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Cooking wares of the newly excavated A and B Buildings in Anemurium

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the typological diversity of the cooking pottery recovered from excavations of the buildings, took place during the 2018 to 2021 field seasons. The total area encompassed by the buildings is 28.20 metres by 10.60 metres. The buildings, designated A and B, encompass a total floor area of approximately 240 square metres and contain twelve rooms. The entirety of the cooking wares in question, as discussed in this article, were retrieved from Buildings A and B. A fundamental typology of the coarse wares was established for the early Roman to late Roman periods of Anemurium, as outlined by C. Williams in her study. This paper evaluates the types, studied by Williams, as well as new variations of these types, and newly identified types. This paper identifies 16 distinct types. The identified types are as follows: 1, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, and 16 are variations of the those studied by Williams. The 4, and 15 are new discoveries for Anemurium. The types: 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12 were previously evaluated by Williams. This study aims to expand the research on the Late Roman cooking vessels from Anemurium.

Keywords: Late Roman, Cooking Ware, Coarse Ware, Anemurium, Cilicia.

Anemurium'da Yeni Kazılan A ve B Yapılarında Bulunan Pişirme Kapları

Öz

Bu makale 2018 ile 2021 yılları arasında kazısı gerçekleştirilen yapılardan elde edilen pişirme kaplarının tipolojik çeşitliliği hakkıdadır. Kazılarda ortaya çıkarılan yapı toplamda 28.20x10.60 metre ölçülerinde bir arazi üzeridedir. Bu yapılara A Yapısı ve B Yapısı adları verilmiştir. Yapılar 240 m² alanda olup 12 odalıdır. Makalede değerlendirilen tüm seramik bu iki yapıda bulunmuştur. Anemurium'un Erken Roma Döneminden Geç Roma Dönemine kadar olan kaba seramik malzemesine dair temel tipoloji C. Williams tarafından oluşturulmuştur. Bu makalede Williams tarafından değerlendirilen tiplerin yanı sıra bu tiplerin yeni varyasyonları ve yeni tipler tanıtılmaktadır. Çalışmada 16 ayrı tip tanımlanmıştır. Bu tiplerden; 1, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14 ve 16 Williams tarafından çalışılan tiplerin varyasyonlarıdır. Tip 4 ve tip 15 Anemurium için yeni tiplerdir. Williams tarafından daha önce çalışılan tipler ise; 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 ve 12'dir. Bu makale Anemurium'daki Geç Roma Dönemi pişirme kapları üzerine yapılan araştırmaları genişletmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geç Roma, Pişirme Kabı, Kaba Seramik, Anemurium, Kilikya.

INTRODUCTION

The ancient city of Anemurium is situated to the north of the Anamur Cape and to the southwest of the modern Anamur District. The city is situated on a ridge and a flat topography that affords a view of the sea. In the central part of the topography, buildings A and B are situated (Korkmaz & Tekocak 2023). The buildings were excavated during the field seasons of 2018 to 2021 (Tekocak & Aldemir 2019; Tekocak 2019a; Tekocak 2019b; Tekocak 2020; Tekocak 2021; Tekocak 2022). The total area encompassed by the buildings is 28.20 meters by 10.60 meters. The buildings, designated A and B, encompass a total floor area of approximately 240 square meters and contain a total of twelve rooms (Korkmaz & Tekocak 2023, Levha I:1). The entirety of the cooking wares in question, as discussed in this article, were retrieved from Buildings A and B.

Area C of Building A is situated between +16.95 and +16.68 meters code, and a variety of coins were unearthed. The coins were dated to the reigns of the following emperors: Heraclius (610-641), Anastasius (491-518), Arcadius or Honorius (395-401), Constantius II (337-361), and Julian II (355-363). In the adjacent rooms of the same building, situated between +16.80 and +16.31 meters code, coins were unearthed that dated from the late 4th to the early 5th century, and from the era of Valerian (253-260) or Volusian (251-253). Furthermore, coins from the Heraclius (610-641), Zeno (476-491), and Constantius II (327-329) periods have been recovered from the Alley A/S1 (code +16.68 to +16.09 m.) room. One of the rooms, designated A4 (+16.65 to +16.29 m), contains diverse array of coins from various historical periods, including those from the reigns of Constans II (641-668), Heraclius (610-641), Phocas (602-610), Maurice Tiberius (582-602), Justinian I (527-565), Valens (364-378), and Constantius II (348-351). In Room B3 (+16.40 to +14.48 m. code) of Building B, coins from Heraclius (610-641) and the 3rd century AD have been recovered.It should be noted that the coins were discovered in a mixed state rather than in stratified layers. Consequently, the archaeological fill can be regarded as an accumulation. However, the number of coins dated to the 7th century is considerably higher than that to the other coins (Korkmaz & Tekocak, 2023, lev. III, 6). As the majority of fine ceramics recovered from the site date to the 6th and 7th century (Korkmaz & Tekocak, 2024). It was not possible to distinguish the stratigraphic sequences of the buildings.

The ceramic material of these buildings, including diagnostic and undiagnostic shards of tableware, kitchen and storage ware, cooking ware, and amphorae consists of nearly 2,200 fragments. The catalogued shards of this assemblage consist of 548 fragments, 322 of which are identified as coarse ware. Of the 61 diagnostic shards comprising this assemblage are catalogued as cooking ware. The ratio of diagnostic fragments for Buildings and rooms is disproportionate. The majority of the wares originate from the upper fill (Area C) of Building A and the rooms of the same building **(Chart 1**).

Material

Type 1 (**Figure 1, no. 1**) is a casserole with an upturned and outwardly flaring rim with and internal protrusion that serves as a lid. The fabric displays a dull brown hue with granular characteristics and white inclusions. The surface of the pot is characterized by an ash-grey hue, with occasional instances of dull brown-cream. The diameter at the point of opening is 12-17 cm. This type is also referred to as the "Aegean" variant.

Dating: Type 1 can be interpreted as a variation of the casserole dated by Williams to the 1st-3rd centuries (Williams, 1989, 65-66, figs. 34, 385). The examples from the other sites of the central rough Cilicia, Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli, 2003, tav. 21, 117) and Diokaiseria (Kramer, 2012, p. 25, taf. 26, 201-202), suggested a similar date. The earliest Anatolian examples of this type from Porsuk (Abadie-Reynal, 2003, p. 104, 107, Pl. LXXI, 28), Miletus (Berndt, 2003, taf. 49, KG 011, taf. 50, KG 068), Limyra (Yener-Marksteiner, 2020, taf. 29, KL 05), Xanthos (Arqué et al., 2012, figs. 3, 1-4, fig. 5, 1, 2, 4) and Ephesus

(Gassner, 1997, p. 173, taf. 57, 718) date back to the first half of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The close parallel pots from Pompei (Morsiani, 2017, figs. 2, 4), Nea Paphos in Cyprus and from Beirut (Frangié-Joly, 2014, fig. 10) and Baalbek/Heliopolis (Hamel, 2014, fig. 3, 6) in the Levant date to the 1st and 2nd century AD (Nocoń et al, 2022, figs. 3, 4). Other similar forms were found among the Brittle Ware in northern Syria recovered from 3rd century contexts at Cinderes (Kramer, 2004, p. 221, taf. 107, KG 37-38, 41) and Apamea (Vokaer, 2014, figs. 4, 5). Subsequent examples of this type were discovered in Ephesos (Ladstätter, 2008, p. 134, taf. 289, K 139), Miletus (Brendt, 2003, taf. 62, 381-383), Smyrna (Doğer, 2007, Pl. VIII, d) and Parion (Ergürer & Akkaş, 2023, p. 185, fig. 3, 13) are dated to the early 5th and 6th centuries AD. The close types of North African cities, such as Benghazi (Riley, 1979, fig. 106, 547-550), are dated to the middle of the 5th century to the 6th century. A comparable type was identified at Olba dated to the 7th century AD (Aydın 2019, p. 187, Lev. 103, 206). The specimens from deposits 30 and 33 of Saraçhane at İstanbul (Hayes 1992, p. 101, 105, fig. 45, 132, fig. 51, 33) were dated to the 7th and 8th centuries. As indicated by the sources referenced for item **No. 1**, the dating of the form should be based on its context.

