



## The Uncovered Oil Lamps from the Bothros of Andriake Synagogue: Hellenistic, Roman and East Roman Oil Lamps

*Andriake Sinagogu Bothros'undan Ele Geen Kandiller: Hellenistik, Roma ve Doęu Roma Dönemi Kandilleri*

**Banu ÖZDİLEK**

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5803-5386>



The entire contents of this journal, *Phaselis: Journal of Interdisciplinary Mediterranean Studies*, is open to users and it is an 'open access' journal. Users are able to read the full texts, to download, to copy, print and distribute without obtaining the permission of the editor and author(s). However, all references to the articles published in the e-journal *Phaselis* are to indicate through reference the source of the citation from this journal.

*Phaselis: Journal of Interdisciplinary Mediterranean Studies* is a peer-reviewed journal and the articles which have had their peer reviewing process completed will be published on the web-site ([journal.phaselis.org](http://journal.phaselis.org)) in the year of the journal's issue (e.g. Issue IV: January-December 2018). At the end of December 2018 the year's issue is completed and Issue V: January-December 2019 will begin.

Responsibility for the articles published in this journal remains with the authors.



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

**Citation** Özdilek B. 2023, "The Uncovered Oil Lamps from the Bothros of Andriake Synagogue: Hellenistic, Roman and East Roman Oil Lamps". *Phaselis* IX, 87-105.  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10438283>

Received Date: 05.12.2023 | Acceptance Date: 24.12.2023

Online Publication Date: 28.12.2023

**Editing** Phaselis Research Project  
[www.phaselis.org](http://www.phaselis.org)



Geliş Tarihi: 05.12.2023  
Kabul Tarihi: 24.12.2023  
Yayın Tarihi: 28.12.2023

PHASELIS

IX (2023) 87-105  
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.10438283  
journal.phaselis.org

## The Uncovered Oil Lamps from the Bothros of Andriake Synagogue: Hellenistic, Roman and East Roman Oil Lamps

### *Andriake Sinagogu Bothros'undan Ele Geçen Kandiller: Hellenistik, Roma ve Doğu Roma Dönemi Kandilleri*

Banu ÖZDİLEK\*

**Abstract:** Andriake is the port settlement of the East Roman metropolis of Myra in the Central Lycia Region. It is one of the largest harbour cities of Anatolia on the Mediterranean coast. It is in constant communication with the important port cities of Western Anatolia. We learn about the goods traded in the region and their customs duties from the customs inscription in Andriake. Andriake has an Imperial Granary dedicated to Hadrian, called "*Horrea Hadriani*". The lamps to be analyzed in this article belong to the period from the Hellenistic Period to Late Antiquity and were found in the bothros section of the synagogue. As a result of the analysis of the lamps, it was determined that Andriake, one of the port cities of Lycia, traded especially with the cities of Cnidus and Ephesus in Western Anatolia and the Levant Region from the Eastern Mediterranean. In addition, specimens that may have been produced locally in Lycia were also uncovered. In conclusion, by analyzing the imported and locally produced oil lamps recovered from the port of Andriake, ideas about Lycia's ceramic trade and ceramic production in the Mediterranean from the Hellenistic Period to the East Roman Period will be presented.

**Keywords:** Andriake Oil Lamps, Cnidus Oil Lamps, Ephessos Oil Lamps, Roman Mould Made Oil Lamps, East Roman Period Oil Lamps, Lycia's Andriake Port

**Öz:** Andriake, Orta Lykia Bölgesi'nde, Doğu Roma metropolü Myra'nın liman yerleşimidir. Anadolu'nun Akdeniz kıyısındaki en büyük liman kentleri arasında yer almaktadır. Batı Anadolu'nun önemli liman şehirleriyle sürekli iletişim halindedir. Bölgede ticareti yapılan mallar ve bunların gümrük vergileri hakkındaki bilgileri Andriake'deki gümrük yazıtından öğreniyoruz. Andriake'de "*Horrea Hadriani*" olarak adlandırılan Hadrianus'a adanmış bir İmparatorluk Tahıl Ambarı vardır. Bu makalede incelenecek kandiller Helenistik Dönem'den Geç Antik Çağ'a kadar olan döneme ait olup sinagogun *bothros* bölümünde bulunmuştur. Kandillerin incelenmesi sonucunda Lykia'nın liman kentlerinden Andriake'nin özellikle Batı Anadolu'daki Knidos ve Ephesos kentleri ile Doğu Akdeniz'den Levant Bölgesi'yle ticaret yaptığı belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca Lykia Bölgesi'nin yerel üretimi olabilecek örnekler de ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Sonuç olarak Andriake limanından ele geçen ithal ve yerel üretim kandiller incelenerek Lykia'nın Hellenistik Dönem'den Doğu Roma Dönemi'ne uzanan Akdeniz'deki seramik ticareti ve seramik üretimi hakkında fikirler sunulacaktır.

**Anahtar sözcükler:** Andriake Kandilleri, Knidos Kandilleri, Ephessos Kandilleri, Roman Kalıp Yapımı Kandilleri, Doğu Roma Dönemi Kandilleri, Lykia'nın Andriake Limanı

\* Doç. Dr., Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Faculty of Science and Literature, Department of Archaeology, Hatay. ozdilek.banu@gmail.com.tr | <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5803-5386>

Article Type: Research | Received Date: 05.12.2023 | Acceptance Date: 24.12.2023 ; Özdilek B. 2023, "The Uncovered Oil Lamps from the Bothros of Andriake Synagogue: Hellenistic, Roman and East Roman Oil Lamps". *Phaselis* IX, 87-105.

Andriake port settlement of Myra is located in Çayağzı-Demre, a district in the southern part of the Teke Peninsula, west of the Gulf of Antalya, in the Central Lycian region<sup>1</sup> (Fig. 1). Andriake harbour lost its existence due to the alluvium carried by the Myros river<sup>2</sup>. Myros delta plain was a gulf about 7000-6000 years ago<sup>3</sup>. Among the many coastal cities such as Antiphellos, Patara and Limyra Phoenician harbour, which are known to have been established on the Lycian coast considering the navigation and destination opportunities in ancient maritime, Andriake stood out as a large, regular and high-capacity port where goods from various regions were collected and distributed via the Constantinople-Cyprus and Alexandria route during the Roman Period (Fig. 1)<sup>4</sup>. The architectural structure of Andriake was planned for these services. The most important buildings were related to harbour functions. The granarium<sup>5</sup>, plakoma-agera, port facilities, shops, docks, shipyard, baths, monuments of honour and various churches served international trade and the cosmopolitan population engaged in it (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. Lycia's Port and Trades Routes (B. Özdilek 2009)



Fig. 2. Aerial View of the Andriake Port-Andriake City Plan (A. Ç. Aygün & S. Atasoy, Myra-Andriake Excavation Archive 2009-2010)

The settlement, which continued to be used as a harbour during the East Roman Period, developed with increasing construction and six churches built in connection with this density<sup>6</sup>. Our studies are of great importance in terms of raising various questions. While the synagogue building is dated to

<sup>1</sup> I would like to thank due to Prof. Dr. Nevzat Çevik who is the supervisor of my doctoral thesis and the director of the Myra-Andriake Excavations, for permission and supports. The literature research for this article was conducted with scholarships provided by the British Institute of Archeology in Ankara, Koç University Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations (ANAMED), Netherlands Institute in İstanbul, Koç University Suna & İnan Kırac Mediterranean Research Center (AKMED) and German Archaeological Institute in Munich. I would like to thank all institutions for the opportunities they provided. I would like to thank Naif Sönmez for the computer drawings and my father; geodesy and photogrammetry engineer Sr. Colonel Dr. İlhan Özdilek for the pencil drawings. I would like to dedicate this work to my dear father who passed away 8 months ago. He always supported me professionally. I am grateful to him for all the beauties he taught me.

<sup>2</sup> Çevik 2022, 34.

<sup>3</sup> Çevik 2022, 34.

<sup>4</sup> For general overview for Andriake port: Aygün 2018, Aygün 2016.

<sup>5</sup> Çevik 2010a, 53-82; Çevik 2010b, 18-25; Çevik *et al.* 2010a, 55-60; Çevik *et al.* 2010a, 55-60; Çevik *et al.* 2010b, 335-366; Çevik & Bulut 2010, 23-113; Çevik 2011, 59-70; Çevik *et al.* 2011, 403-420; 65-72; Çevik 2012, Çevik 2013a, 90-103; Çevik 2013b, 4-13; Çevik 2014, 221-262; Çevik *et al.* 2014, 225-243; Çevik & Çakır 2019, 877-887; general overview for Andriake port: Aygün 2018; Aygün 2016; Marksteiner 2006-4, 71-74; Marksteiner 2007, 98-101; Marksteiner 2008, 205-216; Marksteiner-Yener 2009, 105-107; Çevik 2022, 33-74.

<sup>6</sup> For general overview for Andriake in East Roman Period, see Y. M. Tekinalp 2000; Akyürek 2014, 52-57; Akyürek 2016, 465-487; Çevik 2022b, 33-74; Demir 2020.

the V and VI centuries AD with its construction technique and materials, the mixed artefact context obtained from the synagogue excavations is dated between the II century BC and the VI century AD<sup>7</sup> (Fig. 3-5). The finds are important, but the architectural features of the synagogue building influenced the character of the fill (Fig. 4, Fig. 6). To give an example, the entire apse is enclosed, so it could not have been formed by a natural process. During the construction of the synagogue, the apse which was placed on a rock, must have been used as a ceramic "bothros", the terracing of the rocky area must have been filled with soil and waste ceramics and the side rooms of the synagogue must have been filled with materials flowing down the slope.



