

Early Byzantine terracotta lamps in the Fethiye Museum (Kbr-T10, Kbr-T26)



Abstract: The study examines 18 terracotta lamps housed at the Fethiye Museum and obtained by confiscation or purchase. Nos 9, 11, 12, and 17 were recovered from Esenköy (Fethiye District), while No. 15 was found during excavations at the Telmessos theater. Findspots of the remaining lamps are unknown. Instead of creating new types or groups for this museum assemblage, it was deemed more appropriate to analyze it according to a typology developed in previous comprehensive studies. Hence, lamps dated to the 5th–7th centuries AD were studied according to the Cibyra lamp typology. Nos 1–7 are wheel-made lamps (Kbr-T10), very similar to one another in form. The remaining 11 are mold-made and represent subgroups of type Kbr-T26. Unlike the wheel-made examples, the lamps produced using molds vary in form and decoration. Although the findspots of most of them are unknown, the characteristics of clay and form of specimens in this assemblage suggest that they were produced in the same place or even the same workshop.

Keywords: Fethiye Museum, Telmessos, Early Byzantine, lighting tools, terracotta lamps

INTRODUCTION

The lamp collection in the Fethiye Museum spans from the Archaic period to the Byzantine period and includes some unique examples. In the past, bronze lamps were

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examined by Arzu Metin in a master's thesis (A. Metin 2017), and a group of Roman-period wheel-made lamps was analyzed by the present author (H. Metin 2021).

This study covers 18 Early Byzantine lamps from the exhibition hall and the storeroom of the Fethiye Museum [Figs 1–3]. Most of the lamps were entered in the museum inventory as purchases or confiscated objects. Four were found in Esenköy (Fethiye District) [Figs 2:9, 11, 12; 3:17]. Another lamp [Fig. 3:15] is from the ancient city of Telmessos (present-day Fethiye), where it was discovered during excavations in the theater. It is important to note that a few of the specimens whose findspots are unknown were purchased from Güner Akdeniz, a collector registered with the Fethiye Museum. It is plausible that some artifacts exhibited in local museums were found in the same region. This seems to be the case especially with regard to the examined lamps.

The aim of the present study is to introduce, date, and describe the lamps, as well as to offer a common typology and terminology usable for objects dated to the same period. It is hoped that researchers interested in the subject will

likewise attempt to use existing frameworks, rectifying any deficiencies they might have, instead of devising new typologies or terminologies.

The study of Early Byzantine lamps—their form, workshops and origin—is crucial for examining the material cultural assets of the Byzantine Empire in Anatolia and tracing its interactions with regions outside Asia Minor. Although the findspots of the Fethiye Museum lamps are largely unknown, regional production is discussed below in order to go beyond a simple catalog presentation of the material.

The present author's doctoral thesis concerned lamps excavated at Cibyra in the same region. The typology devised for the Cibyra artifacts, most of which were dated to the Late Roman – Early Byzantine period, has proved useful for this study due to evident formal similarities between the Cibyra assemblage and the museum items (H. Metin 2012; 2021). Therefore, the Early-Byzantine wheel- and mold-made lamps in the Fethiye Museum presented below are categorized and analyzed according to the Cibyra Late Roman – Early Byzantine lamp typology.

EARLY BYZANTINE TERRACOTTA LAMPS IN THE FETHIYE MUSEUM

WHEEL-MADE LAMPS

Kbr-T10

The group comprises seven wheel-made lamps from the exhibition hall and the storeroom of the Fethiye Museum [Figs 1:1–6; 2:7]. This type of lamp, wide-

spread in the Early Byzantine period, is characterized by a beak-like nozzle and a high, strip-shaped handle. Instead of a discus, it features a wide, high neck, resulting in a fairly large oil hole diameter. All Kbr-T10 lamps from the Fethiye Museum are nearly identical in form. It

should be noted that although examples of Kbr-T10 lamps with two-knotted strip handles have been recorded elsewhere, this variant is unattested in the Fethiye assemblage. Most of the Kbr-T10 lamps in the museum collection (Nos 2–7) are made in a reddish yellow clay.

