

**Terracotta Lamps from the Late Antique Period in the Sinop Museum***Sinop Müzesi'ndeki Geç Antik Dönem'e Ait Pişmiş Toprak Kandiller***Suhal Sağlan\* – Deniz Pastutmaz Sevmen\*\*****Abstract**

This study examines terracotta lamps from the Late Antique Period in the Sinop Museum collection, categorizing them into eight groups based on form, decoration, fabric, and production techniques. Most of the lamps were acquired through excavations, purchases, or donations from Sinop (ancient Sinope) and its surrounding areas. As a colony of Miletus, Sinope adopted strong Western influences through its extensive maritime trade networks across the Black Sea and the Mediterranean world. However, it also developed its own distinctive production styles. In addition to Asia Minor, "Amorium," and Syro-Palestinian types, examples recovered from local excavation sites such as Demirciköy and the Balatlar Building Complex clearly indicate local manufacturing. The most remarkable group includes lamps defined as the "Sinope Type," which have no exact parallels elsewhere and are distinguished by unique shapes and decorations. These examples demonstrate that Sinope was not merely a cultural recipient but also developed its own production identity during the Late Antique Period. The study contributes to the understanding of cultural and commercial interactions across the Black Sea region and provides valuable data for identifying local production centers in the Late Antique eastern Mediterranean context.

**Keywords:** Late antique lamp, Sinope, Sinop Museum, Paphlagonia, Black Sea Archaeology

**Öz**

Bu çalışmada, Sinop Müzesi koleksiyonunda yer alan ve Geç Antik Dönem'e tarihlenen kandiller, biçim, bezeme, hamur ve üretim tekniklerine göre sekiz grupta incelenmektedir. Kandillerin çoğu Sinop (antik Sinope) ve çevresindeki kazılarla, satın alma ya da bağış yoluyla müzeye kazandırılmıştır. Miletos kolonisi olarak kurulmuş olan Sinope kenti, Karadeniz üzerinden Akdeniz dünyasıyla kurduğu yoğun ticaret ağı sayesinde Batı etkilerini güçlü şekilde benimsemiş, ancak aynı zamanda özgün üretim biçimleri de geliştirmiştir. Asya Minör, "Amorium" ve Suriye-Filistin kökenli tiplerin yanı sıra, özellikle Demirciköy ve Balatlar gibi yerel kazı alanlarından elde edilen örnekler, Sinope antik kentinde kandil üretiminin yapıldığını göstermektedir. En dikkat çekici grup ise biçimsel ve bezemesel olarak başka hiçbir merkezde doğrudan benzeri bulunmayan ve "Sinope Tipi" olarak tanımlanan kandillerdir. Bu özgün örnekler, Sinope'nin Geç Antik Dönem'de sadece dış etkileri benimsemekle kalmayıp yerel üretim anlayışı geliştirdiğini de ortaya koyar. Çalışma, Karadeniz bölgesindeki kültürel ve ticari ilişkileri anlamaya katkı sunmakta ve yerel üretim merkezlerinin tanımlanmasına yönelik önemli veriler sağlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Geç antik kandil, Sinope, Sinop Müzesi, Paphlagonia, Karadeniz arkeolojisi

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## Introduction

This study examines terracotta lamps from the Late Antique Period that are part of the Sinop Museum collection. These lamps, evaluated under eight distinct groups, were mostly found in Sinop and its surrounding areas, and were acquired through excavation, purchase, and donation.

Although located in the Black Sea region, Sinope was a colony of Miletus, and its strong commercial and cultural ties with the Western world transformed it into both a significant representative of Western art in the north and a center that reflected its own unique cultural identity. With its rich collection, the Sinop Museum serves as an important representative of this cosmopolitan artistic perspective. It has functioned as a bridge not only in terms of sculpture but also in ceramics, especially between the West and the centers of the Black Sea region, such as those in Crimea. Through its strategic geographical location and active ports, Sinope engaged in commercial activities across a wide region including North Africa, Cyprus, Syria, and Palestine, via the seas surrounding Anatolia. These trade connections also influenced the local culture. The cultural reflections of these interactions are particularly observable in the terracotta lamp findings produced during and after the Hellenistic period.

Although the production was under Western influence, as will be discussed in this study, Sinope developed its own distinctive lamp types during the Late Antique Period. Identifying lamp types that are considered specific to Sinope and its surroundings will provide a valuable reference for future research.

### 1. Miltner 1937, Asia Minor Type; Broneer 1930, Type 29, Group 4

A lamp found in 1997 during the Demirciköy Excavation (No. 1, Fig. 1. 1) and another one discovered during a rescue excavation conducted by the Sinop Museum in the city center (No. 2, Fig. 1. 2) belong to the Asia Minor Type lamps.

No. 1 is almond-shaped, with a convex shoulder and a vertical, small, unpierced handle (Fig. 1. 1). There is a central, small filling-hole on the concave discus. Dot patterns are present on the shoulder, a very common decorative motif for Asia Minor lamps of the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD, and there are tongue motifs between the nozzle and the discus. The surface is unslipped both on the exterior and interior. The fabric is reddish yellow, containing some mica and tiny lime particles. The base is indicated by a raised ring in relief, while the joints between the nozzle and body are marked by two parallel lines, and the handle is emphasized with a fish-tail shape. Considering Bailey's classification of the Ephesus lamps based on base characteristics, the Sinope example fits into Type B of that group<sup>1</sup>.

Close parallels of this lamp have been found throughout the Eastern Mediterranean, Black Sea sites, and even beyond. The exact place of manufacture remains unknown, but an Eastern Aegean origin seems likely, especially due to the strong similarities with published lamps from Ephesus<sup>2</sup>. Clay analyses indicate that production was not limited to Ephesus alone and that imitations were also produced at other centres.

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<sup>1</sup> Bailey 1988, fig. 162.

<sup>2</sup> Hayes 1992, 80.

No. 2 is oval in form and features a concave, narrow discus—both characteristics typical of this lamp type (Fig. 1. 2). The narrow discus has a circular rim. The filling-hole is not placed at the center of the discus but rather closer to the edge. The short nozzle is slightly upturned at the tip. The wide shoulder is decorated with vertical linear patterns. The clay is poorly refined and contains sand and lime inclusions. The base is a slightly raised ring. This lamp, which also belongs to the Asia Minor type, has parallels from Kibyra, suggesting that this type was produced as early as the 5<sup>th</sup> century but gained popularity in the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>3</sup>.

According to the parallels, these lamps can be dated to the 5<sup>th</sup> to early 6<sup>th</sup> century AD.



Fig. 1. Miltner 1937, Asia Minor Type; Broneer 1930, Type 29, Group 4. (Nos. 1, 2)

## 2. Lamp with Concentric Circle Decoration

The only example evaluated under this category is a lamp that entered the museum collection through purchase and is recorded in the Sinop Museum inventory as having been found near İzmit (No. 3, Fig. 2. 3). The mold-made lamp has a round body, and due to the broad nozzle channel, it has acquired an oval appearance. The clay

<sup>3</sup> Metin 2012, 224, nos. K672-K674.

contains small amounts of stone particles, mica, and lime. The discus, which is quite wide and deep, is surrounded by three concentric raised circles. The edges of the small filling-hole at the center of the discus are accentuated. Dot decorations are arranged around the filling-hole. The vertical handle, in the form of a band, extends from the shoulder to the lower part of the body. The handle was made separately and later attached to the body, and a shallow groove was formed in the middle by pressing with the hand while the clay was still wet. The lamp has a flat, oval base, and on this base, a palm branch rendered with incised lines appears as a workshop mark.



