

# EXCAVATIONS AT ANEMURIUM (ESKI ANAMUR, 1971)

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## 1. The palaestra e II 12 b and the area II 13

An eight week season was conducted during July and August under the general direction of Professor Elisabeth Rosenbaum-Alföldi, University of Toronto, with Professor James Russell, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, as field director<sup>1</sup>. Excavation continued for seven weeks (11 July - 27 August) with a maximum of sixty workmen employed at any one time<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The senior members of the staff were Professor E. H. Williams, assistant director and photographer, Professor C. W. J. Eliot, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, senior archaeologist, Miss Pamela Pratt, Institute of Archaeology, London, as consultant on conservation and Mr. Tom Boyd, Indiana University, as architect. Our staff also included five students, Miss Carol Prosavick and Mr. Janos Fedak, University of Toronto, Miss Pamela Rumball and Mr. John Humphrey, University of British Columbia as field assistants, and Miss Frances Halahan, Institute of Archaeology, London, as conservator. In addition, as in 1970, Bay Altan Akat, architect, of the Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü at Ankara served as government representative and directed the work of restoration and consolidation.

<sup>2</sup> For the renewal of the permit to excavate at Anemurium we are grateful to the Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Müdürlüğü and especially the Director, Bay Hikmet Gürçay whose continuing interest in our work is deeply appreciated. Thanks are also due to the Canada Council for the trust they have shown in our work in providing, as in previous years, a generous grant, and to the University of British Columbia for supplying additional funds for purchase of capital equipment. Lastly we recognize with gratitude the unflinching courtesy and help that we receive from the staff of the Canadian Embassy and the British Institute of Archaeology, Ankara, the Director and staff of the Museum at Alanya and the local officials at Anamur.

Several projects of excavation were undertaken. A) The continuation of work on the area E III 2 B (the palaestra<sup>3</sup>); B) the clearing of the apsidal structure (II 12 E) and investigation of the area immediately in front of it (II 13); and (C) sondages in the large theatre (II 8 D). A description of the first two items follows: the report on the theatre, however, appears as a separate article contributed by Mr. Boyd who supervised the excavation.

### A) E III 2 B (The Palaestra)

The principal project of the latest season was the complete excavation of the area E III 2 B, identified by preliminary sondages in 1970 as the palaestra associated with the large baths III 2 B. This aim was largely realized (Plan 1 and figs. 1 and 2), confirming the main outline of the original building as conjectured from the previous season's explorations, viz. from west to east (plan 2); 1) a suite of halls adjacent to and arranged symmetrically in relation to the east facade wall of the baths, 2) an open forecourt at a slightly lower level paved in limestone slabs, and 3) occupying an area of approximately 900 m<sup>2</sup>, an open square paved almost entirely in mosaic, and 4) a broad staircase descending to the level of the colonnaded street. At a subsequent period considerable areas of the palaestra were occupied by secondary buildings. Some of these are of con-

<sup>3</sup> This and all other references are to the plan, of the city in E. Rosenbaum, G. Huber and S. Onurkan. *A Survey of Coastal Cities in Western Cilicia* (Ankara, 1967), plan 1.

siderable interest and have provided much information about the later history of the site.

*The Original Building.* 1) Of the original suite of halls at the west end of the site, the central or main entrance hall and the north wing adjacent to it have now been totally cleared. The former, measuring 11.60 m. x 9.80 m., was enclosed on its flanks by the walls which it shares with the north and south wings respectively. Its long axis was enhanced at each extremity by the symmetrical arrangements consisting of the central entrance to the baths with flanking niches on the west (fig. 3) and the triple entrance formed by the blue limestone bases and spur walls of the adjacent wings on the east. Its mosaic floor, with diaper pattern now exposed throughout (fig. 4), survives in good condition except in the southwest corner where it was gouged to form a series of tracks belonging to a later structure occupying the south end of the hall. In front of the central doorway leading to the baths was found a framed mosaic inscription (fig. 5), half destroyed by a later patch, and easily restored to read

— a greeting to welcome the visitor on entering the baths. It forms an interesting counterpart to the inscription found in 1970 that met the bather after completing his ablutions. That the interior of the hall was originally revetted with thin marble slabs is indicated by fragments still adhering to the east wall at floor level or by the narrow gap left between the walls and the edge of the mosaic elsewhere. Low benches, constructed at a later date on each side of the entrance, obscured the original wall decoration, but were themselves revetted with marble.

The north wing communicated with the baths through north lateral doorway of the facade wall and extended northwards beyond the northern extremity of the baths for a further 6.00 m. to produce total internal dimensions of 16.10 m. from north to south x 8.80 m. Though it had suffered considerable damage from its subsequent

reuse as a house, enough of a polychrome mosaic floor survives at the southern half of the wing to permit a reconstruction of a substantial part of its complex geometric design (fig. 6 and plan 3). Composed of tesserae in six colours (ca. 40 per 100 cm<sup>2</sup>), white, pale green, pink, red, dark and light blue, it forms a unified design consisting basically of a series of concentric circles enclosed within an elaborate arrangement of square guilloche frames. A system of rectangular panels disposed in apparently antithetical arrangement forms an outer border of the whole.

Exploration in the south wing was limited to a sondage in its northwest corner. This merely repeated the failure of a similar sondage in the northeast corner of the room sunk in 1970 to find any trace of a floor suitable for the substantial character of its walls. This and other factors raise the possibility that it may never have been completed.

2) The suite of halls just described was bounded on the east by a narrow paved court, much disfigured by later construction (figs 1 and 7). It was approached from the west through doorways, subsequently blocked up, in the east walls of the north and south wings respectively and through the triple entrance formed by the twin bases of the central entrance hall. Its plan is trapezoidal, measuring 7.30 m. from west to east with a length varying from 24.17 m. on the east to 28.52 m. on the west. This results from the oblique course of the large wall II 14 F which forms its southern boundary. An arched aperture through this wall provided access to the east chamber of the apsed building (II 12 E) to the south. Though it has suffered extensive damage from later construction, some well preserved sections of the pavement survive and the ghost-lines of the original slabs left in the mortar base make it possible to reconstruct the original distribution of the slabs. Valuable information concerning the foundation structures of this pavement was disclosed in front of the south door where

the floor had collapsed to reveal an interesting series of crib walls. These formed a system of coffered spaces to contain the sandy packing for the mortar base of the paving-stones of the floor.

3) Beyond the courtyard lies the most striking feature of the complex, the open piazza, or palaestra proper (fig. 1) with interior measurements of 36.50 m. from west to east x 25.30 m. in width. From the west it is entered through a central doorway 3.20 m. wide opening through the boundary wall separating it from the paved court. This doorway, which is axially aligned with the central doors of the baths and tripartite entrance to the central hall respectively was flanked on the south by a doorway, slightly narrower, subsequently blocked by the wall of a later house. To balance this door a second lateral opening may have stood on the north side of the central door above the vaulted sewer but the evidence has been erased.

