 230, 232.

⁴³ KASSAB TEZGÖR/SEZER 1995, Nos. 227, 228, 230, 232.

⁴⁴ HOWLAND 1958, 121. Howland dated the only example analysed under this type to the 2nd half of the 1st century BC to the beginning of the 1st century AD.

⁴⁵ SCHEIBLER 1976, 96, Nr. 590, Taf. 86, 87. This oil lamp, which is stated to be widespread in Egypt, is dated to the 2nd century BC.

⁴⁶ Although the Fayum examples are similar in terms of nozzle form, these are closer in other characteristics to the lamps grouped in this article as Type 2, a popular form of the Late Hellenistic period. They are local imitations of this popular form, produced in a centre in Egypt using the moulding technique. See CHRZANOVSKI 2019, 475–479, Cat. Nos. 10–17.

⁴⁷ HOWLAND 1958, 109–110.

⁴⁸ HOWLAND 1958, 109.

⁴⁹ HOWLAND 1958, 109–110.

to this article in which this method was used. In terms of the raised rim surrounding the handle and the filling hole and the narrower filling hole in comparison to those of the other lamps within the type, it is similar to lamp **Nr. 14** in Type 5. However, the body of oil lamp **Nr.14** is higher and more spherical. Considering these features, which indicate that it is closely related to Type 5, the oil lamp may be considered a variation of the type in question, and a production date of the 1st century BC may be suggested.

Nr. 21 has a small filling hole surrounded by a raised rim, similar to that of lamp **Nr. 20**. Once again, the thick and grooved vertical ring handle is attached from the rim to the lower part of the body. The nozzle of this lamp is short and the rounded tip is separated by a relief ring. The upper part of this oil lamp is also similar to Howland Type 37 C, as in lamp **Nr. 20**, but the nozzle form is typical. It must have been produced in a local workshop and the possibility of a Sinop-specific form should not be ruled out.

CONCLUSION

The city of Sinope, which was continuously inhabited throughout the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic and Roman periods, was strongly influenced by the Hellenisation that began with the expeditions of Alexander the Great in the Hellenistic period, and first Antigonos and then Seleucid rule reigned in the region. When, in 183 BC, Mithridates established himself as the dominant power on the Black Sea and included Sinope in the territory of the Pontus kingdom he founded, the city's importance grew even more, and it became the capital⁵⁰. The rich Hellenistic Period finds found in Sinope reflect the prosperity of the city during this period.

Situated at the extreme point of the Anatolian Black Sea coast and with two natural harbours, the city became an important trading centre because of its location. This is evidenced by the distribution of Sinopian amphorae, which were produced from the Hellenistic period onwards, over a wide geographical area. During the Hellenistic period, particularly in the 3rd century BC, oil lamps experienced a significant increase in both variety and quantity. Concurrently, due to intensified maritime trade, locally crafted oil lamps were distributed widely, leading to the emergence of local imitations of popular lamp types.

Some of the Hellenistic wheel-made oil lamps discussed in this article originate from Attica, Rhodos and Pontus. The lamps with a high rim around the filling hole appear to be locally produced lamps based on their clay and slip characteristics. The locally produced oil lamps, which are quite numerous, have contributed to our knowledge about the characteristics of Sinope oil lamp production. They also reveal Sinope's commercial ties with the Mediterranean and other parts of the Black Sea during the Hellenistic period. This reflects the trends in Sinope's economic and cultural activities during the Hellenistic Period.

CATALOGUE

Type 1. Curved Bodies Pulled Into Collars Around Filling-Holes (Nr. 1, 2)

Nr. 1. (Fig. 1.1, 5.1)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 2.134.54

Sinop. 1951–1954 excavations.

L. 9.6 cm; W. 6.5 cm; H. 3.9 cm; Dia. base 4.4 cm; filling hole 1.9 cm.

Clay: 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); Slip: Gley 1 2.5/N (black)- 2.5 YR 4/6 (red).

Attic

Vertical handle and part of the nozzle broken off. Minor chips on surface.

Groove around upper part of body interrupted by nozzle and handle. Flat topped long nozzle with triangular tip. Raised base slightly concave. Dull black glaze all over.

References: HOWLAND 1958, p. 116, Nr. 488 (Type 36B), Pls. 18, 44; BRUNEAU 1965, p. 25, Nr. 242, Pl. 4, C.

Date: First half of the 3rd century BC.

Nr. 2. (Fig. 1.2, 5.2)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 9. 154. 71

Sinop. 1951–1954 excavations.