Nr.3

Fig. 2. Lamp with Concentric Circle Decoration (No. 3)

The closest parallels to lamp no. 3 in terms of form and decoration are lamps unearthed during the excavations of the Roman Theatre<sup>4</sup> and İstanbul Gate<sup>5</sup> in Nicaea/İznik, which is located in the same geographical region (the province of Bithynia) as the city of İzmit/Nicomedia, where the lamp is said to have been found. Although no evidence or information confirming the existence of a workshop in Nicaea or its immediate surroundings has been provided in the publications, these lamps have not been linked to any other known production center either within or outside Anatolia.

<sup>4</sup> Ekin-Meriç 2018, 75-76, Pl. 9, nos. 52-56.

<sup>5</sup> İnanan et al. 2020, 171-174, cat. nos. 5-12.

Therefore, it has been suggested that they may be of local production, and they have been dated between the 5<sup>th</sup> century and the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>6</sup>.

At Kibyra, two lamps with undecorated shoulders, concentric ringed discuses, and oval bases—believed to have been produced in the same workshop based on their form and slip characteristics—share similar formal and decorative features with lamp no. 37. The main differences between the Kibyra lamps, dated to the late 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, and Lamp no. 3 are the presence of tongue motifs on the nozzle and the use of looped handles.

Another comparable example was found in a distant region—Karanis, Egypt—and is considered the only known representative of this type in that area<sup>8</sup>. It has been suggested that it was likely imported from another production center, and it has been dated to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. without reference to any comparative example.

### **3. Lamp with Large, Plain Discus**

The lamp discovered during the excavations carried out in Sinop between 1951 and 1954 is the only representative of its type within the museum collection (No. 4, Fig. 3. 4). Its characteristic features appear to include a wide, band-shaped ring handle, a long, straight nozzle that rises above the body height with a flat upper surface, prominent relief dots on both sides of the nozzle, and a broad, plain discus.

The closest parallels to lamp no. 4 come from the city of Olbia in the Northern Black Sea region, where a small number of similar lamps have been unearthed and dated to the second quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>9</sup>. Lamps with similar profiles, handle, and nozzle shapes are more commonly found across the Northern<sup>10</sup> and Western<sup>11</sup> Black Sea areas. A lamps similar to these examples was also found during the excavations at the Sinop Balatlar Building Complex<sup>12</sup>. However, these examples—distinguished by their decorated shoulders and narrower discuses—have been classified as “ribbed” lamps. Despite these differences, the degree of similarity with the Sinope and Olbia examples is significant enough that a similar production date has been proposed<sup>13</sup>.

The high concentration of such lamps in the Northern Black Sea area increases the likelihood that they may have been produced in Pontus. Nevertheless, variations in clay and slip characteristics—though the specific workshops remain unidentified—suggest the existence of multiple production centers<sup>14</sup>. While it is generally accepted that the lamps found in Northern Black Sea cities are local productions, it has also been proposed that they may be locally made copies of Asia Minor lamps<sup>15</sup>. Although it

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<sup>6</sup> Ekin-Meriç 2018, 75.

<sup>7</sup> Metin 2012, 233, nos. 783-784.

<sup>8</sup> Shier 1978, 131, pl. 40, nr. 374.

<sup>9</sup> Sheiko-Puklina 2019, 82, fig. 7, 5.6.

<sup>10</sup> Nicorescu 1933, figs. 109-113; Sorochan 1982, 43; Chrzanovski-Zhuravlev 1998, 134; Sheiko-Puklina 2019, 82, fig. 7, 5.6; Saveliev 2024, 170, fig. 4. 1-3.

<sup>11</sup> Kuzmanov 1992, 277-279; Topoleanu 2012, 166-167; Kuzmanov-Minchev 2018, 99-110, 397-484.

<sup>12</sup> Güngör-Alper 2019, 166, 167, fig. 24.

<sup>13</sup> Sheiko-Puklina 2019, 82.

<sup>14</sup> Zhuravlev-Turova 2012, 376.

<sup>15</sup> Chrzanovski-Zhuravlev 1998, 134.

appears similar in form to Asia Minor type lamps, its handle structure differs, being thick and spiral- shaped.



**Nr.4**

Fig. 3. Lamp with Large, Plain Discus (No. 4)

#### **4. “Amorium” Type**

Two lamps discovered during foundation excavations in the city center of Sinop, represent the lamp type known as the “Amorium” type, based on their form and slip characteristics (Nos. 5, 6, Figs. 4. 5, 6)<sup>16</sup>. This mold-made lamps have biconical body with a large, rounded central part, and have two narrow opposite ends, constituting the handle and the nozzle. Biconvex walls, with a sharp angle in the join between the upper and the under part of the body. In the middle of the body is situated the large round filling-hole, surrounded by a high circular ring. They have long nozzle with a large oval wick-hole and vertically raised knob handle. On several examples a semicircular ridge marks off the nozzle top and the handle, separating them from the body. The lamps stands on nearly flat, rounded foot.

<sup>16</sup> Lightfoot 2003, 33, nos. 102-105.

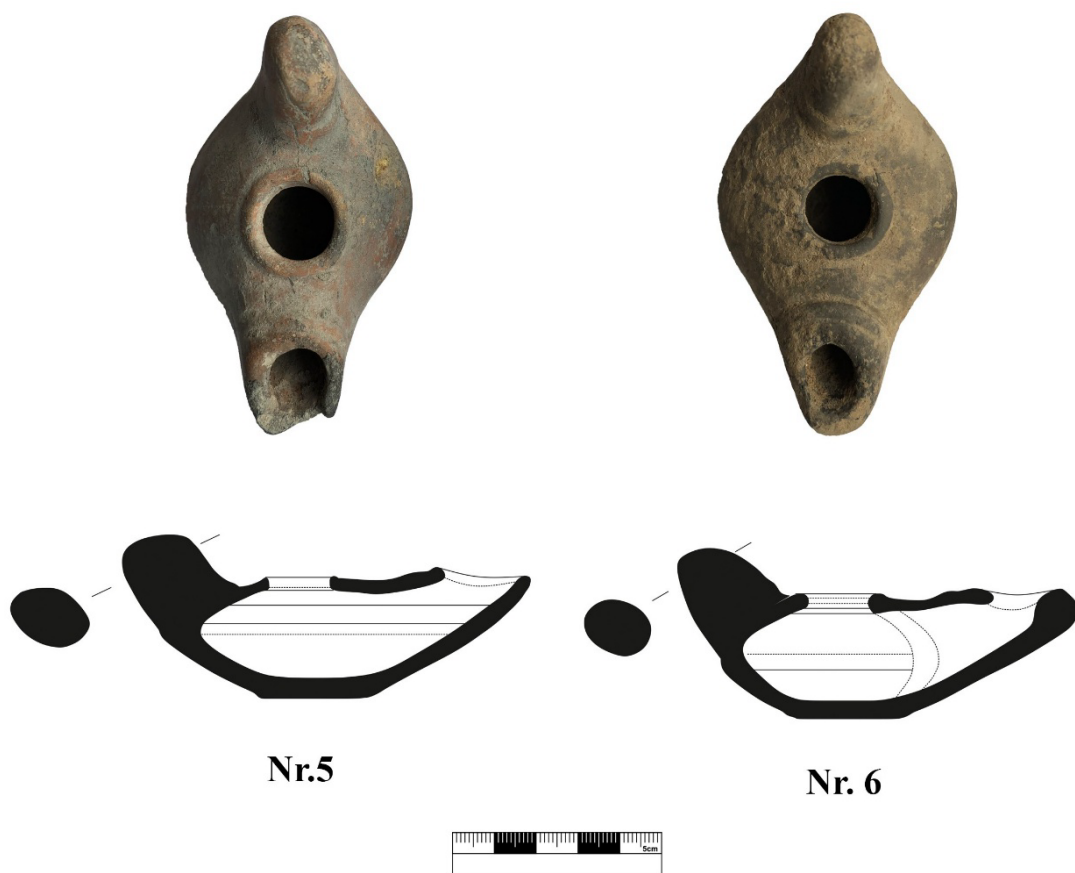


Fig. 4. “Amorium” Type (Nos. 5, 6)