The complete clearing of the fill in this area has produced no surprises in the design of the "coarse" mosaic, the name given in 1970 to the large expanse of simple geometric design in blue and white tesserae. Consisting of three central panels, two of identical pattern enclosed by a very wide border, it dominates the major part of the square, extending for 31.50 m. from the western boundary wall and having a width of 15.80 m. On the other hand the latest work has revealed two further panels of novel geometric design in virtually perfect condition on the south wing of the "fine" mosaic. Moreover, considerable fresh fragments discovered in the northeast corner have enhanced appreciably our knowledge of the much more poorly preserved east and north wings. The only new structural feature of significance belonging to the original building was a doorway 2.70 m. wide opening to the south at the southern corner of the piazza. Its missing threshold block rested on a massive foundation of hard-packed rubble.

One further feature of this area, already noted in 1970, deserves additional notice. This concerns the question of whether a colonnade enclosing the central "coarse" mosaic separated it from the "fine" mosaic. The latter would thereby have formed the floor of a covered portico in an arrangement quite normal for this type of building. Unfortunately, and despite special probing, the evidence is still inconclusive. At no point do the two mosaics conjoin, though sharing approximately the same level. They are in fact separated by a gap of approximately 0.75 m., occupied at a lower level by a massive heavily mortared wall which projects from beneath the coarse mosaic leaving a narrow space, in places as small as 0.08 m. in width, between its edge and the surviving margin of the "fine" mosaic (fig. 8). This lower wall certainly served as the retaining support for the earth packing of the "coarse" mosaic, but it is conceivable that its projecting ledge also served as a base for a thin stylobate of stone slabs laid flush with the two mosaics. Their total absence could well have resulted from the superior quality of their material - a fact which seems to account for the extensive robbing of threshold lintel blocks elsewhere in the site. Traces of such an arrangement may indeed be deduced from regular markings and ridges of mortar still to be seen on the surface of the underlying wall. On the other hand, the failure to provide a drain for the roof of the portico and the virtually total lack of any relevant structural fragments from the vicinity are puzzling if there once existed a roofed portico.

4) Beyond the mosaic square and opening through its east wall lay the large staircase, partly revealed in 1970 and now completely exposed (fig. 9). It is bounded on the east by a southward continuation of the wall III 7, which may well prove to be the actual eastern boundary of the entire complex. Consisting of seventeen steps in three flights and three landings, the staircase measures internally 11.70 m. in length

from west to east by 4.30 m. in width. Its lowest landing opens eastwards through a doorway 2.36 m. wide, flanked by moulded jambs and providing access to the colonnaded street presumed to lie beyond at right angles to it. The doorway was closed by two valves, the cuttings for the sockets and locking bolt of which being still visible in the pavement. For the most part only the ghost footings for the original staircase survive, but the bottom two steps and landing are well-preserved and display masonry as fine as any to be found anywhere in the city.

A further attempt to date the original building was undertaken by a second sondage sunk in an area of the "coarse" mosaic where the actual tesserae were missing but the mortar base still intact. A homogeneous deposit of pottery 1.50 m. in depth yielded datable pieces of fine ware and lamp fragments dating no later than the mid-third century A. D. This confirms the evidence provided by the coin of Alexander Severus found in a similar sondage in 1970 and accords well also with the preliminary study of the "fine" mosaics which from their style and letter-forms of their inscriptions would belong to the third century A. D.

*Secondary Structures* : At a later date much of the area of the original palaestra was taken over by secondary buildings of coarse construction. One of them occupied the north wing, causing serious damage to the original mosaic floor. It consists of a suite of at least two small rooms (fig. 10) in the northeast corner with outer enclosures, perhaps roofed. The provision of a water supply involved reconstruction of the original walls at the north end of the wing with reused material much in evidence, including a statue-base hollowed out to form a cistern. The southern half of the central court and the adjacent area of the limestone paved court were transformed into a large establishment (fig. 7). Two features are worthy of special mention. One is a vertical shaft still standing to a

height of 1.60 m., probably draining an upper-storey latrine and entering a channel which is cut into and traverses the original paved floor. The other is a series of five parallel tracks carefully cut into the mosaic of the central hall for a depth of 0.04-0.08 m. (fig. 4). These are situated in a small room immediately in front of the south niche of the facade wall. Their function remains a mystery.

In the large mosaic square to the east three late houses standing more or less in line from west to east may be noticed. They occupy the northern edge of the "coarse" mosaic where it is supported by the underlying vaulted drain, explored cursorily in 1970 (fig. 1). Each house extends northwards at least as far as the boundary wall of the north wing of the "fine" mosaic, and certainly in the case of the north-east corner house there are rooms lying beyond. This raises the possibility that the north side of the original palaestra square may likewise have been flanked by a suite of smaller rooms, an arrangement normal in other palaestrae.

The middle house of the three, the only one to be revealed in its entirety, is of superior construction to the others, its internal plan being clearly defined (fig. 11). Measuring 12.40 m. in length from north to south x 9.30 m. in breadth, the house is entered from the east through a doorway 1.10 m. wide. This leads into a long hallway from which two rooms open to the right and a large one to the left. The latter, clearly a kitchen, is provided with a well-preserved chimney and enclosed hearth covered by a cooking slab constructed against the north wall. A stone water basin was found *in situ* beside this, and, at the rear, a paved platform projected 3.00 m. from the south wall. The construction of this home consists of a series of corner and interval piers composed of well-mortared masonry forming a skeletal structure with the intervening gaps built up of unmortared stones. It is a technique still practised in the vicinity.

The presence of other late buildings, probably of wood, in the palaestra complex may be deduced from distinctive cuttings in the mosaic floor or from fragmentary walls. A feature of special interest is a small chamber (fig. 1) constructed at the western end of the south wing of the "fine" mosaic at the point where the inscribed legend was discovered in 1970. Here the mosaic had been cut away along the edges of three sides to form a drain. It is flushed by a supply of water fed along a channel entering from beyond the south wall of the complex. Perhaps it was a public latrine, though no trace of seats survives.

The surface fill overlying these buildings and the vacant areas intervening produced enormous quantities of pottery and roof-tiles, a large number of coins (280), and miscellaneous small finds. Preliminary study of this material provides a consistent history of the palaestra already taken over for other purposes by the end of the fourth century at the latest. Indeed the process of transformation may have begun as early as the middle of that century to judge from the discovery of two coins of Constantius II apparently sealed beneath the foundation-stone of the post-hole cut into the mosaic of the north wing. While this may well be an isolated case, there can be no disputing the evidence of the numerous bronze coins from issues of Theodosius I, Arcadius and Honorius found in a shallow stratum of fill (c.20-0.30 m. thick) overlying the "coarse" mosaic pavement: from this it may be confidently assumed that the original function of the palaestra had been abandoned before 400 A.D. The new level marked by this change in turn seems to have formed the irregular ground level of the area throughout the early Byzantine period, except where it was cleared for the construction of the houses already described sited directly on the mosaic or its mortar base. There ensued intense domestic or industrial activity on the site for over two centuries, easily deduced from the abundance of pottery belong-

ing to the fifth-seventh centuries; late Roman D ware (Cypriot Red Slip) is by far the commonest of the table-wares represented. This phase of the site's history apparently came to an end sometime in the seventh century A.D. - a conclusion reached from the few datable small finds. Most notable of those found in 1971 are a bronze multiple suspension lamp-hook and key with ring attached, virtually identical to examples found in the Kornos Cave on Cyprus and dated to the late seventh century. The most telling evidence, however, emerges from the coin series which clearly signifies an abrupt abandonment of the site about the middle of the seventh century. The reigns of Phocas, Heraclius and the earlier years of Constans II are well represented in the coins so far cleaned and examined, but no coins from the later years of Constans' reign or his successors' have yet appeared. One may reasonably conclude that Anemurium suffered irrecoverably in the aftermath of the Umayyid invasion of Cyprus in 649 A.D.