It has been suggested that the Kbr-T10 lamps were produced from the Late Hellenistic period to the Late Roman period (Bailey 1975: 196, Pls 86–87, Fig. 460). However, during excavations in the odeum in Cibyra they were found in abundance in a layer dating from the 5th–6th centuries AD. As other specimens classified as Kbr-T10 were also produced within this timespan, the group of lamps under study has been dated to the 5th–6th centuries AD (H. Metin 2012).

MOLD-MADE LAMPS

Kbr-T26-a1

Only one lamp in the Fethiye Museum was identified as Kbr-T26-a1 [Fig. 2:8]. The triangular nozzle, as well as the tongue motif decoration on both its sides, are characteristic traits of early examples of this type, and over time the frequency of both features decreased (H. Metin 2012). Footprint stamps are also common for this type, especially for early examples. No. 8 is a second-rate molded example of the type. Since the shoulder part is quite worn, its decoration is difficult to discern (vine branch or grape bunch (?)). It is possible that both sides of the nozzle were decorated with tongue motifs, as in the early examples, but definite identification is hindered by the fact that the lamp was produced using a heavily worn mold. Although the depiction

of a peacock is attested in early lamps, the thick wall, sloppy workmanship, and the channel between the discus and the nozzle suggest a later dating. However, a lamp with similar figural decoration was dated to the second half of the 4th century – the 5th century AD (H. Metin 2012: 418–419, K280). It is plausible, therefore, that No. 8 is a poor copy of earlier forms. It can be broadly dated to the 5th–7th century AD.

Kbr-T26-a2

This type is represented by a single lamp from the Fethiye Museum [Fig. 2:9]. Kbr-T26-a2 lamps feature monograms and vegetal motifs on the discus (H. Metin 2012: 173–174, K293–323) and can be distinguished by a channel between the discus and nozzle. Early examples are decorated with tongue motifs on the nozzles, while later lamps exhibit greater diversity in this respect. Some examples have no clear decoration on the discus, as they came out of worn molds. This is also the case of No. 9. In addition, both the decoration and the base/body details of this lamp attest to its poor quality. However, the fact that it was used indicates that it was produced for the local market.

The triangular nozzle decorated with a double tongue motif and the narrow channel between the discus and the nozzle observed in Kbr-T26-a2 lamps both appear in the second half of the 4th century AD (H. Metin 2012: 173–174, K293–305; Perlzweig 1961: 160, Fig. 2046). These lamps were exported to Athens (Perlzweig 1961: 160), and their local imitations dominated the market in Attica until the end of the 6th century AD (Böttger 2002: 296, Fig. 4711).

The main variants of Kbr-T26-a2 found in Corinth are thought to have been influenced by Attic models (Broneer 1930: 241, Fig. 1059). From the information available it seems that lamps of this type were produced over a long period. The lamp from the Fethiye Museum may be a late example of this group. Therefore, it is possible to date the lamp broadly to the 5th–7th centuries AD. A lamp recovered from Sagalassos is also dated to a similar period (Roovers 1993: 155, Fig. 114b).

Kbr-T26-a5

The only lamp identified as T26-a5 [Fig. 2:10] was purchased from Güner Akdeniz, a collector registered with the Fethiye Museum. In general, this type comprises lamps with palmette handles or handles decorated with vegetal motifs. A vast majority of examples feature a channel between the discus and nozzle.

Ephesus, Sardis (Bailey 1988: Pl. 114, Q3202–3219), Miletus (Barın 1995: 12–13, Pls 4–5), and Cibyra (H. Metin 2012: K409–427) are among the ancient cities identified as production centers of this type. As a matter of fact, the production of lamps with palmette handles in Cibyra dates from a very early period, around the late 1st – 2nd century AD (H. Metin 2012: 121–122, K92–95). In addition, the find of a T26-a5 mold on the site is also relevant in this context (H. Metin 2012: Ka4), though such molds were attested in almost every city in Western Anatolia that functioned as a settlement in the Early Byzantine period. For instance, in Ephesus, a lamp manufacturing center of the Early Byzantine period, intensive production of this type was attested (Bailey 1988).