Type 2 (Figure 1, no. 2) is a cooking pot that features a relatively simple, slightly flaring rim, a thick-walled, bag-shaped body, and probably a flat base. The fabric is characterized by a dark brown to black coloration exhibiting granular characteristics with white lime inclusions. The surface is characterized by a dark brown hue, with and occasional instances of dull brown. The diameter at the opening is 10-16 cm.

Dating: The type dates from the 1st century BC to the late 4th century AD in the central Mediterranean and western Anatolia (Gassner 1997, p. 156, Taf. 51, K 629-K 630). The Perge examples are dated to the Late Roman period, spanning the 4th to 7th centuries (Atik 1995, abb. 78, 417). The Ephesus (Ladstätter 2008, p. 115, 184, taf. 299, 331, K 254) and Olba (Aydın 2019, p. 187, Lev. 104, 207) finds are dated to the 6th-8th centuries, while the Diokaiseria examples are dated back to the 8th and 9th centuries (Kramer, 2012, p. 25, taf. 27, 210). A comparable specimen of Type 2 **(No. 2)** was unearthed at Anemurium in a context dated to a period subsequent to 580 (Williams, 1989, p. 70, fig. 37, 409).

Type 3 (Figure 1, no. 3) is a cooking pot with a short, vertical neck, a plain exterior and an interior thickened rim that terminates in a point. A groove on the exterior is present. The clay is a light orange-brown hue with the occasional white lime and silver mica inclusions. It is characterized by an unslippery texture on both the interior and exterior surfaces. The diameter at the opening is 22 cm.

Dating: The ware found in the central Levant is dated to the late 1st and early 2nd centuries (Reynolds, 2009, fig. 6, b). The wares from Ephesus (Ladstätter, 2008, p. 122, taf. 316, 337, K 485) are dated to the end of the 6th century, while those from Patara (Korkut, 2007, Abb. 1, 2) are dated back to the 5th century. In contrast, the wares from Perge (Atik, 1995, abb. 47, 228-229) date back to the Middle and Late Roman period, representing a fairly wide range of dates. Similarly, the form examples from the Carchemish Territory are dated to the 6th-8th centuries (Newson, 2014, fig. 7, 28-01). The dating of the type is consistent with Williams' study and the findings of other referenced sites.

Type 4 (Figure 1, no. 4) is a globular-bodied casserole with an everted lip. The caly is light orange-red in color, with the addition of white lime, sand, and silver mica. The diameter at the opening is 21 cm.

Dating: The examples of this form found at Patara are dated to the 5th century (Korkut, 2007, abb. 1, 3). Kelenderis's finding, situated in close proximity to Anemurium, dated back to the 5th and 6th centuries (Tekocak, 2010, p. 830, fig. 3, 22-24). It is notable that no previous research on Anemurium has published examples of this form.

Type 5a (Figure 1, no. 5) and 5b (**Figure 1, no. 6)** are cooking pots with a flaring rim. The lower portion of the body, which features a ridged surface, has been preserved. No. 6 has previously been published (Korkmaz & Tekocak, 2023, Lev. V, 16). No evidence exists to suggest the presence of a handle. The clay is characterized by a dark reddish-brown hue, with the presence of white lime and dark grits. The diameter at the opening is 19 to 22 cm.

Dating: The findings from Anemurium in the 6th and 7th centuries can be considered comparable in terms of their type (Williams, 1989, fig. 35, 390, fig. 36, 400). The earliest specimen was dated to the second half of the 3rd century AD at Zeugma (Kenrick, 2013, p. 36, Pl. 23, PT 392). Similar cooking pots dating to the 5th to the 7th century AD were discovered at Olba (Aydın, 2019, p. 186, Lev. 77, 154, Lev. 81, 162), Ephesos (Turnovsky, 2005, p. 641, fig. 13, 16), Beybağı (Öztaşkın, 2013, lev. 4, 40), Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli, 2003, p. 697, tav. 20, 108, tav. 21, 110-111) and Saraçhane (Hayes, 1992, p. 101, 160, fig. 39, 25). The findings from Cyprus at Dhiorios are dated to approximately 750 AD (Catling, 1972, p. 11, fig. 7 P 42). Examples of this form in the southern Levant date from the early 5th century to the early Umayyad period (Reynold & Waksman, 2007, p. 63, fig. 34 a-d).

Type 6 (No. 7), is a spherical-bodied casserole with a flaring lip. The clay is characterized by a light red hue, with the addition of white lime and sand. The diameter at the opening is 17-18 cm.

Dating: The strikingly similar casseroles from Anemurium, distinguished by a more widely spaced comb-like shape, are proposed to the date to the 1st-3rd centuries, based on the findings of Williams (1989, p. 65-66, fig. 35, 388). The examples of this form from Patara (Korkut 2007, abb. 1, Nr. 3) have been dated to the 5th century. A later date is proposed for the Kelenderis finds (Tekocak, 2006, p. 126, lev. 33, 203). The finds from Beirut have also been dated to the 1st-4th centuries (Reynold & Waksman, 2007, fig. 15-16). On contrast, the Miletus finds have been dated to a wide range of periods, from the early Roman to the late Roman (Brendt, 2003, taf. 52, KG 100-101).

Type 7 (Figure 1, no. 8) is a cooking pot (chytra) with an everted rim to outwards. There is no evidence for a handle. Dark brown clay with white lime, grit, and mica. Red clay with a few white lime, sand, and silver mica. The diameter at the opening is 23 cm

Dating: The type is a variation of the cooking pots, dated to the 4th and 5th centuries finds of Anemurium (Williams, 1989, p. 66-67, fig. 35, 389). Similar examples of this form have been dated between the 5th and 7th centuries in Kelenderis (Tekocak, 2006, lev. 32, 196).

Type 8 (Figure 2, no. 9) is a cooking pot (chytra) with an everted rim to outwards. The majority of these pots feature a flattened lip with a diameter at the mouth that varies considerably. The clay is characterized by a dark brown hue, with addition of white lime and sand. The diameter at the opening is 15 cm.