In addition to coins, pottery and miscellaneous small articles, special mention should be made of an inscribed block of white limestone, elaborately moulded and decorated on its underside with a large acanthus leaf. Discovered built into a dry-stone wall immediately in front of the gateway to the staircase at the east end of the complex, it appears to be a projecting bracket support for a statue, the cuttings for which appear on the upper side. The inscription bears the following legend in seven lines (fig. 12).

[<sup>1</sup>H β]ονλή νας και ὁ δῆμος  
 [<sup>2</sup>A] νευμουρίων Γ Ιουλι[ι]  
 ον Α νας ὑρήλιον Δαμοί  
 την Γ Ιουλι [Α]ὑρηλίον  
 Πρωτογε[ν]οῦς υἱὸν  
 πεντάκι πε[ρ]ιοδονίχ[ου]  
 παρ[α]δόξου μ[---] ο[---] α[---]

Apart from its general interest in recording a five times winner in the circuit of the great agonistic contests, this stone represents the

first instance of the city's name recorded in a public document.

A necessary consequence of the removal of the earth close to the facade wall of the baths III 2 B was the restoration of the wall itself, a task that was carried out simultaneously with the work of excavation (fig. 3). This involved replacing lintel blocks above the doorways, filling in the dangerous gaps occasioned by their original removal and rebuilding for some distance from the facade-wall the walls flanking the forehall to form supporting buttresses. A similar operation was also carried out within the baths on the wall separating Rooms D and G<sup>4</sup>, which was restored to supply additional strengthening of the facade wall.

#### B) The Area II 13 (plan 4).

This area is located south of the large wall II 14 F that divides the city from east to west in the open space bounded by the Odeon (II 9 D), the Baths (II 11 B), and the terraced slope that rises to the modern road on the west. The work in this zone, supervised by Professor Williams, had a threefold aim, 1) to clear and record the architecture of the exedra structure (II 12 E), situated at the northern end of the site, and, if possible, identify its function, 2) to test by trial trenches the hypothesis that the flat ground in front of the exedra was an agora, 3) to investigate the character of the terraced slopes on the west.

1) The Exedra Complex (II 12 E) (fig. 13). The upper part of this building, constructed against the terrace wall II 14 F, was already known before excavation, for much of it still retains its original roof. It consists of a central exedra flanked on each side by narrow chambers communicating with it. The work of clearing was carried out to varying degrees of completion in all three rooms. The identification of the building as possibly a nymphaeum is indicated by the provision of cisterns

<sup>4</sup> These references are taken from the *şama* work, Fig. 8, p. 12.

(two symmetrically arranged on each side of the roof of the apse) and pipes etc. for supplying its waterworks. Within the apse a sunken floor was partly revealed with steep wall on the outside facade and a short flight of steps at the foot. Considerable traces of marble revetment emerged, clearly having fallen from the face of this wall which still had *in situ* a bronze peg for the attachment of a marble plaque. The west wing of the building is excellently preserved with its vaulted roof still intact. It was cleared to reveal a mosaic pavement with blue and white geometric designs. Notable amongst the finds from the main apse was the major part of a statue-base dedicated to Asclepius in two joining fragments bearing the following restored legend in three lines.

τὸ ἀγαλμα τῶς Ἀσ[κλῆ]  
 πῖῶς Ὀρθαγόρα[ς]  
 Ἀ[ρ]τεμιδῶ[ρου]

2) The area II 13. The open area in front of the exedra failed to produce any evidence for a city square, for at all points where trenches were sunk, sterile sand was reached at a level from 2.5 - 3.0 m. without any trace of a floor. A solid retaining wall, however, apparently faced on the inside with waterproof cement, encloses an area on three sides that extends southwards from the south face of the exedra. This area, measuring 48.00 m. from N-S x 20.6 m. in width shares the same axis as that of the central apse of the exedra building. The purpose of this confined area has still to be established but the idea that it was originally filled with water on a sandy bottom and served as an artificial piscina or reflecting pool fed by a nymphaeum is plausible.

3) On the terraced slopes west of this open area several sondages revealed a staircase flanking the north wall of the Odeon (II 9 D), several chambers partly hewn out of the native rock, perhaps shops, and several walls, as yet unrelated to any specific buildings. More significant, however, was

the discovery of two kilns, in close proximity, perhaps belonging to a glass factory with traces of slag and waster *in situ* in the one that was partially excavated. An early Byzantine date is probable for this establishment.

In addition to the work of excavation, preliminary experiments were conducted by Miss Pratt and Miss Halahan on the mosaic and painted decoration of several tombs in the necropolis. These experiments were very encouraging and stimulate the hope that a large-scale campaign of conservation in the near future will restore and preserve the most striking of the tomb decorations.

## 2. Anemurium, Theater II 8 B

Unimpressive at first glance, the Theater at Anemurium occupies a prominent position near the center of the ancient city<sup>5</sup>. The theater opens approximately to the east, taking advantage of the natural slope of the hillside. Situated at a higher elevation than any of the other major monuments at Anemurium, it is located west of the Odeum (II 9D) and immediately south of the late City Wall (II 14 F).

A reasonable amount is visible of the structural details and thus the general character of the construction may be determined without excavation or clearing (Plan). The cavea is basically a full semi-circle, with certain qualifications to be described. Beyond the full 180° arc the cavea is extended to the east in the form of two great projecting spurs. The north spur measures 6.29 m. across the east face and the south spur measures 6.31 m. across the east face. The supporting plinth of the north spur is preserved, rising several centimeters above present ground level. It projects out from the vertical face of the wall 0.15 m. at the south and 0.10 m. at the east and north. The supporting plinth

is not well preserved on the south spur. The two spurs are preserved to approximately the same height, that on the north rising in excess of 8 m. above its plinth. Their construction is of large, roughly squared but fairly smoothly dressed limestone blocks for most of their height. These blocks vary from several centimeters to over a meter on a side and are set in concrete. At the southeast corner of the south spur where several of these outer facing blocks have fallen away, the inner core of rubble and concrete can be observed. The uppermost reaches of the spurs are faced with quarry stone set in concrete, in the normal fashion of wall construction found elsewhere on the site.

