

EXCAVATIONS AT ANEMURIUM (ESKİ ANAMUR) 1976

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After two seasons devoted to the restoration and consolidation of four tombs of the necropolis, including the cleaning of the paintings with work resumed in 1976 on the excavation of the city proper.¹ A seven week season was carried out, commencing 12 June and concluding 31 July, 1976, with a maximum of forty workmen employed at any one time. Professor James Russell, University of British Columbia directed the operation, assisted by Professor E. H. Williams of the same University.²

Excavations were conducted in several areas of the city, continuing or completing projects commenced in earlier seasons. These included A) the Large Baths (III 2 B) and adjacent Palaestra (E III 2 B); B) the Small Baths of early Byzantine date (III 15); C) the Necropolis Church (A II 1);

1. For details, see J. Russell, «Restoration, Conservation and Excavation in the Necropolis at Anemurium», *Journal of Field Archaeology* 4: 1 (1977); also reports in *TAD* 23 (1976), 93-96; 24 (1977), 133-145.
2. Other members of staff were Dr. Tom Boyd, architect and surveyor; Miss Sheila Campbell, York University, Toronto, mosaicist and site supervisor in the Baths (III 2 B); Prof. C. W. J. Eliot, Mt. Allison University, New Brunswick, site supervisor in the Necropolis Church (A II 1); Prof. John Humphrey, University of Calgary, Alberta, site supervisor in the Palaestra (E III 2 B) and the building on Cape Anamur; Miss Martha Segal, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, conservator; Miss Heather Wilkinson, University of Toronto, site supervisor of the Baths (III 15); Mrs. Caroline Williams, Institute of Archaeology, London, ceramist. In addition Bay Ismail Karamut, assistant at the Erdemli Museum, Mersin, served as our representative.

As in previous years the success of the latest season depended heavily on the support of several institutions and individuals, both Turkish and Canadian. We acknowledge especially our debt, first to the Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Gn. Müdürlüğü, and in particular to the Director, Bay Hikmet Gürçay, the Deputy Director, Bay Burhan Tezcan and Bay Çetin Anlağan for the privilege of conducting our research at Anemurium; and second to the Canada Council and its officers for the continuing trust they show in our work in providing the financial support requested. We also wish to express our thanks to the staff of the Canadian Embassy, and especially Mr. J. N. Whittaker, the Counsellor, for much practical advice and help; to the local officials and our neighbours at Anamur, including our loyal guard Osman Kan, for their courteous and warm-hearted interest in our work and welfare; and last, but not least, to the officials at the Museums of Alanya Side and Adana whose friendship and professional assistance we deeply appreciate.

D) the Building on Cape Anamur. In addition special circumstances necessitated the investigation of E), the structure II 16 located by the shore, which proved to be a church. Besides the projects listed, operations of a minor character were also executed in conjunction with the contour survey of the site carried out by Dr. Boyd. This work has produced a plan (Fig. 1) that incorporates all the major structures visible above ground in the area bounded by the shore on the E and the lower of the two aqueducts (II 4 W) on the W, the medieval citadel wall on the S. and the wall III 16 on the N. With the exception of the small building on Cape Anamur which lies off the plan to the SW. all the sites explored in 1976 are indicated. A summary of the various projects follows.

A. The Baths (III 2 B) and Palaestra (E III 2 B).

Exploration of all three heated rooms (E, F and G) in the south range of the baths continued.³ Because of the heavy accumulation of surface fill, including debris from the collapse of the vaulted roofs, as deep as five metres in places, progress was slow. Only room G, occupying the SE corner of the building, has been substantially cleared. In E and F excavation has been limited to selected areas, but this has sufficed to establish that the original raised floor in all three rooms had disappeared and the hypocaust piers that supported it had been reduced to a mere fraction of their original height of somewhat more than one metre. Barrel-vaulted praefurnia penetrating the wall at the south end of each room (Fig. 2) suggest the presence of a service area in the open space between the baths and the large wall that traverses the city from east to west at this point. It now seems, however, that the building had ceased to function as baths as early as the mid-fourth century, perhaps less than a century after its original construction, by which time it was already being adapted for other uses. This is specially apparent in the excavated NE quadrant of room F where a complex arrangement of walls enclosing a small kiln overlies the stumps of the hypocaust system (Fig. 3), and in the apse of room G where the pilae had actually been removed to accommodate a large lime-kiln (Fig. 2).

A number of interesting features also came to light at the NW corner of the baths indicating the presence there of a second major entrance to the complex. Though perhaps never completed, it would have consisted of a wide arch supported by two substantial piers entering the west side of a corridor, originally vaulted, that ran from north to south along the

3. For previous work and plan, see «Excavations at Anemurium (Eski Anamur) 1973», **TAD 22** (1975), 121-123, Figs. 2-3.

outside face of room C. A doorway in the corridor's east wall at its southern extremity provides access to this room, which, as the presence of a small piscina at its north end suggests, would have served as a second frigidarium, possibly intended for women.

Minor explorations were also carried out in the adjacent palaestra (Fig. 4) to clarify the findings of previous seasons.⁴ A portion of the westernmost of the group of early Byzantine houses built along the north side of the palaestra subsequent to its disuse was investigated. Traces of the original mosaic of the palaestra were exposed beneath this later house. This fragment — part of a guilloché border — was of the «fine» variety previously noted at the NE corner of the palaestra and thus confirms the presence of a northern corridor, 5.5 m. wide, running the entire length of the palaestra, parallel to that on the south. First erected on the mosaic or its mortar foundation probably sometime after the mid-fourth century, the later building continued in use until the seventh, to judge from material found in the excavation of the various earth floors laid in succession upon the original base. The walls, composed like those of the neighbouring structures, of coarse rubble, lightly mortared, enclosed at least three rooms, one with a hearth, probably the kitchen. An interesting feature, not previously encountered in the other houses, were the lower steps of a stone staircase, perhaps leading originally to the roof, after the fashion of modern houses in the district.

Another investigation was executed at the SW corner of the palaestra where the «fine» mosaic of the south range had been cut away to provide drains on three sides (Fig. 5). Associated with these was an open tile channel cut into the mosaic on the fourth (east side), supplying water for what was evidently a rather crude latrine. We may presume a flimsy wooden structure for the seating, since no trace of its arrangement now survives. Though functionally belonging to the palaestra, this feature is clearly not part of the original design, since, besides damaging the mosaic, it involved blocking up the entrance to the limestone-paved court to the west. The modification probably dates from a time, doubtless after the recovery of the city from its Persian captors ca. A. D. 270, when it was no longer possible to build the latrine initially planned as part of the original design.

4. See especially *TAD* 20 (1973), 203, Fig. 2.

B. The Small Baths (III 15) (Fig. 6).

The groundplan and main features of the building had been established in 1973⁵, but several tasks remained to be completed and peripheral areas required examination. In the apsed northern room, the caldarium, the unexcavated SW and NE quadrants were removed to expose the entire plan of a well-preserved hypocaust system composed of eight rows of six piers in the main part of the chamber (Fig. 7), with a further four across the width of the apse at the west end. Although the original floor supported by the pilae had collapsed elsewhere in the room, a small portion still in situ in a niche in the north wall has supplied details of its composition. Here stands a stone platform on which rest four shorter piers of round tiles supporting part of the floor. Approximately 0.20 m. thick, it consists of four separate layers of alternating tiles and mortar, its top surface at a height of 1.24 m. above the stone flagging that forms the hypocaust floor throughout the rest of the room.

