



# Hellenistic Period Mould-Made Oil Lamps From the Sinop Museum

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## ABSTRACT

Hellenistic Period mould-made oil lamps from the Hellenistic Period were first produced in the early 3rd century BC and remained in use until the first half of the 1st century AD. This study examines Hellenistic Period mould-made lamps housed in the Sinop Museum. These lamps, originating from the ancient city of Sinope, one of the most significant harbor cities in the Paphlagonia Region, were acquired through excavations, purchases, and donations. The museum collection was analyzed and categorized into three sub-types: Ephesus-type oil lamps, lamps with a channel on the nozzle, and lamps depicting antithetic Erotes. Due to the absence of stratigraphical dating data, the lamps were identified by comparing them with similar lamps from nearby neighboring and distant centers. The Ephesus-type oil lamps, known for their distinctive characteristics, are dated from the mid-2nd century BC to the late 1st century BC, their peak period of popularity. The substantial quantity of these lamps reveals intensive trade connections with Western Anatolia. The coexistence of high-quality examples alongside cruder, imperfect versions suggests that local workshops may have produced imitations of the Ephesus-type lamps. However, clay analyses are necessary to confirm this hypothesis definitively. A variation of the Ephesus-type oil lamp, featuring a channel on the nozzle, is represented by a single specimen in the collection. Similarly, an oil lamp depicting antithetic Erotes, also a singular example, dates between the mid-2nd century BC and the 1st century BC. The latter underscores trade activity with the Eastern Mediterranean region.

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



## Introduction

The collection of the Sinop Archaeological Museum began in 1921 with artifacts found in the city and its immediate surroundings. Initially housed in a high school building, these artifacts were relocated to the Pervane Madrasah in 1932, which was converted into a museum in 1941. The museum's collection expanded significantly following excavations conducted by Ekrem Akurgal and Ludwig Budde between 1951 and 1953, focusing on the center of Sinop and the Kocagöz Tumulus in Demirciköy. This growth necessitated the construction of a new museum building, which opened to the public in 1970 at a site in the city center near the ruins of the Serapeion. The museum now exhibits a diverse range of finds from the Early Bronze Age to the end of the Byzantine Period, primarily from Sinop and its surrounding areas.

The Sinop Archaeological Museum houses an extensive collection of lamps made from terracotta, bronze, and glass, spanning from the Archaic Period to the end of the Byzantine Period. Among these, lamps from the Hellenistic Period hold particular importance. However, publications on the lamps found in the ancient cities of the Southern Black Sea Region, historically known as Paphlagonia, remain scarce, including those specific to Sinope. Only a limited number of Sinope's lamps have been documented, such as examples from the Balatlar Church excavations (Güngör Alper 2019), museum rescue excavations (Kan Şahin & Aksoy 2019), and three plastic lamps published separately (Pastutmaz Sevmen 2018). Additionally, lamps from the Archaic and Classical Periods within the Sinop Museum have also been published<sup>1</sup>.

The terracotta lamps in the Sinop Museum Collection dating to the Hellenistic Period produced via wheel and mould techniques, are numerous and typologically. This study focuses specifically on the Hellenistic Period mould-made terracotta lamps, all of which were found in and around the ancient city of Sinope. Due to the lack of stratigraphical dating data, the lamps were identified by comparing them with similar artifacts from nearby and distant centers. This study aims to introduce these previously unpublished lamps to the academic literature, providing a resource for future research and illuminating the cultural and commercial interactions facilitated by Sinope's trade connections with other centers.

In total, 32 complete or nearly complete lamps were evaluated in this research. These lamps entered the museum collection through various means, including excavations in Sinope conducted between 1951 and 1954 (Cat. Nos. 2, 3, 8, 12–16, 18–22), ongoing museum rescue excavations (Cat. Nos. 4, 7, 32) and purchases (Cat. Nos. 5, 9, 10, 17, 23, 25, 26, 31). Some lamps were documented in the Museum's inventory as having been found in Sinop (Cat. Nos.

1 Pastutmaz Sevmen, D. & Sağlan, S. Archaic and Classical Lamps from Sinop Museum. In: XXIV Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology "Ideas that traveled by the sea," SOMA 2023, Udine (in print).

1, 6, 11, 24, 27–30), though the precise circumstances of their discovery remain unknown.

The mould-made lamps examined in this study were divided into three sub-groups: Ephesus-type lamps, lamps with a channel on the nozzle, and lamps depicting antithetic Erotes.

### Type 1. Ephesus-Type Lamps

The group of lamps referred to as “Ephesus-Type” by Walters (1914, pp. 46 et al.), owing to their extensive discovery during the Ephesus excavations between 1868 and 1872, was later classified as Type 19 by Broneer (Broneer 1930, pp. 66–70), and Type 49A by Howland (Howland 1958, pp. 166–169). In addition to the numerous moulds recovered during the excavations, clay analyses have conclusively proven that this lamp type was produced at Ephesus (Giuliani 2005, p. 139; Kajzer et al. 2021, p. 321; Fragnoli et al. 2022, p. 20). Recognized by their distinctive characteristics, Ephesus-type oil lamps were produced over a long period, from the early 2nd century BC to the early 1st century AD, reaching peak popularity during this time (Howland 1958, p. 166).

Examples of this popular form, widely displayed in museums, especially in Western Anatolia, indicate their spread across the Mediterranean through trade. Local workshops even produced imitations. For instance, moulds and imitations from the Pergamon workshop have been found together with their moulds (Schäfer 1968 Taf. 69, T 4). Additionally, a mould found in Thasos (Daux 1966, p. 979, Fig. 23) and two from Nea Paphos (Kajzer 2013, p. 251, Pl. 1:1) reveals production outside Anatolia.