There is no consensus concerning the dating of the T26-a5 lamps. While discussing the Yassı Island finds, Bass and van Doorninck noted that similarly shaped lamps found in a shipwreck from the 4th century AD may have in fact originated from another shipwreck dating to the 7th century AD. They also stated that lamps of this type occurred in a form almost unchanged from the end of the 4th century AD to the middle of the 7th century AD (Bass and van Doorninck 1971: 36–37). No. 10 may be dated to the second half of the 6th century AD – first half of the 7th century AD.

Kbr-T26-a6

Three lamps of this type were identified in the museum's collection [Figs 2:11–12; 3:13]. Nos 11 and 12 were found in Esenköy (Fethiye District), while the find-spot of the third lamp is unknown. This lamp type is characterized by a narrow, undecorated discus and a pear-shaped body. A decorative motif in the form of grape vines on their broad shoulders is prevalent, though lamps decorated with embossed dots, like No. 13, have also been attested. Certain features of this type are similar as in T26-a3 group 3 lamps, though the latter type is smaller and not pear-shaped. Footprint stamps on the bases, rare in T26-a3 group 3, are absent in T26-a6. The Kbr-T26-a6 lamps were dated to the 6th–7th centuries AD.

Kbr-T26-b1

There are three Kbr-T26-b1 lamps in the Fethiye Museum [Fig. 3:14–16], and they represent the highest-quality subgroup of T26. Their discuses are decorated with animal figures as well as mythological

creatures. The characteristic features of the form include a short, straight nozzle, a wide discus, notches on the handle and under the nozzle, and a ring base. Many of the lamps have a footprint stamp on the bottom. In general, their length varies between 8 and 10 cm, and their width ranges from 6 to 7 cm.

Lamp No. 14 is decorated with a pig figure, which is not common for this type, but the motif was widely used on lamp discuses of the 1st century AD. Conversely, the most common decoration type of T26-b1 group 1 is represented by grape bunches with vine branches on the lamp's shoulder. Decoration notwithstanding, this particular lamp is a good example of the Kbr-T26-b1 type with its footprint stamp, notches under the handle and nozzle, short nozzle, and ring base.

Lamps Nos 15 and 16 both feature depictions of Eros on the discuses. No. 15 was unearthed at the Telmessos theater, probably in a fill layer. The figure of Eros on No. 15 is depicted as holding a grape basket with both hands, though the details are not clear due to erosion. In the case of No. 16, Eros is shown fishing with his left hand. It should be noted that the depiction of Eros is one of the most prevalent figural decorations among T26 lamps and it occupies an important place in the typology of lamps in Cibyra (H. Metin 2012: K457–466). Similar forms were also found at Ephesus (Bailey 1988: Pl. 105, Fig. 3108; Evren 1996: 31–32). The fact that similar examples were found outside of Anatolia attests to the popularity of such lamps in the Early Byzantine period (Bovon 1966: Fig. 458; Perlzweig 1961: 193, Fig. 2381; Garnett 1975: Fig. 32; Katsioti 2018; Bournias 2014: Fig. 16).

Kbr-T26-b2

There is no difference between this type of lamps [Fig. 3:17] and the above-mentioned T26-b1 examples in terms of form. Nearly all specimens have notches between the handle and the nozzle. The difference between the two types lies in their discus decorations. While T26-b1 is decorated with mythological and animal figures, the discus in T26-b2 is decorated with plant ornaments and monograms.

