

## Rhodian Influence at Kalynda during the Hellenistic Period: Analysis of Oil Lamps from Asar Tepe Excavations (Şerefler/Dalaman)

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**Abstract:** This study delves into the oil lamps recovered during the 2022-2023 excavation season at Şerefler/Dalaman. Despite not being found in their entirety, the current state of these lamps allows for the determination of their forms. Originating from Rhodes in the 3rd century BC during the Hellenistic Period, these oil lamps were encountered in various regions, particularly through maritime trade. Rhodes, a prominent trading center in the 3rd century BC, held a leading position in maritime trade, actively engaging with the Mediterranean, islands, Egypt, and the Levant. The strong presence of Rhodes in maritime trade facilitated the widespread distribution of goods produced on the island to major trade centers across this geographical expanse. The discovery of Rhodian goods, including oil lamps, in Kalynda – a settlement situated between Lycia and Caria – underscores the city's integral role in trade. The political dominance of Rhodes in Lycia and Caria during the Hellenistic Period further contributed to an influx of Rhodian products in regional cities like Kalynda. Beyond the oil lamps, Rhodian influence in the city is notably reflected in amphora handles bearing Rhodian stamps. The lamps discussed in this study not only enrich our understanding of imported common wares in Kalynda but also illuminate the expansive trade network orchestrated by Rhodes during the Hellenistic Period.

**Type:** Research Article

**Received:** 01.02.2024

**Accepted:** 17.07.2024

**DOI:** 10.37095/gephyra.1430134


**Language:** English

**Keywords:** Rhodian Type Oil Lamps; Kalynda; Hellenistic Period; Trade; Karia; Lycia

**Gephyra 28 (2024), 195-206**

### Introduction

Although we have much information about Kalynda from ancient sources and a few epigraphic documents, the location of the city centre remains uncertain<sup>1</sup>. Nevertheless, the ruins at Asar Tepe/Şerefler in the Dalaman district of Muğla are believed to belong to this elusive city (Fig. 1)<sup>2</sup>. The site consists of a complex of buildings on a rocky hill, surrounded by a fortification wall, with a church foundation and various unidentified spaces<sup>3</sup>. Since the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, numerous studies have been carried out in the area with the aim of locating Kalynda (see note 1 above),

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This paper has been written as part of the publication of the excavations at Şerefler/Asar Tepe, carried out under the direction of the Fethiye Museum Directorate with the support of the Muğla Governorate Investment Monitoring and Coordination Directorate (YİKOB) and the Dalaman Municipality. I would especially like to thank the Fethiye Museum Directorate and the scientific advisor of the excavation, Prof. Dr. Fatih Onur, for the permission they gave me to study the material in question.

<sup>1</sup> Although it is accepted that the area mentioned in the recent excavations belongs to Kalynda, no clear evidence could be presented for the polis centre of Kalynda. For the most recent publication on the discussions about the problems in locating the city centre and the history of the city, see Onur 2023. The Road Monument of Patara (see Onur 2016), which shows the lengths of the roads constructed between the settlements in Lycia and some in the neighbouring regions, lists three roads concerning Kalynda, however, no remains of a city could be found around the place indicated as Kalynda by these roads, see Onur 2023, 199-201.

<sup>2</sup> There are fortifications, tombs and remains of various buildings dating to the Archaic Period in this area. See Onur 2023, 185.

<sup>3</sup> It is also thought that this area was one of the outposts of Kaunos, see Şahin 2014, 169 fn. 278.

including the most recent surveys carried out on the borders of Lycia and Caria in 2016-2021<sup>4</sup>. However, it was not until 2022 that a scientific excavation was initiated by the Fethiye Museum.

This study examines the examples of the famous wheel-made Rhodian oil lamps of the Hellenistic period discovered in the excavations at Asar Tepe, Şerefler. These artefacts contribute to our understanding of the Rhodian influence in the territory of Kalynda.