Fig. 3 The location of the synagogue aerial view of the Andriake Port (Myra-Andriake Excavation Archive 2009)



Fig. 4. North-south cross section (Drawing E. Özkan, Myra-Andriake Excavation Archive 2009)

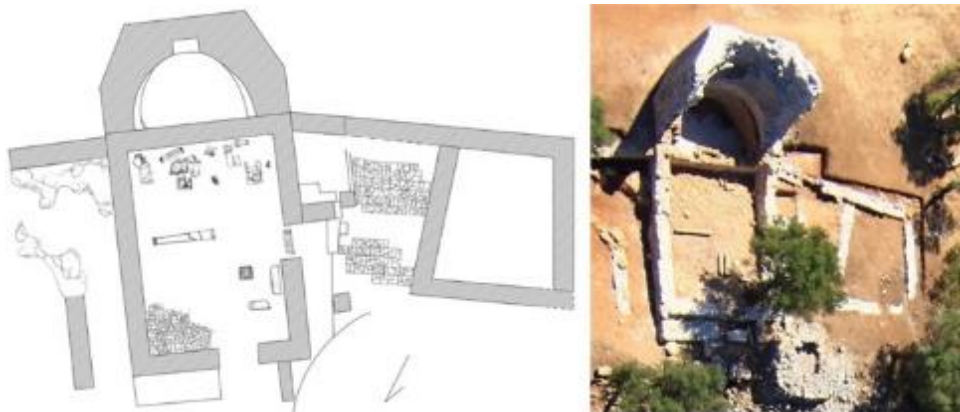


Fig. 5. The plan of the synagogue, aerial view of the synagogue (Drawing E. Özkan, Myra-Andriake Excavation Archive 2009)

For this reason, the finds recovered from the apse cavity could not be identified in a healthy stratigraphy (Fig. 8). Ceramic, glass and metal objects were found during the apse excavations. Small finds, glass fragments and coins were analysed and dated from the Hellenistic Period to the VI

<sup>7</sup> Çevik *et al.* 2010b, 348-349.



century AD<sup>8</sup>. Ceramics constitute the most common group among the finds. Among these, amphoras are predominant. In addition to these, oil lamps, terra sigillata vessels<sup>9</sup> and daily use ceramics<sup>10</sup> were also found (Fig. 8, Fig. 19a, b, Fig. 20a, b).

In this study, 31 oil lamps recovered from the synagogue apse were analysed in 9 groups<sup>11</sup>. The catalogue study aims to determine the production centres of the lamps and to illuminate the commercial relations in Andriake, the port city of Myra. Another aim of the study is to increase our limited knowledge about the Hellenistic Period by benefiting from the researches on oil lamps dated to the Hellenistic Period in general. The oil lamps recovered from the Andriake synagogue appear to be both wheel-made and mould-made examples.



Fig. 6. The apse of the synagogue-The menorah plaque (Myra-Andriake Excavations Archive 2009)

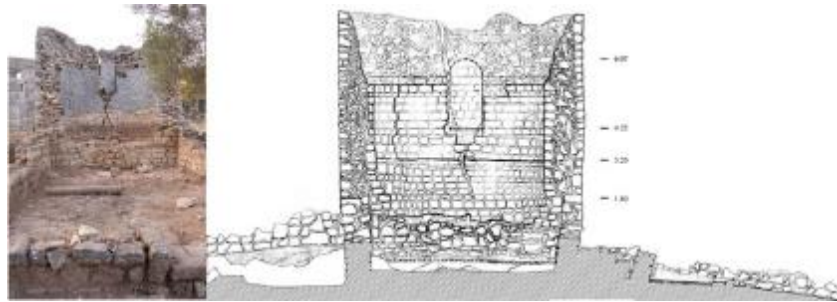


Fig. 7. The east-west cross section (Myra-Andriake Excavations Archive 2009- Drawing E. Özkan)



Fig. 8a. The apse -bothros of the synagogue. (Myra-Andriake Excavations Archive 2009)

Ancient terminology for "oil lamps" in the classical languages of Anatolia, such as "kandela" ("κάνδηλα") in Ancient Greek, "candela" in Latin, "candela" in Classical Syriac, "qandēlā" in Classical

<sup>8</sup> Çevik *et al.* 2010, 335-366; Çevik & Bulut 2010, 46 vd.

<sup>9</sup> Özdilek 2017a, 260-276; Özdilek 2017b, 337-395; Özdilek 2018a, 57-77; Özdilek 2018b, 635-658.

<sup>10</sup> Özdilek 2015; 89-117; Öz 2020.

<sup>11</sup> Autour make a oral presentation about the oil lamps at Andriake Sinogogue at Catania Symposium of SOMA in 2009.

Syriac, *qandīl* in Arabic, "kandil" in Turkish and other ancient Near Eastern languages<sup>12</sup>. Lamps were found in large quantities in all regions in antiquity. They were produced from the Early Bronze Age until the end of the Middle Ages. Lamps were used for lighting in everyday life, for religious and secular purposes, especially as funerary offerings<sup>13</sup>. Firstly, lamps can be categorised according to their materials such as terracotta, bronze, glass and stone. Secondly, they are categorised according to 3 different types of production: hand-forming, wheel-made or mould-made. Thirdly, they are categorised according to typology, fabric and decoration. Finally, oil lamps can be analysed in terms of production, use and distribution<sup>14</sup>.



Fig. 8b. Andriake oil lamps from the apse bothros of the Synagogue at The Lycia Museum (Granarium) at Andriake (Banu Özdilek)



Fig. 8c. Andriake oil lamps from the apse bothros of the Synagogue at The Lycia Museum (Granarium) at Andriake (Banu Özdilek)

In the Bronze Age, the nose of the handleless, hand-shaped, bowl-shaped oil lamp with a large bowl was obtained by pressing the dough from the sides<sup>15</sup>. In the Archaic and Classical periods, handleless, round, wheel-made terracotta oil lamps were produced locally, especially in Attica and Western Anatolia<sup>16</sup>. In the Early Hellenistic Period, wheel-made oil lamps were produced in Anatolia and Greece. In the Middle and Late Hellenistic periods, they were produced as moulded. Roman Anatolian lamps were mostly mould-made and typologically there are many types<sup>17</sup>. The oil lamps found during the excavations of the Synagogue in 2009, in which I also participated, are exhibited in the Lycian Museum<sup>18</sup>. The Granarium building excavated by our team was transformed into the Lycian Museum with the project of Nevzat Çevik (Fig. 8b, 8c)<sup>19</sup>.

#### Saucer oil lamp group (Fig. 9a, b, c)<sup>20</sup>

The cup oil lamp is the oldest known shape created specifically for lighting. It is thought to have

<sup>12</sup> Lafli 2019, 7.

<sup>13</sup> Broneer 1930, 3; Lafli 2019, 6.

<sup>14</sup> Kassab-Tezgör 1995, 16-20.

<sup>15</sup> For general overview Sussman 2007; Mlynarczyk 2012.

<sup>16</sup> For general overview Howland 1978; Howland 1958.

<sup>17</sup> Kassab-Tezgör 1995, 107-109.

<sup>18</sup> Çevik *et al.* 2011, 403-420.

<sup>19</sup> Between 19 and 20 March 2009, in Demre District, Akdeniz University Archeology Department Prof. Dr. Nevzat Çevik - V. Museology Workshop organized by the Department of Museology is the Museumization of Andriake Granarium, see: Şengül 2011.

<sup>20</sup> Sussman 2007, 6; Kassab-Tezgör & Sezer 1995, nr. 50-52.

originated in Mesopotamia in the early Bronze Age<sup>21</sup>. While only wick bowls were used before they were made, they were made more functional by compressing the walls to make the wick stronger. These lamps were produced in Syria<sup>22</sup> and Cyprus<sup>23</sup> as well as Palestine<sup>24</sup> during the Middle and Late Bronze Age. This form was then introduced into Egypt<sup>25</sup> and Greece<sup>26</sup>. Rare remains that later appeared on a long side of the Greek world and in more elaborate types. It should be noted that this form, undoubtedly due to its simplicity, was long-lived, being produced throughout its lifetime in the Near East<sup>27</sup>, in Palestine until the IV century BC, in Egypt<sup>28</sup> and production continued in Cyprus<sup>29</sup> until the Hellenistic period. Similarly shaped oil lamps were produced in Palestine, Iran and Anatolia<sup>30</sup> in the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries AD as glazed and unglazed Islamic oil lamps. A miniature bowl-shaped example shaped on a wheel was recovered from Andriake (Fig. 9a-c).