The outer retaining wall of the cavea is faced with large, roughly squared blocks at the north and south where the transition from the spurs to the arc of the retaining wall of the cavea takes place. These blocks become smaller as the wall swings around to the west until the wall construction is entirely of quarry stone set in concrete. The transition to quarry stone construction is completed approximately 15 m. west of the northeast and southeast corners of the spurs. The retaining wall of the cavea is interrupted at two points in the course of its arc by well-preserved, vaulted vomitoria. These vomitoria mark dividing points in the construction of the retaining wall of the cavea. Between the vomitoria the average thickness of the retaining wall is 0.60 - 0.65 m.; east of the northern vomitorium it is 1.05 - 1.10 m. and east of the southern vomitorium it is 1.40 - 1.45 m. Since the ground level slopes sharply upwards to the rear of the theater there is no need for the retaining wall to rise to a great height between the vomitoria. This also accounts for the less substantial construction of this portion of the retaining wall of the cavea. The retaining wall exhibits a most unusual feature in the vicinity of the north vomitorium. The arc of the cavea is interrupted and a chord is struck away leaving a flat side 16.80 m. long. Pro-

<sup>5</sup> All site numbers refer to E. Rosenbaum, G. Huber, S. Onurkan, *A Survey of Coastal Cities in Western Cilicia* (Ankara, 1967), Plan 1.

ceeding from west to east around the northern third of the retaining wall, the interrupting chord begins 0.78 m. west of the interior face of the west wall of the north vomitorium.

The vomitoria are symmetrically located within the arc of the cavea. Their center lines converge on the focus of the arc of the cavea, and are both set at an angle of  $39.5^\circ$  from the north-south diameter of the cavea. Their center lines are thus separated by an angle of  $101^\circ$ . The north vomitorium is 2.72 m. in width and the south vomitorium is 2.73 m. in width. The vaulted portion of each vomitorium is approximately 5 m. in length. Between the vomitoria there is slight evidence of a vertical wall which seems to have formed the upper limit of a praecinctio. No evidence of the floor of the praecinctio is visible, nor is there any evidence of a praecinctio visible east of either vomitorium.

The retaining wall of the cavea is supported on the exterior at two points by buttresses set approximately at right angles to it. The north buttress is very modest, 0.76 m. in width, and is located ca. 13 m. east of the center line of the north vomitorium. The underside of this buttress is in the form of an arch. It is situated high up on the retaining wall and is braced against the city wall. The south buttress is massive by comparison. Support for the buttress is provided by a great pillar 4.21 m. long and varying in width 3.05 to 3.16 m. This pillar is separated from the theater by a passageway 1.71 m. wide, and the passageway is bridged at a high elevation by the buttress. The underside of the buttress is in the form of an arch, much of which has fallen away.

Less can be determined of the details of the east side of the theater where for the most part only the foundations of walls are visible. The general plan of the scaenae frons can be observed, but not the details of its structure. A test trench was excavated across the theater exposing parts of the scaenae frons, the orchestra and the lower reaches of the cavea. The results of

this test trench are not entirely clear, but a certain amount of information resulted. The floor of the scaenae frons was plastered and the floor of the orchestra was flagged with stones up to ca. 0.20 m. across. Slight remains of seats or the footings for seats were exposed at the west end of this trench. Unfortunately, the lowest row of seating was not exposed, and therefore the limits of the orchestra are as yet undetermined. A second test trench was excavated in the vicinity of the northeast corner of the orchestra. A plaster floor was exposed at the same elevation as the plaster floor of the scaenae frons. The transition between this floor and the flagged floor of the orchestra was not located.

There are no remains of finished seats in the cavea. There are, however, traces of what appear to be footings for seats cut in bedrock at a fairly low point in the cavea. These are located directly below the north vomitorium and reveal three consecutive rows of seats. The lowest row in this area corresponds to the upper or western row exposed in the long test trench excavated across the center of the theater. No evidence of seating has been observed above the praecinctio.

On the east side of the theater, between the projecting spurs, are the remains of vaulted parodoi. That on the north is well-preserved, but that on the south has collapsed completely. The interior of the north parodos is 2.73 m. wide and is roofed by a barrel vault preserved for a horizontal distance of ca. 7.30 m. This barrel vault slopes sharply downward from north to south at an angle of  $37^\circ$  from the horizontal. The peak of the vault would meet the south face of the north spur 8.30 m. above the plinth. The parodoi could be entered from the east through a doorway ca. 2. m. wide. These doorways appear to have been arched entrances judging from the scanty remains of the south parodos and the somewhat damaged doorway in the north parodos.



The theater could be approached from the east by two sets of stairs. One set is located near the south spur, where the steps are cut into the bedrock, and would have led directly into the doorway in the south parodos. The other set is located near the north spur, and seems to be part of a stepped street running east-west, passing between the theater and the city wall. The east doorway of the north parodos could be approached with ease from this street. The steps and landings which form the street at this point are built of flagstones set in concrete. The sides of this street were not precisely determined due to the damaged condition of the street in this area.

Further excavation will be necessary

to clarify many details of the theater at Anemurium. The date of construction is not presently known, and this date will be of importance in the relative chronology of the adjacent structures. For example, the flattened side of the retaining wall of the cavea is obviously related to the city wall which passes so close to the north side of the theater. The date of the aqueduct (II4W) which passes through the city wall and around the west side of the theater is another related problem. The scaenae frons may never have been completed, for the hillside sloping down to the east of the theater is surprisingly devoid of rubble. Had the scaenae frons been constructed, one would expect considerable debris to have accumulated from its collapse<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> The only noteworthy find from the exploratory trenches was a group of three fragments (two of them joining) belonging to an inscription incised on a thin slab of marble. They were found on the scaenae frons in the test trench cut across the center of the theater:

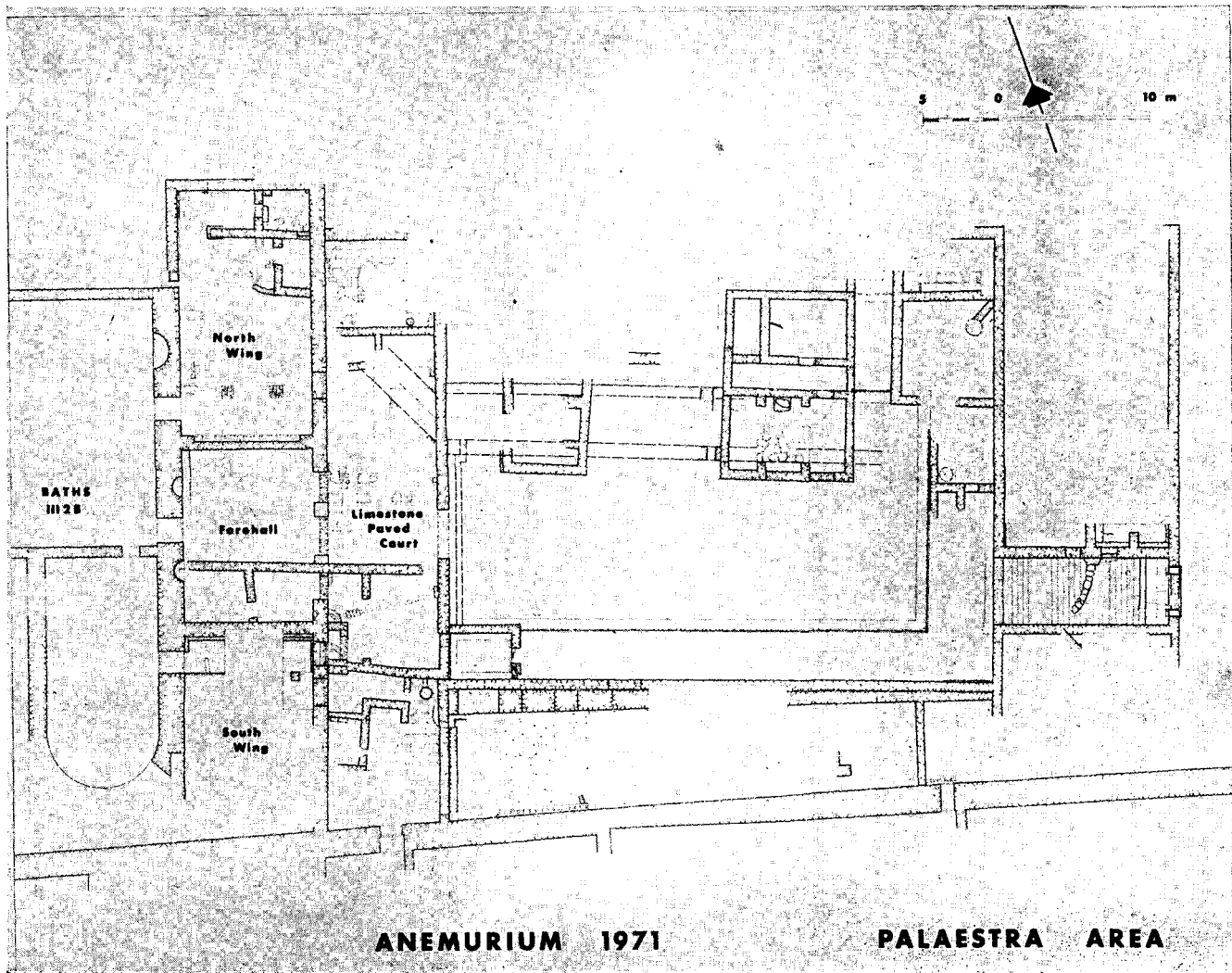
--- ο]υ ΤηΤια[νοῦ  
 --- εἰτου ἀδ[φ] ---  
 --- ΤηΤιανοῦ