L. 9.6 cm; W. 6.5 cm; H. 3.9 cm.

Clay: 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); Slip: Gley 1 4/N (dark gray)

Attic

Vertical handle, end of the nozzle and small parts of rim broken off. Minor chips on surface. Groove around upper part of body interrupted by nozzle and handle. Nozzle flat on top. Circular slightly raised concave base. Dull black glaze all over. (Similar to Nr 1).

References: HOWLAND 1958, p. 116, Nr. 488 (Type 36B), Pls. 18, 44; BRUNEAU 1965, p. 25, Nr. 242, Pl. 4, C.

Date: First half of the 3rd century BC.

Type 2. Lamp with concave top and wide rim (Nr. 3)

Nr. 3 (Fig. 1.3, 5.3)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 28.5.80

Purchase.

L. 8.2 cm; W. 6.5 cm; H. 3.2 cm; Dia. base 4.5 cm; filling hole 1.2 cm.

Clay: 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); Slip: Gley 1 2.5/N (black)- 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red).

Attic (?)

Intact except for nozzle tip and lug. Small chips on filling-hole and base.

The side make a sharp angle at the junction of the broad top. Thin groove around the outer edge of the concave top. Small filling hole. Nearly flat topped long nozzle. On the left side is an unpierced lug. The base is raised and concave with a thin raised disc. The bottom slightly convex. Matte glaze on the upper part of the body turns red towards the bottom.

References: HOWLAND 1958, Nr. 350–355, pp. 79, 80, Pl. 12, 39; BRUNEAU 1965, p. 23, Nr. 151, Pl. 3, B; BAILEY 1975, Q499, p. 228, Pl. 96, 97; KASSAB TEZGÖR/SEZER 1995, pp. 82, 83, Nr. 205.

Date: Middle of the 3rd century BC.

⁵⁰ ARSLAN 2005, 115.

Type 3. Closed Bodies with Concave Tops (Nr. 4–9)**Nr. 4** (Fig. 1.4, 5.4)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 35.2.78

Purchase.

L. 6.5 cm; W. 5.4 cm; H. 4.3 cm; Dia. base 3.7 cm; filling hole 1.8 cm.

Clay: 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); Slip: 7.5 YR 4/2 (brown).

Vertical handle, nozzle tip and lug broken off. Minor chips on surface. Burn marks on nozzle. Wheelmade body of flattened globular shape. A concave sloping band, surrounded by a groove, around the filling hole. Nozzle flat on top. Low circular base is raised and concave with a thin raised disc and a dot at the center of the bottom. Slip applied over all, inside, outside and under the base.

References: HOWLAND 1958, Nr. 433, 437, Pl. 15, 42 (Type 33A); SCHEIBLER 1976, pp. 52, 53, Nr. 285, 287, Taf. 48, 49.

Date: Last quarter of the 3rd century BC.

Nr. 5 (Fig. 1.5, 5.5)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 2.135.54

Sinop. 1951–1954 excavations.

L. 7.1 cm; W. 5.6 cm; H. 2.6 cm; Dia. base 4.1 cm; filling hole 1.6 cm.

Clay: 5YR 7/3 (pink); Slip: Gley 1 3/N (very dark gray) to 5 YR 5/4 (reddish brown).

Attic

Nozzle tip broken off.

Shallow, wheel- made body with long applied nozzle. Nozzle nearly flat on top. Large, central filling hole, surrounded by an inward- sloping shoulder and an incised circle; convex-curving side to carinated body, with fish shaped pierced knob at top of left side. Slip applied over all, inside, outside and under the base.

References: SCHEIBLER 1976, p. 30, Nr. 115, Taf. 22, 23; LIGHTFOOT 2021, p. 55, Cat. Nr. 31.

Date: End of the 3rd century BC.

Nr. 6 (Fig. 1.6, 5.6)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 28.3.84

Provenance unknown

L. 8.7 cm; W. 6.1 cm; H. 3.4 cm; Dia. base 3.3 cm; filling hole 1.9 cm.

Slip: Gley 1 3/N (very dark gray).

Rhodian

A small part of nozzle tip broken off. Minor chips on surface. Burn marks on nozzle.

Biconical circular body with a diagonally pierced lug on the right side. Ridge marked off by two grooves surrounding the large filling-hole. Round-tipped, tubular nozzle bulging underside and round-topped. Raised circular, concave base, Slip applied over all, inside, outside and under the base.

References: BAILEY 1975, Q389, Pl. 78, 79; SCHEIBLER 1976, pp. 54, 55, Nr. 302, Taf. 53; BAILEY 1985, pp. 3, 4, C 5–6, Fig. 1.5–6, Pl.1.5–6; KASSAB TEZGÖR/SEZER 1995, pp. 77, 78, Kat. Nr. 186, 189; ROSENTHAL HEGINBOTTOM 2016, pp. 429, Fig. 1.3; KAJZER 2020, p. 286, Pl. 94, Nr. L5.