One of the distinctive characteristics of this type of lamp is its small size. Another notable feature is the absence of decoration, except for the ridge between the knob handle and the body, and another ridge between the wick-hole and the body. In many examples—including those from Sinope—the slip is applied only to the upper part of the lamp.

This type has recently been documented in large numbers at Amorium, where it has been classified by the excavators as the “Amorium” type<sup>17</sup>. Similar lamps have also been found in Hadrianopolis, a city in the Paphlagonia region, where they have been classified under the “boat-shaped” type and dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>18</sup>. Comparable examples have been uncovered in the excavations of the Roman Theatre<sup>19</sup> and İstanbul Gate<sup>20</sup> in Nicaea, and dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. A similar lamp, described as crescent-shaped, was found in a tomb structure in Çünür, Isparta<sup>21</sup>.

This type of lamp was especially popular in the Northern Pontic area. A large number of examples have been found in sites such as Chersonesos, Panticapaeum, Tyra,

<sup>17</sup> Lightfoot 2003, 33, nos. 102-105. For other Amorium examples, see. Schoolman 2012, 198-201, nos. 51-55, pl. 4/9.51-54, pl. 4/10.55.

<sup>18</sup> Dağlı 2008, cat. nos. 123, 124.

<sup>19</sup> Meriç 2018, 87, pl. 9.

<sup>20</sup> İnanan et al. 2020, 166, cat. nr. 1.

<sup>21</sup> Fırat 2016, 129, no. 4, fig. 6.

Ilurat, and Kitey<sup>22</sup>. In addition to southern Russia, similar lamps have also been discovered in Bulgaria. Three more lamps of this type are preserved in the National Museum of Warsaw<sup>23</sup>. A comparable example is also part of the Paul Getty Museum collection, where it is categorized under the “Amorium” type and dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> to mid-5<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>24</sup>.

According to Chrzanovski and Zhuravlev, the type started at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, was most intensively produced during the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, and late specimens were still made in the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> and even the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>25</sup>.

Without knowing with precision the exact place of manufacture of these lamps, it is nevertheless possible, by their shape and clay characteristics, to localize it in Asia Minor<sup>26</sup>.

## **5. Ovoid Lamps with Linear Patterns (Waagé 1941, Type 51; Hawari 2019, Type 6)**

Three lamps in the Sinop Museum belong to this group (Nos. 7-9, Figs. 5.7-9). The exact findspots of these lamps are unknown. However, it is known that they were among the artifacts sent from the İstanbul Archaeological Museum in 1970, when the new building of the Sinop Museum was opened to the public.

This type of lamp, classified by Waagé as Type 51<sup>27</sup> and by Hawari as Type 6<sup>28</sup>, features an ovoid body formed by two molded parts. The clay is buff, light brown, or gray. The body is slightly convex, the filling-hole is relatively large and surrounded with a ridge, the nozzle is round and short, and the base is flat. The handle is upright, solid, and mold-made. The shoulder is usually decorated with linear patterns, semicircles or vegetal.

On lamp no. 7 (Fig. 5.7), the tongue motifs surrounding the wick-hole are arranged in a schematic multipetaled rosette design on the shoulder. On lamp no. 8 (Fig. 5.8), the tongue motifs encircling the wick-hole are shorter and bordered below by volutes placed symmetrically on either side of the nozzle. The lamps are unslipped, and the clay contains fine sand and lime inclusions.

This type of lamp has been found in southern Syria, as well as in Southeastern and Eastern Anatolia. In addition to lamps discovered in the excavations at Dura-Europos<sup>29</sup>, Antioch on the Orontes<sup>30</sup>, and Zeugma<sup>31</sup>, similar examples are also housed

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<sup>22</sup> Chrzanovski-Zhuravlev 1998, 142, 143, nos. 82, 83.

<sup>23</sup> Bernhard 1955, no. 354, pl. 106.

<sup>24</sup> Bussière-Lindros-Wohl 2017, 397, nr. 542.

<sup>25</sup> Chrzanovski-Zhuravlev 1998, 142, 143, nos. 82, 83.

<sup>26</sup> Bussière-Lindros-Wohl 2017, 397.

<sup>27</sup> Waagé 1941, 66–67.

<sup>28</sup> Hawari 2013, 179.

<sup>29</sup> Baur 1947, 70, cat. nos. 404–411, pl. XIII

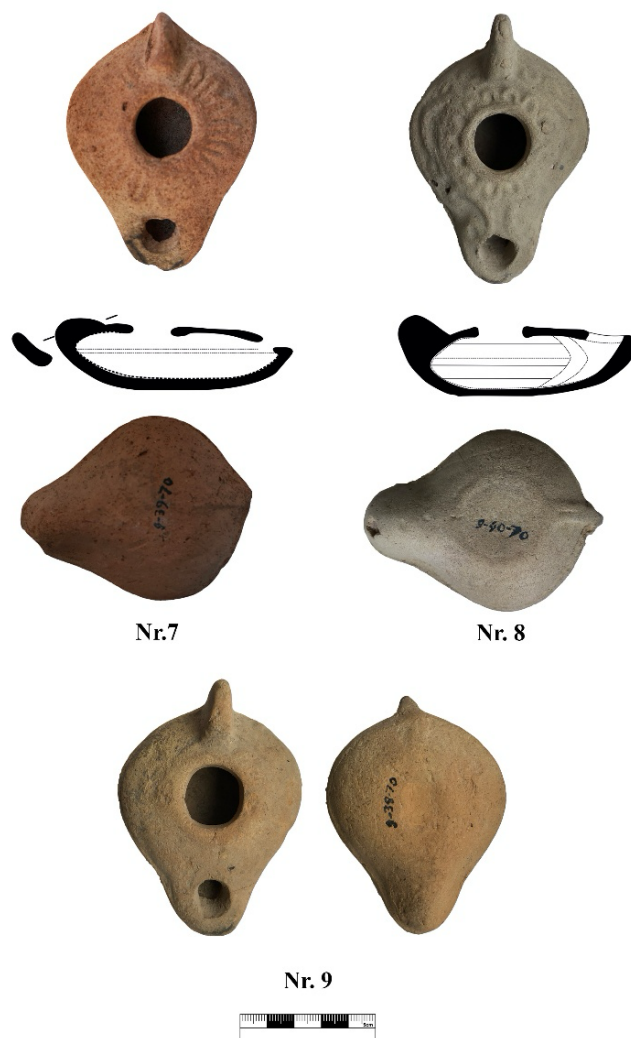
<sup>30</sup> Waagé 1941, 66, 67, nos. 152–154; Pamir 2014, fig. 9; Eblighatian 2019, 371, fig. 3.