fragments a and b

--- δο ---

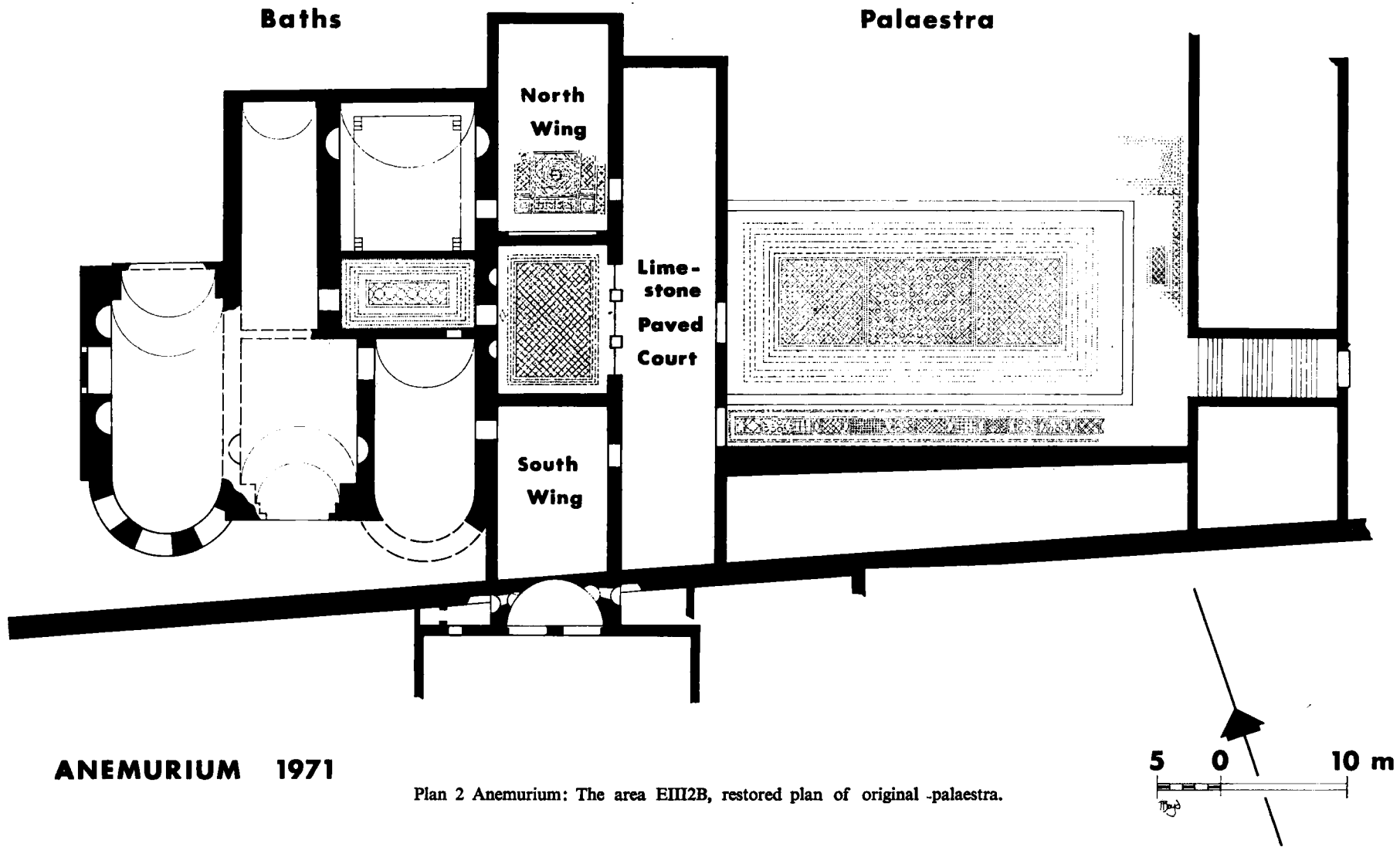
fragment c

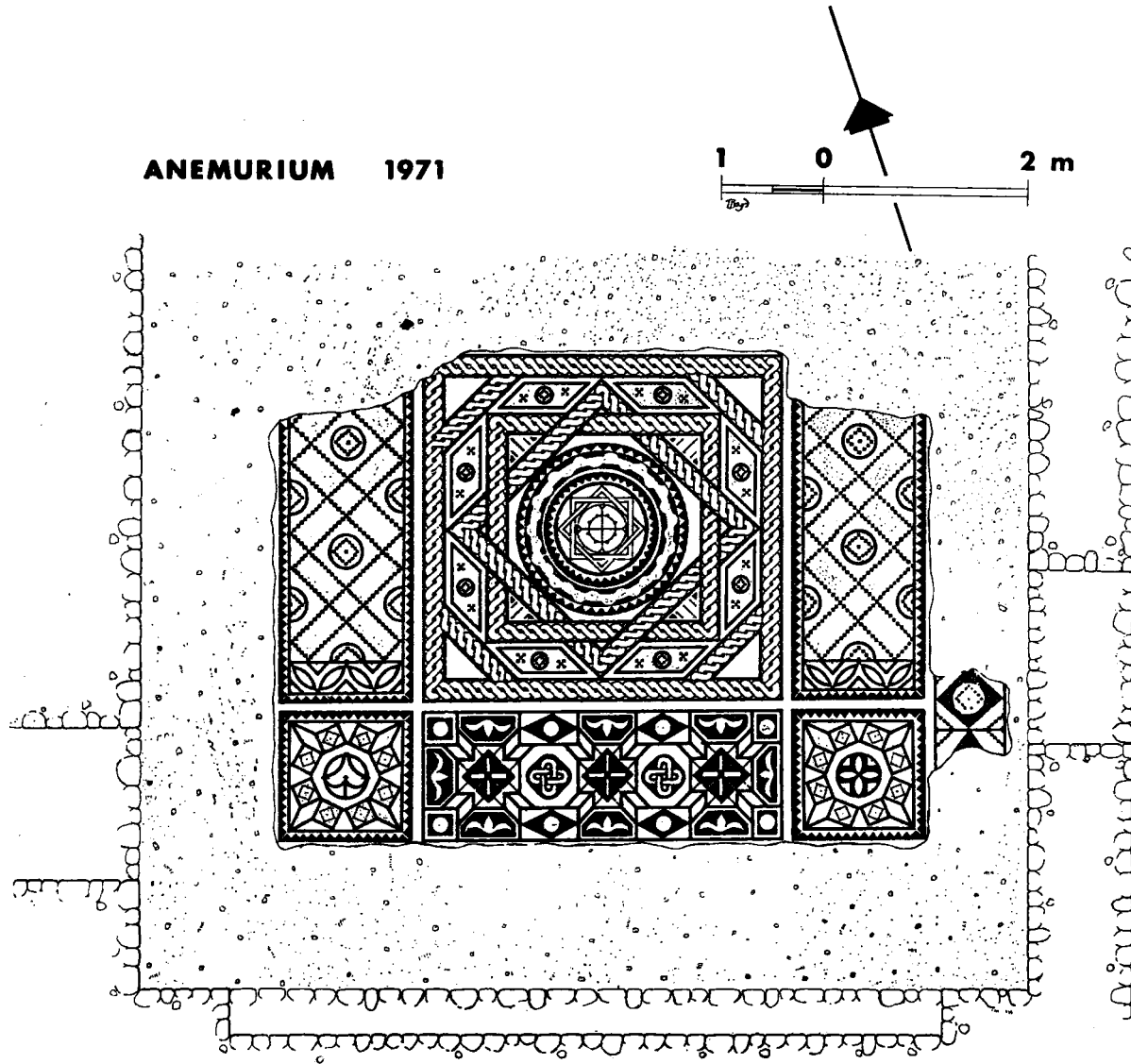
The slab on which this inscription appeared have been a piece of decorative revetment from a wall of the scaenae frons. The name, perhaps that of a benefactor, has appeared previously on the site (Bean and Mitford, *Journeys in Rough Cilicia 1964-1968* [Wien: 1970], no. 207).



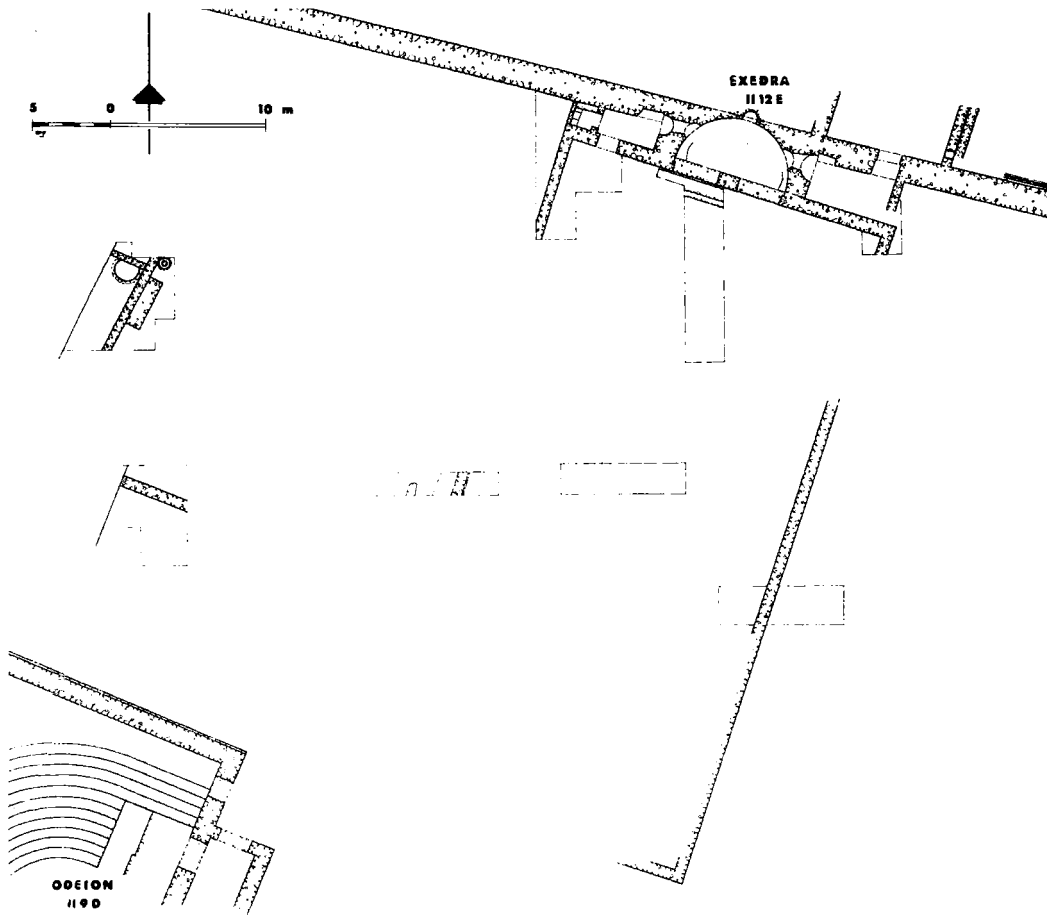
**ANEMURIUM 1971** **PALAESTRA AREA**

Plan 1 Anemurium: The area EIII 2 B, the palaestra, including buildings of later date, as excavated.