Fig. 9a. Saucer oil lamp



Fig. 9b. Saucer oil lamp

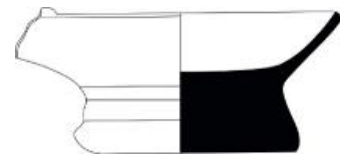


Fig. 9c. (drawing Naif Sönmez)

Previously this example was thought to be a small mortar or a miniature mortar for mixing medicinal creams<sup>31</sup>. However, due to its form and the soot and burn marks on it, I believe that it is a miniature form that probably had a ritual function in this study. It has a black-grey paste depending on the light. The paste contains a little lime and a lot of mica. The walls are folded downwards and compressed to form a rather short beak with a straight channel and narrow at the top. The walls are folded downwards and compressed to form a rather short beak with a straight channel and narrow at the top. Similar examples of the bowl-shaped oil lamp unearthed at Andriake are similar to the Hellenistic Period examples from Cyprus, Greece<sup>32</sup> and Sidon<sup>33</sup>. The Andriake example is dated to the Hellenistic Period.

## 2- Wheel-made lamps, conical shoulder group (Fig. 10-11)<sup>34</sup>

In this group, two examples were recovered from the bothros of the Andriake synagogue and analysed in the "profile tronconique" group of Double Conical Body<sup>35</sup> and Conical Shoulder profile, also called "Herodian Candles". These are wheel-made lamps and their poor workmanship is evident from their bases (Fig. 10). The wheel-made body - rather flat, with rounded walls curving into a concave rim, raised around the filling rim. The nozzle is very splayed, flat-topped and has a curved

<sup>21</sup> Sussman 2007, 6; Kassab-Tezgör & Sezer 1995, 23, 27.

<sup>22</sup> For general overview Baur 1947; Schaeffer 1949, 260-261, fig. 111.

<sup>23</sup> For general overview Oziol 1977; Bailey 1963, 28, Pl. (c).

<sup>24</sup> For general overview Sussman 2007; Amiran 1969, 296, fig. 313, Pl. 101, nr. 22-23, fig. 340.

<sup>25</sup> Daszewski 1987, 52.

<sup>26</sup> Howland 1958, Type 1, Type 2.

<sup>27</sup> Caubet 1987, 42, fig. 10.

<sup>28</sup> Daszewski 1987, 53, fig. 1-3.

<sup>29</sup> Karageorghis 1976, fig. 78.

<sup>30</sup> Yılmaz 2020, 25-44.

<sup>31</sup> Özdilek 2016, 238 ff., Kat. No. M 23.

<sup>32</sup> Howland 1958, Type 7, Nr. 57.

<sup>33</sup> Kassab-Tezgör & Sezer 1995, 36, nr. 50-52. Sidon examples dated to the Persian Period.

<sup>34</sup> Mlynarczyk 2012, Fig. 15, 93/129.

<sup>35</sup> Scheibler 1976, 53, Lev.51, No.296; Mitsopoulos-Leon-C.Lang-Auinger 2007, 72, Lev.17, L52,L54.

termination (Fig. 10). This type is called Herodian lamps and is very common in Palestine<sup>36</sup>, with counterparts from Tarsus, Mylasa and Cyprus. The Andriake example dates from the late III century BC to the middle of the II century AD and is the most similar to the Herodian Lamps from Palestine<sup>37</sup>. The other example has a small tab applied to one side of the body to prevent it slipping out of the hand. The end of the cap is narrower and elliptical. It does not have any handle. The fabric is buff-coloured and covered with brown slip. The differences between the two examples are the size, handles, nozzles and fabric colour (Fig. 11). It was recovered from the excavations in Athens, Corinth<sup>38</sup>. This oil lamp type, which is similar to the twin conical body oil lamps among the wheel-made products of Athens and Corinth, is dated to 140 BC. It is dated to the II century BC in Cyprus, to the second quarter of the II century BC in Palestine, to the second half of the III century BC in Rhodos<sup>39</sup>, Ionia<sup>40</sup> and Labranda<sup>41</sup>, to the end of the III century BC and the beginning of the II century BC in Tarsus<sup>42</sup>.



Fig. 10. Wheel made oil lamps with conical body (Myra-Andriake Archive drawing İlhan Özdilek-Banu Özdilek)



Fig. 11. Wheel Made Oil Lamps with Conical Body (Myra-Andriake Archive 2009-drawing İlhan Özdilek-Banu Özdilek)

### 3- Wheel-made lamps, round shoulder profile group (Fig. 12)

The lamps in this group have a round body with a slightly projecting area on one side. The conical rim forms a quarter of the body. The upper body is concave. There is a projecting profile around the large filling hole area (Fig. 12). There is no handle. The fabric is buff orange and coated with brown slip. The differences between the two specimens are in size, rim and fabric colour. The Andriake example is very similar in form and colour to the Aegean Pitane products. The most similar example of the oil lamp from Andriake is from the Pitane workshop<sup>43</sup> and differs from the similarly shaped examples from Pergamon<sup>44</sup>. It is dated to the middle of the III century BC, 275-225<sup>45</sup>.

<sup>36</sup> Kassab-Tezgör & Sezer 1995, 99-102, nr. 264-275.

<sup>37</sup> Bailey 1963, 29, Pl. 6 (c).

<sup>38</sup> Hellström 1971, Lev. 22, nr. 22-29.

<sup>39</sup> Bailey 1963, 28, Pl. 4 (b).

<sup>40</sup> Tuluk 2003, 18-20, Lev. XVII.

<sup>41</sup> Hellström 1971, Lev. 22, nr. 22-29.

<sup>42</sup> Civelek 2006, 52.

<sup>43</sup> Kassab-Tezgör & Sezer 1995, 83, nr. 209.

<sup>44</sup> Schäfer 1968, 127, P1.53, Ll.

<sup>45</sup> Kassab-Tezgör & Sezer 1995, 84.



#### 4. Cnidus type oil lamps group (Fig. 13, 1-14)<sup>46</sup>

It was first called by this name in 1858 due to the discovery of many similar lamps during excavations in Cnidus<sup>47</sup>. With the discovery of two workshops in the following years, the production of this type of oil lamps started in Cnidus. It is confirmed that Cnidus oil lamps became fashionable all over the Mediterranean in time and were exported to Attica<sup>48</sup>, Corinth<sup>49</sup>, Cyprus<sup>50</sup>, Delos<sup>51</sup> and Italy<sup>52</sup> in the II century BC. The examples from Miletus, Ephesus and Pergamon in Western Anatolia<sup>53</sup> are thought to be local imitations of the Cnidian type. A rich collection of Cnidian oil lamps can be found in the British Museum Catalogue<sup>54</sup>. This type of oil lamps constitutes the richest group with fourteen examples<sup>55</sup>. The fabric is grey, calcareous and micaceous with a glossy dark grey. The characteristic features of the Cnidian lamps are seen in both wheel and mould-made examples; the discus section is separated from the upper body at an acute angle, forming a concave funnel, while the handles are formed by joining two separate dough rolls with a horizontal strip at the end near the discus section (Fig. 13, 1-14). The characteristic features of the Cnidian lamps are seen in both wheel and mould-made examples; the discus section is separated from the upper body at an acute angle, forming a concave funnel, while the handles are formed by joining two separate dough rolls with a horizontal strip at the end near the discus section (Fig. 13). The upper part of the handle extends above the level of the lamp, and the upper part of the handles rises to accommodate two fingers (Fig. 13.1). Among almost all the Andriake synagogue apse lamps with preserved bodies, only five are wheel-made (Fig. 13.2, Fig. 13.3, Fig. 13.4, Fig. 13.5, Fig. 13.7). The hand-formed handles and nozzles were applied to the bodies later, so the marks are easily visible (Fig. 13.1). The body is convex and separated by a sharp profile at the centre axe. It has a slightly raised base. The only difference between the Cnidian examples lies in the shape of the body. Some specimens are round and high (Fig. 13.3, Fig. 13.5); while others are flat (Fig. 13.1, Fig. 13.6). The noses are short and anchor-shaped at the tip; and open by bending outwards (Fig. 13.4). The oil lamps recovered from Andriake have a heart-shaped leaf called Cnidian leaf on the shoulders and a circle motif in relief in front of some of them (Fig. 13.1). It is thought that these examples were produced to imitate metal examples. They have been grouped by Howland and the specimens recovered from Andriake belong to Howland Type 34 A and date to the second half of the II century BC and the first half of the I century BC<sup>56</sup>. The fact that these products were found in the wreck of Mahdiya in Tunisia and dated to the second half of the II century BC determines their terminus ante quem<sup>57</sup>. Similar examples from Andriake date to the second half of



Fig. 12a. Wheel made oil lamps with conical body (Myra-Andriake Archive 2009 -drawing Naif Sönmez)

<sup>46</sup> Walters 1914, 50-54, no. 350-389.

<sup>47</sup> Günay-Tuluk 2003, 21.

<sup>48</sup> Scheibler 1976 lev. 85, 586.

<sup>49</sup> Broneer 1930, 53 lev. V no: 19.

<sup>50</sup> Bailey 1963, 28, Pl. 4 (c).

<sup>51</sup> Bruneau 1965, 33-37.

<sup>52</sup> Bailey 1975, 131.

<sup>53</sup> Günay-Tuluk 2003, 22.

<sup>54</sup> Bailey 1963, Pl. 4 (e).

<sup>55</sup> Bailey 1975, 124-159.

<sup>56</sup> Howland 1978, 126; Bailey 1975, 127; Broneer 1930, 54.

<sup>57</sup> Howland 1978, 126; Bailey 1975, 127.

II century BC and the first half of the I century BC<sup>58</sup>.