An examination of a walled enclosure, 12.19 m. N - S x 4.45 m. E - W at its widest, located at the rear (west) of the suite of three rooms constituting the frigidarium, tepidarium and caldarium, disclosed a service area. Perhaps roofed at least in part, this area provided space for storing fuel and ready access to the praefurnium located at the apex of the caldarium apse. A second low aperture at the centre of the west wall of the tepidarium was also entered from this area (Fig. 8). Originally closed by a wooden board it was probably a hatch for clearing the hypocaust system — a conjecture strengthened by the discovery close — by of an ash-pit of considerable depth.

In the mosaic-paved apodyterium at the south of the complex attention was paid to sections of wall where later blocking in unmortared masonry had obstructed entrances envisaged as part of the original design. At three locations the mosaic was found to continue for some distance beneath the blocking masonry and to have a special design distinct from the regular border (Fig. 9). In two cases, at the NW and SW corners respectively the presence of entrances from the outside was established. The third doorway was intended to provide access to a smell room standing to the east of the NE corner of the apodyterium, but when this part of the plan was never realized the opening remained blocked. In the same room the apsed exedra opening in the north wall was cleared of a late wall that blocked its entrance and a sondage dug through its floor. This proved to be a later surface that rested on packed earth 0.20 m. deep filling the sunken basin of what had clearly been a nymphaeum (Fig. 10). Originally

5. For details, see **TAD** 22 (1975), 125-126, Fig. 13.

paved and lined in marble, robbed for the most part, the pool was fed by a pipe, now lost, that penetrated the rear of the apse. It was drained by a round terracotta pipe feeding into the drain that traverses the length of the frigidarium alongside the south wall. This was cleared, as was a second drain running along the east wall of the same room. The two intersect at the SE corner, at which point they leave the building to enter the large drain discovered in 1973 that follows a N-S course parallel to the east facade of the building.

Finds in 1976 have provided ample confirmation for the two main phases the building history previously recognized, but the presence of an earlier structure on the site has now also been established in a trench opened below the floor of the service area in front of the cleaning aperture (Fig. 8). Here two parallel walls running at a lower level in an E-W direction were discovered in association with coins and pottery dating from the second century after Christ. These earlier structures had been cut through to accommodate the west wall of the tepidarium. The construction of the baths themselves probably dates to ca. 500,⁶ but it fulfilled its intended role for a relatively short period, since it seems to have fallen out of use sometime well before the close of the sixth century. This is particularly evident in the service area which had become a rubbish dump in which quantities of broken pottery, much of it table-ware, accumulated in the fill above its earth floor. A **terminus post quem** for this process is indicated by a coin hoard dating from the first years of the seventh century, discovered in fill had already reached a considerable depth above the floor by the time it was deposited. Reuse of the building in the seventh century is well attested. In the apodyterium for example a later threshold lying on earth packing replaced an original mosaic paved doorway (Fig. 9), while the nymphaeum basin was filled in, both developments confidently dated on coin evidence sometime after ca. 630. The caldarium too has yielded an abundance of pottery, coins and other small finds that bespeak some commercial activity in the decades before ca. 660 when the building appears to have been abandoned for good.

C. The Necropolis Church (A II 1) (Figs. 11 and 12)

The interesting features of this building revealed in the minor explorations carried out in 1973 and 1975 had suggested that a full-scale investigation would prove rewarding.⁷ This was carried out in 1976 with results

6. This date is indicated by material from a deep sondage opened in 1975 in one of the benches of the apodyterium, see TAD 24 (1977).

7. See TAD 22 (1975), 126, Fig. 19; 24 (1977).

that fully justified the effort. Many details remain unclear, but the basic elements of the complex and its building history are now clear. A three-aisled basilica, the church proper, is set within a larger enclosure that includes certain structures of earlier date. The most notable of these is a nine-arched arcade, that, together with rectangular rooms at its north and south ends, forms a western range to the complex (30.8 m. in length) running from north to south at a slightly different alignment from the basilica. Apparently part of the same plan was a rectangular chamber which projects from the later precinct of the church at its NW corner. In its final phase this building opened on to the church to the south and served perhaps as a storeroom, but at an earlier period, antedating the presence of the church, its floor level was lower and it was entered through doorways, later blocked, from the east and west.

Of the basilica itself the most striking feature is the apse, constructed of rough limestone rubble and still standing to its full height (Fig. 13). This houses the sanctuary at the west end of the nave, apse and nave together having an internal length of 17.6 m. The nave is 5.65 m. in breadth, and is divided from the side aisles (each 2.55 m. wide) by raised stylobates that once supported a row of six columns, each set on square plinths with an approximate intercolumniation of 2.00 m. From the nave and aisles respectively doorways provided access to a narthex, 12.75 m. in length N-S by 2.00 m. in width, entered from the higher ground to the south by a short flight of steps (Fig. 14). On its west the narthex was lit at the middle of the wall by a series of four openings, perhaps barred, each separated by piers or columns.

Associated with the basilica are two features of considerable interest. The first, located at the SE corner where it was built against the outside south face of the main apse was entered from the east end of the south aisle. Though subsequently much altered, its basic character of a two-roomed suite remained throughout, the inner chamber ending in an apse, which gives it the appearance of a small chapel (Fig. 15). The second feature is a corridor (3.35 m. wide) running for a length of 10.5 m. alongside the north aisle with which it communicates through openings between a series of four columns or piers with intercolumnar spacing of 2.10 m. These probably supported arches. At its western extremity the corridor was entered through what may have been a massive vestibule roofed by four arches. The clue to the purpose of this corridor seems to lie in the premises at its eastern extremity, where a long chamber abutted against the outer north face of the main apse. On the left as one entered from the corridor (i. e. on the north) is an area 6.00 m. N-S x 3.10 m. E-W, identified by the presence of a simple stepped basin (1.80x1.30 m.)

sunk below floor level as a tiny baptistery (Fig. 16). The corridor itself may well have served to enable catechumens to witness the service from the sidelines and, when ready for full communion, to proceed directly into the baptistery without having to enter the church proper. The baptism completed, one would pass into the area at the south end of this suite, a tiny rectangular chamber (3.00 m. x 2.75 m.). This was probably a vestry where the newly baptised would be suitably robed before passing into the north aisle of the church to join the congregation.

Most parts of the church so far exposed were paved in mosaic of simple geometric design, such as circles, lozenges, diaper and scale patterns. Of special note is a series of four inscribed panels at the east end of the north corridor at the point where it enters the baptistery. Though some are badly damaged, they clearly record the gifts of benefactors. The middle two panels are the best preserved and form a pair (Fig. 17), the uppermost of which contains a complete text that may be translated as follows, «During the episcopate of the most devout Indemios, Flavius Telpullios, newly baptised, built (it) in gratitude for the deliverance of his detachment (**numerus**).»

The object of his beneficence may well be the baptistery itself, given the location of the text at the entrance to it; in which case the description of the donor as νεωφωτιστοσ («newly - baptised») would be particularly apt. The second text of this pair is less well preserved, but enough of the legend survives to recognize the donor as Bibianos and his gift as perhaps a water - channel (των ρων), possibly the water required to service the baptistery.

The most elaborate mosaic, however, appears at the east end of the nave where a step set 1.60 m. west of the west face of the apse provides a raised level 0.20 m. higher than the rest of the nave. Here an appreciable, if heavily damaged, portion of the south half of a figured panel was found depicting a leopard and a kid, somewhat ineptly executed, standing on either side of a palm tree, around which is entwined a serpent (Fig. 18). The accompanying text, so far as it survives, is a quotation from the Septuagint, Isaiah 11.6, «And a little child will lead them, and leopard will lie down with kid.»