Date: Second half of the 3rd century BC or a little later.

Nr. 7 (Fig. 1.7, 5.7)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 8.23.70

Provenance unknown

L. 11.4 cm; W. 7.9 cm; H. 6.3 cm; Dia. base 5.2 cm; filling hole 1.5 cm.

Clay: 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown); Slip: 10 YR 5/1 (gray).

Handle restored and nozzle tip broken off. Minor chips on surface.

Biconical circular body. Ridge marked off by two grooves surrounding the large filling-hole. Nozzle flat on top. Raised base slightly concave. Flat bottom. Grooved vertical handle attached to the rim and the lower part of the body. Covered over all, inside, outside and under the base with gray slip.

References: HOWLAND 1958, Nr. 431 (Type 32), pp. 99–101, Pls. 15, 41; KASSAB TEZGÖR/SEZER 1995, pp. 79, Kat. Nr. 193; TEMÜR 2019, p. 313, Cat. Nr. 4.

Date: Late second quarter to end of the 3rd century BC.

Nr. 8 (Fig. 1.8, 5.8)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 8.37.71

Provenance unknown

L. 8.9 cm; W. 7.2 cm; H. 3.6 cm; Dia. base 5.1 cm; filling hole 1.6 cm.

Clay: 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown); Slip: 2.5 YR 4/3 (reddish brown).

Vertical handle, lug and nozzle tip broken off. Minor chips on surface.

Ridge marked off by two grooves surrounding the large filling-hole. Lug on the left side. Nozzle flat on top. Raised base slightly concave. Flat bottom. Vertical handle attached to the rim and the lower part of the body. Covered over all, inside, outside and under the base with dark gray slip.

References: SCHEIBLER 1976, pp. 55, 56, Nr. 304, Pl. 52, 53.

Date: First half of the 2nd century BC.

Nr. 9 (Fig. 1.9, 5.9)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 20.9.74

Sinope

L. 6.9 cm; W. 4.4 cm; H. 2 cm; Dia. base 2.8 cm; filling hole 1.4 cm.

Clay: 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); Slip: 2.5 YR 5/6 (red).

Handle broken off. Minor chips on surface. Burn marks on nozzle.

Depressed spherical body. Nozzle flat on top and rounded end. Flat, slightly raised base. A broad concave rim, set off by a groove, surrounds the filling-hole. Vertical handle attached to the rim and the lower part of the body. Solid lug at top of right side. Covered over all, inside, outside and under the base with red slip.

References: SCHEIBLER 1976, pp. 54, 55, Nr. 300, 302, Taf. 52, 53.

Date: End of the 3rd century BC to second half of the 2nd century BC.

Type 4. Lamp with flaring rim pulled out from the shoulder (Nr. 10)**Nr. 10** (Fig. 2.10a-b)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 3.7.95

Demirciköy 1995 Excavations

L. 9.8 cm; W. 5.6 cm; H. 4.3 cm.

Clay: 7.5 YR 7/6

Local

Intact except for vertical handle and a small part of the nozzle tip. Minor chips on surface. Burn marks on nozzle.

Rounded body. Vertical handle. Long tubular nozzle with large oval wick-hole. Large, central filling hole, with collar flaring upward; Flat base. Hard fired clay contains white particles of lime, sand and mica.

References: HOWLAND 1958, p.116 (Type 36B), Nr. 488, Pls. 18, 44; BAILEY 1975, Q 124–126, pp. 76, 77, Pls. 24, 25; CHRZANOVSKI/ ZHURAVLEV 1998, p. 45, Nr. 11; ZHURAVLEV/TUROVA 2012, Kat. 17, Pl. 4. 17.

Date: 2nd- 1st century BC.

Type 5. Lamps with rounded body and flaring collar around filling-hole (Nr. 11–14)

Nr. 11 (Fig. 2.11, 6.11)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 6.1.94

Sinop

L. 11 cm; W. 6.7 cm; H. 4.5 cm; Dia. base 4.9 cm; filling hole 2 cm.

Clay: 10 YR 8/2 (very pale brown)

Local

Intact except for handle. Minor chips on surface. Burn marks on nozzle.

Wheelmade lamp with rounded body. Large, central filling hole, with collar flaring upward. Flat circular base. Vertical handle. Long tubular nozzle with large oval wick-hole. Hard fired, poorly purified clay contains white particles of lime, sand and mica. No slip.