In Anatolia, Ephesus-type lamps have been identified in numerous centers, including Ephesus (Walters 1914, Nr. 326–349; Bailey 1975, Q159-199; Gassner 1997, p. 193, Nr. 796–800, Taf. 63. 90). Tarsus (Goldman & Jones 1950, p. 90), Sardes (Shear 1922, pp. 401–402, Fig. 10), Metropolis (Gürler 2002, pp. 133 et al., Abb. 1–8, Kat. Nr. 1–20) and Kyzikos (Öztürk 2003, pp. 58–59, Lev. 2–4). Beyond Anatolia, these lamps have been found in centers such as Delos<sup>2</sup>, Athens<sup>3</sup>, Corinth<sup>4</sup> and Cyprus<sup>5</sup>. They were particularly prominent in the northern Black Sea region, including Pantikapaion and other Bosporean sites, where they were the most popular imported type from the late 2nd to early 1st centuries BC. Both imported

2 Bruneau 1965, pp. 51-78, Pl. 12-20. The Delos specimens were analyzed by Bruneau in 11 groups and dated to the end of the 2nd-century BC and the 1st century BC.

3 Howland 1958, pp. 169-170. Howland, who dates the Ephesus-type oil lamps to the last quarter of the 2nd and 1st century BC, states that the form became widespread in Athens after the second quarter of the 1st century BC.

4 Broneer 1930, pp. 66-70. The Corinthian examples were dated by Broneer to the second half of the 1st century BC.

5 In Cyprus, Ephesus oil lamps known from Kition (Vessberg and Westholm 1956, p. 122, fig. 37: 15), Nea Paphos (Kajzer 2013, Nr. 1, 2, Pl. 1. 1- 2), Geronisos (Connelly and Młynarczyk 2002, p. 297, Nr. 29, 30) and Salamis (Oziol 1977, 60-63) prove that the Ephesian type was quite popular in Cyprus in the Hellenistic Period.

and local imitations of Ephesus-type lamps were prevalent in Bosphoran settlements until the last 1st century BC<sup>6</sup>. In the southern Black Sea region, examples from the Giresun Museum Collection (Temür 2019, p. 312, Cat. No.3, Fig.3) and finds from Kurul Castle excavations (Yorulmaz 2020, p. 101, Lev. 1: 2, Lev. 4: 12, Lev. 5: 13, 15) have been documented.

Ephesus-type oil lamps are easily distinguishable due to their characteristic form, clay composition, and decorative features. Early examples produced in Anatolia in the early 2nd century BC include lamps with a biconical profile, bowl-shaped or plastic-banded discus, a sharp mould parting line, and long, thin nozzles with triangular tips (Howland 1958, pp. 166–167). Although later forms featured rounded nozzles, triangular nozzles persisted and were produced concurrently with round-nozzled lamps (Howland 1958, p. 167; Günay Tuluk 2003, p. 24; Bussière and Lindros Wohl 2017, p. 30). A hallmark of these lamps is the presence of small air holes around the filling hole on the discus,<sup>7</sup> typically numbering three, though variations exist. Some rare examples lack air holes altogether.

Another defining feature is the handle, which is divided into three sections by two grooves and attached vertically to the body in a ring-like form. Since the handles were crafted separately and attached to the decorated upper shoulder, they often disrupt the surrounding relief decoration (Broneer 1930, p. 68).

The decoration on the shoulder of Ephesus-type oil lamps is remarkably varied. These lamps feature innovative compositions formed using floral motifs, geometric patterns, or a combination of both (Broneer 1930, p. 67). Occasionally, the motifs used for the shoulder decoration are also applied on the nozzle, though different ornamental elements are sometimes preferred for these parts.

The clay, typically gray, contains lime and sometimes fine mica particles among the visible additives. Depending on the firing process, the clay and slip color can vary, with some examples exhibiting red or orangish-red hues. The slightly raised oval base, triangular nozzle, and black slip indicate that Ephesus-type oil lamps were imitations of metal prototypes crafted from clay, a more economical material (Broneer 1930, p. 68; Howland 1958, p. 166; Bussière and Lindros Wohl 2017, p. 30).

Among the Hellenistic lamps housed in the Sinop Museum, the Ephesus-type lamps constitute the most represented group. The slip color of these specimens is predominantly gray, consistent with the Ephesus type, although some are red (Cat. Nos. 5, 6, 15–17, 24).

6 Zhuravlev et al. 2010, pp. 20–21. At the Ust Alma Necropolis in the Crimea, Ephesus-type oil lamps were found in graves dating from the late 1st- early 2nd-century AD. Zhuravlev and Zhuravleva 2014, p. 284, fn. 96.

7 Although their number varies, these holes, which are usually three in number, were made with the help of a pointed tool after the oil lamp was removed from the mould, in order to allow the air remaining inside to escape during the pouring of the oil into the chamber and to allow the oil accumulated on the surface to flow inside.

The slip applied using a dipping technique, has flowed down to the oval base in certain specimens.

One unique example among the Sinop collection features a discus surrounded by a high rim, giving it a bowl-like appearance (Cat. No. 1)<sup>8</sup>. In other lamps, the discus is encircled by a plastic band. While most lamps have three holes around the filling hole (Cat. Nos. 1–24, 26, 27, 29, 30), one example features four holes (Cat. No. 25 and another lacks these holes entirely (Cat. No. 28). The nozzle tips are predominantly triangular (Cat. Nos. 1–28), with only two examples having rounded tips (Cat. Nos. 29, 30).