We thus have a part of the 'Peaceful Kingdom' of Isaiah, and may well conjecture a similar pair of beasts, lion and ox perhaps, in the destroyed portion to the north. This adds a fourth to three previously known examples of this theme from Cilician churches, its popularity in Cilicia attributed by the late Michael Gough to the reconciling and unifying policies of

the Isaurian Emperor Zeno (A. D. 476 - 491)⁸. The archaeological evidence, however, based on preliminary study of pottery and coins, though far from conclusive, seems to indicate a date somewhat earlier in the fifth century for the construction of the church itself. If this should be confirmed, it would be tempting to relate the Bishop Indemios of the donor's inscription already mentioned to the Bishop Indamos of the neighboring city of Eire-nopolis recorded in the lists of clergy attending the Council of Chalcedon in A. D. 451; the altered form could perhaps be accounted for by the Hellenization of a native Anatolian name.

At a subsequent period, well before the city's demise sometime in the second half of the seventh century, the church suffered a major reduction that involved the abandonment of all but the east end of the nave and apse (Fig. 13). These were now enclosed in walls of reused material and entered at the centre of the new west wall by a threshold inscribed with a cross (Fig. 19). To this period undoubtedly belong the several graves dug into the floor of those parts of the complex now left outside. In addition to the two discovered in 1973 three further graves appeared in the latest season; all five graves, the locations of which are indicated on the plan (Fig. 11), were excavated and the skeletons removed and stored in the depot to await study. Three graves contained single adult burials; a fourth, next to the baptistery basin, contained a second adult skeleton placed on top of the original adult occupant, and the fifth contained the skeletons of perhaps as many as seven children (Fig. 20). Unfortunately, with one exception, no datable material was found with any of the skeletons. The exception is an almost complete two-handled beaker of distinctive style and shape that, if dated with any precision, might well supply a terminus ante quem for the remodelling of the church (Fig. 21).

D. The Building on Cape Anamur

The clearing of this small structure, begun in 1975 after heavy rains had exposed part of its mosaic floor, was extended with the purpose of elucidating its plan and function. Neither hope was realized. On the east the original extent of the building is unknown as a result of erosion, while rebuilding in at least two subsequent phases has obscured the original plan on the west. The riddle of this isolated little structure's purpose, already raised by the mosaic inscription found in 1975 with its reference to a «gateway» and «staircase» as yet unidentified, has been fur-

8. M. R. E. Gough, «The Peaceful Kingdom: an early Christian Mosaic Pavement in Cilicia Campestris», *Mansel'e Armağan (Mélanges Mansel)* 1 (Ankara, 1974), 411 - 419, Pls. 129 - 130.

ther compounded by the discovery of a second mosaic inscription (Fig. 22). This was located in a tiny recess at the rear of the main room and bore the legend ΝΑΓΙΔΙΟC ΕΥΤΥΧΩC «good luck to the lad from Nagidos,» apparently a greeting to a visitor from the next town along the coast, some 18 kilometres to the east. Dare we conjecture some kind of seaman's clubhouse, providing a welcome respite on the wearisome climb from the tiny anchorage at the foot of the cliff to the citadel above?

E. The Church of the Holy Apostles (II 16) (Fig. 23).

Another church, hitherto unsuspected, was discovered close to the shore at a place where the illicit passage of heavy vehicles removing gravel from the beach had already destroyed a considerable expanse of mosaic. In the hope of salvaging something of the building, trenches were opened at what proved to be the western end of a large three-aisled basilica, 27.5 m. in length E-W by 15.15 m. max. width, its eastern end partly incorporated into a later tower of the city's sea-wall. A substantial portion of the mosaic pavement from the NW corner of the nave came to light in broken condition, a complex polychrome border pattern composed of an intertwining chain of guilloche circles and ovals enclosing birds singly and in pairs (Fig. 24). Part of the narthex was also exposed, revealing a mosaic floor in almost perfect condition, a design of interlocking loops within a frame of guilloche and lotus bands. At the centre in front of the wide two-valve door leading into the nave is an inscribed tabella ansata (Fig. 25) with a legend, virtually complete, that may be translated confidently as follows; «Through the intercession of the Holy Apostles the same fellowship of people (?) here was strengthened; they renewed the work of the narthex mosaic; through their prayer let us all be granted mercy; in the month of September, fifth year of the indiction»

Thanks to this discovery we may presume that the church was dedicated to the Holy Apostles, perhaps specifically Paul and Barnabas, whose apocryphal visit to the city is recorded in the Acts of Barnabas.⁹ The absence of a regnal year, however, to accompany the month and indiction year for the date of the renewal of the mosaic is to be regretted, though on the basis of the general affinity of the style of design with other mosaics of Cilicia and Syria a date sometime in the first half of the sixth century seems likely for the mosaic at least; the building itself of course may well be earlier.

9. R. A. Lipsius, *Die apokryphe Apostelgeschichten und Apostelgehenden* III, 282, vv. 12-14.

F. Minor Explorations

In addition to the major projects described two minor operations deserve mention. In one, carried out in connection with the topographical survey of the site, the course of the lower of the city's two aqueducts (II 4 W) was traced as far as the rocky scarp that supports the citadel wall at the south end of the city. This revealed a fine stretch of the original channel in perfect preservation with cover slabs still in place (Fig. 26). A second operation involved further clearing of the heavy overburden in front of the facade wall of the exedra building (II 12 E), at the point where the east stylobate foundation meets it.¹⁰ This building, now tentatively identified as a civil basilica, was never completed, its construction apparently cut short by the Persian capture of the city after Valerian's defeat at Edessa. Indeed this latest season has shown that surface fill was already accumulating throughout the derelict site as early as the first quarter of the fourth century.

G. Pottery, Coins and Other Finds

As in previous excavation seasons, an enormous quantity of pottery was collected, amounting to approximately 250 boxes. Preliminary sorting and study were carried out in the field by Mrs. Williams to whom I am indebted for the information that follows.

The vast majority of this material, both coarse and table-wares, belonged to the late Roman-early Byzantine period. Of the three standard table-wares, African Red Slip, Late Roman C and Cypriot Red Slip, the last named was the most numerous, outnumbering the total of the other two by two to one, followed by African Red Slip. Amongst the coarse wares from this period the standard type of Eastern Mediterranean amphora with graduated ridging on the body predominates, though a few examples of the Palestinian bag-shaped amphora also appeared. Of particular interest is the wide range of specialized objects, saucer-shaped lids, mortaria, graters, colanders, a cheese-press (?), jugs and pitchers of various kinds, stoppers apparently intended for amphorae and pot-stands.

Roman material of earlier date, though in much smaller amounts, continues to appear, as one might expect, from deep sondages opened with the intention of isolating earlier levels. Eastern Sigillata A and Cypriot Sigillata are predominant amongst the tablewares from these deposits. Middle Byzantine wares from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries also appeared in small amounts in surface fill from the Necropolis Church (A II 1) and the Large Baths (III 2 B).

10. For plan, see *TAD* 22 (1975), 134, Fig. 11.

A total of 260 coins, all bronze, were discovered during the season. These fell into two main categories, one dating from the end of the fourth century, at a time when the city was garrisoned by a military legion to protect it from the Isaurians, the other from the reigns of Heraclius and Constans II (610 - 668) in the seventh century. Of particular note is the coin hoard of 37 bronze coins (34 *folles* and 3 *semi-folles*), once wrapped in cloth found in the fill above the abandoned service hatch of the small Baths (III 15). They cover the years from 578/79 to 601/02, all but one belonging to the reign of Maurice Tiberius (582 - 602) (Fig. 27). Four mints are represented in the total, Constantinople (14), Antioch (14), Nicomedia (5), Thessalonica (1), uncertain (3) (Fig. 28).