References: BRONEER 1930, pp. 55, 56, (Type XV), No. 195, Pl. V, Fig. 14.49; HOWLAND 1958, p. 121, Nr. 504, Pls. 19, 45; CHRZANOVSKI/ZHURAVLEV 1998, p. 45, Nr. 11 (different handle); KAN ŞAHİN/AKSOY 2019, p. 352, Type 1, Fig. 3.

Date: 2nd century BC.

Nr. 12 (Fig. 2.12)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 1.13.94

Demirciköy 1994 excavations

L. 9.8 cm; W. 7 cm; H. 4.6 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 7/3 (pink); Slip: 10 YR 8/3 (very pale brown)

Local

Intact except for handle and nozzle. Minor chips on surface. Wheel made lamp with rounded body. Large, central filling hole, with collar flaring upward. Flat circular base. Vertical handle. Hard fired, poorly purified clay contains white particles of lime, sand and mica. Thin and worn slip on the exterior.

References: BRONEER 1930, pp. 55, 56, (Type XV), No. 195, Pl. V, Fig. 14.49; HOWLAND 1958, p. 121, Nr. 504, Pls. 19, 45; CHRZANOVSKI/ZHURAVLEV 1998, p. 45, Nr. 11 (different handle); KAN ŞAHİN/AKSOY 2019, p. 352, Type 1, Fig. 3.

Date: 2nd century BC.

Nr. 13 (Fig. 2.13, 6.13)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 8.24.40

Sinope

L. 10.1 cm; W. 6.5 cm; H. 5.1 cm; Dia. base 4.3 cm; filling hole 2.1 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 7/4 (pink)

Local

Intact except for nozzle tip. Minor chips on the rim.

Wheel made lamp with rounded body. Large, central filling hole, with collar flaring upward; Flat circular base. Grooved vertical handle. Long and broad tubular nozzle rounded in profile. Hard fired, poorly purified clay contains white particles of lime, sand and mica.

References: BRONEER 1930, pp. 55, 56, (Type XV), No. 195, Pl. V, Fig. 14.49; HOWLAND 1958, p. 121, Nr. 504, Pls. 19, 45; CHRZANOVSKI/ZHURAVLEV 1998, p. 45, Nr. 11 (different handle); KAN ŞAHİN/AKSOY 2019, p. 352, Type 1, Fig. 3.

Date: 2nd century BC.

Nr. 14 (Fig. 2.14, 6.14)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 8.53.71

Sinop Türkeli. Kayabaşı Village.

L. 5.8 cm; W. 5.9 cm; H. 5.2 cm; Dia. base 3.4 cm; filling hole 1.3 cm.

Clay: 7.5 YR 7/4 (pink); Slip: 7.5 YR 7/2 (pinkish gray)

Local

Intact except for nozzle. Minor chips on surface.

Wheel made lamp with rounded body. Large central filling hole, with collar flaring upward. Flat base. Vertical grooved handle. Hard fired clay contains white particles of lime, sand and mica. Thin and worn slip on the exterior.

References: BRONEER 1930, pp. 55, 56, (Type XV), No. 195, Pl. V, Fig. 14.49; HOWLAND 1958, p. 121, Nr. 504, Pls. 19, 45; CHRZANOVSKI/ZHURAVLEV 1998, p. 45, Nr. 11 (different handle); KAN ŞAHİN/AKSOY 2019, p. 352, Fig. 3.

Date: 2nd century BC.

Type 6. Lamp attached to a high stand (Nr. 15)

Nr. 15 (Fig. 3.15a-b, 6.15)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 8.29.70

Unknown

L. 4.5 cm; W. 5.5 cm; H. 13.3 cm (with pedestal); filling hole 1.1 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 7/6 (very pale brown)

Pontus (?)

Intact except for handle, tip of the nozzle and the bottom of the stand. Wheel marks on the upper part of the lamp.

Long nozzle with a circular cross-section. Large, central filling hole, with collar flaring upward. The base of the lamp is concave. The vertical handle connects from the rim to the middle of the body. Lamp attached to a high stand with a spreading base. The pedestal has a flange below the lamp. The interior of the base is hollowed out starting from the outwardly flaring section. Hard fired clay contains white particles of lime and sand. Reddish-orange slip almost completely worn off.

References: BRUNEAU 1965, p. 30, Nr. 1599, Pl. 7; KASSAB TEZGÖR/SEZER 1995, p. 89, Nr. 227, 228, 230, 232.

Date: 2nd century BC.