No. 17 was found in Esenköy (Fethiye District). Like other examples of this type, it has a reddish yellow paste and is dated to the 6th century AD. A nine-petal rosette bordered by two intertwined triangles encircles the oil hole located in the middle of the concave discus. This arrangement of triangles is very similar to the Star of David, which occupies an important place in Jewish beliefs.

Kbr-T26-b3 group 3

The T26-b3 type constitutes one of the most numerous subsets of Kbr-T26. For this reason, it was further subdivided into three groups: those with a ringed discus (group 1), those with a wide discus (group 2), and those with a narrow discus (group 3) [Fig. 3:18]. Lamp No. 18 is a perfect example of this last group. Such lamps are characterized by an oval form and a narrow discus. Although the decoration of their broad shoulders may vary, the most common motif is that of a grape bunch with vine branches, as seen in No. 18. The diameters of the lamps are smaller than those of the other subgroups of T26, but they are very similar to those of T26-a3 group 3. The most significant difference between these two types, which are otherwise very similar

in terms of decoration and form, is the transition between the discus and the nozzle. These poorly executed lamps are a result of mass production. Therefore, they must have been produced in many cities in Anatolia, such as Cibyra. Such

lamp forms have also been excavated in Ephesus (Bailey 1988), Miletus (Barın 1995: 49, Fig. 38c–d), Sardis (Hanfmann and Waldbaum 1975: 147, Fig. 403), and Aphrodisias (Smith and Ratté 2000: 234, Fig. 14).

CONCLUSION

The lamp repertoire at the Fethiye Museum is quite diverse. Finds from this category, acquired through excavation or purchase, date from the Archaic period to the Early Byzantine period. In this study, a group of Early Byzantine lamps was examined, described and dated according to the typology developed for lamps recovered from Cibyra (Göhlhisar District, Burdur Province), a settlement located close to the Fethiye Museum.

Seven of the lamps were made on a potter's wheel (Nos 1–7), and 11 were formed in molds (Nos 8–18). The wheel-made Kbr-T10 lamps are surprisingly uniform, whereas the mold-made ones show a greater variety of forms. This is typical of mold production, because a large number of decorative types can be produced using four or five different mold models. In the Fethiye Museum, more than half of the lamps produced using Early Byzantine molds are decorated (Nos 8, 9, 14–17). It should be stressed, however, that the

majority of the lamps from this period have no discus decoration. A similar situation was observed among the Cibyra lamp types. Apart from these observations, the lamps in the Fethiye Museum do not have any striking features. The analyzed specimens were dated to the 5th–7th centuries AD.

Nos 9, 11, 12 and 17 were recovered from Esenköy (Fethiye District), while No. 15 was found in the Telmessos theater. The findspots of the other lamps are unknown. Nonetheless, their clay characteristics and forms suggest that they were produced in the same or similar workshops. Of sites in the region, Oinoanda and Balboursa are affiliated to the Fethiye Museum, while Boubon and Cibyra are affiliated to the Burdur Museum. However, given the fact that these cities lie in the same geographical area and share the same cultural networks, it is not surprising that contemporary artifacts exhibited in both museums display close similarities.

CATALOG

1. KBR-T10 [FIG. 1:1]

Location: Unknown

F. M. Inv. No.: 1.16.66-843

Clay: 2.5 YR 5/1 Gray

Glaze: 5 YR 4/2 Dark Reddish Gray

Dimensions: length: 7.5 cm; width: 5.3 cm; height: 3.4 cm; diameter of mouth: 2.4 cm

Description: Nozzle tip broken and missing. Hard-fired clay with scarce mica, lime, and sand temper. Wheel-made, flat

disc body. High neck and wide oil hole. Strip handle. Oval nozzle on the shoulder. Round, flat base.