Besides coins a further 108 miscellaneous items were recorded as small finds, constituting the familiar heterogeneous *bric à brac* of small bone, glass, metal and terracotta objects, such as belt-buckles, lead-seals weights, lamps and toilet implements. Worthy of special mention are a terracotta bread stamp with a legend recording the blessing of St. Raphael arranged around a cross (Fig. 29), an inscribed glass weight naming the eparch Ioannes, a silver ring with bezel inscribed with legend, the meaning of which remains uncertain, a gold setting for a precious stone, and a number of bone gaming pieces, including a die. Sculptured pieces found reused in the Necropolis Church include two fragments of figured relief apparently from sarcophagi (Fig. 30) and a block with two fish sculptured within a frame, a larger one in the act of swallowing the smaller (Fig. 31).

None of the latest finds requires any major revision in the chronology of the city established previously,¹¹ but the discovery of a few coins belonging to the late seventh century in the industrial workings housed in the derelict shell of the Large Baths (III 2 B) indicates some limited activity on the site after the city's general abandonment ca. 660 after Christ.

With the exception of the largest and heaviest of the sculptured stones which were placed for safe-keeping in the depot on the site, all finds were transferred to the Alanya Museum. A case containing some of the more interesting objects from this and previous seasons, together with some enlarged photographs of the site, has now been set up in the Museum.

11. For a general account of the city's history, see J. Russell, «Anemurium - eine römische Kleinstadt in Kleinasien», *Antike Welt* 7 : 4 (1976), 2 - 20.

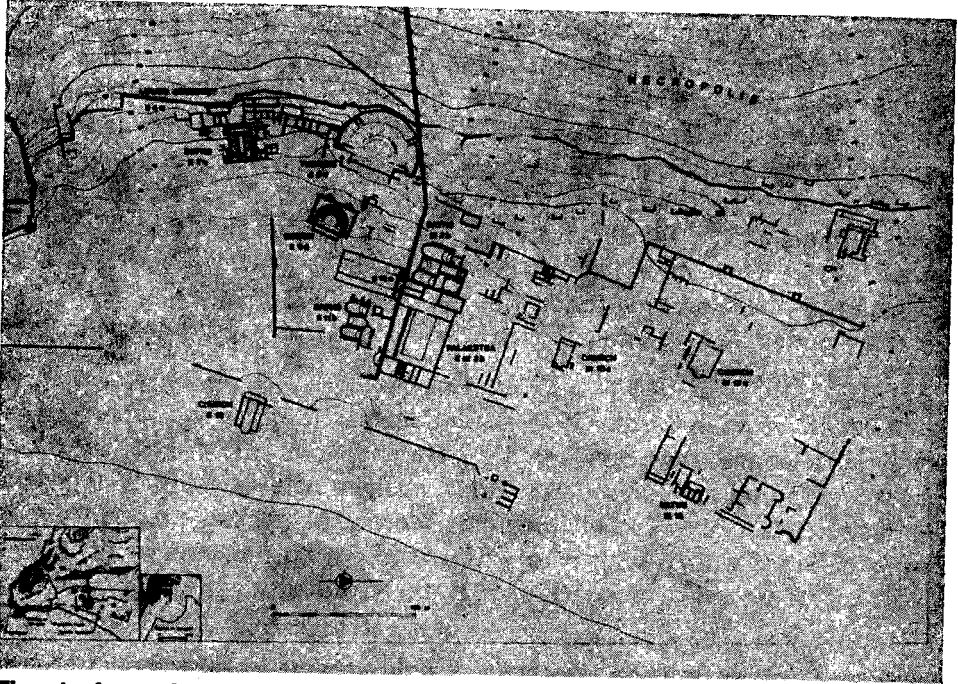


Fig. 1 Anemurium : general plan of excavations, 1976, drawn by T. Boyd.



Fig. 2 Anemurium : Baths (III 2 B), praefurnium opening and later lime-kiln in apse at south end of room G.



Fig. 3 Anemurium : Baths (III 2 B), late walls overlying hypocaust system at Ne corner of room F.

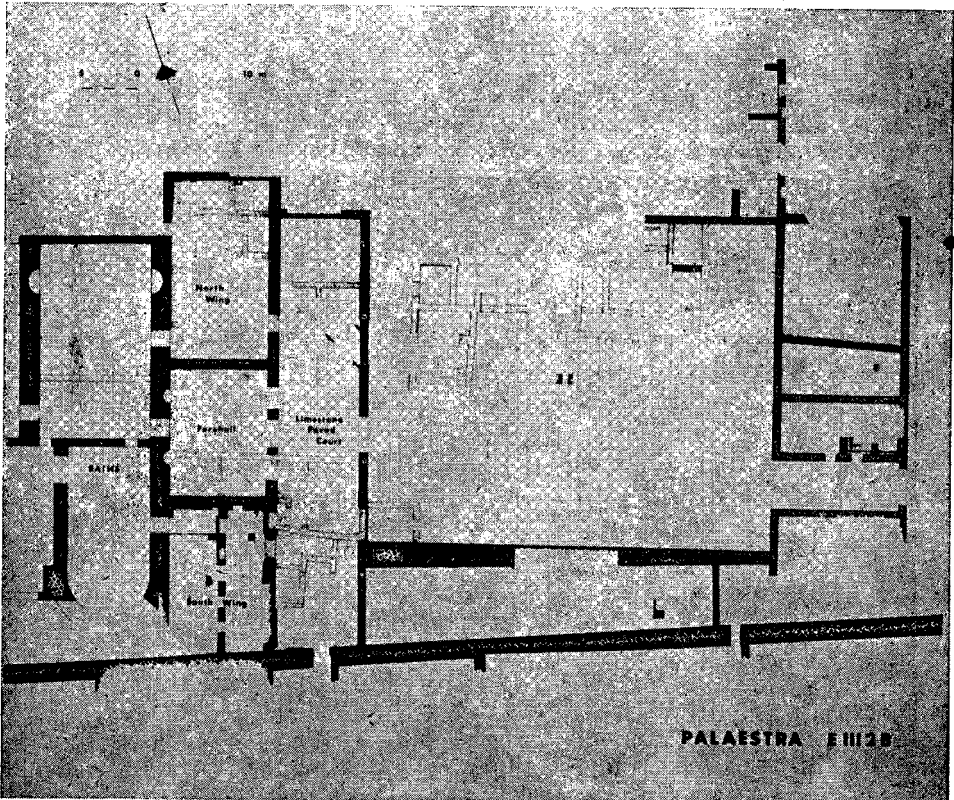


Fig. 4 Anemurium : Palaestra (E III 2 B), general plan of excavations, drawn by T. Boyd.