<sup>31</sup> Hawari 2013, 179, pl. 90. L132, pl. 91. L133–134



in the museums of Mardin<sup>32</sup>, Adıyaman<sup>33</sup>, Erzurum<sup>34</sup>, Malatya<sup>35</sup>, Şanlıurfa<sup>36</sup>, and Gaziantep<sup>37</sup>.

This group of terracotta lamps in Sinop is similar in shape to Type 51 from Antioch on the Orontes, where it is dated from the 3<sup>rd</sup> into the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>38</sup>. Comparable lamps found in Zeugma have been dated to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>39</sup>., while those from Dura-Europos are dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>40</sup>.



**Fig. 5.** Ovoid Lamps with Linear Patterns (Waagé Type 51, Hawari Type 6) (Nos. 7-9)

<sup>32</sup> Tosun Yıldırım 2019, cat. nos. 39, 41.  
<sup>33</sup> Çemlek-Meral 2025, 167, cat. nos. 1-3.  
<sup>34</sup> Saraçoğlu 1997, cat. nr. 11  
<sup>35</sup> Canpolat 2019, cat. nos. 14-32.  
<sup>36</sup> Özgül 2012, 39-44, cat. Nos. 54-83.  
<sup>37</sup> Bayram 2020, cat. nos. 17, 18.  
<sup>38</sup> Waagé 1941, 66-67.  
<sup>39</sup> Hawari 2013, 179.  
<sup>40</sup> Baur 1947, 70.

## 6. Long-nozzled Lamps with Grooves on the Nozzle

Two lamps in the Sinop Museum collection have been evaluated under this category (Nos. 10, 11, Figs. 6. 10, 11). Unfortunately, the findspots of these lamps are unknown. These mold-made lamps are characterized by a piriform body with a biconvex profile. The flat upper part features a large filling-hole, surrounded by a high raised rim. A rim encircles both the discus and the elongated nozzle. The shoulder is decorated with a pattern of raised lines and a small vertical conical handle is attached at the back, while the flat, round base is defined by a circular bead. All of these features are common to both lamps. Lamps Nos. 10 and 11 also share similar decorative elements and clay colors, ranging from pale yellow to very pale brown. The only difference between the two is the shape of the upper part: no. 10 has a sloping shoulder, whereas no. 11 has a flat top surface.

This type of lamp has been widely found in Northern Syria, Cyprus, and various centers in Southern Anatolia. Similar examples, discovered in nearby ancient cities, are housed in the museums of Adana<sup>41</sup>, Şanlıurfa<sup>42</sup>, Mardin<sup>43</sup>, Gaziantep<sup>44</sup>, and Adıyaman<sup>45</sup>. Menzel examined this type under the category of Syro-Palestinian lamps and dated it to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>46</sup>. Bailey included similar examples in the Cyprus section and dated them to the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>47</sup>. Comparable lamps found in Cyprus have also been categorized by Oziol as Type 19 and dated to the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>48</sup>. Its tempered clay and coarse appearance suggest a higher likelihood of late dating.

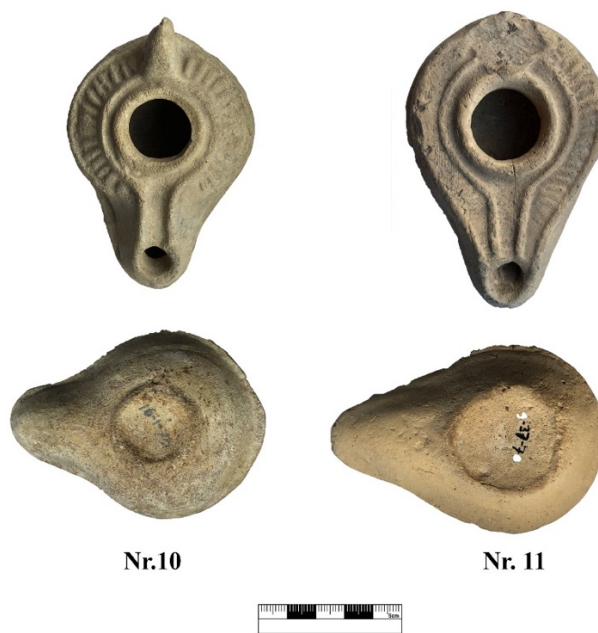


Fig. 6. Long-nozzled Lamps with Grooves on the Nozzle (Nos. 10, 11)

<sup>41</sup> Keskin 2022, 54, nr. 24.

<sup>42</sup> Özgül 2012, nos. 10-13.

<sup>43</sup> Tosun Yıldırım 2019, nr. 87.

<sup>44</sup> Bayram 2020, nos. 30-33.

<sup>45</sup> Çemlek-Meral 2025, 170, nos. 10, 11.

<sup>46</sup> Menzel 1969, 100.

<sup>47</sup> Bailey 1988, 318.

<sup>48</sup> Oziol 1977, 260.

## 7. Oval Shape with Fish-Tail Handle (Waagé 1941, Type 56)

This type has a mold-made biconical body of oval shape. A large central filling-hole edged by a raised ring. There is a line in relief joining the wick hole to the filling-hole and the handle. A relief line extends from the base in eye-shaped rather than oval form at the bottom of the lamp toward the nozzle tip and the handle area. This group includes six lamps featuring vegetal or geometric decorations in relief on their shoulders and a high, curved vertical handle. There are palm branch motives on some examples.

