

EXCAVATION REPORT, ESKİ ANAMUR (ANEMURIUM), 1968

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Work on the site in 1968 began on July 4th with a labour force of 36 men hired locally, plus supervisory staff consisting of the field director, Professor L. C. Smith of the University of New Brunswick, the Turkish Government representative, Mr Orhan Gürman of Alanya Museum, one Canadian student, Mr. Peter B. Taylor and two Turkish students, Mr. Sabahattin Kulakli and Miss Perihan Gökçen. Once again financial support was forthcoming from the Turkish Ministry of Education (Department of Antiquities), the Canada Council, and the Universities of Toronto and New Brunswick, to all of which a continuing debt of gratitude is acknowledged, as well as to the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara and the local authorities of the town of Anamur. During the season the following results were achieved :

a) Quaywall:

As a consequence of the partial exposure by a severe winter storm of the frontage of the ancient quaywall at the extreme S. end of the site, some 40 m. of the seaward face was cleared, to an average depth of 1 1/2 m., revealing the original massive foundation course of carefully fitted and squared stonework. Higher levels of the wall embodying reused architectural material, and a slight change in alignment, indicate a period of rebuilding, to which also probably belongs a free-lying stone block 2 1/2 m. long bearing a 4-line inscription in Greek lettering of late rustic style. Publication of this will be deferred to a later date along with the remainder of the inscriptions from the site. Small finds were meagre, consisting only of fragments of coarse pottery and glassware, an acanthus pattern column head and one coin, apparently Armenian.

b) Seawall:

In continuation of the clearance begun last year (see 1967 report, section c), *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi* 16 (1967) p. 139) a 50 m. length of the city wall facing the sea was excavated down to foundation level, revealing the massive stepped construction of the original footing. Along the whole frontage buried in the sand and shingle left by the receding shoreline lay very large fragments, considerably eroded, of fallen column bases, drums, and building blocks. Clearing of the arched tunnel running back under the wall revealed in its stratification loose dirt and rubble fill to roof level overlying a thick silt layer containing much decayed organic material mixed with broken pottery fragments, chiefly of Roman date, and would indicate use as a main drain or sewer serving the S. end of the ancient city.

c) Building II 7 A:

In this building, which was originally a large bath-house at the extreme S. end of the site near the theatre, rooms C and D (see plan) were excavated and freed of collapsed material which had been consolidated into a crude floor replacing the early hypocaust and associated pavement. Some 35 - 40 pillars of round clay plaques, averaging 1.20 m. in height were found *in situ*, while in addition twin pairs of circulating tunnels, averaging a little over 1 m. high, opened out under the adjoining rooms B and G. Special care had also been paid to the construction of a marble-lined footbath at the NE entrance to Room C, ensuring a continuous circulation of warm water.

To the south the area beyond the main wall between the projecting chambers R and K was excavated, revealing a furnace room 2.10 m. × 2.70 m. connected

by a horizontal flue running into the building under Room D. It was in this area that the chief finds of the season were made, consisting of a deposit of more than 700 unused clay handlamps in 7 main types of decoration, including crosses, human faces and stylized animal and foliage patterns. Comparison with specimens elsewhere would indicate a 6th/7th century A. D. date of manufacture. Perhaps still more significant for dating purposes, there appeared in the lowest levels of the excavation in the stoke-hole, 20 - 25 cm. below the threshold level of the flue amid burnt matter and clinker 10 fragments of fine *terra sigillata* ware, one piece figured with the representation of a goat (?); the earliest construction of the bath-house as a working entity would then appear to belong to the late Republican - early Imperial Roman period, an indication in harmony with other evidence of building activity on the site at this time in particular.

d) Building II 9 D (Odeon):

The interior of this small rectangular building, 31 m. \times 20. m (see plan), was completely cleared, revealing the bottom 6 tiers of seats, the orchestra (with a radius of 4.70 m.) with substantial traces of the original blue and white geometrical mosaic paving and the stage structure with its two retaining walls of well-dressed stone, finished on the orchestra side with a very fine stone curb 11.80 m. long. The 2 m. wide space between the walls had been filled with mixed earth and rubble and topped off, to a depth of 25 cm., with a layer of densely compacted lime mortar, giving a total height for the stage structure above the orchestra floor level of 1.15 m. The major part of the stage after clearing down to the lime mortar was left intact, information as to the rear wall and stratification of the fill being derived from a 2 m. wide cut between the two walls down to original ground level. This also revealed a drainage system with traces of lead piping piercing both walls and masked on the orchestra side by a large stone step (74 \times 66 \times 30 cm.) laid on top of the mosaic. Other features post-dating

the original construction were a circular basin of stone work lined with cement abutting the bottom step of the seating at its N corner, 1.25 m. in diameter; and two column shafts, one, 2.25 m. long, lying free against the N end of the stage, the other incorporated into what appeared to be a crude stair up to stage level at the S end.