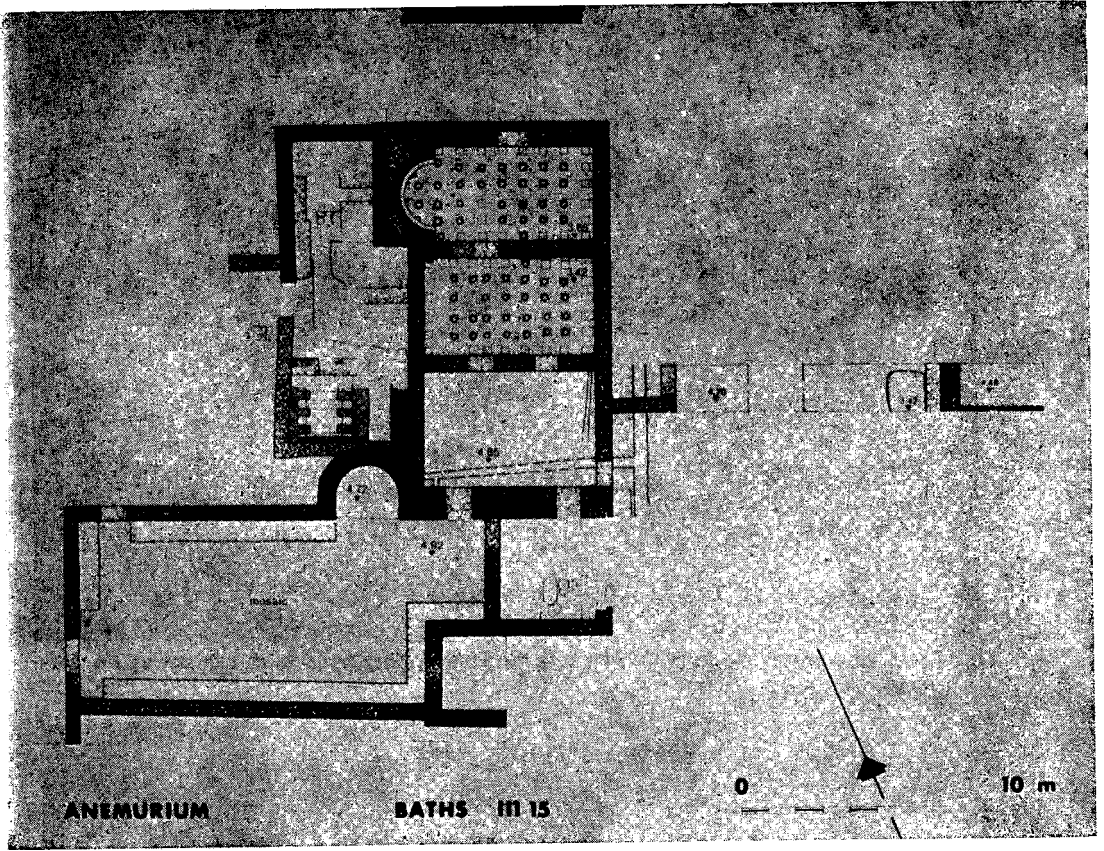


Fig. 6 Anemurium: general plan of Baths (III 15), drawn by T. Boyd.



Fig. 5 Anemurium: Palaestra (E III 2 B), Latrine cut into mosaic at SW corner, viewed from SE.

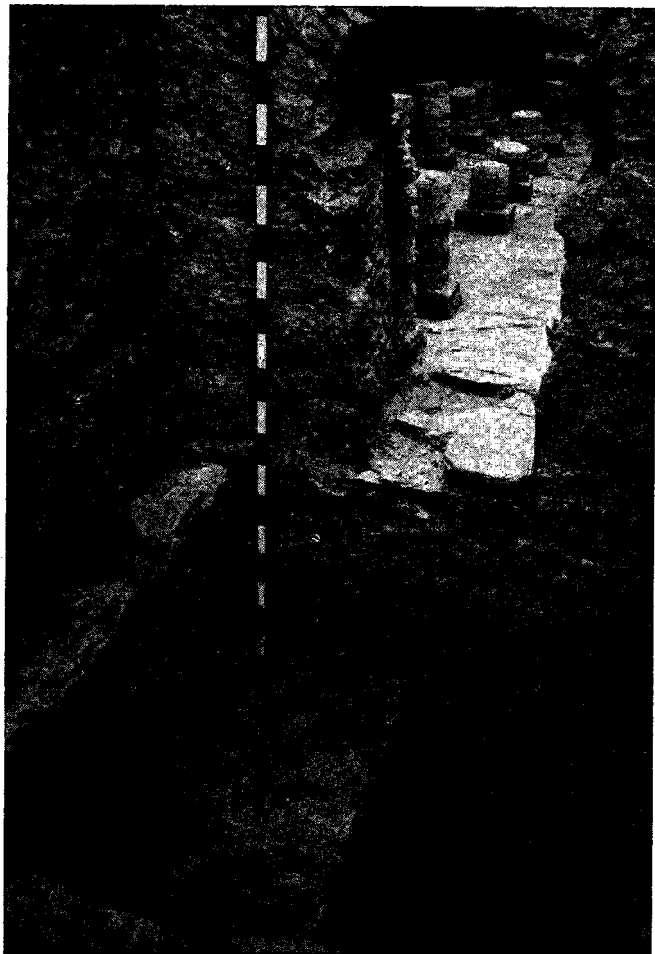


Fig. 7 Anemurium: Baths (Ill 15), hypocaust system of caldarium with portion of original floor in niche on left, viewed from west.

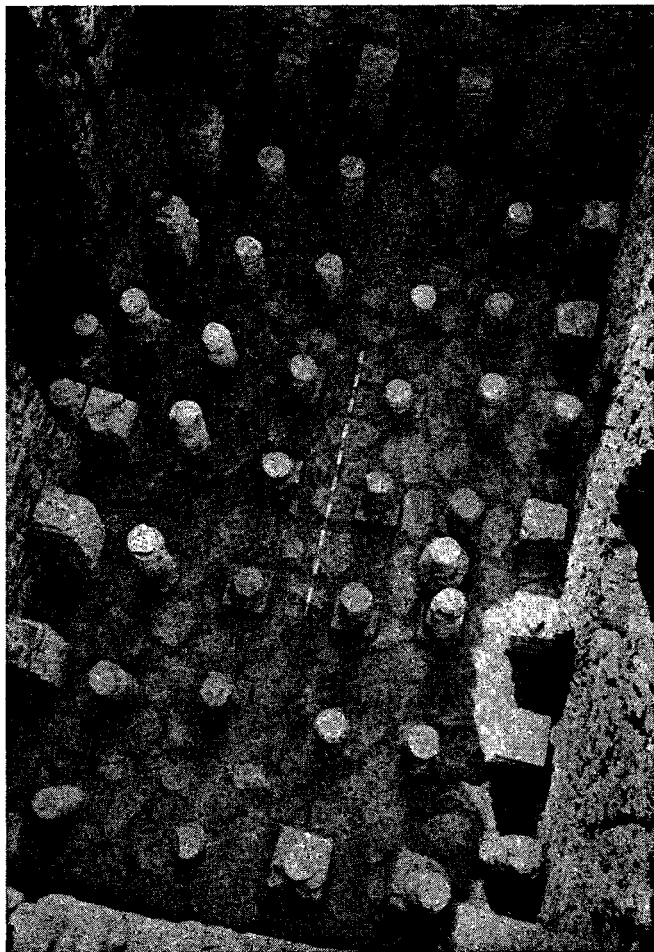


Fig. 8 Anemurium : Baths (III 15), service batch opening into west end of tepidarium; earlier walls in foreground.



Fig. 9 Anemurium : Baths (III 15), mosaic pavement in front of doorway at NW corner of apodyterium.

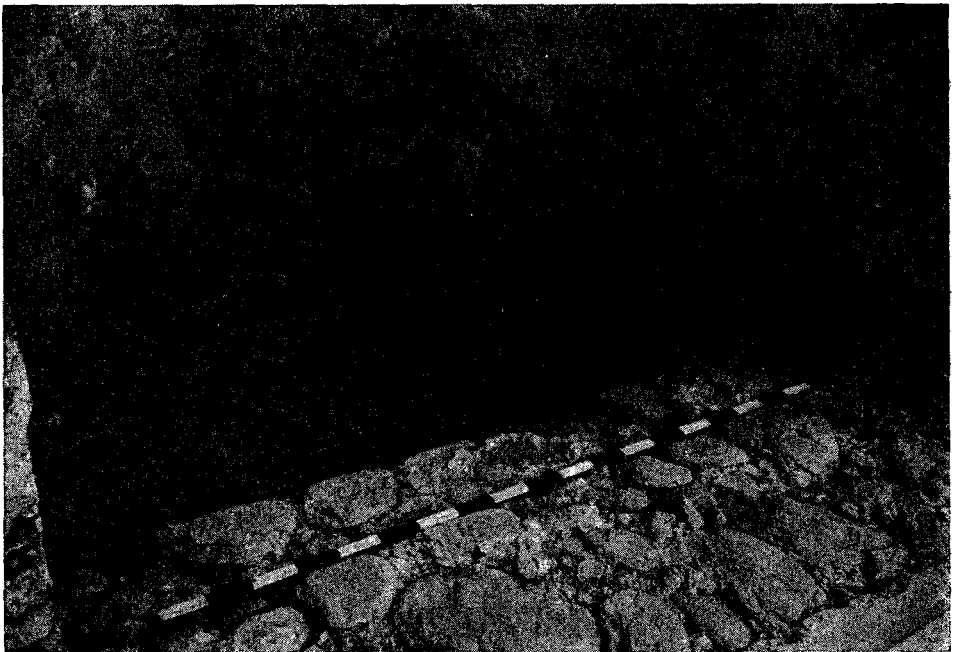


Fig. 10 Anemurium : (Baths III 15), nymphaeum pool in apsed exedra at NE corner of apodyterium.