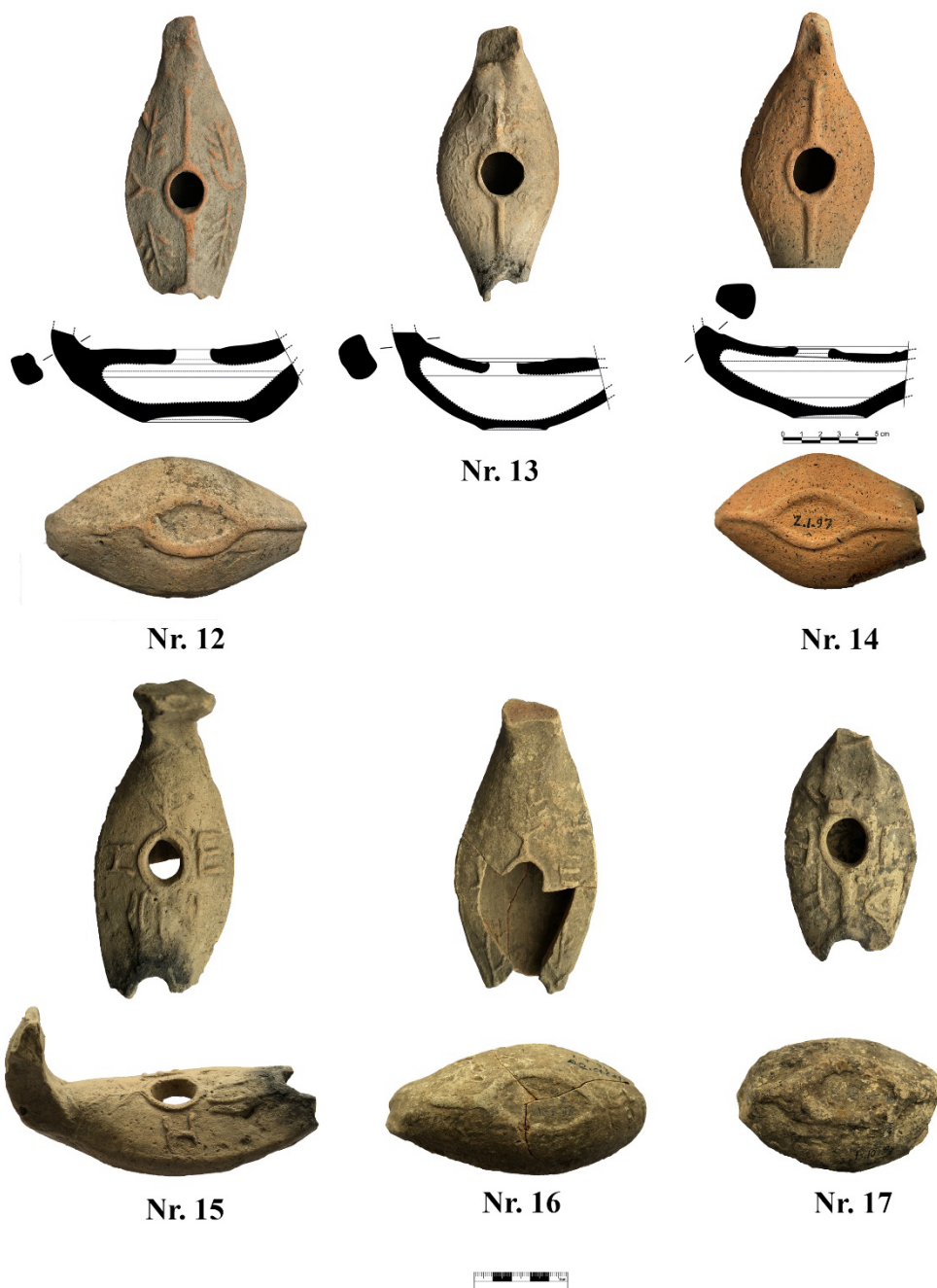


Fig. 7. Oval Shape with Fish-tail Handle (Waagé 1941, Type 56) (Nos. 12-17)

These lamps form the largest group among the Late Antique period lamps in the Sinop Museum (Nos. 12-17, Figs. 7. 12-17). Often referred to in the literature as lamps of Syro-Palestinian origin, some of these examples were discovered by the Sinop Museum during excavations in the city center<sup>49</sup> or were found accidentally during construction activities. The area where they have been most frequently found is Demirciköy, located near Sinope, known for its famous production workshops of Sinopean amphorae. Molds belonging to these lamps have also been discovered in Demirciköy, indicating local production.

Close parallels of this type of lamp were primarily produced in the hinterlands of Syria, Palestine, and Antioch<sup>50</sup>. The closest parallels come from Antioch<sup>51</sup>. These are generally dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. However, the Sinope examples differ in being longer and more oval in shape. While they do not have exact parallels, certain examples among the Jerash-type lamps could be considered distant analogies to this type of lamp produced in Sinope<sup>52</sup>.

Only one exact parallel has been found in Chersonesos, which is unique within the Northern Pontic region. It was discovered in the central district of the city and is now housed in the State Historical Museum in Moscow<sup>53</sup>. The handle of this fully preserved lamp is shaped like a fish tail, suggesting that the handles of the Sinope examples may have had a similar form. Indeed, it is observed that the handle of lamp no. 15 (Fig. 7.15) in the Sinop collection also terminates in a fish tail shape.

According to the parallels, these lamps can be dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

## **8. Sinope Type**

Two lamps in the Sinop Museum are evaluated under this category. Although the first of these lamps is known to have been found in Sinope, its precise findspot is not documented (No. 18, Fig. 8. 18). The other lamp was discovered in a grave during a rescue excavation carried out by the Sinop Museum in the Gelincik District (No. 19, Fig. 8. 19). These lamps are mold-made and have a biconvex body. They were produced using two separate molds (upper and lower), and both the handle and the nozzle are made as a single piece. The vertically extended handle rises well above the height of the body. These two lamps constitute a unique group in terms of both form and decoration.

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<sup>49</sup> Kan-Şahin and Aksoy 2019, 353, 358, nos. 13-15, fig. 4.

<sup>50</sup> Oziol 1977, 272, 273, pl. 45, no. 825; Bailey 1988, 290, pl. 61, Q 2347

<sup>51</sup> Waagé 1941, 67, 68, Type 56, pl. 81, nos. 175-176

<sup>52</sup> Hadad 1997, 170, fig. 37.

<sup>53</sup> Zhuravlev 2012, 30, fig. 12a-b.



Fig. 8. Sinope Type (Nos. 18, 19)

Lamp no. 18 (Fig. 8. 18) features relief linear decorations. One straight and two curved raised lines encircle the wick hole and continue between the filling and wick holes, eventually extending toward the handle, enclosing the filling-hole in the process. This uninterrupted decorative line forms a four-part stylized leaf beginning at the base of the handle. This specific area shows a distant resemblance to examples with palmette handles<sup>54</sup>. The motif, resembling the veins of a leaf, also bears similarity to a fishbone in appearance. On the lower part of the lamp, a slightly raised line runs from the nozzle toward the handle, gradually expanding in the middle and forming a slightly elevated oval base.

Lamp no. 19 (Fig. 8. 19) is similar in form to the previous example. Also made with two molds, this lamp displays a raised line that encircles the nozzle and continues around the filling-hole entirely. The lines broaden toward the handle, ending at the base

<sup>54</sup> Bailey 1988, 323, Pl. 73, Q2645; 392, Pl. 114, Q3205; 400, Pl. 115, Q3236.

of the handle. As in no. 18, the handle is raised significantly above the height of the body. The decoration on the handle consists of a geometric frame enclosing a stylized palmette motif with three prominent branches. The base structure is identical to that of lamp no. 18.

A thorough review of the available literature reveals that no complete or near-complete parallels to these lamps have been identified. However, fragments of nozzles, handles, and bodies similar to this type have been found during the excavations of the Balatlar Building Complex in Sinop, within fill layers<sup>55</sup>.

Given the absence of comparable examples from Egypt (a leading center in lamp production), Western Anatolia and the Aegean Islands, or other workshops across the Mediterranean basin—including major centers such as Tarsus, Cilicia, Syria, Palestine, and North Africa—it is highly probable that this type represents a local production, manufactured in or near Sinope. The fact that similar fragments have only been found at the Balatlar Building Complex further supports this argument.

The leaf-like shape visible in the top view of the lamp, the crescent form created by the raised nozzle and handle in profile view, and the grip design are reminiscent of lamp types dating to the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

## Conclusion

Lamps numbered 1 and 2, examined in this study, reflect the typical formal and decorative characteristics of the period in which they were produced, namely the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. However, their findspots, as well as their clay and slip features, strongly suggest the possibility of local production in Sinope workshops. Lamp no. 3, the only example in this study that is not a Sinope find, originated from Nicomedia and entered the museum collection through donation. With its form and base decoration, it also reflects the characteristics of the Late Antique period. Lamp no. 4, with its handle twisted almost like a rolled band and two opposing raised dot decorations placed near the nozzle tip, reflects features typical of the Black Sea basin. Lamps numbered 5 and 6 share the same characteristics and were likely brought to Sinope from the vicinity of Amorium.