Fig. 1) An aerial view of the Kalynda from southwest  
(Excavation Archive)



Fig. 2) The findspot of the oil lamps.  
(Excavation archive)

### Rhodian Type Oil Lamps from Asar Tepe, Şerefler

A total of 14 wheel-made oil lamp fragments were found during the excavations at Kalynda. Only 10 of these oil lamps (Cat. Nos. 1-10) could be evaluated in terms of form, while the others do not contain enough data to determine the period and type. These lamps belong to the group of 3rd century BC Rhodian type lamps undermentioned, especially with their perforated handles on the right shoulder, the filling hole surrounded by a channel, and their concave bases. The perforated projections, briefly mentioned above, are very distinctive for this type of oil lamp. Cat. Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7 clearly show that the right side of the lamps has a perforated protrusion on the shoulder for attaching a metal rod used for hanging lamps or unblocking blocked noses<sup>5</sup>. The lamps are well baked, have a hard structure and, as can be seen, there is a small amount of mica in their dough. Furthermore, the dark brown slips on pinkish-yellow clay are a distinctive feature of this type of oil lamps<sup>6</sup>. In addition, the Rhodian samples in the British Museum are very similar to the Kalynda samples in this respect. The clay structure of the samples in the museum in question contains little mica, is in orange-yellow tones and has slips in shades ranging from red to brown, as in the Kalynda samples<sup>7</sup>.

The findspot of these oil lamps provides valuable insights into their periods, albeit to a lesser extent. Upon examination, it becomes evident that the oil lamps are concentrated in a specific area, primarily within the towers and the surrounding buildings (Fig. 2). The studies carried out indicate

<sup>4</sup> Akyürek Şahin et al. 2017a, 398-401; Akyürek Şahin et al 2017b, 205-212; Onur – Tekoğlu 2020, 10-13.

<sup>5</sup> See fn. 27.

<sup>6</sup> The black slip of these lamps on pinkish clay indicates that they are Attic imitation Rhodes production. See Kassab-Tezgör – Sezer, 1995, 71 Fig. 192.

<sup>7</sup> Bailey 1975, 174. Pl. 78, 70, 80.

that these towers, particularly on the basis of their masonry system and the materials found in the area, can be dated confidently to the Hellenistic Period<sup>8</sup>. This dating fits seamlessly with the analogous contexts of the oil lamps, suggesting a consistent temporal association.

During the Hellenistic period, the prevalence of Rhodian trade in the Mediterranean had a significant impact on Kalynda, as it did on numerous cities in the region<sup>9</sup>. In particular, Rhodian-made goods were prominently displayed in Kalynda. In addition, the city is believed to have engaged in viticulture and wine production, with evidence pointing to the use of Rhodian wines<sup>10</sup>. Rhodes, recognized as one of the leading wine exporters in antiquity<sup>11</sup>, maintained this status from the end of the Classical period<sup>12</sup> until the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC<sup>13</sup>.

In the Hellenistic period, while the influence of Attic design persisted, particularly evident in its oil lamps from the earlier period, cities such as Ephesos<sup>14</sup>, Knidos<sup>15</sup>, and Pergamon<sup>16</sup>, began to distinguish themselves by introducing new types of oil lamps.

Especially at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, with the beginning of the production of oil lamps with moulds<sup>17</sup>, there was a great increase in both the variety and the number of oil lamps. Thanks to the advantages<sup>18</sup> brought by the mold, this habit was adopted in a short time, and the production of oil lamps on the wheel, like the lamps discussed in this study, continued in the Eastern Roman Imperial Period.

The oil lamps prevalent in Attica from the end of the Classical Period onward are characterized by a handleless design, with a round body form, which Howland analyzed under name of Type 25 Prime<sup>19</sup>. These lamps typically have a distinctive groove around the large filling holes. Lamps with slightly raised ring bases are made from a pale yellowish clay that exhibits a high-quality black slip characteristic of Attica. The rounded or sometimes pear-shaped bodies of these lamps, along with the use of a groove around the filling hole, reflect a tradition dating back to early Classical lamps. Although widely distributed in various regions, such as Assos<sup>20</sup>, Patara<sup>21</sup>, Kaunos<sup>22</sup>, Tarsus<sup>23</sup>,

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<sup>8</sup> The dating of the Hellenistic Period at this site relies on information obtained from an oral interview with the site coordinator, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Koçak.