Work was also done inside the N and covered galleries supporting the top tiers and superstructure of the building. Trenching along the inner walls of both galleries, and clearance of the N archway into the orchestra showed that the entire circuit had been paved with blue and white tesserae, marred only by a number of shallow drainage channels picked out of the original mosaic, and the whole complex being level with that of the orchestra. The remains of a massive stone gateway blocking off the external access to the N gallery were also excavated and belonged to the original period of construction, superseded later by a permanent rough-built stone barrier closing off half the gallery's width. Apart from copious fragments of cheap glassware and coarse pottery, the chief find here was an apparent tinker's hoard of miscellaneous metal artifacts, the best of them being a wrought iron tripod lampstand 46 cm. high.

General Conclusions

Indications of architectural style, finds and coins derived from the area of public buildings at the S end of the site, between the inner city wall and the perimeter wall of the citadel, imply there were at least two periods of considerable building activity at Eski Anamur, the most elaborate belonging to the early imperial Roman period (1st - 2nd centuries A. D), when no doubt Anamur shared in the general prosperity of the *Pax Romana*, and the second, involving very considerable reconstruction and conversion, to the early Byzantine epoch, perhaps ca. 6th or 7th centuries A. D. Further excavation, particularly within the inner areas of the city, will do much to confirm or deny this tentative chronology.

