

LAMPS

Lise Hannestad

About a dozen lamps or fragments of lamps were recorded in U6. Most were found in the courtyard, three in *room 13*, one in *room 12*, the sanctuary for agrarian divinities, and one in *room 19*.

One of the lamps (**E 11**, found in *room 12*) is rather unorthodox, being made from the base of a fish-plate (**B 232**), where a bed for the wick has been cut in the ridge around the central depression in the floor. This suggests that lamps were scarce, at least in the final phase of U6.¹

One lamp, **E 12**, is black glazed, probably an Athenian import. **E 8** has a dull brown slip, and may also be an import from outside the northern Black Sea area, whereas **E 5-6** and **E 11** have a dull grey slip on the surface similar to that on the grey ware characteristic of the north-western part of the Black Sea region (see Part II **B**). Other lamps have a pale slip or no slip at all. The ware of most of them contains mica in varying amounts; some also pyroxene.² The colour of the ware varies from light grey to reddish brown. The lamps (**E 2-5** and **E 7**) tempered with mica may derive from Eastern Crimea (*cf.* Bailey 1975, 74), though mica rather suggests an origin in the Aegean or Asian Minor. A few (**E 1**, **E 6** and **E 9**) may have been manufactured in Chersonesos or perhaps Kerkinitis (though it yet remains to identify ceramic productions from Kerkinitis).

All the lamps are wheel-made. Most common is a type with a short neck (nos. **E 3-4**, **E 7**), which is common in the Crimea (*cf.* Bailey 1975, 73-78; Zabelina 1992, pl. I, 6-17). Two of them (**E 3** and **E 7**) have preserved the rounded base, which is a trait often seen in this Crimean type (see also Gajdukevič 1952, fig. 107, 4 for an example from Myrmekion; for a related type – though with a different base – from Gorgippia in the Taman Peninsula, see Alekseeva 1976 fig. 4, 8, dated to the first half of the 3rd century B.C. This flat base is also seen among lamps from Pantikapaion, *cf.* Zabelina 1992, 300 pl. I, 8). The type often has the same handle as **E 2**. According to Knipovič (1940, 145 note 1; see also Levi 1956, 82, fig. 51) this type of lamp (called type 21) is very common in Olbia (17 specimens found in a single excavation plot in the period 1935-36). The type is probably connected with Howland types 36A³ – called ‘nicht-attische Kannen-Lampen’ by Scheibler (1976) – and 36B. Shapes similar to Howland type 36B are common in the Near East in the Hellenistic period (see, *e.g.*, Hannestad 1983, 73 f.) though the characteristic rounded base on the lamps from the Crimea is not found here. **E 2**, **E 5** and **E 9** have a rounded body and no neck; they may be compared with Bailey 1975, Q 119, though their body is deeper, a development characteristic of lamps from the Crimea in the late Classical – early Hellenistic period. Two fragments of lamps from ‘Masliny’ (V.A. Latyševa, *Otčet o raskopkach expedicii Char'kovskogo universiteta v 1973 g.*, Archives IA NANU, f.-e, 1973/117, pl. XXIII, 2) have a related shape with strongly rounded body and no neck, but the rim has a profile (only the part with the nozzle is preserved so it is not known whether they had the same type of handle as **E 2**). This shape may be related to Howland type 28 (Corinth type IX).

The fragment **E 8** suggests a shape related to Howland type 23 with its inward sloping rim.

The large flat-based lamp **E 1**, which may be compared with Olbia type 20 (Levi 1956, 145, fig. 101 and pl. XXXIII, 4), may be a local development of Howland type 21. Bailey (1975) Q119, possibly from Pantikapaion, is closer in shape to Howland type 21 and probably earlier than **E 1**.

CATALOGUE

E 1. U6 courtyard, D-6. Find list 17/104. 1972. Pl. 138.

Lamp fragment.

Estimated dimensions: H. 3.4 cm; L. with spout 13.4 cm; D. of body 10.8 cm; D. of opening 6.6 cm. Clay light grey, with small particles of pyroxene. Light beige slip.

E 2. U6 courtyard, D-6. Find list 17/103. 1972. Pl. 138.

Fragmentary lamp (fragments of body, base and handle).