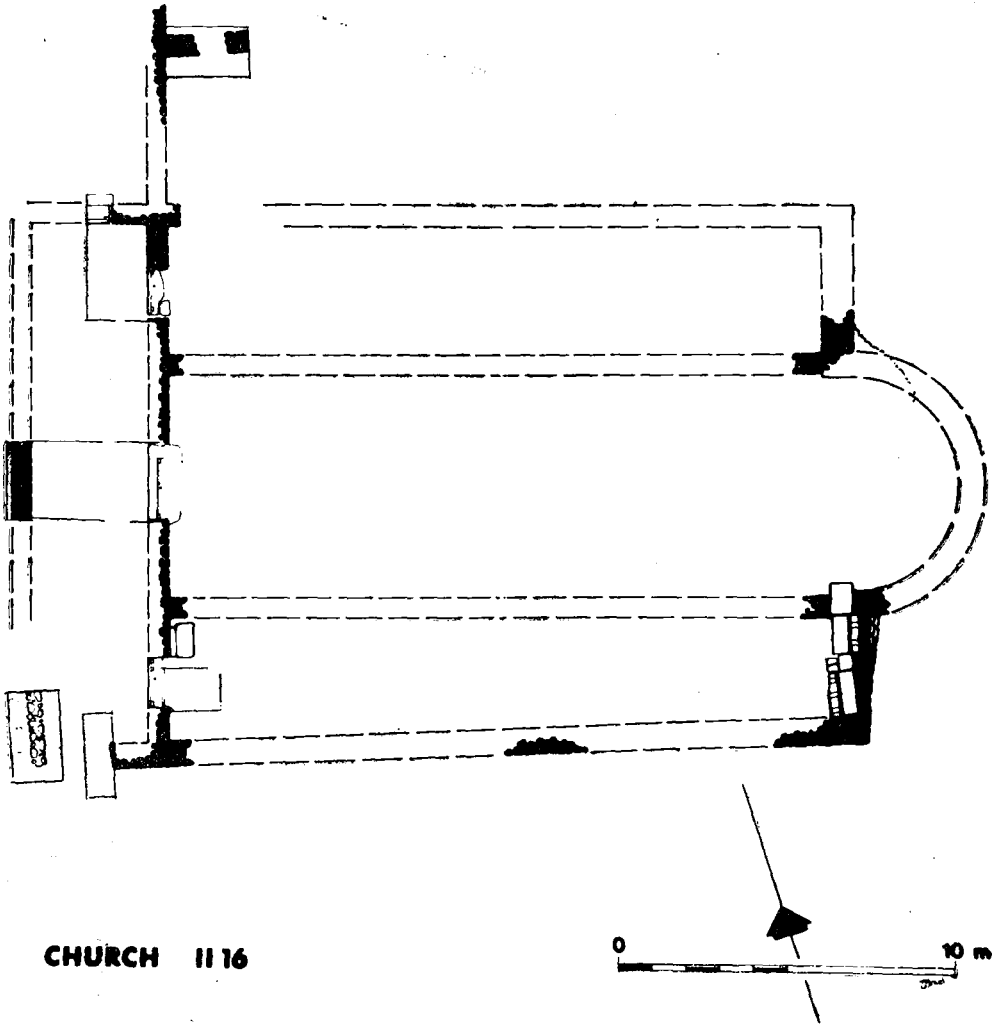


Fig. 11 Anemurium: Necropolis Church (A II 1), general plan of excavations, drawn by T. Boyd.

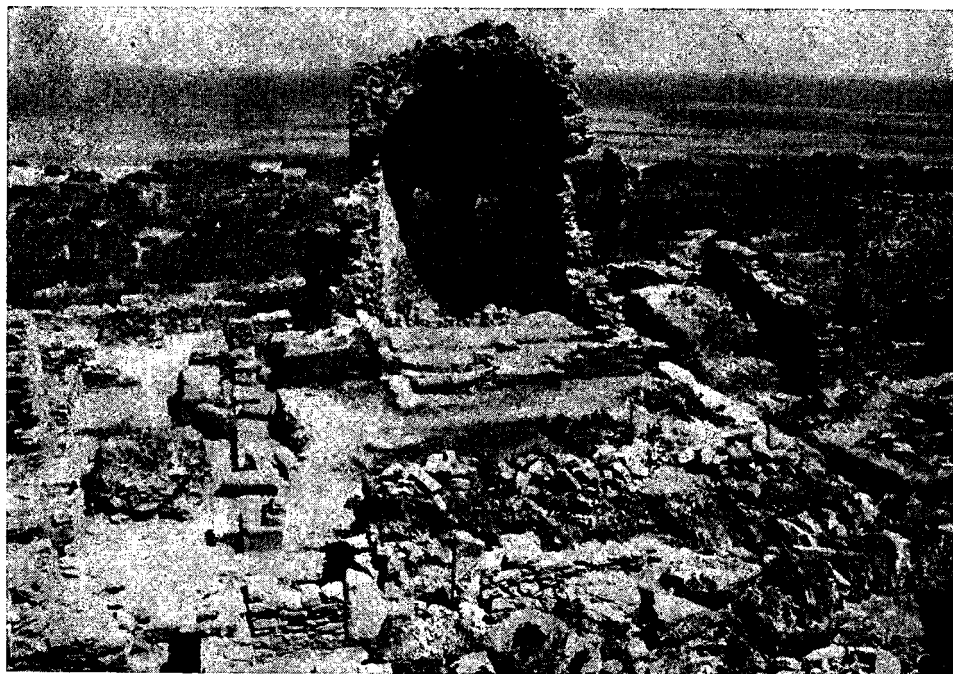


Fig. 12 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), general view to east.



Fig. 13 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), the original apse and later walls of reused material enclosing chancel area.



Fig. 15 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), apsed chamber at east end of south aisle looking east.

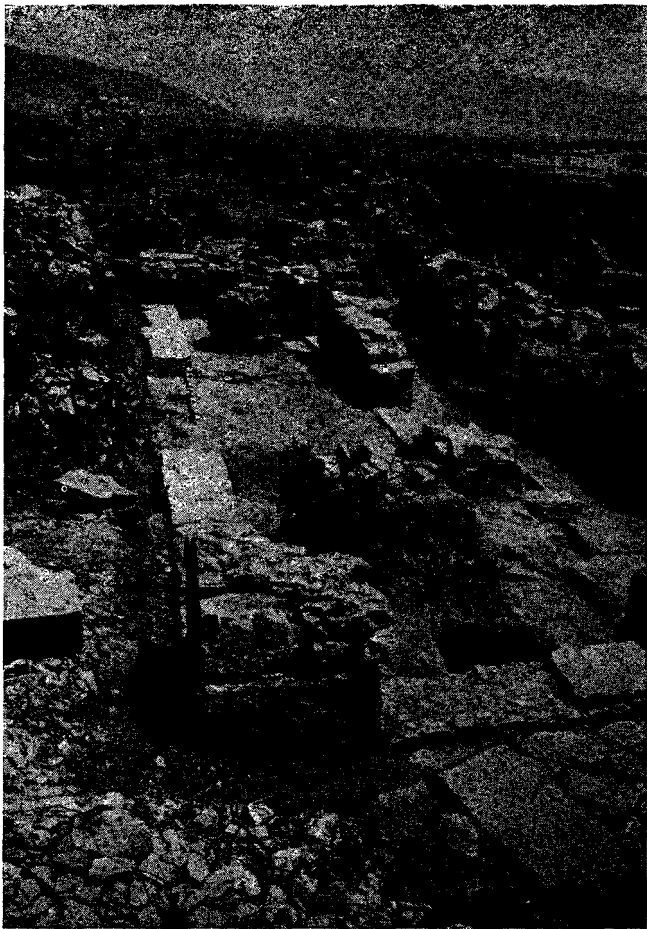


Fig. 14 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), general view of narthex looking north.