Lamps no. 7, 8, and 9 were sent to the Sinop Museum by the İstanbul Archaeological Museum in the 1970s. Although their exact provenance is unknown, their form and decorative features point to workshops in Syria and Mesopotamia. Lamps no. 10 and 11 also represent mold-made, almond-shaped lamps typical of Syrian and Mesopotamian production in the Late Antique period.

One of the most noteworthy groups in the study is formed by lamps numbered 12 through 17. These were found in Demirciköy, near Sinope, a location well known for its amphora production. The discovery of lamp molds in the same area strongly indicates local manufacture. A single identical example was found in Chersonesos, and it was likely transported there as part of a ship's cargo from the port of Sinope. Except for lamp no. 15, the handles of all lamps in this group housed in the Sinop Museum are unfortunately not preserved. The complete example from Chersonesos, with its high, curved handle shaped like a fish tail, suggests that the Sinope examples may have originally had similar handles. Lamp no. 15 further supports this assumption. These are mold-made lamps dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries.

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<sup>55</sup> Güngör-Alper 2019, 166, figs. 20-23.

Perhaps the most significant finding of the research on the Late Antique lamps in the Sinop Museum is the identification of a locally produced, distinctive Sinope-type lamp. For this reason, two lamps in this group have been classified as “Sinope Type”. While their handles and forms resemble those of contemporary workshop productions, they stand out for their unique decorative elements as well as their clay and slip characteristics.

## Catalogue

Abbreviations: L.: Length; W.: Width; H.: Height

### 1. Miltner 1937, Asia Minor Type; Broneer 1930, Type 29, Group 4

#### No. 1 (Fig. 1.1)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 2.2.97

Sinop, Demirciköy 1997 excavations.

L. 7.7 cm; W. 5.3 cm; H. 2.3 cm; H. (with handle) 3.3 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)

Intact. Fabric contains some mica and tiny lime. Surface unslipped on exterior and interior. Burn marks on nozzle.

Mold-made lamp in almond form. Convex shoulder and vertical, small and unpierced handle. Two concentric circles enclosing wreath like motif on discus. Round and concave discus, filling-hole and wick-hole is small. Dot patterns on shoulder, tongues between nozzle and discus. A fishtail at the base of the handle, oblique grooves marking off the nozzle.

References: Miltner 1937, taf. XIII, nr. 216; Perlzweig 1961, pl. 44, nr. 2807; Bruneau 1965, pl. 33, 4702-4704; Bailey 1988, nos. Q3154, Q3155; Hayes 1992, 80, 82, pl. 18, nos. 1-6; Karivieri 1996, pl. 48, 305; Çokay-Kepçe 2011, nos. 3-4; Laflı and Kan-Şahin 2013, 365, 366, nr. 24; Akrivopoulou et al. 2019, 70, fig. 11, 12.

Date: Perlzweig 1961, second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD; Bruneau 1965, 5<sup>th</sup> century AD; Bailey 1988, 500-600 AD; Hayes 1992, early 6<sup>th</sup> century AD; Karivieri 1996, 6<sup>th</sup> century AD; Akrivopoulou et al. 2019, 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.

#### No. 2 (Fig. 1.2)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 3.7.007

Kefevi District, Sinop. It was found on the Parcel Nr. 195 during the rescue excavation of Sinop Museum.

L. 6.3 cm; W. 4.6 cm; H. 2.7 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 7/4 (pink); Slip: 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red)

Intact except for handle. Minor chips on surface.

Mold-made. Vertical handle. Striated convex shoulder. Slightly concave discus surrounded by a ridge. Central filling-hole. Rounded nozzle. raised wick-hole area. Base-ring marked off by two grooves.

References: Bailey 1988, 384, Q3121; Metin 2012, 224, nos. K672-K674; Bussière and Lindros-Wohl 2017, 389, nr. 529.

Date: Bailey 1988, 500-600 AD; Bussière and Lindros-Wohl 2017, 5<sup>th</sup>- 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

### 2. Lamp with Concentric Circle Decoration

#### No. 3 (Fig. 2.3)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 9.23.84

Donation. Its inventory record indicates that it was found in İzmit (Nicomedia)

L. 8.2 cm; W. 5.7 cm; H. 3 cm; H. (with handle) 3.5 cm.

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

Intact except for the tip of the nozzle. Burn marks on nozzle.



Mold-made lamp. Narrow plain rim separated from large, concave discus by three molded rings which are set off by grooves; molded ring surrounding filling-hole.

Vertical incised palm branch on flat, oval base; dotted lines around discus.

References: (close) Shier 1978, 131, pl. 40, nr. 374; Metin 2012, 233, nos. 783, 784; Ekin-Meriç 2018, 75-76, pl. 9, nos. 52-56; İnanan et al. 2020, 171-174, cat. nr. 5-12.

Date: Shier 1978, late 3<sup>rd</sup>- 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD; Metin 2012, late 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD; Ekin-Meriç 2018, 5<sup>th</sup>- end of the 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD; İnanan et al. 2020, 5<sup>th</sup>- end of the 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

### **3. Lamp with Large, Plain Discus**

#### **No. 4** (Fig. 3.4)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 2.133.54

Sinop. 1951-1954 excavations.

L. 7.1 cm; W. 4.8 cm; H. 3.3 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 7/8 (reddish yellow)

Intact except for a small piece of the tip of the nozzle. The break on the nozzle has been repaired and restored. Small chips on surface.

Mold-made lamp. Pear-shaped body with a long, rounded nozzle. Large, plain, concave discus, surrounded by a circular groove and a raised rim. Central, small filling-hole. The nozzle has a small, plain area on its top, in the middle of which is the wick-hole. On each side of the nozzle are two large, raised dots. A large band ring-handle, was applied to the rear.

References: (similar) Sheiko and Puklina 2019, 82, fig. 7, 5.6. (close profile, handle, nozzle and large raised dots on nozzle), Saveliev 2024, 170, fig. 4. 1-3.

Date: Sorochan 1982, 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD; Sheiko and Puklina 2019, second quarter of 3<sup>rd</sup>- end of 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD; Güngör-Alper 2019, 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD; Saveliev 2024, 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

### **4. “Amorium” Type**

#### **No. 5** (Fig. 4.5)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 5.5.71

Sinop. Purchase.

L. 8 cm; W. 5 cm; H. 3.1 cm; H. (with handle) 4.3 cm.

Clay: 7.5 YR 7/4 (pink); Slip: 5 YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)

Intact except for a small piece of the tip of the nozzle. Burn marks on nozzle.

Mold-made. Biconical body with a large, rounded central part, two narrow opposite ends, constituting the handle and the nozzle. Biconvex walls, with a sharp angle in the join between the upper and the under part of the body. In the middle of the body is situated the large round filling-hole, surrounded by a high circular ring. Long nozzle with a large wick-hole and vertically raised handle. Nearly flat, rounded foot.

References: Chrzanovski and Zhuravlev 1998, nos. 82-83; Dağlı 2008, pl. 32, nos. 123, 124; Schoolman 2012, 198, 199, 200, 201, nos. 51-55, pl. 4/9.51-54, pl. 4/10.55; Fırat 2016, 129, no. 4, fig. 6; Bussière and Lindros-Wohl 2017, 397, nr. 542; İnanan et al. 2020, 166, cat. nr. 1.