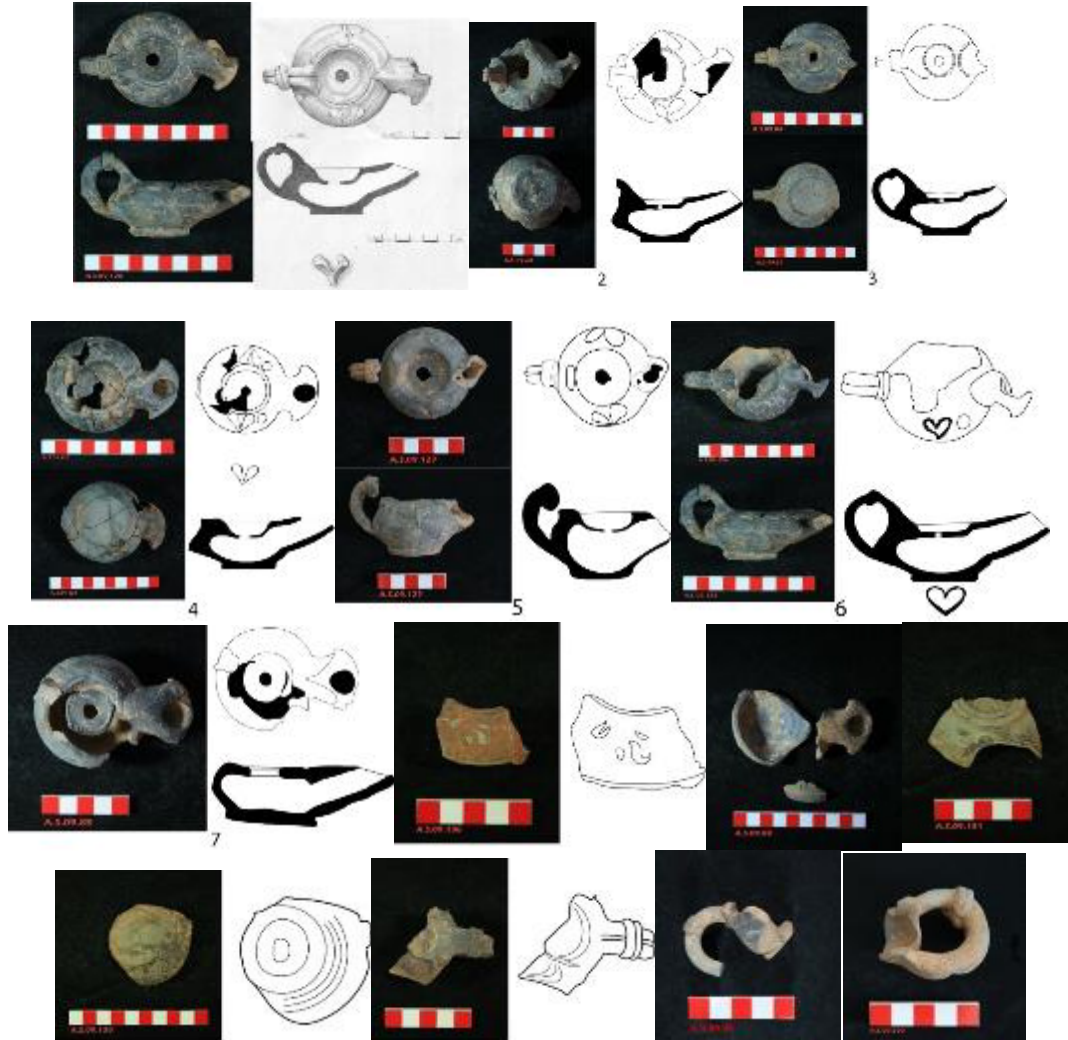


Fig. 13. Cnidus lamps (Myra-Andriake archive-pencil drawing İlhan Özdilek-Banu Özdilek, digital drawing Naif Sönmez)

### 5-Ephesus type oil lamps group<sup>59</sup> (Fig. 14)

This type was discovered by Wood in the excavations at Ephesus and named as Ephesus type by Walters<sup>60</sup> (Fig. 14. 8). The fact that many moulds were found in the excavations at Ephesus shows the accuracy of the nomenclature<sup>61</sup>. Like the Cnidus-type oil lamps, the Ephesus-type oil lamps are found throughout the Mediterranean<sup>62</sup>, and local imitations were handled with moulds in the

<sup>58</sup> Bailey 1975, lev. 64 Q 338, 340-341; Kassab-Tezgör & Sezer 1995, 93 kat. no: 241, 243; Pastutmaz 2001, 20, Kat. No. 19-39.

<sup>59</sup> Similar examples for Walters 1914, 46, no. 326-349.

<sup>60</sup> Benndorf & Heberdey 1906, 176 vd.

<sup>61</sup> Günay-Tuluk 2003, 24.

<sup>62</sup> Schäfer 1968, lev. 69 T 4.

Pergamon workshop. A large number of Ephesian and Cnidian lamps were imported to Delos<sup>63</sup>. The second group consists of 7 Ephesus type oil lamps<sup>64</sup> (Fig. 14. 1-7). From the traces on the bodies and the moulds obtained, it is understood that this type of oil lamps were moulded in two halves and then the halves were pressed together. Another part applied to the body is the collar and the concave discus<sup>65</sup> (Fig. 14. 1-7). It is thought that the disc was given a concave form to hold the oil that might spill during the filling of the candle. In addition, the three holes in the filling rim area are typical of Ephesus-type oil lamps and allow the oil to flow into the reservoir (Fig. 14, 1, Fig. 14.3, Fig. 14.4, Fig. 14.5). Among the Andriake artefacts, four examples have three holes, while one example has a single hole (Fig. 14.6). Ephesus-type oil lamps have two different nozzle types. One is pointed (Fig. 14.1)<sup>66</sup> and the other is rounded (Fig. 14.2)<sup>67</sup>. The rest of the examples do not have any nozzle. Among the selected specimens, only one handle with 4 sets and 3 grooves is preserved (Fig. 14.5). The relief decorations on the shoulder were moulded together with the body. Since the decorations should be around a circle, geometric and ornamental decorations aesthetically suitable for this form were chosen. The ornaments used on the Andriake examples are as follows: dot-chevron (Fig. 14.1), egg-arrow point (Fig. 14.6), palmette (Fig. 14.5), pointed leaves (Fig. 14.7) and spiral (Fig. 14.2). There is an amphora motif on the nozzle of one of the samples (Fig. 14.7). The fabric is dark grey, micaceous and calcareous, coated with a glossy black slip. This group dates between the second quarter of the II century BC and the first quarter of the I century AD (Fig. 14.8)<sup>68</sup>.

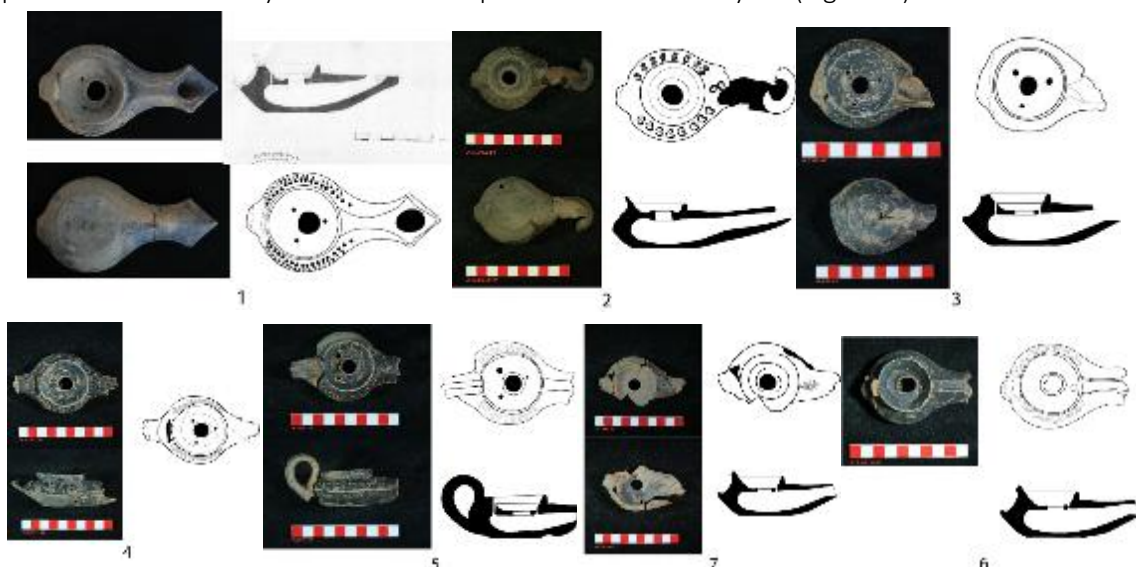


Fig. 14. Ephesus Oil lamps (Myra-Andriake Archive 2009-pencil drawing İlhan Özdilek-Banu Özdilek, digital drawing Naif Sönmez)

## 6. Moulded oil lamps in the shape of a crown: Sanctuary-corona multi nozzle type (Fig. 15a)

The body of the lamp has the shape of a ring, the shape of a crown corresponds to a group of moulded lamps of the same shape, the upper face of the circular tube is decorated with garlands of foliage, the inner part of the ring is used as an oil reservoir.