Dating: Type 8 is associated with the well-known ware of Anemurium, which has been dated to the 1st to 3rd centuries (Williams, 1989, p. 66, fig. 34, 385). The other proposed dating for the pot is to the end of the 1st century at Letton (Arqué et al., 2012, p. 148, fig. 6, 1-4) and the beginning of the 2nd century in Porsuk (Abadie-Reynal, 1992, fig. 51). A more precise dating from Kelenderis suggests a period between the 4th and 5th centuries (Tekocak, 2006, lev. 31, 190). The wide flaring rim and bag-shaped body are characteristic of Aegean cooking pots as exemplified by those from Knidos (Doksanaltı & Tekocak, 2014, p. 282-283, fig. 3, 18, 21), dating to the 5th and 6th centuries. The examples from Ephesus date back to the 1st century (Gassner, 1997, p. 157, taf. 51, 641) and 5th century (Ladstätter, 2008, p. 166, taf. 319, K 516), while the pots from Miletus dates from the early Roman to the late Roman (Brendt, 2003, taf. 53, KG 121). The findings from Beirut dates to the first half of the 5th century (Reynolds, 2009, fig. 6, m).

Type 9 (Figure 2, no. 10) is a cooking pot is distinguished by a lip that is everted and flaring out beneath the rim and immediately from the plain body. The clay is soft, and light brown with white lime and dark grits. The surface is characterized by a series of narrow horizontal pits, exhibiting a degree of roughness. The diameter at the opening is 16 cm.

Dating: The earliest known examples of the Porsuk forms date to the 1st and 2nd centuries (Abadie-Reynal, 2003, 104, 106, Pl. LXXI, 27). Type 9 can be evaluated as a variation of the cooking vessels from Anemurium whose date is based on two datable contexts: the second half of the 3rd century to the first half of the 5th century (Williams, 1989, p. 67, fig. 35, 394). A similar date is proposed for the Kelenderis finds (Tekocak, 2006, p. 138, Lev. 47, 278). These vases are strikingly similar to those recovered from Beirut and date to the 4th century (Reynold, 2009, fig. 6, k; Wicenciak, 2016, fig. 15, 1), while those from Miletus are dated to the 5th and 6th centuries (Brendt, 2003, taf. 62, 381-383). The Paphos Theatre Site (Gabrielli et al. 2007, 795, fig. 7, 15) and Dhiorios (Catling, 1972, fig. 23, P 485) pots are dated to the 7th century in Cyprus.

Type 10 (Figure 2, no. 11) is a casserole comprising sliced rims. It is a common form of the Eastern Mediterranean during the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods. This type of ware features a flattened rim at the top, which allows it to fit tightly as a lid In addition, the ware is distinguished by incurved walls and deep, wide bodies. The fabric is a coarse-textured, hard reddish-brown clay with sand and silver mica. The diameter at the opening is 14 cm. In reference to the remains of pottery from Paphos, it can be noted that the ware has a horizontal handle below the rim (Rowe, 2006, p. 186-187).

Dating: This Palestinian form, as defined by Williams (1989, p. 70, fig 38, 412-414) that was produced in the eastern provinces during the late Roman and early Byzantine periods (Bartl et al., 1995, p. 167, fig. 3; Vokaer, 2011, p. 217, fig. 31-32). The type has a wide range of dates, which are related to the locations where they were found as in Kelenderis (Tekocak, 2010, p. 830, fig. 3, 29-30) (second half of the 5th century), Butrint (6th century) (Reynolds, 2004, p. 334, fig. 13.228) and Beirut (early of 5th to middle of 6th century) (Reynold & Waksman, 2007, p. 62-63, fig.25). It has been documented that the Beirut specimens exhibit a distinct morphological profile when compared to the Workshop X specimens. The parallels from Saranda Kolones (Hayes, 2003, p. 489, fig. 23, 259, deposit 12), Nea Paphos (Nocoń et al., 2022, fig. 6, 3) and Salamis (Diederichs, 1980, pl. 24, 302) in Cyprus are primarily dated to the end of the 6th and 7th centuries. The findings in Jerusalem (Magness, 1993, p. 214, no. 2) are dated to the 8th to 9th century.

Type 11 (Figure 2, no. 12) is a wide-mouthed, angular-bellied pan/casserole with strip-shaped handles and probably a convex base. The clay is pale brown in color, with the addition of white lime and sand. The diameter at the opening is 20 cm.

Dating: Similar forms from Anemurium exhibit a protrusion on the inner side to accommodate the lid and were discovered on the ground, dated to the mid-2nd century (Williams, 1989, p. 64, fig. 33, 370). However, the casseroles discovered within the structures exhibit wider and taller thickened sides, representing a late variation in comparison to the 2nd-century examples. Similar forms are present among the 'Brittle Ware' samples discovered at Zeugma, although the material is dated to the 3rd century (Erol & Aydın, 2020, p. 290-291, resim 2, d.). The close wares of Olba have been dated to the 4th-5th century (Aydın, 2019, p. 184, Lev. 73, 146). The late ware known from deposit 13 is dated to the second quarter of the 5th century (Hayes, 1992, p. 94, fig. 32, 2), while deposit 14 is dated to AD 526-527 (Hayes, 1992, p. 94-95, fig. 33, 32) in the Saraçhane excavations in İstanbul. Type 11 was discovered at Kelenderis in a layer dated to the 6th and early 7th centuries (Tekocak, 2010, p. 831, fig. 4, 45-46).

Type 12 (Figure 2, no. 13) is a pan/casserole with a wide-mouthed, lip-thickened outwardly bag-shaped body. The clay is light brown in color and contains white lime and sand. The diameter at the opening is 20 cm.

Dating: Type 12 is a variation of the well-known cooking pot that originated during the 2nd to early 5th century, as documented by Williams (1989, p. 62-63, fig. 32, 362, fig. 33, 364). The finds from Kelenderis are dated to the 1st-3rd century (Tekocak, 2006, lev. 38, 223-225). The examples from Miletus are dated to the 3rd-6th centuries (Brendt, 2003, taf. 58). Similar casseroles from Saraçhane (Hayes, 1992, fig. 31, 7) and Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazoli, 2003, tav. 17, 71, 72, tav. 19, 95) are dated to the early 5th century. In contrast, the Ephesos examples are dated to the Late Roman period (Ladstätter, 2008, p. 123, taf. 324, K 589).

Type 13 (Figure 2, no. 14) is a pan/casserole with a flaring rim, an upright body, and a belly that has a sharp or angular turn. The material is a weak red clay with white lime and sand. The diameter at the opening is 18 cm. These wares can be situated within the category designated by Williams as "White Kitchen ware" (Williams, 1989, p. 71). The variety of shapes and types of clay observed in this group are notable.

Dating: Similar examples of **No. 14** were identified at Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli, 2003, tav. 17, 73), Apamea (Vokaer, 2014, fig. 3, 1-2) and Zeugma (Abadie-Reynal, 2007, fig. 16), which can be dated to the 4th-5th centuries. The finds from Kelenderis (Tekocak, 2006, Lev. 42, 245-246) are dated to the 5th and 6th centuries. In the light of the examples discovered at Amorium (Böhlendorf-Arslan, 2007, fig. 11, 61-63), it appears that this form was used for a longer period. Numbers 4 and 7 may have originated from subtype P 37 B of the Cypriot sigillata (Elaigne & Lemaître, 2014, fig. 6, F291). Type 13 **(No. 14)** was also discovered in conjunction with lamps dating to the 6th and 7th centuries (Tekocak & Sahar, 2023, p. 6-7, image 3c, 4a).