The vertically attached handles, divided into three parts by two grooves, are characteristic of the type and were separately moulding and added later. This assembly interrupts the decoration surrounding the shoulder (Cat. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 11). Except for one lamp with a slightly raised ring-shaped base (Cat. Nos. 27), the bases of these lamps are generally slightly raised, oval rather than circular, and often extend toward the nozzle.

Ephesus-type oil lamps exhibit limited stylistic variation but a broad range of decoration motifs. The shoulder decorations of the Sinope specimens include geometric patterns such as Ionian kymation (Cat. No. 1), interconnected spirals (Cat. Nos. 14, 23, 24, 26, 29), nested squares with a central dot (Cat. No. 28), vertical bars (Cat. No. 27) and floral motifs like rosettes (Cat. Nos. 8, 12, 13, 21), palmettes (Cat. No. 4) and ivy leaves (Cat. No. 22). Animal motifs include oyster shells (Cat. Nos. 6, 7) and dolphins (Cat. No. 2). Lamp No. 3 uniquely combines a bucranium, an altar with garland, a lyre, a rosette, and a vine leaf, with a herm decoration on the nozzle.

Similarly, lamp No. 30 features lyre and altar motifs on the shoulder alongside a herm decoration on the nozzle.

In certain specimens, the shoulder and nozzle share identical decorations (Cat. Nos. 12, 13). However, in most cases, the nozzle decoration differs, featuring geometric motifs such as diamonds (Cat. Nos. 1), rectangles (Cat. No. 27), dots (Cat. Nos. 2, 5, 11, 14, 21, 24, 26), or unique designs like a hook-like object accompanied by a three-point motif (Cat. Nos. 6, 7).

The repertoire of decoration on Ephesus-type oil lamps is remarkably diverse, making it difficult to find lamps with identical motifs originating from the same mould. Even when lamps with similar decorations are identified, variations in size are often observed (Broneer 1930, p. 67). Among all collections, only two lamps—catalog numbers 12 and 13 are identical in both size and decoration elements. Their shared clay and slip characteristics, coupled with

8 This high edge, which was not made in the mould but added separately after the lamp was removed from the mould, was made to facilitate the filling of the oil into the lamp and to prevent the oil from spilling out. See Broneer 1930, p. 66; Howland 1958, p. 166.

rosette motifs adorning both the shoulder and nozzle, strongly suggest that these lamps were produced from the same mould. Slight tonal differences in the clay and slip between these two examples are likely attributable to their respective position within the kiln during firing.

In several specimens, the decorations on the shoulder or nozzle are partially obscured due to wear (Cat. Nos. 5, 9–11, 15, 25). Additionally, some oil lamps in the collection lack any form of decoration altogether (Cat. Nos. 16–20).

The richness of the decorative motifs, the reuse of identical elements in varied forms, and the replication of admired designs through moulds complicate the processes of dating and workshop identification (Broneer 1930, p. 67). The poor quality observed in several Ephesus-type lamps housed in the Sinop Museum Collection, as evidenced by thinly applied slips, inferior craftsmanship, and occasional construction defects (e.g., Cat. No. 18), implies that these lamps were likely produced in Sinope or a near local workshop attempting to emulate Ephesus-type designs.

Evidence supporting the existence of a local workshop is further provided by specimens such as catalogue numbers 25 and 26. In these examples, the small ventilation holes around the filling hole appear to have been created for aesthetic purposes only, as they were not fully opened. These details reflect an effort by the local artisans to uphold the stylistic traditions associated with Ephesus-type oil lamps, albeit with varying degrees of success.

## **Type 2. A lamp with a Channel on the Nozzle**

This type of oil lamp, featuring a flattened, biconical body with a lug on each side, represents a variation of the Ephesus Type. Its defining characteristic is a long nozzle with a triangular tip. A plastic band surrounding the discus extends to form a channel along the nozzle, which widens slightly toward the tip<sup>9</sup>. The decoration on the shoulder is interrupted by a vertical handle, a feature also seen in Ephesus-type oil lamps. The base is ring-shaped and slightly concave. The only example of this form in the Sinop Museum displays a garland array motif with semicircles in relief on the shoulder (Cat. No. 31). It is made of pinkish clay containing traces of lime and mica, with a light red slip that has partially flaked off.

Similar lamps are housed in the Ödemiş and Tire Museums, as documented by Günay Tuluk (2003, p. 25, Pl. XXVII. 1, 2) and in the British Museum, which holds a lamp of Kerch origin (Bailey 1975, Q127, Pl. 24).

9 This plastic band surrounding the small filling hole is made to prevent the oil from overflowing from the flat discus and to ensure that the excess oil flows back into the chamber of the oil lamp through the wick hole. See Günay Tuluk 2003, p. 25.

### Type 3. Lamp Depicting Antithetic Eroles

Mould-made oil lamps with flattened and kite-shaped bodies, a lug on each side and no handles fall under Howland's Type 45A classification (Howland 1958, pp. 143–145). Their bases are either flat or feature concave rings, while their upper surfaces are often adorned with floral reliefs. The long nozzle typically has either a flat or tubular top.

The example from the Sinop Museum, registered as a single specimen, closely resembles this type. It features a flattened, kite-shaped body with a lug on each side, a flat top with a round-tipped nozzle (Cat. No. 32), and a base marked by two concave rings. The filling hole, surrounded by a relief, is sufficiently large to cover about one-third of the top. The lamp is made of pale yellow clay containing lime and sand, with a very dark gray matte slip applied exclusively to the upper part, much of which has flaked off.

On the shoulder, two antithetically posed Eroles are depicted holding palmettes between their upraised hands<sup>10</sup>. Diagonal prooves mark the transition to the nozzle, which features a palmette decoration on its flat plate.