<sup>63</sup> Kassab Tezgör -Sezer 1995, 18.

<sup>64</sup> Broneer 1930, 66; Howland 1978, 166;.

<sup>65</sup> Bailey 1975, 90.

<sup>66</sup> Bailey 1963, 29, (c).

<sup>67</sup> This sample is dated Late Hellenistic-Early Roman, Augustus Period see for: Bailey 1963, 29, (b); Meriç 2003, 81, Pl. I, Nr.3.

<sup>68</sup> Bailey 1975, 89; Leon -Auniger 2007, 80.

The diameters of this type of oil lamps also vary. They have a cult character because they are different from other oil lamps. They may also have been used as kernos. There are examples from Delos<sup>69</sup>, Athens<sup>70</sup> and Corinthus<sup>71</sup>, Ionia<sup>72</sup>, Cnidus<sup>73</sup>, Chypre<sup>74</sup>, Rhodus<sup>75</sup> and Samaria<sup>76</sup>. The crown-shaped oil lamp type continued for a very long time from the second half of the V century BC and the beginning of the I century BC<sup>77</sup>. Only one example from this group was found (Fig. 15a, b). The original is a ring-shaped sacred oil lamp with a diameter of about 10 cm. and about 18 nozzles. 1/3 of the specimens found at Andriake are preserved (Fig. 15a). Only 4 round shaped nozzles were recovered in good condition. The round body of the candle has a wreath decoration of acorns and laurel (Fig. 15a). The fabric is light orange with a brown slip. Considering the production technique, form, decoration and slip characteristics, the oil lamp must date to the second century BC<sup>78</sup>. It may be a product of Pergamon Workshop<sup>79</sup>, Delos<sup>80</sup> (Fig. 15b), Agora. The Andriake example is similar to the production at Cnidus<sup>81</sup>.



Fig. 15a. Moulded lamps- sanctuary corona type (Myra Andriake Archive 2009-Drawing Naif Sönmez)

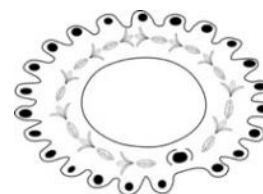


Fig. 15b. Delos Corona type oil lamp (Drawing Naif Sönmez)

### 7. Moulded oil lamps, volute type (Fig. 16a, b, c)

Three examples were found in this group. They were made with two separate moulds; the upper discus and the lower body were pressed together. They have circular discus narrowing downwards on a monolithic body (Fig. 16). There are varying numbers of round profiles on the discus surface. Some specimens have relief dotted decorations on the edges of the discus (Fig. 16.3; Fig. 16.8). In the area where the triangular nozzle is connected to the body, there are volutes on both sides of the body (Fig. 16a)<sup>82</sup>. The filling hole is quite small (Fig. 16a). To examine these examples typologically and to make an analogy with the existing examples found in a wide area. The examples found in Italy belong to the Early Roman period<sup>83</sup>, while in western Anatolia Pergamon, Tralleis (I century AD)<sup>84</sup>, Ephesus and Phokaia belong to the Early Roman group. There is a volute lamp workshop in Ionia. The volute lamps that appeared in the Hellenistic period were regularly produced

<sup>69</sup> Bruneau 1965; 111.

<sup>70</sup> Bailey 1975, lev. 20, Q37.

<sup>71</sup> Bailey 1975, lev. 20, Q108-109.

<sup>72</sup> Bailey 1975, lev. 28 Q152.

<sup>73</sup> Bailey 1975, lev. 50 Q 292; lev. 52 Q295; Bailey 1963, 28, Pl. 5 (a).

<sup>74</sup> Kassab-Tezgör & Sezer 1995, lev. 96 Q494.

<sup>75</sup> Kassab-Tezgör & Sezer 1995, kat. no: 385, 415.

<sup>76</sup> Kassab-Tezgör & Sezer 1995, 159 kat. no: 456.

<sup>77</sup> Bruneau 1965, 111.

<sup>78</sup> Similar example from Bruneau 1965, Pl. 28, no. 4563.

<sup>79</sup> Kassab Tezgor, D. & Sezer, T. 1995, 157Cat. NrA15.

<sup>80</sup> Bruneau 1965, Pl. 28, no. 4563.

<sup>81</sup> Doksanaltı *et al.* 2018, 18, Res. 19.

<sup>82</sup> Broneer 1930, 76 vd.

<sup>83</sup> Bronner 1930, 176, P1.453; Perlzweig 1961,4, Pl.3.Nr.72; Bailey 1963, 29, Pl. 6 (d).

<sup>84</sup> Civelek 2001, Pl. 13 K73.

and developed during the Roman Empire.

**A.** The first specimen has a circular upper body with a 5-ring profile rising towards the sides (Fig. 16a). The central discus, lower than the circumference, is flat with a small filling hole in the centre. The handle was not found, but traces of two handles, imitations of metal handles, typical of this type of oil lamp, can be seen. Traces of volutes can be seen on both sides of the area where the nozzle is connected to the body. The volute spiral is preserved in the area where the nozzle connects to the body on the left. The fabric is dark grey with a glossy black lining. The sharp-edged body with black lining suggests that it imitates metal oil lamps. This type of oil lamp still bears the characteristics of the Hellenistic Period. However, Roman examples have more practical and decorative features<sup>85</sup>. The same examples found in Cyprus were dated to the I century AD<sup>86</sup> in the Athenian Agora halfway through the I century AD<sup>87</sup>. This example may be a product of Ephesus due to its dark grey, well-baked, hard micaceous clay and black matt slip. After the Tiberius Period, Italian "Loeschcke-type" oil lamps were produced in Ephesus as imitation forms<sup>88</sup>. Since these examples continue the Hellenistic black slip tradition, they must be from the early Tiberius Period<sup>89</sup>.



Fig. 16a. Molded oil lamps, volute type (Myra Andriake Archive 2009-Drawing Naif Sönmez)

Fig. 16b. Moulded Oil Lamps, Volute Type (Myra-Andriake Archive 2009-Drawing Naif Sönmez)

Fig. 16c. Moulded Oil Lamps, Volute Type (Myra-Andriake Excavation Archive 2009)

**B.** There are two examples of this second type. The first example is a Roman oil lamp analysed in the sub-group of dramatic masks (Fig. 16b)<sup>90</sup>. The other example is a body fragment on which part of the discus is preserved (Fig. 16c)<sup>91</sup>. More than half of the circular discus was recovered. The handle, the nozzle, the jaw part of the mask and the lower part of the body are missing. The lamp was made with two separate moulds by applying the discus to the body. The circular upper body rises to the sides in two lines with a dot-grooved profile. On the discus, which is lower than its surroundings, there is a relief of the "Dramatic Mask of the New Comedy". The smiling mouth of the mask is designed as a filling hole (Fig. 16b). Among the lamps with dramatic masks, this example, whose face covers the entire discus area, is unique in the literature. This mask is commonly seen in Hellenistic art on marble and terracotta sculptures, ceramic reliefs and metal oil lamps. Its black-slipped body with sharp edges suggests that it imitated metal oil lamps<sup>92</sup>.

<sup>85</sup> Broneer 1930, 74, P1.7.

<sup>86</sup> Hayes 1980, P1.2, No.221.

<sup>87</sup> Perlzweig 1961,4, Pl.3.Nr.75.

<sup>88</sup> Meriç 2003, S1.

<sup>89</sup> Bailey 1963, Pl. 6 (d).

<sup>90</sup> Bailey 1988, 63; Similar example Walters 1914, xxiv, 138 no. 905.

<sup>91</sup> Similar example; Mlynarczyk 2012, Fig. 42, TA V.4: TA 91/20p.

<sup>92</sup> <http://www.vroma.org>:The top is in the shape of a comic slave mask: oil was poured in through the mouth, wick was in



Terracotta Lamps. When all these examples are analysed typologically and compared with the others, it is seen that this type was very common in Italy during the reign of Augustus -Tiberius<sup>93</sup> (Fig. 16a,b,c). Similar examples have been found in Athens, Corinth, and in Anatolia at Ephesus, Pergamon, Phokaia, Tralleis, Labraunda, Tlos (oil lamp mould)<sup>94</sup>, Tarsus, Antioch, and later in Cyprus and Samaria. Because of its clay colour, dark grey, hard and well-fired micaceous clay and black matt slip, it should be considered as a product of the Ephesus or Western Anatolian Grey slipped ware. The Andriake example and this group belong to the Early Roman Period, early I century AD.

### 8. Loeschcke type VIII-Cnidus Romanesis workshop production (Fig. 17)<sup>95</sup>

One oil lamp in good condition was analysed in Loeschcke type VIII group. Simple round nozzle lamps are characterised by circular upper bodies, large discus areas and simple round nozzles<sup>96</sup>. This oil lamp is moulded. It was moulded as a one-piece body without a handle. The moulded discus and nozzle were applied later. In the top view of the lamp, the body is observed as a complete circle and the nozzle is round shaped cutting the body. The upper surface of the body is concave enough to collect the spilled oil. The discus area is surrounded by 3 ring profiles. There is a depiction of a lion on the discus<sup>97</sup> (Fig. 17).