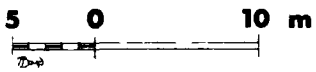
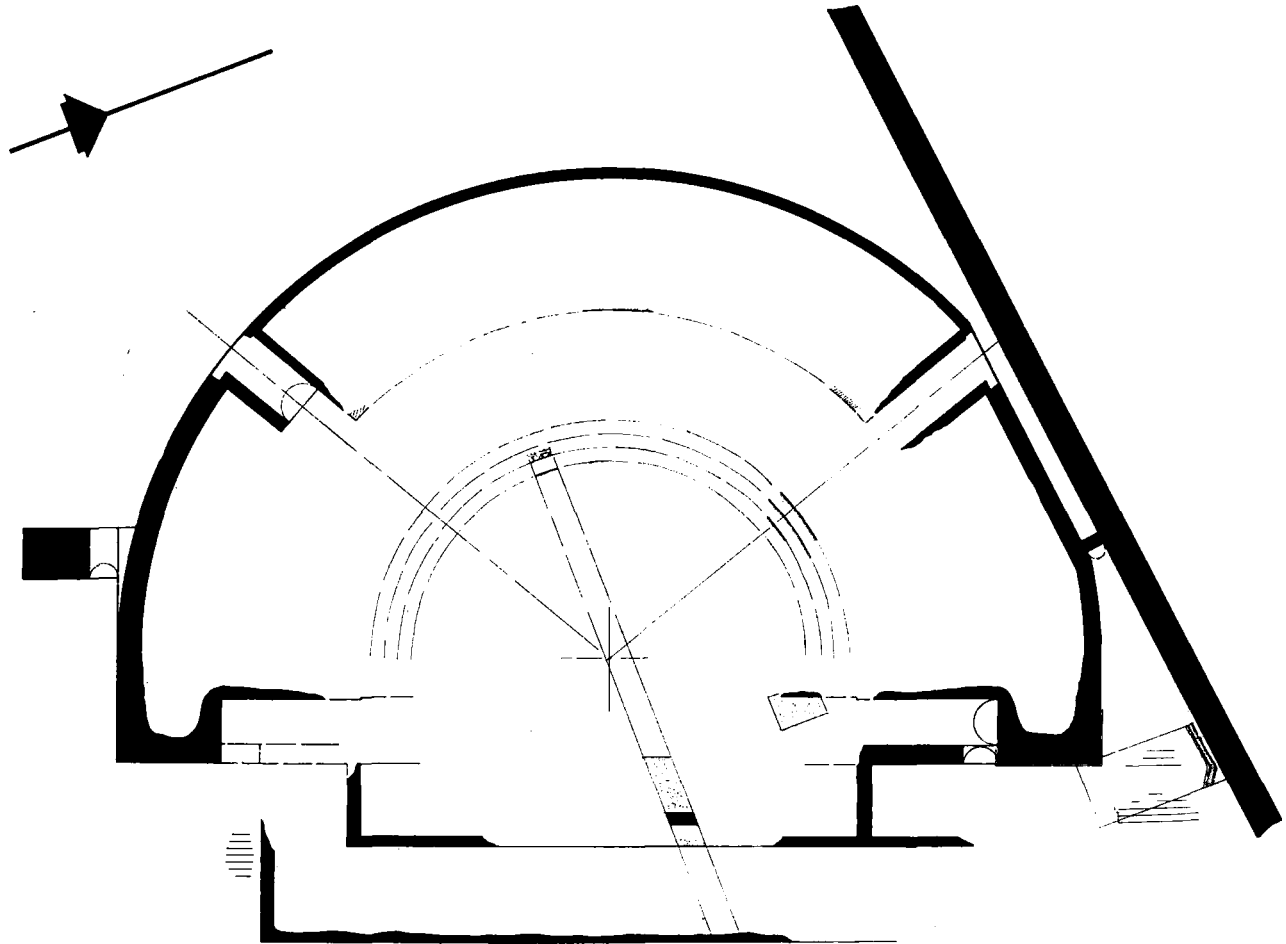
Plan 3 Anemurium: The area EIII2B, north wing of the suite of rooms at west end of the palaestra; restored plan of mosaic floor.



**ANEMURIUM 1971**

**EXEDRA AREA**

Plan 4 Anemurium: The area III3, including the exedra structure (II 11 B).



**ANEMURIUM 1971 THEATER**

Plan 5 Anemurium: The large theatre II8B.



Fig. 1 Anemurium: General view eastwards of the area EIII2B.

Fig. 2 Anemurium: General view westwards of the area EIII2B, the palaestra with the facade wall of the baths III2B at the rear.

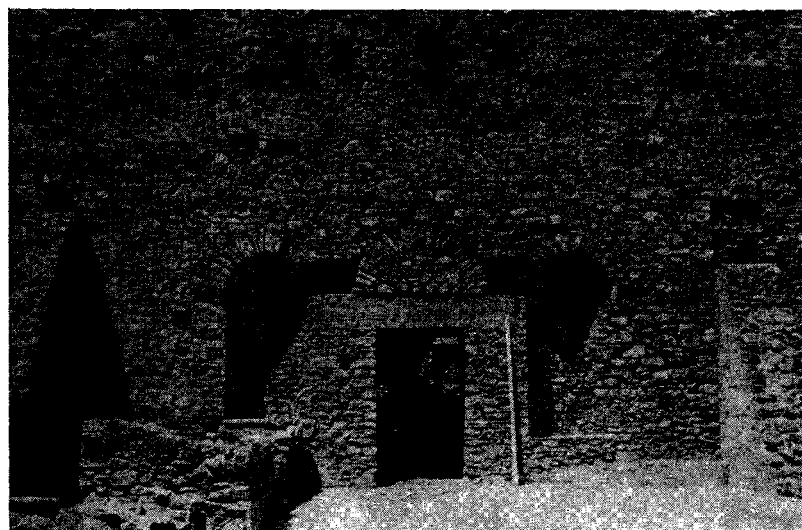


Fig. 3 Anemurium: central door to baths III2B with entrance hall from palaestra (EIII2B) in foreground. Photograph taken after restoration.

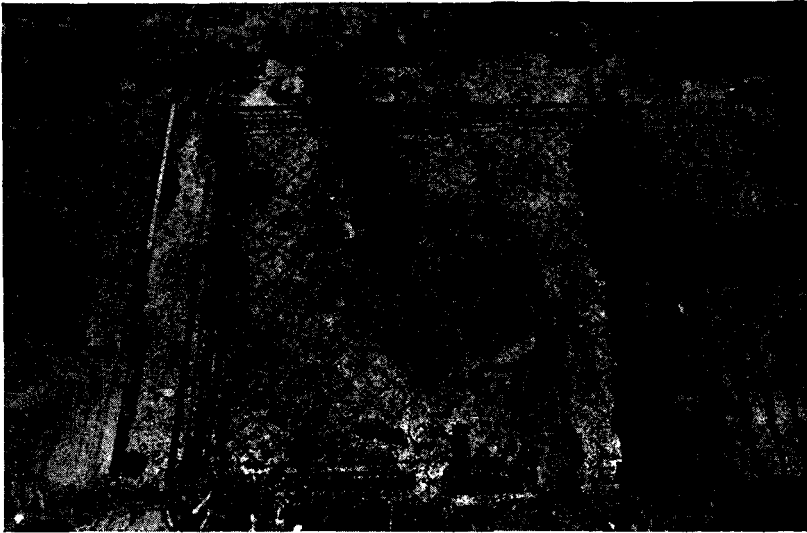


Fig. 4 Anemurium: mosaic floor of central hall at west end of palaestra (EIII2B) At right, walls of later building overlying mosaic.