Lamps with antithetic erotes have been found in several Eastern Mediterranean centers, including Tel Anafa<sup>11</sup> and Haifa (Elgavish 1972, Fig. 16), Beirut (El Masri 2019, pp. 433, 435, Fig. 3, Nos. 83, 84), Sidon<sup>12</sup>, Samaria (Crowfoot et al. 1957, p. 370, No. 7, Fig. 87.7), Cyprus (Oziol 1977, p. 59, Nos. 132–133; Lightfoot 2021, p. 65, Cat. No. 52) and Delos<sup>13</sup>. Their frequent discovery in the Eastern Mediterranean suggests an origin in this region<sup>14</sup>.

### Conclusion

In the 2nd century BC, as Athens retreated into its shell, other centers such as Ephesus, Cnidus, Pergamon, and Alexandria rose to prominence. Original products for trade, including daily-use vessels, amphorae, and mould-made lamps, which were faster to produce and more durable than wheel-made lamps, found markets across vast regions, particularly through maritime trade. While local oil lamp workshops generally met the basic needs of their respective regions, the desire for diverse and higher-quality items from other centers persisted, driving trade (Günay Tuluk 2003, p. 17).

10 This type of oil lamp depicting antithetical Eroles shows a palmette in the hands of the figures, as well as a mask or caduceus. See Bruneau 1965, pp. 87–88, Nr. 4173–4201, Pl. 21.

11 Among the mould-made Hellenistic oil lamps found at Tel Anafa, the densest group is of oil lamps depicting Eroles. Weinberg 1971, p. 104, Pl. 18A.

12 Wesleyan University Museum Collection, Inventory No. 1905.1947.1. Date accessed: 8.08.2024. [https://www.wesleyan.edu/libr/collections/arch-anth/highlights/ancient\\_oil\\_lamps.html](https://www.wesleyan.edu/libr/collections/arch-anth/highlights/ancient_oil_lamps.html)

13 Bruneau 1965, 87, Pl.21, Nr. 4144–4172. Bruneau dated the lamps depicting Eroles found in Delos to the period from the mid-2nd century BC to the 1st century AD.

14 Clay analyses conducted on similar lamps found in Nea Paphos suggest that these lamps originate in the Levantine coast and more specifically, that analogous fabrics have been associated with the Sidon–Tyre area. See Kajzer et al. 2021, p. 324.

The distribution of mould-made oil lamps from the Hellenistic Period indicates that Sinope, a key port city in the Paphlagonia Region, was one such trade hub. Strabo notes that Sinope was established as a Milesian colony in the late 8th century BC (Strab. XII, 3, 11 (C 546)). Archaeological evidence, however, suggests that Greek colonization began during the third or fourth quarter of the 7th century BC (Akurgal and Budde 1956, pp. 4–7; Akurgal 1956, pp. 48 et al.; Budde 1956, p. 5 et al.; Erzen 1956, p. 48; Boysal 1958, pp. 27 et al.). Continuously inhabited through the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, and Roman periods, Sinope experienced significant Hellenization starting with Alexander the Great's campaigns. During the Hellenistic Period, the city came under the rule of the Antigonos and later the Seleucids. Its importance grew further in 183 BC when Mithridates incorporated it into the Pontic Kingdom, making it a capital city. The wealth of Hellenistic artifacts uncovered in Sinope highlights the city's prosperity during this era.

Situated at the northernmost point of the Black Sea coast of Anatolia and equipped with two natural harbors, Sinope became a major trade center due to its strategic location. This prominence is evidenced by the widespread distribution of Sinope amphorae, which were first produced during the Hellenistic Period.

The presence of imported materials in Sinope is consistent with its status as a major port city. For instance, the large number of Ephesus-type lamps and the smaller selection of Cnidian lamps indicate that these popular products also reached Sinope. The abundance of Ephesus oil lamps points to strong trade connections with western Anatolia. The mix of very high-quality lamps and more rudimentary or faulty ones suggests that local workshops may have imitated the Ephesus-type designs. Definitive conclusions on this matter, however, require clay analyses. Additionally, the single oil lamp depicting antithetic erotes reflects active trade with the Eastern Mediterranean.

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## Catalogue

### Cat. 1 (Fig. 1. 1; Fig. 5. 1)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 16.1.77

Origin: Sinope.

Dimensions: L. 8.6 cm; W. 6.7 cm; H. 3.6 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 10YR 6/1 (gray); Slip: Gley 1 4/N (dark gray).

Condition: Intact except for the nozzle tip and the vertical handle, which was added to the high rim surrounding the discus. Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a central filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge, with three evenly spaced, small air holes. Around the discus is a broad collar that flares upward. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: On the shoulder, a row of ionic kymation. The nozzle bears two dots on each side, with a diamond and a dot on top.

References: (Form): Walters, 1914, Nr. 340, Fig. 52 (same form and decoration);

Goldman & Jones, 1950, Nr. 47; Howland, 1958, Nr. 649–653, 657, Pl. 49; Kassab

Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 113, Nr. 290; Gürlü, 2002. Nr. 10. (Decoration): Demangel & Laumonier, 1925, Pl. XVII, Nr. 21.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

### Cat. 2 (Fig. 1.2)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 2.153.54

Origin: Sinope, 1951–1954 excavations.

Dimensions: L. 12.5 cm; W. 2.6 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 10YR 6/1 (gray); Slip: 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray).

Condition: Intact.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body and a ribbon handle featuring two grooves. The discus contains a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge, with three air

holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: The shoulder is adorned with two pairs of dolphin motifs separated by two dots. The nozzle displays a cluster of four dots and two additional dots on either side.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3. (Decoration): Demangel & Laumonier, 1925, Pl. XVII, Nr. 56; Broneer, 1930, p. 67, Fig. 29.10; Bailey, 1975, p. 102, Q 169, Pl. 32-33; Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, 114, Nr. 294.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 3** (Fig. 1.3)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 2.154.54

Origin: Sinope. 1951–1954 excavations.