<sup>9</sup> Dündar 2023.

<sup>10</sup> Onur 2023; Dündar 2023.

<sup>11</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 189.

<sup>12</sup> Dupond 1982, 208.

<sup>13</sup> Şenol 1996, 165; Dündar 2017, 73.

<sup>14</sup> Walters 1914, 46.

<sup>15</sup> Howland 1958, 126.

<sup>16</sup> Bailey 1975, 85-87.

<sup>17</sup> Brooner 1930, 7.

<sup>18</sup> The use of the mould allowed several lamps to be produced at the same time very quickly. See Schäfer 1990, 7.

<sup>19</sup> Howland 1958, 70.

<sup>20</sup> Şahin 2008, 100. Pic. 77 No. 51.

<sup>21</sup> Gerçek 2023, 37-38. Type 2.

<sup>22</sup> Bulba 2019, 34 Fig. 7.

<sup>23</sup> Goldman – Johns 1950, 93 Fig. 1.

Delos<sup>24</sup>, Cyprus<sup>25</sup>, Pergamon<sup>26</sup>, and Egypt<sup>27</sup>, due to extensive trade during the period, it remains difficult to conclusively determine whether they originated in Attica or were produced locally. However, lamps from Attica can often be distinguished by their high-quality clay, meticulous firing, and the presence of a shiny black slip.

In the mid-3rd century BC, a new type of oil lamp appeared that closely resembled the previous lamps but had a more biconical body and a perforated thumb handle on the right shoulder. These round, handleless oil lamps typically have noses that extend above the level of the shoulders. A notable feature is the wide oil filling holes located in the center of the incompletely formed discus area. Similar to the earlier type, there is a rim on the shoulder that can be defined as a groove.

The bases of these lamps usually have a conical projection, and the most prominent part of the body is cantered, creating a biconical profile. A distinctive feature of this type is the presence of a perforated thumb grip on the right shoulder, as mentioned above. It is believed that these oil lamps were suspended from this hole with wire or string, or alternatively, a metal or wooden rod inserted into this hole was used to unblock the nostril when necessary<sup>28</sup>.

Lamps with catalogue numbers 3, 4, and 8 exhibit only a partial body, hindering our ability to comment on the presence of perforated handles. Consequently, it remains uncertain whether these lamps follow the tradition of Late Classical-Early Hellenistic period lamps. They may potentially be the Attic lamps referenced by Howland, or they could belong to the second group of lamps produced in Rhodes. In contrast, the remaining lamps, excluding those with catalogue numbers 3, 4, and 8, are clearly identified as Hellenistic Rhodes type lamps. Their body form and the presence of perforated handles on their right shoulders distinctly categorize them as such.

As mentioned earlier, the second type of round-bodied, handleless oil lamps has been found distributed across numerous regions<sup>29</sup>, including Patara<sup>30</sup>, in the Lycian region, Kaunos<sup>31</sup> and Labraunda in the Carian region<sup>32</sup>, as well as in Cyprus<sup>33</sup> and Egypt<sup>34</sup>. Notably, examples can be found

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<sup>24</sup> Bruneau 1965, 20 Fig. 18.

<sup>25</sup> Oziol 1977, 37 Pl. 5, Fig. 57.

<sup>26</sup> Schäfer 1990, 125-126.

<sup>27</sup> The emergence of these oil lamps in Egypt aligns with the years of the effective rule of the Ptolemaic dynasty. It was during this period that Greek culture and goods began to prevail in the production of Egyptian common wares. Although the lamps in Egypt were crafted from local clay, they closely resembled the original examples. For a more in-depth exploration of this topic, Thomas 2015, 8 Fig. 20.

<sup>28</sup> Howland 1958, 72, 100.

<sup>29</sup> For Paphos examples, see Bezzola 2004, 30, figs. 137-144. For Apollonia examples see Ivanov 1963, 243, 244 pl. 125-126. Fig. 677-678. For examples from Kaunos see Bulba 2019, 34 Fig. 7. For Tralles examples, see Civelek 2008, 20-21 Fig. 26-29. For Labraunda examples, see Hellström 1971, 80 pl. 22 Fig. 20. For Tarsus Gözülü Kule examples, see Goldman – Jones 1950, 84-135. For Pergamon examples see Schäfer 1968, 125-126.