Date: 5th–6th century AD

2. KBR-T10 [Fig. 1:2]

Location: Unknown

F. M. Inv. No.: 5.90.72-869

Clay: 7.5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: 5 YR 4/4 Reddish Brown

Dimensions: length: 9.2 cm; width: 5.5 cm; height: 3.7 cm; diameter of mouth: 2.1 cm

Description: Hard-fired clay with scarce mica, lime, and sand temper. Wheel-made, flat disc body. High neck and wide oil hole. Strip handle. Oval nozzle on the shoulder. Round, flat base. Burn marks in the wick hole.

Date: 5th–6th century AD

3. Kbr-T10 [Fig. 1:3]

Location: Unknown

F. M. Inv. No.: E.3975

Clay: 7.5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: —

Dimensions: length: 8.9 cm; width: 5.5 cm; height: 4.0 cm; diameter of mouth: 2.7 cm

Description: Moderately hard-fired clay with scarce mica, lime, and sand temper. Wheel-made, flat disc body. High neck and wide oil hole. Strip handle. Oval nozzle on the shoulder. Round, flat base. Burn marks in the wick hole.

Date: 5th–6th century AD

4. Kbr-T10 [Fig. 1:4]

Location: Unknown

F. M. Inv. No.: E.4392

Clay: 7.5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: —

Dimensions: length: 8.5 cm; width: 5.9 cm; height: 3.9 cm; diameter of mouth: 2.5 cm

Description: Nozzle broken and missing. Moderately hard-fired clay with scarce mica, lime, and sand temper. Wheel-made, flat disc body. High neck and oil hole. Strip handle. Oval nozzle on the shoulder. Round, flat base.

Date: 5th–6th century AD

5. Kbr-T10 [Fig. 1:5]

Location: Unknown

F. M. Inv. No.: E.4537

Clay: 7.5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: —

Dimensions: length: 9.5 cm; width: 6.0 cm; height: 4.1 cm; diameter of mouth: 2.8 cm

Description: Moderately hard-fired clay, scarce mica, lime, and sand temper. Wheel-made, flat disc body. High neck and wide oil hole. Strip handle. Oval nozzle on the shoulder. Round, flat base. Burn marks in the wick hole.

Date: 5th–6th century AD

6. Kbr-T10 [Fig. 1:6]

Location: Unknown

F. M. Inv. No.: E.4495

Clay: 7.5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: —

Dimensions: length: 8.4 cm; width: 5.8 cm; height: 3.4 cm; diameter of mouth: 2.2 cm

Description: Handle broken and missing. Hard-fired clay with scarce mica, lime, and sand temper. Wheel-made, flat disc body. High neck and wide oil hole (broken). Oval nozzle on the shoulder. Round, flat base. Burn marks in the wick hole.

Date: 5th–6th century AD

7. Kbr-T10 [Fig. 2:7]

Location: Unknown

F. M. Inv. No.: E.4538

Clay: 7.5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: —

Dimensions: length: 8.7 cm; width: 6.1 cm; height: 3.9 cm; diameter of mouth: 2.8 cm

Description: Handle broken and missing. Hard-fired clay with scarce mica, lime,

and sand temper. Wheel-made, flat disc body. High neck and wide oil hole (broken). Oval nozzle on the shoulder. Round, flat base. Burn marks in the wick hole.

Date: 5th–6th century AD



Fig. 1. Wheel-made lamps from the Fethiye Museum: 1–6 – Kbr-T10 (Photos H. Metin)

8. Kbr-T26-a1 [Fig. 2:8]

Location: Unknown

F. M. Inv. No.: E.4540

Clay: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: 7.5 YR 4/2 Brown

Dimensions: length: 8.1 cm; width: 5.0 cm; height: 2.1 cm; diameter of discus: 3.5 cm

Description: Hard-fired clay with much mica, lime, and sand temper. Mold-made, oval body, flattened reservoir. Concave discus within a circular border, figured decoration (peacock) between two oil holes. Narrow, long channel between the discus and the nozzle. Handle on the shoulder amid worn decoration of vine branches and leaves (?). Dual tongue motifs (?) on the nozzle. Flat bottom.