Type 14a (Figure 3, no. 15), type 14b (Figure 3, no. 16), and type 14c (Figure 3, no. 17) is a casserole with a short and everted large rim and body fragment. The rim exhibits a single groove. The upper body is convex and a probable carination separates the lower part of the pot. The fabric exhibits an orange-brown coloration with visible micas. The diameter at opening is 18 to 23 cm.

Variation A (**no. 15)** is a variation with a slightly everted, upright, and thickened outward structure with a concave wall, which is of the known type (Williams, 1989, p. 72, fig. 39, 423).

Dating: Similar types at Anemurium were evaluated as *"Palestinian wide-mouthed cooking pot"* and dated to the 6th to 7th centuries by Williams (Williams, 1989, p. 70-71, fig. 38, 415). The variation A **no. 15** was identified in the Plain of Issus (Tobin, 2004, p. 75, fig. 88, P85) and in the central Levant (Reynolds, 2014, fig. 10, f.), with a date range of the 5th-6th century. It has subsequently been observed in northern Syria. The specimens of variation B **(No. 16)** and C **(No. 17)** were found to be closely related and were discovered at Kelenderis (Tekocak, 2006, Lev. 43, 254-255). A more detailed examination of an assemblage from Perge, dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries (Atik, 1995, p. 107, abb. 39, 191). The B **(no. 16)** and C **(no. 17)** variations can be evaluated as a variation of the aforementioned form, as previously identified (Williams, 1989, p. 71, fig. 38, 415). A specimen exhibiting a comparable lip rim was discovered in Patara (Korkut, 2007, abb. 2, nr. 9), dated to the 3rd-4th centuries. Riley also evaluated a comparable example from Benghazi during the same period (Riley, 1979, fig. 130, 994). However, while the Patara specimen has a bag form, our example is shallower and closer to a bowl form. The examples from Miletus (Brendt, 2003, p. 98, 329, Taf. 86, Schü 291-293) and Ephesos (Gassner, 1997, taf. 54, 674), are dated to the 6th century and exhibit a notable differences in form and style. The findings from Miletus (Brendt, 2003, p. 95, taf. 82, Schü 253) catalogued as **No. 17,** span a considerable temporal range, from the early Empire to the early Byzantine.

Type 15a (Figure 3, no. 18) and 15b (Figure 3, no. 19) are bag-shaped casseroles with a slightly thickened inverted rim. The clay is characterized by a light red hue and the presence of white lime and sand. The diameter at the opening is 21-23 cm. The rim of Type 15b is slightly curved, in contrast to the Type 15a, which has a straight rim. Additionally, the handle of Type 15a is ribbon-like, more splayed, and grooved.

Dating: A comparable type was found in Diokaiseria (Kramer, 2012, taf. 38, 316). The internally incurved rimed profiled cooking pots **(type 16)** replaced the simply turned rim (**no. 18-19**) during the 7th century at Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli & Ricci, 2010, p. 203). A similar casserole form from Elaiussa Sebaste features an incurved rim but with an ovoid body with a cut edge, contrasting with the rounded rim of type 15, which was produced primarily during the 6th century with vertical handles (Ferrazzoli & Ricci, 2007, p. 673, fig. 9, 5). This type, which bears resemblance to those found in Sebaste, can be considered as a product of the potters of central Cilicia.

Type 16 specimen exhibits a concave rim and shallow and spaced grooves on the body. Four distinct variants were identified during the excavations. The clay exhibits a reddish-brown to dull brown coloration, with frequent and very fine to fine; white, red, grey, and pink inclusions. Such characteristics are typically discernible on the surface and within the fracture. The white limestone content was mostly used in this type of casserole. The clay exhibits a high degree of hardness. The surface is characterized by a smooth texture, with a slight abrasiveness reminiscent of very fine sandpaper. The break line is sharp, and the surface exhibits a few minute voids. The aforementioned inclusions are not of a greater magnitude.. The diameter at opening is 13-22 cm.

The clay features exhibit similarities with the Cypriot workshop at Dhiorios, which has been attributed as the origin of the Type 16; well-known CATHMA type 11 (Bonifay et al., 1991, p. 40, fig. 29). However subsequent chemical analyses demonstrated that it originated from and was exported from the southern Levantine coast, which has been identified as Workshop X. It was subsequently produced in numerous other workshops (Waksman, 2014, p. 261) during the late Roman period. A significant typological change occurred in the late 6th century for the casserole type in Beirut. The most notable feature of this change is the inversion of the rim and the neck, which exhibits a short concave profile and a spherical body. A strap handle is affixed to the rim and the center of the body. The characteristics of these casseroles are not exclusive to the Levant Region; they are also evident in the pottery group desginated as Cypriot Cooking Ware (Dhiorios Ware) from the same period (Catling, 1972) in Buildings A and B in the Anemurium. The most distinctive feature of this production type is the sharp turn of the inverted rim. Furthermore, the walls of this group are thicker in comparison to the casserole forms from Workshop X. Clay analyses indicate that the artifacts are the products of a distinct Cypriot workshop (Waksman et al., 2003, p. 319-320). In the northern part of the Levant, a contemporary ceramic group is known as 'Brittle Cooking Ware'. This group exhibits a comparable type repertoire to that of Workshop X, but with a more reddish-colored paste and a coarser paste temper. Some researchers argue that both ceramic groups should be evaluated collectively (Vokaer, 2005; Wicenciak, 2016, p. 635).

The wares of **the "A" variation,** as evaluated by Williams (**Figure 3, no. 20, no. 21, Figure 4, 22, 23, 24, 25**) (1977, fig. 2, 12; 1989, fig. 37, 407, 408) are strikingly similar. The closest parallel is found at Paphos in the Kiln Site (Nocoń et al., 2022, p. 141, fig. 6, 1) and Theatre Site (Gabrielli et al. 2007, p. 795, fig. 7, 8) and Dhiorios (Catling, 1972, p. 11, fig. 7, 96). The A variation of type 16 is readily distinguishable due to its sharp and well-incurved features of the rim and thick walls (**nos. 21-25**), which are comparable to those observed in the profile of Dhiorios wares (Waksman et al., 2005, 312, fig. 3, 1-3). This variation also exhibits comparable clay features to those observed in the Nea Paphos ware (Nocoń et al., 2022, p. 152).