<sup>30</sup> Gerçek 2023, 43 Fig. 82-114.

<sup>31</sup> Bulba 2019, 34 Fig. 7.

<sup>32</sup> Hellström 1971, 80 pl. 22 Fig. 20.

<sup>33</sup> Mlynarczyk 1978, 239 Fig. 9.

<sup>34</sup> There are minor differences in imitations made from local clay in Egypt. In these lamps, the conical projection on the base is lower, even flat, and the wall thickness are much thinner. In addition, the use of quality varnish has not changed. For more detailed information about both local examples found in Egypt and those brought by trade, see Blondè 1998, 312-314 Fig. 2-6.

in many museums<sup>35</sup> and private collections<sup>36</sup>, with a significant presence in esteemed institutions such as the British Museum<sup>37</sup> and the Getty Museum<sup>38</sup>. Recognized as Rhodian type lamps, these artifacts achieved considerable success in trade.

These oil lamps, which should be recognised as Rhodian type, were a great success in the trade<sup>39</sup>. Although all of the lamps are wheel made, there are mould made lamps produced in the same form as these lamps<sup>40</sup>. The fact that the mould was also used in the production of the same lamps is an important example of the transition to a new production technique. It is generally accepted that they originated directly from Rhodes<sup>41</sup>. Hayes, in particular, emphasises that these lamps are products of Rhodes and states that they were highly influential from the 3rd century BC onwards<sup>42</sup>.

### **Kalynda and Rhodes in Hellenistic Period**

Situated on the border of Lycia and Caria, Kalynda occupied a strategic position that should have facilitated Rhodes' influence in these regions, particularly through trade, even before the Hellenistic period<sup>43</sup>. Rhodes, known for its dominance in the seas, further consolidated its influence in the region with the Treaty of Apameia. This treaty, negotiated between the two major Hellenistic powers, Rome in the west and the Seleucids in the east, resulted in Rhodes gaining control of Lycia and Caria as a reward for siding with Rome<sup>44</sup>. The effects of this treaty must have been instrumental in increasing Rhodes' production and trade in these regions.

Situated directly on the border, Kalynda would have been well placed to foster both commercial and political ties with the neighbouring regions of Lycia and Caria, allowing it to trade goods with both regions, as well as Egypt and Rhodes. While Kalynda, along with all of Caria, came under Rhodian control in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC<sup>45</sup>, this influence suffered a significant setback in 167 BC when Rome ended Rhodian authority in Lycia and Caria. The declaration of Delos as an open port marked the end of Rhodes' trade dominance to a large extent<sup>46</sup>. As a result, Kalynda probably came under the control of Kaunos in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC<sup>47</sup>.

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<sup>35</sup> For Royal Ontario, see Hayes 1980, 8; For British Museum examples, see Lyon-Caen – Hoff 1986, 40-41 Fig. 67-71; For examples from the Ploiești Museum, see Topoleanu 2012, 44-46. For the examples in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum see Kassab-Tezgör – Sezer 1995, 80 Fig. 184-195. For the examples in the Cyprus Museum see Oziol 1977, 40-41 Fig. 67-71. For Isparta Museum see Fırat 2014, 14-15 pl. 1 nos. 3-4. For examples from Burdur Museum see Öztürk – Metin 2012, 489 Pic. 1-2.

<sup>36</sup> For examples from the Kaufmann collection see Selesnow 1988, 117. pl. 2. Fig. 8. For examples from the Anawati collection see Djuric 1995, 15,16. Fig. C14-17.

<sup>37</sup> Bailey 1975, 160-165. Fig. 380-402.

<sup>38</sup> Bussiere – Wohl 2017, 16. Fig. 13-14.

<sup>39</sup> Kassab-Tezgör – Sezer 1995, 71. Fig. 192.

<sup>40</sup> For Egyptian examples of the same oil lamps produced in plaster molds, see Seif El-Din 1998, 189-190 Fig. 40-42.