Type 7. Lamps with a high rim surrounding the filling hole, flat base, wick hole surrounded by a rim (Nr. 16–18)

Nr. 16 (Fig. 3.16, 7.16)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 2.128.54

Sinope. 1951–1958 Excavations

L. 9.2 cm; W. 6.1 cm; H. 3.6 cm; Dia. base 4.7 cm; filling hole 1.6 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 7/3 (pink); Slip: 2.5 YR 7/8 (light red)

Local

Intact except for handle. Minor chips on surface. Burn marks on nozzle.

Rounded body. Large central filling hole, with high collar flaring upward. Flat base. Slightly convex bottom. Vertical handle attached from the rim to the upper part of the body. Hard fired clay contains white particles of lime and sand. Thin and worn slip on the exterior.

References: SCHEIBLER 1976, p. 96, Nr. 590, Taf. 86, 87.

Date: 2nd- 1st century BC

Nr. 17 (Fig. 3.17, 7.17)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 10.1.98

Sinope. Purchase.

L. 9.1 cm; W. 6.5 cm; H. 4.1 cm; Dia. base 4.2 cm; filling hole 1.5 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 7/3 (pink); Slip: 7.5 YR 7/2 (pinkish gray)

Local

Intact except for handle and nozzle tip. Minor chips on surface. Burn marks on surface.

Rounded body. Large central filling hole, with collar flaring upward. Flat base. Vertical handle. Hard fired clay contains white particles of lime, sand and mica. Thin and worn slip on the exterior.

References: SCHEIBLER 1976, p. 96, Nr. 590, Taf. 86, 87.

Date: 2nd- 1st century BC

Nr. 18 (Fig. 3.18, 7.17)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 5.4.71

Sinope.

L. 11.9 cm; W. 7 cm; H. 4 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 7/3 (pink); Slip: 10 YR 7/6 (yellow)

Local

Intact except for handle. Minor chips on surface.

Rounded body. Large central filling hole, with collar flaring upward. Flat base. Vertical handle. Hard fired clay contains white particles of lime and sand.

References: SCHEIBLER 1976, p. 96, Nr. 590, Taf. 86, 87.

Date: 2nd- 1st century BC

Type 8. Lamp with deep body and deeply depressed top (Nr. 19)

Nr. 19 (Fig. 4.19, 7.19)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 44.2.78

Sinop. Purchase.

L. 6.3 cm; W. 5.3 cm; H. 4.3 cm; Dia. base 3.6 cm; filling hole 1 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); Slip: 2.5 YR 5/6 (red).

Handle and nozzle broken off. Minor chips on surface. Wheel marks on body and under the base.

Deep body with slightly sloping side walls. A pronounced rim between the top of the walls and the deeply sunken top. The area round the small filling-hole is flat. Broad vertical band handle. The wide and long nozzle is rounded on top, roughly tubular in cross-section. Covered over all, outside and under the base with red slip.

References: BAILEY 1975, Q103, p. 62, Pl. 18, 19; SCHEIBLER 1976, pp. 55, 56, Nr. 311, 312, Taf. 54, 55.

Date: First half of the 1st century BC.

Undetermined Hellenistic Types (Nr. 20–21)

Nr. 20 (Fig. 4.20a-b, 7.20)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 40.1.78

Sinop. Purchase.

L. 11.1 cm; W. 5 cm; H. 2.7 cm; Dia. base 3.3 cm; filling hole 1.3 cm.

Clay: 7.5 YR 7/3 (pink); Slip: 7.5 YR 7/2 (pinkish gray)

Local

Intact. Minor chips on surface. Burn marks on nozzle. Wheelmarks under the base. Hard fired clay contains very few white particles of lime and sand.

Long tubular nozzle broad and round in profile. The tip of the nozzle is shaped separately, appearing as if it was placed later at the end of a long and broad nozzle. Small central filling hole, with collar flaring upward. Circular base very slightly raised. Vertical grooved handle. Hard fired clay contains white particles of lime, sand and mica. Thin and worn slip on the exterior.

References: No similar has been found.

Date: 2nd – 1st century BC.

Nr. 21 (Fig. 4.21)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 8.53.71

Sinop. Purchase.

L. 10.6 cm; W. 5.8 cm; H. 3.8 cm.

Clay: 2.5 Y 8/4 (pale yellow)

Local

Intact. Minor chips on surface. Burn marks on surface.

There is an embossed ring at the transition to the tip of short and thick nozzle. Small central filling hole, with collar flaring upward. Slightly raised circular base. Vertical grooved handle. Poorly purified, hard fired clay contains white particles of lime, sand and mica. Thin and worn slip on the exterior.

References: No similar has been found.

Date: 2nd – 1st century BC.