Dating: The similar type was found in the fill, which dated back to the second half of the 6th century to the first half of the 7th-century deposits at Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli & Ricci, 2010, p. 203, fig 192-194; Korkmaz & Tekocak, 2023, Lev. V, 13). In comparison with the Cypriot cooking ware from Dhiorios (Catling, 1972, fig. 7, P96, fig. 27, P 185) and the Kronos Cave, as well as with Diokaiseria (Kramer, 2012, p. 26, taf. 29, 237), the type is dated back to the second half of the 7th century and the first half of the 8th century. The earliest coin discovered in Kronos Cave was a Heraclius coin (dated to the years A.D 613/614), while the latest coin dated to the years A.D 742/743. In light of the aforementioned evidence, a timeframe of A.D.550-750 was proposed (Catling & Dikigoropoulos, 1970, p. 46). Similar wares from Kelenderis have been dated to the late 6th century, in comparison with the Workshop X finds (Tekocak, 2010, p. 830, fig. 32-33). **No. 25** exhibits the most pronounced coarseness of the inclusion. A comparable specimen with a more incurved rim from Kelenderis is dated to the late 6th century to the early 7th century (Tekocak, 2010, p. 830, fig. 35). Another example, with a markedly concave neck profile (**No. 24**) is believed to be a product of Workshop X. It has been documented in Carthage (Fulford & Peacock, 1984, fig. 70, 31), southern France (Bonifay et al., 1991, type 13; Rigoir et al. 1994, fig. 77, 138; Waksman et al. 2005, fig. 3, 4) and Italy (Rigoir et al., 1994, fig. 77, 71-73). This dating range is from the end of the 5th century to the early 6th century.

Variation "B" (Figure 4, no. 26) is characterized by an incurved rim and a large globular body. In some instances, this variation may exhibit fluting on the exterior surface. The base may be characterized by a domed shape. The clay is orange-red in color, with a granular texture and limestone inclusions. The outer surface is characterized by an ashen hue.

Dating: The general shape is reminiscent of the Dhioros workshop in Cyprus (Catling, 1972, 45, Fig. 27 P 185) and can be dated to the 6th century. The carthage findings (Hayes, 1976, p. 58, fig. 15, 50) and the Brittle Ware discovered at Khalde (Reynolds & Waksman, 2007, fig. 40) and Beirut (Reynolds, 2009, fig. 6, u) are dated to the end of the 6th and 7th centuries.

The earliest known types of the **"C" variation (Figure 4, no. 27)** were recovered from Deposit 7 dates in the early 5th century at the Saraçhane excavations in Istanbul (Hayes 1992, p. 92, fig. 31, 6). In the initial stages of the investigation, the pots discovered in A and B Buildings were linked to the Cypriot finds of Dhiorios (Catling, 1972, fig. 7, P96, fig.16, p421, fig. 27, P18) and Kronos Cave (Catling & Dikigoropoulos, 1970, p. 3, 14). The results of recent chemical analyses conducted by Y. Waksman have demonstrated the common origin of fragments discovered in southern Gaul (Tréglia et al., 2016, fig. 6, 10, 12) and present in the contexts of the Marseille-Alcazar building site, which is dated to the first third of the 7th century (Bien, 2007, p. 268) and sherds found in the late contexts of Beirut (Waksman et al., 2005, p. 315-317) and Carthage (Hayes, 1978, p. 58, fig. 15, 50-55). This 'S'-shaped pot represents a dominant piece of cookware from the late Roman and early Umayyad periods in Beirut. This variation may be evaluated as Workshop X production in terms of form.

Variation "D" (Figure 4, no. 28) is a casserole. Type 16d exhibits a similar incurved rim to that observed in the preceding examples. The exterior surface of the rim is flat, while the interior surface is not. The transition from the rim edge to the neck is sharp, and a deep groove is present on the outer side of the neck.

Dating: The presence of an open groove indicated that Type 16d may have been used as a storage vessel. Similar examples in Beirut (Reynolds & Waksman, 2007, p. 63) and Kelenderis (Tekocak, 2006, p. 127, lev. 35, 208) are dated to the 6th-7th century.

CONCLUSION

The objective of this study was to gain a deeper comprehension of the distribution of distinct categories of cooking pottery in Anemurium, with a particular focus on the insights offered by recent research. The combination of typological and chronological studies of the cooking pottery resulted in the distinction of a chronologically homogeneous character.

The term "cooking ware" is used to describe specific vessels utilized in the cooking process, as opposed to the broader category of kitchen utensils. These vessels have a consistent form throughout the Mediterranean region and have remained largely unchanged over time due to their functional necessity. This uniformity, which is determined by the function, also extends to the temper of the fabric of these vessels. The high proportion of sand, quartz, and lime serves the purpose of preventing the formation of cracks under high temperatures. It is assumed that these wares were generally produced at the local level. In addition, larger production groups were also manufactured in coastal Levant and exported extensively throughout the Mediterranean. The following groups are worthy of note: "Workshop X", "Brittle Cooking Ware" and Cypriot Cooking Ware (Waksman et al., 2005) (Dhiorios Ware). In the Levant, the cooking pots with distinctive types of features, predominantly manufactured during the 6th-7th centuries, are referenced in the literature under the name "Workshop X." This workshop was operational between the end of the 4th century and the end of the 7th century. The production of this pottery group is proposed to have occurred at Beirut and Tell Keisan (Wicenciak, 2016, p. 663). These were exported to the Western Mediterranean during the 6th-7th centuries AD (Waksman et al., 2005, p. 311-313). Another Roman cooking ware that occupies a distinctive position among the simple and coarse ceramics, the majority of which are known as "Brittle Ware". The term describes vessels with shards that are easily crumbled, which were typically utilized for cooking or for use over an open fire. The inclusions of clay were designated to prevent the formation of cracks during prolonged periods of extreme temperature fluctuations. The materials in question constitute a significant proportion of sand and comprise relatively large particles of quartz and lime. Such occurrences are documented in nearly all locations within the eastern Mediterranean region (Bartl et al., 1995, 165-166). The ware group permits a certain degree of summarization of production, trade, and trading areas across diverse regions. The term "Brittle Ware" is used to describe a pottery type that was produced from the Roman to the Islamic periods in northern Syria and distributed throughout the region, including south Anatolia, northern Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Jordan, and Cyprus. These pieces are characterized by a particularly thin wall, a rarity in the context of Roman pottery. They are typically brick-red in color and frequently decorated with horizontal ribbing, a motif that emerged during the Middle Roman period and persisted thereafter. Type 1 has a close profile in Brittle Cooking Ware (Kenrick, 2013, p. 50, Pl. 24, PT445 and footnote 16). Type 10 exhibits a highly similar profiles in both the Workshop X (Waksman et al., 2005, p. 5, fig. 2, 5-6) and the Brittle Cooking Ware (Bartl et al., 1995, fig. 3, 10) collections. The Brittle ware types from Zeugma have comparable characteristics to those of Types 11, 12, and 13 (Kenrick, 2013, p. 48, Pl 26, PT422-423). Type 16 exhibits a close parallel in both the aforementioned groups (For Workshop X: Waksman et al., 2005, fig. 3, 1-3, for Brittle Cooking Ware: Kenrick, 2013, p. 49, Pl. 27, PT437).

The types 12 and 13, which feature keeled bodies and sloping outwards, represent a rather common shape throughout the Roman world. This shape has its origins in Palestine, although it was also produced in several other areas (Williams 1989, fig. 32, 360-361, fig. 33, 363-368). In Anemurium and in the buildings, these are common types that were found in the late Roman pottery. These types present a light or weak red clay with white limestone and sand. The clay mixture exhibits a range of distinct types. In this instance, it is not possible to state with certainty whether the materials were

imported or not. However, the ware form Elaiussa Sebaste suggests that these may have been produced in a similar regional style (Ferazzoli 2003, p. 667, tav. 17, 71-73, tav. 18, 78).