<sup>41</sup> Bailey 1975, 160-183. pl. 78-80; Georges 2001, 427, Fig. 13, No. 3, 4.

<sup>42</sup> Hayes 1980, 8. Fig 19.

<sup>43</sup> For the historical references concerning Kalynda prior to the Hellenistic Period see Onur 2023, 186-188.

<sup>44</sup> Berthold 1984, 167-179.

<sup>45</sup> It is known that the city was given under the control of Rhodos with the Peace of Apamea, see Tietz 2003, 215-216; Onur 2023, 193; Dündar 2023, 143.

<sup>46</sup> Aslan 2003, 91.

<sup>47</sup> Bean 1978, 34.

Rhodes' influence in Caria continued into the Roman Imperial period<sup>48</sup>, although it is arguable that its economic independence suffered during this period. The transfer of political decision-making authority in the region to Rome significantly weakened Rhodes' once glorious power. What was once a prominent island in the eastern Mediterranean, with a vital position, now became a mere part of the vast Roman Empire<sup>49</sup>.

Despite all these adverse conditions, Rhodes continued its existence until the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD with its dominance in the seas and important properties outside the island<sup>50</sup>. From this period on, Kalynda should also have been affected by the turbulences of the Late Empire and might have experienced the repercussions of the migrations and invasions that unsettled and eventually weakened Rome during this period.

### **The Influence of Rhodes in the Mediterranean**

Rhodes has long been a key player in trade, dating back to the Archaic period<sup>51</sup>. However, it is during the Hellenistic period that the island reached the pinnacle of its fame, with the widespread use and recognition of Rhodian amphoras. These distinctive vessels not only symbolized the island's economic prosperity but also played a crucial role in establishing Rhodes as a dominant force in maritime trade throughout the Mediterranean.

Rhodes continued its existence in this period, especially with trade, and it was observed that it also struggled with piracy<sup>52</sup>. It is no coincidence that Rhodes was a leading center of maritime trade. The island has been involved in trade since ancient times due to its location in the middle of the Aegean Sea dominated by Greece and the ports of Egypt, Cyprus and Syria to the east. The growth of Rhodes in maritime trade is directly related to the establishment of its own commercial network. During this period, Athens traded under a system based on the transportation of foreign merchants<sup>53</sup>. As mentioned above, Rhodes had an important position in the Mediterranean trade due to its location on a major trade route from East to West, and it developed economically and politically thanks to this situation<sup>54</sup>. This was reflected in its fundamental strategic character in the Eastern Mediterranean. With these explanations, it seems that the Rhodians were a peaceful society that sought to develop only for the survival of their country, especially through trade. On the other hand, the Rhodians entered into various alliances in order to maintain the balance of power in bilateral relations in foreign policy<sup>55</sup>.

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<sup>48</sup> During the period of Vespasianus, Rhodes obtained revenue from Caria and Lycia. See Onur 2023, 207.

<sup>49</sup> Kingsley – Decker 2001, 1-27; Katsioti 2017, 6.

<sup>50</sup> Papachristodoulou 1989, 40, 229.

<sup>51</sup> For example, embossed vases, which were very popular in Western Anatolia and the islands, were the products of a Rhodes-centred trade. See Işın 2010, 88.

<sup>52</sup> Wiemer 2002, 13.

<sup>53</sup> Bertholt 1984, 47-48.

<sup>54</sup> Mansel 1988, 478.

<sup>55</sup> In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, there was a deep alliance between the Rhodians and the Ptolemies. On the other hand, the Rhodians switched sides at the last moment while fighting with the Ptolemies against the Athenians in the battle of Ephesus during the reign of Ptolemy II. See Droysen 1877, 404-409; Berthold 1984, 89-90.

## Conclusion

Although the historical roots of oil lamps extend to the Prehistoric Period, our most detailed information begins in the 1st millennium BC. It is during the Hellenistic Period, notably in the 3rd century BC, that oil lamps experienced a significant surge in both variety and quantity, particularly in Western Anatolia. Concurrently, due to intensified maritime trade, locally crafted oil lamps were distributed widely, leading to the emergence of local imitations of popular lamp types. Rhodes played a pivotal role in maritime trade during this era, and among its exported goods, the round-bodied, handleless oil lamps with large filling holes gained immense popularity across the Mediterranean. Notably, cities engaging extensively in trade with Rhodes embraced these lamps, characterized by distinctive perforated handles on the right shoulder.