Dimensions: L. 14.2 cm; W. 8 cm; H. 3.7 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 10YR 6/1 (gray); Slip: 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray).

Condition: Intact except for the vertical handle; nozzle restored.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus includes a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge, with three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp features a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: The shoulder on each side displays a bucranium, garlanded altar, vine leaf, and lyre motifs separated by two vertically aligned dots. A herm figure decorates the nozzle.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 4** (Fig. 1.4)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 4.5.2016

Origin: Kefevi District, Sinop. Found during the rescue excavation of parcel no. 196.

Dimensions: L. 12 cm; W. 6.3 cm; H. 3 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown); Slip: 10YR 4/1 (dark gray).

Condition: Intact except for the vertical handle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus includes a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge, with three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp features a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: The shoulder is adorned with a row of leaves. Three-dot clusters flank the nozzle, which remains undecorated on top.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 5** (Fig. 1.5)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 5.5.99

Origin: Sinope. Acquired through Purchase.

Dimensions: L. 10.5 cm; W. 5.3 cm; H. 2 cm.

Clay and Slip: 2.5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown).

Condition: Intact except for the upper part of the vertical handles

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body and a ribbon handle featuring two grooves. This discus includes a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge, with three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: Shoulder decoration is indistinct, with a single dot on the nozzle.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 6** (Fig. 1.6; Fig. 5.6)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 8.93.70

Origin: Sinope.

Dimensions: L. 11.6 cm; W. 6.6 cm; H. 3.2 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown); Slip: 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).

Condition: Intact except for the end of the nozzle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body and a ribbon handle featuring two grooves. The discus includes a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge, with three air holes. The discus is surrounded by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: The shoulder of each side features a row of oyster shells separated by two dots (one on top of the other). A hook motif appears between two dots on top, with a cluster of three dots below the nozzle.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 7** (Fig. 1.7; Fig. 5.7)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 5.2.07

Origin: Kefevi District, Sinop. Found on parcel no. 197 during a rescue excavation by the Sinop Museum.

Dimension: L. 11.5 cm; W. 6.6 cm; H. 3.1 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 2.5Y 8/3 (pale yellow); Slip: 2.5Y 6/1 (gray).

Condition: Intact except for the vertical handle. Burn marks on the nozzle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus includes a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge, with three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: The shoulder on each side features a row of oyster shells separated by two dots (one on top of the other). A hook motif appears between two dots on top, with a cluster of three dots below the nozzle.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 8** (Fig. 1.8)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 2.149.54

Origin: Sinope. Discovered during the 1951–1954 excavations.

Dimensions: L. 10 cm; W. 5.5 cm; H. 2.1 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 5Y 7/1 (light gray); Slip: 5YR 4/1 (dark gray).

Condition: Intact except for the vertical handle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus includes a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge with three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: Each shoulder features three rosettes. The top of the nozzle is undecorated.

References: (Form): Bailey, 1975, p. 104, Q177, Pl. 32–33; Gürler, 2002, Nr. 5, 8, 13, 17, 18. Decoration: Demangel & Laumonier, 1925, Pl. XVII, Nr. 14; Howland, 1958, Nr. 651, Pl. 49.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 9** (Fig. 1.9; Fig. 5.9)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 11.1.94

Origin: Sinope. Acquired through purchase.

Dimensions: L. 9.8 cm; W. 5.4 cm; H. 2.4 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 5YR 5/2 (reddish gray); Slip: 5YR 5/1 (gray).

Condition: Intact except for the vertical handle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus includes a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge, with three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: The shoulder and nozzle decoration are indistinct.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 10** (Fig. 2. 10)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 13.5.2000

Origin: Sinope. Acquired through purchase.

Dimensions: L. 9 cm; W. 4.6 cm; H. 2 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 7.5YR 7/3 (pink); Slip: 7.5YR 5/1 (gray).

Condition: Intact except for the vertical handle. Chips are present in the body.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus includes a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge, with three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: The shoulder and nozzle decoration are indistinct.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11,

14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürl r, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Tem r, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 11** (Fig. 2. 11)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.:-

Origin: Sinope.

Dimensions: L. 11.2 cm; W. 5.5 cm; H. 1.9 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown); Slip: 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray).

Condition: Intact, with minor chips on the body and burn marks on the nozzle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body and a ribbon handle featuring two grooves. The discus includes a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge, with three partially closed air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: Shoulder decoration is indistinct. A single dot is on the nozzle.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezg r & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; G rl r, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; G rl r, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Tem r, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 12** (Fig. 2. 12)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 2.137.54

Origin: Sinope. 1951–1954 excavations.

Dimensions: L. 11.1 cm; W. 6.1 cm; H. 2.2 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 2.5Y 7/2 (light gray); Slip: 2.5Y 5/1 (gray).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle and a small part of the nozzle tip.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: The shoulder features four rosettes on each side, with a rosette on top of the nozzle.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3. (Decoration): Demangel & Laumonier, 1925, Pl. XVII, Nr. 14; Howland, 1958, Nr. 651, Pl. 49.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 13** (Fig. 2. 13; Fig. 5. 13)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 2.152.54

Origin: Sinope. 1951–1954 excavations.