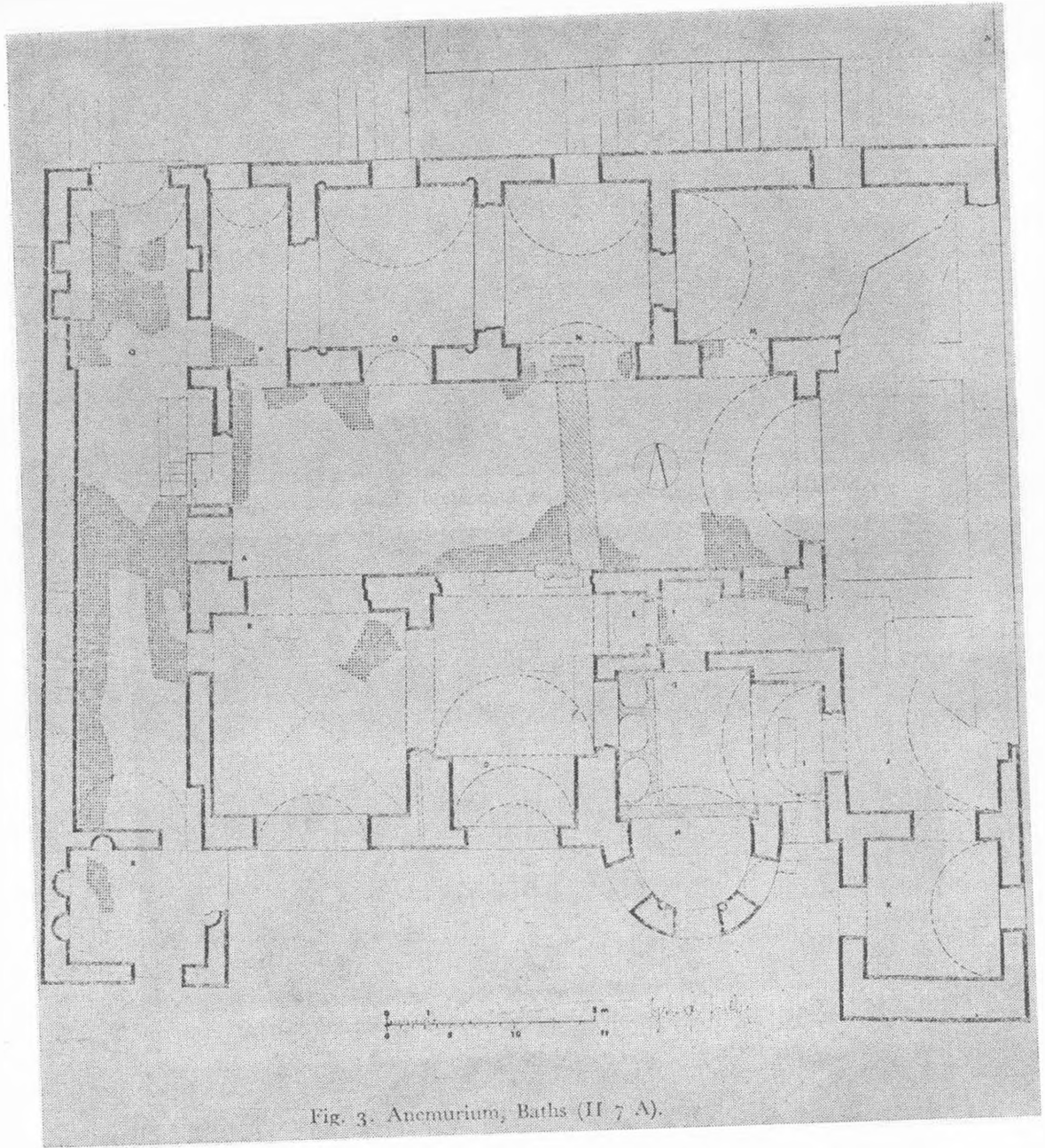
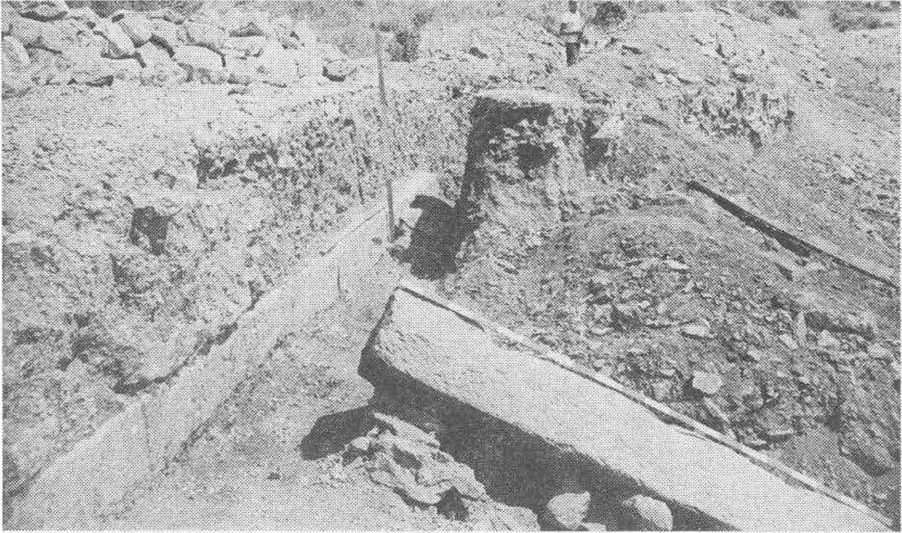
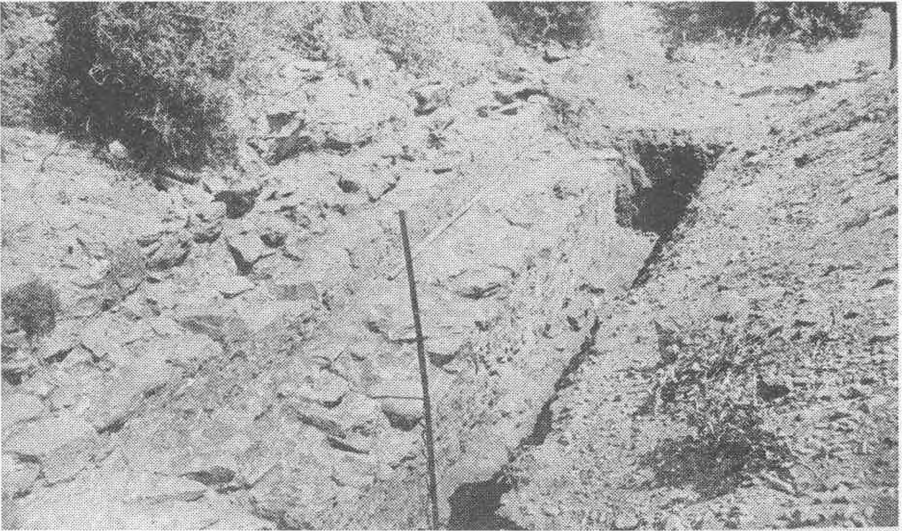