In the mentioned century, the relationship between Kalynda and Rhodes likely experienced a significant upswing due to Rhodes' dominance in the region. The discovery of oil lamps, representative of the Rhodes trade system, in Kalynda underscores the depth of this connection. Furthermore, the presence of Hellenistic amphora stamps in the same area as the oil lamps within the city serves as another testament to the notable Rhodian influence. The dating of both Rhodian amphora stamps and Rhodian-type oil lamps to the 3rd century BC holds particular significance, providing insights into the city's pivotal role in the intensified trade dynamics of this century.

## Catalogue

1. Inv. No: Kal23-R10-9-SB2-14. Findspot: R10-9 SB2 Clay: 7.5YR 7/4 Pink Slip: 5YR 6/4 Light Reddish Brown. Dimension: W. extant. 3.1 cm. Gen. 3.8 cm. Discus extant. 2.9 cm. Des: Only the body and part of the nose of the oil lamp were recovered. The large filling hole is partially preserved. The pierced thumb grip is clearly visible on the right side of the shoulder. The dark slip applied on the light yellowish clay is preserved in places. Date: 3rd century BC.



2. Inv. No: Kal23-P10-20-SB3-6. Findspot: P10-20 SB.3. Clay: 7.5YR 7/4 Pink Slip: 5YR 6/4 Light Reddish Brown. Dimension: W. extant 2,5 cm Gen. 5.5 cm. Discus extant: 3.3 cm. Des: Only the body and part of the nose of the oil lamp were recovered. The large filling hole is partially preserved. The pierced thumb grip is clearly visible on the right side of the shoulder. The dark slip applied on the light yellowish clay is preserved in some places. Date: 3rd century BC.

3. Inv. No: 000025 Findspot: East Side, Surface. Clay: 7.5YR 7/4 Pink Slip: 10YR 3/1 Very dark grey. Dimension: W. extant 2.9. L. extant 5.6. Des: Only the body and part of the nose of the oil

lamp were recovered. The large filling hole is partially preserved. The dark slip applied on the light yellowish clay is preserved in places. Date: 3rd century BC.



4. Inv. No: Kal23-P10-19-SB3-1. Findspot: P10-19 SB3: Clay: 7.5YR 7/4 Pink Slip: 5YR 6/4 Light Reddish Brown. Dimension: W. extant 2.1 cm. L extant. 3.5 cm. Discus extant Des: Only the body and part of the nose of the oil lamp were recovered. The dark slip applied on the light yellowish clay is preserved in places. Date: 3rd century BC.

5. Inv. No: Kal23-P10-19-SB5-2 Findspot: P10-19 SB.5. Clay: 7.5YR 7/4 Pink Slip: 5YR 6/4 Light Reddish Brown. Dimension: W. extant 3.5 cm. L. 4.1 cm. Discus extant: 2.9 cm. Des: Only a part of the body of the oil lamp was recovered. The large filling hole is partially preserved. The pierced thumb grip is clearly visible on the right side of the shoulder. The dark slip applied on the light yellowish clay is preserved in places. Date: 3rd century BC.



6. Inv. No: Kal23-P10-20-SB3-8 Findspot: P10-20 SB.3 : Clay: 7.5YR 7/4 Pink Slip: 10YR 3/1 Very dark grey. Dimension: W. extant 3.2. L. extant 1.2. Des: Only part of the oil lamp is partially preserved. The large filling hole is partially preserved. The dark slip applied on the light yellowish paste is preserved in places. Date: 3rd century BC.