The worn face of the lion is turned to the left. The mouth is open and the right paw is in the air, while the left paw is in front of the body. The left hind leg is behind and the right leg is in front. Its "S" shaped tail is in the air. There is a small padding hole between its legs. The mane covering the face extends towards the back. Shoulder, abdominal and hip muscles are prominent. The fabric is pinkish to light orange and covered with a red lining. This oil lamp type is quite common. Similar ones were obtained from both Italy and Cnidus<sup>98</sup>. Some have workshop stamps on the grounds, but not on the Andriake example. In the British Museum Catalogue, under the heading of mammals, there are many examples decorated with lions and dogs. Lion and dog decorated oil lamps were recovered from Gaul, Africa, Western Anatolia, Cnidus<sup>99</sup> and Cyprus<sup>100</sup>. Produced in Italy, these lamps have volutes on both sides of the nozzle and resemble "Loeschcke-type VIII" lamps in their form and body profile. The Cnidus examples are Romanésis<sup>101</sup> and their rivals. Corinthian lamps and Attic imitations appear later, from the III to the V or VI century AD. However, it has no volutes, the clay is micaceous, the slip is light orange and not well coloured. Because of its colour, slip characteristics, form and depiction, the Andriake example may be a "Cnidian Romanésis

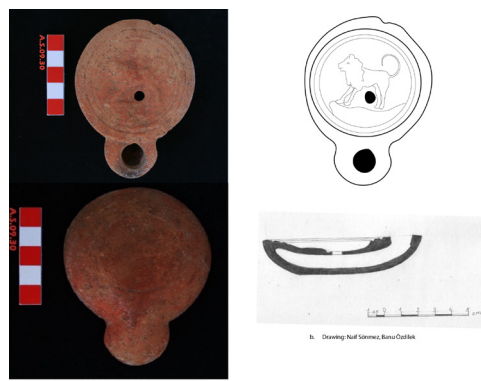


Fig. 17. Roman Discus -U Nozzle Oil Lamps (Myra-Andriake Excavation Archive 2009-Pencil Drawing Banu Özdilek, Digital Naif Sönmez )

front spout. Roman 75-125 CEo Malibu, Getty Yilla. Credits: Ann Raia, 2007.

<sup>93</sup> Perlzweig 1961,4, Pl.3.Nr.72.

<sup>94</sup> The oil lamp moulds recovered from Tlos provide information about the local production of oil lamps at Lycia-Tlos. See; Uygun & Özdemir & Korkut 2023, 228, Fig. 11, Cat. No. 24.

<sup>95</sup> Similar example; Mlynarczyk 2012, Fig. 43, TAV.5: TA )5/5.

<sup>96</sup> Bailey 1980, Pl. 65, Q 1259.

<sup>97</sup> Similar example Walters 1914, 191, no. 1264; Bruneau 1965, 129, no. 4615-4617.

<sup>98</sup> Bruneau 1965, 129.

<sup>99</sup> Bruneau 1965, 129.

<sup>100</sup> Bailey D. M. Vol.III, 1988, 67:303 Q 2402, 1988.

<sup>101</sup> Bruneau 1965, 118; Pastutmaz-Sevmen 2005, 283-290.

workshop production”<sup>102</sup>. It dates from the second quarter of the II century AD<sup>103</sup>.

### 9. East Roman Period oil lamp (Fig. 18)

The oil lamp in this group is moulded<sup>104</sup> and has a wide and shallow body (fig 18). The nozzle is shaped in triangular form as a part of the body. The handle is shaped like a small shoe. The discus area is flat. It consists of two telescopic circles. The outer circle extends like a channel towards the end of the nozzle. The candle is decorated with ray rifles. The fabric is orange and micaceous. It is of Asia Minor manufacture. Similar examples are also found in Tralles and Tarsus<sup>105</sup>, Diocaesarea<sup>106</sup> in Cilicia on the southern coast of Anatolia and dates to the IV century AD<sup>107</sup>. A parallel example was found at Carthage<sup>108</sup>. The Andriake example is dated to the IV century AD, like all the Asia Minor productions.

#### Evaluation

It is thought that 26 of the 31 samples from the synagogue of Andriake belong to the Hellenistic period, 3 to the Late Hellenistic-Early Roman period, 1 to the Roman period and 1 to the East Roman period (Fig. 19). As far as the urban structure of Andriake is concerned, there is no other structure from the Hellenistic period, except for the ruins of the tower and wall on the hill. Thus, the surface surveys carried out<sup>109</sup> before the excavations indicated that the ceramics of the city of Andriake belonged mainly to the Roman and East Roman periods, the dates of which overlapped with those of the buildings. Of course, this idea changed after the excavation of the synagogue in 2009.

The excavation of the “Andriake pottery Bothros” provides information about the city's ceramic repertoire from the early Hellenistic period to the early East Roman Period (Fig. 19). Andriake ceramic Bothros works have been carried out by me since 2009. Bothros studies provided very important information about the ceramic trade of Andriake, an important port city of Lycia. When we look at the oil lamps in this study, Bailey's enabled the formation of the oil lamp typology of the city, where almost all of the chronological oil lamp types in the British Museum's Greek and Roman Lamps catalog are seen<sup>110</sup>. When we look at the periodic statistics of the oil lamps unearthed in Bothros, it is seen that the focus is mainly on the Hellenistic Period. Examples come from the Early Roman and Roman periods, respectively.

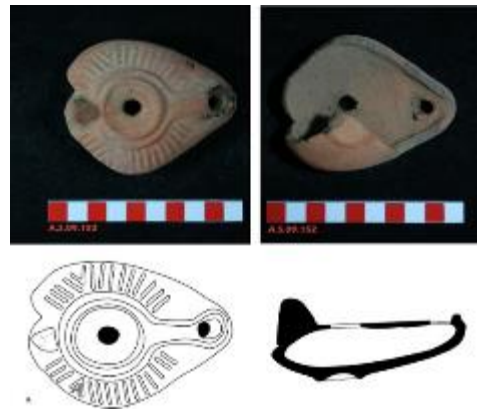


Fig. 18. East Roman Period Oil Lamp (Myra Andriake Archive-Drawing Naif Sönmez)

<sup>102</sup> Pastutmaz 2001, Res. 91-98; Doksanaltı *et al.* 2018, 18, Res. 19.

<sup>103</sup> Pastutmaz 2001, 73.

<sup>104</sup> Similar example Mlynarczyk 2012, Fig. 37, TA III.3: TA 85/KT/76.

<sup>105</sup> Goldman-Jones 1950, 97, fig. 105.

<sup>106</sup> Uygun 2022, 105, III-121.

<sup>107</sup> Similar example Mlynarczyk 2012, Fig. 37, TA III.3: TA 85/KT/76.

<sup>108</sup> Bussiere & Rivel 2012, 296, no. 355. It is dated to the V-VI centuries AD.

<sup>109</sup> Marksteiner 2006, 71-74; Marksteiner 2006-4, 2007, 71-74; Marksteiner 2008, 205-216.

<sup>110</sup> General overview Bailey 1963.

The fact that it is only an example from the Late Roman and Early East Roman periods shows that the synagogue was built in the Bothros region of the city in the fourth century AD. When the production places of oil lamps are examined, the production places that can be identified by analogy are Palestine, Cyprus, Western Anatolia, Bergama, Pitane, the most heavily imported is Cnidus, and Ephesus comes in second. It's understood that these samples that have been analysed were generally in Western Anatolia product<sup>111</sup>. Similar results were obtained in the "Hellenistic and Roman Period Ceramics Study" conducted on Andriake Bothros ceramics in 2015. This study was conducted only on oil lamps and it was found that most of the oil lamps were imported products. In the study entitled "unguentarium, lykion and mortar from Andriake", it was found that these types of ceramics were generally local or regional products from Lycia<sup>112</sup>. When the red slip ceramics of Bothros are examined, the highest concentration of imported products is in the eastern Mediterranean Antioch, Tarsus, Hama<sup>113</sup>, followed by western Anatolia Ephesus and Tralles<sup>114</sup>, thirdly Cyprus<sup>115</sup> and then western Anatolia Çandarlı and Pergamon<sup>116</sup>.

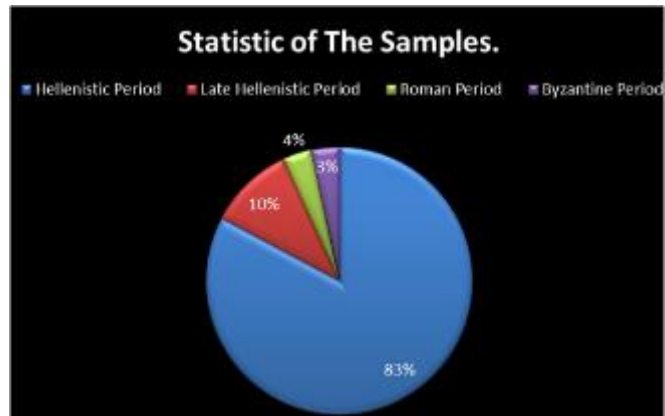


Fig. 19. Andriake Bothros' oil lamp statistics.



Fig. 20a. Bothros of the Synagogue Apse (Myra-Andriake Excavation Archive 2009).

At Andriake, local examples of the Lycian type were recovered from the excavations of the Granarium and harbour structures, and it is understood that these oil lamps were related to daily use. All of the specimens recovered from Andriake Bothros were found to be imported and the majority of them were decorated.