The most common first clay group (**Figure 1, no. 5-8, Figure 4, no. 13, 16, Figure 3, no. 20, 21, Figure 4, no. 23 and 24**) is characterized by the presence of frequent, fine, white lime and grey inclusions, as well as very fine silver mica. Voids are few, elongated, and rounded in shape. Fabric is characterized by a high degree of hardness. The surface exhibits some irregularities. The color of the external surface exhibits a range between red (10 YR 5/8) and weak red (2.5 YR 5/2). The color of the core and some of the wares within is dark grey (GLEY 1 3/N). The second clay group (**Figure 3, no. 18-19**) contains a limited to moderate quantity of sand (red, grey, and pink), fine silver mica, and white lime inclusions. The number of voids are limited and angled. Fabric is observed to be hard. The surface is characterized by a smooth texture. The color of the external surface exhibits a range between light red (2.5 YR 6/8) and red (2.5 YR 5/6). The third clay group (**Figure 2, no. 10, 12**) exhibits a high prevalence of sand (brown and yellow), fine silver mica, and a limited number of lime inclusions. The occurrence of voids is frequent and exhibit a rounded form. The color of the external surface ranges between brown (7.5 YR 5/8) and pale brown (10 YR 6/3). The fourth clay group (**Figure 1, no. 2, Figure 2, no. 9**) exhibits the presence of frequent and very fine white lime and fine silver mica inclusions. The number of voids is relatively low. The color of the external surface ranges between dark reddish brown (2.5 YR 3/6) and reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6). The fifth clay type (**no. 1**) exhibits a few very fine white lime, fine silver mica, and sand (brown and red) inclusions. The occurrence of voids are minimal. The color of the external surface is described as weak red (10 R 5/4). As Williams' study notes, all of these clay groups are present.

The first and second clay groups were observed in Amphorae A, which were produced by Anemurium potters (Williams, 1989, p. 91-95). The aforementioned types 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 have similar characteristics with the clay.

The diversity of types 14, 15, and 16 supports the hypothesis that Anemurium was one of the user cities of the Cyprus Cooking Ware and Workshop X as the LRD ware (Williams 1989, 27). This diversity of types may also indicate that the city was involved in the production of the aforementioned cooking ware groups. The type 14 a and b variations exhibit similarities in their fabric features and surface treatment. However, the C variation has a more refined surface treatment. The diameter range of the variations is between 18 cm and 23 cm. Type 14 has minor typological differences. Type 16 was examined in four distinct variations. While Variations A and B exhibit a similar surface treatment, Variation C and D display notable differences. The A and B variations are distinguished by the use of a coarser fabric than the other two variations. Variation A has a wide diameter range (13 cm - 22 cm). However, the remaining variations exhibit less variation range (14 cm. – 18 cm).

In conclusion, Structures A and B have a diverse range of cooking vessels, consisting of four distinct clay groups that are compatible with one another. However, the definitive distribution of clay groups in this pottery can only be determined through chemical analysis. Nevertheless, it is evident that Anemurium was part of a complex production area for the Late Roman period. A comparison with the pottery of Olba, Diokaiseria, and Kelenderis demonstrate that the production level of Anemurium is comparable to that of Cilicia. Similarities can be observed when Anemurium is compared with the pottery of Cyprus, Lycia, Syria, and the Levant. Anemurium conforms to the general characteristics of the aforementioned larger production ware groups. Furthermore, it is one of the producers that exhibits diversification in sub-types, as evidenced by types 14, 15, and 16.

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Informed Consent:	The purpose of the study is explained to the participants and their informed consent was obtained.
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Copyrights:	The required permissions have been obtained from the copyright holders for the images and photos used in the study.

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Catalog

Cat no.	Figure	Type	Found spot and row	Diam	Height.	Clay Grup	Clay colour	Inclusions (usually in small scale)	Surface
1	1	1	11D.AR.6	16	2,5		10 R 5/4 weak red	Sand (brown and red), lime	-
2	1	2	C.EJ.25	11	3		5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow	Sand (brown, red and gray)	2.5 YR 5/4 reddish brown
3	1	3	C.EP.5	22	4,1		2.5 YR 6/8 Light red	Sand (brown, gray, red, pink) and lime	2.5 YR 6/8 light red
4	1	4	15.DB.5	21	2,4		2.5 YR 5/6 red	Sand (brown, gray, red), lime and mica	2.5 YR 5/6 red
5	1	5a	16.DP.3	19	3,1		10 R 4/8 red	Sand (brown and gray) and lime	-
6	1	5b	16.DP.5	22	4,6		7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown	Sand-a few- (brown and gray) and lime	-
7	1	6	17.DR.7	17	4,5		10 R 6/8 light red	Sand (brown and gray) and lime	
8	1	7	17.DR.9	23	2,8		10 R 5/8 red	Sand-a few- (brown and gray), mica and lime	Hard fired surface
9	2	8	10M.EO.15	15	3,3		2.5 YR 3/6 dark red	Sand (brown and red) and lime	Hard fired surface (gray to black)
10	2	9	C.EN.27	16	2,6		7.5 YR 5/8 brown	Sand (brown and yellow) and a few lime	On the top of the rim hard fired
11	2	10	15.DA.5	14			2.5 YR 7/8 Light red	Sand (brown, red and gray) and mica	Small voids on the surface.
12	2	11	10M.EO.14	20	6,7		10 YR 6/3 pale brown	Sand (brown, red and gray), lime	Very small voids on the surface.
13	2	12	15.DL.6	20	3,8		10 YR 5/8 red	Much coarser white sand and lime	Hardly fired surface.
14	2	13	15.DG.10	18	7,3		2.5 YR 5/2 weak red	Much coarser white sand and lime	2.5 YR 6/8 light red
15	3	14a	15.DG.7	23	2,6		5 YR 6/3 light	Coarser sand (white and brown), mica and lime	2.5 YR 6/6 light red

							reddish brown		
16	3	14b	15.DG.6	18	2,7		2.5 YR 5/8 red	Sand (black, red and gray)	2.5 YR 5/8 red
17	3	14c	10M.EM.49	22	2,3		2.5 YR 4/1 dark reddish gray	Sand (black, red and gray) and mica	2.5 YR 6/8 light red
18	3	15a	B.EC.3	23	2,3		2.5 YR 6/8 Light red	Sand (white, red, grey and pink) and white limestone	-
19	3	15b	B.DP.2	21	2,4		2.5 YR 6/8 Light red	Sand (white, red, grey and pink) and white limestone	2.5 YR 6/8 light red
20	3	16a	B.EC.4	22	2,8		2.5 YR 5/6 red	Sand (white, red and grey), mica and gray lime	-
21	3	16a	17.DP.9	22	2,8		2.5 YR 6/8 Light red	Sand (white, red, grey and pink), mica and white lime	2.5 YR 6/8 light red
22	4	16a	11D.AP.10	13	4,5		2.5 YR 6/8 Light red	Sand (white, red, grey and pink) and white limestone	2.5 YR 6/8 light red
23	4	16a	B.ED.8	13	6,9		2.5 YR 6/6 light red	Sand (white, red and pink), mica and white lime	2.5 YR 6/8 light red
24	4	16a	17.DC.1	18	6,8		2.5 YR 6/8 Light red	Sand (white and red) and white lime	2.5 YR 6/8 light red
25	4	16a	16.DP.4	18	2,9		10 R 6/8 light red	Sand (white, red and grey) and gray lime	-
26	4	16b	C.EM.12	14	5,6		2.5 YR 6/8 Light red	A few but coarser lime and very fine sand (gray and red-brown)	-
27	4	16c	10M.EH.11	17	4		2.5 YR 6/6 Light red	Sand (white, brown and red) and very fine white limestone	-
28	4	16d	C.EI.34	18	4,1		5 YR 5/3 reddish brown	White lime stone	Grayish hard fired surface