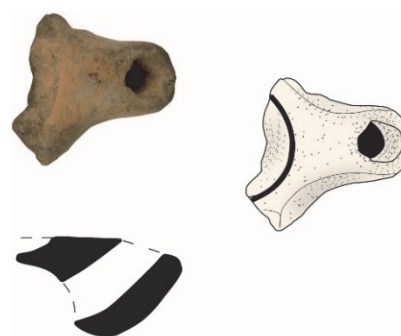
7. Inv. No: Kal23-P10-20-SB3-7. Findspot: P10-20 SB.3. Clay: 7.5YR 7/4 Pink Slip 5YR 6/4 Light Reddish Brown. Dimension: L. extant 2.5cm Gen. 5.7. Discus extant: 2.9 cm. Des: Only the body and part of the nose of the oil lamp were recovered. The large filling hole is partially preserved.



The pierced thumb grip is clearly visible from the right side of the shoulder. The dark slip applied on the light yellowish clay is preserved in places. Date: 3rd century BC.



Cat. 7



Cat. 8

**8.** Inv. No: Kal23-R10-3-SB1-2 Findspot: R10-20 SB 1. Clay: 7.5YR 7/4 Pink Slip: 5YR 6/4 Light Reddish Brown. Dimension: W. extant 2.4 cm. L. extant 3.9 cm. Discus extant: 2.4 Des: Only the body and part of the nose of the oil lamp were recovered. The large filling hole is partially preserved. The dark slip applied on the light yellowish clay is preserved in places. Date: 3rd century BC.

**9.** Inv. No: Kal23-P10-24-SB2-3, Findspot: P10-24 SB.2 Clay: 7.5YR 7/4 Pink Slip: 5YR 6/4 Light Reddish Brown. Dimension: W. extant 1.1 cm. L. extant 5.1. Discus extant: 2.2 cm. Des: Only a part of the body of the oil lamp was recovered. The large filling hole is partially preserved. The dark slip applied on the light yellowish clay is preserved in places. Date: 3rd century BC.



Cat. 9



Cat. 10

**10.** Inv. No: Kal23-R10-4-SB5-12. Findspot: R10-4 SB5 Clay: 7.5YR 7/4 Pink Slip: 10YR 3/1 Very dark grey. Dimension: W. extant 2.4. cm. L. extant 5.8. Des: Only the base of the oil lamp and part of the body are preserved. It has a concave base with a raised middle part. Date: 3rd century BC.

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**Hellenistik Dönem'de Kalinda'daki Rodos Etkisi:  
Asar Tepe (Şerefli/Dalaman) Kazılarında Bulunan Kandillerin Analizi**  
Özet

Bu çalışmada Kalinda'da 2022-2023 kazı sezonunda ele geçmiş olan kandiller ele alınmıştır. Kandillerin tüm olarak bulunmamasına karşın mevcut durumları formlarının belirlenmesinde yeterli olmuştur. Kandillerin Hellenistik Dönem'de, MÖ 3. yüzyılda Rodos'ta üretilen ve özellikle deniz ticareti ile farklı bölgelerde karşılaşılan kandiller sınıfından olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Bahsedilen yüzyılda Rodos ticarete öncü konumunda olup özellikle Akdeniz, adalar, Mısır ve Levant bölgesinde aktif durumdadır. Rodos'un deniz ticaretindeki bu güçlü yanı Rodos üretimi malların bu coğrafyadaki belli başlı ticaret merkezlerinde görülmesine olanak sağlamıştır. Likya-Karia arasında bir yerleşim olan Kalinda'da Rodos mallarının gözükmemesi kentin ticarete oynadığı rolü göstermektedir. Aynı zamanda Hellenistik Dönem'de Likya ve Karya'daki Rodos'un siyasi olarak hakimiyeti Kalinda gibi bölge kentlerinde Rodos ürünlerinin artışına neden olmuştur. Kentteki Rodos etkisi kandiller dışında özellikle Rodos mühürlü *amphora* kulpları ile belirlenmiştir. Söz konusu çalışmada ele alınan kandiller, Kalinda' ya dışarıdan gelen günlük kullanım eşyaları hakkında yalnızca bilgi vermekle kalmayarak Rodos'un Hellenistik Dönem deniz ticaretinde etkili olduğu antik kentlere bir yenisini eklememize de imkân tanımaktadır.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Rodos Tipi Kandiller; Kalinda; Hellenistik Dönem; Ticaret; Karya; Likya.