Date: 4<sup>th</sup> to mid-5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

**No. 6** (Fig. 4.6)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 2.1.09

Sinop. Kefevi District.

L. 8.1 cm; W. 5.3 cm; H. 3.1 cm; H. (with handle) 4.4 cm.

Clay: 7.5 YR 4/1 (dark grey); Slip: 7.5 YR 5/1 (grey)

Intact. Burn marks on nozzle.

Mold-made. Biconical body with a large, rounded central part, two narrow opposite ends, constituting the handle and the nozzle. Biconvex walls, with a sharp angle in the join between the upper and the under part of the body. In the middle of the body is situated the large round filling-hole, surrounded by a high circular ring. Long nozzle with a large wick-hole and vertically raised handle. Nearly flat, rounded foot.

References: Chrzanovski and Zhuravlev 1998, nos. 82-83; Dağlı 2008, pl. 32, nos. 123, 124; Schoolman 2012, 198, 199, 200, 201, nos. 51-55, pl. 4/9.51-54, pl. 4/10.55; Fırat 2016, 129, no. 4, fig. 6; Bussière and Lindros-Wohl 2017, 397, nr. 542; İnanan et al. 2020, 166, cat. nr. 1.

Date: 4<sup>th</sup> to mid-5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

**5. Ovoid Lamps with Linear Patterns (Waagé Type 51, Hawari Type 6)**

**No. 7** (Fig. 5.7)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 9.39.70

It was sent from İstanbul Archaeological Museum to Sinop Museum in 1970. The findspot is unknown.

L. 8.3 cm; W. 6.3 cm; H. 2.5 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)

Intact. Traces of burning around nozzle.

Mold-made, slightly convex ovoid body. Large filling-hole surrounded with a ridge. Round and short nozzle. Flat base. Upright, solid, and mold-made handle.

The decoration around the filling-hole consists of a schematic multipetaled rosette design radiating from the ring of the filling-hole.

References: Form: Waagè 1941, 66, 67, nos. 152-154, fig. 80; Baur 1947, 70, cat. nos. 404-411, pl. XIII; Özgül 2012, 39-44, cat. nos. 54-83; Hawari 2013, 179, pl. 90. L132, Pl. 91. L133-134; Eblighatian 2019, 371, fig. 3; Tosun Yıldırım 2019, cat. nos. 31-42; Canpolat 2019, cat. nos. 14-32; Bayram 2020, cat. nos. 17, 18; Çemlek and Meral 2025, 167, cat. nos. 1-3.

Form and decoration: Svobodová 2006, 86, nr. 247; Özgül 2012, 39-44, cat. nos. 63-68, 70; Pamir 2014, fig. 9; Tosun Yıldırım 2019, cat. no. 34; Çemlek and Meral 2025, 167, cat. nos. 1-2.

Date: Waagè 1941, 3<sup>rd</sup> into the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD; Baur 1947, 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD; Hawari 2013, first half of 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

**No. 8** (Fig. 5.8)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 9.40.70

It was sent from İstanbul Archaeological Museum to Sinop Museum in 1970. The findspot is unknown.

L. 9 cm; W. 6.3 cm; H. (with handle) 3.4 cm.

Clay: 2.5 Y 7/2 (light grey)

Intact. Small chips on surface.

Mold-made, slightly convex ovoid body. Large filling-hole surrounded with a ridge. Round and short nozzle. Flat base surrounded by a ring. Upright, solid, and mold-made handle.

On rim a schematic multipetaled rosette design surrounding ridge of filling-hole; around it a row of double volutes.

References: Form: Waagè 1941, 66, 67, nos. 152–154, fig. 80; Baur 1947, 70, cat. nos. 404-411, pl. XIII; Özgül 2012, 39-44, cat. nos. 54-83; Hawari 2013, 179, pl. 90. L132, pl. 91. L133-134; Eblighatian 2019, 371, fig. 3; Tosun Yıldırım 2019, cat. nos. 31-42; Canpolat 2019, cat. nos. 14-32; Bayram 2020, cat. nos. 17, 18; Çemlek and Meral 2025, 167, cat. nos. 1-3.

Form and decoration: Baur 1947, pl. XIII, no. 407; Özgül 2012, 39-44, cat. nos. 71, 72; Tosun Yıldırım 2019, cat. nos. 39, 41.

Date: Waagè 1941, 3<sup>rd</sup> into the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD; Baur 1947, 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD; Hawari 2013, first half of 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

## **No. 9 (Fig. 5.9)**

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 9.35.70

It was sent from İstanbul Archaeological Museum to Sinop Museum in 1970. The findspot is unknown.

L. 8.6 cm; W. 6.4 cm; H. 2.6 cm.

Clay: 10 YR 7/4 (very pale brown)

Intact. Traces of burning around nozzle.

Mold-made, slightly convex ovoid body. Large filling-hole surrounded with a ridge. Round and short nozzle. Flat base. Upright, solid, and mold-made handle.

Undecorated shoulder.

References: Form: Waagè 1941, 66, 67, nos. 152–154, fig. 80; Baur 1947, 70, cat. nos. 404-411, pl. XIII; Özgül 2012, 39-44, cat. nos. 54-83; Hawari 2013, 179, pl. 90. L132, pl. 91. L133-134; Eblighatian 2019, 371, fig. 3; Tosun Yıldırım 2019, cat. nos. 31-42; Canpolat 2019, cat. nos. 14-32; Bayram 2020, cat. nos. 17, 18; Çemlek and Meral 2025, 167, cat. nos. 1-3.

Date: Waagè 1941, 3<sup>rd</sup> into the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD; Baur 1947, 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD; Hawari 2013, first half of 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

## **6. Long-nozzled Lamps with Grooves on the Nozzle**

### **No. 10 (Fig. 6.10)**

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 16.1.75

The findspot is unknown.

L. 8 cm; W. 5.7 cm; H. 3 cm.

Clay: 2.5 Y 8/2 (yellow)

Intact. Burn marks on nozzle.

Mold-made, with applied tall, conical, unpierced handle. Sharply carinated, piriform body; wide filling-hole with raised rim; channel to wick hole. Circular base ring.

Wide, rounded shoulder decorated with pattern of raised lines.

References: Vessberg 1953, pl. III, nos. 22, 23; Oziol 1977, pl. 43, nr. 771; Bailey 1988, 318, Q2619; Özgül 2012, nos. 10-13; Tosun Yıldırım 2019, nr. 87; Bayram 2020, nos. 30-33; Lightfoot 2021, 337, cat. nr. 44; Keskin 2022, 54, nr. 24; Çemlek and Meral 2025, 170, nos. 10, 11.

Date: Oziol 1977, 7<sup>th</sup> century AD; Bailey 1988, 7<sup>th</sup> century AD; Lightfoot 2021, 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.

**No. 11** (Fig. 6.11)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 9.37.70

It was sent from İstanbul Archaeological Museum to Sinop Museum in 1970. The findspot is unknown.

L. 9.5 cm; W. 6.3 cm; H. 3.3 cm.

Clay: 10 YR 8/3 (very pale brown)

Intact except for handle. Traces of burning around wick-hole.

Mold-made. Piriform body with a biconvex profile. Wide, central filling-hole with raised rim; channel to wick-hole. Flat upper part decorated with a pattern of raised lines.