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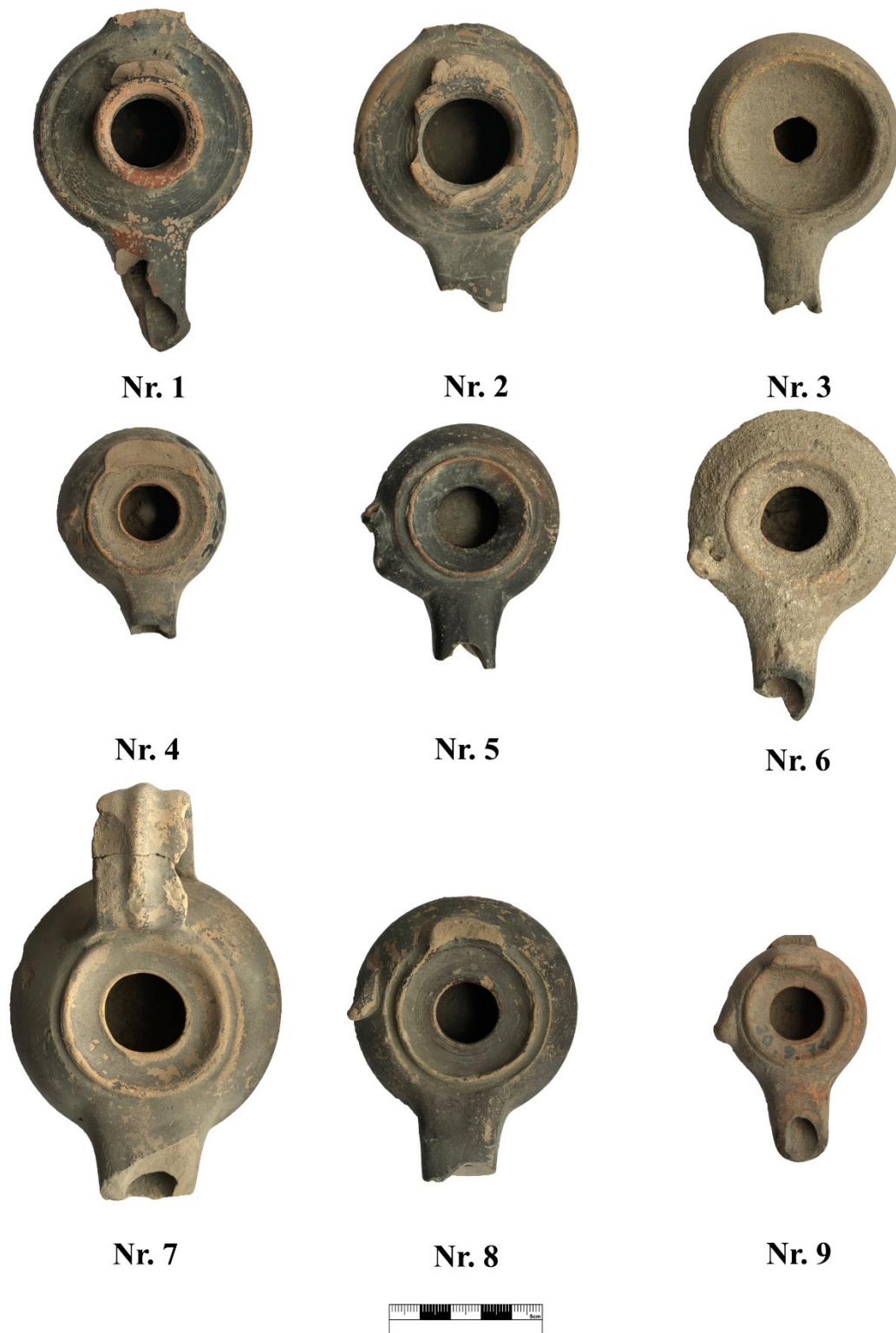


Fig.1. Type 1: Nr.1-2; Type 2: Nr. 3; Type 3: Nr. 4-9.



Nr. 10a



Nr. 10b



Nr. 11



Nr. 12



Nr. 13



Nr. 14



Fig. 2. Type 4: Nr. 10a-b; Type 5; Nr. 11-14.



Fig. 3. Type 6: Nr. 15a-b; Type 7: Nr. 16-18.