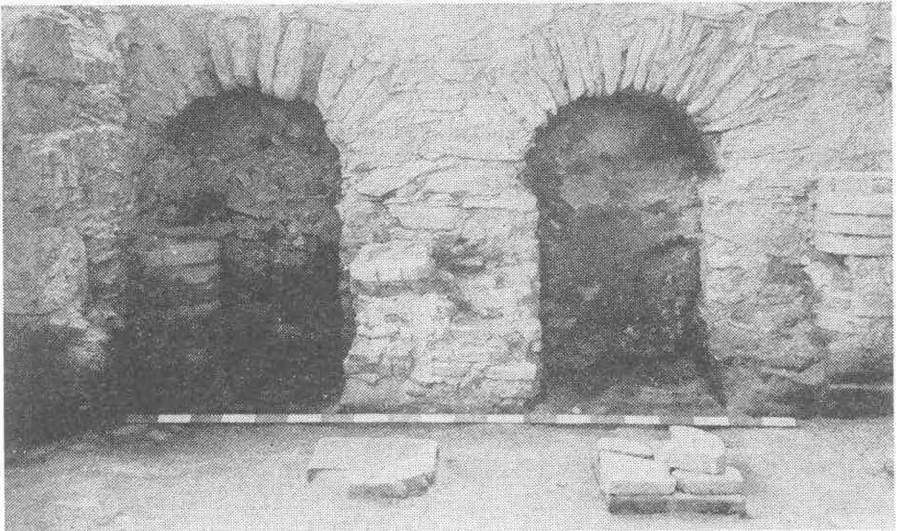
Fig. 3. Ancurium, Baths (II 7 A).