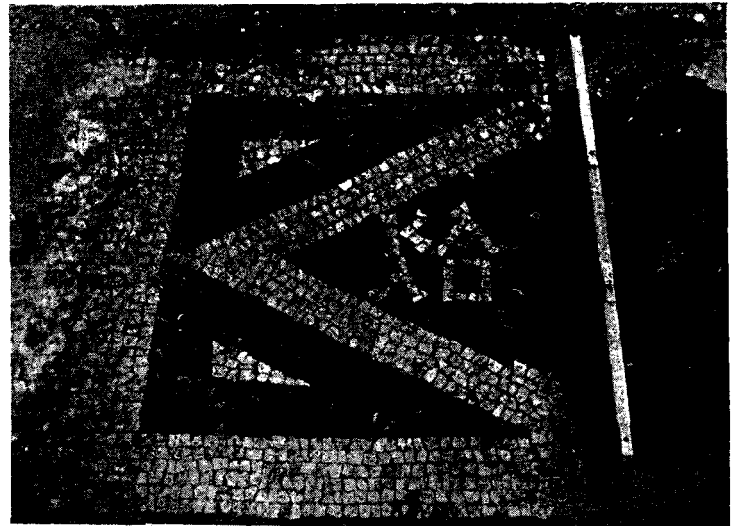


Fig. 5 Anemurium: Inscribed panel of mosaic at entrance to baths (III2B).

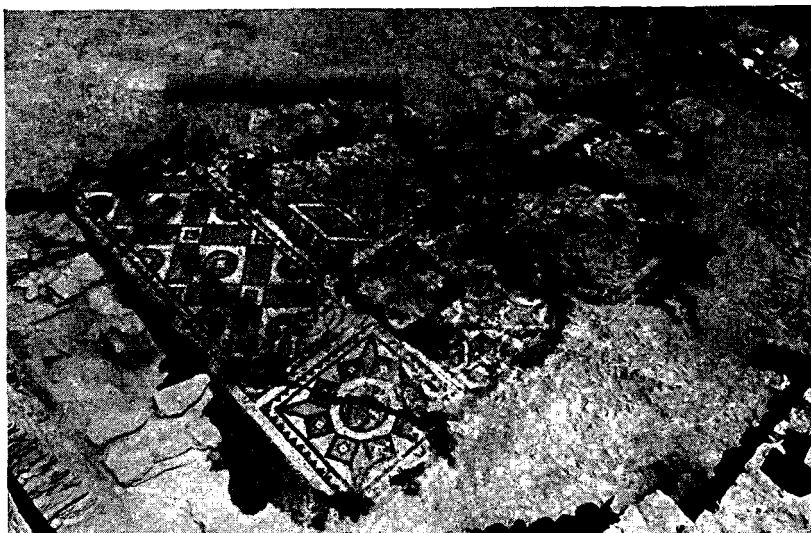


Fig. 6 Anemurium: north wing at west end of palaestra area EIII2B; present state of mosaic floor.





Fig. 7 Anemurium: General view northwards of limestone paved court of palaestra area EIII2B with walls of later structures. To left, suite of three rooms at west end of palaestra.



Fig. 8 Anemurium: southern corridor of "fine" mosaic of the palaestra area (EIII2B) looking westwards: at right is presumed foundation for stylobate.



Fig. 9 Anemurium: General view of staircase and entrance at east end of the palaestra area (EIII2B) looking west.

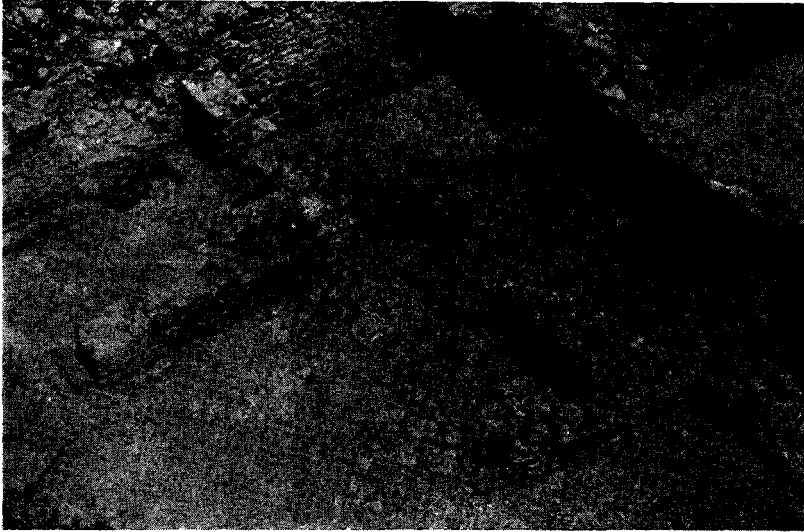


Fig. 10 Anemurium: late rooms constructed within NE corner of north wing of palaestra area (EIII2B)



Fig. 11 Anemurium: late house constructed on "course" mosaic of palaestra (EIII2B), view towards NW.

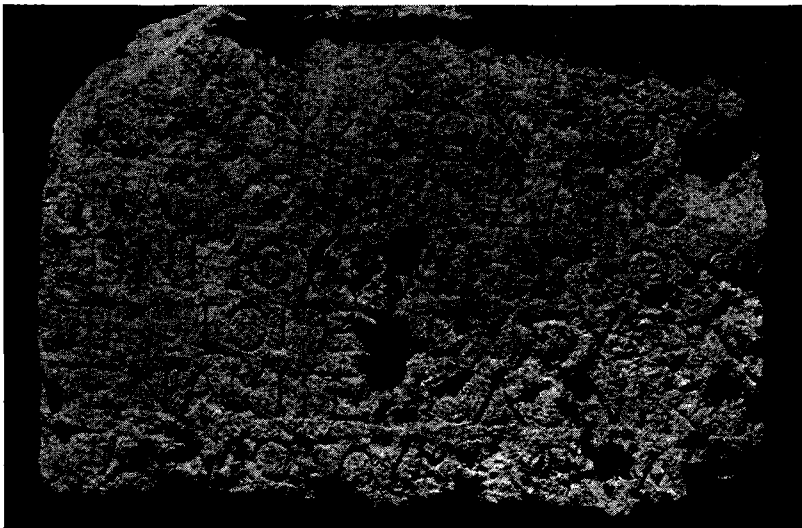


Fig. 12 Anemurium: inscribed face of statue-base discovered at entrance to staircase, EIII2B.



Fig. 13 Anemurium: general view northwards of the exedra complex II 12 E.