Dimensions: L. 11.1 cm; W. 6.2 cm; H. 2.5 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 2.5Y 7/2 (light gray); Slip: Gley 1 4/N–7.5 YR 5/1 (dark gray-gray).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: The shoulder features a row of rosettes, with a rosette on top of the nozzle.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3. (Decoration): Demangel & Laumonier, 1925, Pl. XVII, Nr. 14; Howland, 1958, Nr. 651, Pl. 49.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 14** (Fig. 2. 14)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 2.151.54

Origin: Sinope. 1951–1954 excavations.

Dimensions: L. 11.1 cm; W. 5.8 cm; H. 2.5 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay and Slip: 5YR 6/1 (gray).



Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle and the end of the nozzle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three large air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: The shoulder features a row of interconnected spirals separated by three vertically stacked dots on each side, with a single dot on the nozzle.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3. (Decoration): Demangel & Laumonier, 1925, Nr. 48–50; Broneer, 1930, p. 67, Fig. 29.43; Howland, 1958, Pl. 49, Nr. 655; Bruneau, 1965, Pl. 17, Nr. 2291; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, pp. 28, 31, cat. No. 419, 425.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 15** (Fig. 2. 15)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 2.130.54

Origin: Sinope. 1951–1954 excavations.

Dimensions: L. 10.4 cm; W. 6.3 cm; H. 2.5 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 5YR 8/4 (pink); Slip: 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle and part of the nozzle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a slightly imperfect filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: Shoulder and nozzle decorations are indistinct.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 16** (Fig. 2. 16)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 2.132.54

Origin: Sinope. 1951–1954 excavations.

Dimensions: L. 10.6 cm; W. 6.1 cm; H. 2.2 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 5YR 8/4 (pink); Slip: 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle and part of the nozzle; body restored.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three large air holes. The discus is bordered by plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: Undecorated.

References: (Form): Schafer 1968, Taf. 69; Gürler 1994, Nr. 177.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 17** (Fig. 2. 17)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 5.6.99

Origin: Sinope. Purchase.

Dimension: L. 9.8 cm; W. 5.2 cm; H. 2.3 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); Slip: 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: Undecorated.

References: (Form): Schafer 1968, Taf. 69; Gürler 1994, Nr. 177.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 18** (Fig. 2. 18)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 2.139.54

Origin: Sinope. 1951–1954 excavations.

Dimension: L. 10.6 cm; W. 6.1 cm; H. 2.4 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 2.5Y 7/2 (light gray); Slip: 2.5Y 5/1 (gray).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle; burn marks on the nozzle and a manufacturing defect under the base near the handle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: Undecorated.

References: (Form): Schafer 1968, Taf. 69; Gürlür 1994, Nr. 177.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 19** (Fig. 2. 19)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 9.155.71

Origin: Sinope. 1951–1954 excavations.

Dimensions: L. 10.9 cm; W. 6.2 cm; H. 2.5 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 2.5Y 4/1 (dark gray); Slip: 2.5Y 5/1 (gray).

Condition: Vertical handle and part of the body broken off.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a slightly imperfect filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and two air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: Undecorated.

References: (Form): Schafer 1968, Taf. 69; Gürler 1994, Nr. 177.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 20** (Fig. 2. 20)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 2.136.54

Origin: Sinope. 1951–1954 excavations.

Dimensions: L. 9.1 cm; W. 6.2 cm; H. 2.6 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 7.5YR 7/1 (light gray); Slip: 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle and the tip of the nozzle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. The lamp has a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: Undecorated.

References: (Form): Schafer 1968, Taf. 69; Gürler 1994, Nr. 177.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 21** (Fig. 3. 21)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 2.138.54

Origin: Sinope. 1951–1954 excavations.

Dimensions: L. 10.8 cm; W. 6.3 cm; H. 2.5 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 2.5Y 7/2 (light gray); Slip: 2.5Y 5/1 (gray).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle and a small part of the body broken off.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. It has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: On the shoulder, each side features a row of three rosettes with a central raised dot. A dot is present on each side of the handle, and a cluster of three dots is located on the nozzle.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 22** (Fig. 3. 22; Fig. 5. 22)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 2.150.54

Origin: Sinope. 1951–1954 excavations.

Dimensions: L. 10.3 cm; W. 5.2 cm; H. 2 cm.

Clay and Slip: Gley 1 4/N (dark gray).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle. Burn marks on the nozzle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three air holes. The discus is surrounded by two plastic rings. It has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and an oval base.

Decoration: The shoulder is adorned with a row of ivy leaves, with an ivy leaf also present on the nozzle.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3. (Decoration): Broneer, 1930, p. 67, Fig. 29.33.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 23** (Fig. 3. 23)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 3.2.2000

Origin: Sinope. Purchase.

Dimension: L. 9.1 cm; W. 5 cm; H. 2.2 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 10YR 7/2 (light gray); Slip: 7.5YR 5/1 (gray).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle and a small part of the nozzle tip. Burn marks on the nozzle.

**Description:** Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three large air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. It has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

**Decoration:** The shoulder displays a row of interconnected double spirals. The nozzle is undecorated.

**References:** (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3. (Decoration): Demangel & Laumonier, 1925, Nr. 48–50; Broneer, 1930, p. 67, Fig. 29.43; Howland, 1958, Pl. 49, Nr. 655; Bruneau, 1965, Pl. 17, Nr. 2291; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, pp. 28, 31, Cat. No. 419, 425.

**Date:** Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 24** (Fig. 3. 24)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 8.96.70

**Origin:** Sinope.

**Dimensions:** L. 9.9 cm; W. 5.7 cm; H. 2 cm.

**Clay and Slip:** Clay: 5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray); Slip: 2.5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown).

**Condition:** Intact, except for the vertical handle and a small part of the nozzle end.

**Description:** Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three large air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. It has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

**Decoration:** The shoulder is adorned with a row of interconnected spirals, separated by two dots arranged vertically. A single dot is located on the nozzle.