Date: 5th–7th century AD

9. Kbr-T26-a2 [Fig. 2:9]

Location: Esenköy (Fethiye)

F. M. Inv. No.: 2.2.71-716

Clay: 7.5 YR 7/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: 2.5 YR 5/8 Red

Dimensions: length: 9.6 cm; width: 6.6 cm; height: 2.8 cm; diameter of discus: 4.0 cm

Description: Hard-fired clay with much mica, lime, and sand temper. Mold-made, circular body, flattened reservoir. Concave discus within a circular border. Floral rosette around the oil hole. Narrow, long channel between the discus and the nozzle. Handle on the shoulder amid vine branches and leaves (?) decoration. Dual tongue motifs (?) on the nozzle. Ring base. Burn marks in the wick hole.

Date: 5th–7th century AD

10. Kbr-T26-a5 [Fig. 2:10]

Location: Unknown

F. M. Inv. No.: E.4314

Clay: 7.5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: —

Dimensions: length: 7.3 cm; width: 5.1 cm; height: 2.0 cm; diameter of discus: 3.7 cm

Description: Moderately hard-fired clay with much mica, lime, and sand temper. Mold-made, circular body, flattened reservoir. Concave discus, oil hole in the middle. Wide, long channel between the discus and the nozzle. Triangular leaf handle. A row of sparsely spaced concentric circles in relief on the shoulder. Short nozzle. Ring-based, notches under the handle and the nozzle.

Date: Second half of the 6th century AD – first half of the 7th century AD

11. Kbr-T26-a6 [Fig. 2:11]

Location: Esenköy (Fethiye)

F. M. Inv. No.: 2.2.71-720

Clay: 7.5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: 7.5 YR 4/2 Brown

Dimensions: length: 9.6 cm; width: 6.6 cm; height: 2.8 cm; diameter of discus: 4.0 cm

Description: Moderately hard-fired clay with much mica, lime, and sand temper. Handle broken and missing. Mold-made, pear-shaped body, flattened reservoir. Concave discus within a circular border. Oil hole in the middle, a relief ring around it. Narrow, long channel between the discus and the nozzle. Vine branches and leaves decoration on the shoulder. Short, triangular nozzle. Ring base. Notches under the nozzle. Burn marks in the wick hole.

Date: 6th–7th century AD

12. Kbr-T26-a6 [Fig. 2:12]

Location: Esenköy (Fethiye)

F. M. Inv. No.: 5.2.71-718

Clay: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: —

Dimensions: length: 9 cm; width: 5.8 cm;

height: 3 cm; diameter of discus: 2.8 cm

Description: Moderately hard-fired clay with scarce mica, lime, and sand temper. Mold-made, pear-shaped body, flattened reservoir. Concave discus within a circular border. Oil hole in the middle, a relief ring

around it. Narrow, long channel between the discus and the nozzle. Vine branches and leaves decoration on the shoulder. Long nozzle. Ring base. Notches under the nozzle. Burn marks in the wick hole.

Date: 6th–7th century AD



Fig. 2. Lamps from the Fethiye Museum: wheel-made specimen 7 – Kbr-T10; mold-made specimens 8 – Kbr-T26-a1; 9 – Kbr-T26-a2; 10 – Kbr-T26-a5; 11–12 – Kbr-T26-a6 (Photos H. Metin)

13. Kbr-T26-a6 [Fig. 3:13]

Location: Unknown

F. M. Inv. No.: E.4541

Clay: 7.5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: 2.5 YR 5/6 Red

Dimensions: length: 9.7 cm; width: 5.4 cm; height: 2.9 cm; diameter of discus: 3.6 cm

Description: Hard-fired clay with much mica, lime, and sand temper. Mold-made, circular body, flattened reservoir. Concave discus within a drop-shaped border, oil hole in the middle. Narrow, long channel between the discus and the nozzle. Double row of embossed dots on the shoulder. Long nozzle. Oval, flat base.