<sup>111</sup> A similar situation was observed in the Hellenistic period ceramics and amphora works of the ancient city of Letoon. For Hellenistic ceramics see Özdilek 2019a, 267-298; for amphorae see Özdilek 2019b, 52-83.

<sup>112</sup> Özdilek 2016, 217-265.

<sup>113</sup> Özdilek 2017b, 260-276.

<sup>114</sup> Özdilek 2018b, 635-658.

<sup>115</sup> Özdilek 2018a, 55-77.

<sup>116</sup> Özdilek 2017a, 260-276.



Fig. 20b. Bothros (Myra-Andriake Excavation Archive 2009).



Fig. 20c. (Myra-Andriake Excavation Archive 2009).

Therefore, after analysing the characteristics and functions of the other finds from Bothros<sup>117</sup>, it is suggested that the Bothros lamps may have been used by people with a certain social status rather than daily use, and since they were found together with terracotta figures of the mother goddess<sup>118</sup>, they may have been offered as offerings in a cultic function. The oil lamps are important artefacts that show the economic links of this port with the Mediterranean<sup>119</sup>. In the port of the Lycian region, an important trading point in the Mediterranean, the ships from Western Anatolia and the Aegean must have sold the oil lamps they brought and transported the goods they bought in exchange to the ports to the south<sup>120</sup>. After analysing the materials recovered from the site, it has been concluded that the site is a "Bothros", where the apse was built before the construction of the synagogue building, and was filled with ceramic waste and soil from the Hellenistic and early East Roman periods (Fig. 20a-c). By studying the ceramics recovered from the Andriake bothros, including the oil lamps, we can understand its chronology, economic power, daily life, traditions, religious beliefs and the cult (Fig. 20a-c).

<sup>117</sup> Özdilek 2015, 89-117; Özdilek 2016, 217-265; Özdilek 2017a, 260-276; Özdilek 2017b, 337-395; Özdilek 2018a, 57-77, Özdilek 2018b, 635-658.

<sup>118</sup> Özdilek 2024 "Andriake Sinagogu Bothros Buluntuları" (yayına hazırlanıyor).

<sup>119</sup> For Andriake's Mediterranean trade see: Özdilek 2018a, 57-77.

<sup>120</sup> For Andriake West Anatolian trade see: Özdilek 2015, 89-117; Özdilek 2018b, 635-658.

## BİBLİOGRAPHY

- Akyürek E. 2014, "Andriake: Geç Antik Çağ'da Myra'nın Limanı". *Toplumsal Tarih* 246 (June), 52-57.
- Akyürek E. 2016, "Andriake: The Port of Myra in Late Antiquity". Eds. P. Magdalino & N. Necipoğlu, *Trade in Byzantium: Papers from the Third International Sevgi Gönül Byzantine Studies Symposium, Istanbul: Anadolu Medeniyetleri Araştırma Merkezi ANAMED*. İstanbul, 465-487.
- Amiran R. 1969, *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land From its Beginnings in the Neolithic Period to the End of the Iron Age*. Jerusalem.
- Aygün Ç. A. 2016, *Andriake Mureks Boya Endüstrisi*. İstanbul.
- Aygün Ç. A. 2018, *Myra'nın Limanı Andriake Yerleşim Planı*. Yayımlanmamış Doktora Tezi, Akdeniz Üniversitesi. Antalya.
- Bailey D. M. 1963, *Greek and Roman Pottery Lamps*. Portsmouth.
- Bailey D. M. 1975, *A Catalogue of The Lamps in The British Museum I, Greek, Hellenistic, and Early Roman Pottery Lamps*. London.
- Bailey D. M. 1980, *A Catalogue of the Lamps In The British Museum II, Roman Lamps Made in Italy*. London.
- Bailey D. M. 1988, *A Catalogue of The Lamps in The British Museum III, Roman Provincial Lamps*. London.
- Bussiere J. & Rivel J. C. 2012, *Lampes antiques de Méditerranée La collection Rivel*, BAR International Series 2428, Oxford.
- Broneer O. 1930, *Corinth IV.2, Terracota Lamps, 54*. Cambridge.
- Bruneau P. 1965, *Exploration Archéologique de Délos Faite par L'École Française d'Athènes, Les Lampes*. Paris.
- Caubet A. 1987, "Pseudo-lampes au proche Orinet ancien". Eds. Th. Oziol & R. Rebuffat. *Les Lampes de Terre Cuite en Méditerranée. Des Origines à Justinien. Table ronde du C.N.R.S., tenue à Lyon du 7 au 11 décembre 1981 sous la responsabilité*. Lyon, 37-46.
- Civelek A. 2001, *Tralleis Nekropolisini Buluntulan Işığında Hellenistik ve Roma Donemi Seramiği*. Yayımlanmamış Doktora Tezi, Ege Üniversitesi. İzmir.
- Civelek A. 2006, "Stratonikeia-Akdağ Nekropoli'nden Bir Mezar". *AnadolulAnatolia* 30, 47-64.
- Civelek A. 2008, "Phokaia'da Bir Volütlü Kandil Atölyesi". *Colloquium Anatolicum* VII, 115-135.
- Çevik N. 2010a, "Myra ve Limanı Andriake Kazıları Başlarken Ön Düşünceler". *Arkeoloji Sanat* 34, 53-82.
- Çevik N. 2010b, "Myra The sunken Metropolis of St. Nicolas". *Current World Archaeology* 41, 18-25.
- Çevik N., S. Bulut, O. Tıbıkoglu, B. Özdilek & Ç. A. Aygün 2010a, "Myra ve Andriake Kazılarında İlk Yıl: 2009/First Season of Excavations at Myra and Andriake: 2009". *ANMED:Anadolu Akdenizi Arkeoloji Haberleri/News of Archaeology from Anatolia's Mediterranean Areas* 8, 55-60.
- Çevik N., Ö. Çömezoglu, H. Öztürk & İ. Türkoğlu 2010b, "Unique Discovery in Lycia: The Ancient Synagogue at Andriake, Port of Myra". *Adalya* XIII, 335-366.
- Çevik N. & Bulut S. 2010, "İkinci Kazı Sonunda Myra ve Limanı Andriake". Ed. N. Çevik, *Arkeolojisinden Dağasına Myra/Demre ve Çevresi*. Antalya, 23-113.
- Çevik N. 2011, "Myra-Andriake Kazıları 2010/Excavations at Myra and Andriake in 2010." *ANMED: Anadolu Akdenizi Arkeoloji Haberleri/News of Archaeology from Anatolia's Mediterranean Areas* 9, 59-70.
- Çevik N., S. Bulut, O. Tıbıkoglu, B. Özdilek & Ç. A. Aygün 2011a, "Myra ve Andriake Kazılarında İlk Yıl: 2009". *KST* XXXII/1, 403-420.
- Çevik N., S. Bulut & E. Akyürek 2012, "Myra-Andriake Kazıları ve Araştırmaları 2011. Excavations and Surveys at Myra-Andriake in 2011." *ANMED: Anadolu Akdenizi Arkeoloji Haberleri/News of Archaeology from Anatolia's Mediterranean Areas* 10, 65-72.
- Çevik N. 2013a, "Myra ve Andriake Kazıları 2012. Excavations at Myra and Andriake 2012". *ANMED: Anadolu Akdenizi Arkeoloji Haberleri/News of Archaeology from Anatolia's Mediterranean Areas* 11, 90-103.
- Çevik N. 2013b, "A Lycian Harbor in the Mediterranean: Andriake". *Aktüel Arkeoloji* 35 Eylül-Ekim, 4-13.
- Çevik N. 2014, "Andriake Doğu Hamamı: Bölgenin Hamam Mimarlığına Işık Tutan Yeni Bir Örnek". *Adalya* 17, 221-262.
- Çevik N. & S. Bulut & Ç. A. Aygün 2014, "Myra'nın Limanı Andriake". Eds. S. Ladstätter, F. Pirson & T. Schmidts.