**References:** (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3. (Decoration): Demangel & Laumonier, 1925, Nr. 48-50; Broneer, 1930, p. 67, Fig. 29.43; Howland, 1958, Pl. 49, Nr. 655; Bruneau, 1965, Pl. 17, Nr. 2291; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 28, Cat. No. 419, 425.

**Date:** Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 25** (Fig. 3. 25)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 5.7.99

Origin: Sinope. Purchase.

Dimensions: L. 9 cm; W. 5.3 cm; H. 2.2 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 5YR 7/1 (light gray); Slip: Gley1 3/N (very dark gray).

Condition: Intact except for the vertical handle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and four air holes, Two of which are not fully open. The discus is bordered by a plastic ring. It has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: The decoration on the shoulder and nozzle is indistinct.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürlür, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürlür, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 26** (Fig. 3. 26)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 39.2.78

Origin: Sinope. Purchase.

Dimensions: L. 10.8 cm; W. 6.5 cm; H. 2.5 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 2.5Y 4/1 (dark gray); Slip: 2.5Y 5/1 (gray).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three air holes that are not fully open. The discus is bordered by a plastic circle. It has a flat-topped, topped long nozzle with a triangular tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: The shoulder has two rows of interconnected spiral motifs and a raised dot on the nozzle.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3. (Decoration): Demangel & Laumonier, 1925, Nr. 48-50; Broneer, 1930, p. 67, Fig. 29.43; Howland, 1958, Pl. 49, Nr. 655; Bruneau, 1965, Pl. 17, Nr. 2291; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, pp. 28, 31, Cat. No. 419, 425.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 27** (Fig. 3. 27; Fig. 5. 27)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 9.9.94

Origin: Sinope.

Dimension: L. 10.5 cm; Yük. 3 cm.

Clay and Slip: 7.5YR 5/1 (gray).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. It has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a low, concave ring base.

Decoration: Radial relief decoration on the shoulder and a large dot on the nozzle.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 301; Gürler, 2002, pp. 11, 14, Nr. 4, 9; Gürler, 2003, Kat. Nr. 5, 6; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, p. 24, Nr. 410; Temür, 2019, p. 318, Kat. Nr. 3. (Decoration): Howland, 1958, Pl. 49, Nr. 660.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 28** (Fig. 3. 28; Fig. 5. 28)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 10.4.72

Origin: Sinope.

Dimensions: L. 9.7 cm; W. 5.9 cm; H. 3.1 cm.

Clay and Slip: Gley1 4/N (dark gray).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle.



**Description:** Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus is inclined inward and surrounded by a plastic ring. It has a flat-topped, long nozzle with a triangular tip and a flat oval base.

**Decoration:** A row of two nested squares with a dot at the center of the discus. The top of the nozzle is undecorated.

**References:** Broneer, 1930, Abb. 29, p. 55; Shear, 1922, p. 401; Howland, 1958, Taf. 49, p. 655; Gürlür, 2003, Nr. 6, Abb. 1.6.

**Date:** 2nd half of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 29** (Fig. 3. 29)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 9.6.72

**Origin:** Sinope.

**Dimensions:** L. 10.7 cm; W. 5.8 cm; H. 2.3 cm.

**Slip:** Gley 1 4/N (dark gray).

**Condition:** Intact, except for the vertical handle and part of the filling hole.

**Description:** Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic circles. It has a long nozzle with a rounded tip and a slightly raised oval base.

**Decoration:** A row of interconnected spiral motifs bordered by dots above and below the shoulder. The top of the nozzle is undecorated.

**References:** (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 302; Gürlür, 2002, Nr. 8, 12. (Decoration): Demangel & Laumonier, 1925, Nr. 48–50; Broneer, 1930, p. 67, Fig. 29.43; Howland, 1958, Pl. 49, Nr. 655; Bruneau, 1965, Pl. 17, Nr. 2291; Zhuravlev et al., 2010, pp. 28, 31, Cat. Nos. 419, 425.

**Date:** Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 30** (Fig. 3. 30)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 8.94.70

**Origin:** Sinope.

**Dimensions:** L. 10.1 cm; W. 6.7 cm; H. 3 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 2.5Y 7/2 (light gray); Slip: 2.5Y 5/1 (gray).

Condition: The handle and a small piece of the nozzle tip are broken off.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge and three air holes. The discus is bordered by two plastic rings. It has a long nozzle with a rounded tip and a slightly raised oval base.

Decoration: A garlanded altar and two lyres separated by two dots one on the shoulder. A herm motif is present on the nozzle.

References: (Form): Kassab Tezgör & Sezer, 1995, p. 116, Nr. 302; Gürlér, 2002, Nr. 8, 12.

Date: Mid-2nd to end of the 1st century BC.

**Cat. 31** (Fig. 4. 31)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 13.6.2000

Origin: Sinope. Purchase.

Dimensions: L. 8.3 cm; W. 5.8 cm; H. 2.9 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 5YR 7/3 (pink); Slip: 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).

Condition: Intact, except for the vertical handle. Minor chips and burn marks on the nozzle.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a biconical body. The discus features a small filling hole surrounded by a relief ring forming a narrow channel that extends toward the nozzle. It has a long nozzle with a triangular tip and matching scroll lugs. The base is slightly raised and concave.

Decoration: Two garlands with semicircular motifs inside on each side of the shoulder.

References: (Form): Walters, 1914, p. 46, Nr. 324, Fig. 48; Bailey, 1975, p. 77, Q127, Pl. 24; Günay Tuluk, 2003, p. 25, Pl. XXVII. 1, 2; Svobodová, 2006, p. 7, Nr. 34.