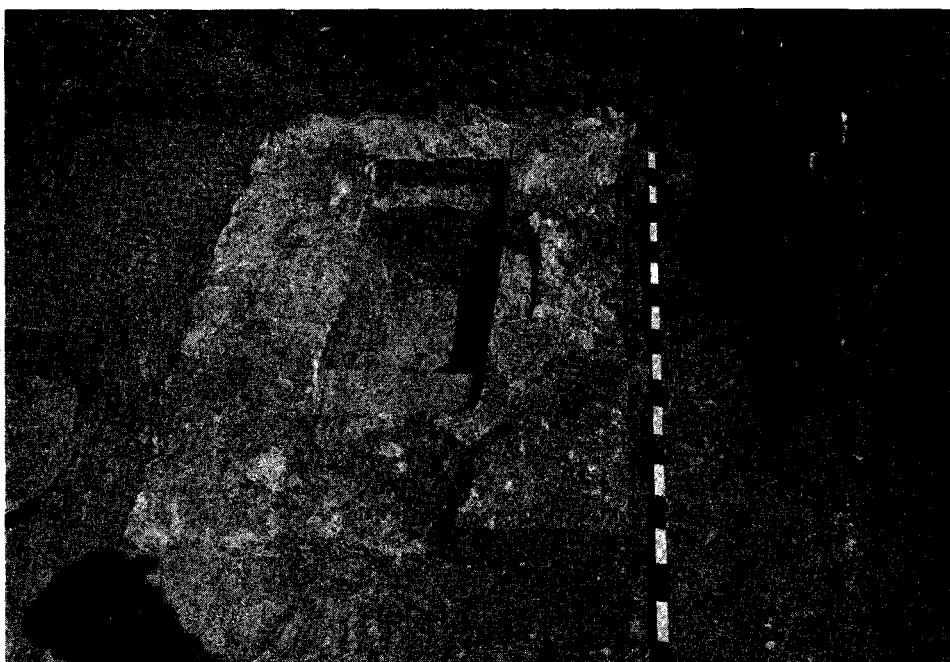


Fig. 16 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), baptismery basin in NE room.



Fig. 17 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), pair of inscribed mosaic panels from north corridr. Drawing by T. Boyd.



Fig. 18 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), mosaic scene from Peaceful Kingdom at east end of nave, drawn by Joan Richardson.

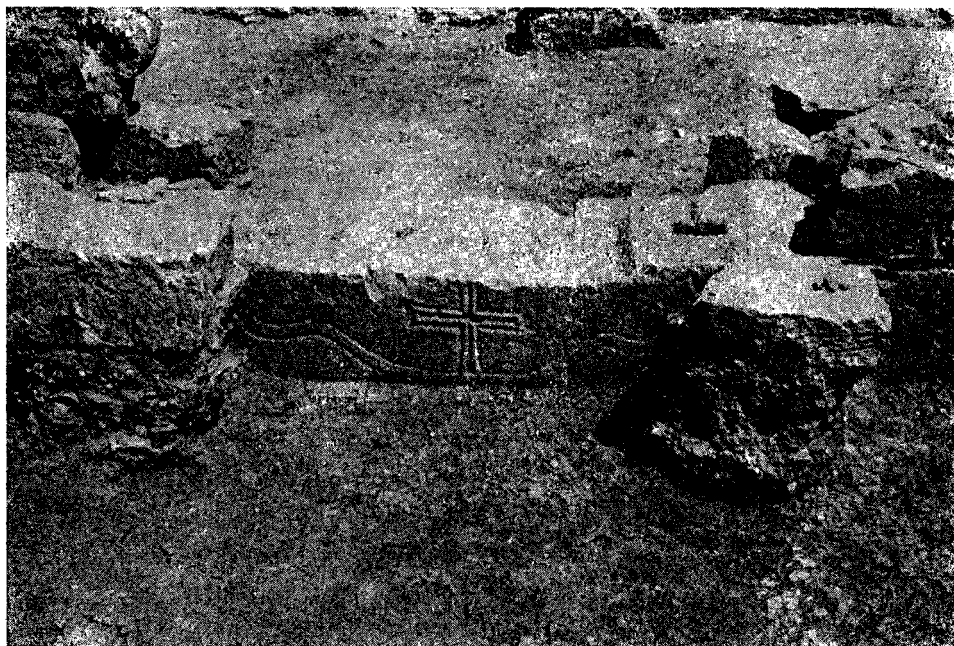


Fig 19 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), decorated threshold block of later church at east end of earlier nave.



Fig. 20 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), grave containing multiple burial of infants.

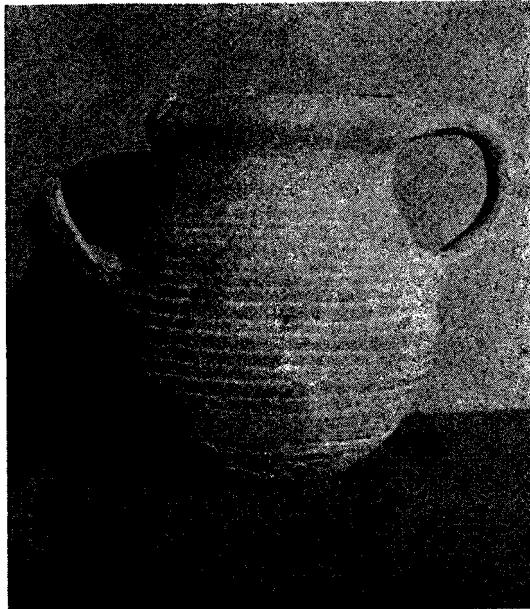


Fig. 21 Anemurium : Necropolis Church (A II 1), two handled beaker from later grave in N corridor.