- In Häfen und Hafenstädte im östlichen Mittelmeerraum von der Antike bis in byzantinische Zeit: Neue Entdeckungen und aktuelle Forschungsansätze/Harbors and Harbor Cities in the Eastern Mediterranean from Antiquity to the Byzantine Period: Recent Discoveries and Current Approaches*, BYZAS 19. 1. İstanbul, 225-243.
- Çevik N., S. Bulut, Ç. A. Aygün & Ö. Çömezoğlu-Uzbek 2017, "2016 Yılı Myra ve Andriake Kazıları". *ANMED: Anadolu Akdenizi Arkeoloji Haberleri/News of Archaeology from Anatolia's Mediterranean Areas* 15, 67-75.
- Çevik N. 2022, "Andriake, Port of Myra: Remarks in Light of New Evidence". *Journal of the Turkish Institute of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage*, 33-74.
- Çevik N. & Çakır A. A. 2019, "Antik Liman Yapılışmasında İşlevsel Bölgeleme: Andriake". Ed. V. Keleş, H. Kasapoğlu, E. Ergürer, E. Çelikbaş & A. Yılmaz, *Cevat Başaran'a 60th Birthday Occasion*. Ankara, 877-887.
- Daszewski W. 1987, "Lampes Egyptiennes". Eds. Th. Oziol ; R. Rebuffat. *Les Lampes de Terre Cuite en Méditerranée. Des Origines à Justinien. Table ronde du C.N.R.S., tenue à Lyon du 7 au 11 décembre 1981 sous la responsabilité*. Lyon, 51-57.
- Demir Ç. 2020, "Andriake Antik Kenti A Kilisesi Mimari Plastik Eserleri". Yayınlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, İstanbul Üniversitesi. İstanbul.
- Doksanaltı E. M., İ. Karaoğlan & D. O. Tozluca 2018, *Knidos Denizlerin Buluştuğu Kent*. Ankara.
- Goldman H. & Jones F. F. 1950, "IV. The Lamps". Ed. H. Goldman, *Tarsus, The Hellenistic and Roman Periods*. Princeton, 84-134.
- Hayes J. W. 1980, *Ancient Lamps in the Royal Ontario Museum*. Toronto.
- Hellström P. 1971, *Labraunda Pottery of Classical and Later Date Terracotta Lamps and Glass*. Sweden.
- Howland R. H. 1958, *Greek Lamps and their Survivals, The Athenian Agora*, Vol. 4, *American School at Athens*. Princeton.
- Howland R. H. 1978, *Agora IV, Greek Lamps and Their Survivals*. Princeton.
- Kassab -Tezgör D. & Sezer T. 1995, *Catalogue des Lampes en Terre Cuite Du Musée Archeologique D'Istanbul. Varia Anatolica VI/1, Institut Français D'Etudes Anatoliennes d'Istanbul*. Paris.
- Karageorghis V. 1976, *Kition. Mycenaean and Phoenician Discoveries in Cyprus*. Lyon.
- Laflı E. 2019, "An introduction to the ancient lychnological studies in Anatolia, the eastern Mediterranean, Dacia, the Black Sea and beyond: Editorial remarks to the proceedings of the symposium". Eds. E. Laflı, G. Kan Şahin & L. Chrzanovski. *Ancient terracotta lamps from Anatolia and the eastern Mediterranean to Dacia, the Black Sea and beyond. Comparative lychnological studies in the eastern parts of the Roman Empire and peripheral areas. Papers presented at the international symposium, dedicated to Hugo Thoen May 16-17, 2019 / İzmir*. Deinze-Belgium, 6-12.
- Marksteiner T. 2006, "Andriake Yüzey Araştırması 2004 Yılı Çalışmaları". *ANMED* 4, 71-74.
- Marksteiner T. 2007, "Andriake Yüzey Araştırması 2005 Yılı Çalışmaları-Surveys in Andriake in 2005". *ANMED* 5, 98-101.
- Marksteiner T. 2008, "Bericht zu den arbeiten in Andriake im Jahr 2006". *AST XXV*, Ankara, 205-216.
- Marksteiner-Yener B. 2009, "Andriake Yüzey Araştırmaları 2008". *ANMED: Anadolu Akdenizi Arkeoloji Haberleri/News of Archaeology from Anatolia's Mediterranean Areas* 7, 105-107.
- Meriç R. 2003, *Efes Devlet Agorası Kuyu Buluntuları: Geç Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi Seramiği*". Eds. C. Abadie-Reynal, *Varia Anatolica XV, Les Ceramiques En Anatolie Aux Epoques Hellenistique et Romaine, Actes de la Table Ronde d'Istanbul, 23-24 mai 1996, Institut français d'etudes anatoliennes Georges Dumezil-Istanbul*. Paris, 2003, 79-82.
- Mlynarczyk J. 1997, *Alexandian and Alexandria-Influenced Mould-Made Lamps of the Hellenistic Period*. Oxford.
- Mlynarczyk J. 2012, *Tell Atrib 1985-1995 III, Institut Des Cultures Mediterraneennes et Orientales de l'Academie Polonaise des Science*. Varsovie.
- Mitsopoulos-Leon Y. & Lang-Auinger C. 2007, *Forschungen in Ephesos IX1213, Die Basilika an Saatsmarkt in Ephesos, 2.Teil*. Wien.
- Öz B. 2020, *Myra ve Andriake Geç Roma Dönemi Seramikleri*. Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi, Akdeniz

- Üniversitesi. Antalya.
- Özdilek B. 2015, "Andriake Sinagogu'ndan Seçilmiş Örneklerle Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi Seramiklerine Genel Bir Bakış". *Cedrus III*, 89-117.
- Özdilek B. 2016, "2009-2012 Andriake Kazılarında Ele Geçen Unguentarium, Şişe, Lykion ve Mortar Örnekleri". *OLBA 24*, 217-265.
- Özdilek B. 2017a, "Andriake Limanından Ele Geçen Doğu Sigillata C Grubu Pergamon-Çandarlı Sigillataları". *Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi 14/40*, 260-276.
- Özdilek B. 2017b, "Andriake Sinagogu'ndan Ele Geçen DSA Grubu Seramikler". *Cedrus V*, 337-395.
- Özdilek B. 2018a, "Andriake Limanından Ele Geçen DSD Grubu/Kıbrıs Sigillataları Işığında Lykia'nın Doğu Akdeniz ile Deniz Ticareti". *PhaselisIV*, 57-77.
- Özdilek B. 2018b, "Andriake Limanından Tralles Üretimi Doğu Sigillata B Grubu Seramikleri". Eds. M. Arslan & F. Baz, *Arkeoloji, Tarih ve Epigrafinin Arasında: Prof. Dr. Vedat Çelgin'in 68. Doğum Günü Onuruna Makaleler*. İstanbul, 635-658.
- Özdilek B. 2019, "Letoon Teras Duvarı Kazısından Ele Geçen Hellenistik Seramikler". *Cedrus VII*, 267-298.
- Özdilek B. 2019, "Letoon Teras Duvarı Kazılarında Ele Geçen Dogu Sigillataları ile Lykia Bölgesi Kırmızı Astarlı Seramikleri". *Arkhaia Anatolika Anadolu Arkeolojisi Araştırmaları Dergisi II*, 52-83.
- Özdilek B. 2018, "Letoon Teras Duvarları ve Geç Antik Dönem Mekânları 2015-2017 Yılları Kazı Buluntuları". *Cedrus VI*, 395-433.
- Özdilek B. 2019, "Letoon Teras Kazılarında Ele Geçen Amphoralar Işığında Akdeniz Ticareti Çağlar Boyunca Üretim ve Ticaret". Ed. O. Dumankaya, *Prehistoryadan Bizans Dönemi'ne/Production and Trade Through the Ages From Prehistory to the Byzantine Period*. Ankara, 349-386.
- Pastutmaz D. 2001, *1988-1998 Yılları arasında Bulunan Knidos Kandilleri*. Yayımlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Selçuk Üniversitesi, Konya.
- Pastutmaz-Sevmen D. 2005, "Knidos Dionysos Teras Stoasında Bulunan Bir Grup Kandil Işığında Romanesik Atölyesi ve Özellikleri". Eds. M. Şahin; İ. H. Mert. *Ramazan Özgan'a Armağan Festschrift für Ramazan Özgan*. İstanbul, 283-290.
- Uygun Ç. 2022, "Diocaesarea Doğu Nekropolis Seramikleri". Ed. Ü. Aydınoğlu, *Diocaesarea Doğu Nekropolis Mezarlar ve Buluntular, Diocaesarea Doğu Nekropolis Seramikleri*. Ankara, 71-107.
- Uygun Ç., B. Özdemir & T. Korkut 2023, "The Lamps Molds and Lamp Production of Tlos in Roman Period". *Olba XXXI*, 149-232.
- Schaeffer C. 1949, *Mission de Ras Shamra, V. Ugaritica II. Nouvelles études relatives aux découvertes de Ras Shamra. Ugaritica II*. Paris.
- Schäfer J. 1968, *Pergamenische Forschungen, Band 2, Hellenistische Keramik Aus Pergamon*. Heidelberg.
- Scheibler I. 1976, *Kerameikos XI, Griechische Lampen*. Gruyter.
- Sussman 2007, *Oil Lamps in the Holy Land: Saucer Lamps From the beginning to the Hellenistic period Collections of the Israel Antiquities Authority, BAR International Series 1598*. Oxford.
- Şengül M. 2011, *Myra'nın Limanı Andriake'de Bulunan Granarium'un Müzeleştirilmesi*. Yayımlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Akdeniz Üniversitesi. Antalya.
- Tekinalp V. M. 2000, *Geç Antik Dönem Sonrasında ve Orta Çağ'da (MS. 4.-14.yy) Andriake Kenti*. Yayımlanmamış Doktora Tezi, Hacettepe Üniversitesi. Ankara.
- Tuluk G. G. 2003, "İonia Bölgesi'ndeki Hellenistik Döneme Ait Kandiller". Eds. C. Abadie-Reynal, *Varia Anatolica XV, Les Ceramiques En Anatolie Aux Epoques Hellenistique et Romaine, Actes de la Table Ronde d'Istanbul, 23-24 mai 1996, Institut français d'etudes anatoliennes Georges Dumezil-Istanbul*. Paris, 17-26.
- Walters H. B. 1914, *Catalogue of the Greek and Roman Lamps in the British Museum*. London.
- Yılmaz G. 2020, "Urmiye Müzesi'nde Bulunan İslami Döneme Ait Seramik Kandiller Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme". *Vankulu Sosyal Araştırmalar Dergisi 2020*, 6, 25-44.