Nr. 19



Nr. 20a



Nr. 20b



Nr. 21



Fig. 4. Type 8: Nr. 19; Undetermined Types: Nr. 20a-b, Nr. 21

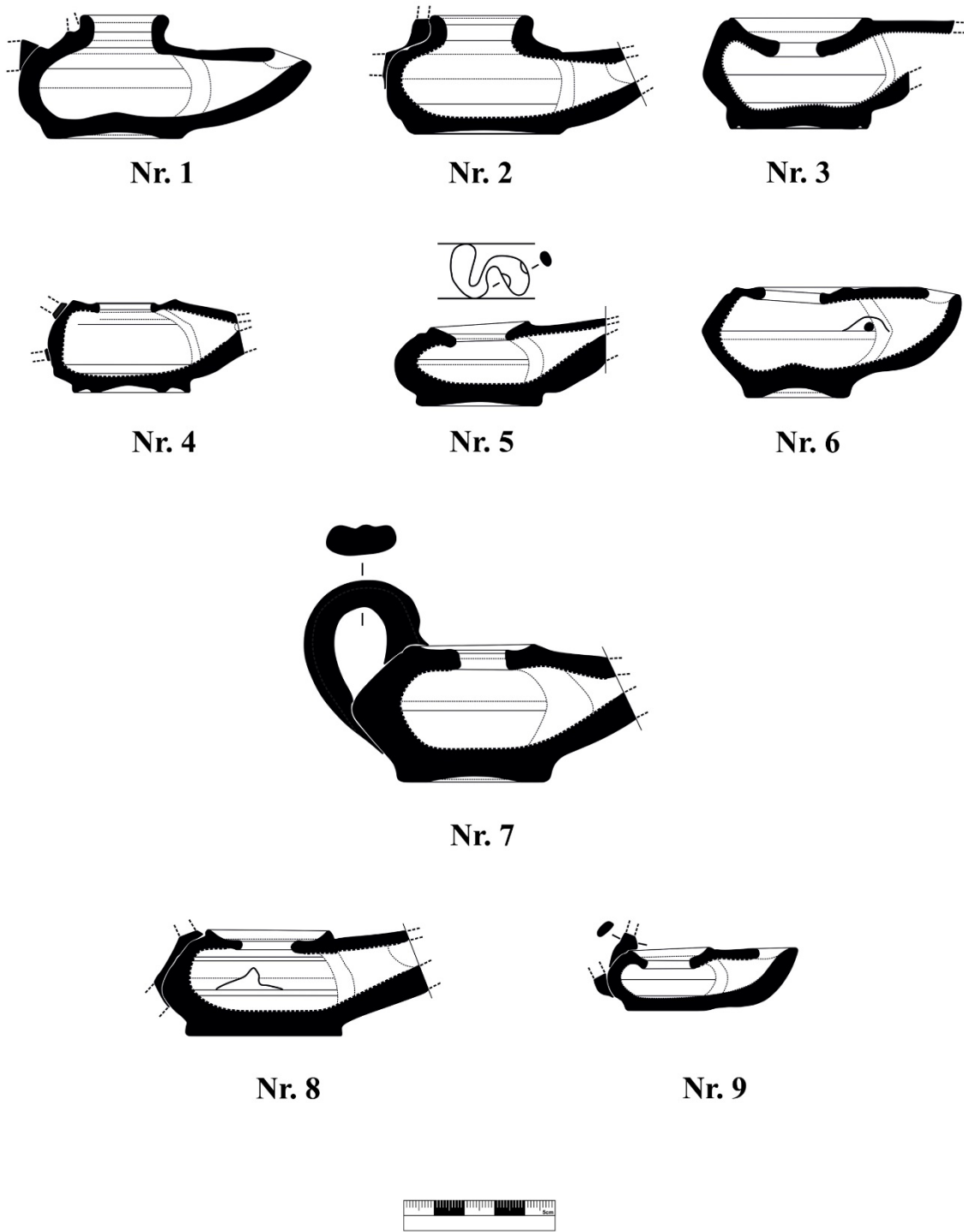


Fig. 5. Type 1: Nr.1-2; Type 2: Nr. 3; Type 3: Nr. 4-9.