Date: 6th–7th century AD

14. Kbr-T26-b1 group 1 [Fig. 3:14]

Location: Unknown

F. M. Inv. No.: 64.7.76-1277

Clay: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: 5 YR 5/4 Reddish Brown

Dimensions: length: 8.9 cm; width: 6.2 cm; height: 2.7 cm; diameter of discus: 4.0 cm

Description: Hard-fired clay with scarce mica, lime, and sand temper. Mold-made, oval body, flattened reservoir. Concave discus within a circular border, figured decoration (pig?) between two oil holes. Handle and vine branches and leaves decoration on the shoulder. Bunch of grapes on the short, straight nozzle. Ring base, footprint stamp in the middle. Notches under the nozzle.

Date: 6th century AD

15. Kbr-T26-b1 group 1 [Fig. 3:15]

Location: Telmessos Theater

F. M. Inv. No.: E.2888

Clay: 7.5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: 2.5 YR 5/6 Red

Dimensions: length: 9.2 cm; width: 6.1 cm;

height: 2.5 cm; diameter of discus: 4.3 cm

Description: Hard-fired clay with scarce mica, lime, and sand temper. Mold-made, oval body, flattened reservoir. Concave discus within a circular border, figured decoration (Eros), oil holes on two sides. Handle and vine branches and leaves on the shoulder. Bunch of grapes on the short, straight nozzle. Ring base, footprint stamp in the middle. Notches under the nozzle. Burn marks in the wick hole.

Date: 6th century AD

16. Kbr-T26-b1 group 1 [Fig. 3:16]

Location: Unknown

F. M. Inv. No.: E.4548

Clay: 7.5 YR 6/4 Light Brown

Glaze: 2.5 YR 5/6 Red

Dimensions: length: 9.3 cm; width: 6.5 cm; height: 2.8 cm; diameter of discus: 4.3 cm

Description: Hard-fired clay with scarce mica, lime, and sand temper. Mold-made, oval body, flattened reservoir. Concave discus within a circular border, figured decoration (Eros holding a fish). Handle on the shoulder amid vegetal decoration. Short, straight nozzle. Ring base, footprint stamp in the middle. Notches under the nozzle. Burn marks in the wick hole.

Date: 6th century AD

17. Kbr-T26-b2 [Fig. 3:17]

Location: Esenköy (Fethiye)

F. M. Inv. No.: 2.2.71-715

Clay: 5 YR 6/8 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: 5 YR 5/6 Red

Dimensions: length: 10.1 cm; width: 7.0 cm; height: 2.9 cm; diameter of discus: 4.7 cm

Description: Hard-fired clay with scarce mica, lime, and sand temper. Mold-made, circular body, flattened reservoir.

Concave discus within a circular border. Nine-petal (?) rosette around the oil hole in the middle, a star formed by intertwined triangles (Star of David). Narrow, long channel between the discus and the

nozzle. Handle and dots in relief on the shoulder. Long nozzle with double tongue motifs. Ring base. Notches under the nozzle. Burn marks in the wick hole.

Date: 6th century AD



Fig. 3. Mold-made lamps from the Fethiye Museum: 13 – Kbr-T26-a6; 14-16 – Kbr-T26-b1; 17 – Kbr-T26-b2; 18 – Kbr-T26-b3 group 3 (Photos H. Metin)

18. Kbr-T26-b3 group 3 [Fig. 3:18]

Location: Unknown

F. M. Inv. No.: E.4539

Clay: 5 YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow

Glaze: 7.5 YR 4/2 Brown

Dimensions: length: 7.5 cm; width: 5.0 cm; height: 2.2 cm; diameter of discus: 2.4 cm

Description: Moderately hard-fired clay

with much mica, lime, and sand temper. Mold-made, oval body, flattened reservoir. Concave discus within a circular border. Handle and vine branches and leaves decoration on the shoulder. Short nozzle. Ring base. Notches under the handle and nozzle.

Date: 6th century AD

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