ANAMUR. 1968 — Quaywall, skowing foundation courses and inscribed stone



ANAMUR. 1968 — Seawall, skowing stepped foundation courses



ANAMUR. 1968 — Bldg. II 7 A, Circulation Tunnels connecting Rooms Band C



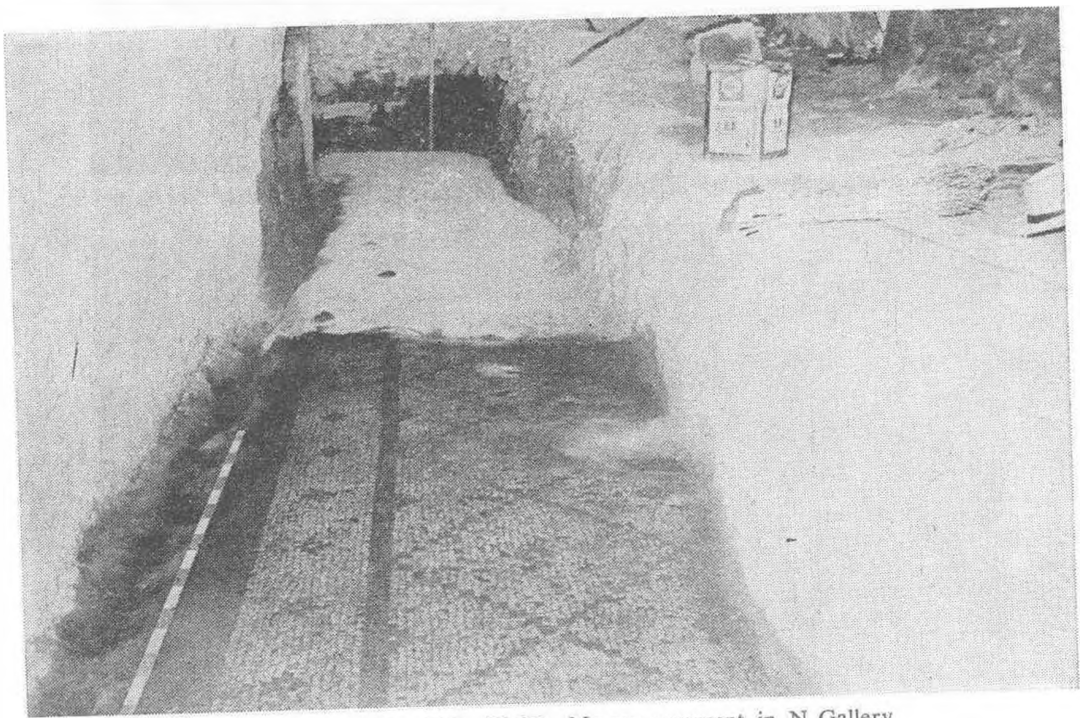
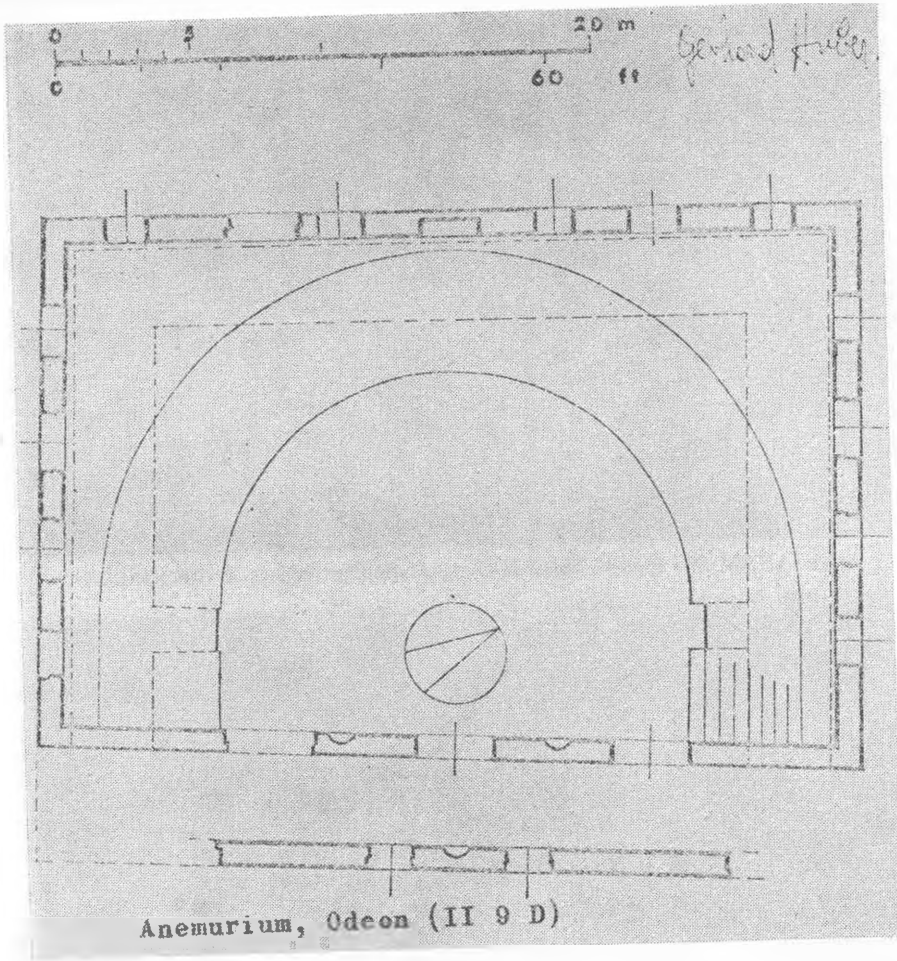
ANAMUR. 1968 — Bldg. II 7 A, Hypocaust pillars in Room C



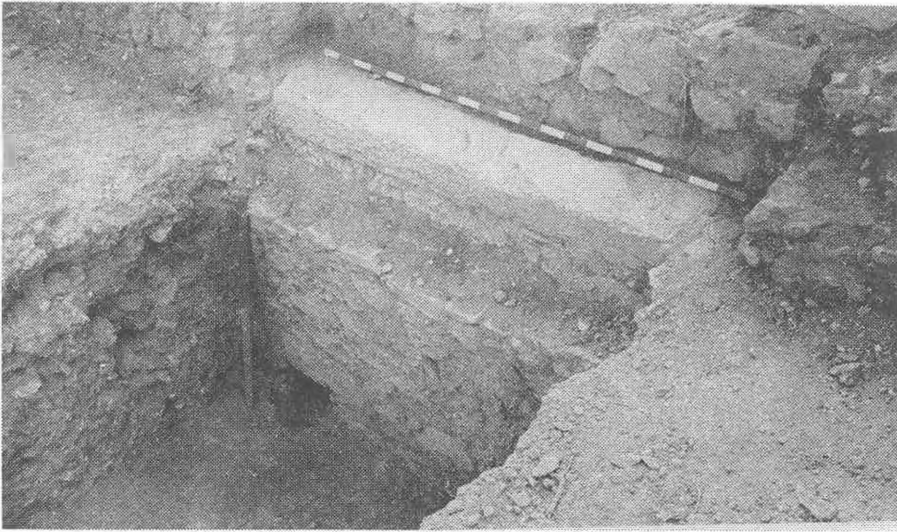
ANAMUR. 1968 — Bldg. II 7A, Hypocaust pillars and Substructure of foot bath