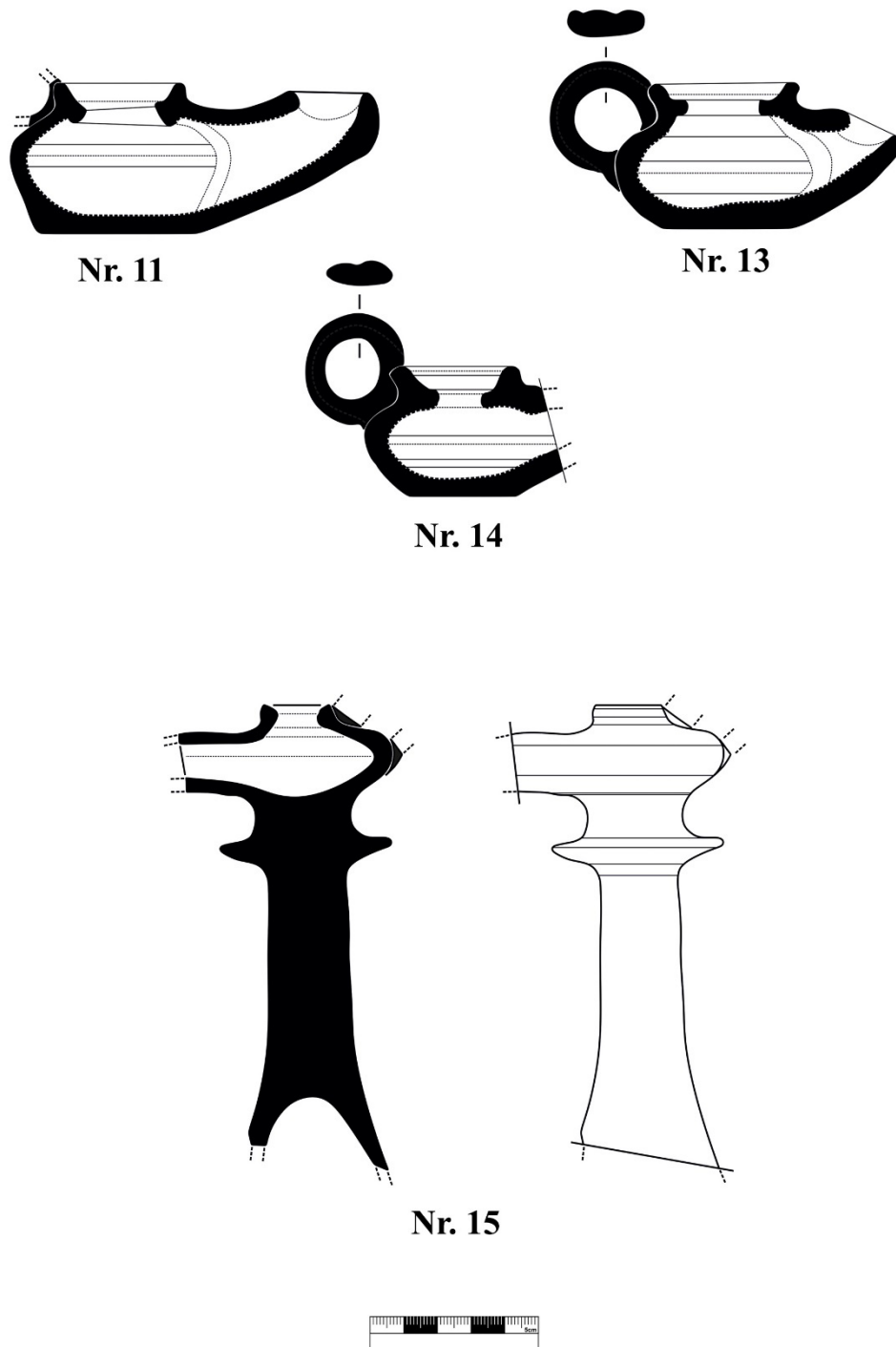
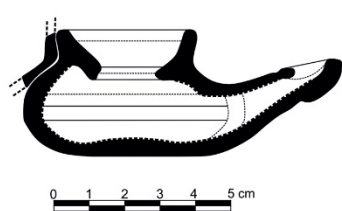
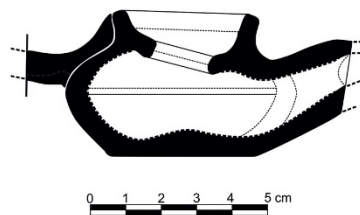


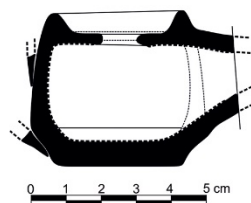
Fig. 6. Type 5: Nr. 11–14; Type 6: Nr. 15



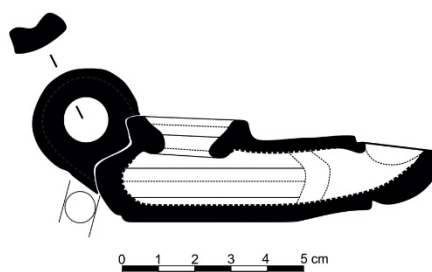
Nr. 16



Nr. 17



Nr. 19



Nr. 20



Fig. 7. Type 7: Nr. 16, 17; Type 8: Nr. 19; Undetermined Types: Nr. 20