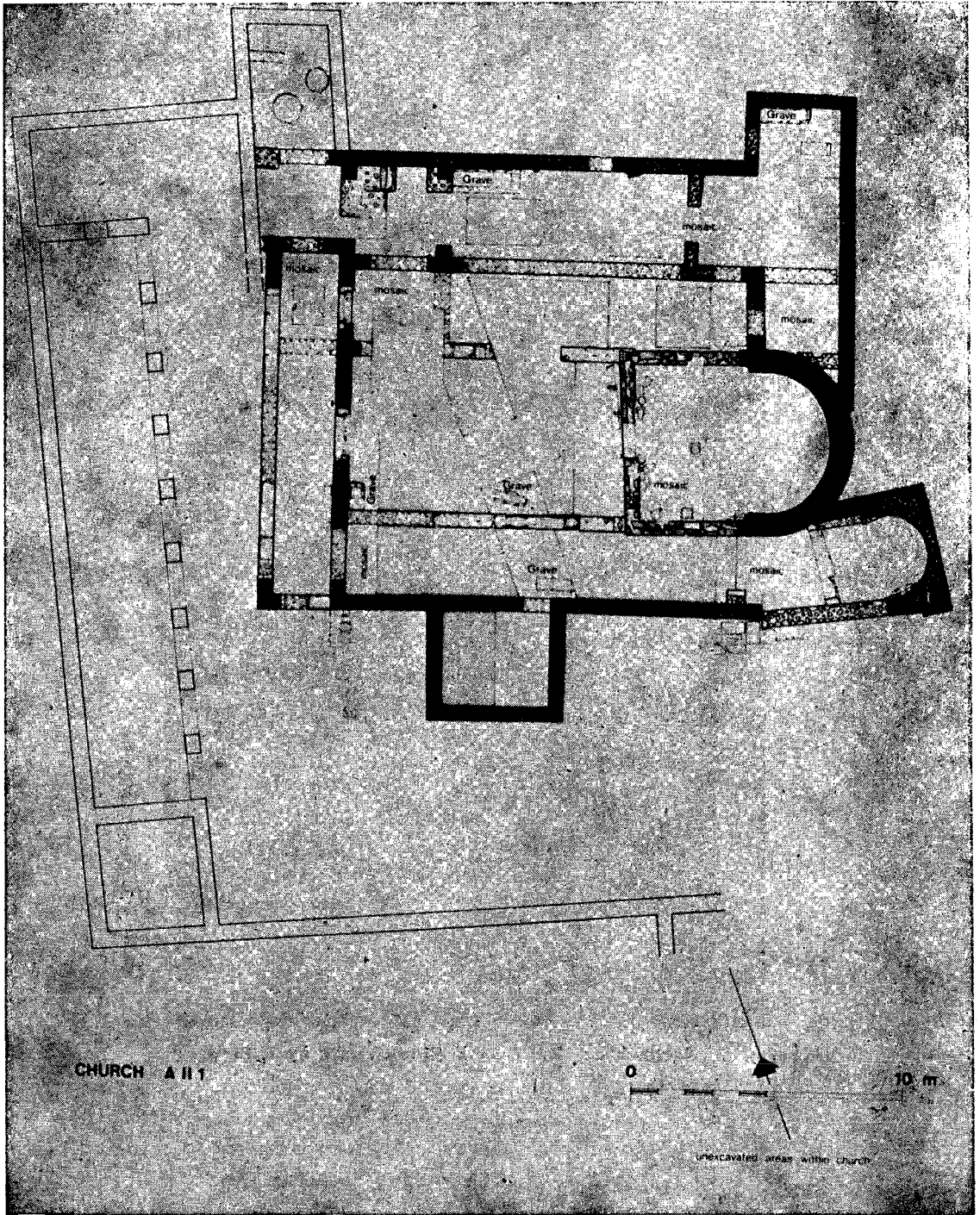


Fig. 22 Anemurium : Building on Cape Anamur, inscribed mosaic panel.



Fig. 23- Anemurium : The Church (II 16), drawn by T. Boyd.

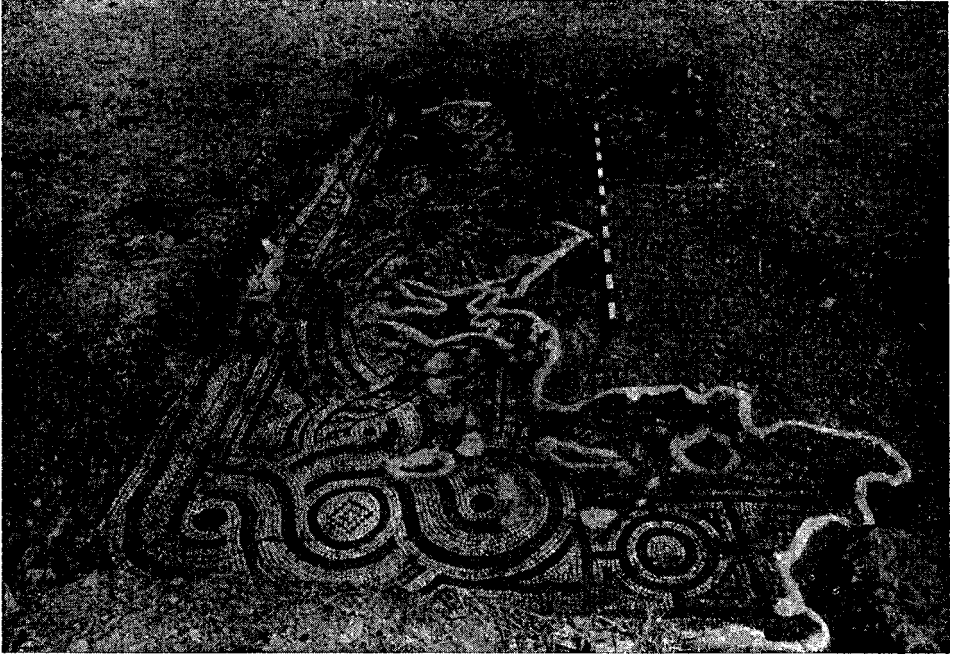


Fig. 24 Anemurium : The Church (Il 16), mosaic pavement at NW corner of nave.



Fig. 25 Anemurium : The Church (Il 16), mosaic at centre of narthex including inscribed panel from wert.



Fig. 26 Anemurium : stretch of the lower equeduct (II 4 W) with cover slabs.

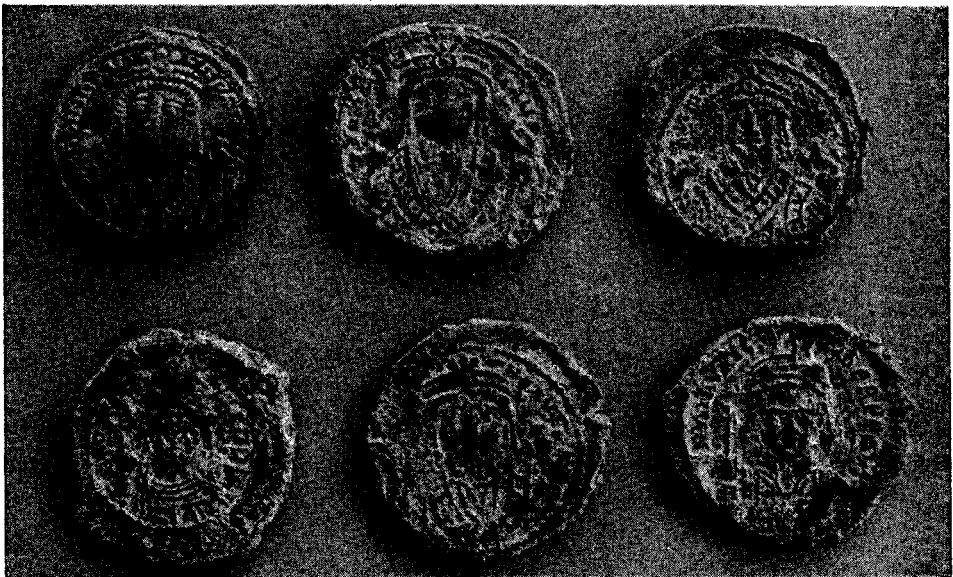


Fig. 27 Anemurium : six folles of Maurice Tiberius from hoard, obverse after cleaning.



Fig. 28 Anemurium : six folles of Maurice Tiberius from hoard, reverse after cleaning.



Fig. 29 Anemurium : terracotta bread-stamp of early Byzantine date.



Fig. 30 Anemurium. sculptured limestone fragment of putto, probably from sarcophagus, reused in Necropolis Church (A II 1).



Fig. 31 Anemurium: sculptured limestone fragment of fishes, reused in Necropolis Church (A II 1).