Chart 1

	Find Spot	Building A							Building B								
	Rooms	Area C	A1	A2	A3.1	A3.2	A4	A/S1	Area B	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	BH1	B/S1	Total
Type																	
1																1	1
2		1															1
3		1															1
4					1												1
5								2									2
6		1		2			1	1									5
7							1										1
8													1				1
9		2															2
10					1												1
11				3													3
12					1												1
13					1												1
14				1	2												3
15				3				1									4
16		19		4	1		5	2								2	33
	Find spot total	24	-	13	7	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	61

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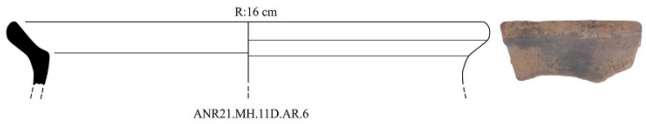
Figure 1



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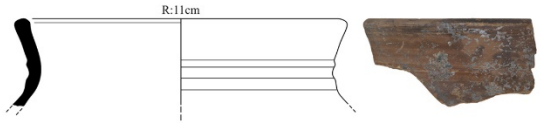

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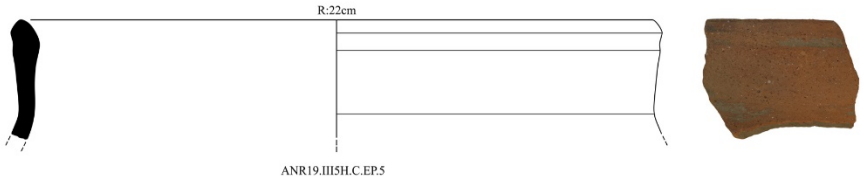

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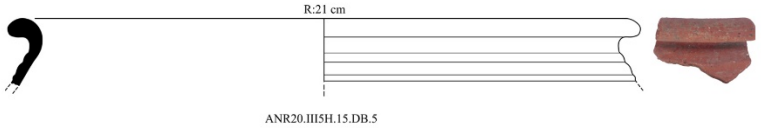

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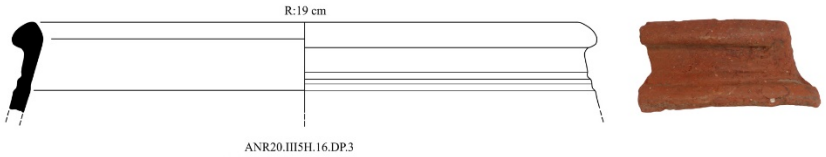

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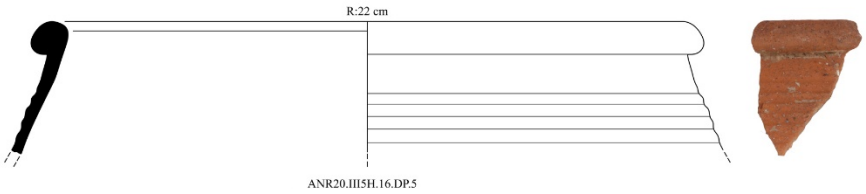

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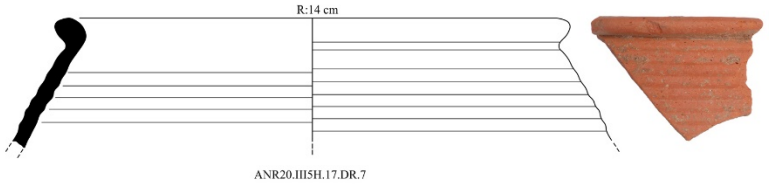

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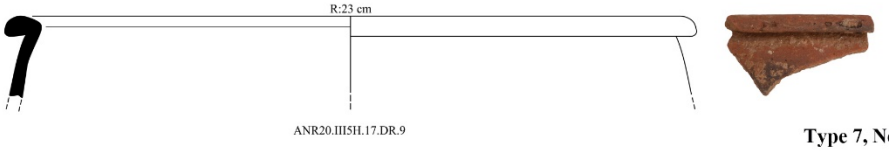

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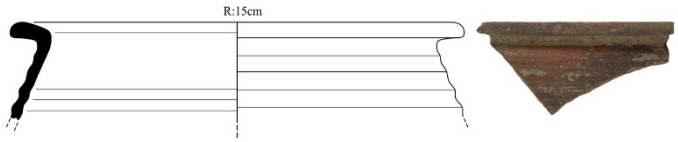

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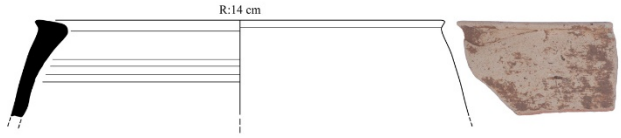

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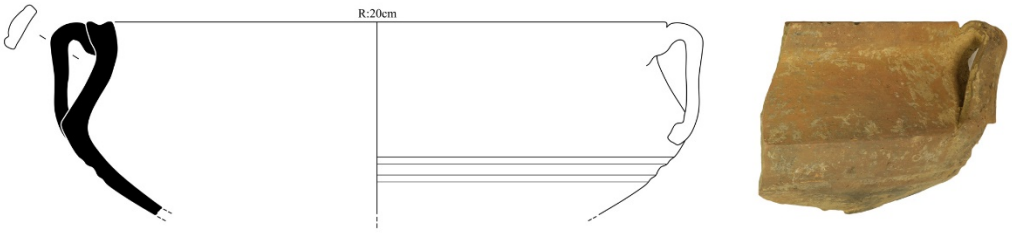

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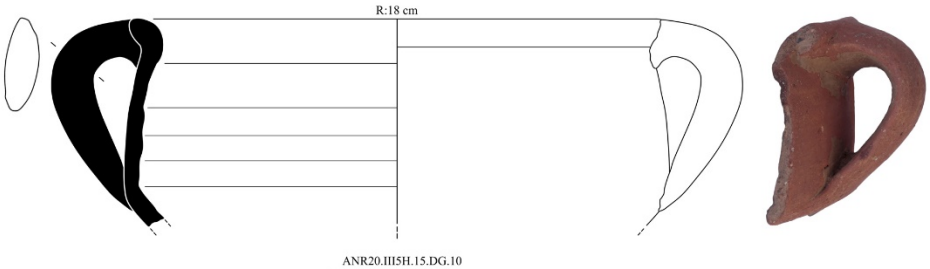