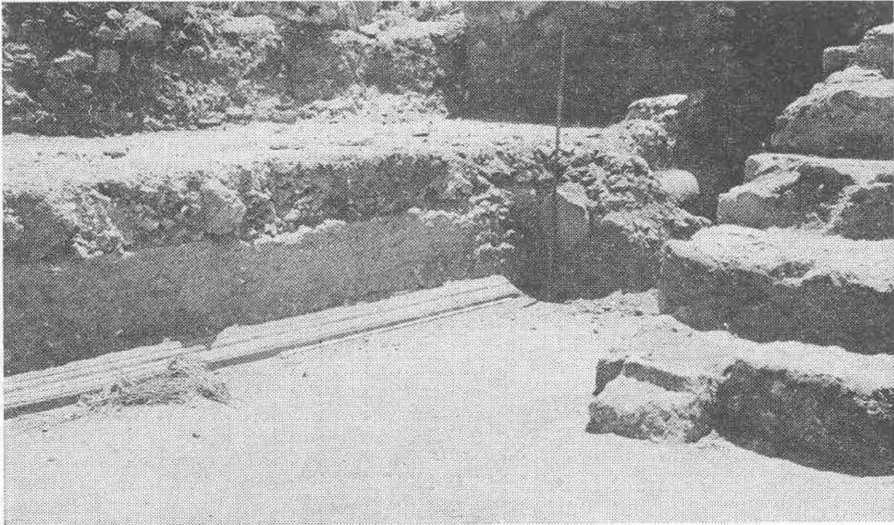
ANAMUR. 1968 — Bldg. II 7A, Flue channel into Room D



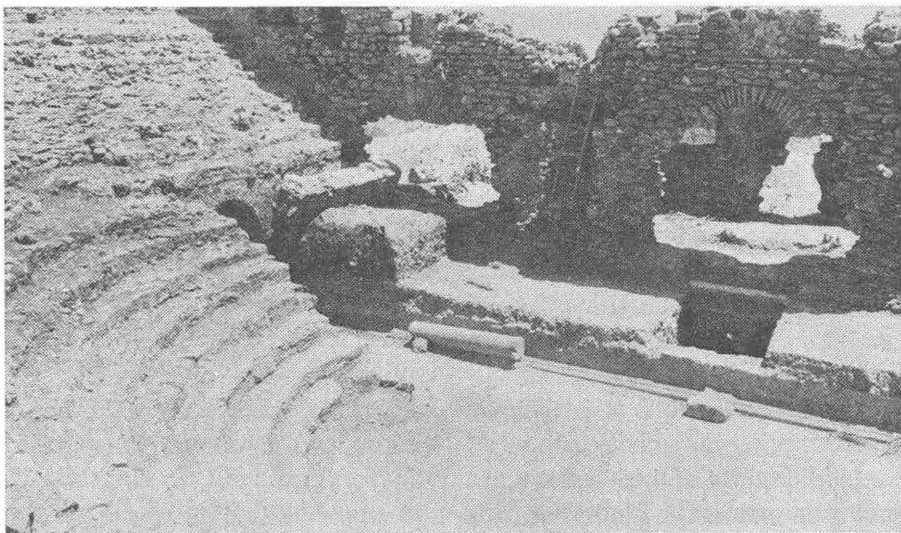
ANAMUR. 1968 — Bldg. II 9D, Mosaic pavement in N Gallery