Dimensions: H. of body 3.0 cm; H. with handle 5.2 cm; estimated D. of body 7.8 cm; D. of opening 4.0 cm; D. of base 2.2 cm. Clay reddish brown, with inclusions of pyroxene and mica. No slip.

E 3. U6 courtyard, G-3. 1971. Pl. 138.

Lamp. Restored, handle missing.

Dimensions: H. 3.4 cm; L. with spout 9.2 cm; D. of body 7.4 cm; D. of opening 4.0 cm. Clay rose, with inclusions of mica. Light beige slip. Remains of snuff on the spout.

E 4. U6 room 19. Find list 2/31. 1972 + U6 well, no. 179. 1977. Pl. 138.

Fragments of lamp.

Estimated dimensions: H. 3.0 cm; L. with spout 8.6 cm; D. of body 7.4 cm; D. of opening 4.0 cm. Clay yellowish beige, with inclusions of mica. White slip.

E 5. U6 courtyard. Pl. 138.

Lamp, fragment of body with a handle.

Dimensions: preserved H. 2.4 cm; D. of body 7.4 cm; D. of opening 4.4 cm. Clay light grey, with particles of mica. Light grey slip.

E 6. U6 courtyard, V-4. 1973. Pl. 138.

Fragment of lamp.

Dimensions: estimated H. 2.8 cm; L. with spout 8.7 cm; D. of body 7.2 cm; D. of opening 4.0 cm. Clay greyish, with pyroxene particles. Greyish slip.

E 7. U6 courtyard, E-3. 1974. Pl. 138.

Fragment of lamp.

Dimensions: H. 3.2 cm; L. with spout 9.0 cm; D. of body

7.0 cm; D. of opening 4.0 cm. Clay light grey, with particles of sand and mica. No slip.

E 8. U6 courtyard, D-6, E-4. Find list 17/95b. 1972. Pl. 138.

Fragments of one (?) lamp.

Estimated dimensions: H. 2.0 cm; D. of body 7.0 cm; D. of opening 3.0 cm. Clay reddish orange, with inclusions of mica. Dull brown slip. Possibly an import; V. Stolba has suggested that it may come from Asia Minor.

E 9. U6 room 13. Find list 8/68. 1971. Pl. 138.

Lamp fragment.

Estimated dimensions: H. 1.6 cm; D. of body 6.0 cm; D. of opening 3.0 cm. Clay reddish rose, with rare sand particles. Reddish rose slip.

E 10. U6 room 13. Find list 8/25. 1971.

Handle fragment of a lamp.

Dimensions: W. 1.4 cm; thickness 0.6 cm. Clay rose. Clay-coloured slip.

E 11 (= B 232). U6 room 12. Find list 6/50. 1971. Pl. 75.

Saltcellar and ring foot from massive fish-plate, re-used as a lamp. A bed for the wick has been cut in the wall of the salt compartment. Remains of soot. Clay coarse and heavy, pale brown (10YR 5/3), with brown particles, calcite and tiny inclusions of quartz or mica (?). Slip grey and dull.

Dimensions: H. 3.5 cm; D. of base 9.8 cm; D. of central depression 8.2 cm.

Graffito **H 31** inside ring foot.

E 12. U6 room 13. Find list 8/37. 1971. Pl. 138.

Well preserved black-glazed lamp.

Dimensions: largest D. 6 cm; D. of foot 3.8 cm; length of spout 3.5 cm.

Clay very fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), with a small amount of mica.

Howland type 25B.

Date: c. 350-280 B.C. for Howland type 25B. For a very similar lamp, apparently 'wrapped' in a sheet of lead, see Karasev 1965, 137, fig. 48, 4.

NOTES

1. The many repairs of broken vessels (see chapters II **B-D**) also suggest that the supply of pottery was scarce during the late phase of U6.
2. Pyroxene is the most characteristic additive in the ceramics of the southern Black Sea region (see Ščeglov and Selivanova 1992, 39 f. (Herakleia, Sinope, and Amastris) and Appendix II, below. In small amounts, it may also indicate Chersonesos as the place of origin, cf. Ščeglov and Selivanova 1992, 40, 57 (Chersonesos IV); Whitbread 1995, 239 ff. on the amphorae from Chersonesos.
3. Only two specimens are recorded by Howland, one of which is considered an eastern import (Howland 1958, 115).