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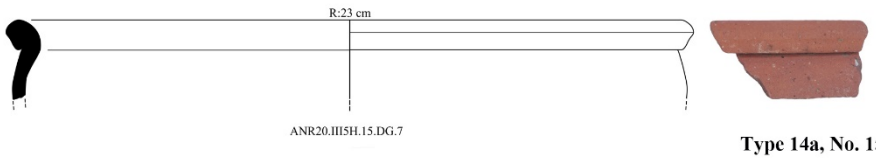

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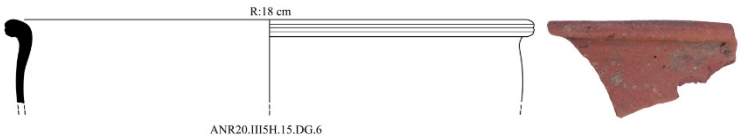

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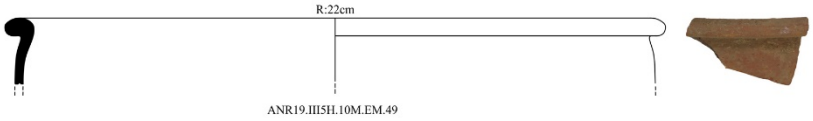

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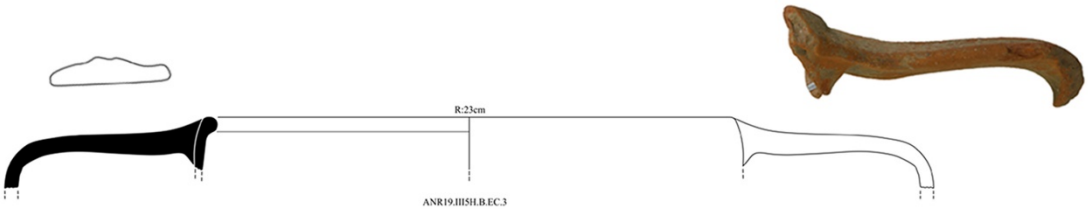

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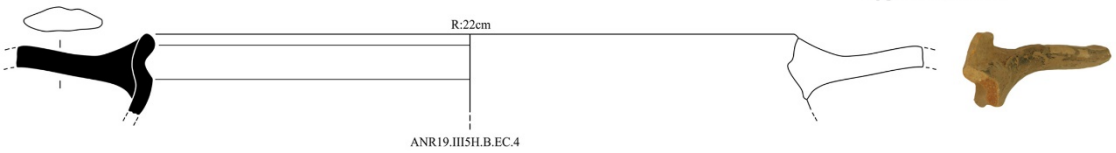

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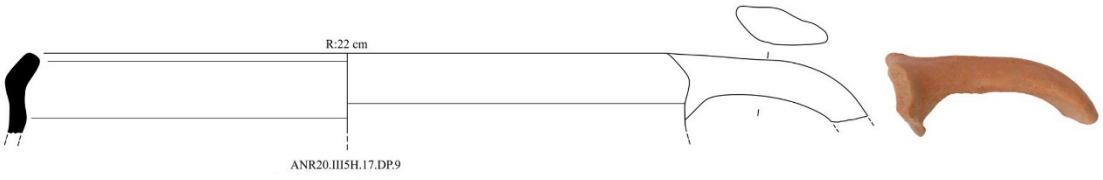

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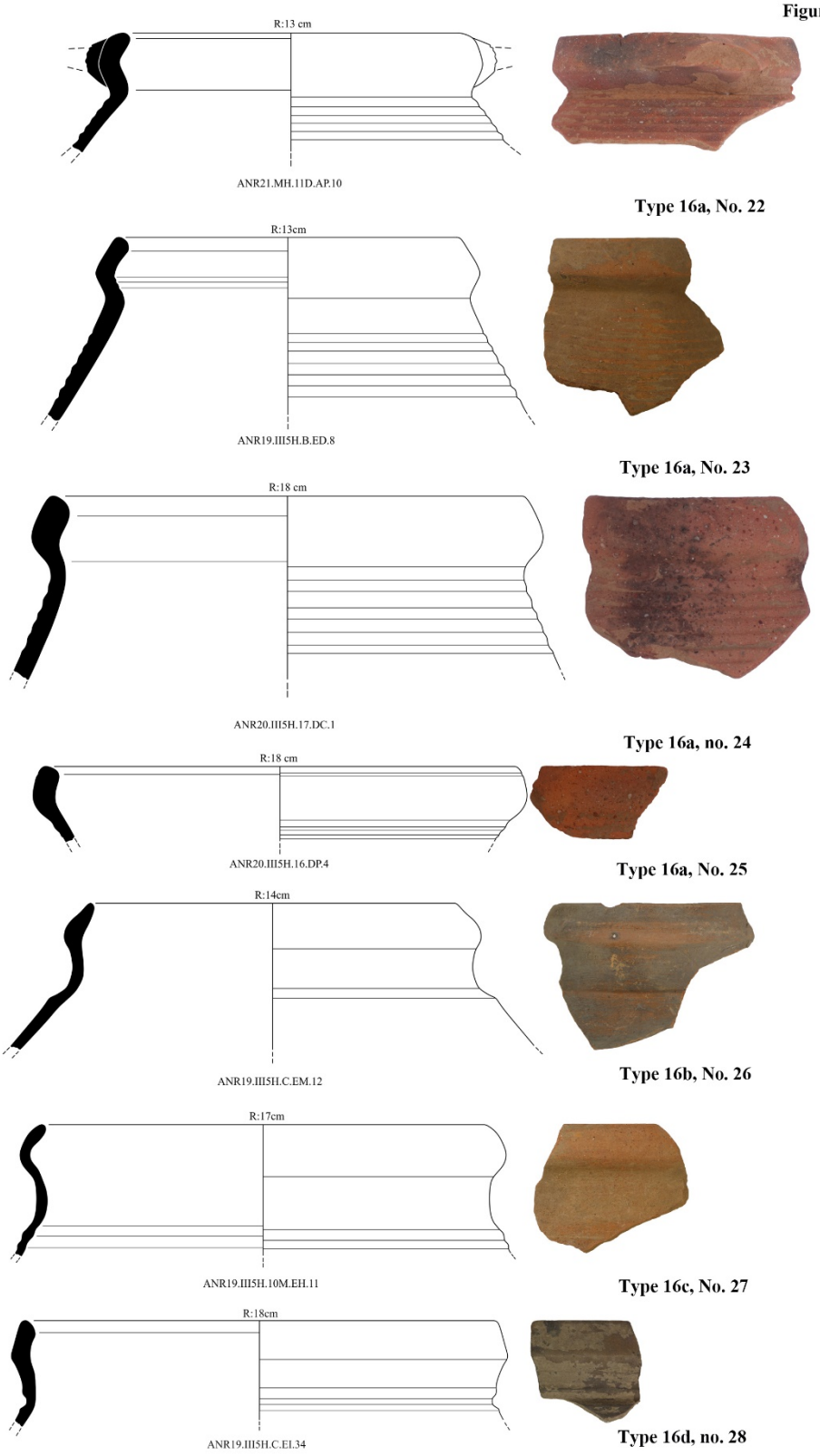
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