References: Özgül 2012, nos. 28-31; Tosun Yıldırım 2019, cat. nr. 71.

Date: 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.

**7. Oval Shape with Fish-tail Handle (Waagé 1941, Type 56)**

**No. 12** (Fig. 7.12)

Sinop Museum. Inv. No. 5.2.99

It was found during a foundation excavation in the city center of Sinop.

L. 13.4 cm; W. 6.3 cm; H. 4 cm; H. (with handle) 5 cm.

Slip and clay: 2.5 YR 7/8 (light red)

Handle and nozzle broken.

Mold-made biconical, oval body; rectangular stub handle; raised rim around the filling-hole; oval ring base. A relief line extends from the oval ring base at the bottom of the lamp toward the nozzle tip and the handle area.

Line in relief joining the wick hole to the filling-hole and the handle. Palm branch motives on either side of the rim on top.

References: Waagé 1941, 67–68, Type 56, pl. 81, nos 175–176; Zhuravlev 2012, 30, fig. 12a-b; Kan-Şahin and Aksoy 2019, Type 4, cat. 13, fig. 4.

Date: 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

**No. 13** (Fig. 7.13)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 5.3.99

It was found during a foundation excavation in the city center of Sinop.

L. 12.2 cm; W. 6.1 cm; H. 4.1 cm; H. (with handle) 5.2 cm.

Clay: 7.5 YR 8/4 (pink); Slip: 7.5 YR 8/2 (pinkish white)

Handle and nozzle broken. Burn marks on nozzle.

Mold-made biconical, oval body; rectangular stub handle; raised rim around the filling-hole; oval ring base. A relief line extends from the oval ring base at the bottom of the lamp toward the nozzle tip and the handle area.

Line in relief joining the wick hole to the filling-hole and the handle. Decoration on the shoulder worn.

References: Waagé 1941, 67–68, Type 56, pl. 81, nos 175–176; Zhuravlev 2012, 30, fig. 12a-b; Kan-Şahin and Aksoy 2019, Type 4, cat. 13, fig. 4.

Date: 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

**No. 14** (Fig. 7.14)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 2.1.97

Sinop, Demirciköy 1997 excavations.

L. 12 cm; W. 6.5 cm; H. 3.9 cm; H. (with handle) 4.9 cm.

Slip: 5 YR 7/6 (reddish yellow)

Handle and nozzle broken. Burn marks on nozzle.

Mold-made biconical, oval body; rectangular stub handle; raised rim around the filling-hole; oval ring base. A relief line extends from the oval ring base at the bottom of the lamp toward the nozzle tip and the handle area.

Line in relief joining the wick hole to the filling-hole and the handle. Decoration on the shoulder worn.

References: Waagé 1941, 67–68, Type 56, pl. 81, nos 175–176; Zhuravlev 2012, 30, fig. 12a-b; Kan-Şahin and Aksoy 2019, Type 4, cat. 13, fig. 4.

Date: 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

**No. 15** (Fig. 7.15)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 1.6.94

Sinop, Demirciköy 1994 excavations.

L. 13.3 cm; W. 6.9 cm; H. 4.3 cm.

Clay: 10 YR 7/4 (very pale brown); Slip: 10 YR 8/2 (very pale brown)

The tip of the nozzle, the end of the vertical handle, and a section of the lower part of the body broken. Burn marks on nozzle.

Mold-made biconical, oval body; high, curved vertical handle; raised rim around the filling-hole; oval ring base. A relief line extends from the oval ring base at the bottom of the lamp toward the nozzle tip and the handle area.

Line in relief joining the wick hole to the filling-hole. A palm branch joining the wick hole to the handle. Greek letters (?) on either side of the rim on top. Decoration on the nozzle worn.

References: Waagé 1941, 67–68, Type 56, pl. 81, nos 175–176; Zhuravlev 2012, 30, fig. 12a-b; Kan-Şahin and Aksoy 2019, Type 4, cat. 13, fig. 4.

Date: 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

**No. 16** (Fig. 7.16)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 1.7.94

Sinop, Demirciköy 1994 excavations.

L. 12 cm; W. 6.8 cm; H. 4 cm.

Clay: 2.5 YR 7/4 (light reddish brown); Slip: 10 YR 8/2 (very pale brown)

The nozzle, handle and the area between the filling-hole and the nozzle broken. Body restored. Burn marks on nozzle.

Mold-made biconical, oval body; rectangular stub handle; raised rim around the filling-hole; oval ring base. A relief line extends from the oval ring base at the bottom of the lamp toward the nozzle tip and the handle area.

A palm branch joining the wick hole to the handle. Greek letters (?) on either side of the rim on top.

References: Waagé 1941, 67–68, Type 56, pl. 81, nos 175–176; Zhuravlev 2012, 30, fig. 12a-b; Kan-Şahin and Aksoy 2019, Type 4, cat. 13, fig. 4.

Date: 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

**No. 17** (Fig. 7.17)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 1.10.94

Sinop, Demirciköy 1994 excavations.

L. 9.8 cm; W. 6.3 cm; H. 3.2 cm.

Clay: 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown); Slip: 10 YR 8/2 (very pale brown)

The nozzle and the handle broken. Burn marks on nozzle.

Mold-made biconical, oval body; raised rim around the filling-hole; oval ring base. A relief line extends from the oval ring base at the bottom of the lamp toward the nozzle tip and the handle area.

Line in relief joining the wick hole to the filling-hole. Greek letters (?) on either side of the rim on top. Decoration on the nozzle worn.

References: Waagé 1941, 67–68, Type 56, pl. 81, nos 175–176; Zhuravlev 2012, 30, fig. 12a-b; Kan-Şahin and Aksoy 2019, Type 4, cat. 13, fig. 4.

Date: 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

**8. Sinope Type**

**No. 18** (Fig. 8. 18)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 8.98.70

The findspot is unknown.

L. 10.6 cm; W. 6.6 cm; H. 3.6 cm; H. (with handle) 5.7 cm.

Clay: 7.5 YR 8/3 (pink); Slip: 2.5 YR 5/6 (red)

Broken pieces on the side of the body and the bottom. Body restored. Burn marks on nozzle. Contains calcite and sand inclusions.

Mold-made biconical, body; vertical handle; raised rim around the filling-hole; slightly raised oval base. A relief line extends from the oval ring base at the bottom of the lamp toward the nozzle tip and the handle area.

Line in relief joining the wick hole to the filling-hole. Stylized vegetal motif on the handle.

References: Güngör-Alper 2019, 166, figs. 20-23.

Date: 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

**No. 19** (Fig. 8. 19)

Sinop Museum Inv. No. 15.2.99

Sinop, Gelincik District/ Kiremitçiler Road. It was found in a grave (Number 5) during the museum rescue excavation.

L. 9.5 cm; W. 6.8 cm; H. 3.6 cm; H. (with handle) 4.7 cm.

Clay: 10 YR 8/3 (very pale brown); Slip: 2.5 YR 6/6 (light red)

Intact except the tip of the nozzle. Burn marks on nozzle. Contains calcite and sand inclusions.

Mold-made biconical, body; vertical handle; raised rim around the filling-hole; slightly raised oval base. A relief line extends from the oval ring base at the bottom of the lamp toward the nozzle tip and the handle area.

Line in relief joining the wick hole to the filling-hole. Stylized vegetal motif on the handle.

References: Güngör-Alper 2019, 166, figs.20-23.

Date: 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

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