Date: End of 2nd to 1st century BC.

**Cat. 32** (Fig. 4. 32)

Sinop Museum Inv. No.: 5.3.07

Origin: Kefevi District, Sinop. Found on the southern corner of parcel number 197 during the Sinop Museum's rescue excavation.

Dimensions: L. 9.5 cm; W. 6.7 cm; H. 3.1 cm.

Clay and Slip: Clay: 2.5Y 7/3 (pale yellow); Slip: 5Y 3/1 (very dark gray).

Condition: Intact.

Description: Moldmade lamp with a double convex, kite-shaped body. The discus features a large filling hole surrounded by a narrow ridge. It has matching scroll lugs and a long nozzle with a rounded tip. The base is flat and surrounded by two grooves.

Decoration: Antithetic winged Erotes holding a palmette between their heads on the upper part of the body. A large palmette on the nozzle with three diagonal lines on either side of the nozzle.

References: Crowfoot et al. 1957, p. 369, Fig. 87,7; Howland, 1958 Pl. 55, Benachi 2 (Type 45A); Bruneau 1965, p. 87, Pl.21, Nr. 4144–4172; Weinberg, 1971, p. 104, Pl. 18A; Bailey, 1975, p. 236, Q509, Pl. 102; Oizol, 1977, p. 59, Pl. 8, Nr. 132–133; Rosenthal& Sivan, 1978, p. 14, Kat. Nr. 24–25; Rosenthal Heginbottom, 1995: p. 274 (Type 11), Fig. 5.16: 5–7; El Masri 2019, pp. 433, 435, Fig. 3, Nr. 83, 84; Lightfoot, 2021, p. 65, Kat. Nr. 52.

Date: Mid-2nd to early 1st century BC.



**Figur 1:** Ephesus Type oil lamps. Cat. No. 1-9.



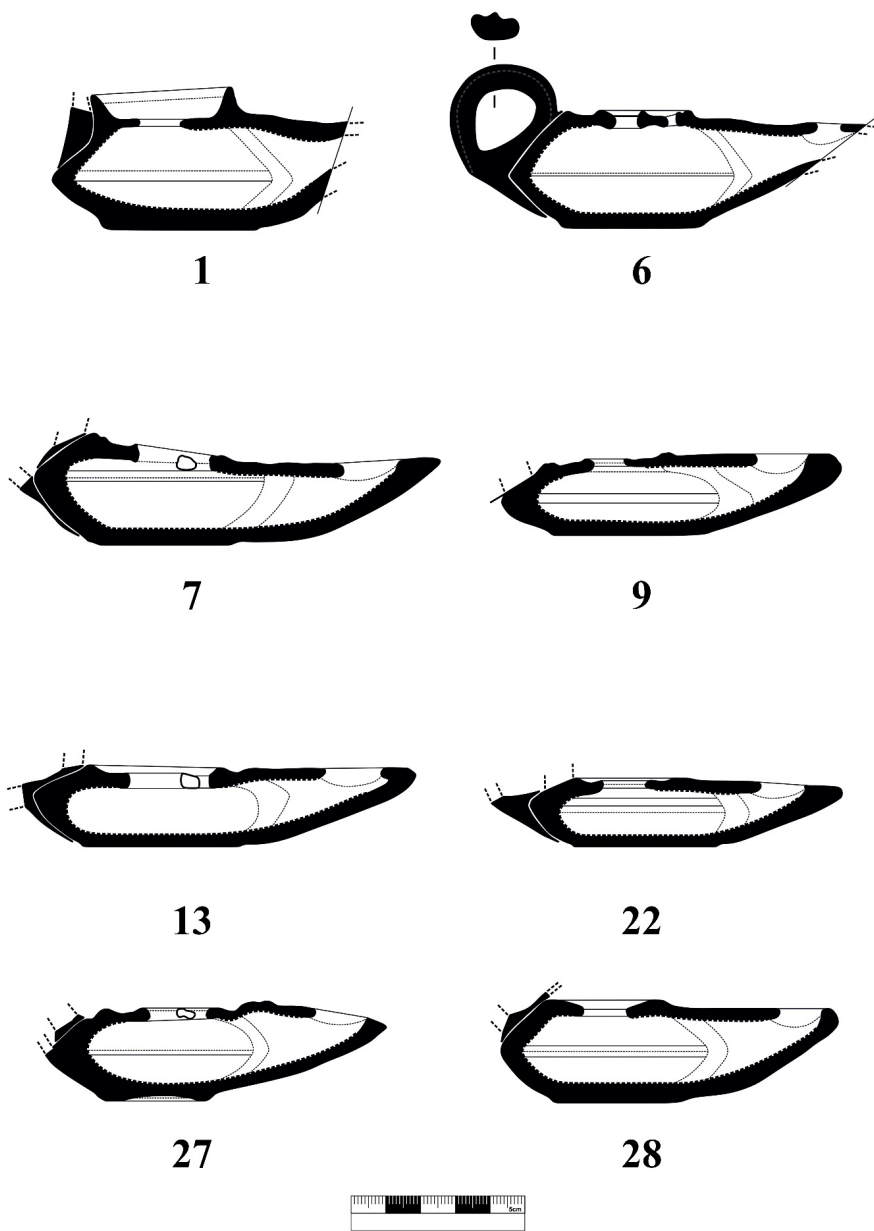
**Figur 2:** Ephesus Type oil lamps. Cat. No. 10-20



Figure 3: Ephesus Type oil lamps. Cat. No. 21-30.



**Figure 4:** 31 (Type 2. Lamp with a Channel on the Nozzle); 32 (Type 3. Lamp depicting Antithetic Eroses)



Figur 5: Drawings of Ephesus Type oil lamps



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