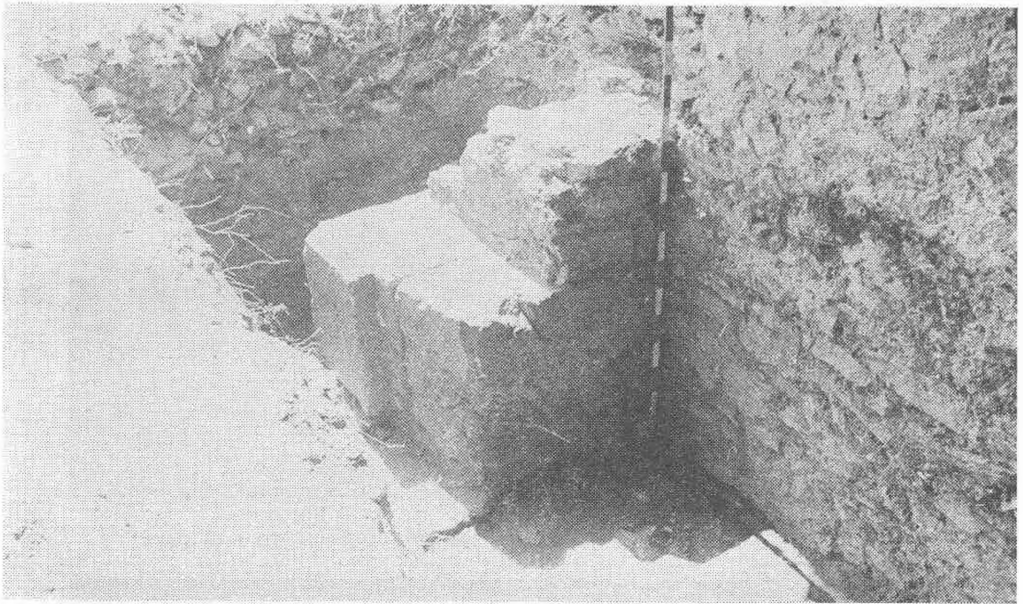
ANAMUR. 1968 — Bldg. II 9D, Back retaining wall and drain of stage



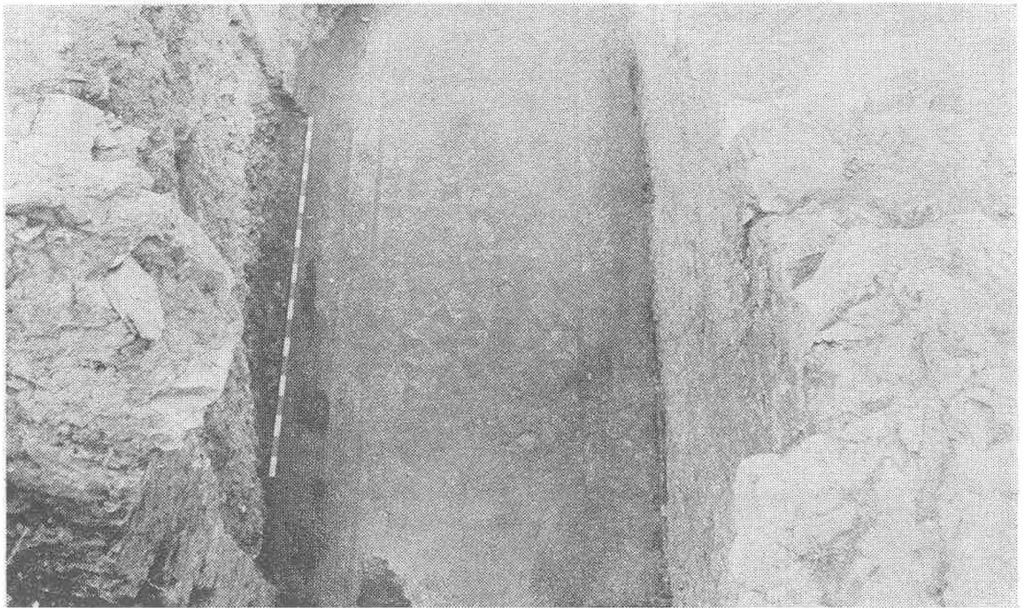
ANAMUR. 1968 — Bldg. II 9D, S. end of stage, showing curt and stair



ANAMUR. 1968 — Bldg. II 9D, Stage, with N. Parodos



ANAMUR. 1968 — Bldg. II 9D, Gateway at w. end of N. Gallery



ANAMUR. 1968 — Bldg. II 9D, Mosaic pavement in N. Parados